URBAN TREE CANOPY

ASSESSMENT

STATE OF FLORIDA

DECEMBER | 2023

PlanIT Geo
developers of TreePlotter

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Commissioner Wilton Simpson

STATEWIDE COMMUNITY

TREE CANOPY ASSESSMENT

> **Growing large-canopy trees is a worthwhile investment and a cornerstone of today's movement toward sustainable communities.**
>
> **James Urban**

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PREPARED FOR

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS)

COMPLETED

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TABLE OF

CONTENTS

1,540,257
ACRES OF CANOPY

36%
AVERAGE URBAN TREE CANOPY COVER IN FLORIDA COMMUNITIES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND OF THIS ANALYSIS

Urban tree canopies are in perpetual motion. New tree plantings and existing tree growth add canopy, while development, natural disasters, disease, and pests take it away. These changes can be hard to gauge from the ground, but tree canopy change can be precisely tracked by analyzing aerial imagery from the past and present. This assessment evaluated urban tree canopy (UTC), possible planting area (PPA), and tree canopy change from 2013 to 2021 for 488 registered municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDP) in Florida.

The urban forest is an invaluable asset for the State of Florida, providing residents and visitors with meaningful, quantifiable environmental, social, and economic benefits. This assessment can be used for data-driven decision-making by the Florida Forest Service and all municipalities and other stakeholders of Florida's urban forest. Current canopy goals, policies, ordinances, management practices, and priorities can be amended based on the results provided herein. By highlighting areas where current efforts are working well, but also areas where improvement is needed, this assessment serves as a strategic compass for future planning efforts.

PROJECT METHODOLOGY

The results of this assessment are based on the USDA's National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) from 2013, 2017, and 2021. The assessment utilized modern machine learning techniques to classify all land areas as either urban tree canopy, possible planting areas, or areas unsuitable for tree planting. For comparison and context to the trends of canopy coverage, Florida's 67 counties were grouped into ten regions. The results below begin with total statewide metrics and are then organized by region. These data insights allow the State of Florida to revise existing strategies and develop new ones to protect and expand the urban forest.

KEY FINDINGS

This study assessed a total area of 4.9 million acres. Urban tree canopy (UTC) covered 1.5M acres of that area in 2021, representing an average UTC coverage of 36%. That's over 2,400 square miles of canopy shading Florida cities, an urban forest roughly the size of the state of Delaware, or about 43 times the size of Walt Disney World.

In 2021, 1.2M acres (29%) of the assessed area was identified as unsuitable for urban tree canopy, while possible planting area (PPA) spanned 1.5M acres (35%). If all of Florida's PPA was converted with canopy, the state could potentially achieve a maximum canopy cover of 71%.

Between 2013 and 2017, each of Florida's ten regions gained urban tree canopy. Conversely, from 2017 to 2021, a decline in canopy was observed across all regions. The initial gains, amounting to 102,408 canopy acres, were

36% URBAN TREE CANOPY

35% POSSIBLE PLANTING AREA

29% TOTAL UNSUITABLE AREA

Figure 1. Based on statewide analysis of 2021 high-resolution imagery.

subsequently negated by substantial losses, totaling 168,052 acres in the latter period. The net result: Florida's combined urban forest was 2% smaller in 2021 than in 2013.

Over the entire assessment period, a roughly equal number of municipalities experienced canopy gains as those that experienced losses. 243 communities had net positive canopy changes, compared to 245 communities with net negative changes. Regionally, the five regions nearest the panhandle experienced canopy losses, while central and southern regions gained canopy. Severe storms, particularly Hurricane Michael, which made landfall in the West Panhandle in 2018, were significant contributors to canopy loss.

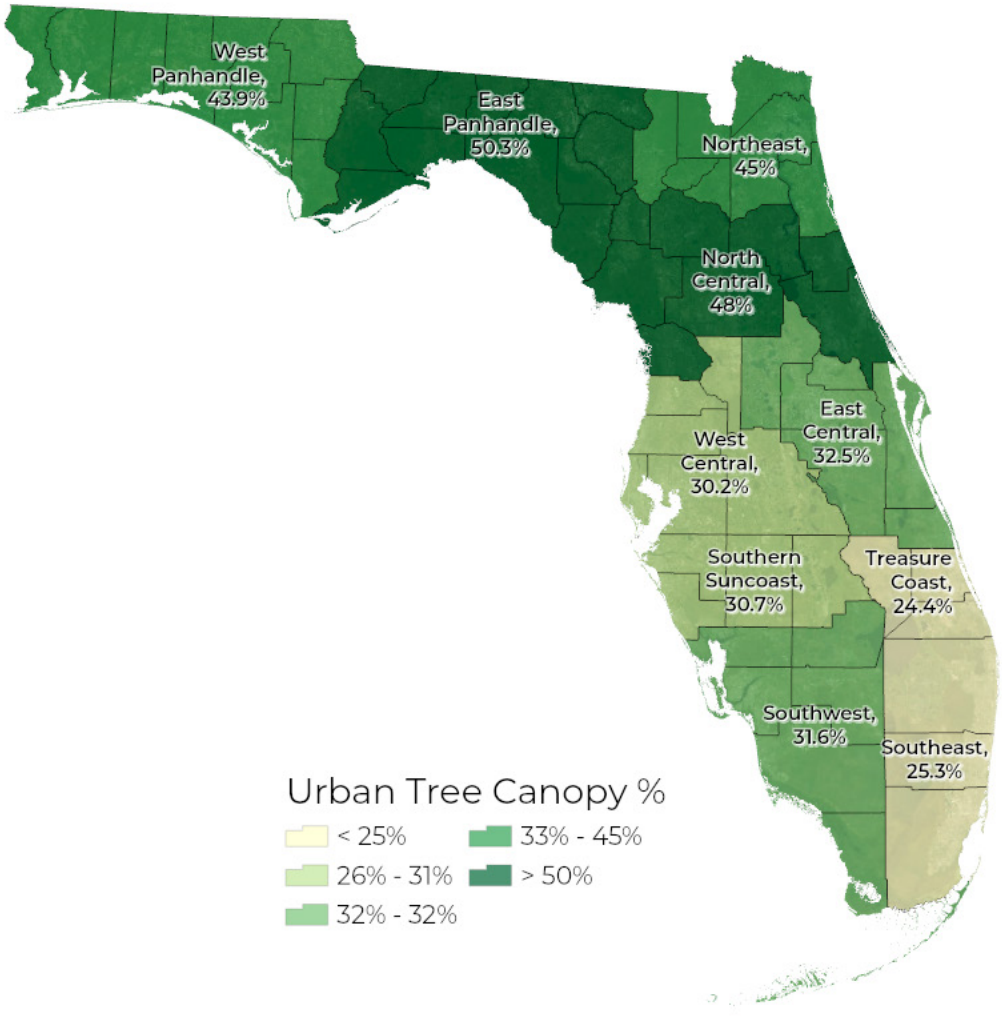


Figure 2. Map of the tree canopy cover by region in 2021.

ECOSYSTEM BENEFITS

Using the best available science from i-Tree tools, values were calculated for some of the benefits and functions provided by the urban tree canopy in throughout the entirety of Florida. Trees produce oxygen, indirectly reduce pollution by lowering air temperature, and improve public health by reducing air pollutants which cause death and illness. Trees and forests mitigate storm-water runoff which minimizes flood risk, stabilizes soil, reduces sedimentation in streams and riparian land, and absorbs pollutants, thus improving water quality and habitats. Florida's existing canopy provides over $456 million annually in avoided infrastructure costs and ecosystem benefits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

There is immense potential for Florida to preserve and expand its urban forest. The state encompasses almost 4 million acres of tree canopy, with an additional 1.5 million acres available for canopy expansion. The recommendations below aim to raise awareness of the current state of the urban forest and turn Florida's immense potential into real progress.

- **Leverage the results of this assessment to promote the urban forest with data-backed resources and presentations**
- **Learn what is working and what isn't by examining communities with the largest canopy gains and losses**
- **Use TreePlotter to prioritize planting efforts and maximize urban forest management resources**
- **Set evidence-based canopy goals to focus management actions, motivate government officials and the public, and inspire funding and stewardship**
- **Develop outreach programs toward private landowners**
- **Continue urban forest monitoring to track progress and revise strategies**

PROJECT

METHODOLOGY

Land cover within the boundaries of 488 Florida communities was mapped using the sources and methods described below. To provide contextual comparisons and organize the results the state was divided into ten regions.

DATA SOURCES

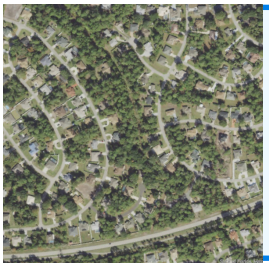
This assessment utilized high-resolution, multi-spectral imagery from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) to derive the near-current land cover data set. To track canopy changes over time, NAIP imagery from 2013, 2017, and 2021 were analyzed. For the canopy change analysis, NAIP imagery collected in 2021 and 2017 was a 60-centimeter resolution, while 1-meter resolution data was collected in 2013 to classify the historical tree canopy.

MAPPING LAND COVER

While no methodology for obtaining a land cover data set is inherently wrong, there are considerations that must be factored into each analysis on a project-by-project basis. For example, when performing a change analysis, it is often difficult to accurately compare the results derived from previous assessments that used divergent methods for generating a land cover data set. PlanIT Geo partnered with EarthDefine to create a methodology that reduces the chance of variability from year to year and assessment to assessment.

NAIP imagery was used as the basis for our analysis due to its reliability and availability on a repeating basis every two to three years. High-accuracy land cover data was generated using modern machine-learning techniques to classify all areas of interest as either urban tree canopy, possible planting area, or area unsuitable for planting.

1 Some portions of the state's canopy data were collected in 2022 while the other portion were collected in 2021. For consistency, all recent-year data is reported as 2021.



Urban Tree Canopy

Urban tree canopy (UTC) was defined as vegetated land cover that is over 10 feet high.

Possible Planting Area

Possible planting area (PPA) was defined as all vegetated areas where tree canopy does not exist, and there are no constraints on planting trees.

Unsuitable For Planting

Areas unsuitable for planting were defined as any space where it was not feasible to plant trees. This includes areas with physical constraints (impermeable surfaces) and land use constraints (golf courses, airports, utility corridors).

IDENTIFYING TREE CANOPY CHANGE

Tree canopy change was identified by comparing imagery captured from multiple years. Tree canopy changes were tracked from 2013 to 2017 and from 2017 to 2021. The figures below provide examples of canopy loss and canopy gain.

Figure 3. Maturing trees added canopy in this Bunnell City neighborhood between 2013 (left) to 2021 (right), even with the addition of new homes.

Figure 4. Severe storms, particularly 2018's Hurricane Michael, created extensive canopy loss on Mexico Beach (Bay County) between 2013 (left) to 2021 (right).

ASSESSMENT LEVELS

To best inform the Florida Forest Service and all other stakeholders, urban tree canopy and other associated metrics were tabulated across several geographic boundaries. These assessment levels include the entire state, ten regions organized into groups of counties, City/Town/CDP boundaries, and census block groups.

Census block groups are the second smallest geographic unit of measure at which the U.S. Census publishes statistical data within a state and represents between 600 and 3,000 people. Census block groups are particularly valuable for assessing the equitable distribution of tree canopy because they are linked to readily available demographic and socio-economic data. This report will discuss the results from statewide, regional, and municipal assessment levels.

The example below shows census block groups in Orlando prioritized by unemployment rate. The highest priority areas (higher rates of unemployment) are shown in dark blue. To explore more results at the census block group level, please visit https://pg-cloud.com/FloridaCanopy.

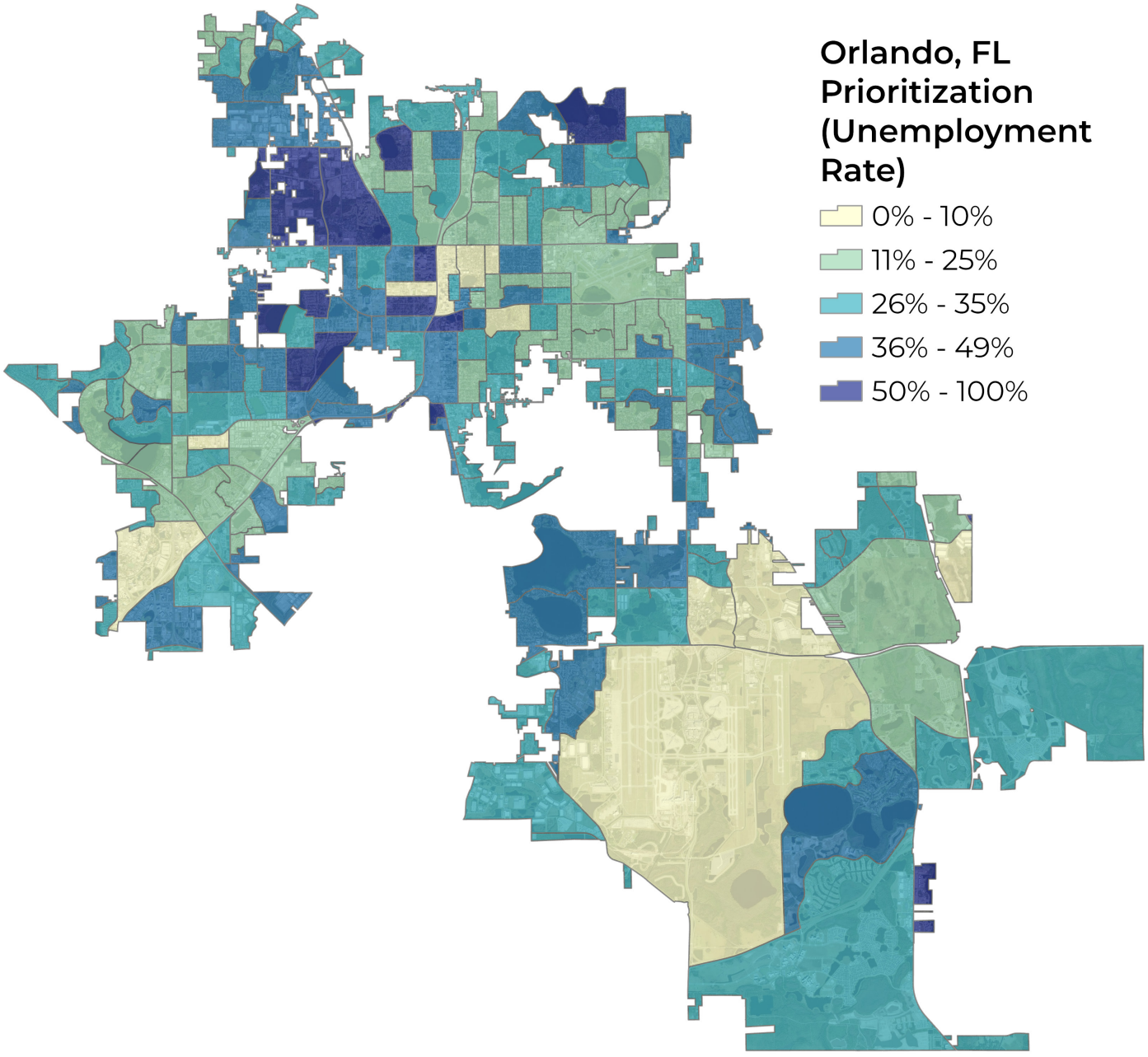


Figure 5. Prioritization of census block groups in Orlando, Florida, based on unemployment rates.

STATEWIDE

RESULTS

This assessment analyzed 488 cities, Towns, and Census Designated Places (CDPs) across Florida to establish the current state of urban tree canopy (UTC) and how it has shifted over time. This report will highlight metrics and trends at the statewide, regional, and municipal levels. For more localized insights, you can go to https://pg-cloud.com/FloridaCanopy to explore the full data set with a suite of easy-to-use canopy analysis tools.

In 2021, UTC covered 36% of the assessed area, representing 1.5M acres of urban forest. That's over 2,400 square miles of trees spreading out over Florida communities, providing millions of dollars of environmental, social, and economic benefits. 29% of the land cover was considered unsuitable for tree planting, and the remaining 35% represented possible planting areas (PPA). If all 1.5M acres of PPA were converted into tree canopy, the statewide UTC coverage could theoretically reach 71% (without converting any unsuitable areas).

The North Central region had the most urban forest statewide at 310,245 acres. At the municipal level, the massive boundaries of the City of Jacksonville (five times the size of Tampa, Florida's second largest City), helped it lead most metrics in terms of raw acreages. Jacksonville (located in the Northeast region) had an above-average canopy percentage of 40% and a UTC area of 225,886 acres, representing an impressive 15% of Florida's total urban tree canopy. Perhaps more than any other City, the tree policies and programs in Jacksonville have the potential to impact statewide urban forest totals.

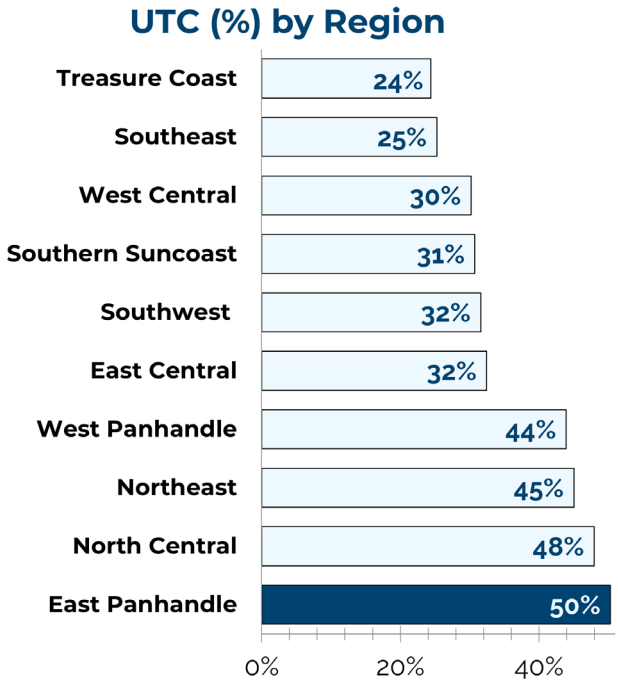


Figure 6. Percentage of urban tree canopy cover by region.

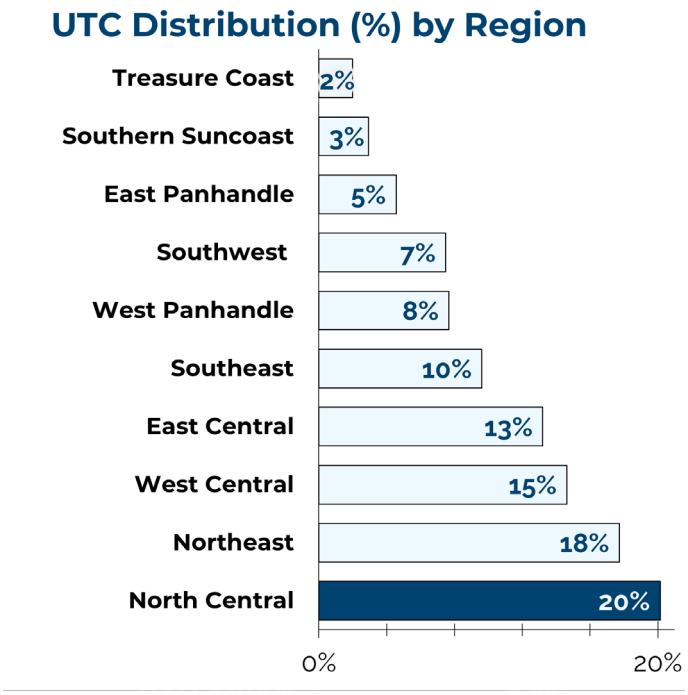


Figure 7. Distribution of urban tree canopy area by region.

The Treasure Coast region had the lowest canopy percentage (24%), it also had the second largest percentage of unsuitable land at 33% (second to the densley populated Southeast with 45% of land cover classified as unsuitable for tree planting). At the municipal level, cities and Towns located on barrier islands consistently had the lowest urban tree canopy statewide. These narrow, development-packed communities frequently had around 30% of their land cover classified as unsuitable for tree planting.

Largest UTC		
Region	**City**	**UTC%**
West Panhandle	Westville	85%
East Panhandle	Branford	77%
East Panhandle	Madison	76%

Smallest UTC		
Region	**City**	**UTC%**
West Central	Hillcrest Heights	3%
Southeast	Canal Point	4%
Southeast	Manalapan	4%

TREE CANOPY CHANGE

Urban tree canopy shifted in unison for all regions during the two assessed time periods. From 2013 to 2017, all ten regions gained UTC. From 2017 to 2021, every region lost UTC. However, the statewide canopy gains of the earlier period (+102,408 acres) were negated by larger losses (-168,052 acres) in the later period. The net result was Florida's urban forest in 2021 was 2% smaller than in 2013.

Over the entire assessment period, net canopy changes were evenly split at the municipal and regional levels. 243 communities had net positive canopy change, compared to 245 communities with net negative change. Regionally, the five regions nearest the panhandle experienced canopy losses, while central and southern regions gained canopy.

A major contributor to this trend is the increasing severity of the Atlantic hurricane season. From 2013 to 2016, just four major storms made landfall in Florida, in contrast to the 16 named storm events that hit the state between 2017 and 2023.

Hurricane Michael made landfall in the West Panhandle in October 2018. Hurricane Michael was the first Category 5 hurricane to hit Florida in over 20 years and the 160 mile-per-hour winds and subsequent inland tornadoes caused tragic loss of life and vast urban forest damage. Over the entire assessment period, the West Panhandle had the greatest canopy losses statewide, both by percentage (-10%) and area (-26,015 acres).

The Southwest region gained the most canopy area over the full assessment period, growing its urban forest by 4,000 acres. Put another way, communities in the Southwest region were the most successful at limiting canopy losses from 2017 to 2021, as other regions did have larger gross canopy gains. The Southwest region was led by the City of Cape Coral, which had a state-high net gain of 2,868 acres of urban tree canopy.

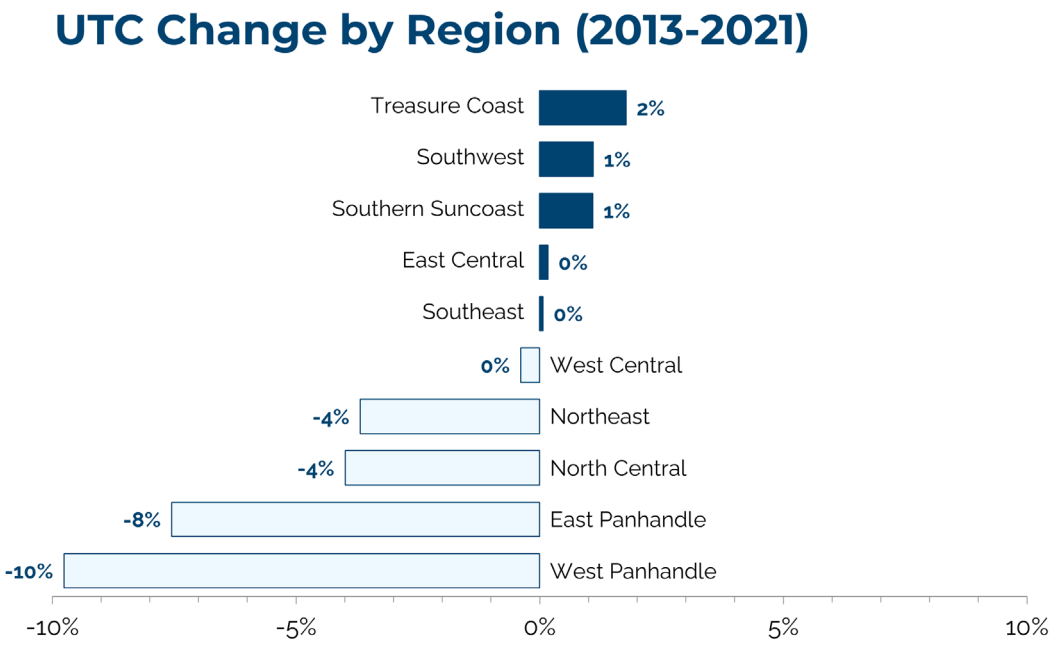


Figure 8. Urban tree canopy changes by percent by region.

For a comprehensive table of the results for all 488 cities and CPDs assessed, refer to the appendix (page 31). These communities are arranged alphabetically within each of the ten designated regions. The table includes each municipality's near-current (2021) UTC percentage, the percentage of areas identified as PPA, and the observed change in UTC from 2013 to 2021.

Largest Canopy Increases		
Region	**City**	**UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)**
Southwest	Bokeelia	18.9%
Southwest	Sanibel	18.1%
Southwest	Captiva	14.3%

Largest Canopy Decreases		
Region	**City**	**UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)**
West Panhandle	Panama City	-35.5%
West Panhandle	Tyndall Air Force Base	-33.2%
West Panhandle	Parker	-32.8%

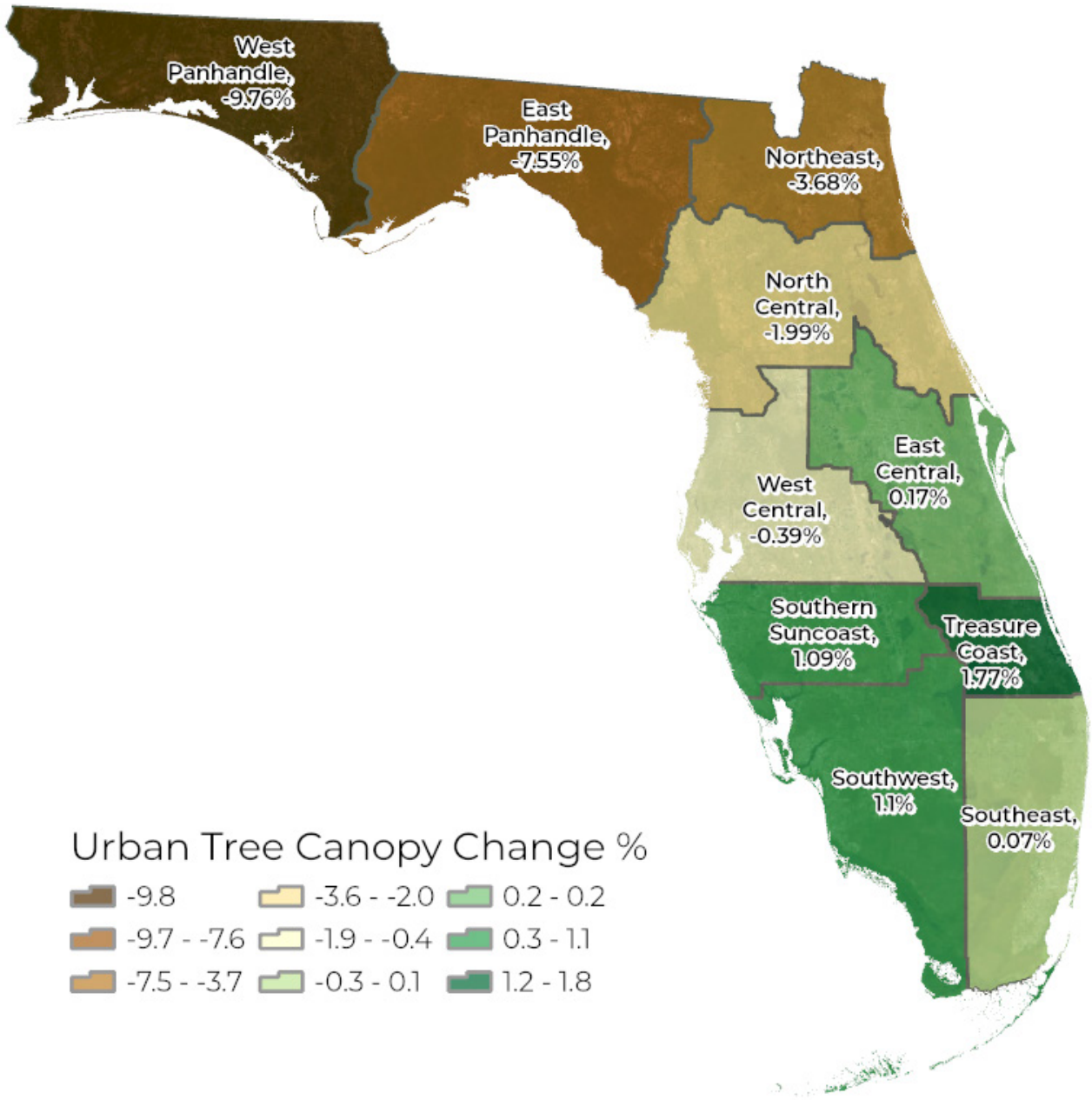
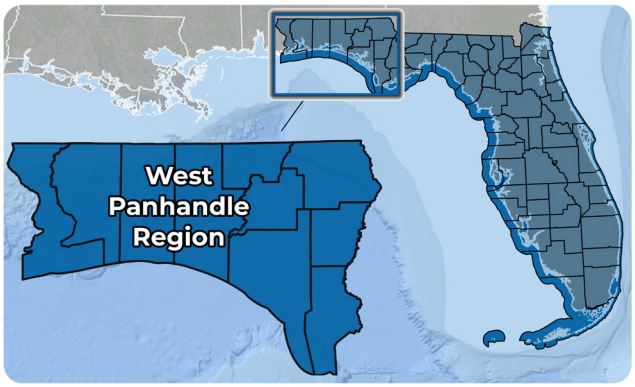


Figure 9. Map of net canopy change from 2013 to 2021 for all ten regions.

WEST PANHANDLE REGION



The West Panhandle region contains 56 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs) across ten counties: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, and Gulf. The West Panhandle covers a total of 269,392 acres of land, making it the fourth smallest region in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

Urban forests in the West Panhandle cover 44% of the total land area. The unfortunate stand-out statistic for the area is the change in canopy cover. While urban tree canopy (UTC) saw a slight increase of just over 2% from 2013 to 2017, it took a sharp 11% decrease from 2017 to 2021. Overall, The net canopy change during the entire assessment period was -26,105 acres, a decrease of 10%, which is the largest regional canopy loss statewide. One of the primary causes of this loss was Hurricane Michael, which hit Bay County in the fall of 2018. The Category 5 winds and subsequent inland tornadoes caused tragic loss of life and drastic damage to the state's urban forests.

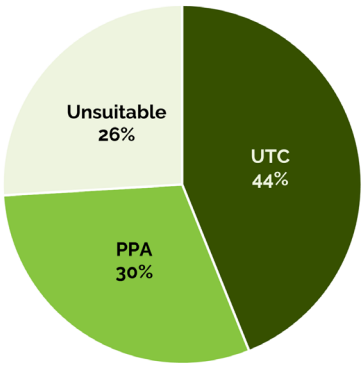


Figure 10. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the West Panhandle region.

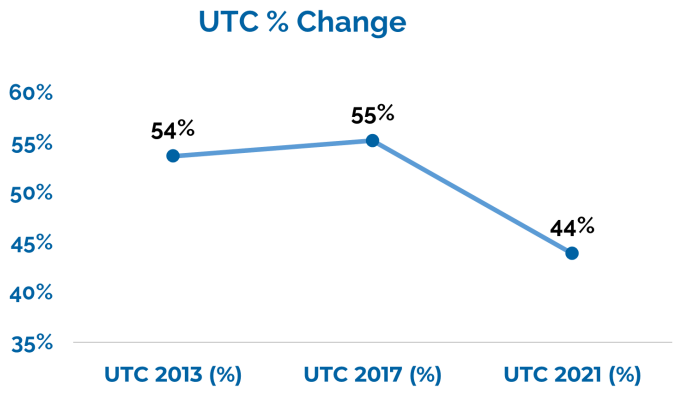


Figure 11. West Panhandle's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

Identifying possible planting area (PPA) will play a key role in helping the region restore the urban forest to pre-storm levels. One-third of the West Panhandle is classified as PPA. If all 81,153 acres of PPA are utilized for tree plantings then UTC cover could potentially reach up to 74%. Efforts to transform unsuitable into suitable planting areas can help to increase this number even further.

**The most recent NAIP imagery collection did not encompass the Eglin Air Force Base and its adjacent areas. The latest available canopy data is 2017 for the following municipalities: Cinco Bayou, Fort Walton Beach, Mary Esther, Niceville, Shalimar, and Valparaiso.*

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

Among the 56 communities assessed, Panama City was the largest, encompassing 8% of the total area within the West Panhandle. The City of Freeport had the largest UTC area at 7,304 acres, while the Town of Westville had the highest UTC percentage at 85%. Tyndall Air Force Base had the lowest UTC percentage at 10%. Over the entire assessment period, Tyndall Air Force Base lost a substantial 32% of its UTC, the largest percentage loss of any community statewide.

Fortunately, 22 municipalities experienced an increase in canopy cover during the study period. Notably, Century Town demonstrated remarkable resilience in its canopy, accruing 249 acres during the assessment period. Panama City lost the most UTC by area with a decrease of 8,045 canopy acres. Panama City also has the largest amount of PPA at 9,548 acres, presenting an excellent opportunity for future tree plantings.

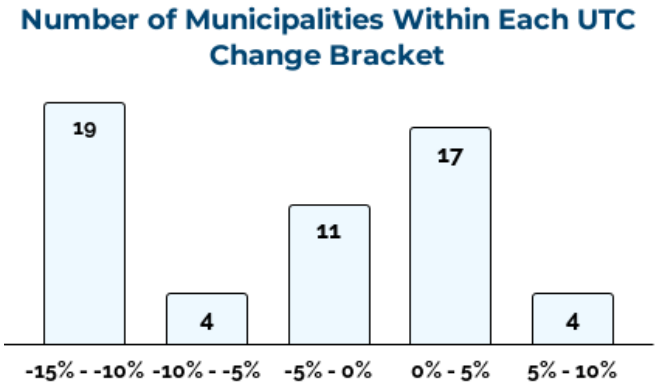


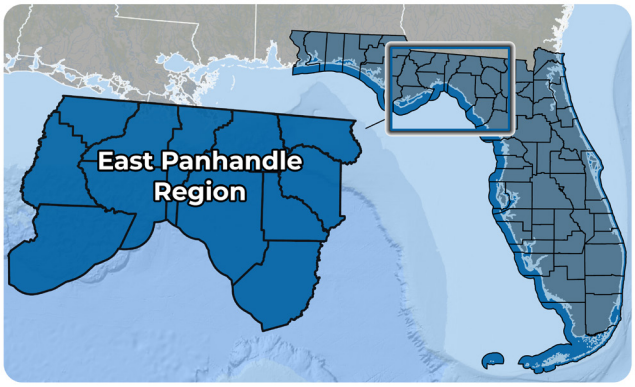
Figure 12. Number of West Panhandle communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

Table 1. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Century	249	11.8%
Campbellton	161	9.4%
Laurel Hill	208	7.7%
Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Panama City	-8,045	-35.5%
Tyndall Air Force Base	-3,015	-33.2%
Parker	-401	-32.8%

THE WEST PANHANDLE LOST 10% (-26,015 ACRES) OF ITS CANOPY IN 8 YEARS, THE LARGEST REGIONAL CANOPY LOSS STATEWIDE.

EAST PANHANDLE REGION



The East Panhandle region contains 29 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs) across ten counties: Escambia, Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, Walton, Holmes, Washington, Bay, Jackson, Calhoun, and Gulf. The East Panhandle covers a total of 139,768 acres of land, making it the second smallest region in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

Urban tree canopy (UTC) in the East Panhandle made up an exceptional 50% of the land cover, the highest of all regions. There was little change in the region's UTC from 2013 to 2017 (+387 acres). However, from 2017 to 2021, every community in the region experienced a loss of canopy, totaling -10,941 acres. The net canopy change during the entire assessment period was -10,554 acres by area and -8% by percentage. That is the second-largest loss of UTC percentage of all regions. One of the primary causes of this loss was Hurricane Michael, which made landfall in the adjacent West Panhandle region. The Category 5 winds and subsequent inland tornadoes caused tragic loss of life and drastic damage to the state's urban forests.

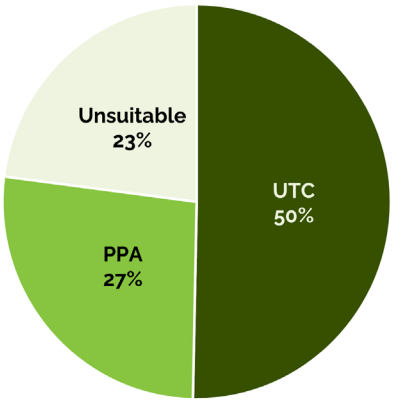


Figure 13. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the East Panhandle region.

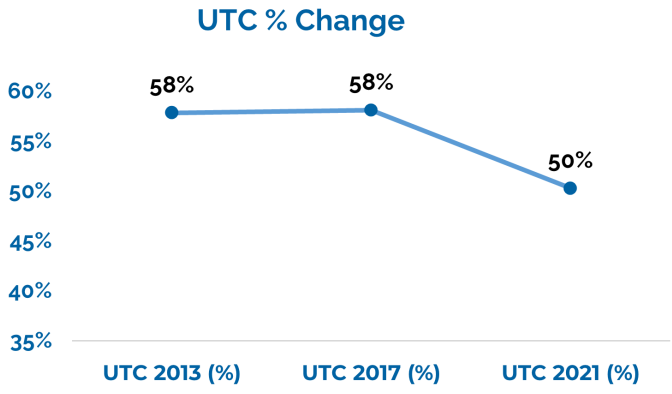


Figure 14. East Panhandle's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

The utilization of the available possible planting area (PPA) will be instrumental in the region's efforts to restore the urban forest to its pre-storm levels. In the East Panhandle, 27% of the land was designated as available plantable space. In theory, if all 37,366 acres of PPA are utilized for planting trees, the UTC cover could reach as high as 77%. Efforts to decrease the amount of impervious coverage could increase this potential canopy metric even more.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

Among the 29 communities assessed, the City of Tallahassee was the largest. Tallahassee, the capital of Florida, covered 47% of the total area in the East Panhandle, making it the leader of canopy-related metrics. Tallahassee had the largest UTC area (30,912 acres), the largest PPA area (15,996 acres), and lost the most UTC area over the entire assessment period (-5,180 acres).

Lamont had the highest percentage of UTC at 77%, while the City of Jasper had the lowest percentage of UTC at 31%. Over the entire assessment period, Eastpoint had the largest UTC percentage loss at -18%. Out of all the communities in the region, Midway was the only one that saw a net increase in canopy over the eight-year study period. This gain amounted to 15 canopy acres, which is an increase of less than 1%.

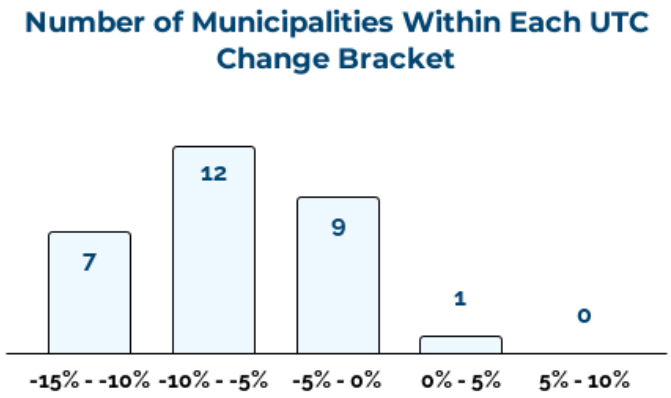


Figure 15. Number of East Panhandle communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

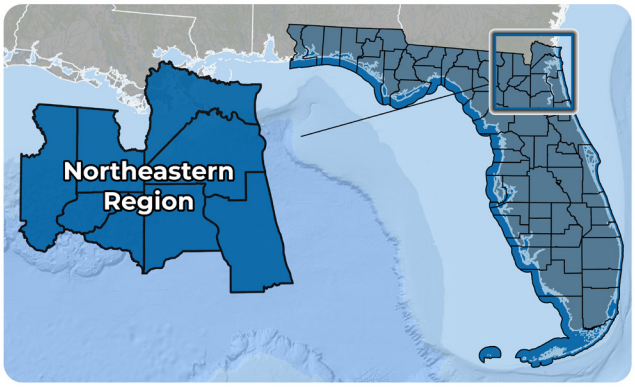
Table 2. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Midway	15	0.2%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Eastpoint	-877	-18.5%
Hosford	-418	-13.2%
Chattahoochee	-435	-12.1%

EVERY COMMUNITY IN THE EAST PANHANDLE LOST CANOPY FROM 2017 TO 2021.

NORTHEAST REGION



The Northeast region, encompassing 31 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs), extends across eight counties: Columbia, Baker, Union, Bradford, Nassau, Duval, Clay, and St. Johns. The Northeast region, with a total area of 606,755 acres, ranks as the third largest region in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

Urban tree canopy (UTC) in the Northeast made up 45% of the land cover. There was little change in the region's UTC from 2013 to 2017 (+1,103 acres) but there was a large decrease in canopy cover from 2017 to 2021 (-23,411 acres). The net canopy change during the eight-year assessment period was -22,308 acres by area equating to a 4% loss. This represents the third-largest loss of canopy area among all of Florida's regions.

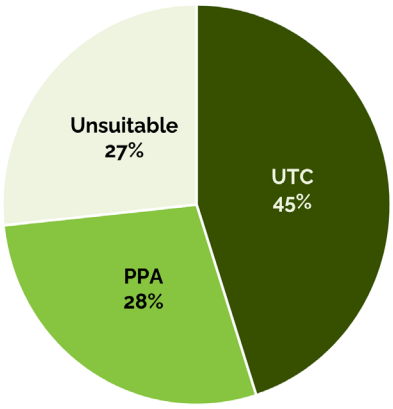


Figure 16. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the Northeast region.

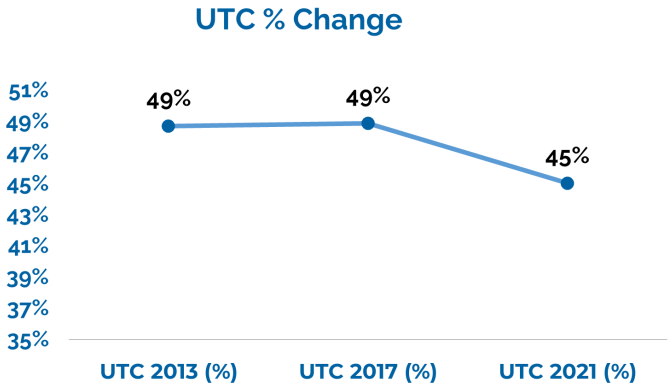


Figure 17. Northeast's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

Using the available possible planting areas (PPA) will be crucial in regrowing canopy losses since 2017. One-quarter of the Northeast region was classified as PPA. If all 445,062 acres of PPA are utilized for tree plantings, the region's canopy cover could theoretically reach up to 73%. Attempts to diminish impervious coverage might enhance the potential canopy metric to an even greater extent.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

Among the 31 communities assessed, the City of Jacksonville was the largest, encompassing a massive 80% of the assessed area for the entire region. Jacksonville was also the largest City statewide by a significant margin and therefore led in most area metrics. Jacksonville had the largest UTC area (225,886 acres), largest PPA area (142,635 acres), and lost the most UTC area over the entire assessment period (-18,861 acres).

The City of Hampton had the highest percentage of UTC at 68%, while the City of Jacksonville Beach had the lowest UTC percentage at 25% in 2021. Over the entire assessment period, the Town of Callahan lost the largest percentage of UTC at -10%. Only six communities had a net canopy gain throughout the eight-year assessment period. The City of Macclenny saw the largest increase in urban tree canopy (UTC), gaining 133 acres in area, while the Town of Penney Farms had the highest percentage increase at 8%.

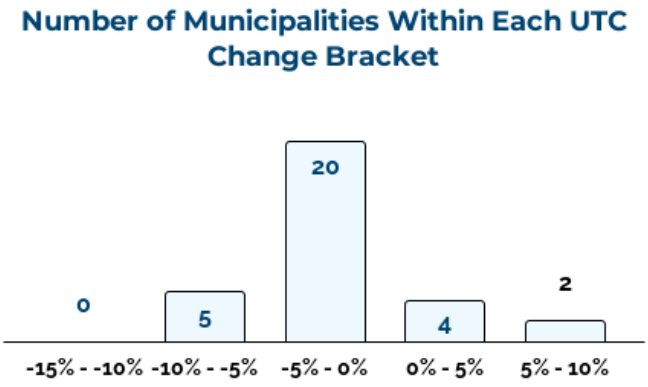


Figure 18. Number of Northeast communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

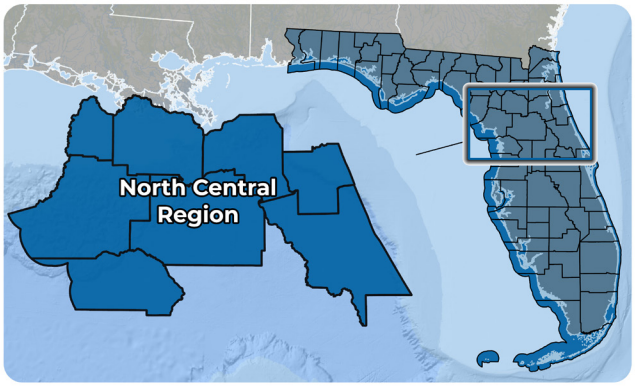
Table 3. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Penney Farms	72	7.8%
Glen St. Mary	17	5.8%
Macclenny	133	4.3%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Callahan	-110	-9.5%
Lake City	-844	-9.2%
Baldwin	-92	-7.2%

JACKSONVILLE LOST THE MOST UTC AREA OVER 8 YEARS AND HAD THE LARGEST UTC AREA OF ANY CITY IN 2021.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION



The North Central region contains 61 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs) spanning eight counties: Gilchrist, Levy, Citrus, Alachua, Marion, Putnam, Flagler, and Volusia. At 646,924 land acres, the assessed area of the North Central region is the fourth largest in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

In 2021, the North Central region had the largest area of urban forest statewide with 310,245 canopy acres, equating to 48% UTC cover. North Central experienced the most dynamic canopy changes during the assessment period. This region gained the largest amount of canopy area from 2013 to 2017 (+21,886 acres), but unfortunately lost the most canopy area from 2017 to 2021 (-34,768 acres). Overall, there was a net canopy change of -12,882 acres, which equates to a 2% decrease.

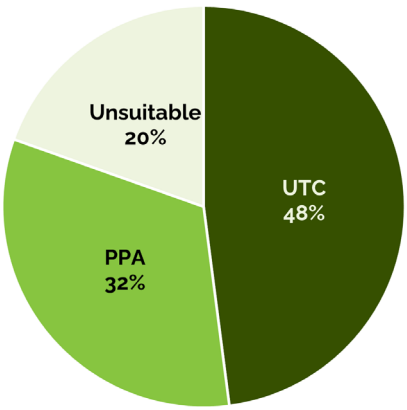


Figure 19. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the North Central region.

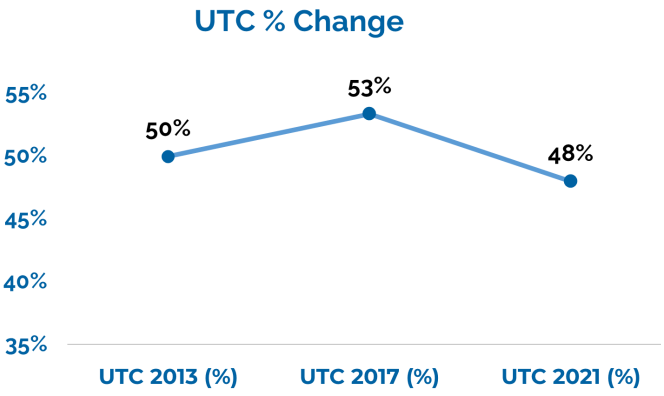


Figure 20. North Central's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

To recover the substantial amount of canopy lost since 2017, this region will need to make the most of its possible planting area (PPA). The North Central region is fortunate to have significant available space for new trees (32%) and the lowest percentage of unsuitable land statewide (20%). If all 210,137 acres of PPA are utilized for tree plantings it is theoretically possible for the canopy cover to reach up to 80%. Working towards a decrease in impervious coverage could amplify the potential canopy metric even further.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

The largest cities in the North Central region are the Cities of Bunnell, Palm Coast, Daytona, and Gainesville. Bunnell had the largest UTC area (52,543 acres) and the largest PPA area (29,974 acres).

The Town of Micanopy had the highest percentage of UTC at 72%, while the City of Daytona Beach Shores had the lowest canopy cover at 6%. Daytona Beach Shores, being a barrier island community, is situated on a narrow strip of land that doesn't provide much space for planting. Communities on barrier islands across Florida's various regions often exhibited some of the lowest urban tree canopy coverage.

Over the entire assessment period, the City of Trenton lost the largest percentage of UTC (-21%), while the City of Palm Coast lost the most UTC by area (-3,155 acres). The Town of Ponce Inlet gained the largest percentage of canopy (8%), while the City of Daytona Beach gained the most UTC acres (1,121 acres).

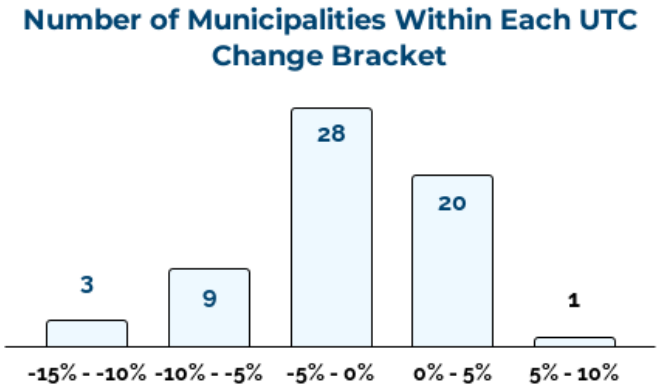


Figure 21. Number of North Central communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

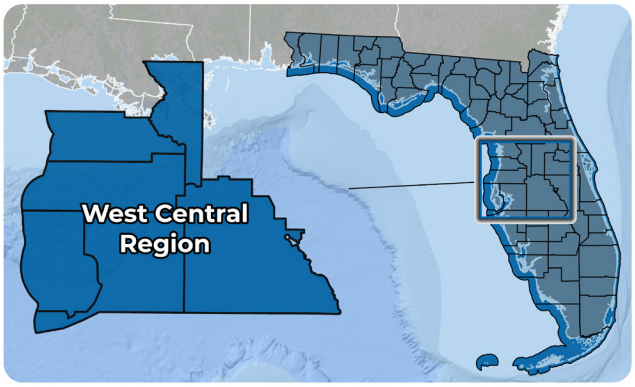
Table 4. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Ponce Inlet	230	8.4%
Waldo	67	4.8%
Inverness	219	4.0%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Trenton	-448	-20.6%
Welaka	-125	-13.1%
High Springs	-1,482	-10.1%

THE DYNAMIC NORTH CENTRAL REGION GAINED THE MOST CANOPY AREA FROM 2013 TO 2017 AND LOST THE MOST CANOPY AREA FROM 2017 TO 2021.

WEST CENTRAL REGION



The West Central region covers a vast area, including 80 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs), spanning six counties: Sumter, Hernando, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, and Polk. With a total area of 927,660 acres, it's the largest region in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

In the West Central region, 30% of the area was covered by urban tree canopy (UTC). The West Central region gained a sizable amount of UTC from 2013 to 2017 (+19,082 acres), and lost a similar amount from 2017 to 2021 (-21,966 acres acres). The net canopy change during the entire assessment period was -2,885 acres by area and just over -1% by percentage.

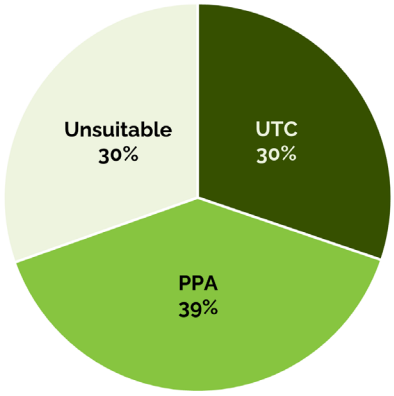


Figure 22. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the West Central region.

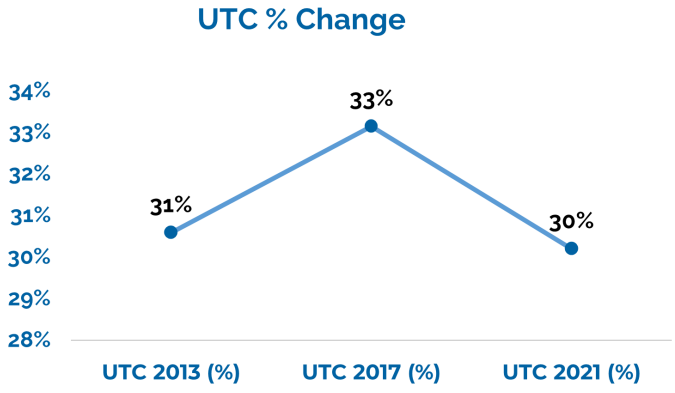


Figure 23. West Central's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

To help the region reverse its negative canopy change trend, possible planting areas (PPA) must be used to their fullest potential. The West Central region has 294,181 acres of PPA, the largest amount of all regions. If every acre of PPA is utilized for tree plantings, the canopy cover could reach up to 70%. Efforts focused on minimizing impervious coverage could boost the potential canopy metric to a greater degree.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

The largest cities in the West Central region are the City of Tampa and the City of St. Petersburg. Tampa had the largest UTC area at 26,205 acres, while Alturas had the largest potential with 24,738 acres of PPA.

The City of Brooksville had the highest UTC percentage at 58%. The Town of Hillcrest Heights had the lowest UTC statewide with 3%. However, it is important to note that Hillcrest Heights has a relatively small land area compared to the substantial 4,000 acres of water from the adjacent Crooked Lake. Since the extensive lake is within Town boundaries it does have a significant effect on the total percentage of UTC cover.

Looking at the next nine communities with the lowest canopy cover, most were barrier island communities near St. Petersburg. Across multiple regions, communities on barrier islands have some of the lowest urban tree canopy due to their limited land area and compact development. A prime example is the City of Treasure Island, which had 74% of its land cover deemed unsuitable for tree canopy.

Over the entire assessment period, the City of Wildwood experienced the largest loss in canopy, with a 14% decrease representing 5,342 acres of lost canopy. The Town of Belleair Shore gained the most UTC by percentage (12%), while the City of Tampa gained the most UTC by area (1,814 acres).

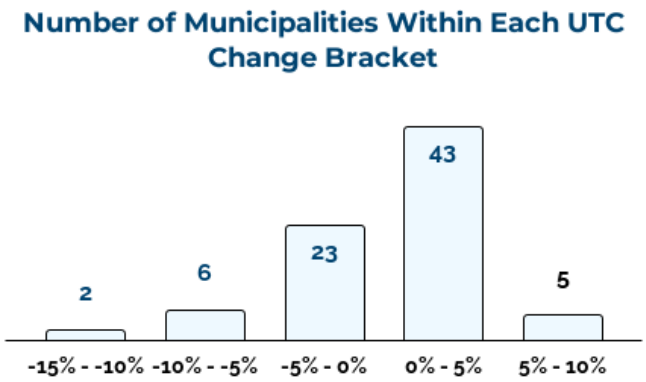


Figure 24. Number of West Central communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

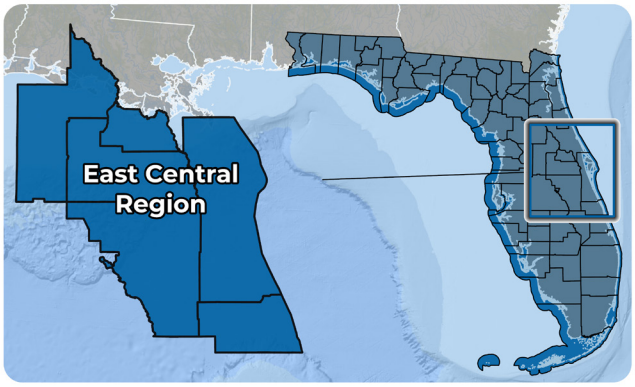
Table 5. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Belleair Shore	5	11.9%
Indian Rocks Beach	51	9.1%
Indian Shores	18	8.1%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Wildwood	-5,342	-14.5%
Davenport	-328	-12.2%
Lake Alfred	-560	-8.9%

WEST CENTRAL HAS 294,181 ACRES OF PPA, THE MOST OF ANY REGION.

EAST CENTRAL REGION



The East Central region contains 67 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs) spanning six counties: Lake, Seminole, Orange, Osceola, Brevard, and Indian River. With 715,606 total acres, the assessed area of the East Central region is the second-largest in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

In the East Central region, urban tree canopy (UTC) constituted 31% of the land cover. Between 2013 and 2017, this area experienced a notable increase in canopy, gaining 17,641 acres. However, this period of growth was followed by a decline from 2017 to 2021, during which 16,596 acres of canopy were lost. Consequently, the net increase in canopy throughout the entire assessment period amounted to a modest 1,045 acres, representing a change of less than 1%.

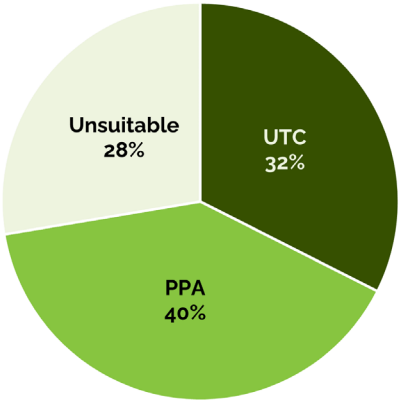


Figure 25. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the East Central region.

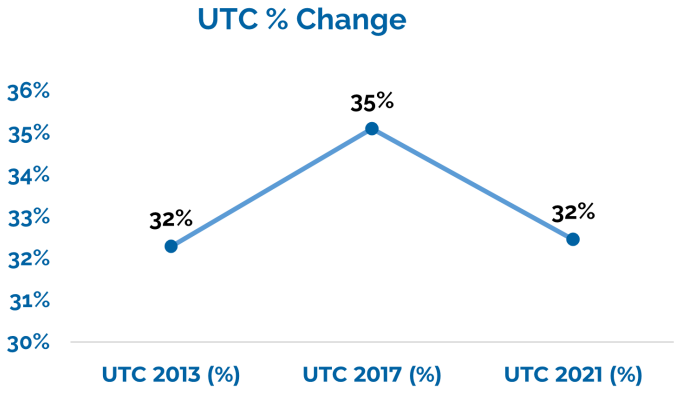


Figure 26. East Central's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

Possible planting area (PPA) will be essential in furthering additional canopy growth. The East Central region has the second largest area (250,176 acres) of PPA, amounting to 40%. If every acre of PPA is utilized for tree plantings then UTC cover could theoretically reach an impressive 72% canopy cover. Striving to reduce impervious coverage may further elevate the potential canopy metric.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

In the East Central region, the largest and most prominent urban centers are the cities of Orlando and Palm Bay. Orlando distinguishes itself with the most expansive canopy area with 18,952 acres, while Palm Bay contains extensive PPA spanning an impressive 26,365 acres suitable for new trees.

The Town of Melbourne Village emerged with the highest percentage of UTC at 69%, while the City of Satellite Beach had the lowest percentage of UTC at 14%. Over the entire assessment period, the City of Fellsmere experienced the most significant decline in canopy with a loss of 3,026 acres, or an 8% decrease in canopy. Fortunately, the City of Fellsmere has considerable new tree planting potential, evidenced by its 70% PPA, tied with the City of Mascotte for highest proportion of PPA in the region. The City of Palm Bay experienced the most substantial growth in canopy in terms of land area (1,305 acres) while the Town of Orchid experienced the largest percent increase (8%).

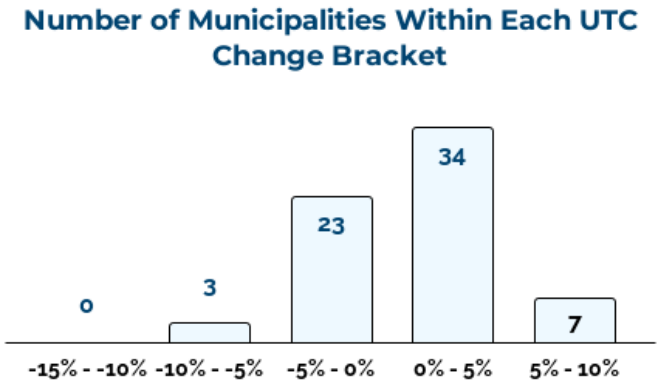


Figure 27. Number of East Central communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

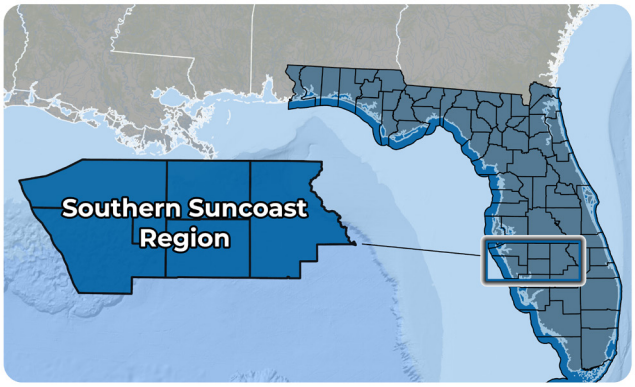
Table 6. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Orchid	56	7.7%
Cocoa Beach	240	7.5%
Vero Beach	501	6.8%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Fellsmere	-3,026	-8.2%
Oakland	-110	-7.4%
Montverde	-77	-6.5%

THE CITY OF FELLSMERE LOST 3,026 ACRES OF UTC BUT HAS AMPLE REGROWTH OPPORTUNITIES WITH 70% PPA.

SOUTHERN SUNCOAST REGION



The Southern Suncoast region, encompassing 22 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs), extends across five counties: Manatee, Sarasota, Hardee, Desoto, and Highlands. This region, covering 175,776 acres, stands as the second-smallest in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

Urban tree canopy (UTC) in the Southern Suncoast made up 31% of the land cover. Over the span of 2013 to 2017, this region experienced an expansion of its UTC, accruing 7,388 acres of UTC. However, in the subsequent interval from 2017 to 2021, there was a decline in UTC amounting to a loss of 5,783 acres. The net canopy change during the entire assessment period was an increase of 1,605 acres, which translates to a net gain of 1% in canopy coverage.

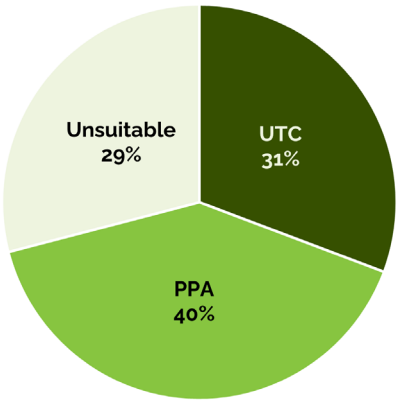


Figure 28. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the Southern Suncoast region.

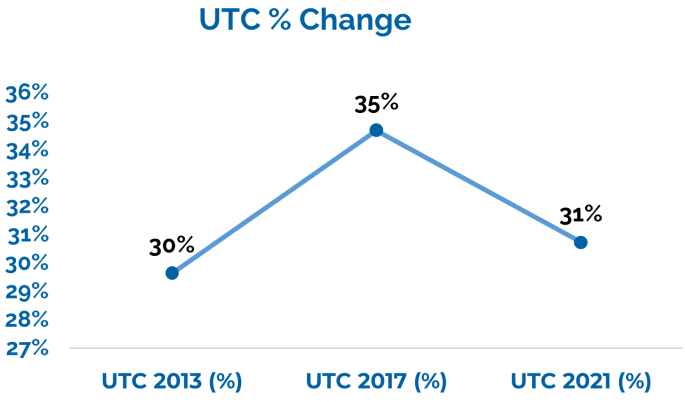


Figure 29. Southern Suncoast's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

The utilization of possible planting area (PPA) will play a pivotal role in expanding canopy coverage. The Southern Suncoast region had 40% of its land deemed suitable for future tree plantings. If all 59,050 acres of PPA are utilized for tree plantings then UTC cover could theoretically reach as high as 71%. Initiatives to lower impervious coverage could raise the potential canopy metric even more.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

North Port was the largest City by area in the Southern Suncoast region. North Port had the largest UTC area (21,979 acres), while Nokomis and Osprey were tied for the highest UTC percentage at 38%. The City limits of North Port encompass the majority of the 8,500-acre Myakka State Forest, a substantial contributor to the region's UTC. Almost half of the Southern Suncoast's UTC comes from the City of North Port. Additionally, North Port also gained the most UTC area over the entire assessment period (832 acres) and also had the largest PPA area (31,349 acres).

Cortez and the City of Sarasota gained the most UTC by percentage at 5% each. The largest UTC losses were the Town of Lake Placid by percentage (-5%) and the City of Venice by area (-304 acres). Those losses put Lake Placid at a UTC percentage of 12%, which is the lowest canopy coverage in the region.

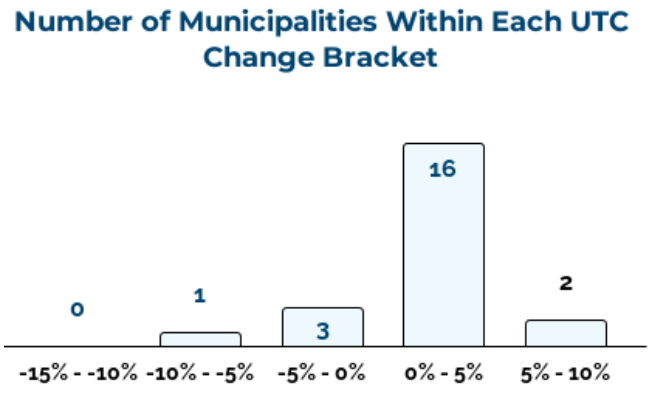


Figure 30. Number of Southern Suncoast communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

Table 7. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

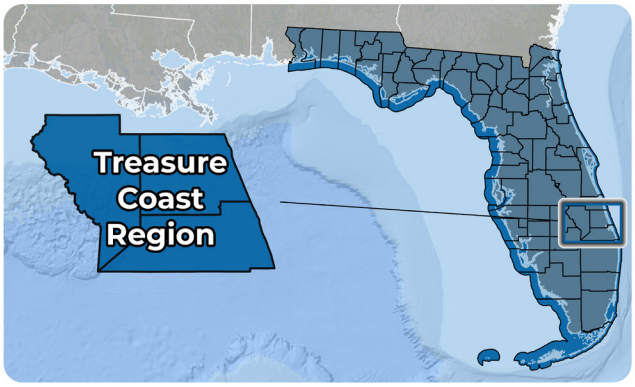
Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Cortez	77	5.4%
Sarasota	505	5.3%
Holmes Beach	52	4.6%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Lake Placid	-156	-5.2%
Avon Park	-275	-4.2%
Venice	-304	-3.0%

NORTH PORT CONTAINS ALMOST HALF OF ALL THE UTC IN THE REGION.

TREASURE COAST REGION

The Treasure Coast region contains 11 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs) and spans three counties: Okeechobee, St. Lucie, and Martin. At 140,675 acres, the assessed area of the Treasure Coast region is the smallest in the state.



REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

In 2021, the Treasure Coast region had a proportionally small urban forest but the canopy is trending in the right direction. Urban tree canopy (UTC) in the region made up 24% of the land cover, which is the lowest of all regions. Treasure Coast gained 9,050 acres of UTC from 2013 to 2017 and lost -6,817 acres of UTC from 2017 to 2021. The net canopy change during the entire assessment period was 2,233 acres, a 2% increase, the highest of any region.

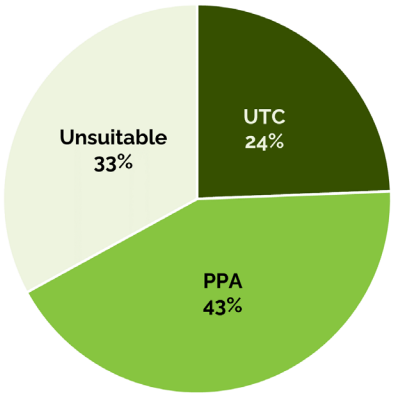


Figure 31. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the Treasure Coast region.

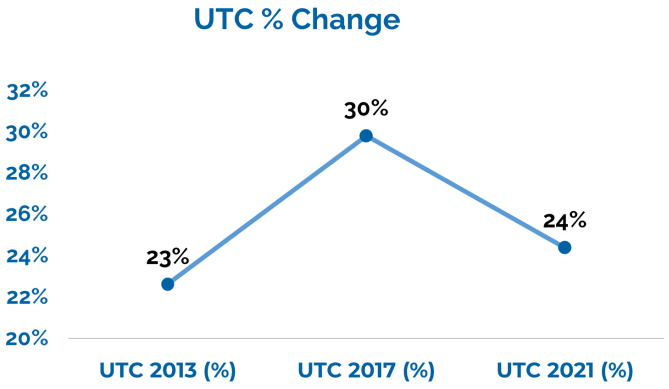


Figure 32. Treasure Coast's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

Treasure Coast has ample potential land to contribute to its canopy expansion. The region's 53,779 acres of PPA represent 43% of the region, the highest in the state. In theory, if every acre of PPA is utilized for tree plantings then UTC cover could reach up to 67%. Aiming to reduce impervious coverage could contribute to an increased potential canopy metric.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

The largest City in the Treasure Coast region was Port St. Lucie, which made up over half of the assessed area. Port St. Lucie had the largest UTC area (14,793 acres) and PPA area (34,704 acres). However, Port St. Lucie was the only community in the region to have a net loss of canopy. The City lost 1% of its UTC, representing 694 acres.

Despite expansive coverage of UTC acres, Port St Lucie had the lowest UTC percentage (20%), while the Town of Jupiter Island had the highest percent of urban trees, covering over half of its land area (60%). Indian Town Village had the highest potential for new tree growth, with 55% of its area suitable for plantings. The City of Fort Pierce saw the largest growth in tree-covered area, adding 702 acres of new trees over the eight-year assessment period. Meanwhile, Jupiter Island had the biggest percentage increase in trees, growing by nearly 12%.

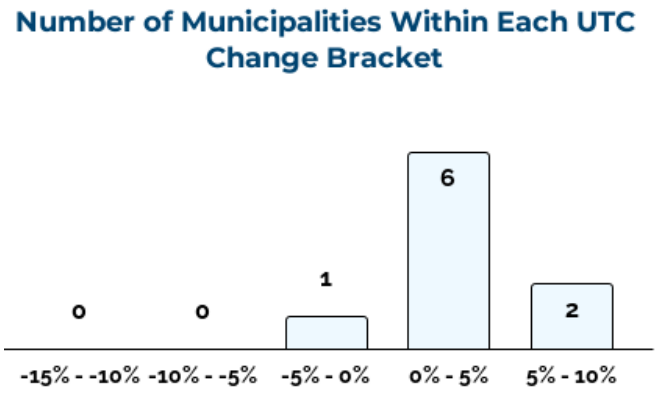


Figure 33. Number of Treasure Coast communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

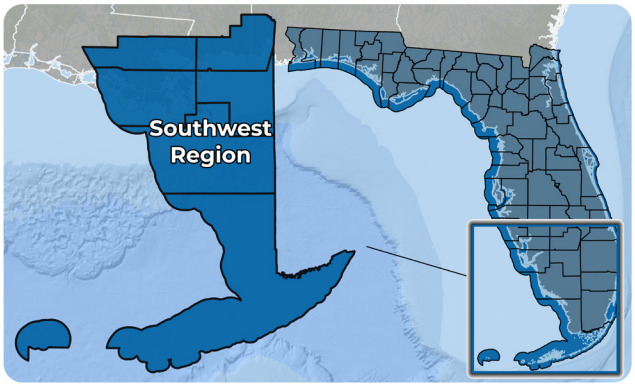
Table 8. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Jupiter Island	199	11.5%
Jensen Beach	473	10.5%
Stuart	348	7.6%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Port St. Lucie	-694	-0.9%

FROM 2013 TO 2021, ALL COMMUNITIES BUT ONE EXPERIENCED NET POSITIVE CANOPY INCREASES.

SOUTHWEST REGION



The Southwest region includes 29 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs), covering six counties: Monroe, Collier, Hendry, Lee, Charlotte, and Glades. At 426,981 total acres, the assessed area of the Southwest region is the fourth-smallest in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

In the Southwest region, the urban tree canopy (UTC) covered 32% of the overall land cover. Between 2013 and 2017, the Southwest region experienced a significant expansion in canopy, adding 19,024 UTC acres, which translates to an increase of just over 5%. However, from 2017 to 2021, -15,024 acres of canopy were lost. Despite this setback, over the entire assessment period, the Southwest region emerged as the leader in UTC area growth, with a net gain of 4,000 acres, the most of all regions.

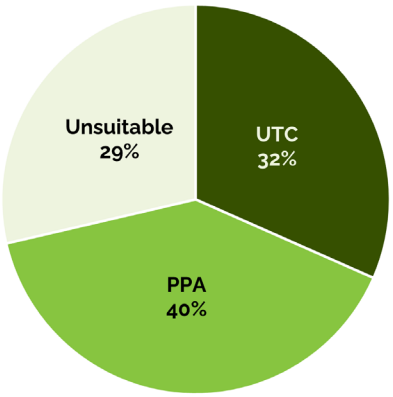


Figure 34. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the Southwest region.

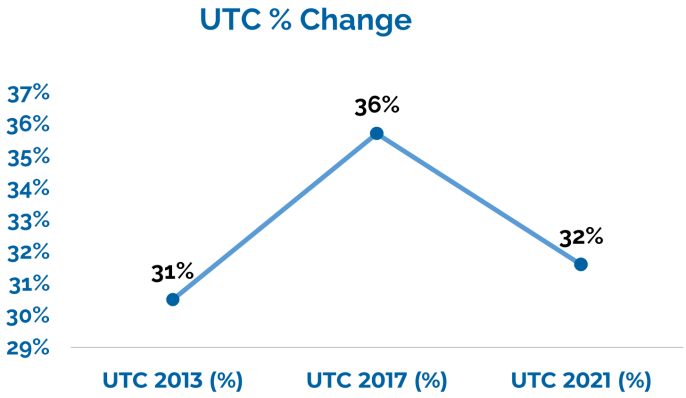


Figure 35. Southwest's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

Possible planting area (PPA) will be essential in furthering additional canopy growth. The Southwest region had a PPA percentage of 40%. If all 145,115 acres of PPA is utilized for tree plantings then UTC cover could theoretically reach 71%. Efforts focused on minimizing impervious coverage could boost the potential canopy metric to a greater degree.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

The largest communities in the Southwest region are Cape Coral and Lehigh Acres. Lehigh Acres had the largest UTC area at 14,831 acres, while Cape Coral had the largest PPA area at 32,327 acres. Remarkably, Cape Coral added the most tree cover of any community in the state during the study period, a total of 2,868 acres. Regarding percentage growth, Bokeelia experienced the largest increase in the Southwest region with an increase of 19% throughout the eight-year assessment period.

Meanwhile, the City of Fort Myers lost the most UTC area (-788 acres) over the entire assessment period, while Tavernier experienced the largest percentage loss in tree cover (-16%). Even with that loss, Tavernier still had a comparatively high UTC percentage (56%) in the Southwest region in 2021, second only to Sanibel which boasted 70% UTC.

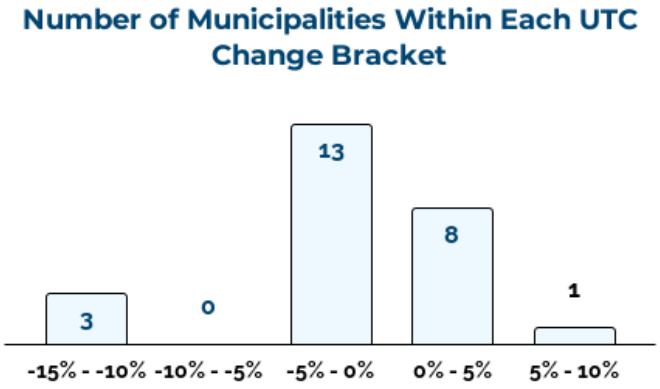


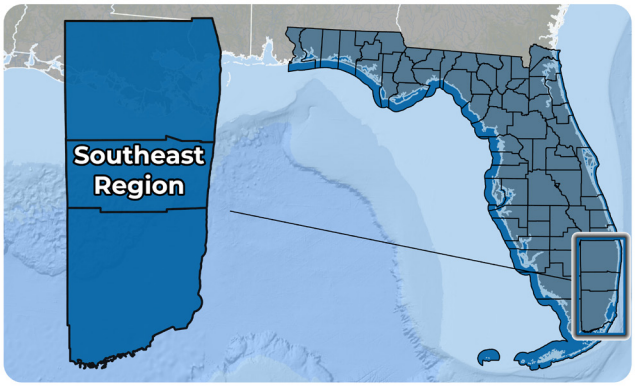
Figure 36. Number of Southwest communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

Table 9. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Bokeelia	1,113	18.9%
Sanibel	1,915	18.1%
Captiva	108	14.3%
Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Tavernier	-249	-15.7%
Marathon	-639	-11.8%
Islamorada, Village of Islands	-423	-10.4%

THE SOUTHWEST HAD A NET GAIN OF 4,000 ACRES OF UTC, THE MOST OF ALL REGIONS.

SOUTHEAST REGION



The Southeast region contains 102 municipalities and Census Designated Places (CDPs) and spans three counties: Palm Beach, Broward, and Miami-Dade. At 678,744 combined total acres, the assessed area of the Southeast region is the fifth-largest in the state.

REGIONAL KEY FINDINGS

Urban tree canopy (UTC) in the Southeast region made up 25% of the land cover, the second lowest regional average in the state. The Southeast region had the highest percentage of land cover unsuitable for UTC (45%) of all regions. This is unsurprising given that the Southeast features Florida's three most populated counties and includes the expansive Miami metropolitan area.

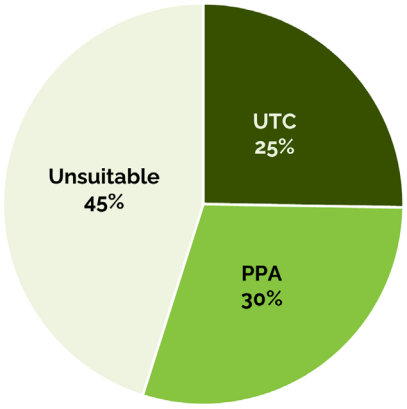


Figure 37. Urban tree canopy, possible planting area, and area unsuitable for UTC in the Southeast region.

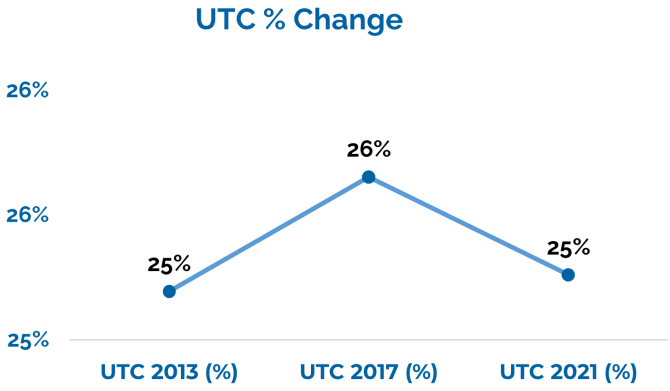


Figure 38. Southeast's urban tree canopy percentage in 2013, 2017, and 2021.

The Southeast gained 2,691 acres of UTC from 2013 to 2017. However, this upward trend was followed by a reduction of 2,304 canopy acres from 2017 to 2021. Despite these fluctuations, the Southeast was one of five regions to have net positive canopy change over the entire assessment period. The regional gain was modest both in terms of area, 388 acres, and percentage, less than 1%. This was the smallest net increase seen throughout Florida's ten regions. Overall, the Southeast region has a proportionally small but relatively stable urban tree canopy.

The potential for new canopy lies in the region's possible planting area (PPA), which is crucial for improving the Southeast's comparatively low UTC average. The Southeast region had a PPA percentage of 30%. If all 173,839 acres of PPA were effectively utilized for tree planting, the UTC coverage in the Southeast could theoretically reach up to 55%. Aiming to reduce impervious coverage could contribute to an increased potential canopy metric.

MUNICIPAL KEY FINDINGS

The largest cities in the Southeast region were Miami, West Palm Beach, and Palm Beach Gardens. Of these, Palm Beach Gardens is notable for having the most extensive canopy coverage, totaling 11,853 acres. However, it experienced the most significant reduction in UTC throughout the assessment period, with a decrease of -1,058 acres. On a positive note, Palm Beach Gardens also stands out for its substantial capaCity for canopy growth. This City boasts 15,514 acres suitable for new trees, the largest potential in the Southeast region.

In 2021, contrasting scenarios were observed in UTC throughout the region. Lazy Lake Village boasted the highest UTC percentage (70%), while the Canal Point had the lowest, with only 4%. Over the entire assessment period, the City of Hialeah experienced the most pronounced decrease in UTC coverage, with a 6% reduction. Meanwhile, the Town of Gulf Stream achieved the highest increase in UTC percentage, at 10%. Although occupying only a relatively small area, the Town of Jupiter gained the most UTC area with 944 acres.

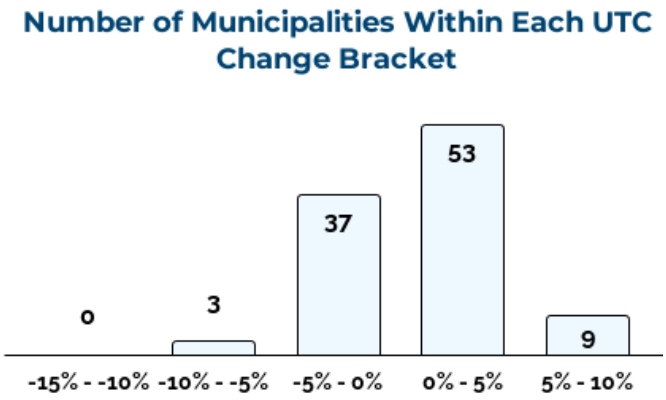


Figure 39. Number of Southeast communities with percent canopy cover change ranges (left).

Table 10. Municipalities with the largest UTC increase (top) and the largest UTC decrease (bottom).

Largest UTC Increase		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Gulf Stream	49	9.8%
Lazy Lake Village	1	9.0%
Palm Beach	183	7.5%

Largest UTC Decrease		
City	UTC Change 2013-2021 (Acres)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Hialeah	-811	-5.9%
Palmetto Bay Village	-273	-5.1%
Hialeah Gardens	-104	-5.0%

THE DENSELY POPULATED SOUTHEAST HAS THE LOWEST UTC (25%) AND HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF LAND COVER UNSUITABLE FOR UTC (45%).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Florida's natural resources are vast and valuable, with its 1.5 million acres of urban forest ranking among the state's most important and valuable assets. The State's urban forests provide communities with resilience-boosting services, such as lowering air temperatures, improving public health, and expanding wildlife habitat. However, these forests face numerous challenges. Hurricanes, pests, diseases, and rapid development- stemming from Florida having one of the fastest-growing populations in the country- all pose serious risks to the urban tree canopy.

Assessments of Florida's tree canopy, conducted on a recurring basis, serve multiple functions. These assessments can serve as a baseline, a report card, and a strategic compass for the state's long-term canopy health. The results of this assessment can help guide planning, investment, and management strategies to ensure that the communities most in need of the urban forest benefits gain access to necessary resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Leverage the results of this assessment to promote the urban forest**
   The findings of this assessment are pivotal for promoting investment in urban forest monitoring, maintenance, and management; and offer essential support for state, county, and local budget requests and grant applications. These results can be used to craft targeted presentations and resources for government leaders, planners, engineers, resource managers, and the public, to make an empirical case for urban forest needs and benefits.

2. **Learn from cities with the largest canopy gains and losses**
   There is a story behind the urban tree canopy change in every community. Are tree ordinances proving effective? Are management plans working? Are storms and disease taking a toll? Cities can seek out nearby and similarly-sized communities to get ideas on what's working and what isn't.

3. **Use TreePlotter to prioritize planting efforts**
   Utilization of TreePlotter™ CANOPY enables the Florida Forest Service and other urban forest stakeholders to create detailed planting priority maps. Users can create uniquely weighted scenarios to target areas based on specific criteria such as low UTC, high PPA, or specific socio demographic criteria. By focusing on these areas, the allocation of urban forest management resources can be maximized, offering a greater return on investment.

4. **Set evidence-based canopy goals**
   As Florida's population grows and urbanization expands, the preservation and growth of existing canopy is vital. These assessment findings can be used to develop short and long-term goals, such as: establishing annual tree planting targets, improving the quality of tree cover by planting a wider variety of large maturing trees, or setting specific canopy coverage goals by a future date.

5. **Develop outreach programs towards private landowners**
   To increase canopy in Florida, it's important to understand that most urban forests are often situated on private land. Incorporating these findings into community outreach and education programs for citizens and private landholders is crucial. Disseminating these data will help residents understand the changes in their local urban forests and the numerous benefits trees offer. Pairing educational programming with tree giveaways, tree planting programs, and tree maintenance events can help increase urban tree canopy on private property.

6. **Continue urban forest monitoring to track progress and revise strategy**
   Regular canopy assessments with the latest available imagery are recommended to manage and expand urban tree canopy effectively. The imagery used in this assessment is updated every two to three years. By conducting recurring assessments, all urban forest stakeholders can keep an accurate pulse on the urban forest and get key feedback on areas of growth and loss. Additionally, major hurricanes can drastically reshape urban tree canopy in a single day. Urban tree canopy assessments provide the data needed to help communities assess damage and prioritize equitable recovery.

REPORT

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY/KEY TERMS

Land Acres: Total land area, in acres, of the assessment boundary (excludes water).
Non-Canopy Vegetation: Areas of grass and open space where tree canopy does not exist.
Total Acres: Total area, in acres, of the assessment boundary (includes water).
Unsuitable Planting Area: Areas where it is not feasible to plant trees. Airports, ball fields, golf courses, etc. were manually defined as unsuitable planting areas.
Urban Tree Canopy (UTC): The "layer of leaves, branches and stems that cover the ground" (Raciti et al., 2006) when viewed from above; the metric used to quantify the extent, function, and value of the urban forest. Tree canopy was generally taller than 10-15 feet tall.
Possible Planting Area (PPA): Possible planting area (PPA) was defined as all vegetated areas where tree canopy does not exist, and there are no constraints on planting trees.

COMMUNITY RESULTS TABLE

A comprehensive list of community results alphabetically sorted by municipality name can be found below. This table presents each community's most recent* urban tree canopy percentage, possible plantable space percentage, and urban tree canopy change from 2013 to 2021.

**The most recent NAIP imagery collection did not encompass the Eglin Air Force Base and its adjacent areas. The latest available canopy data is 2017 for the following municipalities: Cinco Bayou, Fort Walton Beach, Mary Esther, Niceville, Shalimar, and Valparaiso.*

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
North Central	Alachua	44%	44%	1.3%	-4.4%	-3.1%
West Panhandle	Alford	34%	43%	4.1%	-30.6%	-26.5%
East Central	Altamonte Springs	36%	20%	2.0%	-3.4%	-1.4%
West Panhandle	Altha	17%	51%	1.4%	-19.0%	-17.6%
West Central	Alturas CDP	20%	70%	-0.2%	-0.5%	-0.6%
Southwest	Alva CDP	38%	53%	2.5%	-6.8%	-4.3%
Southern Suncoast	Anna Maria	25%	11%	1.6%	2.9%	4.5%
East Panhandle	Apalachicola	34%	40%	0.7%	-7.6%	-6.9%
West Central	Apollo Beach CDP	27%	43%	2.6%	-0.1%	2.5%
East Central	Apopka	31%	42%	0.3%	-3.5%	-3.3%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Southern Suncoast	Arcadia	30%	36%	6.1%	-5.0%	1.1%
North Central	Archer	47%	44%	0.2%	-6.1%	-5.9%
East Central	Astatula	42%	40%	2.6%	-2.6%	0.0%
East Central	Astor CDP	66%	20%	3.5%	-0.8%	2.7%
Northeast	Atlantic Beach	13%	10%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-1.5%
Southeast	Atlantis	18%	28%	0.6%	-1.6%	-1.1%
West Central	Auburndale	21%	50%	-1.4%	-2.2%	-3.6%
Southeast	Aventura	25%	10%	2.3%	-0.7%	1.6%
Southern Suncoast	Avon Park	19%	47%	-2.2%	-2.1%	-4.2%
West Central	Babson Park CDP	24%	51%	-1.6%	3.2%	1.6%
West Panhandle	Bagdad CDP	66%	15%	6.1%	-5.6%	0.5%
Southeast	Bal Harbour village	29%	14%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%
Northeast	Baldwin	51%	29%	-0.4%	-6.8%	-7.2%
West Central	Bartow	29%	57%	3.4%	-1.8%	1.6%
West Panhandle	Bascom	39%	44%	-2.6%	-27.7%	-30.3%
Southeast	Bay Harbor Islands	23%	12%	-4.9%	5.5%	0.6%
East Central	Bay Lake	55%	23%	3.4%	-2.9%	0.5%
North Central	Bell	48%	34%	-0.7%	-0.6%	-1.3%
Southeast	Belle Glade	8%	53%	-1.2%	0.9%	-0.3%
East Central	Belle Isle	32%	32%	2.2%	-2.4%	-0.2%
West Central	Belleair	33%	19%	-1.3%	0.1%	-1.2%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Central	Belleair Beach	19%	20%	5.0%	3.0%	8.0%
West Central	Belleair Bluffs	30%	19%	-0.3%	3.3%	2.9%
West Central	Belleair Shore	24%	20%	6.2%	5.6%	11.9%
North Central	Belleview	27%	45%	2.5%	-4.4%	-1.9%
North Central	Beverly Beach	11%	45%	3.9%	-11.2%	-7.3%
North Central	Beverly Hills CDP	30%	35%	2.2%	-2.0%	0.2%
Southwest	Big Pine Key CDP	39%	39%	-10.9%	6.7%	-4.2%
Southeast	Biscayne Park village	48%	22%	-2.8%	2.2%	-0.6%
West Panhandle	Blounts	44%	36%	0.3%	-21.2%	-20.9%
Southeast	Boca Raton	28%	22%	-0.5%	-1.1%	-1.5%
Southwest	Bokeelia CDP	51%	36%	19.6%	-0.7%	18.9%
West Panhandle	Bonifay	52%	26%	4.2%	-4.8%	-0.6%
Southwest	Bonita Springs	37%	30%	4.1%	-3.1%	1.0%
Southern Suncoast	Bowling Green	23%	53%	4.9%	-4.0%	1.0%
Southeast	Boynton Beach	22%	28%	2.6%	-1.5%	1.2%
Southern Suncoast	Bradenton	29%	26%	6.5%	-2.4%	4.2%
Southern Suncoast	Bradenton Beach	22%	12%	3.1%	0.9%	4.1%
West Central	Brandon CDP	36%	29%	4.8%	-3.1%	1.7%
East Panhandle	Branford	77%	17%	3.1%	-4.6%	-1.5%
Southeast	Briny Breezes	9%	13%	3.4%	1.5%	4.9%
East Panhandle	Bristol	39%	36%	3.6%	-14.4%	-10.8%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
North Central	Bronson	53%	32%	0.1%	-6.1%	-6.0%
Northeast	Brooker	28%	55%	1.9%	-3.0%	-1.1%
West Central	Brooksville	58%	24%	5.2%	-2.3%	3.0%
North Central	Bunnell	59%	34%	5.8%	-7.8%	-1.9%
West Central	Bushnell	24%	65%	3.5%	-2.1%	1.3%
Northeast	Callahan	47%	26%	-1.4%	-8.1%	-9.6%
West Panhandle	Callaway	21%	48%	0.5%	-27.6%	-27.1%
West Panhandle	Campbellton	56%	36%	-0.1%	9.5%	9.4%
Southeast	Canal Point CDP	4%	74%	-5.0%	0.1%	-4.9%
East Central	Cape Canaveral	23%	21%	2.7%	-0.6%	2.1%
Southwest	Cape Coral	19%	47%	10.1%	-5.9%	4.2%
Southwest	Captiva CDP	51%	11%	11.9%	2.4%	14.3%
East Panhandle	Carrabelle	33%	38%	1.8%	-4.7%	-3.0%
West Panhandle	Caryville	75%	15%	-3.6%	-0.7%	-4.4%
East Central	Casselberry	36%	24%	3.7%	-1.3%	2.4%
North Central	Cedar Key	32%	35%	3.3%	-5.9%	-2.5%
West Central	Center Hill	29%	65%	0.1%	-4.2%	-4.1%
West Panhandle	Century	64%	24%	10.1%	1.8%	11.8%
East Panhandle	Chattahoochee	46%	31%	1.0%	-13.1%	-12.1%
West Central	Cheval CDP	50%	24%	4.1%	-1.1%	3.0%
North Central	Chiefland	34%	46%	0.5%	-3.5%	-3.0%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Panhandle	Chipley	40%	33%	6.2%	-8.5%	-2.3%
East Central	Christmas CDP	51%	44%	6.7%	-5.4%	1.3%
West Panhandle	Cinco Bayou*	35%	17%	2.5%		
West Central	Clearwater	31%	19%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%
East Central	Clermont	19%	41%	-1.0%	-1.2%	-2.3%
Southwest	Clewiston	11%	52%	1.5%	-2.4%	-0.9%
Southeast	Cloud Lake	27%	46%	7.3%	-4.9%	2.4%
East Central	Cocoa	36%	31%	6.7%	-3.4%	3.3%
East Central	Cocoa Beach	24%	28%	2.5%	5.0%	7.5%
Southeast	Coconut Creek	37%	22%	1.9%	-0.2%	1.7%
West Central	Coleman	43%	48%	5.4%	-4.0%	1.3%
Southeast	Cooper City	29%	28%	1.8%	-0.3%	1.5%
Southeast	Coral Gables	51%	15%	-0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%
Southeast	Coral Springs	30%	22%	0.9%	1.4%	2.3%
Southern Suncoast	Cortez CDP	32%	32%	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%
West Panhandle	Cottondale	37%	45%	-5.5%	-19.4%	-24.9%
North Central	Crescent City	50%	35%	3.0%	-3.6%	-0.6%
West Panhandle	Crestview*	53%	24%	4.7%	-3.4%	1.3%
East Panhandle	Cross City	33%	42%	4.6%	-8.6%	-4.0%
North Central	Crystal River	52%	23%	2.1%	-6.9%	-4.8%
Southeast	Cutler Bay	29%	34%	0.7%	-5.2%	-4.6%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Central	Dade City	22%	52%	0.9%	-5.9%	-5.0%
Southeast	Dania Beach	27%	20%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.3%
West Central	Davenport	16%	46%	-6.3%	-5.9%	-12.2%
Southeast	Davie	25%	35%	0.1%	-0.7%	-0.6%
North Central	Daytona Beach	47%	27%	9.2%	-6.5%	2.7%
North Central	Daytona Beach Shores	6%	17%	3.1%	-2.8%	0.3%
North Central	De Leon Springs CDP	61%	22%	0.7%	-5.0%	-0.4%
North Central	DeBary	42%	33%	1.3%	-6.4%	-5.7%
Southeast	Deerfield Beach	22%	25%	0.9%	0.3%	1.1%
West Panhandle	DeFuniak Springs*	62%	21%	0.0%	-2.3%	-2.3%
North Central	DeLand	40%	26%	4.5%	-5.4%	-4.1%
Southeast	Delray Beach	25%	25%	1.0%	-1.0%	0.1%
North Central	Deltona	33%	37%	6.7%	-5.4%	1.3%
West Panhandle	Destin*	31%	19%	1.6%	-0.2%	1.4%
Southeast	Doral	17%	19%	-1.1%	-1.7%	-2.8%
West Central	Dover CDP	27%	54%	3.7%	-5.7%	-2.0%
West Central	Dundee	16%	60%	-8.1%	2.0%	-6.0%
West Central	Dunedin	37%	22%	1.1%	-0.4%	0.7%
North Central	Dunnellon	52%	32%	1.9%	-10.2%	-8.3%
West Central	Eagle Lake	13%	53%	-1.1%	-2.8%	-3.9%
North Central	East Palatka CDP	35%	34%	3.4%	-2.6%	0.8%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
East Panhandle	Eastpoint CDP	65%	20%	-2.2%	-16.3%	-18.5%
East Central	Eatonville	27%	34%	0.1%	-5.1%	-4.9%
West Panhandle	Ebro*	61%	29%	-5.2%	-3.3%	-8.5%
North Central	Edgewater	56%	25%	4.6%	-2.7%	1.9%
East Central	Edgewood	30%	32%	4.2%	-3.7%	0.5%
Southeast	El Portal village	46%	22%	-0.4%	2.4%	1.9%
West Central	Elfers CDP	27%	25%	5.0%	-6.3%	-1.3%
Southern Suncoast	Ellenton CDP	30%	44%	4.2%	-3.2%	1.0%
Southern Suncoast	Englewood CDP	36%	36%	5.2%	-4.1%	1.1%
Southwest	Estero village	42%	27%	5.2%	-2.9%	2.3%
West Panhandle	Esto	48%	46%	3.5%	3.6%	7.1%
East Central	Eustis	39%	34%	2.7%	-2.4%	0.3%
Southwest	Everglades	46%	26%	-0.3%	-1.2%	-1.5%
North Central	Fanning Springs	64%	22%	2.9%	-5.6%	-2.7%
East Central	Fellsmere	20%	70%	-7.2%	-1.0%	-8.2%
Northeast	Fernandina Beach	41%	22%	1.4%	-3.6%	-2.3%
West Panhandle	Ferry Pass CDP	42%	22%	2.8%	-5.7%	-3.0%
North Central	Flagler Beach	27%	35%	2.7%	-3.0%	-0.3%
Northeast	Fleming Island CDP	53%	21%	0.3%	-1.8%	-1.5%
North Central	Floral City CDP	51%	43%	3.3%	-2.9%	0.5%
Southeast	Florida City	22%	47%	0.5%	-1.4%	-0.9%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Southeast	Fort Lauderdale	25%	17%	0.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%
West Central	Fort Meade	27%	60%	3.2%	-2.7%	0.5%
Southwest	Fort Myers	28%	33%	1.7%	-4.9%	-3.2%
Southwest	Fort Myers Beach	25%	18%	5.1%	-4.4%	0.7%
Treasure Coast	Fort Pierce	27%	35%	9.9%	-5.3%	4.7%
West Panhandle	Fort Walton Beach*	36%	29%	1.9%		
Northeast	Fort White	50%	30%	1.6%	-6.2%	-4.6%
West Panhandle	Freeport*	61%	29%	-2.3%	-3.6%	-5.9%
West Central	Frostproof	18%	62%	-7.1%	1.3%	-5.8%
East Central	Fruitland Park	38%	36%	2.6%	-3.4%	-0.8%
North Central	Gainesville	58%	18%	0.6%	-6.3%	-5.6%
East Central	Geneva CDP	56%	34%	6.6%	-3.3%	3.3%
West Central	Gibsonton CDP	34%	38%	3.6%	-2.1%	1.6%
Southeast	Glen Ridge	35%	39%	8.1%	-2.5%	5.6%
Northeast	Glen St. Mary	45%	29%	9.6%	-3.7%	5.8%
Southeast	Golden Beach	37%	13%	-1.0%	3.9%	2.9%
Southeast	Golf village	31%	32%	2.6%	-3.1%	-0.5%
West Panhandle	Graceville	52%	36%	1.6%	1.3%	2.9%
West Panhandle	Grand Ridge	29%	49%	3.8%	-17.7%	-13.9%
East Central	Grant-Valkaria	45%	44%	3.0%	0.8%	3.8%
Northeast	Green Cove Springs	47%	25%	3.1%	-5.1%	-2.0%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Southeast	Greenacres	24%	28%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%
East Panhandle	Greensboro	53%	27%	2.9%	-9.8%	-6.9%
East Panhandle	Greenville	44%	33%	2.6%	-5.6%	-3.0%
West Panhandle	Greenwood	23%	55%	0.9%	-15.7%	-14.8%
East Panhandle	Gretna	46%	36%	1.4%	-5.2%	-3.8%
East Central	Groveland	18%	66%	2.0%	-3.7%	-1.7%
West Panhandle	Gulf Breeze	50%	21%	6.4%	0.8%	7.2%
Southeast	Gulf Stream	32%	23%	13.3%	-3.5%	9.8%
West Central	Gulfport	31%	21%	5.2%	-3.6%	1.6%
West Central	Haines City	14%	56%	-5.2%	-0.5%	-5.7%
Southeast	Hallandale Beach	17%	19%	0.0%	1.1%	1.0%
Northeast	Hampton	69%	22%	7.3%	-3.8%	3.6%
Northeast	Hastings CDP	42%	43%	2.4%	-1.6%	0.8%
East Panhandle	Havana	41%	41%	1.8%	-12.8%	-11.1%
Southeast	Haverhill	29%	37%	6.6%	-0.8%	5.8%
North Central	Hawthorne	56%	33%	8.0%	-6.2%	1.8%
Southeast	Hialeah	10%	16%	-3.3%	-2.6%	-5.9%
Southeast	Hialeah Gardens	10%	19%	-2.6%	-2.4%	-5.0%
North Central	High Springs	39%	50%	0.1%	-10.1%	-10.1%
West Central	Hillcrest Heights	3%	82%	1.4%	-1.1%	0.3%
Northeast	Hilliard	55%	29%	5.2%	-7.3%	-2.1%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Southeast	Hillsboro Beach	23%	25%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%
Treasure Coast	Hobe Sound CDP	32%	36%	11.6%	-6.6%	5.0%
West Central	Holiday CDP	25%	25%	1.1%	-1.0%	0.2%
North Central	Holly Hill	33%	23%	1.2%	-2.8%	-1.5%
Southeast	Hollywood	27%	21%	-0.8%	1.0%	0.2%
Southern Suncoast	Holmes Beach	22%	17%	3.3%	1.3%	4.6%
Southeast	Homestead	18%	43%	0.5%	-0.7%	-0.2%
North Central	Homosassa CDP	71%	19%	1.2%	-3.8%	-2.6%
North Central	Homosassa Springs CDP	60%	26%	5.2%	-4.1%	1.1%
East Panhandle	Horseshoe Beach	41%	29%	2.0%	-9.8%	-7.8%
East Panhandle	Hosford CDP	62%	23%	-6.2%	-7.1%	-13.2%
East Central	Howey-in-the-Hills	32%	55%	4.7%	-3.7%	1.1%
West Central	Hudson CDP	29%	34%	1.8%	-2.1%	-0.3%
Southeast	Hypoluxo	24%	26%	9.3%	-4.7%	4.6%
Southwest	Immokalee CDP	24%	60%	0.1%	-4.9%	-4.8%
East Central	Indialantic	26%	24%	5.8%	0.0%	5.8%
Southeast	Indian Creek village	24%	23%	-0.5%	-1.2%	-1.6%
East Central	Indian Harbour Beach	17%	25%	3.5%	0.3%	3.8%
East Central	Indian River Shores	57%	13%	9.2%	-4.2%	5.0%
West Central	Indian Rocks Beach	23%	18%	6.0%	3.1%	9.1%
West Central	Indian Shores	17%	15%	5.3%	2.8%	8.1%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Treasure Coast	Indian village	26%	55%	5.1%	-1.9%	3.2%
North Central	Inglis	65%	21%	3.3%	-5.0%	-1.7%
North Central	Interlachen	63%	23%	5.9%	-6.1%	-0.2%
North Central	Inverness	54%	27%	6.1%	-2.1%	4.0%
Southwest	Islamorada, Village of Islands village	52%	17%	-10.2%	-0.1%	-10.4%
Northeast	Jacksonville	46%	29%	0.0%	-3.8%	-3.8%
Northeast	Jacksonville Beach	8%	16%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-1.9%
West Panhandle	Jacob City	55%	30%	12.7%	-16.2%	-3.5%
East Panhandle	Jasper	49%	25%	-4.0%	-7.9%	-11.9%
West Panhandle	Jay	19%	58%	2.1%	0.1%	2.2%
East Panhandle	Jennings	69%	16%	2.1%	-12.1%	-9.9%
Treasure Coast	Jensen Beach CDP	29%	36%	14.9%	-4.4%	10.5%
Southeast	Juno Beach	21%	44%	8.8%	-2.1%	6.7%
Southeast	Jupiter	32%	26%	6.9%	0.3%	7.2%
Southeast	Jupiter Inlet Colony	20%	26%	5.9%	-1.2%	4.7%
Treasure Coast	Jupiter Island	60%	21%	15.4%	-3.9%	11.5%
West Central	Kathleen CDP	42%	46%	5.3%	-5.5%	-0.2%
West Central	Kenneth City	22%	23%	3.7%	-2.7%	1.0%
Southeast	Key Biscayne village	37%	13%	-4.6%	4.0%	-0.7%
Southwest	Key Colony Beach	18%	16%	-9.7%	11.2%	1.5%
Southwest	Key Largo CDP	56%	20%	-6.7%	4.0%	-2.8%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Southwest	Key West	29%	22%	-0.6%	3.5%	2.9%
Northeast	Keystone Heights	45%	23%	2.6%	-2.8%	-0.3%
East Central	Kissimmee	27%	33%	2.8%	-2.1%	0.7%
North Central	La Crosse	44%	45%	0.2%	-6.6%	-6.4%
Southwest	LaBelle	16%	57%	-2.0%	-0.1%	-2.2%
East Central	Lady Lake	29%	32%	5.1%	-5.6%	-0.5%
West Central	Lake Alfred	19%	64%	-9.1%	0.2%	-8.9%
East Central	Lake Buena Vista	40%	20%	-0.6%	-1.4%	-2.0%
Northeast	Lake Butler	36%	45%	2.3%	-3.5%	-1.2%
East Central	Lake Butler CDP	36%	36%	3.8%	0.4%	4.2%
Northeast	Lake City	36%	41%	-0.3%	-8.9%	-9.2%
Southeast	Lake Clarke Shores	22%	32%	5.4%	-2.5%	2.9%
West Central	Lake Hamilton	18%	62%	-7.8%	0.2%	-7.6%
North Central	Lake Helen	57%	31%	7.4%	-3.9%	3.5%
East Central	Lake Mary	38%	31%	3.0%	-2.9%	0.2%
West Central	Lake Panasoffkee CDP	51%	37%	1.1%	-3.1%	-2.0%
Southeast	Lake Park	16%	29%	6.5%	-1.6%	4.9%
Southern Suncoast	Lake Placid	12%	47%	-6.8%	1.6%	-5.2%
West Central	Lake Wales	21%	57%	1.7%	0.9%	2.6%
West Central	Lakeland	28%	39%	3.4%	-3.3%	0.1%
East Panhandle	Lamont CDP	53%	31%	-0.6%	-5.4%	-6.0%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Central	Land O' Lakes CDP	41%	35%	4.0%	-2.2%	1.8%
Southeast	Lantana	19%	26%	3.0%	-1.1%	1.9%
West Central	Largo	30%	21%	1.2%	0.6%	1.7%
Southeast	Lauderdale Lakes	18%	23%	1.0%	0.3%	1.3%
Southeast	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	19%	17%	1.7%	-0.5%	1.2%
Southeast	Lauderhill	21%	25%	0.8%	0.3%	1.1%
West Panhandle	Laurel Hill	58%	36%	6.5%	1.2%	7.7%
Northeast	Lawtey	57%	30%	3.1%	-3.2%	-0.1%
Southwest	Layton	38%	34%	-0.1%	-3.2%	-3.3%
Southeast	Lazy Lake village	70%	14%	4.2%	4.9%	9.0%
North Central	Lecanto CDP	51%	35%	4.4%	-3.6%	0.9%
East Panhandle	Lee	49%	29%	-1.3%	-7.3%	-8.5%
East Central	Leesburg	34%	46%	3.6%	-6.3%	-2.6%
Southwest	Lehigh Acres CDP	25%	50%	7.4%	-8.5%	-1.1%
Southeast	Lighthouse Point	22%	18%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.5%
East Panhandle	Live Oak	51%	26%	1.2%	-6.5%	-5.3%
Southern Suncoast	Longboat Key	31%	19%	3.2%	-0.2%	3.1%
East Central	Longwood	31%	28%	0.6%	-4.3%	-3.7%
Southeast	Loxahatchee Groves	40%	43%	1.5%	-6.3%	-4.8%
West Central	Lutz CDP	55%	31%	3.1%	-3.6%	-0.5%
West Panhandle	Lynn Haven	18%	44%	1.9%	-29.7%	-27.8%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Northeast	Macclenny	49%	24%	7.1%	-2.8%	4.3%
West Central	Madeira Beach	12%	14%	0.9%	1.4%	2.3%
East Panhandle	Madison	76%	13%	5.2%	-8.3%	-3.1%
East Central	Maitland	36%	24%	0.6%	-5.1%	-4.6%
East Central	Malabar	35%	53%	3.6%	1.7%	5.3%
West Panhandle	Malone	18%	53%	1.0%	-16.5%	-15.5%
Southeast	Manalapan	4%	3%	1.6%	-0.8%	0.8%
Southeast	Mangonia Park	17%	24%	4.5%	-2.6%	1.9%
Southwest	Marathon	40%	29%	-4.1%	-7.7%	-11.8%
Southwest	Marco Island	46%	19%	-1.4%	-1.2%	-2.5%
Southeast	Margate	20%	25%	0.2%	1.0%	1.2%
West Panhandle	Marianna	33%	41%	0.3%	-20.7%	-20.4%
Northeast	Marineland	38%	36%	0.9%	-3.9%	-3.0%
West Panhandle	Mary Esther*	43%	25%	1.9%		
East Central	Mascotte	19%	70%	3.1%	-3.5%	-0.4%
East Panhandle	Mayo	66%	22%	-1.1%	-6.0%	-7.1%
North Central	McIntosh	58%	30%	2.4%	-3.9%	-1.6%
Southeast	Medley	7%	21%	0.1%	-0.9%	-0.8%
East Central	Melbourne	22%	43%	2.1%	-1.0%	1.2%
East Central	Melbourne Beach	26%	26%	4.0%	1.6%	5.6%
East Central	Melbourne Village	69%	13%	4.4%	-4.0%	0.4%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
East Central	Merritt Island CDP	31%	32%	3.6%	1.3%	5.0%
West Panhandle	Mexico Beach	11%	38%	4.0%	-32.4%	-28.4%
Southeast	Miami	25%	13%	-0.5%	0.5%	0.0%
Southeast	Miami Beach	26%	11%	-1.6%	3.3%	1.7%
Southeast	Miami Gardens	17%	31%	-0.4%	-0.8%	-1.3%
Southeast	Miami Lakes	27%	18%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.5%
Southeast	Miami Shores village	41%	19%	-1.0%	1.8%	0.8%
Southeast	Miami Springs	28%	26%	0.4%	-3.5%	-3.1%
North Central	Micanopy	72%	21%	1.9%	-3.0%	-1.2%
Northeast	Middleburg CDP	60%	26%	2.0%	-5.7%	-3.7%
East Panhandle	Midway	48%	41%	1.8%	-1.6%	0.2%
East Central	Midway	29%	44%	7.3%	-6.3%	1.0%
West Panhandle	Midway*	46%	21%	3.9%	-10.9%	-7.0%
West Panhandle	Milton	47%	16%	4.7%	-3.9%	0.8%
East Central	Mims CDP	47%	39%	8.1%	-3.1%	4.9%
East Central	Minneola	29%	43%	0.6%	-4.5%	-3.8%
Southeast	Miramar	27%	34%	-2.7%	3.9%	1.1%
West Panhandle	Molino CDP	65%	25%	7.1%	-6.3%	0.8%
East Panhandle	Monticello	47%	24%	-1.3%	-7.6%	-8.9%
East Central	Montverde	33%	42%	0.5%	-7.0%	-6.5%
Southwest	Moore Haven	14%	54%	1.4%	0.6%	2.0%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
North Central	Morriston CDP	56%	32%	2.8%	-4.4%	-1.6%
East Central	Mount Dora	34%	30%	1.1%	-2.6%	-1.5%
West Central	Mulberry	35%	46%	5.6%	-2.6%	3.0%
Southwest	Naples	30%	19%	1.6%	-3.3%	-1.7%
West Panhandle	Navarre*	49%	28%	2.8%	-2.1%	0.8%
Northeast	Neptune Beach	13%	16%	-0.6%	-1.5%	-2.0%
West Central	New Port Richey	33%	22%	3.9%	-1.9%	2.1%
North Central	New Smyrna Beach	45%	32%	-1.0%	-4.0%	1.6%
North Central	Newberry	35%	51%	5.6%	-4.4%	-5.5%
West Panhandle	Niceville*	69%	18%	0.9%		
Southern Suncoast	Nokomis CDP	38%	35%	8.0%	-4.5%	3.5%
West Panhandle	Noma	55%	41%	4.2%	0.7%	4.9%
Southeast	North Bay Village	19%	14%	-4.2%	5.3%	1.2%
Southwest	North Fort Myers CDP	34%	44%	5.7%	-6.9%	-1.2%
Southeast	North Lauderdale	23%	25%	0.1%	1.6%	1.7%
Southeast	North Miami	40%	19%	-1.0%	2.2%	1.2%
Southeast	North Miami Beach	26%	22%	-1.0%	1.7%	0.7%
Southeast	North Palm Beach village	31%	22%	6.6%	-1.9%	4.7%
Southern Suncoast	North Port	34%	48%	6.7%	-5.4%	1.3%
West Central	North Redington Beach	14%	16%	3.2%	1.8%	5.0%
North Central	Oak Hill	50%	39%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
East Central	Oakland	35%	35%	0.5%	-7.9%	-7.4%
Southeast	Oakland Park	20%	21%	-0.3%	-0.3%	-0.6%
North Central	Ocala	34%	30%	2.3%	-4.0%	-1.7%
Southeast	Ocean Ridge	34%	20%	8.9%	-1.8%	7.1%
East Central	Ocoee	29%	37%	-0.5%	-4.2%	-4.7%
West Central	Odessa CDP	45%	32%	4.5%	-3.6%	0.9%
East Central	Okahumpka CDP	44%	40%	5.5%	-4.5%	1.0%
Treasure Coast	Okeechobee	26%	40%	6.0%	-4.8%	1.2%
West Central	Oldsmar	51%	21%	2.4%	-2.1%	0.3%
Southeast	Opa-locka	12%	20%	0.0%	-1.3%	-1.3%
North Central	Orange City	44%	26%	3.1%	-5.6%	-2.5%
Northeast	Orange Park	48%	18%	-1.4%	-4.8%	-6.2%
East Central	Orchid	56%	12%	8.9%	-1.2%	7.7%
East Central	Orlando	27%	31%	2.5%	-3.6%	-1.1%
North Central	Ormond Beach	42%	33%	4.5%	-5.1%	-0.5%
Southern Suncoast	Osprey CDP	38%	31%	5.7%	-2.5%	3.2%
North Central	Otter Creek	69%	22%	5.5%	-2.4%	3.1%
East Central	Oviedo	47%	25%	4.3%	-1.7%	2.6%
Southeast	Pahokee	10%	61%	-2.4%	1.3%	-1.1%
North Central	Palatka	46%	23%	5.2%	-5.9%	-0.8%
East Central	Palm Bay	28%	48%	4.7%	-2.3%	2.4%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Southeast	Palm Beach	29%	18%	9.2%	-1.7%	7.5%
Southeast	Palm Beach Gardens	33%	43%	0.3%	-3.3%	-2.9%
Southeast	Palm Beach Shores	23%	18%	6.5%	-0.1%	6.4%
Treasure Coast	Palm City CDP	35%	30%	11.5%	-4.4%	7.0%
North Central	Palm Coast	55%	25%	0.3%	-5.6%	-5.2%
West Central	Palm Harbor CDP	40%	20%	1.6%	-1.0%	0.6%
East Central	Palm Shores	29%	30%	0.5%	-5.3%	-4.9%
Southeast	Palm Springs village	20%	31%	3.7%	-1.7%	2.0%
Southern Suncoast	Palmetto	22%	38%	3.5%	-1.6%	1.9%
Southeast	Palmetto Bay village	38%	27%	1.3%	-6.4%	-5.1%
West Panhandle	Panama City	22%	42%	-2.0%	-33.5%	-35.5%
West Panhandle	Panama City Beach	44%	22%	-3.2%	-6.4%	-9.6%
West Panhandle	Parker	19%	35%	1.4%	-34.2%	-32.8%
Southeast	Parkland	31%	30%	0.1%	1.5%	1.6%
West Panhandle	Paxton	64%	31%	2.4%	-1.4%	1.0%
Southeast	Pembroke Park	13%	17%	1.0%	-0.2%	0.9%
Southeast	Pembroke Pines	21%	35%	-0.2%	1.0%	0.9%
Northeast	Penney Farms	66%	20%	11.1%	-3.3%	7.8%
West Panhandle	Pensacola	29%	23%	2.1%	-7.0%	-4.9%
East Panhandle	Perry	66%	23%	-0.4%	-7.3%	-7.7%
North Central	Pierson	50%	34%	2.1%	-3.5%	-1.4%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Southeast	Pinecrest village	48%	20%	-0.2%	-4.8%	-5.0%
West Central	Pinellas Park	21%	24%	3.0%	-3.2%	-0.2%
West Central	Plant City	30%	42%	4.3%	-5.1%	-0.8%
Southeast	Plantation	30%	25%	1.5%	-0.3%	1.2%
Southern Suncoast	Plantation CDP	34%	28%	5.3%	-2.5%	2.9%
West Central	Polk City	26%	59%	0.0%	-4.3%	-4.4%
North Central	Pomona Park	51%	39%	5.0%	-3.7%	1.3%
Southeast	Pompano Beach	19%	23%	1.0%	0.3%	1.2%
West Panhandle	Ponce de Leon	68%	18%	2.6%	-1.9%	0.7%
North Central	Ponce Inlet	24%	54%	22.5%	-14.1%	8.4%
Southwest	Port Charlotte CDP	32%	33%	4.9%	-2.2%	2.7%
North Central	Port Orange	42%	25%	3.1%	-3.2%	-0.1%
West Central	Port Richey	39%	31%	2.4%	-3.3%	-0.9%
West Panhandle	Port St. Joe	37%	37%	3.0%	-19.9%	-17.0%
Treasure Coast	Port St. Lucie	20%	47%	5.0%	-6.0%	-0.9%
Southwest	Punta Gorda	34%	38%	6.1%	6.0%	12.1%
East Panhandle	Quincy	54%	25%	0.2%	-8.5%	-8.2%
Northeast	Raiford	38%	52%	3.4%	-4.4%	-1.0%
North Central	Reddick	50%	40%	4.4%	-2.5%	1.9%
West Central	Redington Beach	18%	17%	2.7%	1.2%	3.9%
West Central	Redington Shores	12%	15%	3.3%	3.4%	6.7%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Central	Riverview CDP	36%	38%	3.6%	-3.5%	0.2%
Southeast	Riviera Beach	14%	27%	5.6%	-0.9%	4.7%
East Central	Rockledge	25%	38%	2.7%	-1.1%	1.7%
Southeast	Royal Palm Beach village	22%	36%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
West Central	Ruskin CDP	29%	42%	5.1%	-4.4%	0.7%
West Central	Safety Harbor	42%	21%	3.4%	-3.2%	0.1%
West Central	San Antonio	31%	50%	0.1%	-2.6%	-2.5%
East Central	Sanford	31%	28%	4.2%	-2.5%	1.7%
Southwest	Sanibel	70%	11%	16.7%	1.4%	18.1%
Southern Suncoast	Sarasota	34%	19%	6.4%	-1.1%	5.3%
East Central	Satellite Beach	14%	29%	3.9%	0.4%	4.3%
Northeast	Sawgrass CDP	36%	27%	-0.5%	-0.8%	-1.3%
Southeast	Sea Ranch Lakes village	28%	18%	-0.3%	-2.0%	-2.3%
East Central	Sebastian	31%	38%	8.9%	-4.7%	4.2%
Southern Suncoast	Sebring	25%	46%	0.5%	-3.0%	-2.5%
West Central	Seffner CDP	37%	37%	2.2%	-4.7%	-2.4%
West Central	Seminole	31%	24%	2.9%	0.4%	3.3%
North Central	Seville CDP	43%	47%	2.5%	-4.6%	-2.1%
Treasure Coast	Sewall's Point	49%	19%	7.7%	-6.2%	1.6%
West Panhandle	Shalimar*	35%	24%	2.2%		
North Central	Silver Springs Shores CDP	35%	32%	2.9%	-4.3%	-1.4%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Panhandle	Sneads	34%	46%	0.4%	-22.3%	-21.9%
East Panhandle	Sopchoppy	40%	29%	0.7%	-3.3%	-2.6%
East Central	Sorrento CDP	40%	48%	3.8%	-2.4%	1.4%
Southeast	South Bay	5%	76%	-2.1%	0.7%	-1.4%
North Central	South Daytona	30%	24%	2.6%	-2.8%	-0.2%
Southeast	South Miami	38%	18%	-0.5%	-3.8%	-4.4%
Southeast	South Palm Beach	11%	12%	6.1%	-2.8%	3.3%
West Central	South Pasadena	16%	16%	1.8%	1.2%	2.9%
Southeast	Southwest Ranches	29%	50%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-1.7%
West Panhandle	Springfield	15%	45%	1.8%	-32.6%	-30.8%
West Panhandle	Springhill CDP	74%	17%	4.4%	-7.8%	-3.4%
Northeast	St. Augustine	25%	40%	-0.9%	-3.2%	-4.1%
Northeast	St. Augustine Beach	38%	19%	-1.3%	-1.1%	-2.4%
East Central	St. Cloud	24%	47%	4.4%	-2.0%	2.3%
Southwest	St. James City CDP	46%	36%	11.6%	-1.7%	9.9%
West Central	St. Leo	45%	34%	2.6%	-2.2%	0.4%
Treasure Coast	St. Lucie Village	47%	27%	11.0%	-9.6%	1.4%
East Panhandle	St. Marks	62%	21%	4.0%	-5.7%	-1.8%
West Central	St. Pete Beach	15%	13%	2.2%	1.9%	4.1%
West Central	St. Petersburg	32%	21%	5.9%	-3.0%	2.9%
Northeast	Starke	51%	29%	3.8%	-2.7%	1.1%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
Treasure Coast	Stuart	27%	25%	13.1%	-5.5%	7.6%
West Central	Sun City Center CDP	31%	32%	2.5%	-2.6%	-0.1%
Southeast	Sunrise	24%	26%	1.4%	0.6%	2.1%
Southeast	Surfside	22%	17%	-4.6%	4.6%	0.0%
Southeast	Sweetwater	13%	22%	-1.0%	-1.3%	-2.3%
East Panhandle	Tallahassee	31%	51%	0.1%	-7.9%	-7.9%
Southeast	Tamarac	19%	26%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.5%
Southeast	Tamiami CDP	14%	25%	-1.1%	-2.6%	-3.7%
West Central	Tampa	36%	22%	4.5%	-2.0%	2.5%
West Central	Tarpon Springs	35%	26%	1.0%	-1.6%	-0.6%
East Central	Tavares	38%	36%	0.7%	-1.4%	-0.8%
Southwest	Tavernier CDP	56%	21%	-13.6%	-2.0%	-15.7%
West Central	Temple Terrace	48%	19%	5.1%	-5.1%	0.0%
Southeast	Tequesta village	26%	25%	5.4%	-0.4%	5.0%
West Central	The Villages CDP	11%	35%	5.3%	-2.6%	2.6%
West Central	Thonotosassa CDP	39%	48%	3.0%	-3.2%	-0.2%
East Central	Titusville	43%	26%	6.1%	-3.4%	2.7%
West Central	Treasure Island	13%	13%	2.1%	2.4%	4.5%
North Central	Trenton	24%	50%	-13.7%	-7.0%	-20.6%
West Panhandle	Tyndall Air Force Base CDP	10%	51%	1.0%	-34.2%	-33.2%
East Central	Umatilla	31%	48%	0.9%	-3.0%	-2.1%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Panhandle	Valparaiso*	50%	19%	-1.0%		
West Central	Valrico CDP	40%	33%	5.6%	-4.1%	1.5%
Southern Suncoast	Venice	22%	34%	3.6%	-6.6%	-3.0%
West Panhandle	Vernon	62%	28%	3.7%	-4.6%	-0.9%
East Central	Vero Beach	38%	22%	10.9%	-4.0%	6.8%
Southeast	Virginia Gardens village	20%	21%	-0.5%	-3.0%	-3.4%
North Central	Waldo	65%	22%	6.6%	-1.8%	4.8%
Southern Suncoast	Wauchula	32%	44%	4.7%	-1.4%	3.2%
West Panhandle	Wausau	63%	24%	8.5%	-5.9%	2.5%
West Central	Webster	23%	58%	3.6%	-3.0%	0.6%
North Central	Welaka	47%	35%	2.7%	-15.8%	-13.1%
Southeast	Wellington village	18%	51%	1.3%	-0.2%	1.1%
West Central	Wesley Chapel CDP	34%	40%	4.9%	-2.5%	2.4%
East Central	West Melbourne	25%	35%	1.4%	-2.3%	-0.9%
Southeast	West Miami	25%	21%	-0.3%	-2.3%	-2.6%
Southeast	West Palm Beach	31%	40%	1.5%	0.1%	1.6%
Southeast	Westchester CDP	15%	24%	0.8%	-3.9%	-3.1%
Southeast	Weston	28%	44%	-1.9%	3.2%	1.3%
West Panhandle	Westville	85%	8%	2.5%	-0.9%	1.6%
West Panhandle	Wewahitchka	59%	29%	0.7%	-14.4%	-13.7%
East Panhandle	White Springs	70%	20%	-0.2%	-9.8%	-10.0%

Region	City	UTC %	PPA %	UTC Change 2013-2017 (%)	UTC Change 2017-2021 (%)	UTC Change 2013-2021 (%)
West Central	Wildwood	23%	55%	2.0%	-16.5%	-14.5%
North Central	Williston	41%	35%	4.0%	-3.3%	0.6%
Southeast	Wilton Manors	27%	15%	-2.5%	2.4%	-0.1%
West Central	Wimauma CDP	25%	54%	1.2%	-2.8%	-1.5%
East Central	Windermere	42%	35%	0.9%	-1.9%	-1.0%
East Central	Winter Garden	28%	37%	0.7%	-0.6%	0.1%
West Central	Winter Haven	23%	49%	-1.2%	-1.9%	-3.2%
East Central	Winter Park	37%	21%	0.6%	-3.4%	-2.8%
East Central	Winter Springs	54%	20%	4.1%	-1.3%	2.9%
East Panhandle	Woodville CDP	51%	36%	1.8%	-6.2%	-4.5%
Northeast	Worthington Springs	49%	35%	6.2%	-8.7%	-2.5%
East Central	Yalaha CDP	38%	53%	3.3%	-1.9%	1.4%
North Central	Yankee	41%	49%	3.8%	-1.8%	2.0%
Northeast	Yulee CDP	54%	31%	-0.2%	-5.3%	-5.5%
West Central	Zephyrhills	21%	39%	3.0%	-4.9%	-1.9%
Southern Suncoast	Zolfo Springs	33%	51%	6.2%	-2.3%	3.9%

DECEMBER | 2023

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