

Directions for Using ArcGIS Tree Inventory Viewer

Open the following link:

www.iowadnr.gov/urbanforestry

Click and hold your mouse to adjust the map so that your community is in the middle of your computer screen. Click the plus (+) button at the top left corner of the screen as many times as necessary to zoom into your community. Yellow dots representing inventoried trees will appear and become smaller as you continue to zoom in.

To look at information for individual trees or groups of trees:

1. Zoom in and adjust the map until you find the tree or area of your community that you are looking for.
2. Move your cursor arrow above the tree you would like to view and click on the yellow dot; a small window containing information for that tree will appear. *(NOTE: If you click on the dot and a small box with a "Roads" heading appears, close this box and zoom out slightly by clicking on the minus (-) button at the top left of the screen. Continue to zoom out until clicking on the dot brings up the tree data).*

To close this window and go back to the map, click on the "x" at the top right corner of the window.

To view trees with a common feature (species, size, or leaf condition, for example):

1. Click on the up arrow in the small gray tab at the bottom of the screen; a rectangular box will appear in roughly the bottom third of the screen.
2. Click on the "Tree Inventory" tab at the top left corner of this box (next to the "Roads" tab).
3. Click on the "Options" tab that appears just below and to the left of this; scroll down and click on "Filter." A box will appear in the middle of the screen.
4. Click on "Add a filter expression." Three fields will appear-
 - a. In the first field, click on the arrow and select the feature you'd like to observe from the list of options;
 - b. Use the second field to define how you'd like your data to relate to the first field - for instance, you could choose "Species" in the first field and "is" or "is not" in the second field depending on whether you want to view only one particular species or to view everything BUT that species;

- c. Once you've selected options for the first two fields, a unique set of options should appear in the third field. Select which characteristic you'd like and then click on "OK" in the bottom right corner of the window.

The box in the middle of the screen will disappear and the map will refresh so that only the trees with that particular set of features appear.

To go back to the main map, first click on "Options" and "Filter" to bring the box with the features that you've selected back to the middle of the screen. Click on the "x" to the right of the third field; once the fields disappear, click on the down arrow on the small gray tab, which is now located at the top of the rectangular box. This will collapse the box and bring the map back to full screen with all trees displayed.

To view trees with more than one shared feature (i.e. Green Ash trees with a DBH over 42"):

1. Click on the small gray tab, click on "Tree Inventory," click on "Options" and scroll down and click "Filter" just like above.
2. Click on "Add filter expression" twice; this will bring up two sets of data fields.
3. A small drop box will appear just below the word "expression". Select "All" from this box. Enter the information you'd like to observe for the first characteristic (Species – is – Green ash) in the first line of data fields and the information for the second characteristic (DBH – is – >42) in the second line.
4. Click "OK." The map should refresh so that only Green ash with a DBH over 42" will appear.

To view locations of trees with different sets of characteristics (i.e. Green ash trees and white ash trees):

1. Complete steps 1 and 2 from the "shared feature" action, but then select "**Any**" from the small drop down menu instead of "All."
2. Select "Species – is – Green Ash " in the first field and "Species – is – White ash" in the second field.
3. Click "OK;" the map should refresh so that all of the green ash AND white ash in your community will appear.