Land Cover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cover Class</th>
<th>% Covered</th>
<th>Area Covered (mi²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>3 mi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>1 mi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>2 mi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IR</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>3 mi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0 mi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0 mi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0 mi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- Grass/Herbaceous
- Impervious Buildings
- Impervious Other
- Impervious Road
- Soil/Bare Ground
- Tree/Shrub
- Water
### About i-Tree Canopy

The concept and prototype of this program were developed by David J. Nowak, Jeffery T. Walton, and Eric J. Greenfield (USDA Forest Service). The current version of this program was developed and adapted to i-Tree by David Ellingsworth, Mike Binkley, and Scott Maco (The Davey Tree Expert Company).

### Limitations of i-Tree Canopy

The accuracy of the analysis depends upon the ability of the user to correctly classify each point into its correct class. As the number of points increase, the precision of the estimate will increase as the standard error of the estimate will decrease. If too few points are classified, the standard error will be too high to have any real certainty of the estimate.

Use of this tool indicates acceptance of the EULA.