

“Establishing Links between Urban Forestry, Geospatial Technologies, and Public Health”



+	Benefits	Total (\$)
⊖	Energy	\$1,205,133
⊖	CO2	\$35,424
⊖	Air Quality	\$252,935
⊖	Stormwater	\$334,601
⊖	Aesthetic/Other	\$572,882
➔	Total Benefits	\$2,400,975



Credits:

US Forest Service, Davey Resource Group, Texas Trees Foundation

Agenda

- Overview of the social, environmental, and economic benefits of urban trees
- Modeling ecosystem services: CITYgreen and U.S. Forest Service i-Tree software
- Geospatial technologies to plan for, measure and monitor
- Linkages and current research or data gaps



Urban Forestry Across the Country

Federal or National Level:

- State & Private Forestry
- Urban & Community Forestry
- Regional USFS Offices
- National Associations (SMA, ISA)

State Level:

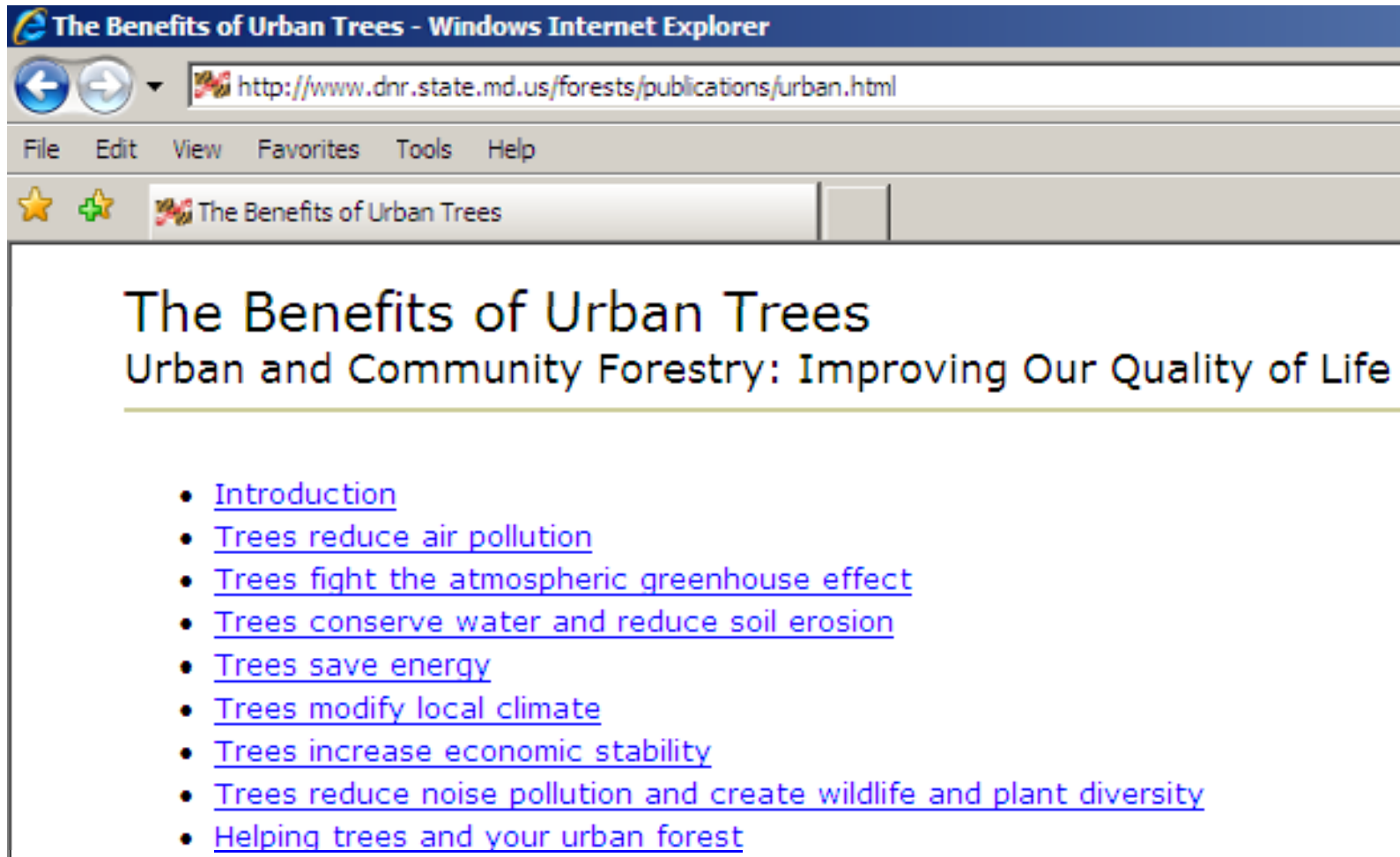
- Urban Forest Councils
- DNR State Coordinators
- Extension and State Associations

Local Level:

- Non-profits
- Tree Planting Initiatives
- Economic Development
- University/Academic
- Industry
- The Public (the Community!)



Benefits of Urban Forestry



The screenshot shows a Windows Internet Explorer browser window. The title bar reads "The Benefits of Urban Trees - Windows Internet Explorer". The address bar contains the URL "http://www.dnr.state.md.us/forests/publications/urban.html". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "View", "Favorites", "Tools", and "Help". The address bar shows a star icon, a plus icon, and the text "The Benefits of Urban Trees". The main content area displays the page title "The Benefits of Urban Trees" and the subtitle "Urban and Community Forestry: Improving Our Quality of Life". Below the subtitle is a list of nine bullet points, each with a blue underlined link.

The Benefits of Urban Trees
Urban and Community Forestry: Improving Our Quality of Life

- [Introduction](#)
- [Trees reduce air pollution](#)
- [Trees fight the atmospheric greenhouse effect](#)
- [Trees conserve water and reduce soil erosion](#)
- [Trees save energy](#)
- [Trees modify local climate](#)
- [Trees increase economic stability](#)
- [Trees reduce noise pollution and create wildlife and plant diversity](#)
- [Helping trees and your urban forest](#)

Benefits of Urban Forestry

Economic – Environmental – Social

USFS “Value of Trees Summary – Statistics Sheet”

- “Trees reduce runoff and erosion from storms by about 7% and reduce the need for erosion control structures, saving cities money on materials, installation and maintenance.” - MD Dept of Natural Resources
- “Shade from two large trees on the west side of a house and one on the east side can save up to 30% of a typical residence’s annual air conditioning costs.” - Center for Urban Forest Research (CUFR)
- Trees in Davis, CA parking lots reduced asphalt temperatures by as much as 36F, and car interior temperatures by 47F.” - CUFR
- “An increase of 10% canopy in the NYC Area were shown to reduce peak ozone levels by up to 4 parts per billion (nearly 3% of the max and 37% of the amount by its air quality standard).” - USFS, Northern Research Station

Benefits of Urban Forestry

“Trees help improve air quality by reducing air temperature, removing air pollutants and providing shade that lowers energy use in buildings, thus reducing air-polluting emissions from power plants.”

“Planting trees near roadways has the potential to reduce particles at the nano level. Canopy has the potential to protect those living near roads. 36 million Americans live within 300 feet of a four-lane highway, railroad or airport.”

Max Zhang, Assistant Professor, Cornell

Urban Forest Ecosystem Services Modeling

Urban Forest Dollar Value

Community Tree Guide



Benefits, Costs, and Strategic Planting

Benefits

- Saving Energy
- Reducing Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide
- Improving Air Quality
- Reducing Stormwater Runoff and Improving Hydrology
- Aesthetics and Other Benefits

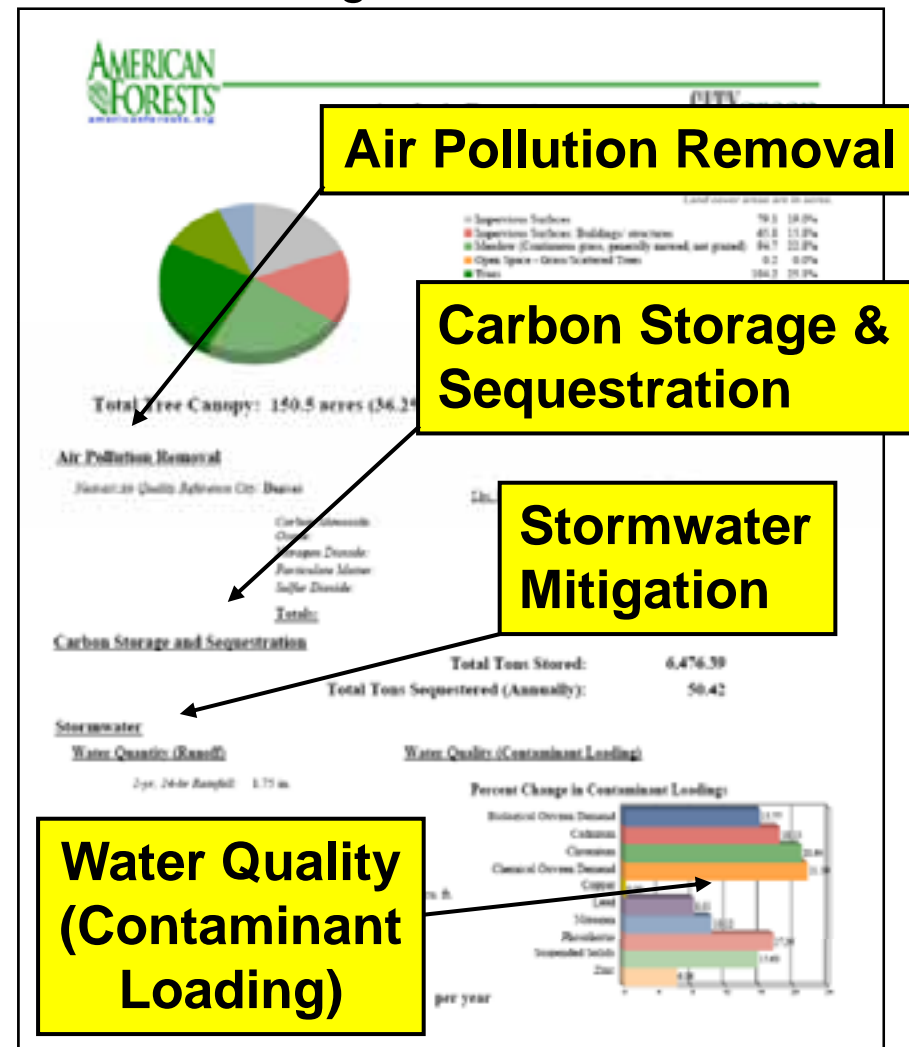
Costs

- Planting and Maintaining Trees
- Conflicts with Urban Infrastructure
- Wood Salvage, Recycling, and Disposal

Table 1. Estimated annual benefits and costs for a yard tree opposite a west-facing wall 20 years after planting

Benefit category	Flowering dogwood		Southern magnolia		Red maple		Loblolly pine	
	Small tree		Medium tree		Large tree		Coville tree	
	28 ft tall	28 ft spread	32 ft tall	24 ft spread	47 ft tall	32 ft spread	52 ft tall	27 ft spread
	Leaf surface area=933 sq ft		Leaf surface area=1,041 sq ft		Leaf surface area=3,332 sq ft		Leaf surface area=1,312 sq ft	
	Btu	Total \$	Btu	Total \$	Btu	Total \$	Btu	Total \$
Electricity savings (\$0.0759/kWh)	129 kWh	\$9.75	143 kWh	\$10.85	228 kWh	\$17.29	193.4 kWh	\$14.63
Natural gas savings (\$0.0105/kBtu)	296 kBtu	\$3.11	321 kBtu	\$3.37	362 kBtu	\$3.80	392.4 kBtu	\$4.12
Carbon dioxide (\$0.0075/lb)	296 lb	\$2.22	321 lb	\$2.41	371 lb	\$2.78	388.3 lb	\$2.91
Ozone (\$6.55/lb)	0.13 lb	\$0.83	0.24 lb	\$1.55	0.16 lb	\$1.04	0.28 lb	\$1.86
NO ₂ (\$6.55/lb)	0.22 lb	\$1.47	0.25 lb	\$1.65	0.28 lb	\$1.86	0.25 lb	\$1.65
SO ₂ (\$1.95/lb)	0.44 lb	\$0.84	0.49 lb	\$0.94	0.77 lb	\$1.47	0.70 lb	\$1.35
PM _{2.5} (\$2.31/lb)	0.16 lb	\$0.36	0.30 lb	\$0.70	0.23 lb	\$0.53	0.29 lb	\$0.66
VOCs (\$9.29/lb)	0.04 lb	\$0.36	0.04 lb	\$0.36	0.06 lb	\$0.54	0.05 lb	\$0.44
BVOCs (\$4.25/lb)	0.00 lb	\$0.00	-0.07 lb	-\$0.29	-0.23 lb	-\$0.93	-1.52 lb	-\$6.40
Fossil fuel interception (10.0099/gal)	1.099 gal	\$10.87	1.656 gal	\$16.59	2.087 gal	\$20.86	2.078 gal	\$20.78
Environmental subtotal		\$28.41		\$30.48		\$38.43		\$34.49
Other benefits		\$6.98		\$13.51		\$18.75		\$10.17
Total benefits		\$35.39		\$44.00		\$57.18		\$44.66
Total cost (see Table 2)		\$8.81		\$8.38		\$7.43		\$8.42
Net benefits		\$26.58		\$35.62		\$49.75		\$36.24

CITYgreen Software






A Suite of Tools for Urban Forest Inventory & Assessment




i-Tree is...




Development, Dissemination, Support, & Refinement

 Credible, USDA
FS peer-reviewed
tools

 Public Domain
Software

 Accessible

 Technical Support

*"Putting USFS Urban Forest
science into the hands of users"*

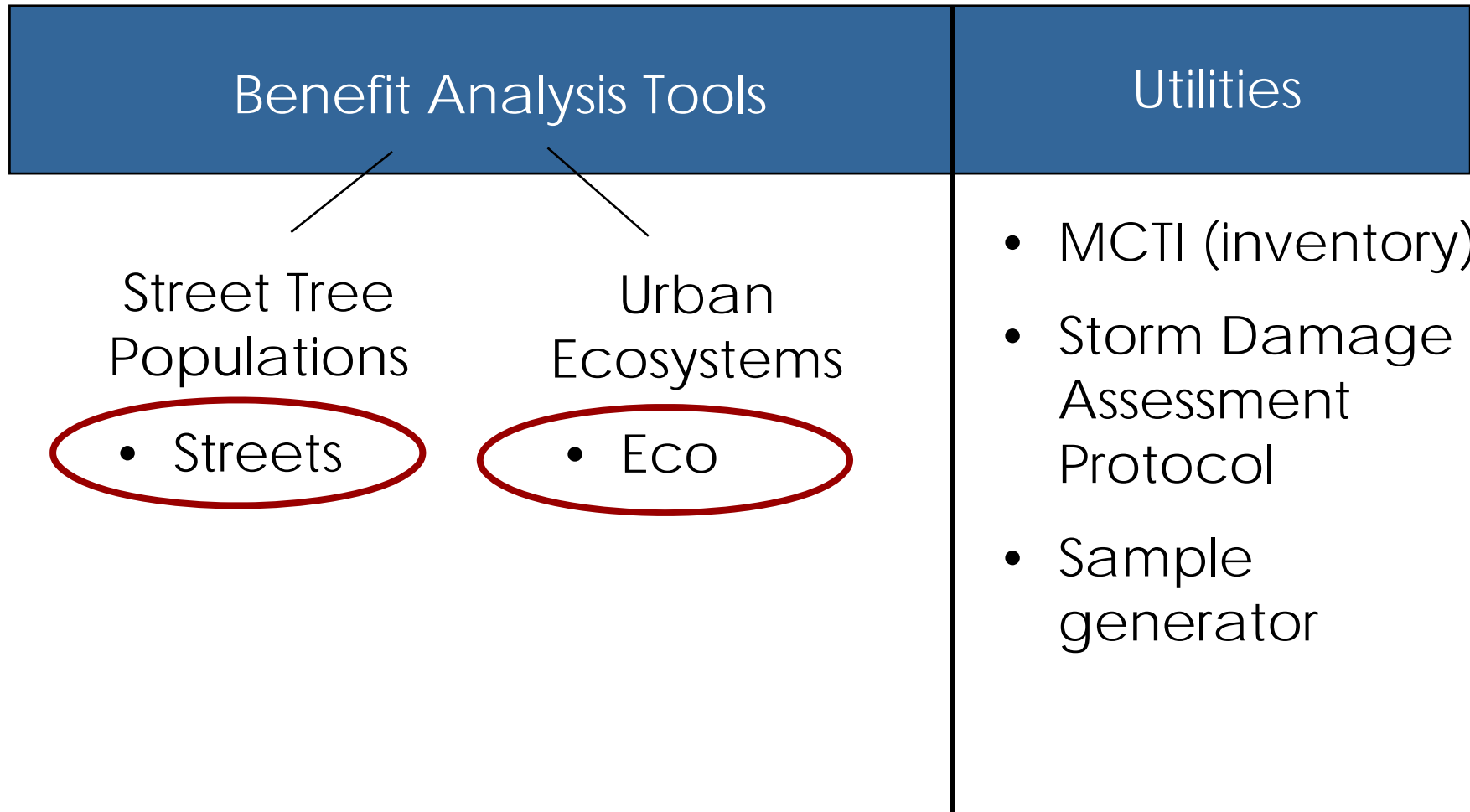


Source: Scott Maco, Davey Institute

AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc – www.amec.com



Components



Structure

Management Needs

Function

Value



*City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Municipal Forest Resource Analysis*

April, 2008



**\$2.94 in
benefits for
every \$1 spent**

*Benefit Summary for
Pittsburgh's Street Trees*

+ Benefits	Total (\$)
Energy	\$1,205,133
CO2	\$35,424
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<hr/>	
Total Benefits	\$2,400,975

Sacramento Example

City Street & Park Trees Fail to Keep Pace with Population Growth⁵

City Street & Park Tree Health⁴⁰

Annual Environmental Benefits of Sacramento's Urban Forest²⁷

	Annual Benefit	Total Value	Average Annual Benefit /Tree
Air Conditioning Saved	157 GWh	\$18.5 million	\$3.08
Air Pollutant Uptake	1,603 Tons	\$28.7 million	\$4.78
Carbon Dioxide Reduction	334,400 Tons	\$3.3 million	\$0.55
Total Benefits		\$50.5 million	\$8.41

Trees Pay Us Back

100 Trees Over 40 Years...

Benefits = \$379,000

Energy

Air Quality

Runoff

Real Estate

Costs = \$148,000

Planting - Pruning

Removal/Disposal

Irrigation

Sidewalk Repair

Litter

Legal - Admin

Pay Off: \$231,000

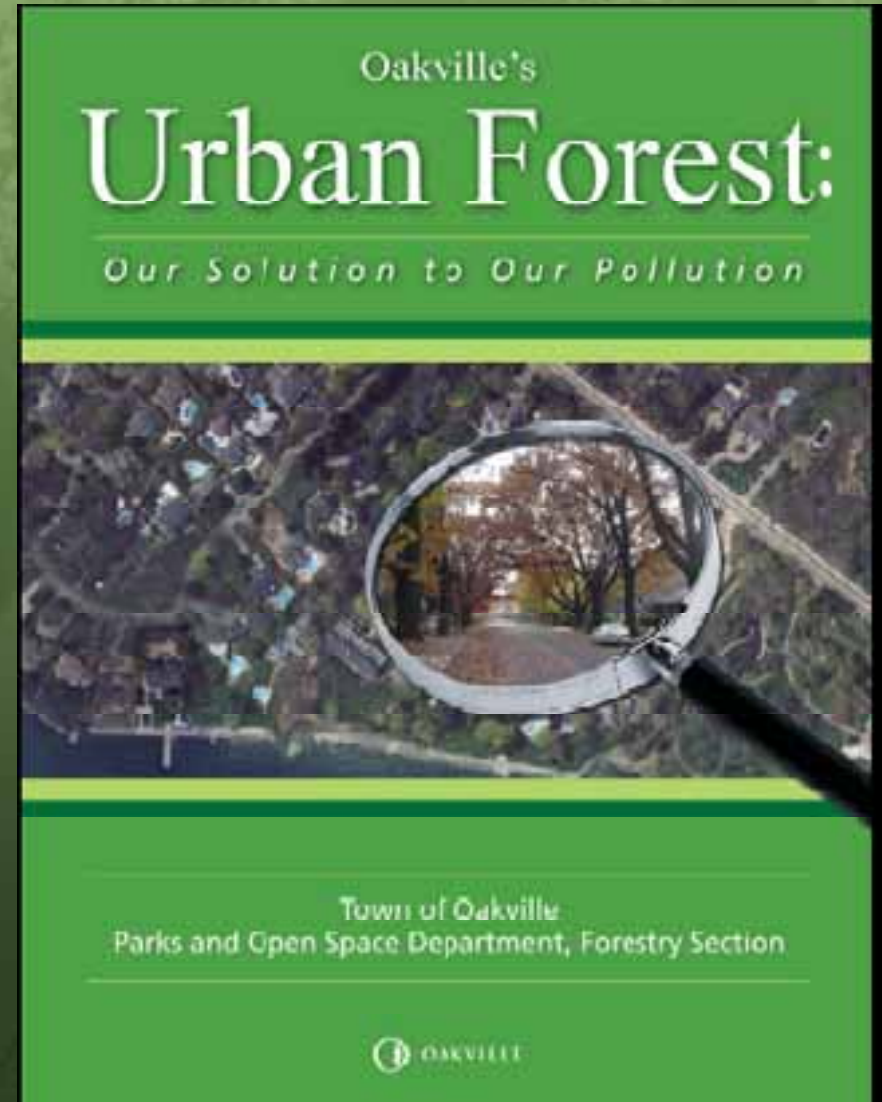


Table 2. Estimated percent air quality improvement in selected US cities due to air pollution removal by urban trees

City	%tree cover	% air quality improvement				
		CO	NO ₂	O ₃	PM ₁₀	SO ₂
Atlanta, GA	32.9	0.002 (0.001–0.009)	0.5 (0.1–2.5)	0.7 (0.1–4.4)	0.7 (0.3–2.8)	0.7 (0.1–4.3)
Boston, MA	21.2	0.002 (0.000–0.006)	0.4 (0.0–1.8)	0.6 (0.1–3.4)	0.6 (0.1–1.8)	0.5 (0.1–3.4)
Dallas, TX	28.0	0.002 (0.001–0.008)	0.4 (0.1–2.2)	0.6 (0.1–3.9)	0.6 (0.2–2.4)	0.6 (0.1–3.8)
Denver, CO	26.0	0.001 (0.000–0.007)	0.2 (0.0–1.5)	0.3 (0.0–2.1)	0.4 (0.1–2.2)	0.3 (0.0–2.0)
Milwaukee, WI	19.1	0.001 (0.000–0.005)	0.3 (0.0–1.5)	0.4 (0.1–2.7)	0.4 (0.1–1.6)	0.4 (0.0–2.7)
New York, NY	16.6	0.001 (0.000–0.005)	0.3 (0.0–1.4)	0.4 (0.1–2.6)	0.5 (0.1–1.4)	0.4 (0.1–2.6)
Portland, OR	42.0	0.003 (0.001–0.012)	0.6 (0.1–2.7)	0.8 (0.1–3.7)	1.0 (0.3–3.5)	0.7 (0.1–4.0)
San Diego, CA	8.6	0.001 (0.000–0.002)	0.2 (0.0–0.7)	0.3 (0.0–1.4)	0.3 (0.1–0.7)	0.3 (0.0–1.4)
Tampa, FL	9.6	0.001 (0.000–0.003)	0.2 (0.0–0.8)	0.2 (0.0–1.4)	0.2 (0.1–0.8)	0.2 (0.0–1.4)
Tucson, AZ	13.7	0.001 (0.000–0.004)	0.1 (0.0–1.0)	0.1 (0.0–1.7)	0.2 (0.1–1.2)	0.1 (0.0–1.7)
Washington, DC	31.1	0.002 (0.001–0.009)	0.4 (0.2–2.3)	0.6 (0.1–3.9)	0.7 (0.2–2.6)	0.6 (0.1–3.9)

“The combined total effects of trees on air pollutants are significant enough that urban tree management could provide a viable means to improve air quality and help meet clean air standards in the United States.”

Dr. Dave Nowak, USFS Northern Research Station

i-Tree Version-3: Hydro

UFORE-Hydro: a GIS-based program that estimates stream flow and water quality change based on tree cover and impervious surface attributes within a watershed. It is calibrated against actual stream flow data and designed specifically to estimate effects as a result of changes in vegetation cover.

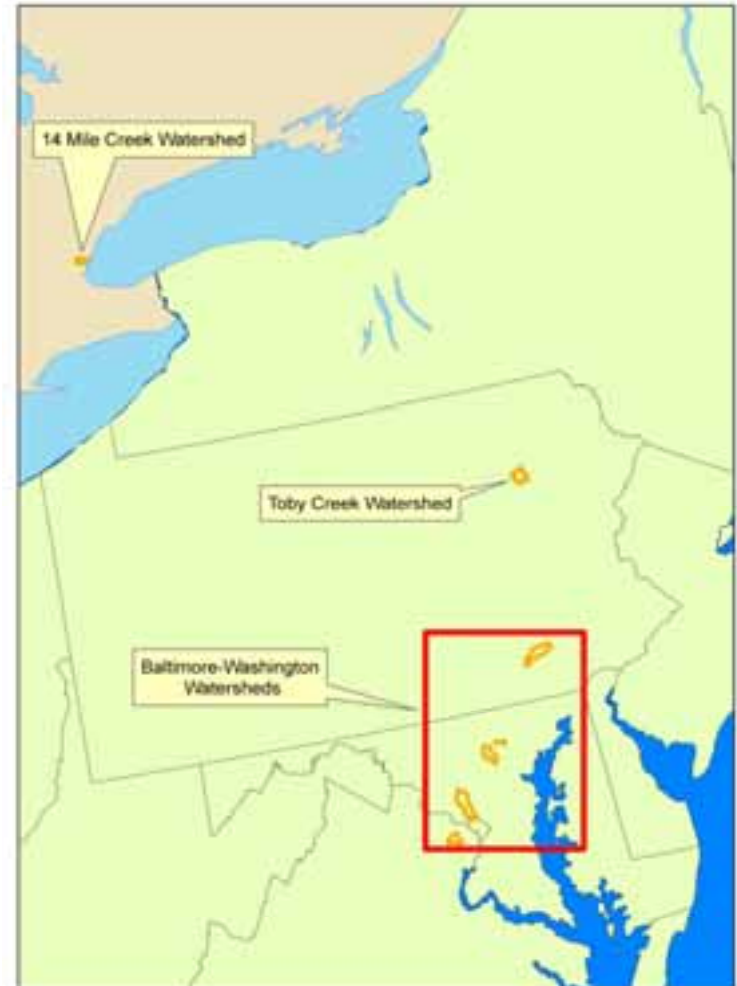
Inputs: weather / precipitation, elevation, land cover, gauging stations data, watershed boundary

Parameters: 9 channel, soil, and vegetation

Resolution: 10-meter & 30-meter so far, but 1-meter is possible with <5sqkm area

Other: no dollar-value associated (resource units only), also testing in Minnesota, Oregon, Colorado, Florida, and Phoenix

Eastern U.S. Beta Testing Sites



i-Tree Version-3: Spatial

Spatial Model Components

City Scale Mapping (i-Tree Vue; *released in version 3.0*) – *illustrate current ecosystem services across a city and how changes in tree cover will affect these services. The goal of i-Tree is to move this mapping capability to a web server (i-Tree Geo) to allow for more sophisticated analyses and determine the best locations to plant trees, for example to improve water quality or protect the most people in the warmest and most polluted parts of the city. This work is well underway.*

Future effects (i-Tree Future; *in development*) – *project future tree population totals, tree cover and ecosystem services within land use types*

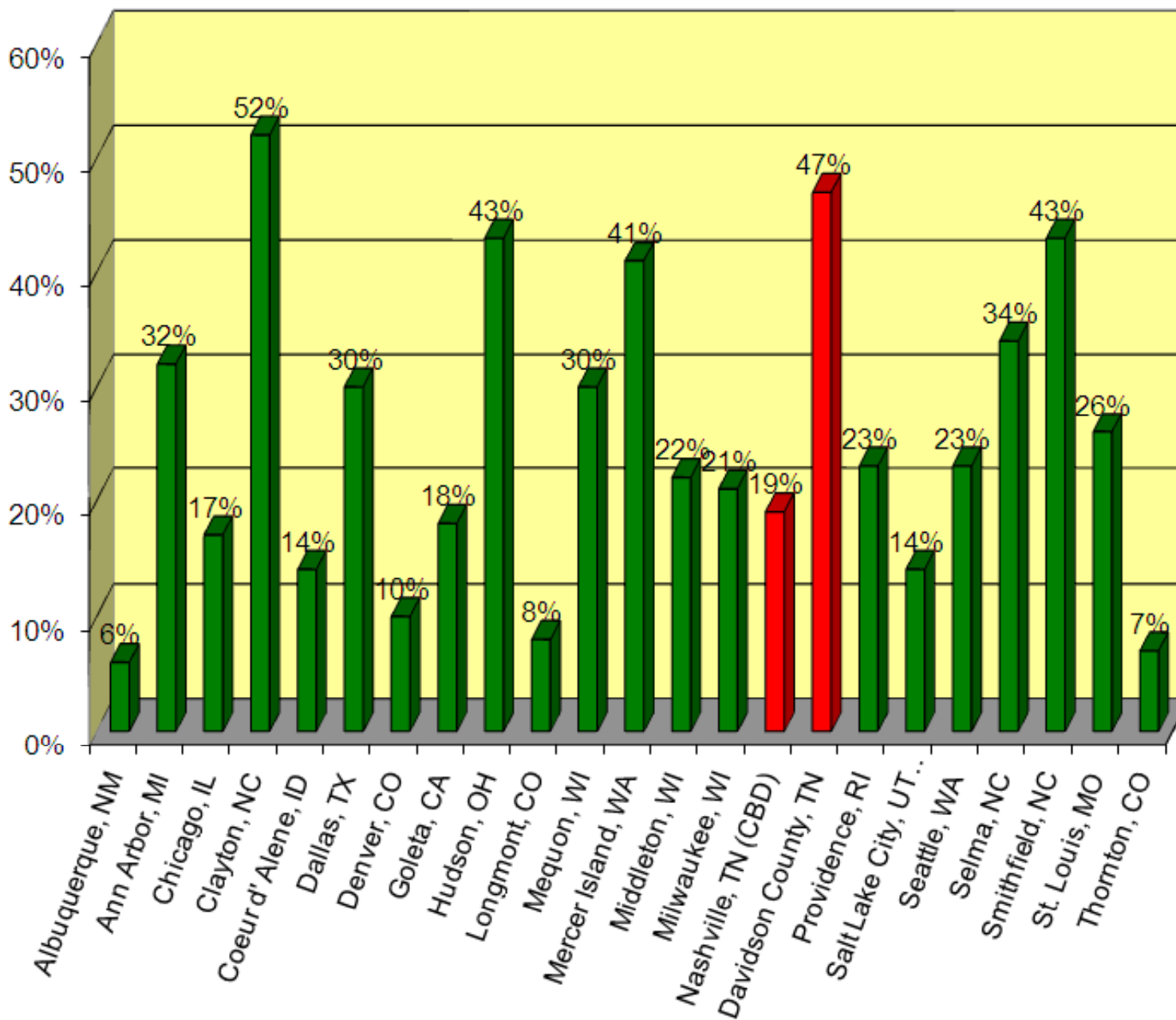
Local Scale Site Design (i-Tree Design; *proposed*) – *this web-based tool will allow users to draw their local site on maps (e.g., building outlines, existing trees on a residential lot) to: a) map the best locations on the site for optimizing ecosystem services; b) provide suggestions for the best trees for various locations on the site given site constraints; and c) allow users to virtually “move” new trees around the site to illustrate effects on future tree benefits and cover on the site.*

Research Mission: Effects of Urban Forests and their Management on Environmental Quality and Associated Human Health USDA Forest Service, Northern Research Station, Syracuse, NY.

Geospatial Technologies for Measuring and Monitoring Urban Forests

- **Urban Tree Canopy Assessment**
- **GIS Analysis for Planting Prioritization**
- **Geospatial Community Tree Inventory**

Existing Urban Tree Canopy (UTC)



Urban Tree Canopy (UTC)

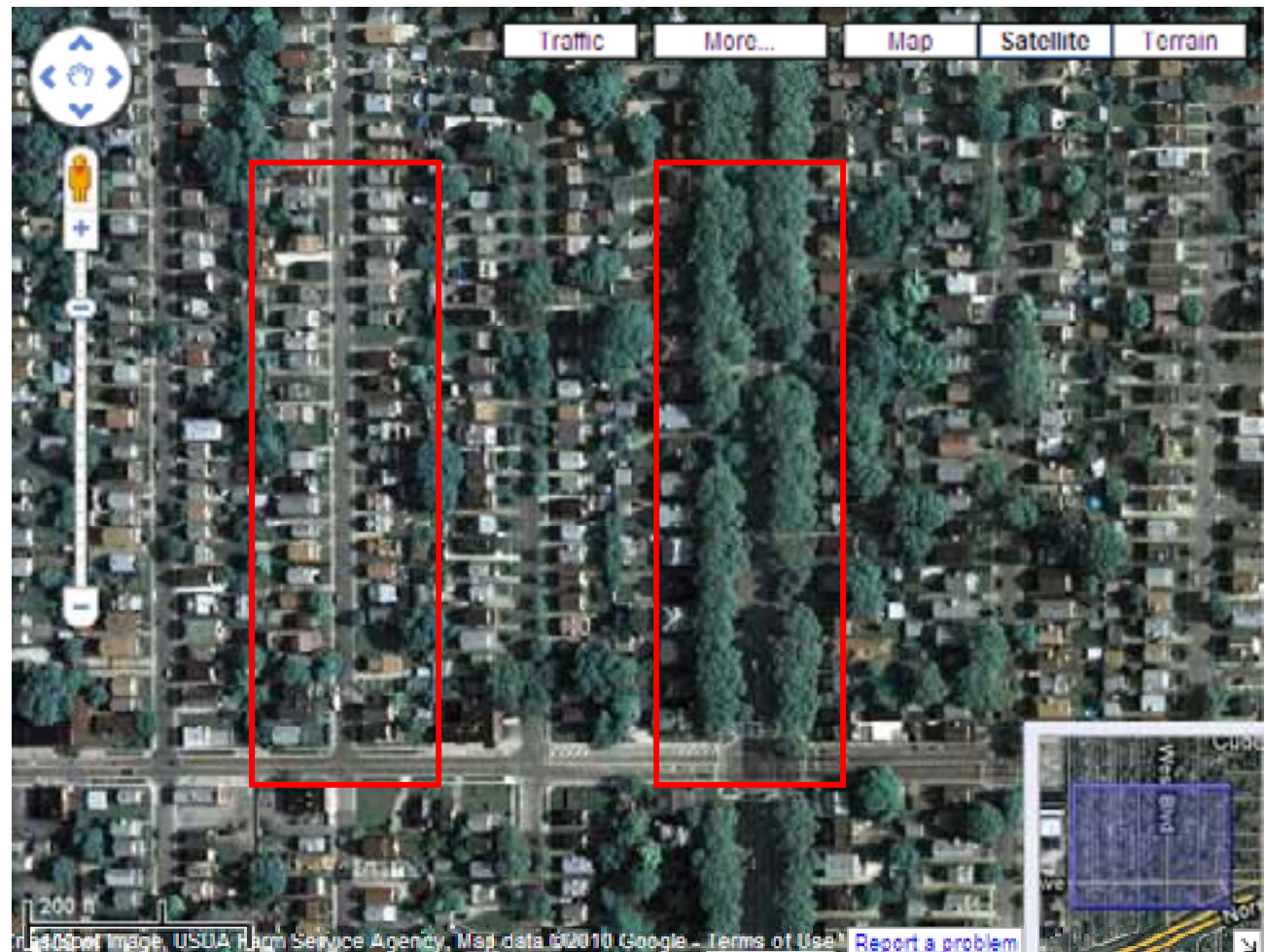
Discontinuity in Urban Tree Canopy (UTC)

Environmental and Social Injustice?

Opportunities can be identified using GIS and Demographic Analysis

Ecosystem services can be assessed

Policy can be improved



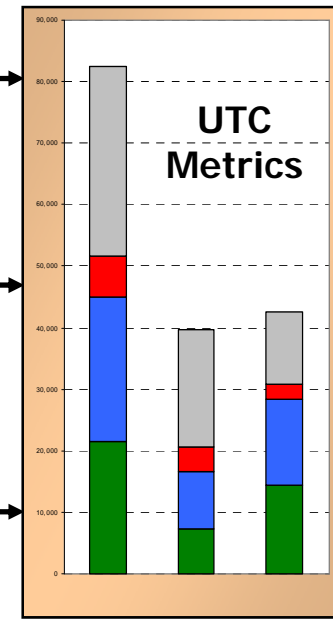
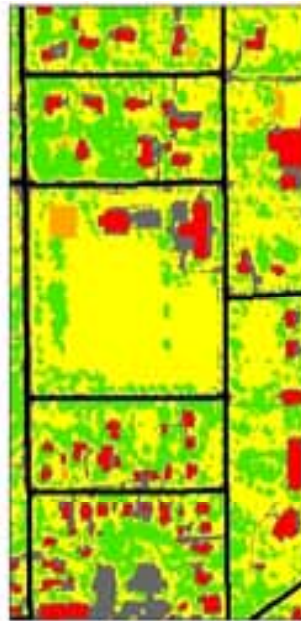
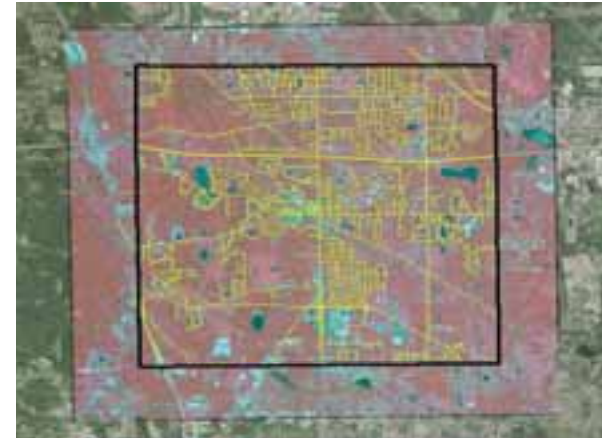
Hudson, OH UTC Assessment

Hudson Current UTC: 41.4% (6,669 acres)

Hudson Possible UTC: 53.3% (8,585 acres)

UTC in Right-of-Way: 31.5% (494 acres)

Hudson Urban Forest Value Calculated
Using CITYgreen Software: TBD



5-Class Land Cover Data

Aerial imagery



Tree canopy



5-class land cover



2-ft Color-Infrared Aerial Imagery

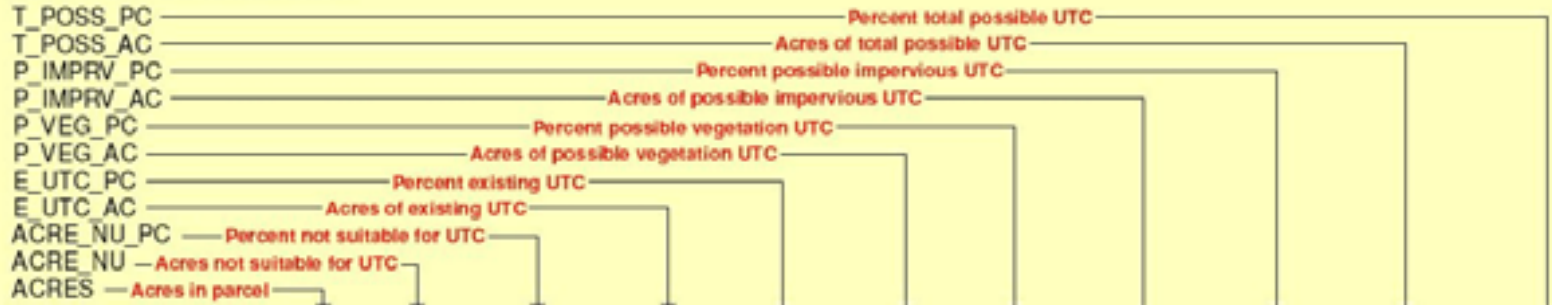


2-ft CIR Imagery and GIS-Based Tree Canopy Layer

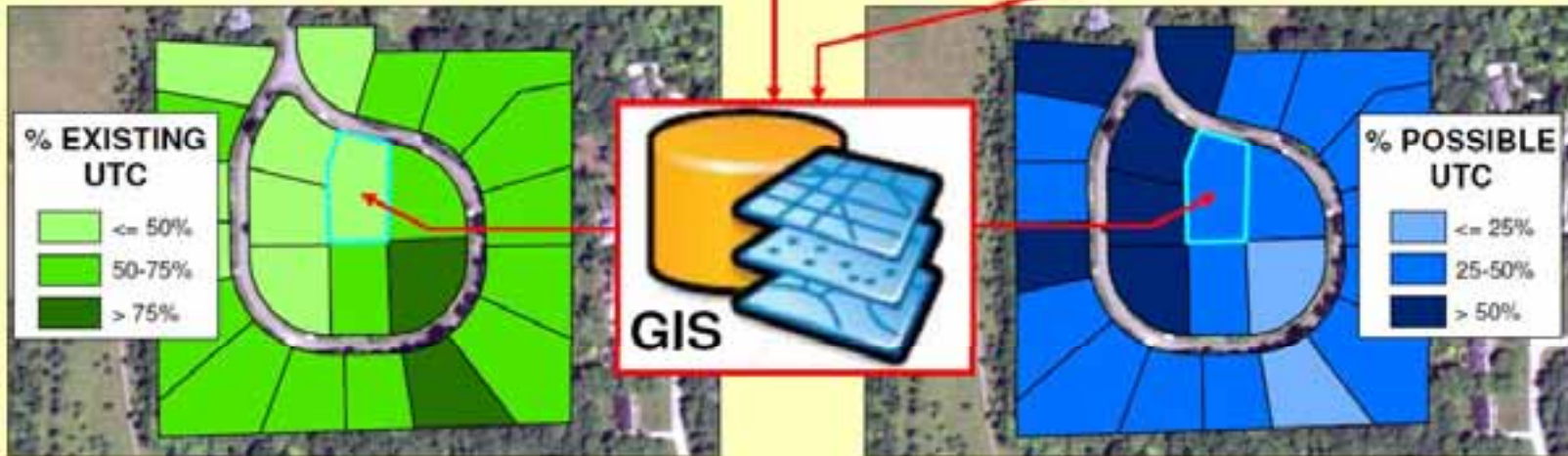


Hudson, OH UTC by Individual Parcel Lots

PARCEL DATABASE FIELD KEY



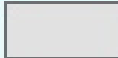


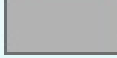
PARID	ADDR	ACRES	ACRE_NU	ACRE_NU_PC	E_UTC_AC	E_UTC_PC	P_VEG_AC	P_VEG_PC	P_IMPRV_AC	P_IMPRV_PC	T_POSS_AC	T_POSS_PC
3000541	6306 ELMCREST DR	0.77	0.04	5.2	0.24	31.3	0.45	58.7	0.04	4.8	0.49	63.5
3001537	6492 ELMCREST DR	0.92	0.05	5.4	0.31	33.9	0.47	51.3	0.09	9.5	0.56	60.7
3002911	6330 ELMCREST DR	1.31	0.04	3	0.88	65.4	0.37	28.1	0.05	3.5	0.41	31.6
3001167	6342 ELMCREST DR	1.19	0.06	4.8	0.72	60.3	0.37	30.8	0.05	4.1	0.42	35
3002403	6476 ELMCREST DR	0.78	0.03	3.9	0.47	60.1	0.24	30.9	0.04	5.2	0.28	36
3000731	6477 ELMCREST DR	0.8	0.04	5.2	0.31	39.2	0.42	52.1	0.03	3.5	0.44	55.5
3003384	6311 ELMCREST DR	0.91	0.03	3	0.43	47.3	0.39	43.1	0.06	6.6	0.45	49.7
3001257	6335 ELMCREST DR	0.88	0.05	5.4	0.49	55.8	0.3	34.1	0.04	4.7	0.34	38.8
3002436	6354 ELMCREST DR	0.85	0.02	2.9	0.54	63	0.25	29.2	0.04	4.8	0.29	34



Seattle UTC Change 2002- 2007



Tree Canopy Change 2002-2007

-  No Change (non-canopy in 02 & 07)
-  Negative Change (canopy lost between 02 & 07)
-  Positive Change (new canopy since 2002)
-  No Change (canopy in both 02 & 07)

Seattle UTC Change 2002-2007

Land Use Category	2002 Canopy Cover	2007 Canopy Cover	Goal Canopy Cover
Commercial/ Mixed Use	8.4%	9.7%	15%
Developed Park or Boulevard	25.9%	25.5%	25%
Downtown	4.2%	4.7%	12%
Major Institution	18.4%	19.4%	20%
Manufacturing/ Industrial	3.8%	4.3%	10%
Multi-Family	16.6%	17.1%	20%
Parks Natural Area	82.5%	80.4%	80%
Single Family	25.2%	25.7%	31%
Total	22.5%	22.9%	30%

UTC Calculator - Land Use Districts of St. Louis, MO



USER INPUTS	Increase UTC % By	Update UTC % To	Update Number of Trees by:
Area Commercial District			
Central Business District			
Industrial District			
Jefferson Memorial District			
Local Commercial and Office District			
Multiple-Family Residential Dwelling District			
Neighborhood Commercial District			
Not Zoned			
Public Right-of-Way			
Single-Family Residential Dwelling District			
Two-Family Residential Dwelling District			
Unclassified			
Unrestricted District			
Estimated Crown Diameter (ft):	30		
Estimated Crown Areas (Acres):	0.016219		

Warnings and Errors

*** User inputs not filled in**

*NOTE: Only one of entry is acceptable per row, per column. For example, Commercial may not have entries in "Increase UTC % By" and "Increase UTC % To."

RESULTS

Classified District	Total Acres	Acres Not Suitable	Existing UTC Acres	Existing UTC %	Total Additional Possible UTC Acres	Total Possible UTC %	% Change	Updated %	Updated UTC Acres	UTC Acreage Change	Number of Trees Required
Area Commercial District	685	311	62	9.1	312	45.6	-	-	-	-	-
Central Business District	542	334	22	4.1	186	34.3	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial District	2,214	1,001	153	6.9	1,059	47.8	-	-	-	-	-
Jefferson Memorial District	180	93	27	15.2	59	33.0	-	-	-	-	-
Local Commercial and Office District	766	329	86	11.2	352	45.9	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple-Family Residential Dwelling District	3,641	1,514	737	20.3	1,389	38.2	-	-	-	-	-
Neighborhood Commercial District	1,479	635	177	12.0	667	45.1	-	-	-	-	-
Not Zoned	11	6	1	10.5	4	35.7	-	-	-	-	-
Public Right-of-Way	9,146	6,366	1,616	17.7	1,164	12.7	-	-	-	-	-
Single-Family Residential Dwelling District	10,304	3,565	2,753	26.7	3,986	38.7	-	-	-	-	-
Two-Family Residential Dwelling District	4,768	1,977	1,201	25.2	1,590	33.3	-	-	-	-	-
Unclassified	570	343	39	6.8	188	33.0	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted District	5,432	2,703	343	6.3	2,387	43.9	-	-	-	-	-

SUMMARY RESULTS

Target Geography Totals	Geographic Area (Acres)	Existing UTC (Acres)	Existing %	Total Trees Added	Total Trees Added Acres	New UTC Acres	New %
Classified District	39,737	7,218	18%	-	-	-	-

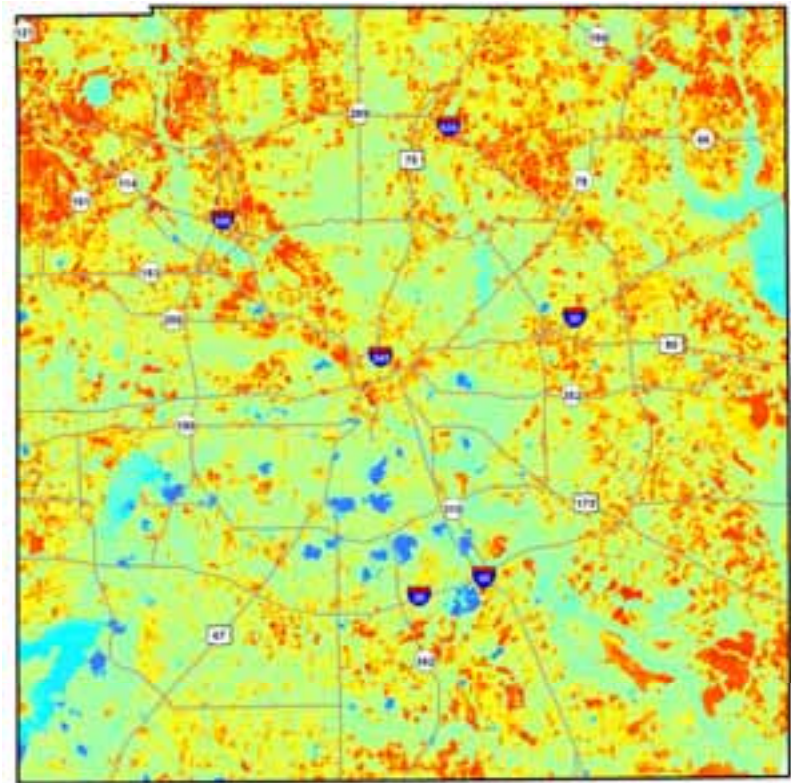
Planting Sites Analysis and Prioritization

Dallas, TX - Texas Trees Foundation



Purpose: increase funding opportunities with a practical model that will identify and prioritize tree planting sites using GIS, remote sensing and environmental factors

Partners: City of Dallas, Texas Forest Service, NCTCOG, Urban Renewal, EPA, Houston Advanced Research Center, USDA Forest Service and UC-Davis

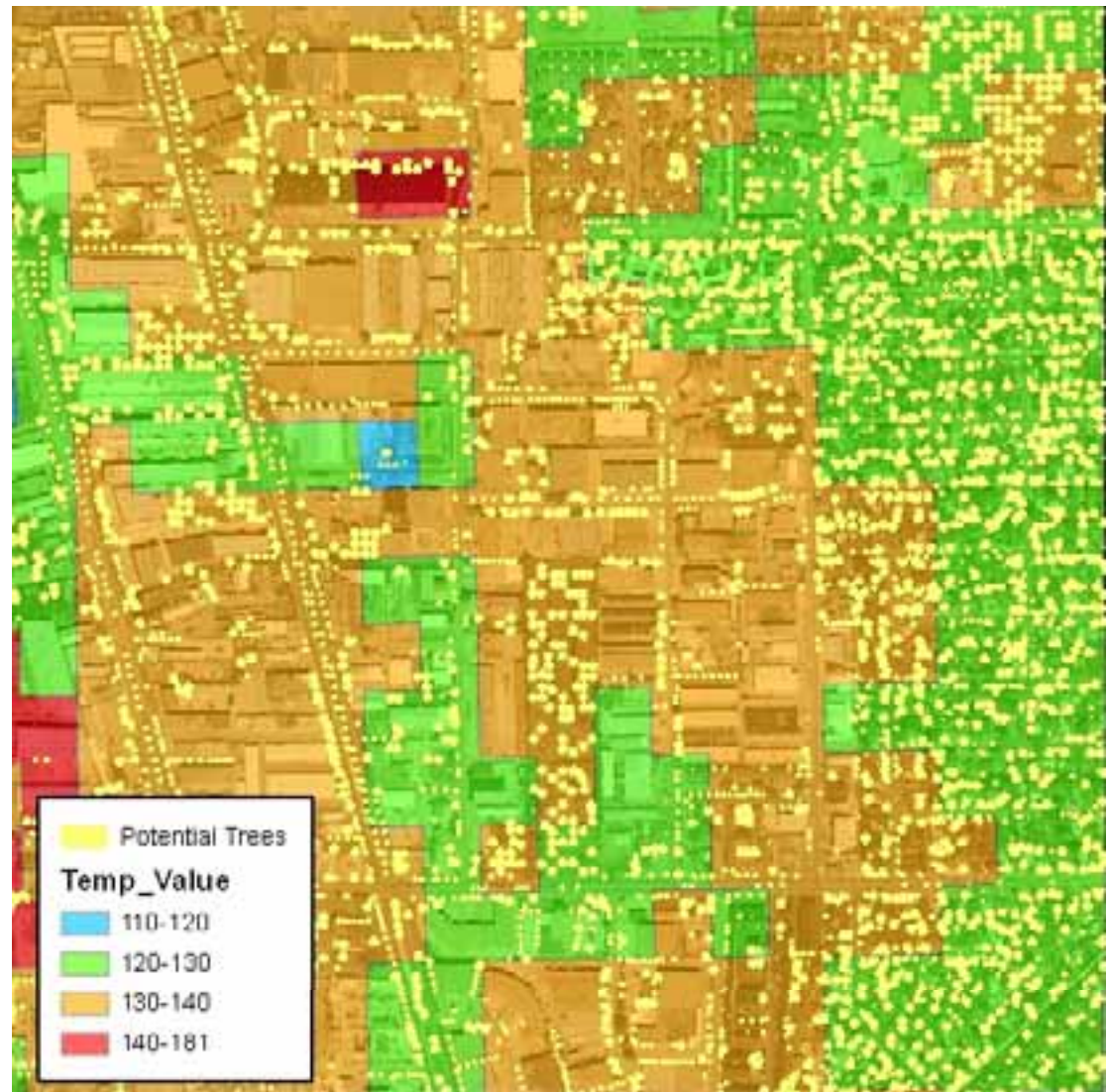


Existing Tree Canopy and Potential Planting Sites



Planting Sites in Heat Islands

**Planting Sites
That Would
Best Mitigate
Urban Heat Islands**



Energy Savings (East/West, yellow dots) vs. Other Planting Sites (green dots)



GIS Data Inputs:

Parking Lots

Harry_Hines_Blvd_Parking_Lot

Trees_Need

- 0 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 50
- 51 - 103

*(# of trees needed
to reach 15%
canopy cover)*



Dallas Roadmap

“Web Map”

- Doesn't require GIS software or training
- Includes reporting functionality
- Communicate, plan and visualize with partners and funding sources for successful tree planting programs

TEXAS TREES FOUNDATION

Home About Us Board & Staff Mission Funding Partners Affiliates

DEDICATED TO GREENING NORTH CENTRAL TEXAS

Texas Trees Foundation

bing

Geographic

Land Use: Commercial

Transportation: Select...

Energy Conservation: Select...

BUA: Select...

IUP: Select...

Commercial

Industry

Infrastructure

Multifamily Residential

Park

PROW

Public Service

Residential Conversion

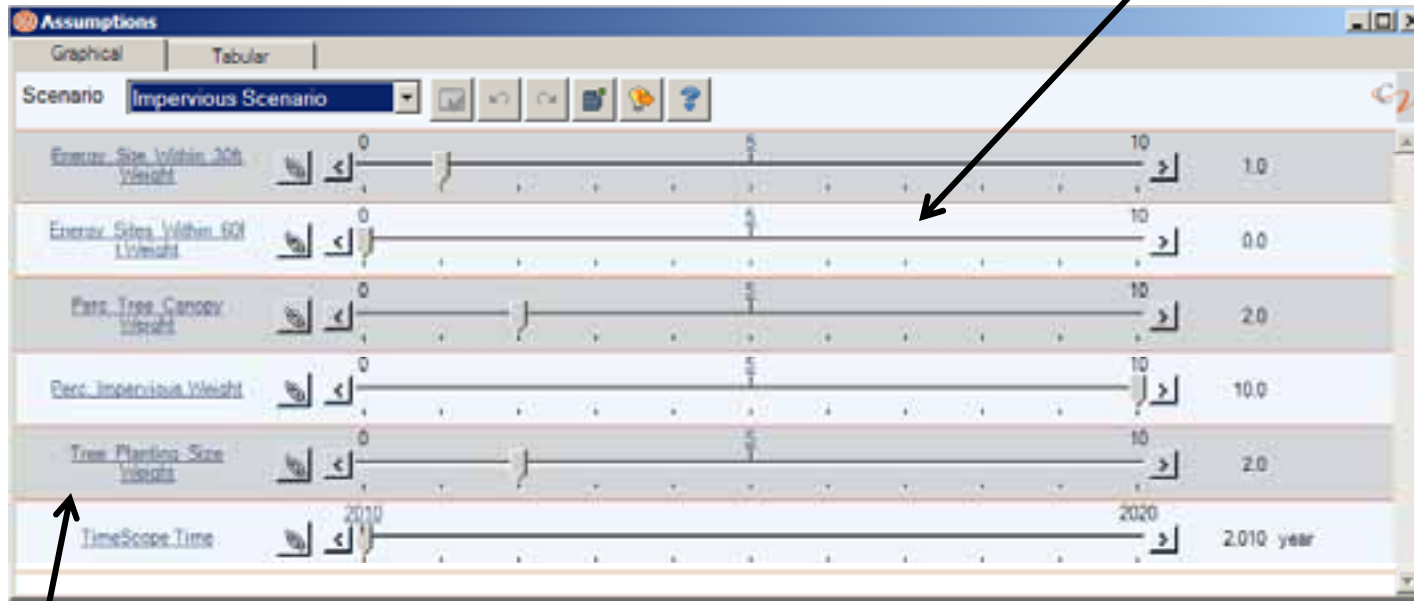
Single Family Residential

Vacant

All District

Suitability Modeling

Weights (applied to factors)



Scenarios

Factors

Assumptions window (Tabular mode) showing a table of assumptions:

Name	Units	Planting Plan	Holistic Scenario	Impervious Scenario	Canopy Scenario	Energy Scenario	Tree Size Scenario
Energy_Site_Within_...		5	4	1	1	10	3
Energy_Sites_Within...		5	2	0	0	8	1
Perc_Tree_Canopy ...		5	5	2	10	3	4
Perc_Impervious Wei...		5	10	10	3	1	4
Tree_Planting_Size ...		5	5	2	5	5	10
TimeScope Time	year	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010

Community Tree Inventory Programs



Address or Place Search: e.g. 1122 11th St NW or Verizon Center Find Legend Help FAQ

Streets Imagery

Welcome to the Casey Trees Map



- Find** Casey Trees plantings
- View** your tree canopy
- Learn** about your neighborhood trees
- Add** a tree yourself

Enter!

Alexandria ESRI

Community Tree Inventory Programs

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the San Francisco Urban Forests Mapping System. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://www.sftreemap.org/>. The page title is "San Francisco Urban Forests" with a subtitle: "A collaboration between the City of San Francisco's Bureau of Urban Forestry and Friends of the Urban Forest." The main content area features a map of San Francisco with a dense layer of green tree icons. A "Layers" panel on the left lists: Supervisor Dist - 2002, Soils, Trees, Added Trees, and Trees (checked). A search panel on the right is titled "San Francisco Urban Forest Mapping System" and includes a search dropdown menu with options: Search by..., Address, Neighborhood, Species, and Plant Date. Below the search panel are links for "Add a Tree" and "View in Google Earth". At the bottom of the browser window, a status bar displays: "X: 8034563.726856, Y: 2100151.979118 (Foot_US)", "0 feature selected", "1: 76930.19", "12.65 x 7.93 (mi)", and "Powered by MapGuide".

Sample Web Resources

- <http://www.itreetools.org/index.php>
- http://www.itreetools.org/eco/resources/UFUG_Air_Pollution_Removal.pdf
- http://www.phillywatersheds.org/ltcpu/Vol02_TBL.pdf
- <http://www.urbanforestrysouth.org/>
- www.cufr.ucdavis.edu/
- www.dnr.state.md.us/forests/publications/urban.html
- www.treelink.org/

Research or Data Gaps

- Public Health data at the local level for spatial analysis with land cover and demographic data
- Partnerships between Public Health and tree planting and maintenance programs
- Research linking environmental benefits related to air quality with asthma, ozone reduction, etc
- Others??

Discussion

- Do you think urban forests have a significant role in public health?
- What partnership opportunities do you see?
- What initiatives are underway in your area?
- What is the biggest hurdle to incorporating urban vegetation into public health policy?
- What will you do with this information?

Contact Information

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