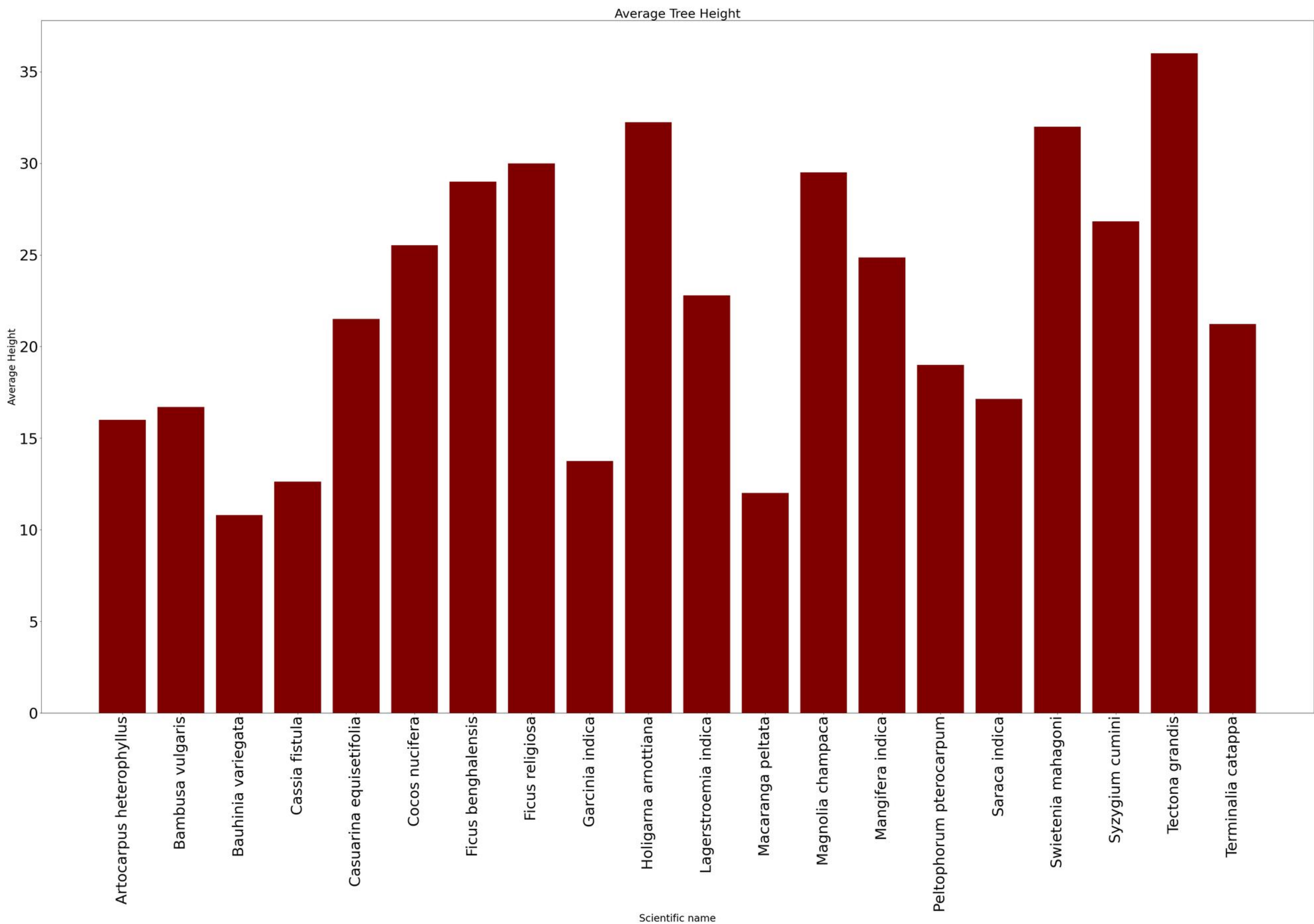
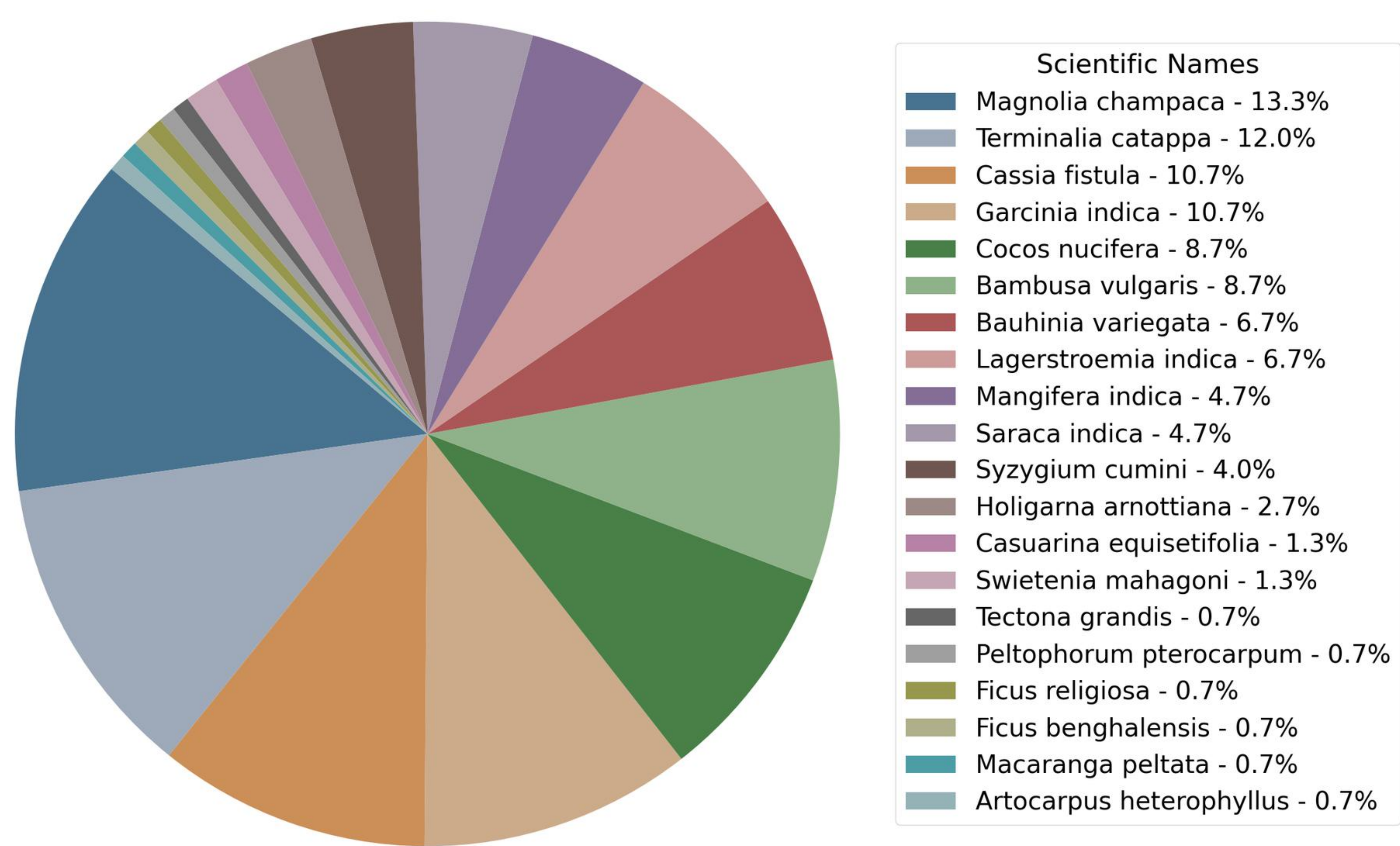


Average Width: Detailed bargraph above showing the average widths of the trees for each species. The total width for that species is taken and divided by the total number of trees for that species to give an average estimate of the width for that species. The widest species is *Ficus benghalensis* with the width of 9.42. The narrowest species is *Bambusa vulgaris* with the width of 0.314.



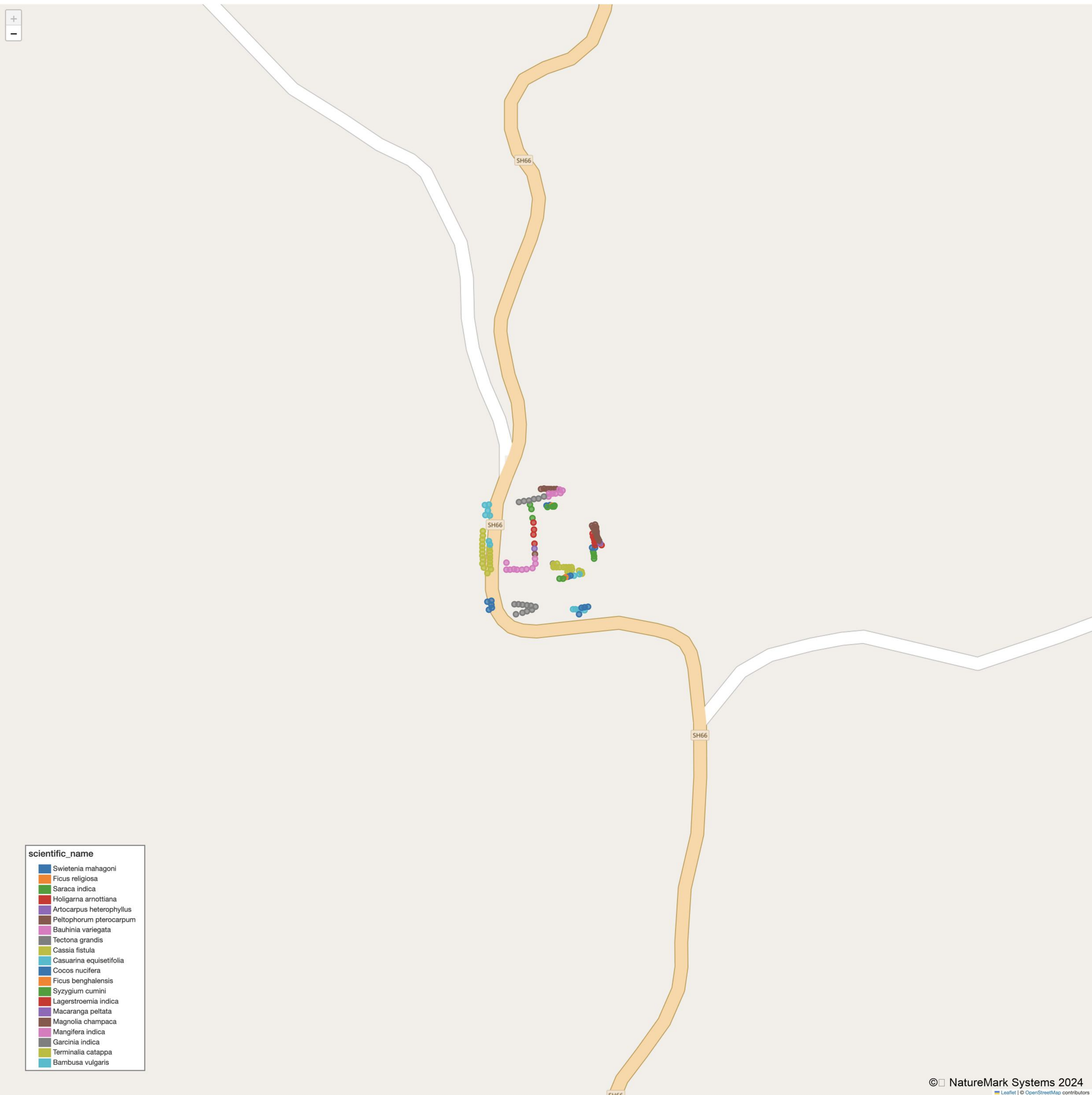
Average Height: Detailed bargraph above showing the average heights of the trees for each species. The total height for that species is taken and divided by the total number of trees for that species to give an average estimate of the height for that species. The tallest species is Tectona grandis with the height of 36. The shortest species is Cassia fistula with the height of 6.

Distribution of Trees by Scientific Name

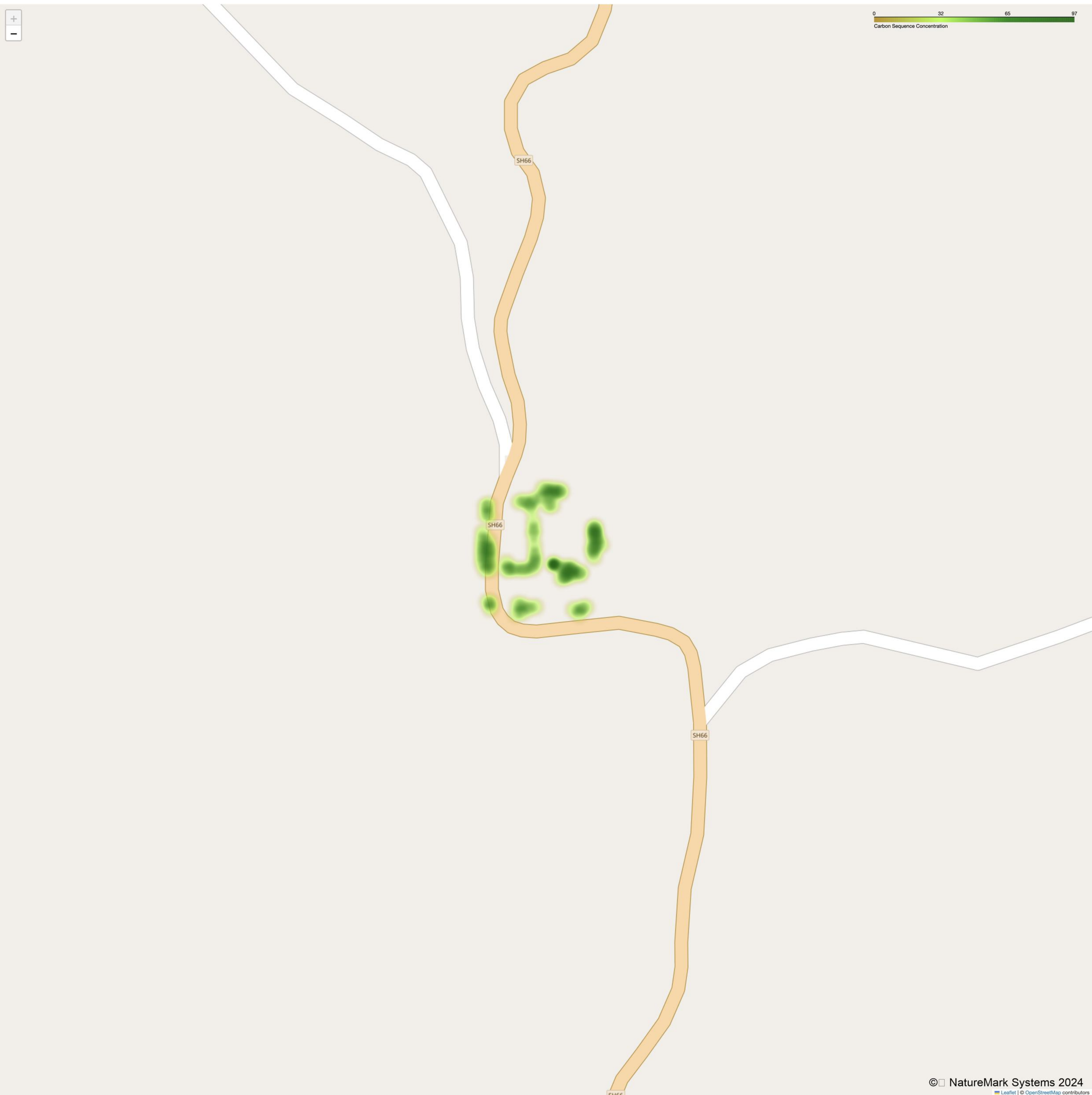


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Species Diversity: Detailed Piechart above showing the breakdown of all the species in the dataset and their total percentage. Each colour in the piechart represents its corresponding species in the figure legend. The percentage values show how much of the total that species makes. The most abundant species is Magnolia champaca with a count of 20. The least abundant species is Tectona



Species Distribution: Above image maps each tree to its exact coordinates with each species colour coded. Each colour coded dot is unique to each colour coded tree species in the legend. NOTE: As these are exact geocords some dots may overlap based on how close the trees are to each other.



Carbon Sequestration: Above heatmap shows the level of carbon sequestered by each tree. As the scale above shows, the lower the ability of the tree to sequester carbon the closer it is to green which is the lower range. The more efficient the tree at sequestering carbon the closer it is to red as can be compared on the scale. The highest carbon sequestration is by *Tectona grandis*

| | Statistic | Value |
|----|--|--------------------|
| 0 | Most Abundant | Magnolia champaca |
| 1 | Count (Most Abundant) | 20 |
| 2 | Least Abundant | Tectona grandis |
| 3 | Count (Least Abundant) | 1 |
| 4 | Highest Height (Scientific Name) | Tectona grandis |
| 5 | Height (Highest) | 36 |
| 6 | Lowest Height (Scientific Name) | Cassia fistula |
| 7 | Height (Lowest) | 6 |
| 8 | Highest Width (Scientific Name) | Ficus benghalensis |
| 9 | Width (Highest) | 9.42 |
| 10 | Lowest Width (Scientific Name) | Bambusa vulgaris |
| 11 | Width (Lowest) | 0.314 |
| 12 | Highest Carbon Seq (Scientific Name) | Tectona grandis |
| 13 | Carbon Seq (Highest) | 96.7 |
| 14 | Lowest Carbon Seq (Scientific Name) | Bambusa vulgaris |
| 15 | Carbon Seq (Lowest) | 0.1 |
| 16 | Highest Total Carbon Seq (Scientific Name) | Magnolia champaca |
| 17 | Total Carbon Seq (Highest) | 400.5 |
| 18 | Lowest Total Carbon Seq (Scientific Name) | Macaranga peltata |
| 19 | Total Carbon Seq (Lowest) | 0.5 |

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Key Statistics: Provided above are some key statistics about the dataset. Tree Height and Width in meters. Carbon Seq. in Kg/year