

**(4) Determination of Required Planting**

The density factor for a site (DFS) is a measurement of the tree coverage on a site, based on the amount of tree trunk diameter per acre and the species of tree. The number and type of trees that must be planted to comply with the minimum DFS is determined by:

- a. Multiplying the number of site acres by the applicable minimum DFS;
- b. Applying any credit for remaining trees (see Sec. 17-5.3(h)(5), Credit for Remaining Trees) toward the DFS; and
- c. Determining a combination of trees that will meet or exceed any remaining DFS using Table 17-5.3(h)(4): Conversion from Caliper to Density Factor Units for New Trees.

<b>TABLE 17-5.3(H)(4): CONVERSION FROM CALIPER TO DENSITY FACTOR UNITS FOR NEW TREES</b>		
<b>CALIPER IN INCHES</b>	<b>DENSITY FACTOR UNITS [1]</b>	
	<b>SOFTWOOD TREE (E.G. PINE, RED CEDAR)</b>	<b>HARDWOOD TREE (E.G. OAK, MAPLE)</b>
1	0.0	0.0
2	0.5	1.0
3	0.8	1.5
4 or more	1.0	2.0
NOTES:		
[1] A Palmetto tree equals one density factor unit, regardless of size.		

**(5) Credit for Remaining Trees**

For each tree indicated on the landscaping plan as remaining on the site following development, including any trees used to comply with the requirements in Sec. 17-5.4, Tree Protection, the landscaping plan shall show the diameter-at-breast-height (DBH). Credit toward the minimum DFS for such trees shall be determined by converting the DBH of each tree to a unit that is compatible with the DFS using Table 17-5.3(h)(5): Conversion of DBH to Density Factor Units for Trees Remaining on Site, and then summing the results to obtain the total credit for remaining trees on the site.

<b>TABLE 17-5.3(H)(5): CONVERSION OF DBH TO DENSITY FACTOR UNITS FOR TREES REMAINING ON SITE</b>		
<b>DIAMETER-AT-BREAST-HEIGHT (DBH) IN INCHES</b>	<b>DENSITY FACTOR UNITS</b>	
	<b>SOFTWOOD TREE (E.G. PINE, RED CEDAR)</b>	<b>TREE OTHER THAN SOFTWOOD</b>
Less than 6	0	0

TABLE 17-5.3(H)(5): CONVERSION OF DBH TO DENSITY FACTOR UNITS FOR TREES REMAINING ON SITE		
DIAMETER-AT-BREAST-HEIGHT (DBH) IN INCHES	DENSITY FACTOR UNITS	
	SOFTWOOD TREE (E.G. PINE, RED CEDAR)	TREE OTHER THAN SOFTWOOD
6 to 8	1.5	3
9 to 11	2.4	4.8
12 to 14	3.2	6.4
15 to 17	3.8	7.6
18 to 20	4.4	8.8
21 to 23	5.2	10.4
24 to 26	10.2	20.4
27 to 29	12.9	25.8
30 to 32	15.6	31.2
33 to 35	18.9	37.8
36 to 38	22.5	45
39 to 41	26.1	52.2
42 to 44	30.3	60.6
45 to 47	34.5	69
48 to 50	39.3	78.6
Greater than 50	42.3	84.6

**(6) Additional Credits**

- a. The Zoning Administrator may credit trees relocated within the site toward the DFS by multiplying by 0.7 the density factor units calculated for the DBH of each tree to be relocated in accordance with Table 17-5.3(h)(5): Conversion of DBH to Density Factor Units for Trees Remaining on Site.
- b. Trees used to comply with other landscaping standards in this Section, including but not limited to those that apply to transitional buffer yards, street protective yards, vehicular surface areas, and site landscaping, may also be credited toward the DFS.
- c. Trees used to comply with Sec. 17-5.4, Tree Protection, may also be credited toward the DFS.

**(7) Tree Location Standards**

- a. The spacing of trees planted to meet the DFS shall be compatible with spatial limitations and with responsible consideration of potential species size.
- b. In a residential subdivision, at least 50 percent of trees credited toward the DFS shall be located outside of residential lots, such as in common areas or