



i-Tree 2015

New Innovations for Assessing Community Tree Services and Values

Al Zelaya, The Davey Institute, Chicago, IL Jason Henning PhD, USDA Forest Service & Davey Institute, Philadelphia, PA Mike Binkley, The Davey Institute, Kent, OH

Plan for this afternoon...

- i-Tree 2015 intro & core tool overview
- 🕈 i-Tree Canopy
- i-Tree Landscape
- 🕈 i-Tree Eco
- Discussion



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Tool Requirements Design phase Development Testing Implementation

Learning Objectives

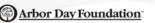
- 1. Learn about free tools to assess community tree ecosystem services and values.
- 2. Understand the advantages and limitations of key tools and updates to best address objectives.
- 3. Recognize how tools may be used strategically to improve tree management and create opportunities
- 4. Build a foundation for continued exploration



















i-Tree...

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

- Public Domain Software
- Based on peerreviewed research
- Technical support
- Continuously improved

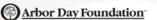
www.itreetools.org

















i-Tree Tool User maps





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Arbor Day Foundation







State University of New York

The i-Tree Foundation:



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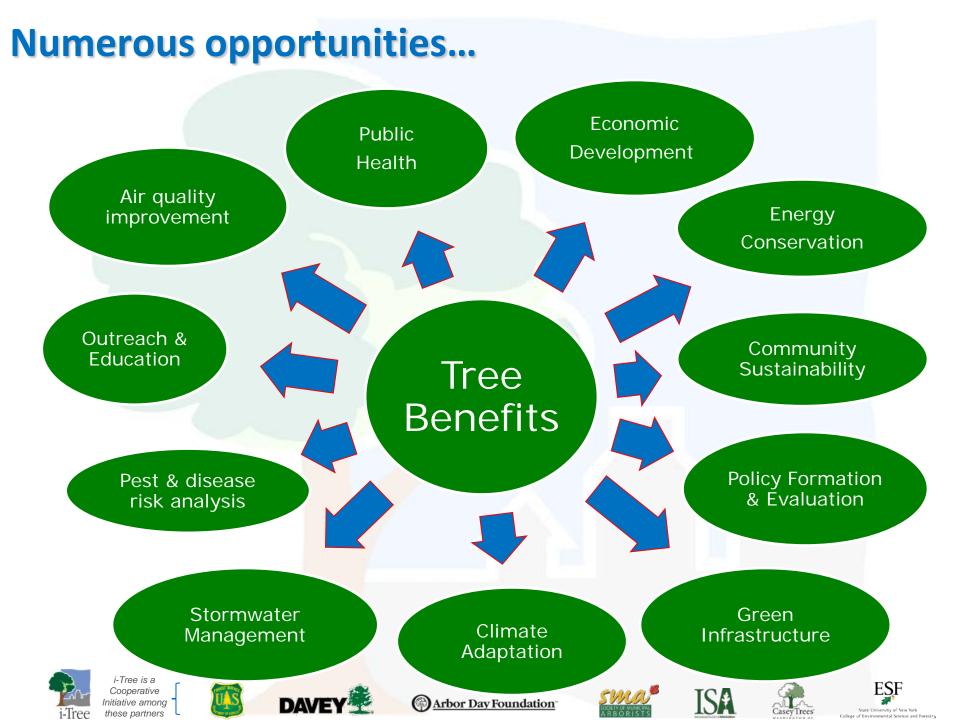












Connect Tools with Opportunities



"Today, I am proud to say that our inventories and management plans make a difference in how trees are perceived and valued."

Dale Carlon

http://www.dalecarlonconsulting.com/index.php



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Minden

10/26/201

Total Annual Benefits of Public Trees by Species (\$)

Species	Energy	co ₂	Air Quality	Stormwater	Aesthetic/Other	Total (\$)	Standard Error
Austrian pine	983	115	156	462	2,261	3,978	(±0)
London planetree	1,269	111	141	591	3,993	6,105	(±0)
Broadleaf Deciduous Me	374	30	51	99	700	1,255	(±0)
Conifer Evergreen Large	328	34	51	174	1,306	1,894	(±0)
Callery pear	81	9	11	19	82	202	(±0)
White Pine	231	15	35	89	48	418	(±0)
Broadleaf Deciduous La	283	30	41	86	1,097	1,537	(±0)
flowering crabapple	73	6	10	12	30	130	(±0)
Silver maple	49	5	7	11	166	237	(±0)
Broadleaf Deciduous Sm	35	3	4	7	25	75	(±0)
Conifer Evergreen Medi	111	13	17	49	250	440	(±0)
Purple leaf plum	45	5	6	9	20	85	(±0)
Spruce	41	4	6	11	74	136	(±0)
Siberian elm	306	30	47	110	526	1,019	(±0)
White ash	38	4	5	10	134	191	(±0)
Oak	28	3	4	7	99	140	(±0)
OTHER STREET TREE	378	29	49	144	831	1,432	(±0)
Citywide Total	4,652	443	642	1,892	11,642	19,272	(±0)



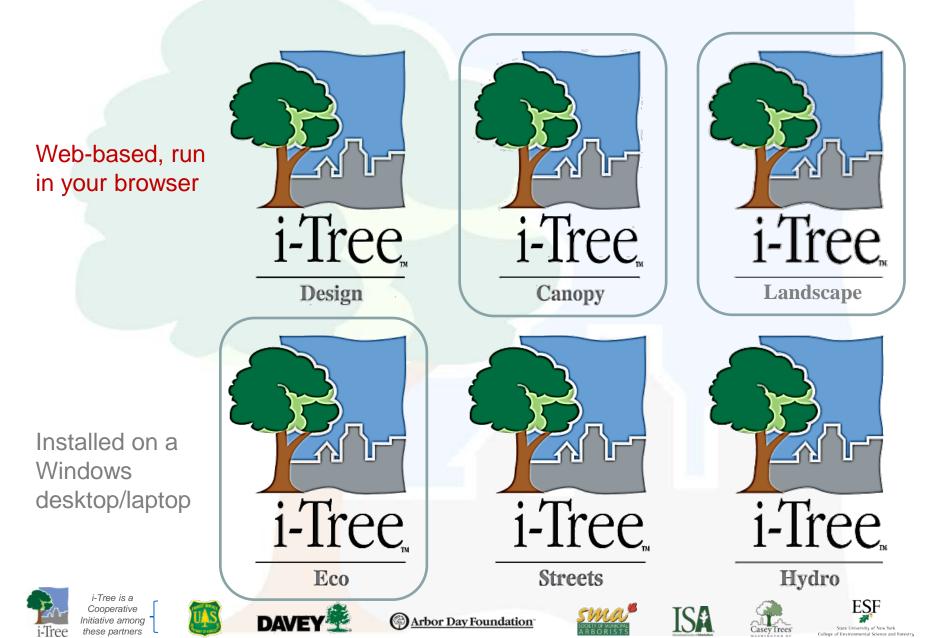






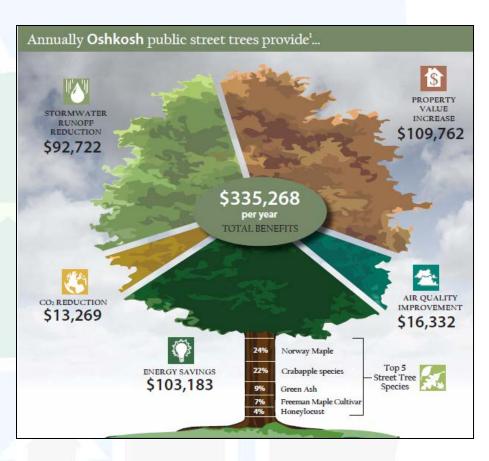


i-Tree Suite of Tools 2015



i-Tree Streets

- Structure (species condition, age distribution, importance, etc.)
- Function
 - Energy
 - Air pollution
 - Stormwater interception
 - Carbon
 - Aesthetic value
- Values (\$)
- Some management needs
- Pest detection module (optional)

















i-Tree Streets: Key considerations

- Regional U.S. model
- Easy to use
- Provides a "snap shot" in time
- Not for park trees
- No work history tracking
- Some data flexibility
- Not being upgraded in the future
- Future crosswalk to Eco









Arbor Day Foundation







i-Tree Hydro

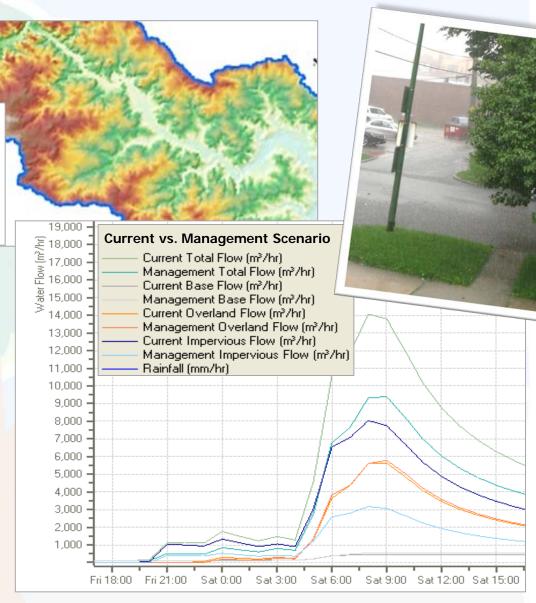


Quantifies effects of:

- Tree cover
- 🕈 Impervious cov<mark>er</mark>

on:

- Stream flow
- Water quality







Elevation High

Low





CasevTrees



i-Tree Hydro Considerations

- Works best on watershed basis (with gauging station)
- Qualitative modeling can be easily completed using preprocessed topographic indexes (TIs) & i-Tree Canopy
- Understanding model inputs & results can be challenging
- Difficult for use outside U.S. due to data needs





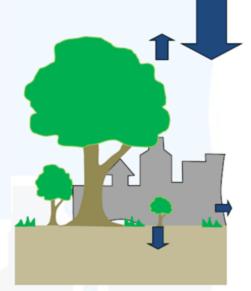












Green Infrastructure

i-Tree Design

- Analysis of individual trees associated with structures (US & Canada)
- Calculates benefits over time
- General public use
- Web accessible

http://www.itreetools.org/design.php

















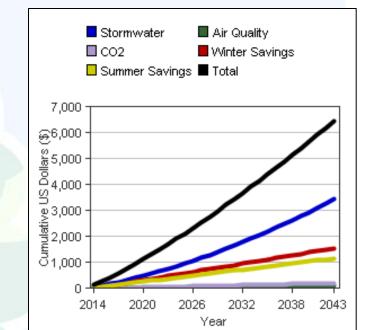




i-Tree Design

Estimates 4 core ecosystem services

- Stormwater interception
- Energy (impacts on heating/cooling)
- > Air quality improvement
- Carbon sequestration



\$6,476 worth of benefits over the next 30 years ...and growing

Assesses value (\$) of current and future benefits







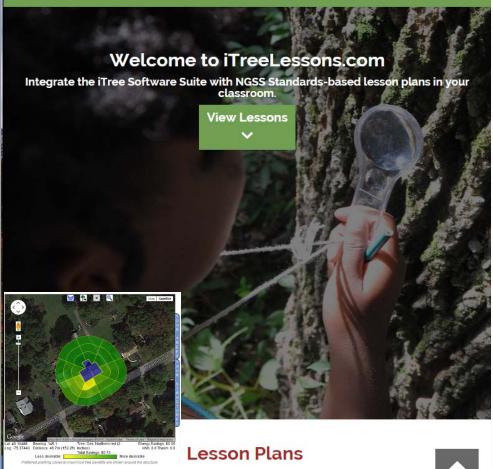






Opportunities with i-Tree Design

- Engage residential & private property owners
- Advocacy and outreach efforts
- Sustainability programs
- Evaluate tree planting projects
- Work with educators & schools
- Integrate in your organization's website



About NGSS

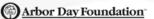
Environmental Enrichment Fellowship

All lesson plans are hosted on Google Drive. You will need a Google Account in order to access the files. If you a Google Account, sign up for an account now.











About i-Tree







i-Tree









ESF State University of New Yo College of Environmental Science

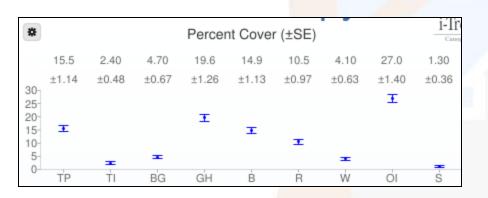


i-Tree Canopy 2015

What is i-Tree Canopy?

Tool to estimate tree canopy cover

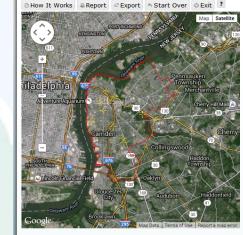
- Facilitates user guided aerial image interpretation
- Flexible, user-defined boundaries
- Flexible, user-defined cover categories
- Estimates air pollution and carbon benefits of tree canopy
- Estimates value of benefits











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	15.4	2.40	4.70	19.6	14.9	10.5	4.10	27.0	1.30
	±1.14	±0.48	±0.67	±1.26	±1.13	±0.97	±0.63	±1.41	±0.36
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2	Tree	over pe	rvious			39	92948		-75.11235
3	Othe	r Imper	vious			39	.93273		-75.12851
1	Tree	of Impe	ervious			39	.94352		-75.12198
5	Bare	ground,	/soil			39	.93864		-75.11980
5	Build	ling				39	.94443		-75.11619
,	Tree	of Impe	ervious			39	.93644		-75.09100
3	Build	ling				39	.92304		-75.10525
•	Gras	s/Herba	ceous			39	.94639		-75.11096
LO	Gras	s/Herba	ceous			39	.92042		-75.10454
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Remember, the more points you survey, the lower your Standard Error, and the more precise your sampling will be. More points surveyed provide for a better estimation of Land Cover across your study area.

Save Data Save Early. Save Often. Don't lose your project data!





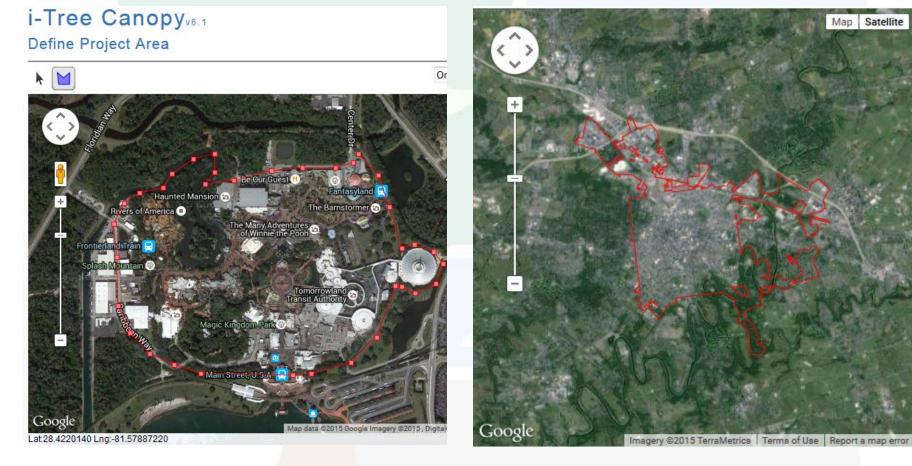




1. User defines area of interest (valid from parcel to larger scales)

User drawn

Loaded shapefile





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sey Trees'



2a. User defines cover categories

Anything you can see on Google satellite image

i-Tree Canopy_{v6.1}

On this page, please configure the cover classes you wish to sample. The default is Tree and Non-Tree, but you may add many other classes such as water, impervious, grassland, etc., as well as different types of tree cover, such as deciduous and evergreen.



College of Environmental Science and

Save	🖝 Load	? Help
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1-Iree

Cov	er Classe	5						
	Cover Class			Abbreviation		Description		
1	Tree			т	tree, non-shrub			
2	2 Impervious Surface			I	impervious surfaces			
3	Water				w	open water		
4	Other Veg	getation			ov	all non-tree vegetation, gra	ass, shrubs, etc.	
5	Other				0	anything not in other class	es	
+	1 🖬 ¢	Add Record		×	Page 1 of 1	> >1		View 1 - 5 of 5
		Cover Class	Other Vegetation					Next >
		Abbreviation	ov					
		Description	all non-tree vegetation,					
			🖶 Submit 🗶 Cance	el				
	Ini	i-Tree is a Cooperative tiative among		C	Arbor Day Found	dation Small [®]	ISA	Casey Trees

2b. Select location and customize benefits estimates

Select Project Locations	Selected Locations	Benefit Options
Manatee Marion Martin Miami-Dade Monroe Nassau Okaloosa	● United States of America ● Florida ● Osceola ● All ○ Rural ○ Urban	Which represent Tree Canopy? Currency I - Impervious Surface Denomination USD I W - Water Symbol \$ OV - Other Vegetation Measurement Units English I The chosen cover classes and currency The chosen cover classes and currency
 Okeechobee Orange Osceola Palm Beach Pasco Pinellas 		amounts will be used to estimate Tree Benefits. For proper estimation, make sure the chosen cover class(es) at left represent <u>only</u> tree canopy. These currency values are courtesy of <u>openexchangerates.org</u>

Tree Benefits

Abbrevia	tion Benefit Description	Removal Rate (lbs/acre/yr)	Monetary Value (\$/T/yr)
1 CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	2.212	\$162.00
2 NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	5.076	\$39.5
3 03	Ozone removed annually	62.963	\$177.74
4 PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	16.467	\$710.5
5 PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	2.725	\$6,045.1
6 SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	0.858	\$9.0
7 CO2seq	Carbon Dioxide sequestered annually in trees	15,528.322	\$19.4
8 CO2stor	Carbon Dioxide stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate)	251,395.359	\$19.4
p* (5)	re <e 1="" of="" page="">> >=</e>		View 1 - 8 of 8









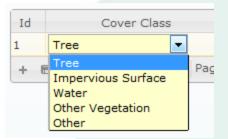








3. i-Tree Canopy generates random pointsuser classifies each point into a cover class













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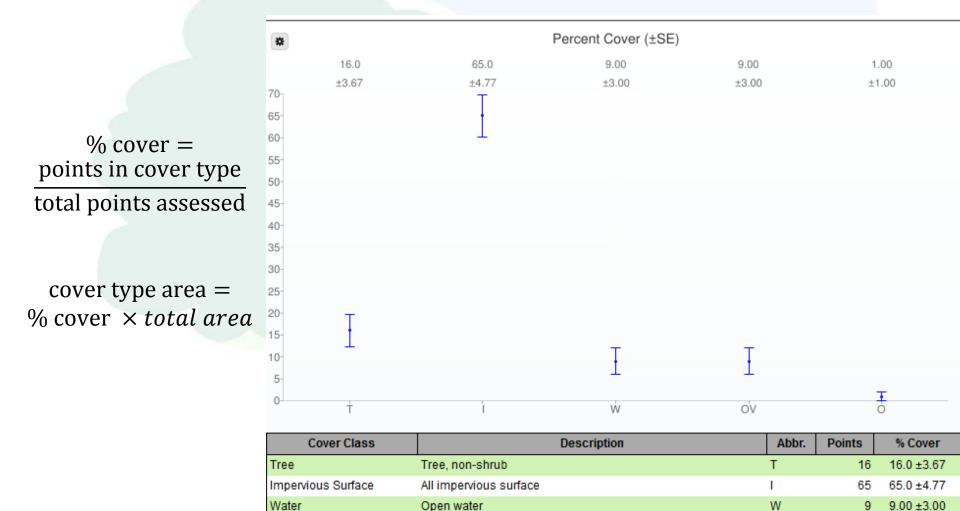






ESF State University of New York

500-1000 points later ... Results!











Other Vegetation

Other

Arbor Day Foundation

any other cover type

Any non tree vegetation - grasses, shrubs, etc.





OV

0



9.00 ±3.00

1.00 ±1.00

9

1

...Results!

Tree Benefit Estimates

Abbr.	Benefit Description	Value	±SE	Amount	±SE
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	\$3.06	±0.70	37.96 lb	±8.70
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	\$1.72	±0.39	87.11 lb	±19.96
03	Ozone removed annually	\$95.70	±21.93	1,080.66 lb	±247.61
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	\$140.89	±32.28	46.78 lb	±10.72
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	\$0.07	±0.02	14.73 lb	±3.38
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	\$100.06	±22.93	282.63 lb	±64.76
CO2seq	Carbon Dioxide sequestered annually in trees	\$2,580.34	±591.23	133.26 T	±30.53
CO2stor	Carbon Dioxide stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate)	\$41,774.41	±9,571.72	2,157.40 T	±494.32

Pollutant removal and carbon sequestration rates per acre of canopy were determined for the urban and rural areas in each county using i-Tree Eco methodology

Valuations for pollutant removals are based the EPA's BenMAP model and incorporate the estimates of the human population affected.















Let's try a quick example

6000 W. Osceola Parkway Kissimmee, Florida 34746 Osceola County



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ESF

Advantages	Limitations
 Statistically valid	 Removal rates and
estimates	valuations based on
 Canopy cover	 US data Limited to imagery
estimated in ½ a	available in Google
day Flexible boundaries	satellite view
 No GIS software or 	 Date of image not readily available
 experience needed Web-based, only	 Results are not
requires an internet	spatially explicit GIS expertise
connection and a	needed for more
browser	complex projects
i-Tree is a	











Change survey

Export survey to Google Earth Use Google Earth's historical imagery to "update"





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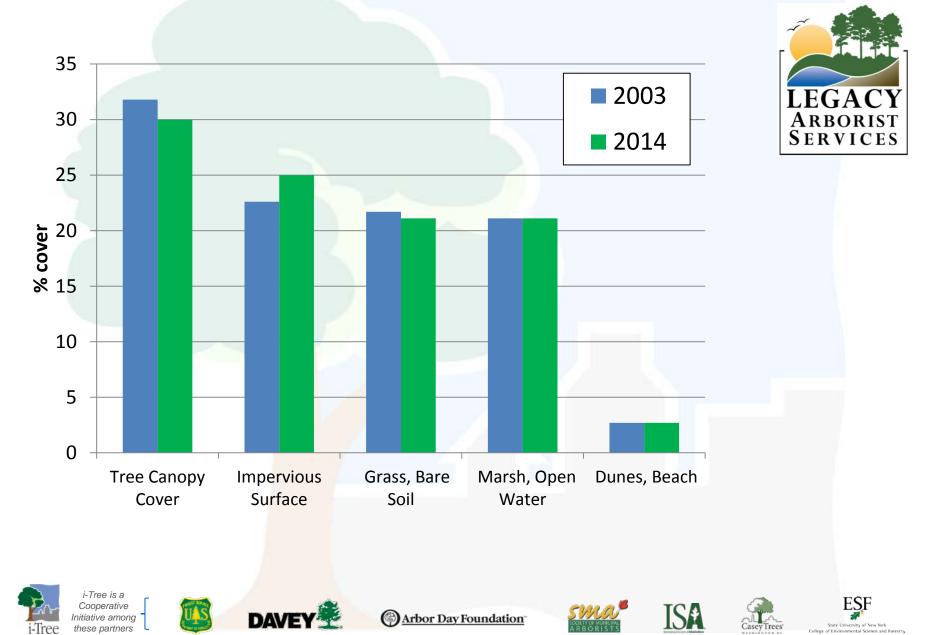




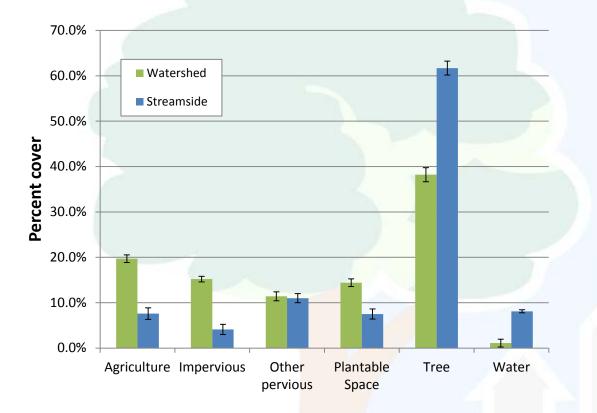


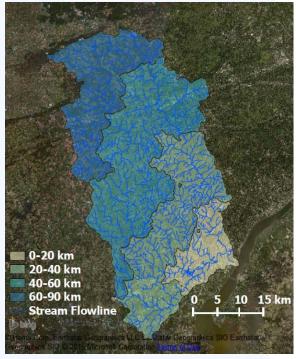
State University of New York

Change survey: Example from Atlantic Beach, FL



Complicated boundaries: Stream buffers





















Large multifaceted projects: "Where are all the trees?"



- Country-wide project from Australia
- Analyzed 139 local government areas
- 68% of the country's population lives within assessed area



















IMPRESSIVE TREE CANOPY COVER Most urban LGAs will struggle to achieve

tree canopy rates like those found in this selection due to their urban density, among other factors.

- Cairns Regional Council (QLD)
- 2 City of Launceston (TAS)
- Townsville City Council (QLD) () Shire of Kalamunda (WA)

OPPORTUNITIES DUE TO GRASS-BARE GROUND

Golf courses and sports grounds are not plantable, but there is nothing to stop you planting between fair ways, or around an oval.

- City of Wyndham (VIC)
- O City of Wanneroo (WA)
- 0 Town of Gawler (SA) 0 Camden Council (NSW)

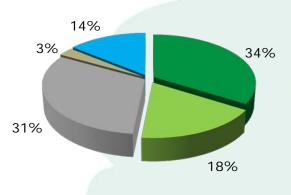
HARD SURFACE HEAVY

Lots of concrete demands creative approaches to urban greening. Think roof and wall gardens for a start.

- City of Maribymong (VIC)
- City of Fremantle (WA)
- City of Holdfast Bay (SA)
- City of Rockdale (NSW)

Targeted analysis: Separating by ownership

North Miami Cover Types in 2015



Tree Canopy

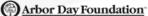
- Grass/Herbaceous/ Shrubs
- Impervious
- Soil/Bare Ground
- Water (Freshwater & Saltwater)



All Cover Class Types	2015 % Cover
Tree Canopy - City	22.2
Tree Canopy - State	11.7
Grass/Herbaceous/ Shrubs	17.7
Impervious - Building	12.2
Impervious - Road	8.41
Impervious - Other	11
Soil/Bare Ground	2.7
Water - Freshwater	<mark>1.</mark> 47
Water - Saltwater	1 <mark>2</mark> .6













Discussion and Questions

Visit <u>www.itreetools.org/canopy</u> to give it a try

Jason.Henning@davey.com



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i-Tree Landscape Overview

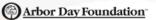
Technology Walk-Through



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Geographic Information Systems (GIS)

- GIS: the Information Systems (IS) technology that allows us to properly manipulate geographic data.
 - IS: tables with records
 - GIS: tables with records tied to graphic features with geographic locations

The power of GIS:

intra- and inter-layer analysis

Two large considerations:

- Data
- Software







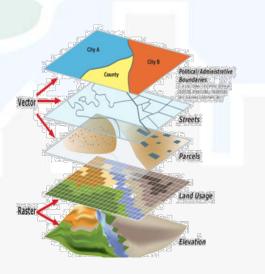












Vegetatio

GIS vs. Web Mapping

Traditional GIS

- Higher end computer needed
- \$\$ proprietary software
- Skills / Training in GIS and regular computing
- Variable, raw map data

Powerful, but limited to specialists

GIS" served over the Internet

- \$\$ backend server(s) and care thereof
- > 0\$ \$\$\$ server software
- Accessed via a simple web-browser map interface
- Specific maps & functionality

Wider Audience, but necessarily limited functionality

Moves the GIS part behind the scenes











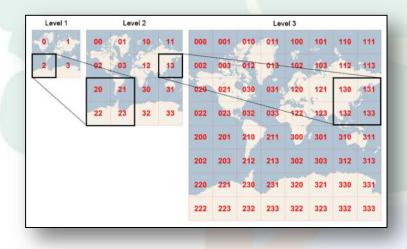




How does Google do it?

via four "tricks":

- 1. Maps served up as "pre-recorded" image tiles (for zoom/pan)
- 2. Limited to a few primary layers streets, satellite, terrain, traffic





- 3. Points of interest as markers on top of those tiles
- 4. Limited user inte<mark>raction zoom, pan, click a marker for info</mark>

One can build more functionality with programming...









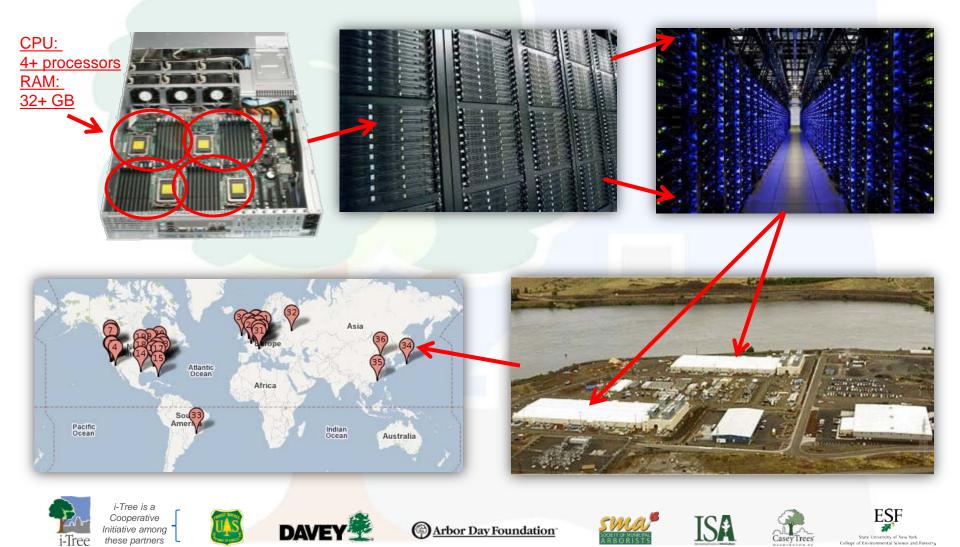






How does Google do it?

…and with a "little bit" of hardware:



i-Tree Landscape Vision

- A spatially distributed model of inputs & outputs.
- National and where available high-resolution (UTC) tree, land, and impervious cover data.
- Allow aggregation via land management and political boundaries.
- Estimate tree benefits (carbon, air pollution, hydrology).
- Identify priority planting areas based upon user criteria.
- Assist with optimal Canopy Goals based upon user criteria and available space.
- Free, minimal skills, user friendly.











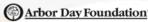


Construction Challenges

- Use the Web-Mapping model ("GIS" over the internet) to deliver Urban Forestry GIS content, tools, and skills:
 - to a wide range of users,
 - needing very large GIS datasets,
 - across a large number of layers,
 - combined with "canned" GIS ops,
 - and provide on-the-fly processing
 - between datasets
 - with rapidly changing user inputs,
 - as simply as possible
 - (and make it good-looking too!)













Construction Challenges & Responses

- Use the Web-Mapping model ("GIS" over the internet) to deliver Urban Forestry GIS content, tools, and skills:
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 - (and make it good looking too!)

- Intuitive user interface
- Pre-process & hardware
- Web mapping software
- Create set user-functions
- Clearly define these
 - hardware
 - structure the inputs
- User Experience (UX) design and graphic designer















Our initial approach

Round I: research/refine open-source web-mapping tools

- Specifically geared to Urban Forestry goals / UTC Goal-Setting
 - How much canopy do I have and where?
 - Where should I prioritize planting?
- Get the web-mapping software environments configured and running
 - PostGIS PostGreSQL (database)
 GeoServer (GIS engine)

- OpenLayers (GIS display)
 GeoExt (mapping user interaction tools)
- > Preprocess as much LARGE data as possible
 - NLCD (images)
 - UTC (images or vector)
 - Census block groups (vector)

Round II: Get the basic environment up and running

Build a "Geoserver" and a Database server: 64cores, 128GB, 22TB

Round III: Develop a functional foundation

On which more advanced functions can be added...

















i-Tree Landscape Overview

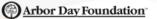
Technology Walk-Through



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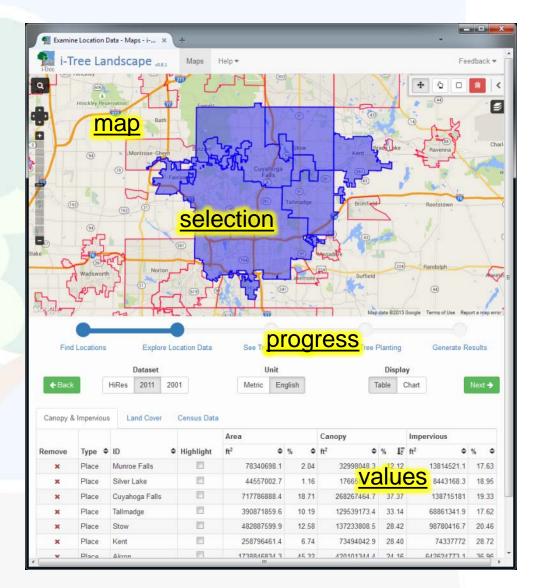






i-Tree Landscape: Methods, Results & Outputs

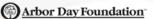
- Location Information
- Census Demographics
- Estimated Tree Benefits
- Tree Planting Prioritization
- Consistent Interface:
 - > map
 - selection
 - progress
 - values

















Home Page

Welcome to i-Tree Landscape! v0.7.1

× \ +

🐔 Home - i-Tree Landscape

🚵 i-Tree Landscape 🗤

Providing more than just beauty and shade, trees produce intangible benefits, such as removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide and pollution, storm water reduction, temperature modification, and more. i-Tree Landscape was created to allow you to explore tree canopy, land cover, and basic demographic information in an area of your choosing. With the information provided by i-Tree Landscape, you will learn about the benefits of trees in the area, allowing you to see how planting trees will increase the benefits provided, and map areas in which to prioritize your tree planting efforts.

Maps

Help 🔻

Ozone \$ g/m²/y Washington 90122.16 8.59 PM2.5 \$ g/m²/yr Step 1: Explore Step 2: Benefits 0.42 202948.10 Get Started Explore Place See Tree Benefits Prioritize Tree Planting Generate Outputs

By removing carbon dioxide, trees help mitigate climate change. The shade provided by urban tree canopies can also help tame the urban heat island effect. In addition, trees intercept storm water, which can reduce flooding and improve water quality within their watershed. And, as if more benefits were needed, trees reduce air pollution, such as ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and fine particulate matter-the reduction of which has proven benefits to human health. Trees truly can improve our lives! Click the Get Started button and begin exploring.





ப் Get Started

Help & References

Melp - i-Tree Landscape × +		▼
i-Tree Landscape vo.7.1 Maps	Help 🕶	Feedback 🔻
	How to use	
Help	References	
	F.A.Q.	
Welcome to i-Tree Landscap	About	

i-Tree Landscape was created to allow you to explore tree canopy, land cover, and basic demographic information in an area of your choosing. With the information provided by i-Tree Landscape, you will learn about the benefits of trees in the area, allowing you to see how planting trees will increase the benefits provided, and map areas in which to prioritize your tree planting efforts.

How to use i-Tree Landscape

The Maps webpage contains all of the steps to complete an i-Tree Landscape project.

A project is broken into five, simple steps. The current stage of a project is represented by the progress bar, which is shown below the map.

The Steps

- 1. Find Locations
- 2. Examine Location Data
- See Tree Benefits
- Prioritize Tree Planting
- 5. Generate Results

Find Locations

On the Maps page, this section also lists an abbreviated version of this help document.

First, the search bar at the top-left of the map can be used to quickly view a location, such as a city, state or street address. This feature is comparable to the search feature in routing or navigation software (car GPS, MapQuest, Google Maps, Bing Maps, Yahoo Maps, OpenStreetMap...).

The vertical bar on the left edge of the map represents the current zoom level. The directional arrows above the zoom-bar may be used to pan (navigate) about the map, instead of "click-dragging" or "touch-dragging" on supported devices.

Now, having an area of interest viewable, geographic regions must be selected by clicking on the map. The map's control panel is used to view region boundaries and control which type is being selected.

The **control panel**, located on the top-right of the map, has several uses; it features lists of available datasets and maps; it contains the toolbar to changing what tool/mode is interacting with the map, i.e. what happens when the map is clicked (pan, select, identify, ...); it also controls which region type can be selected. Some of the controls are nested under a heading that can be clicked to expand or collapse the controls it contains.

To view the data of a layer, simply click the box next to its title that says [on|off]. Here is an overview of the available options:

Map Layers Choose to view a boundary type on the map, such as administrative or water, including U.S. Census block groups, places, counties, and states. This can also be thought of as viewing the "resolution" or "granularity" of the

https://landscape.itreetools.org:9443/help/

Home Page

Welcome to i-Tree Landscape! v0.7.1

× \ +

🐔 Home - i-Tree Landscape

🚵 i-Tree Landscape 🗤

Providing more than just beauty and shade, trees produce intangible benefits, such as removal of atmospheric carbon dioxide and pollution, storm water reduction, temperature modification, and more. i-Tree Landscape was created to allow you to explore tree canopy, land cover, and basic demographic information in an area of your choosing. With the information provided by i-Tree Landscape, you will learn about the benefits of trees in the area, allowing you to see how planting trees will increase the benefits provided, and map areas in which to prioritize your tree planting efforts.

Maps

Help 🔻

Ozone \$ g/m²/y Washington 90122.16 8.59 PM2.5 \$ g/m²/yr Step 1: Explore Step 2: Benefits 0.42 202948.10 Get Started Explore Place See Tree Benefits Prioritize Tree Planting Generate Outputs

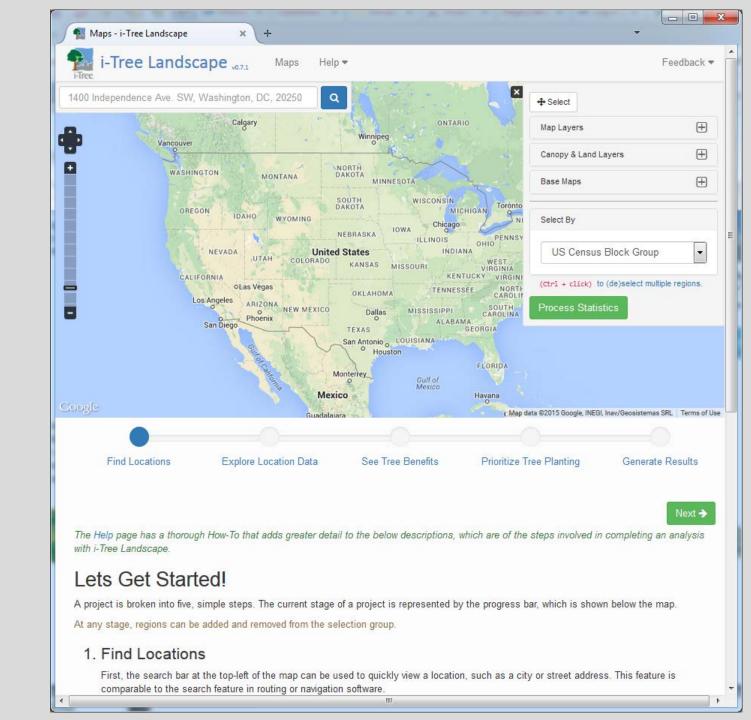
By removing carbon dioxide, trees help mitigate climate change. The shade provided by urban tree canopies can also help tame the urban heat island effect. In addition, trees intercept storm water, which can reduce flooding and improve water quality within their watershed. And, as if more benefits were needed, trees reduce air pollution, such as ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and fine particulate matter-the reduction of which has proven benefits to human health. Trees truly can improve our lives! Click the Get Started button and begin exploring.



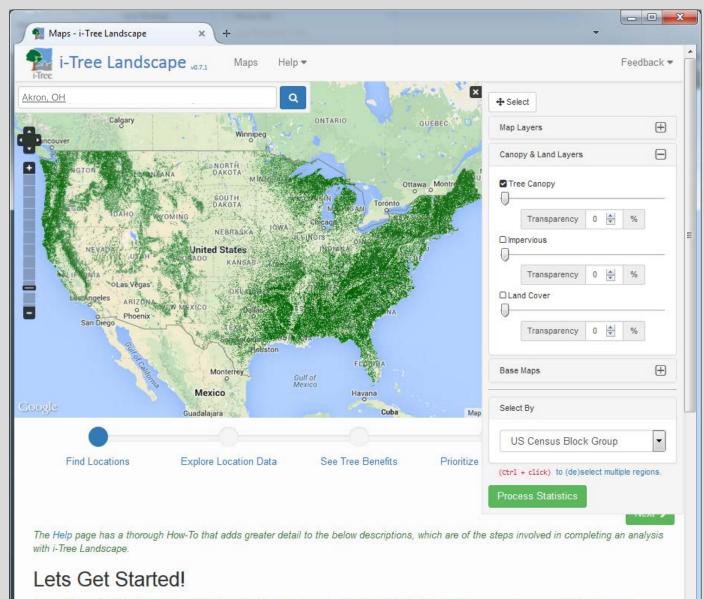


ப் Get Started





Maps!



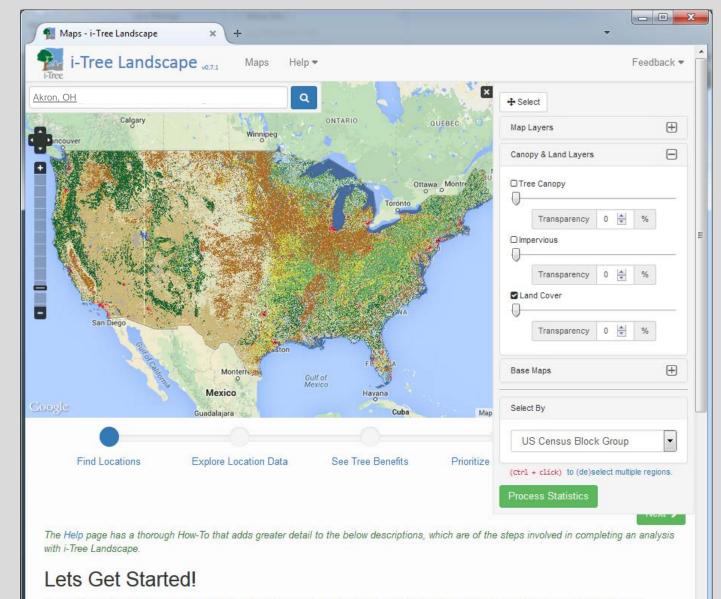
A project is broken into five, simple steps. The current stage of a project is represented by the progress bar, which is shown below the map.

At any stage, regions can be added and removed from the selection group.

1. Find Locations

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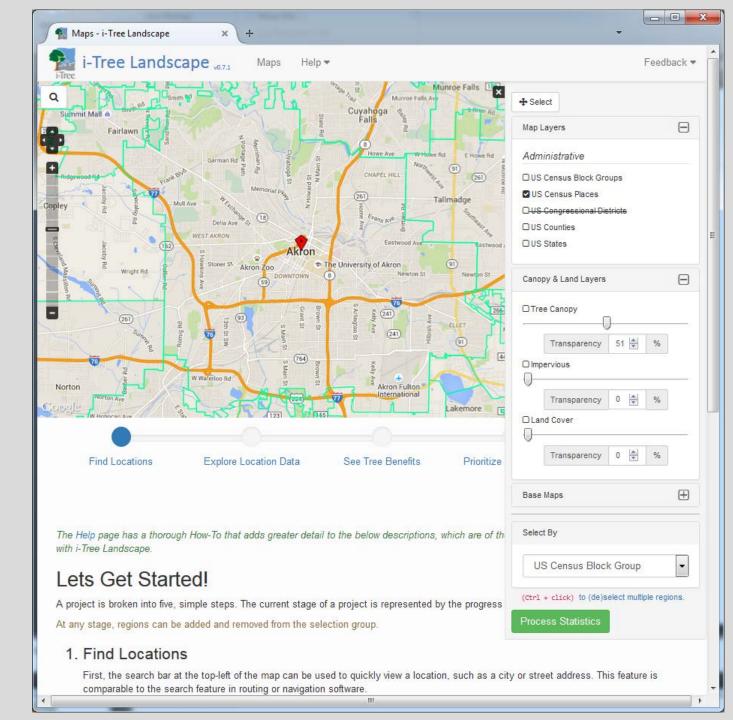


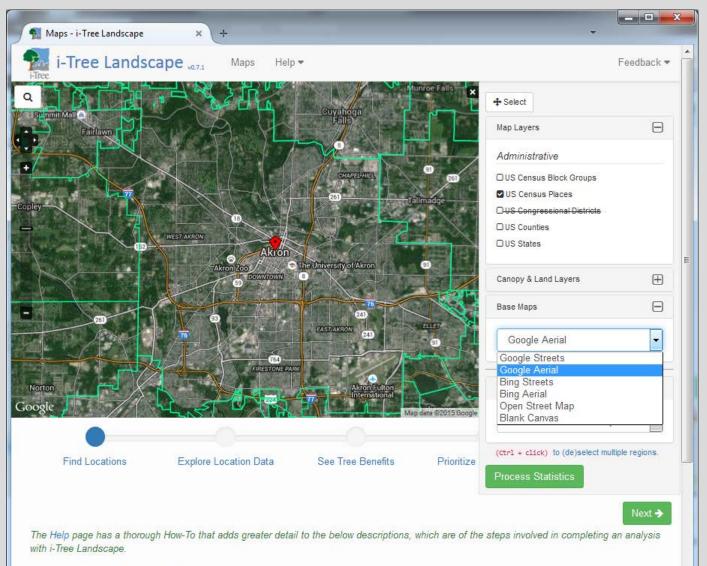
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Lets Get Started!

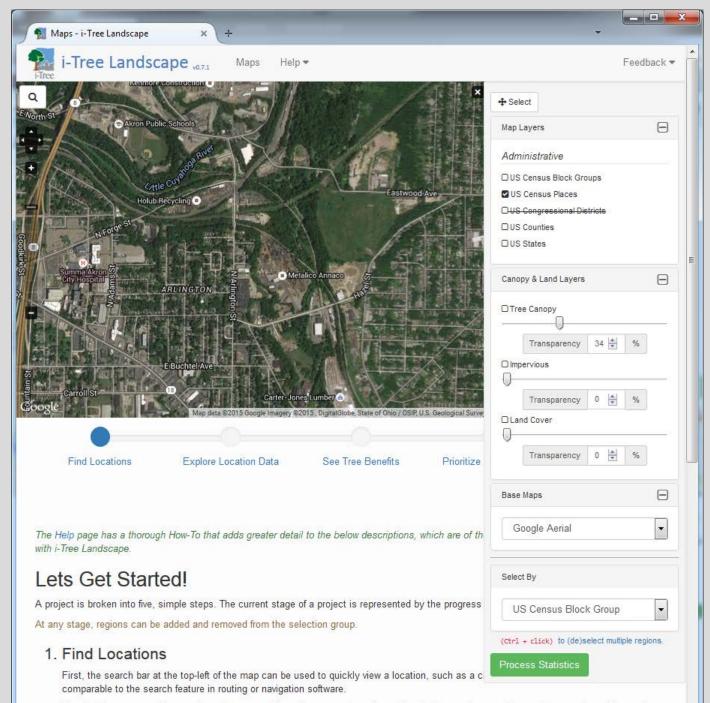
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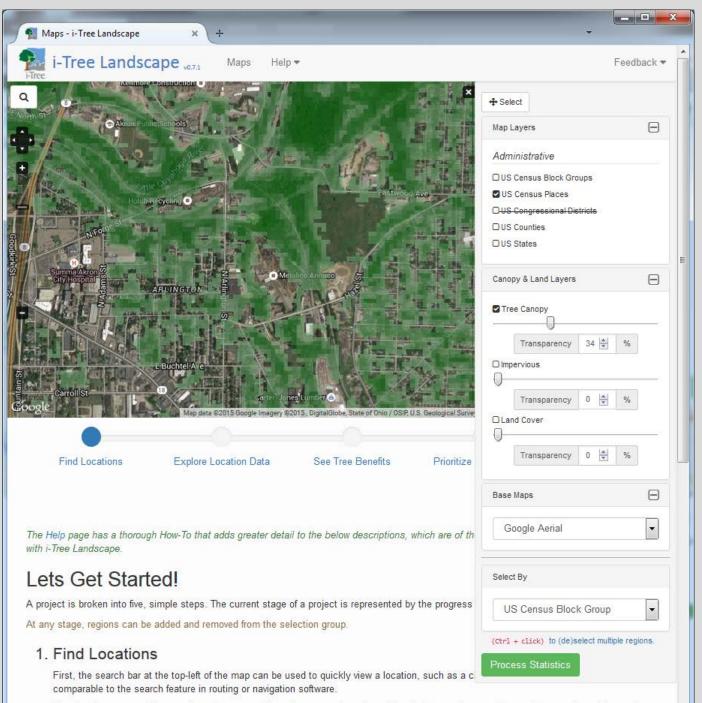
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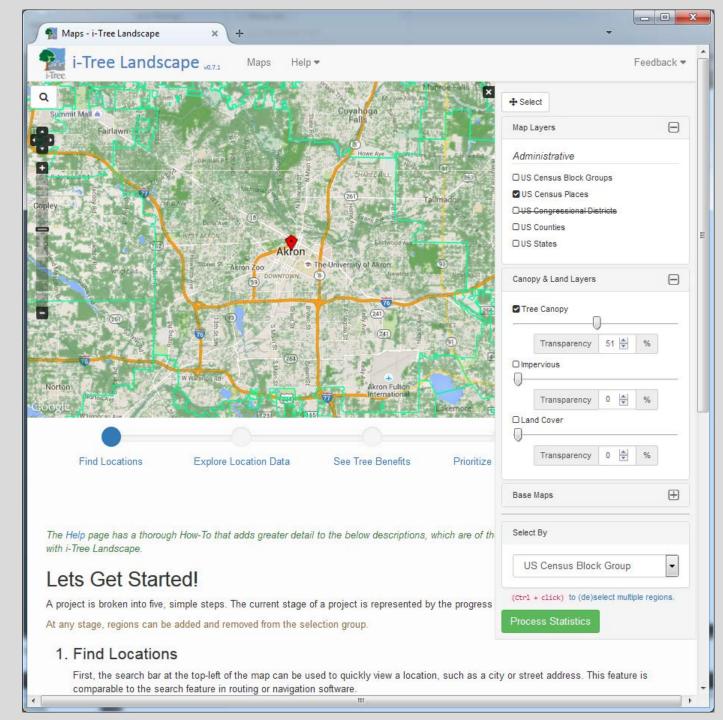
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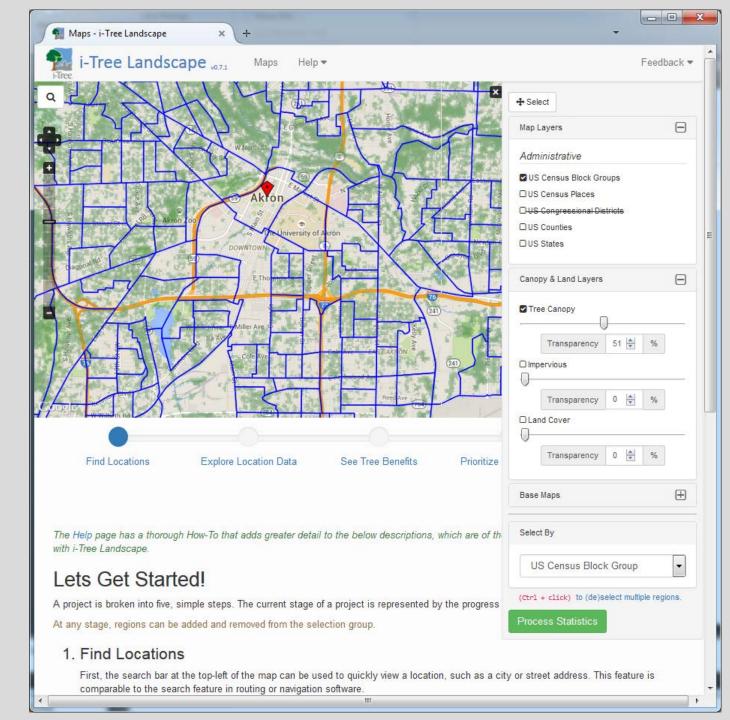


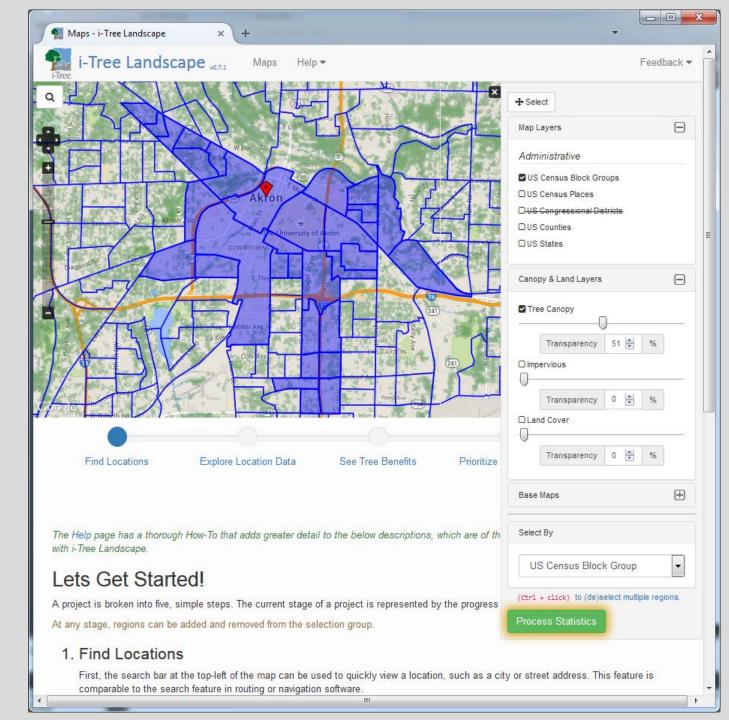
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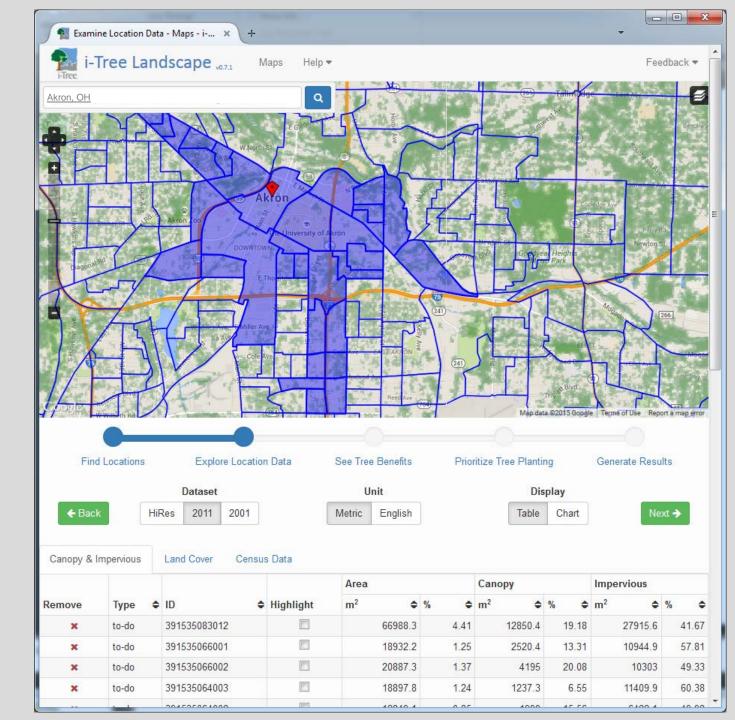


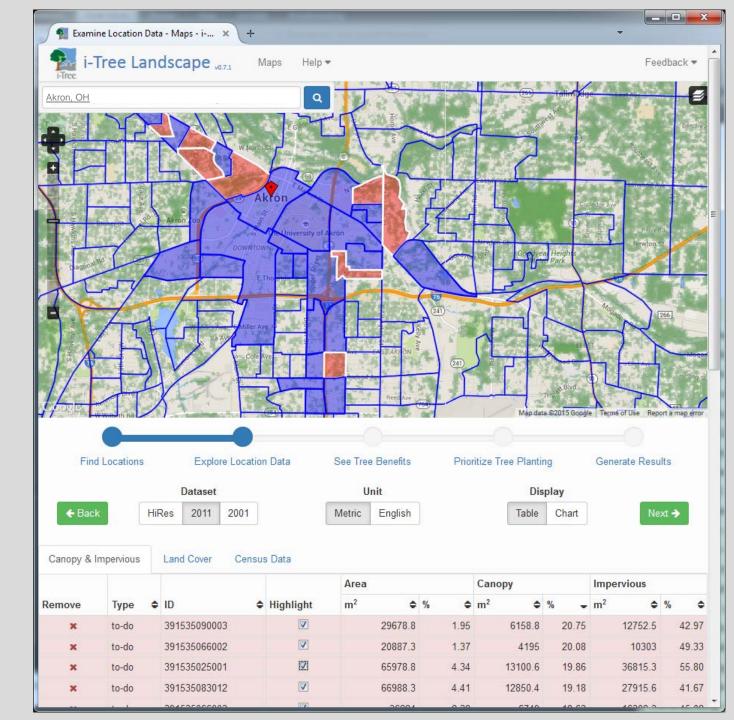
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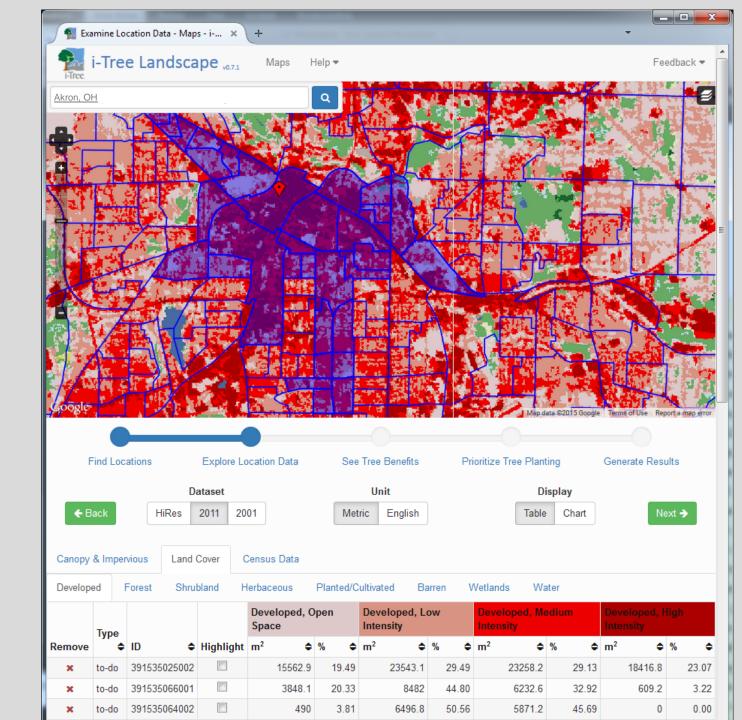


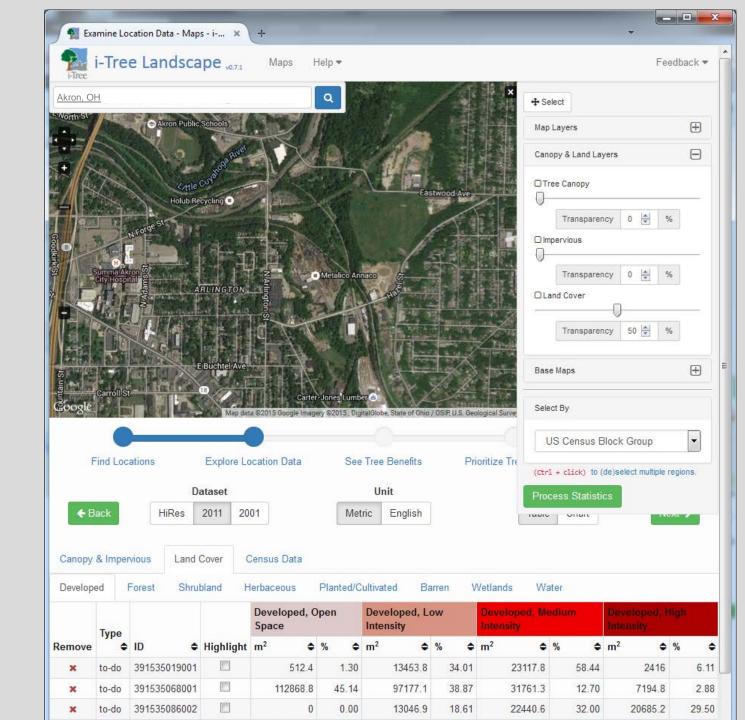


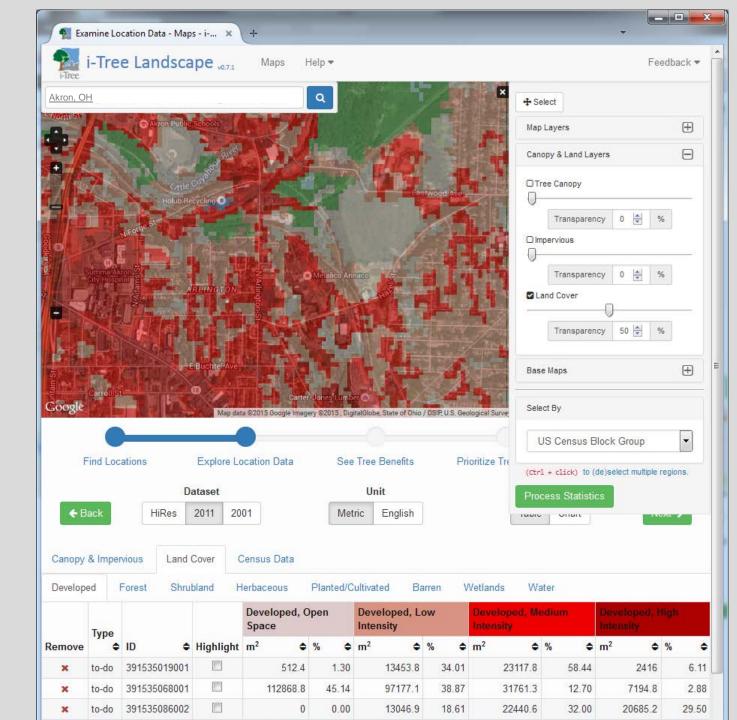


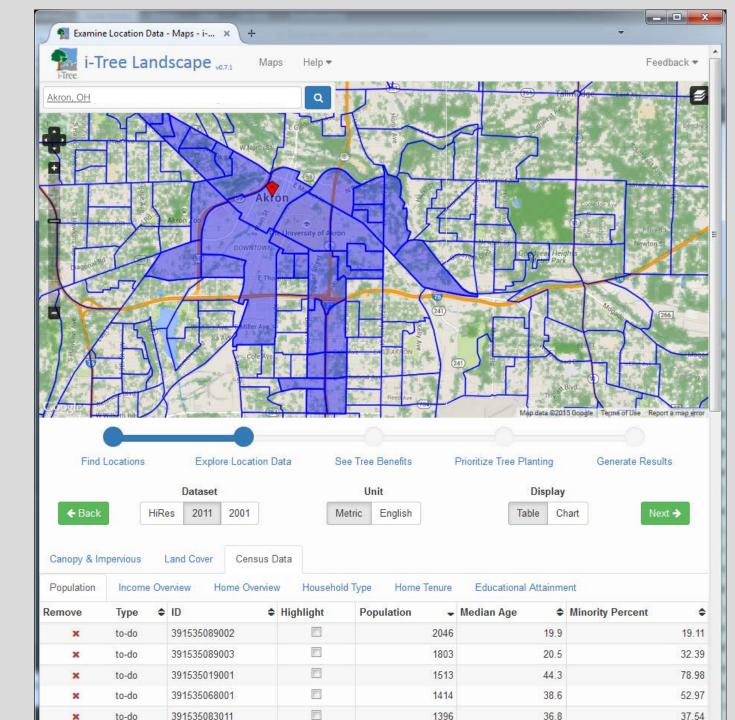


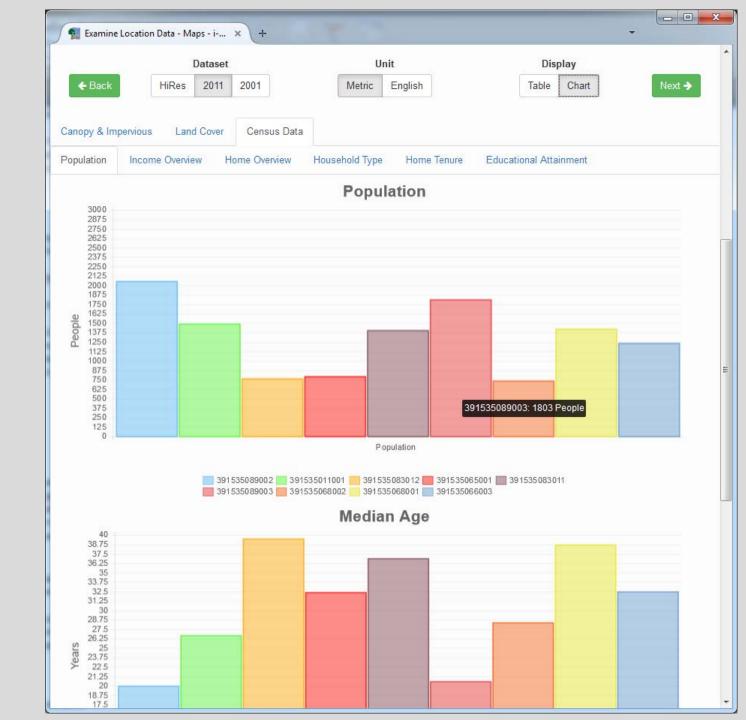


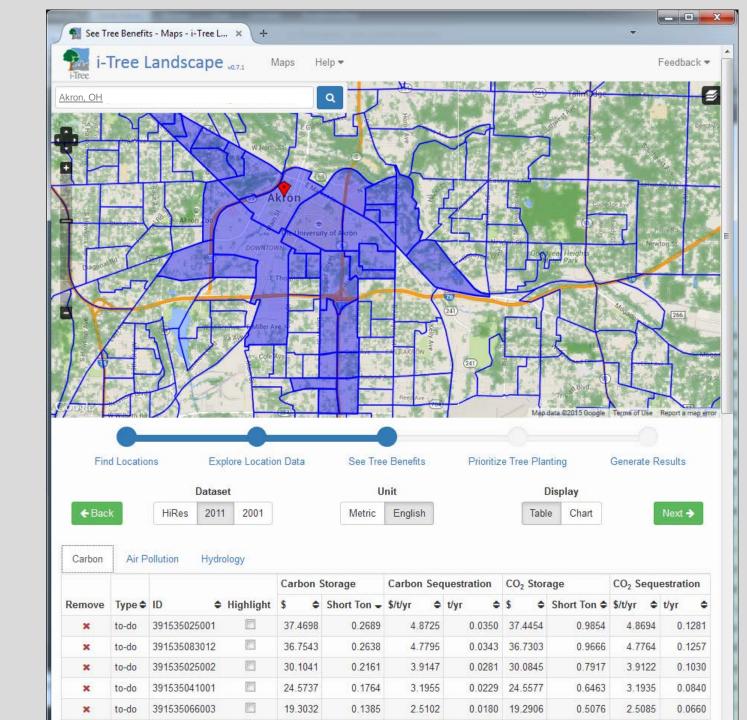


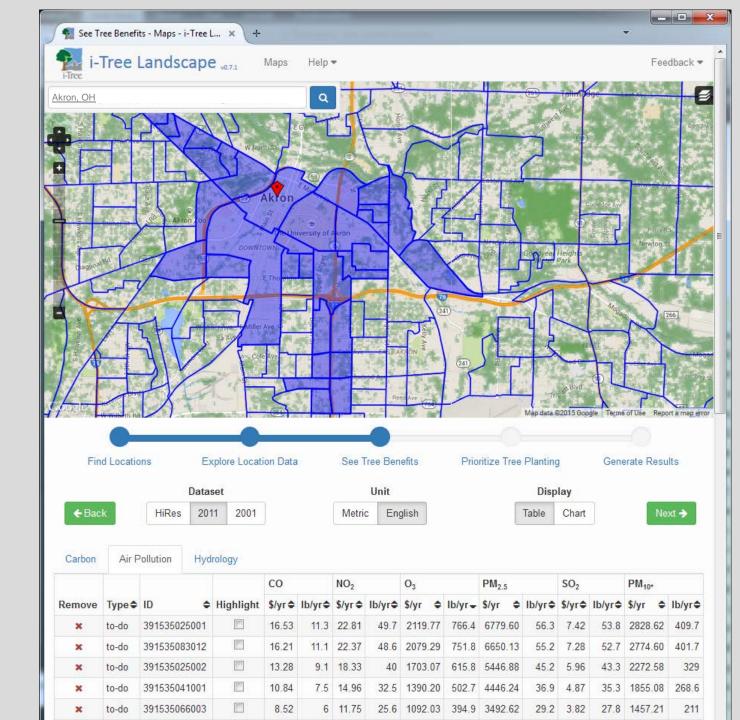


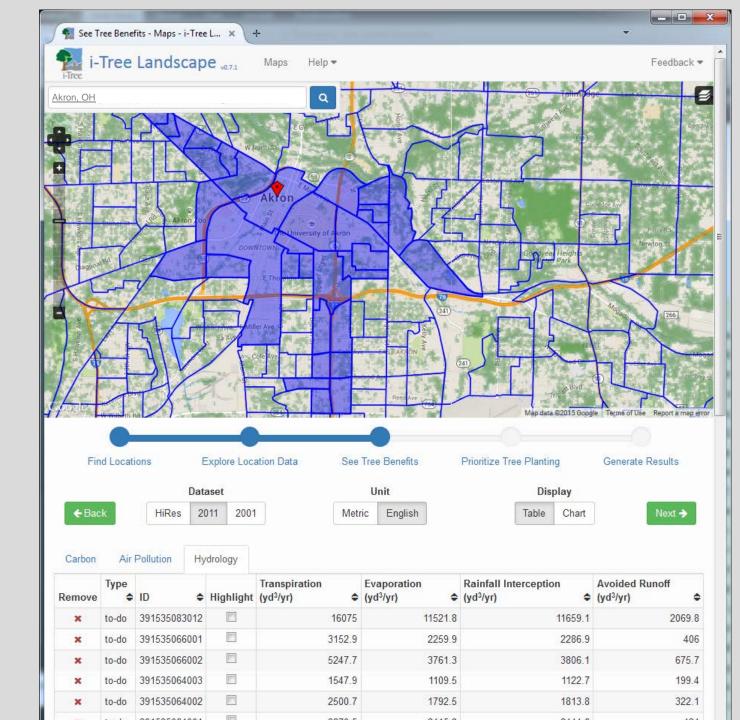


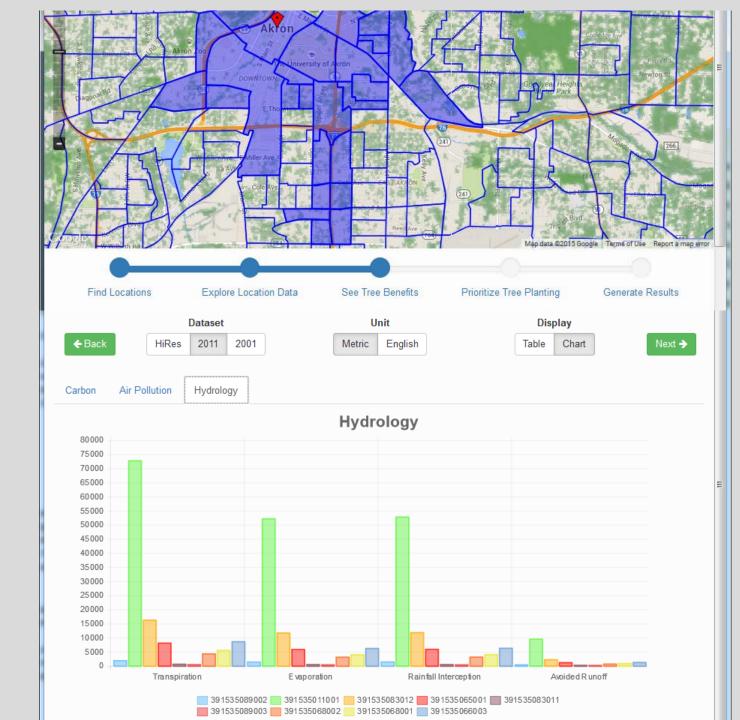




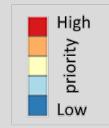


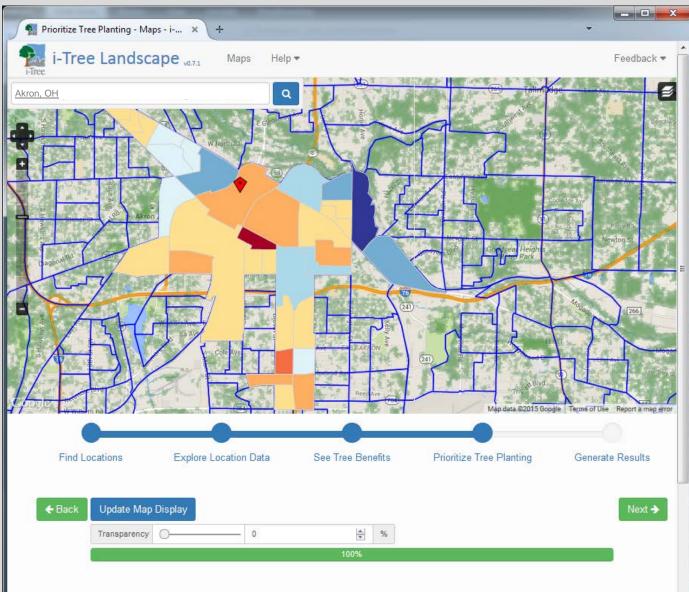






Step 4: Prioritize Tree Planting





How To Prioritize Tree Planting

Better areas to plant trees, based on existing tree canopy and impervious ground cover, can be expressed by a "Priority Planting Index". This index is built upon individual indices calculated for each of the selected regions on the map. Each criteria affects a region's priority for tree planting:

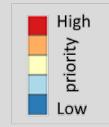
Recommended (as space is needed for new trees):

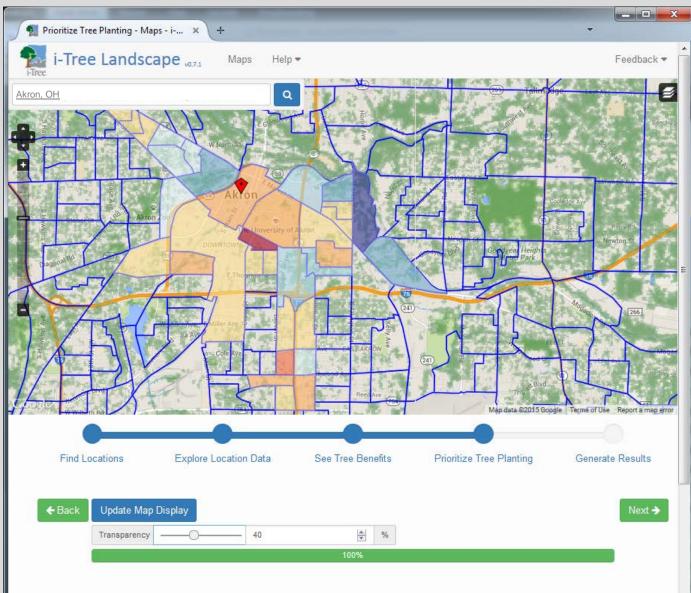
• Tree Stocking Level: low level indicate land area that could

Common Scenarios



Step 4: Prioritize Tree Planting





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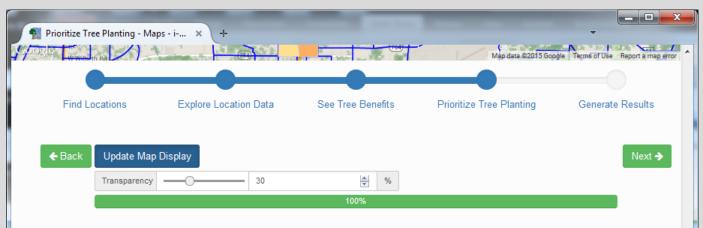
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Recommended (as space is needed for new trees):

 Tree Stocking Level: low level indicate land area that could accommodate trees, but currently do not.

Optional (select 1 to 4):

- Tree Cover per Capita: low amounts of tree cover relative to population.
- Population Density: higher density, more urban-like areas.
- Minority Population Density: areas possibly underserved by tree cover due to ethnic make-up.
- Percent Population Below Poverty Line: areas possibly underserved by tree cover due to economic circumstances.

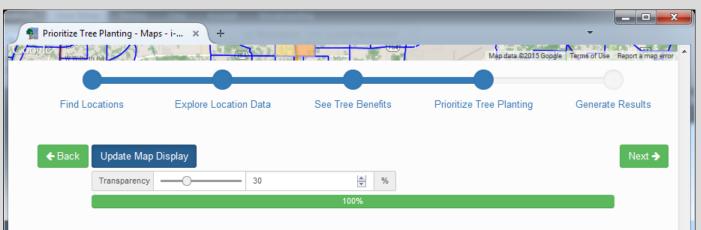
Each criteria is standardized on a scale of 0 to 1, with 1 representing the selection with the highest priority. Individual criteria scores for each selected region are combined and standardized based on common scenarios or user defined importance (i.e. weight) of each, to produce an overall Priority Planting Index (PPI) value between 0 and 100.

Common Scenarios



Importance (weight)	30 💌 %	
		×
Free Cover per Capita		-
Importance (weight)	30 💌 %	
		×
Population Density		-
Importance (weight)	40 🚔 %	

Step 4: Prioritize Tree Planting



How To Prioritize Tree Planting

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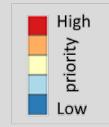
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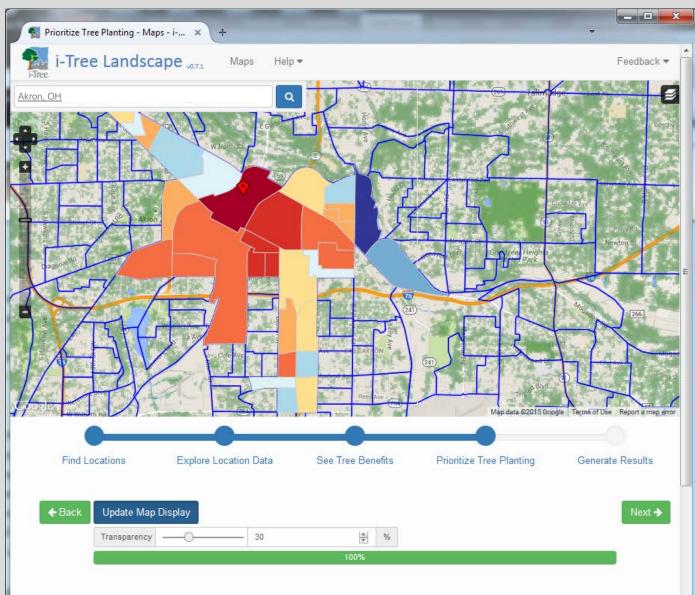
Common Scenarios



Tree Stocking Level		•
Importance (weight)	30 💌 %	
		x
Population Density		•
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		x
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Step 4: Prioritize Tree Planting





How To Prioritize Tree Planting

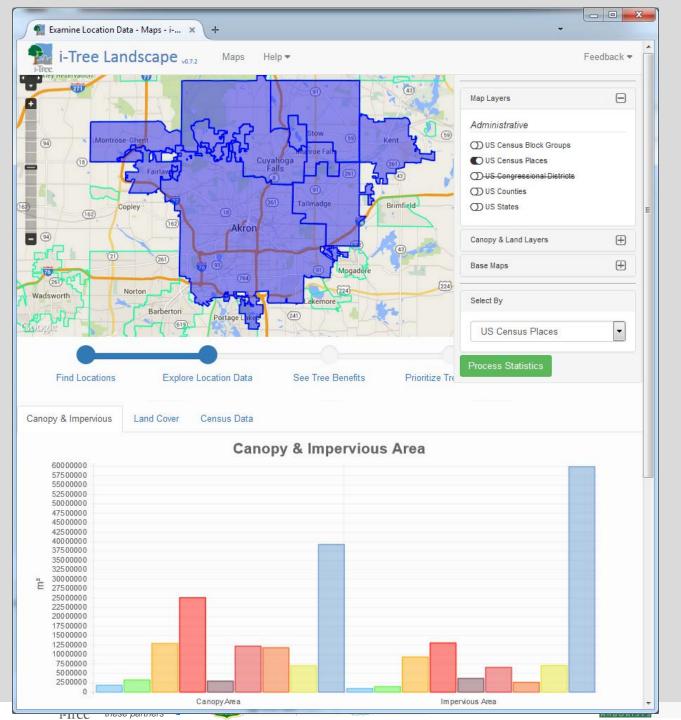
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Common Scenarios





Other Geographic Aggregations

- Place
- Counties
- States
- Congressional Districts
- National Forests
- Watersheds
- Riparian Corridors
- ...

IOH

Casey Trees' State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Fore

Next Steps – v2.0

- Bug Fixes
- Web Browser Compatibility
- 🕈 UX
 - User Accounts
 - Tweaks based upon user feedback to v1.0
- Tables
 - CSV export
 - Standard errors and display thereof
- Map Interaction
 - Thematic mapping of most variables
 - Feature investigation
 - Selecting geographies tools (square, polygon, lasso)
 - Query Builder

-Tree is a







Layers

- National Forests & Parks
- Watersheds
- Riparian Buffers
- Prioritization
 - Additional "canned" scenarios
- Modeling
 - Canopy increase/decrease and values impacts
 - Mobile

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Future Development

- Grow Out Scenarios
- Planting Goals
- Runoff reduction / Water Quality / Floods
- Air Temperature Maps / Surface Temperature
- Climate Change & Species Changes
- Social: Crime / UV radiation / Human Health Impacts
- Elevation / Soils
- Weather: Boundary Layer Heights / NEXRAD PPT / Future Weather
- Pollution & Air Quality: Ozone impacts / VOC emissions / road source emissions / Pollution Dispersal
- Pests / Invasives
- 🕈 Wildlife
- 🕈 Energy















i-Tree Landscape Overview

<u>Mike Binkley</u> <u>The Davey Institute</u> <u>The Davey Tree Expert Company</u> <u>mike.binkley@davey.com</u>



i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative among these partners













Technology

Web services we are providing:

- GeoServer provides WMS, WFS (generates the map tiles: PNG images from the map layers at different resolutions)
- WebGeoCache a spatial storage of already generated tiles
- PostgreSQL relational database
- PostGIS SQL based geographic operations
- Memcache-d keeps generated webpages in the machines memory

Databases in use:

- Administrative boundary shapefiles
- MRLC NLCD rasters
- US Census
- i-Tree: Locations, Species, benefits, etc.

Software/Libraries (our application is primarily written in Python and JavaScript.)

- Python 3
 - Django running on Apache httpd through mod_wsgi
 - also provides CSS and JS compression
- There are also many dependencies & configurations maintained on the machine to support GeoServer and PostGIS.
- JavaScript
 - <u>iQuery</u>
 - OpenLayers map display
 - <u>C3 and/or ChartNew.js</u>
 - <u>Twitter Bootstrap (JavaScript and CSS)</u>
 - <u>Modernizer</u>















i-Tree Eco 2015

What is i-Tree Eco?

- Field-based assessment requiring inventory data
- Flagship software based on latest science & local data
- Originally developed for assessing whole urban forest
- Adapted for individual tree assessments
- Internationally functional lacksquare



i-Tree is a





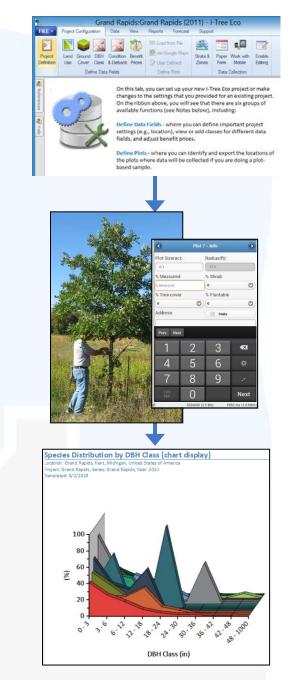












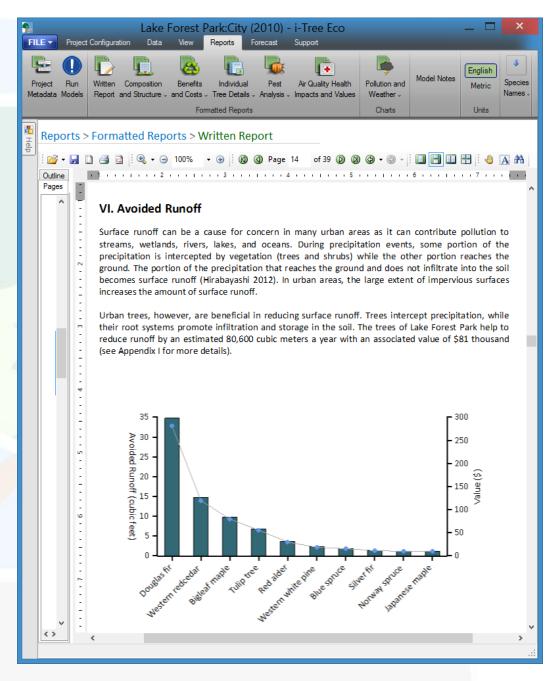
i-Tree Eco Assess:

- Structure
- Function
 - Energy effects
 - Air quality
 - Carbon
 - Avoided runoff
 - Human health impacts
 - VOCs
- ≻ Value (\$)
- Management info
 - Pest risk
 - Tree health
 - Exotic/invasive spp.



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ESF

Providence i-Tree Eco Summary

Urban Forest Characteristics

- Number of trees: 415,000, or 34.4 trees per acre
- Tree cover: 23.9%
- Structural values: \$582 million
- Most common species: Norway maple, Northern red oak, Honeylocust ٠
- Percentage of trees less than 6" (15.2 cm) diameter: 49.6%
- Ground Cover: 59% impermeable vs. 41% permeable

Environmental Benefits

- Total annual environmental benefits: \$4.7 million per year
 - Pollution removal: 91 tons/year (\$3.5 million/year)
 - Carbon sequestration: 4,030 tons/year (\$287 thousand/year)
 - Avoided runoff: 31.5 million gallons/year (\$281 thousand/year)
 - Building energy savings: \$591 thousand/year
 - Avoided carbon emissions: 500 tons/year (\$35.6 thousand/year)
- Total estimated carbon storage: 124 thousand tons (\$8.80 million)

Threats to our Urban Forest

Pest Impacts: Asian Longhorned Beetle has the potential to impact 43.2% of the urban forest, a potential loss of \$265 million. Emerald Ash Borer would affect 4.2%, worth \$25.4 million.

Providence's Urban Forest: Structure, Effects and Values





i-Tree Eco System Analysis February 2014





itiative among nese nartners



Arbor Day Foundation

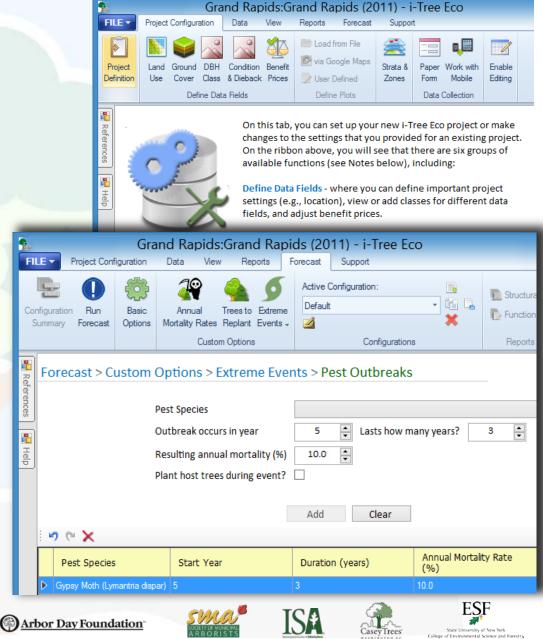






Eco 2015 Highlights...

- Simplified & new data collection options
- Forecasting capabilities
- Multiple years of hourly pollution & weather data now available



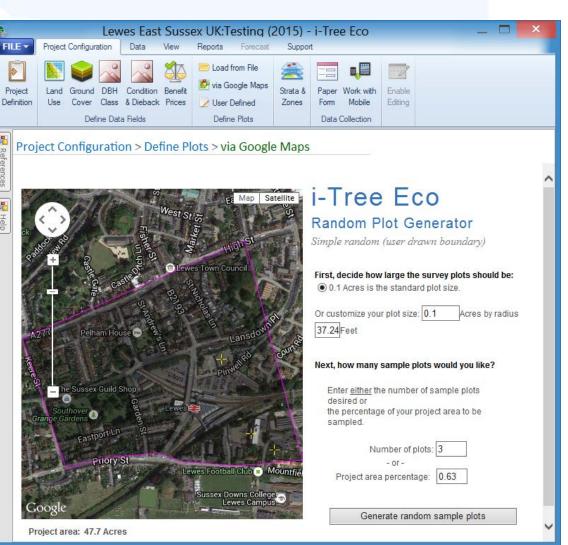






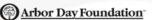
Eco 2015 Highlights...

- New user interface design
- Updated and expanded reporting options
- Desktop processing for USA, AUS, CAN & UK projects















Who is using Eco?

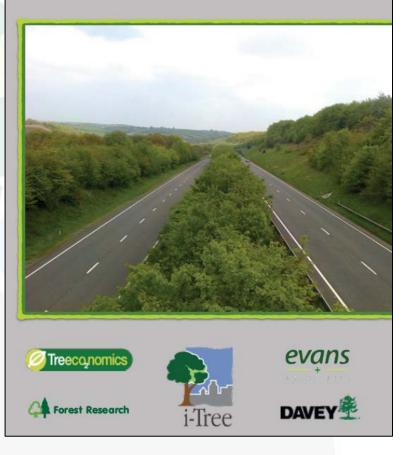
- Governments Kansas City, Pittsburg, Plano
- Non-Profits- SacTree, Casey Tree, Morton Arboretum, Forterra
- Universities & campuses
- Graduate student research
- International users
- Consultants
- Increasing interest from ecological restoration & parks





Safe roads, reliable journeys, informed travellers

Valuing the Natural Capital of Area 1 A pilot study







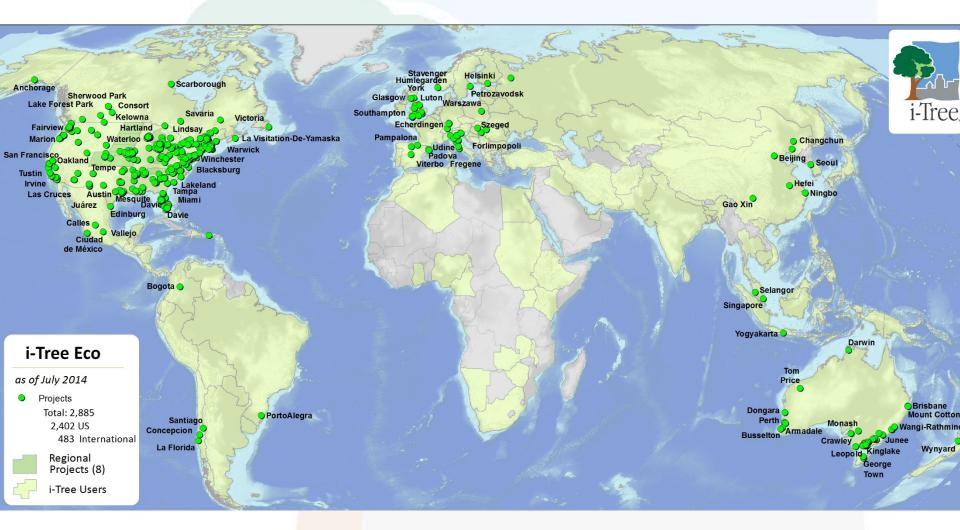








i-Tree Eco projects in the U.S. & abroad





i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative among these partners





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ESF

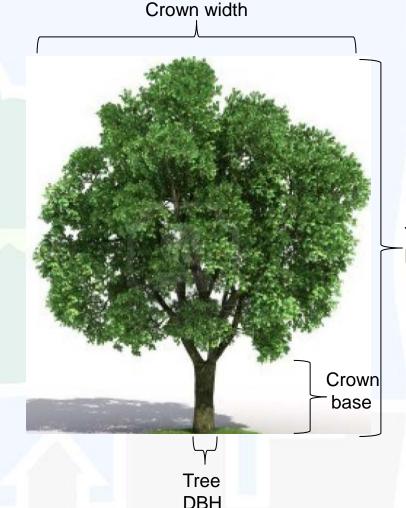
The Basic Science

- Measured variables to estimate foliage volume and wood volume
- Estimate tree leaf area using species specific equations
- Estimate benefits largely based on leaf area interactions with local weather and air pollution
- Summarize structure, function, value









www.itreetools.org/resources/archives.php

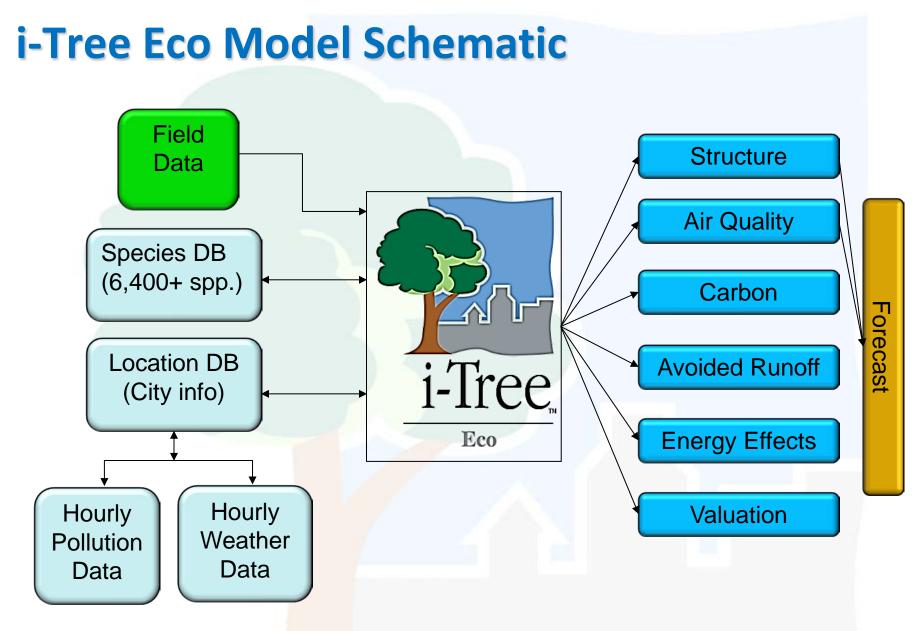








_Tree _height



www.itreetools.org/resources/archives.php







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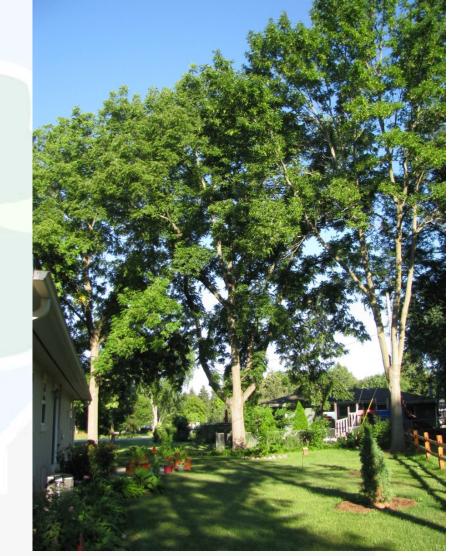
Eco "Classic" Tree Data Variables

- 1. Tree species
- 2. Diameter at breast height DBH
- 3. Total tree height
- 4. Height to live top
- 5. Height to crown base
- 6. Crown width (N-S & E-W)
- 7. % Crown missing
- 8. Condition (% dieback)
- 9. Crown light exposure
- 10. Direction to building
- 11. Distance to building
- 12. Land use









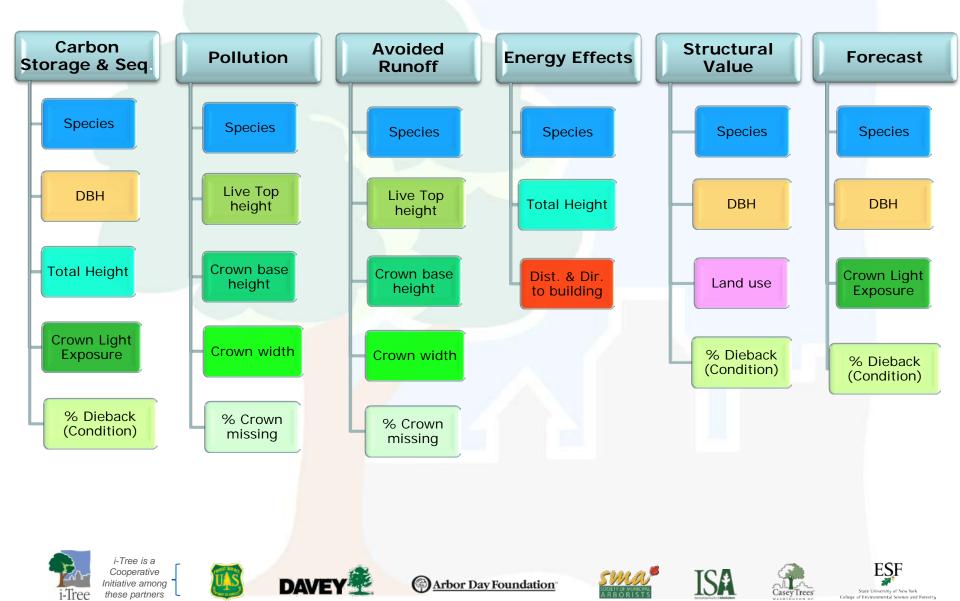


Arbor Day Foundation





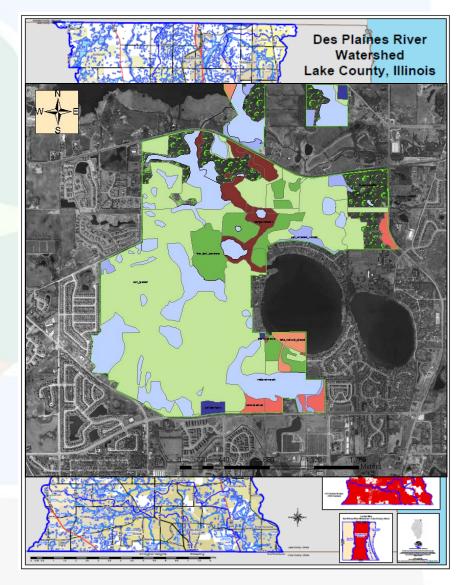
Eco Model Routines and Data Associations



Eco Project Considerations

Project Design & Planning

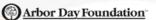
- Consider objectives & resources
- Consider standard & optional metrics
- Consider & define area of interest
 - Scale
 - Vegetation
 - > Access













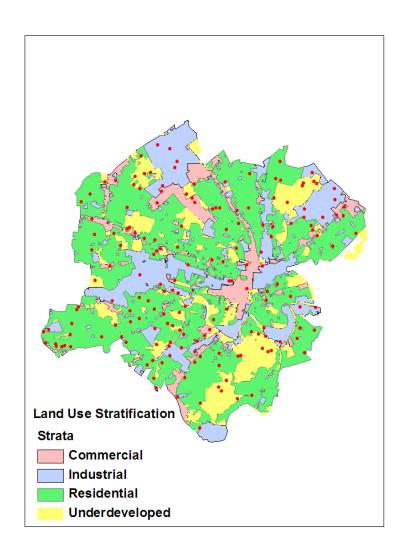




Eco Project Considerations

Select Inventory Method

- Complete inventory (parks, campuses, street trees)
- Random sample plots (recommend 200, 1/10th acre for urban areas)
- Stratification options (sample & inventories)















Eco Data Collection

- Web-enabled mobile device, **PDA** or paper
- Measure required & optional variables
- Run data in model to obtain results



Eco sample plot data link

http://goo.gl/nMzjw0



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Eco inventory data link

http://goo.gl/ISzU2E



Arbor Day Foundation









Color Decision		ake Forest Park	cCity (2010) oti Forcati	- Firee Eco		
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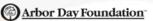
Project Management Considerations

- Assign a project manager & train data collectors
- May need permission to access private property
- Difficult in more natural areas (> 1 day per plot)
- Travel between plots and locating plots can be time consuming















i-Tree Eco Interface



i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative among these partners













i-Tree Eco 2015: Reports

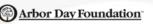
What's new?

- All results available for complete inventories
 - Including "written report"
- New reports including the best outputs from i-Tree streets
 - Size class distribution graphs
 - Cost benefit analysis
 - Maintenance and user defined data categories
- Enhanced individual tree reporting















Complete Inventory Reporting

Additional reports support inventory projects of all sizes

- Full street tree inventories
- Corporate campuses
- Parks

Species Composition by DBH Class

Location: Athens-Clarke County (balance), Clarke, Georgia, United States of America Project: UGA Campus Arboretum, Series: Campus Inventory, Year: 2011

0 - 3

37.0 0.0

67

43.5 0.0 33.3 0.0

SE

33.3 0.0 66.7 0.0

59.6 0.0 30.7 0.0

Individual properties

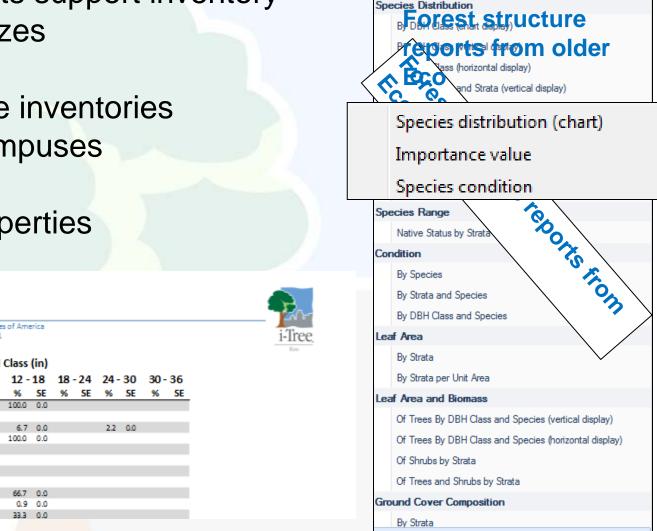
3-6

48.1 0.0

46.7 0.0

SE %

30.4 0.0 26.1 0.0



Population Summary By Species By Strata

By Strata per Unit Area



Generated: 8/7/2015

Species

maple spp Florida maple

Trident maple

Hedge maple

Amur maple

Freeman maple

Paperbark maple

Painted made Boxelder.

Japanese maple Norway maple





DBH Class (in)

SE % SE

100.0 0.0

6.7 0.0

100.0 0.0

66.7 0.0

0.9 0.0

33.3 0.0

96 SE % SE 96

2.2 0.0

6 - 12

14.8 0.0

37.8 0.0

66.7 0.0

100.0 0.0

8.8 0.0

33.3 0.0

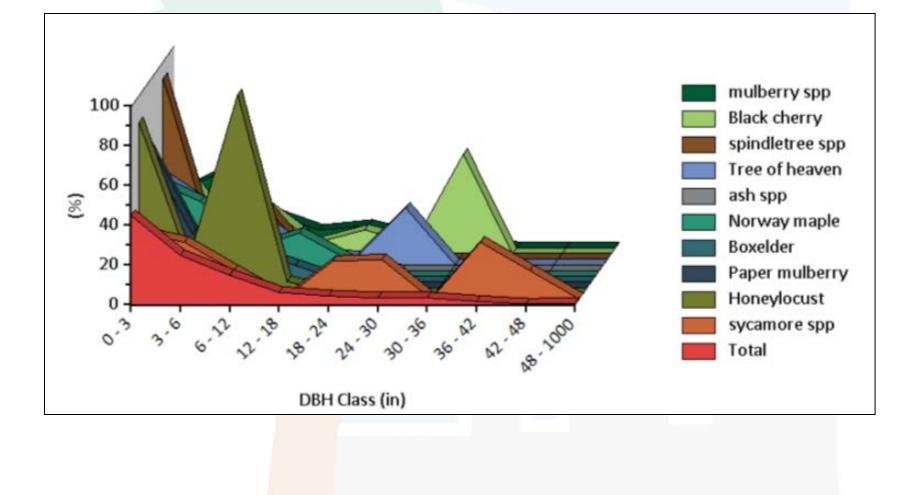
667 0.0







New reports

















Individual tree reporting

Structure and benefits of any tree you measured

- Report benefits of a single tree
- With GPS data map benefit locations
- Find tree providing the greatest benefits

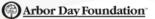
Avoided Runoff by Individual Tree

Location: Hartland, Waukesha, Wisconsin, United States of America Project: Hartland, Series: Inventory data, Year: 2012 Generated: 8/27/2015

Tree ID	Species Name	DBH (in)	Height (ft)	Tree Condition	Leaf Area (ft²)	Avoided Runoff (ft ³)
1	American elm	39.0		Good	13,592.8	73.7
2	American elm	30.5	74.0	Good	14,037.1	76.1
3	American elm	27.0	70.0	Excellent	11,613.1	63.0
4	Ginkgo	9.0	38.0	Excellent	2,751.3	14.9
5	Ginkgo	9.0	44.0	Excellent	3,834.8	20.8
6	American elm	25.0	77.0	Good	13,840.1	75.1
7	Autumn purple ash	8.0	29.0	Excellent	2,309.2	12.5
8	Swamp white oak	10.0	29.0	Excellent	2,333.4	12.7
9	River birch	10.4	42.0	Excellent	4,661.6	25.3











i-Tree Forecast - What is it?

- A new module within i-Tree Eco 2015
- Project tree growth over time
- Include population modeling
- User guided planting and mortality
- Projects changes in selected tree benefits



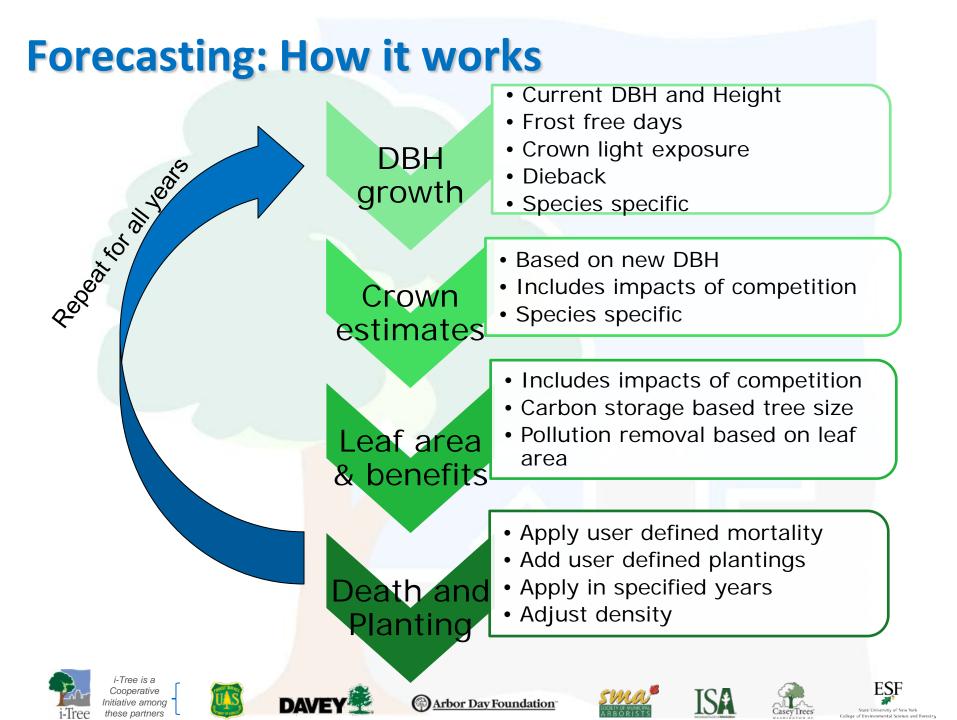




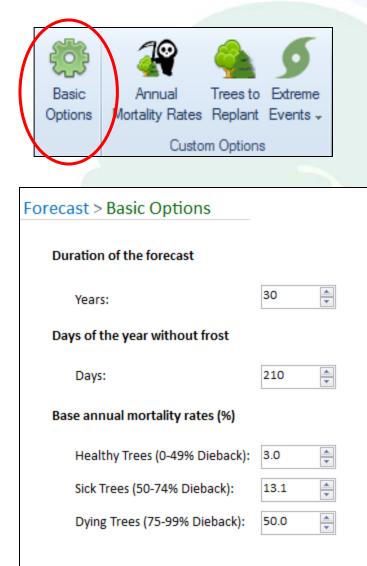








Forecasting: Basic Options



- Set-up forecast duration, 1-100 years
- Estimate days of the year without frost (localized defaults provided)
- Set up base/background mortality rates for different tree conditions
- These options impact all trees





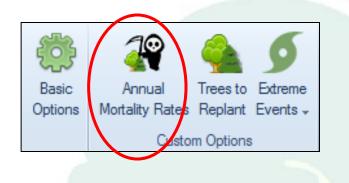








Forecasting: Customize annual mortality



Specify mortality rates for a

- genus
- health category
- user-defined stratum

Fo	precast > Custom Options	> Annual Mortality Rates		
		rpe Genus tality rate (%) 40.0	▼ ailanthus spp (Ailanth	us) 🔻
		Add	Clear	
1	୍ର 🔍 🗙			
	Туре	Value	Annual Rate (%)	Percent of Starting Population?
	Stratum	Transportation	20.0	
	Stratum	Vacant	20.0	
▶	Genus	mulberry spp (Morus)	40.0	

















Forecasting: Customize tree planting



Plant trees in existing proportions

- Apply to whole study area or a single stratum
- Define start and end dates

Fo	orecast > Custo	m Options > Tr	ees to Replant		
	Applies to	stratum	-	·	
	Set DBH o	f new trees to	1.0 🚔 Inches		
	Trees to re	plant annually	100 🚔		
	Start repla	anting in year	1 🚔 For how	many years? 30	
1	9 @ X	A	dd Clear		
	Stratum	DBH (Inches)	Number	Start Year	Duration (years)
►	Commercial	2.0	100	1	30
	Recreation	1.0	100	1	30



i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative among these partners



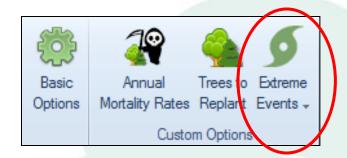








Forecasting: Pest Outbreaks



- Preloaded with 36 common pests
- All host species impacted
- Flexible start and end
- Flexible mortality rates

Fo	precast > Custom Opt	tions > Extreme Even	nts > Pest	Outbreaks		
	Pest	Species	Gypsy Moth	(Lymantria disp	ar)	
	Out	oreak occurs in year	1	Lasts how ma	any years? 30	* *
	Resu	Ilting annual mortality (%)	10.0			
	Plan	t host trees during event?				
			Add	Clear		
) II	ν α X					
	Pest Species	Start Year	Duration (y	rears)	Annual Mortality Rate (%)	
	Emerald Ash Borer (Agrilus pl	2	10		10.0	













Forecasting: Extreme weather

÷	4		9	N
Basic	Annual	Trees	Extreme	
Options	Mortality Rates	Replant	Events +	
	Custo	m Option	IS	Y

i-Tree these partners

- Default storm categories provided
- All trees impacted
- Mortality and year of occurrence are flexible
- Repeat storms possible, e.g. 5 year storm events

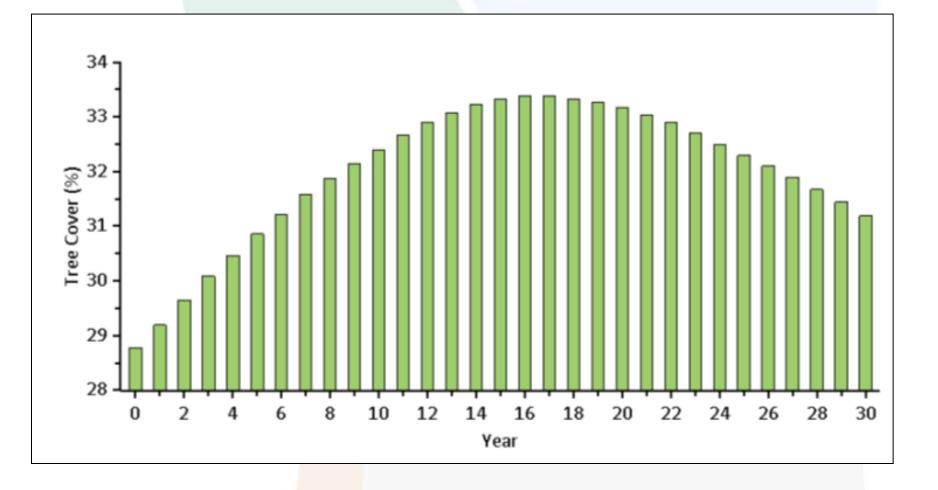
	Weather ty Weather oc Resulting ar		5 -	▼ Clear	
× 🤊 🖓					
Weather Type		Start Year		Duration (years)	
Tropical Storm		1		1	
Class 2 Hurricane		5		1	







Forecasting Results: Change in structure













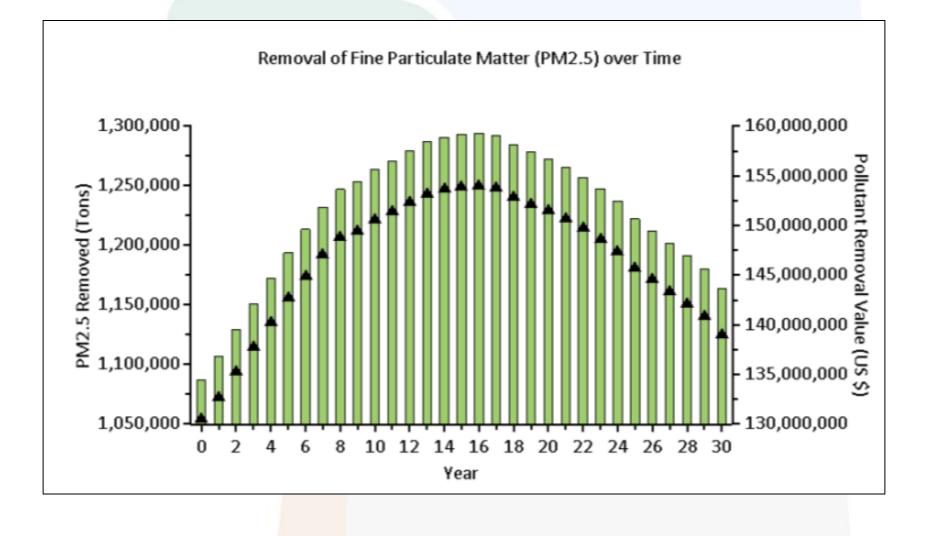




ESF

State University of New York

Forecasting Results: Change in benefits











CasevTrees



Walkthrough Example

- Chester, Pennsylvania
 - We know EAB is coming
 - We know background mortality rate is a little higher than average
 - We know the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society gives away 2,000 yard trees per year and plants another 500 on public property













Potential Applications

- Model different scenarios
 - Species mixes
 - Climate change impacts
 - Size/type of planting stock
- Planting
 - How many trees will you need to plant to maintain current stocking, offset known losses, achieve canopy goals
- Maintenance
 - What benefits will be lost if lack of maintenance leads to higher mortality
- Lots of flexibility













Discussion and Questions

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