

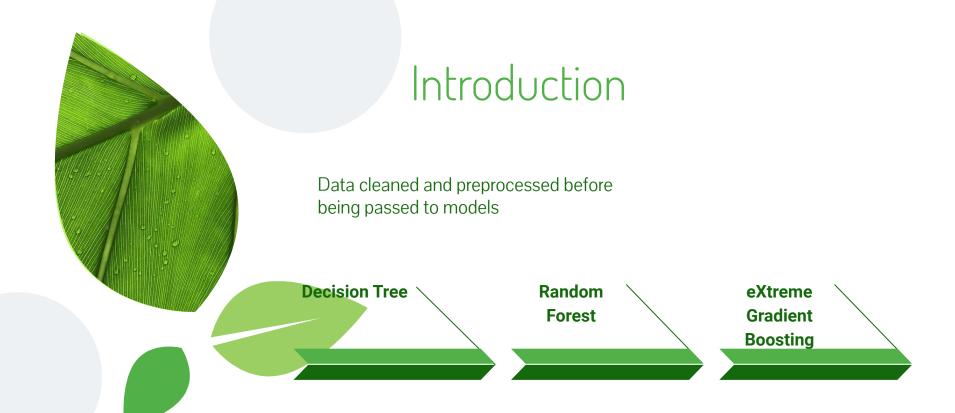
New York City Tree Health Classification

Benjamin Dean



Business Problem

- On which trees should efforts of the New York City
 Department of Parks and Recreation be concentrated?
- Which features most contribute to substandard tree health?



Fit using default then tuned hyperparameters

Data

- → 2015 Street Tree Census provided by NYC OpenData
- → 683,788 curb adjacent trees

	health	tree_dbh	curb_loc	spc_latin	root_stone	trnk_light	steward	brch_shoe	borough	nta_name	latitude	longitude	census tract
65637	Good	12	OnCurb	Ulmus americana	No	No	None	No	Manhattan	Upper East Side-Carnegie Hill	40.774906	-73.965345	130.0
80378	Fair	33	OnCurb	Platanus x acerifolia	Yes	No	None	No	Brooklyn	Bay Ridge	40.630974	-74.035590	44.0
326730	Good	15	OnCurb	Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis	Yes	No	None	No	Bronx	Co-op City	40.864951	-73.823924	302.0

→ Target variable 'health' + 44 features







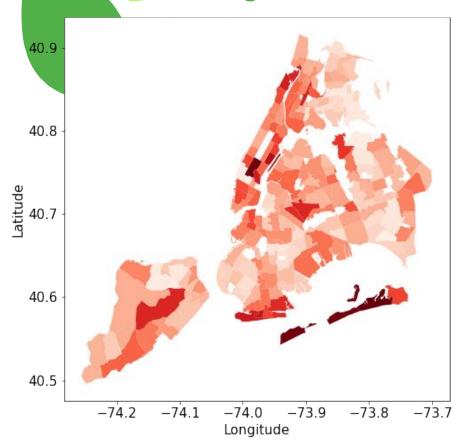


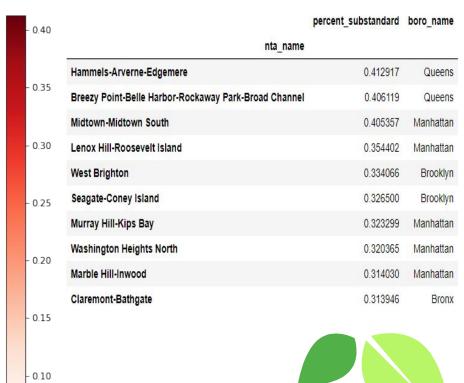


matpletlib



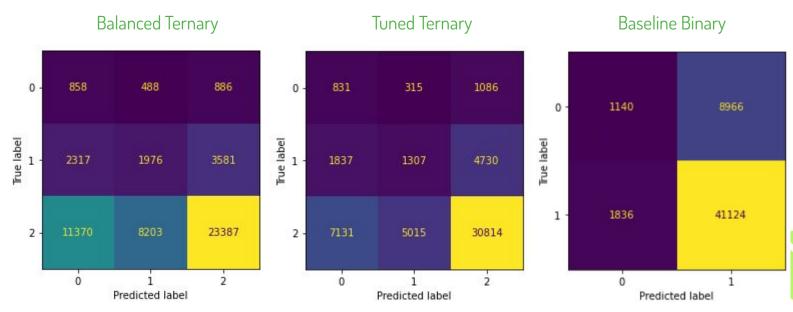
Percentage of Substandard Trees by Neighborhood





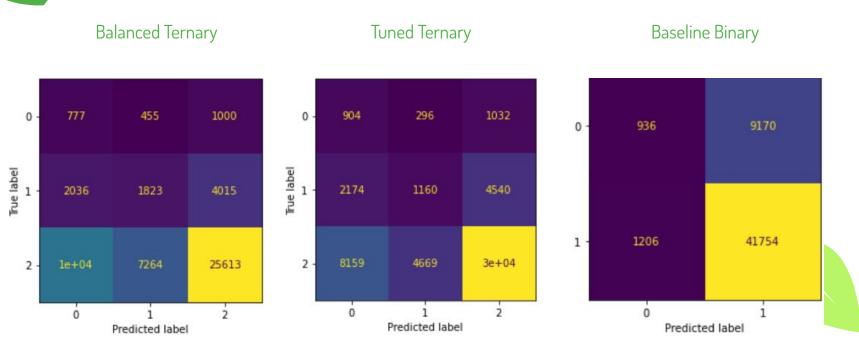
Dec

Decision Tree

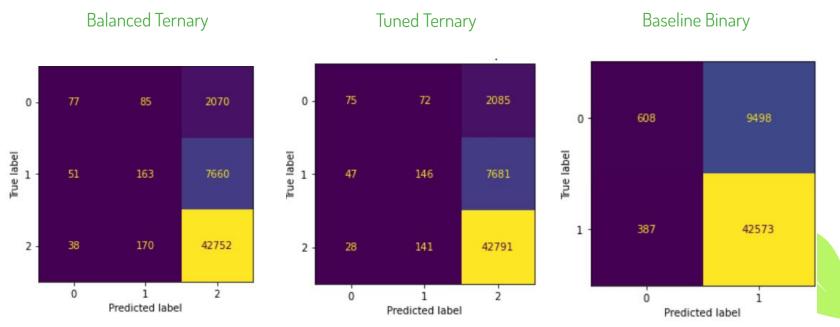


F

Random Forest



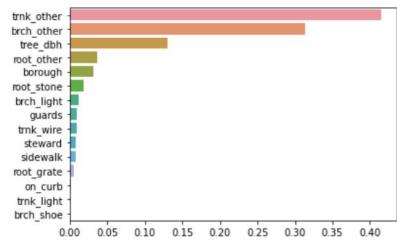
eXtreme Gradient Boost





Binary classifications perform better than ternary classifications

Tuned XGBoost model produces most reliable predictions



- Prioritize trees with trunk problems (non-lights/rope/wires)
- Prioritize trees with branch problems (non-lights/shoes/wires)
- Allow trees to further mature before moving to street

Future Analysis

- Utilize Scikit-learn's pipeline module to more efficiently and cleanly work with data
- Difficulty with run time of programs led to limited executions of notebooks and reduced parameter searching



Thank you for reading

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