

Value of Haldimand County's Urban Trees

Council in Committee

FPC-M01-2025

February 25, 2025

- (5) Afforestation Sites
 - 9.5 ha (23 acres)
 - 16,500 seedlings planted
 - HSC and Trees for All Program
- Pyle Woodlot, Dunnville
 - 60,000 board feet
- (12) Good Forestry Practices Permits
 - 70 ha (175 acres)
- (0) Clear Cutting Permits
- (31) Invasive Species Control Sites
 - Phragmites
 - Wild Parsnip
 - Poison Ivy
 - European Buckthorn



- (21,500) Work orders
- (23,000) Trees in inventory
- (600) Trees planted
- (950) Trees + 215 km pruned
- (1,500) Trees removed
- (1,000) Stumps removed
- (2) County Tree By-law Cases
- (32) Property Standards Cases



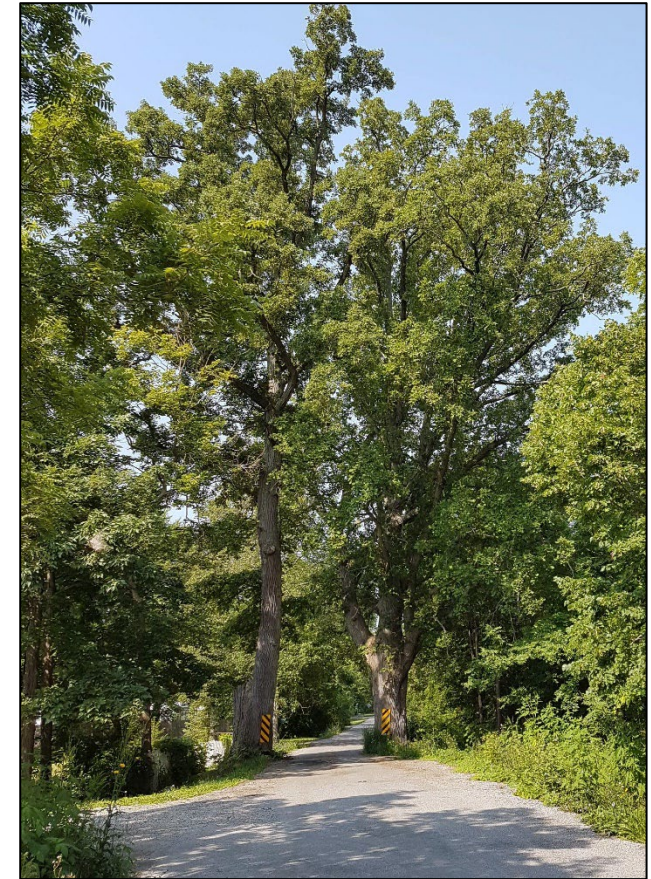
Benefits of Trees

- Cooling/reducing urban heat island.
- Reduce energy consumption in buildings.
- Filter pollution emissions from the air.
- Product oxygen.
- Carbon storage and sequestration.
- Stormwater interception.



Urban Trees in Haldimand County

- (22,965) tree inventory
- (2,000) street tree planting locations
- (14,600) trees removed since 2017.
- Not Included
 - Forests
 - Natural Areas
 - Highways and Concession Roads
- iTree Eco
 - 35% less than 15cm (6") in diameter
 - 30% of mature trees are Maple species.

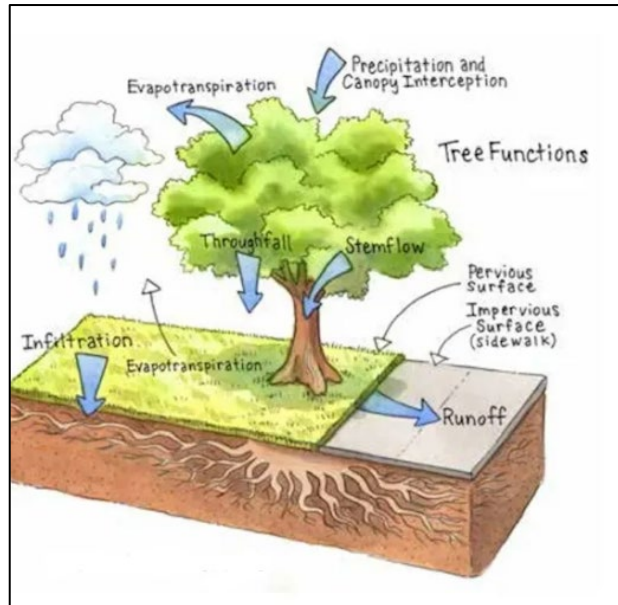


Air Pollution Removal and Carbon Sequestration

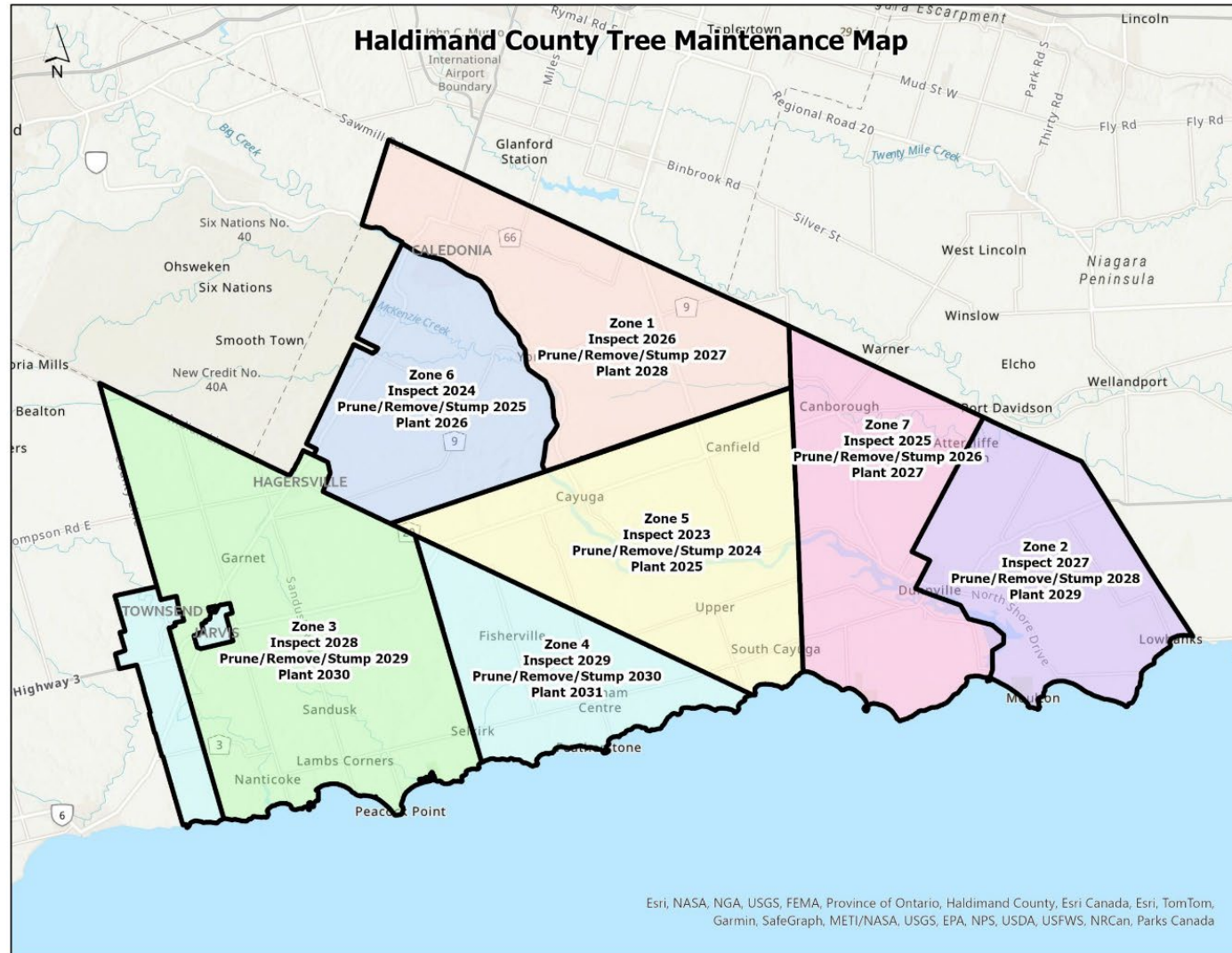
- 5 metric tons/year
 - (O₃) Ozone
 - (CO) Carbon Monoxide
 - (NO₂) Nitrogen Dioxide
 - (SO₂) Sulphur Dioxide
 - PM_{2.5} Particulate Matter
 - PM₁₀ Particulate Matter
- 175 metric tons/year
- Sequestered by leaves.
- 10,900 metric tons/year
- Stored in wood material.



- 18,600 cubic meters/year

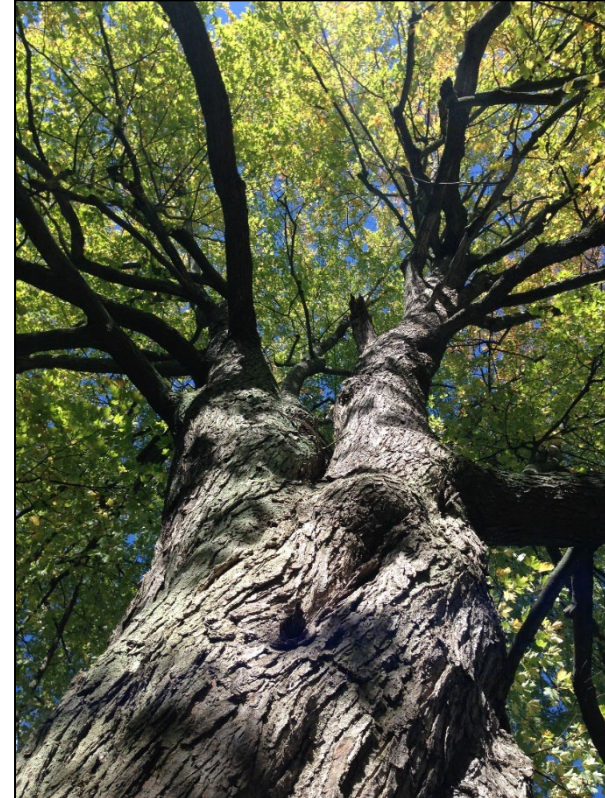


Seven-Year Proactive Maintenance Program



Upcoming Forestry Projects

- Identify efficiencies and improve customer service.
- Achieve a sustainable, seven-year proactive tree maintenance cycle.
- Update the existing Urban Forest Management Plan.
- Develop a Forest Management Plan.



Emerging Trends – Invasive Species

- Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)
 - 250+ Insects, plants, plant diseases, nematodes, snails and other species.
- Forestry Concerns
 - Asian Longhorned Beetle
 - Emerald Ash Borer
 - Hemlock Woolly Adelgid
 - Spotted Lanternfly
 - Oak Wilt



Emerging Trends – Invasive Species Continued

- Ontario Invasive Species Act, 2015
 - Prohibited Species
 - 29 Fish, insects, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants.
 - Restricted Species
 - 17 Plants and mammals.
 - Forestry Concerns
 - Phragmites
 - Dog and Black Strangling Vine
 - Japanese, Giant, Bohemian and Himalayan Knotweed
 - Tree-of-Heaven



Emerging Trends – Noxious Weeds

- Ontario Weed Control Act, 1990
 - 25 regulated weeds
- Forestry Concerns
 - European Buckthorn
 - Dog and Black Strangling Vine
 - Kudzu
- Health and Safety Concerns
 - Giant Hogweed
 - Wild Parsnip
 - Poison-hemlock
 - Poison-ivy



Invasive Species and Noxious Weeds - Alert

- Not included in the Forest Strategy.
- Increasing number of customer service requests/concerns.
- No plan for identification, prevention or control.
- Staff responding on a reactionary basis to meet increasing demand.
 - New RFQ for control of 31 sites.
 - Applying for a grant to inventory Phragmites on County property.
- Risk of new invasives will increase due to climate change.
- Control costs increase with spread and delay in treatment.

