

# i-Tree Tools Help Strategically Manage Urban Forests: Letting Nature Convert Stormwater into Cooler, Resilient Cities

Center for Watershed Protection Webinar Series

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Urban Forestry: Modeling Nature-Based Solutions

Theodore (Ted) Endreny, Ph.D., P.H., P.E.

Assistance from i-Tree Consortium of Colleagues & Students

Professor at SUNY ESF & i-Tree Tools Developer

Syracuse, New York | [te@esf.edu](mailto:te@esf.edu) | [www.esf.edu/faculty/endreny](http://www.esf.edu/faculty/endreny)



*i-Tree is a  
Cooperative  
Initiative*

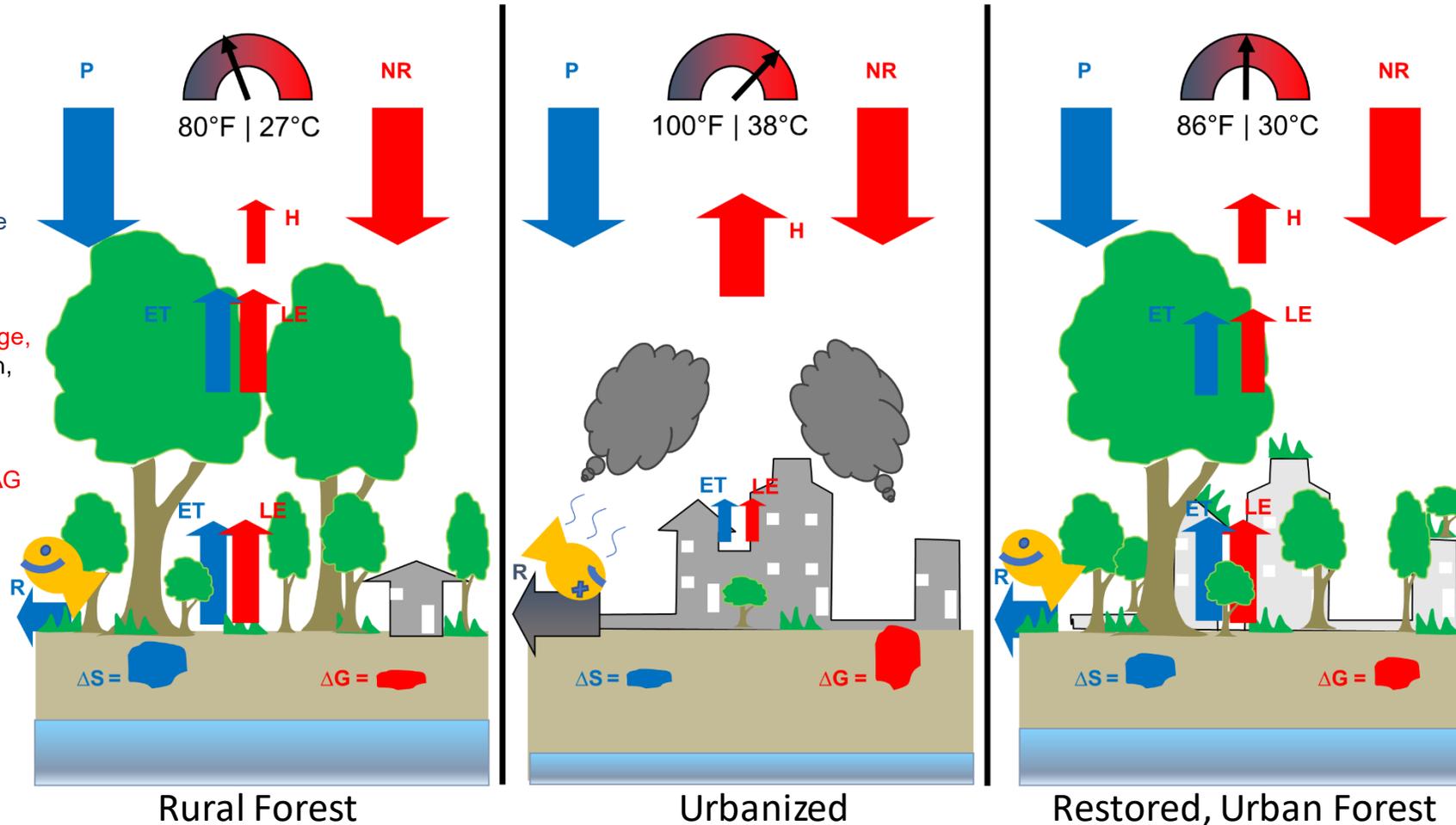


# Motivation: Urbanization impairs well-being by disrupting delivery of ecosystem services

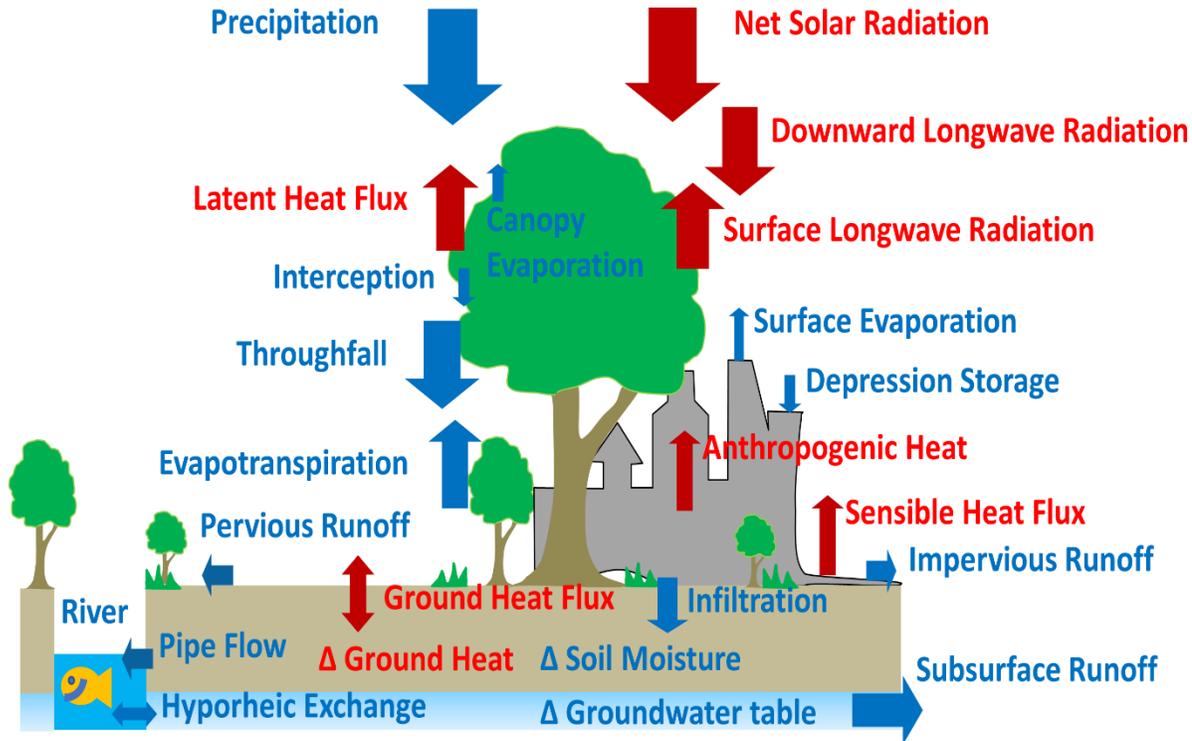
Legend:

P = precipitation,  
 R = runoff,  
 ET = evapotranspiration,  
 $\Delta S$  = change in water storage  
 NR = net radiation,  
 H = sensible energy,  
 LE = latent energy,  
 $\Delta G$  = change in energy storage,  
 $\lambda$  = latent heat of vaporization,  
 $\rho_w$  = density of water

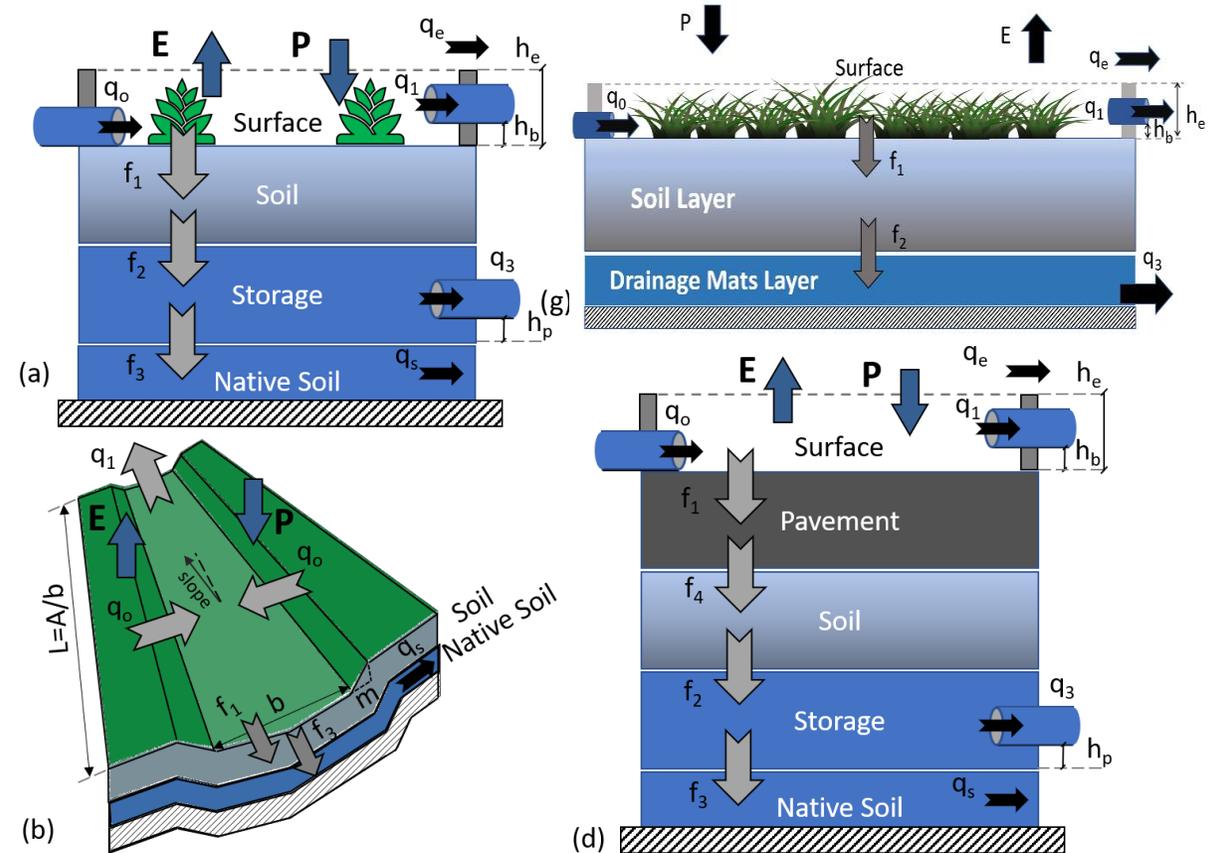
Water Balance:  $P=R+ET+\Delta S$   
 Energy balance:  $NR=H+LE+\Delta G$   
 $ET = LE / (\lambda \rho_w)$



# Goal: Develop i-Tree tools for the restoration of water, energy, & biogeochemical cycles

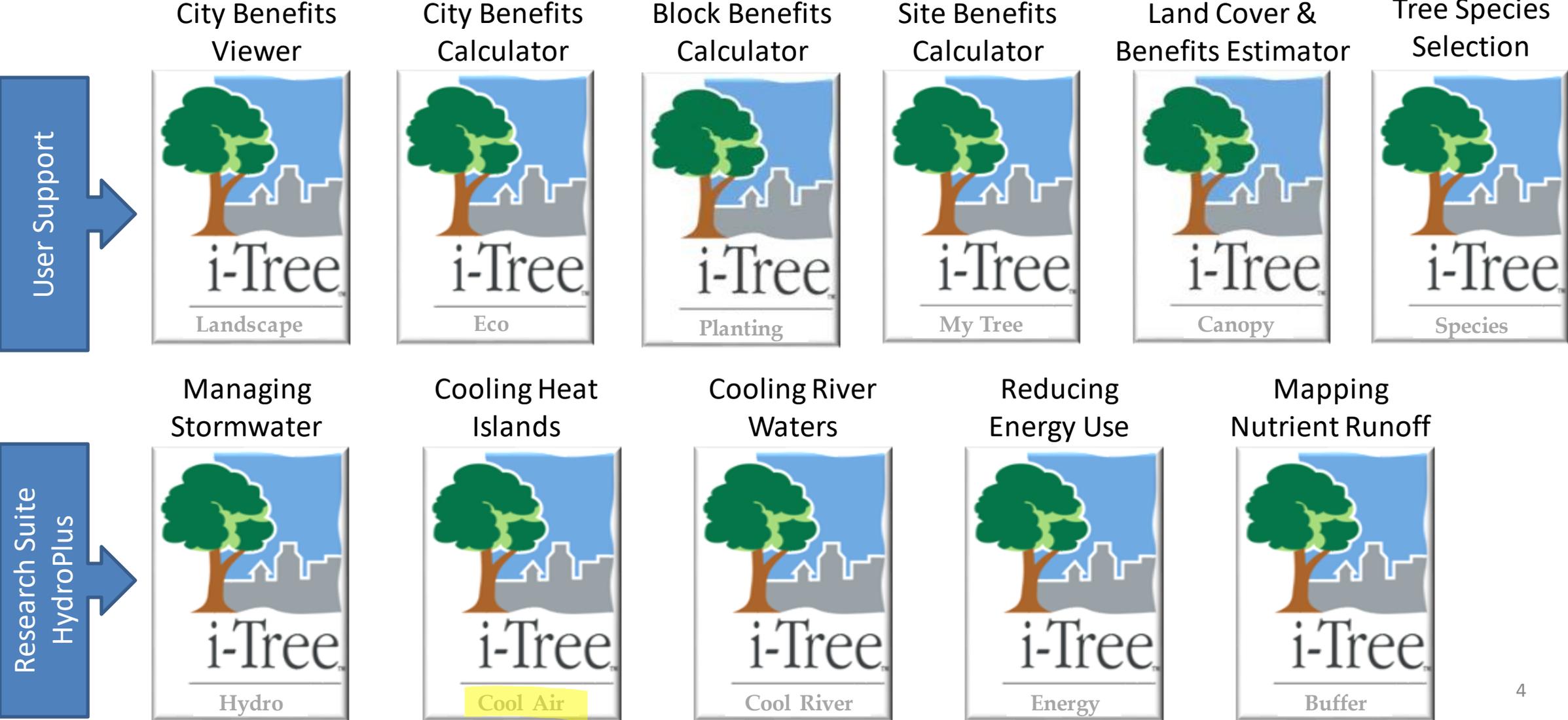


i-Tree HydroPlus Toolkit Conceptual Model

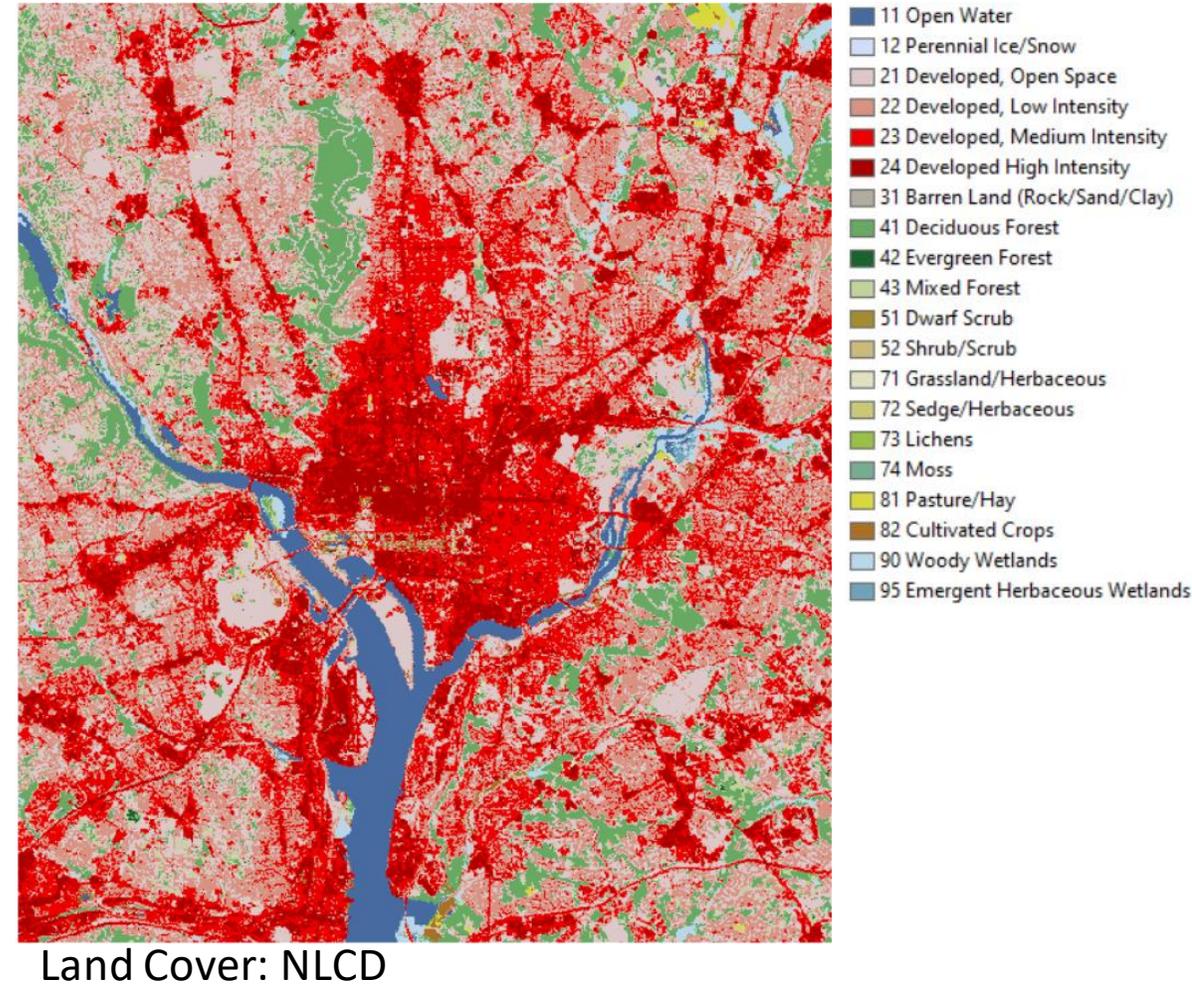
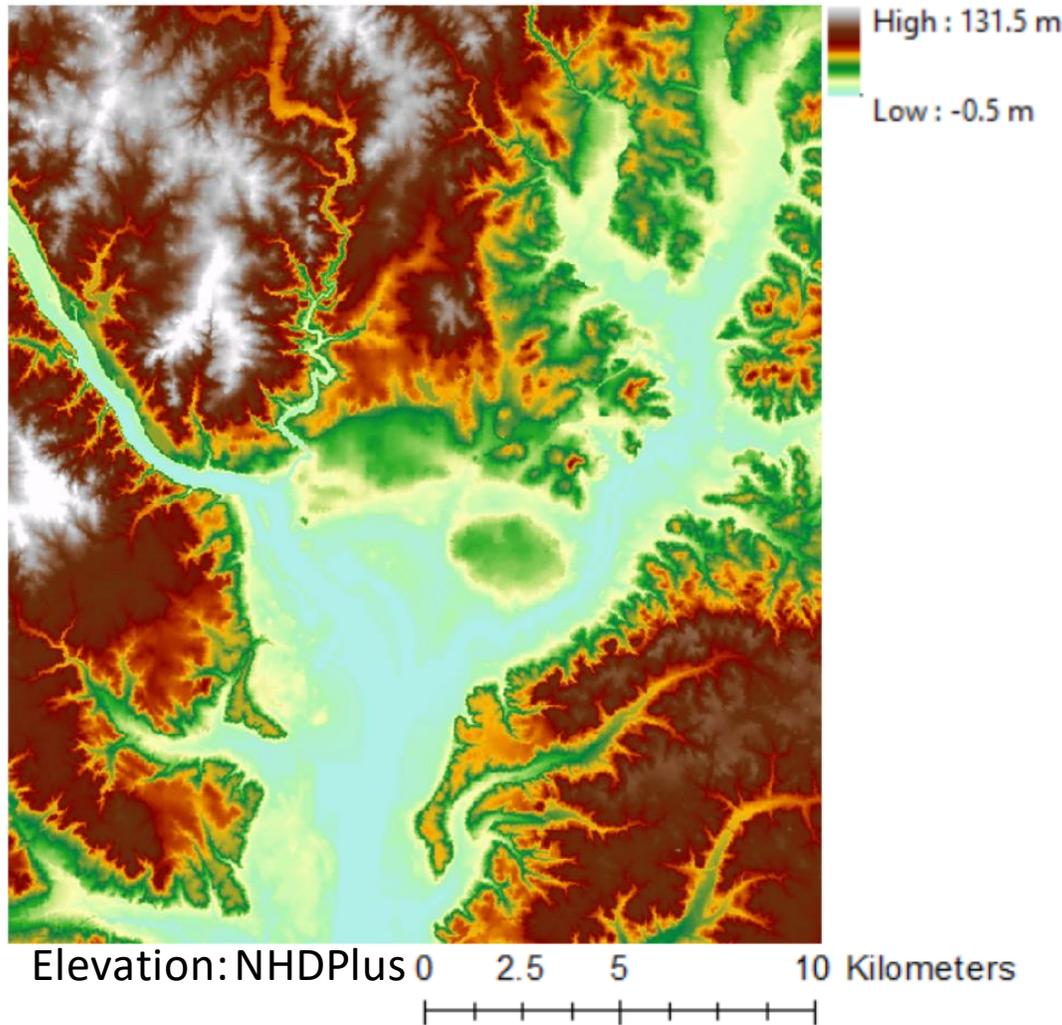


Green Infrastructure within i-Tree Hydro Model

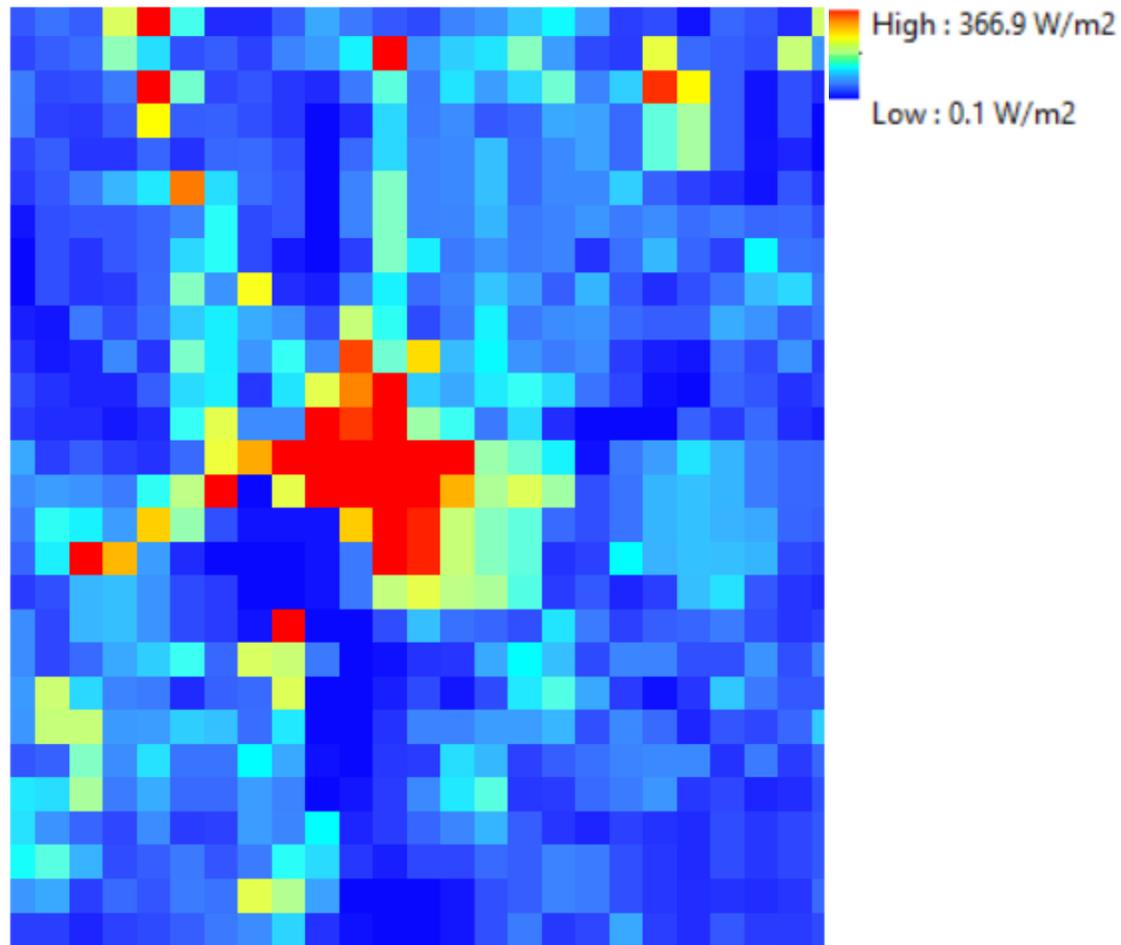
# Methods: i-Tree Tools for Nature-Based Solutions



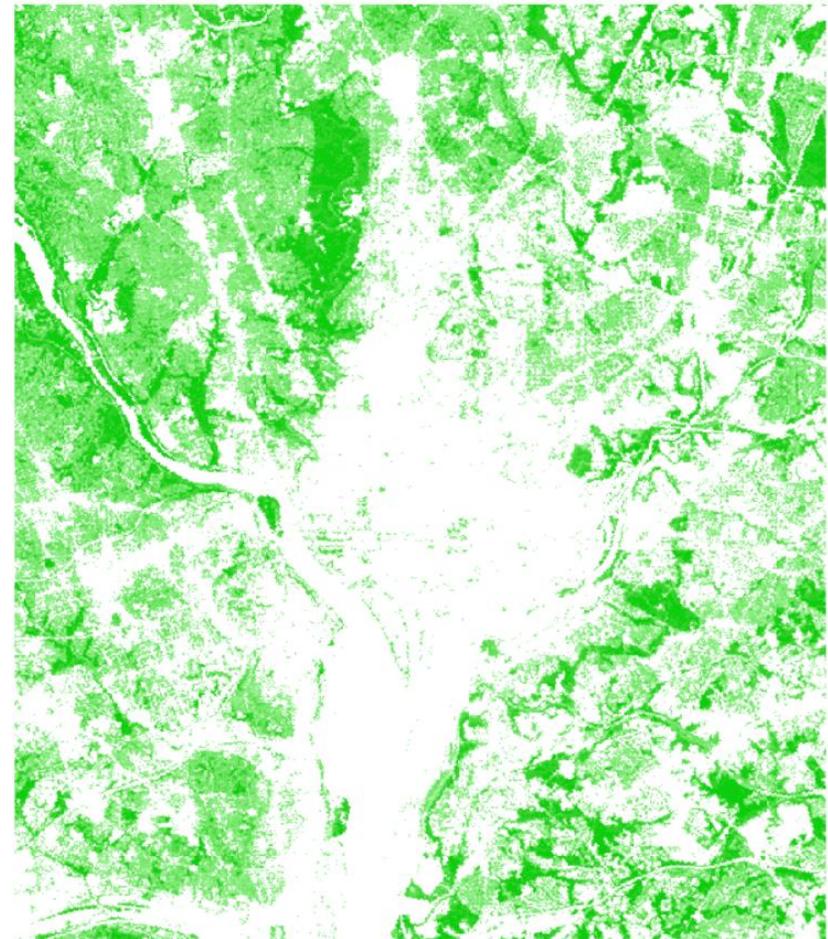
# Inputs for i-Tree Cool Air: Elevation and Land Cover for Washington, DC



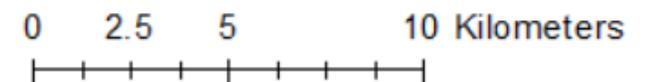
# Inputs for i-Tree Cool Air: Anthropogenic Heat, Tree & Impervious Cover for Washington, DC



Anthropogenic Heat: AH4GUC @ 08M21H



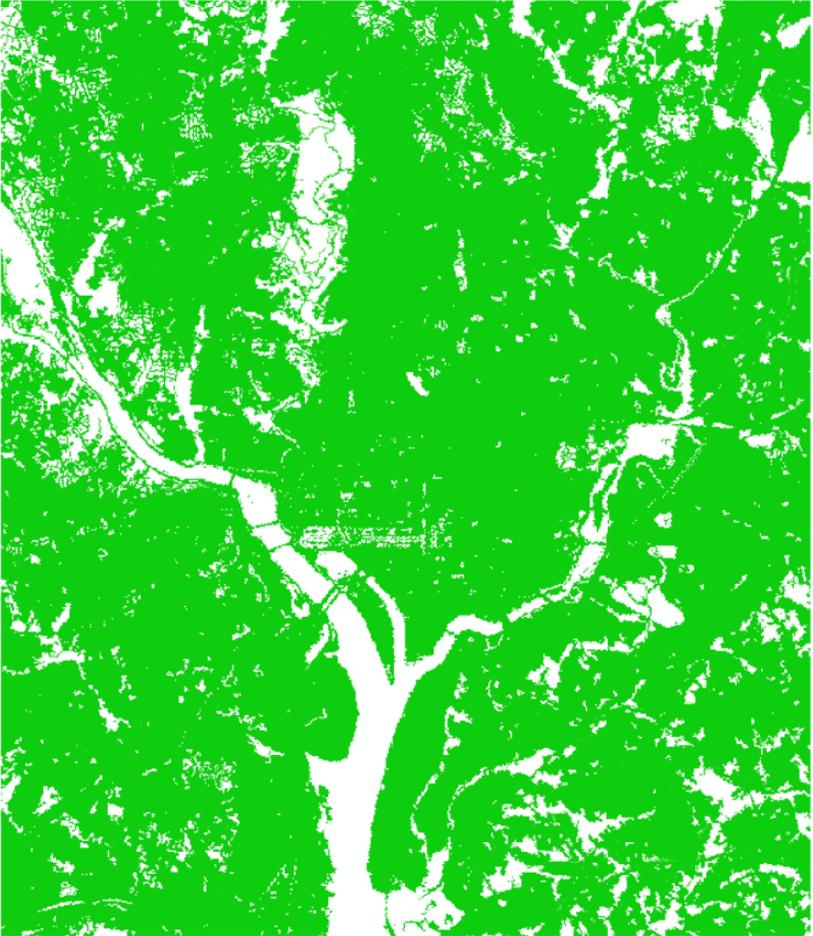
Tree Cover: NLCD







# Model Scenarios: Base Case vs Increase Tree Cover 20%, Decrease Impervious Cover 20% on Urban Land

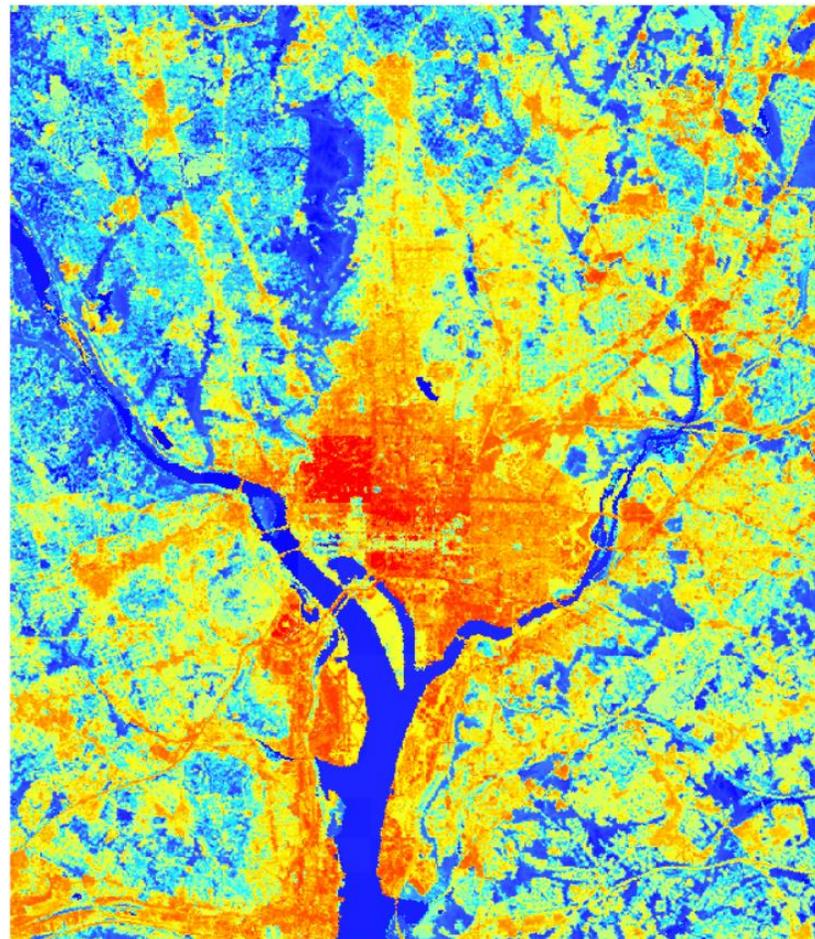


Increase in Tree Cover 20% on urban land



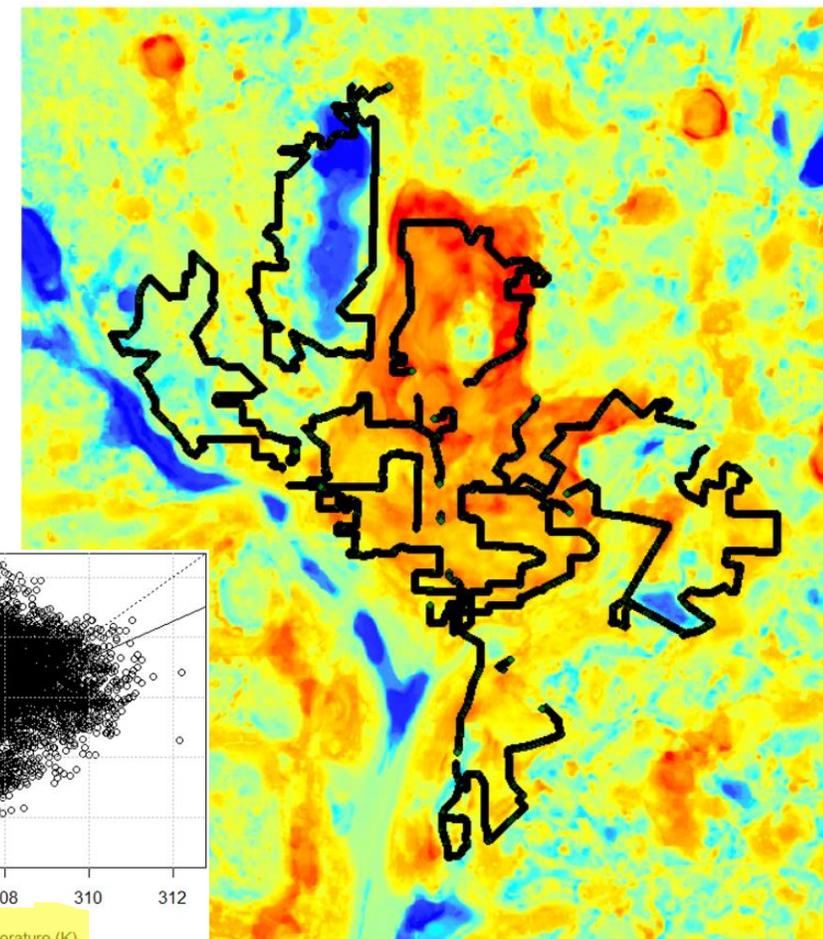
Decrease in Impervious Cover 20% on urban land

# Validating i-Tree Cool Air: Washington, DC @ 6AM, 3 & 7 PM 8/28/18, Data from Prof. V. Shandas



iTCA Air Temperature at 3 pm

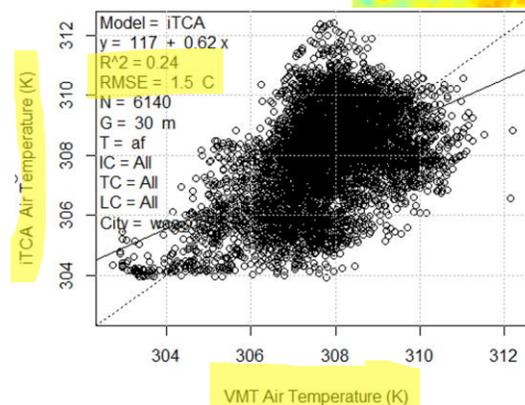
High : 311.2 K  
Low : 301.9 K  
High : 100.5 F  
Low : 83.8 F



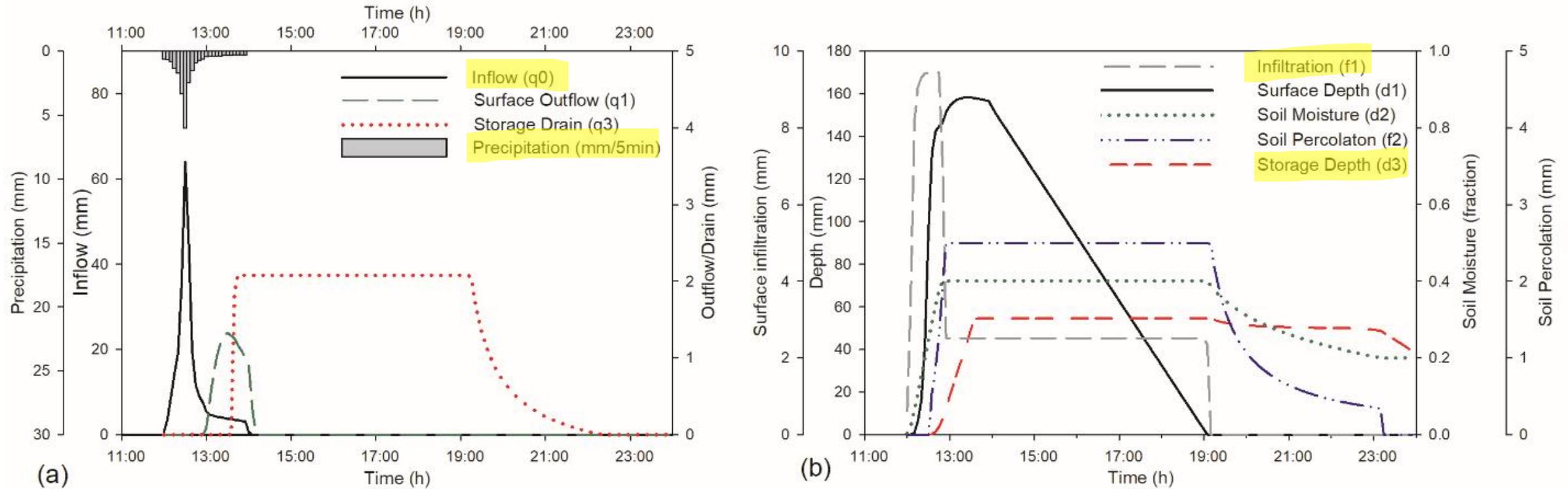
VMT Air Temperature at 3 pm

High : 311.1 K  
Low : 302.9 K  
High : 100.3 F  
Low : 85.6 F

• 22,163 VMT observations



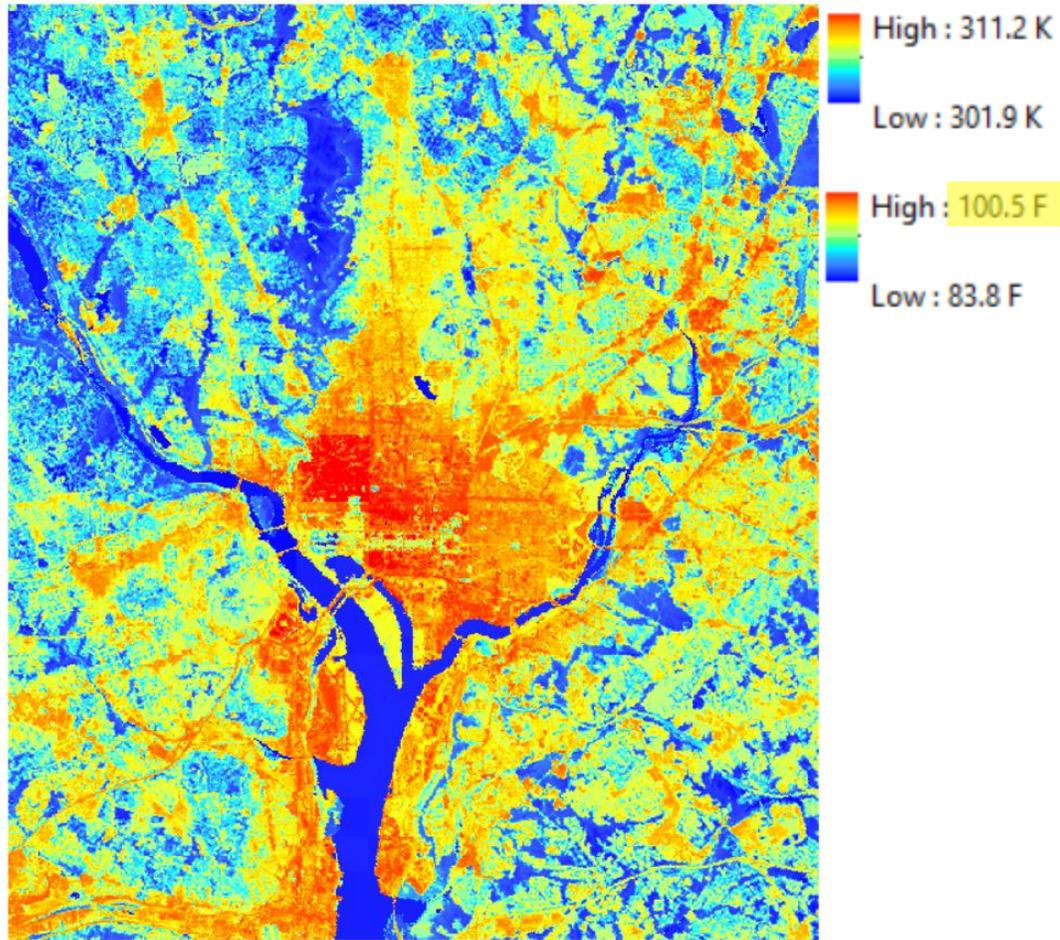
# Validating i-Tree Cool Air Hydrology: Detailed Analysis of Water Balances



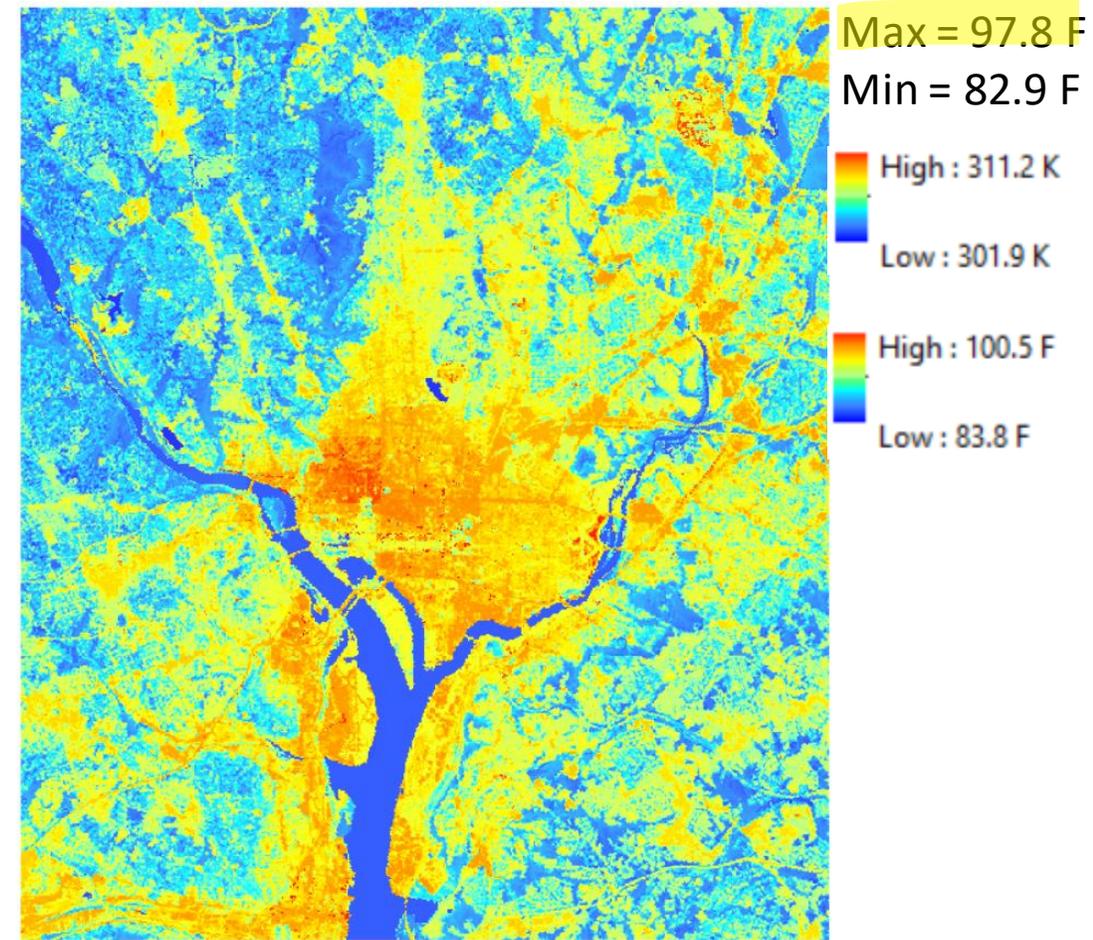
Wang, J., Endreny, T. A., & Nowak, D. J. (2008). Mechanistic Simulation of Tree Effects in an Urban Water Balance Model. *Journal of the American Water Resources Association*, 44(1), 75-85. doi:10.1111/j.1752-1688.2007.00139.x

Abdi, R. (2019). Computer Algorithms to Simulate Nature-Based Restoration of Urban River and Stormwater Systems. Ph.D. Dissertation Supervised by T. Endreny, SUNY ESF, Syracuse, NY.

# Output of Scenario Differences: Map of Temperature for Base Case vs +/-20% TC & IC

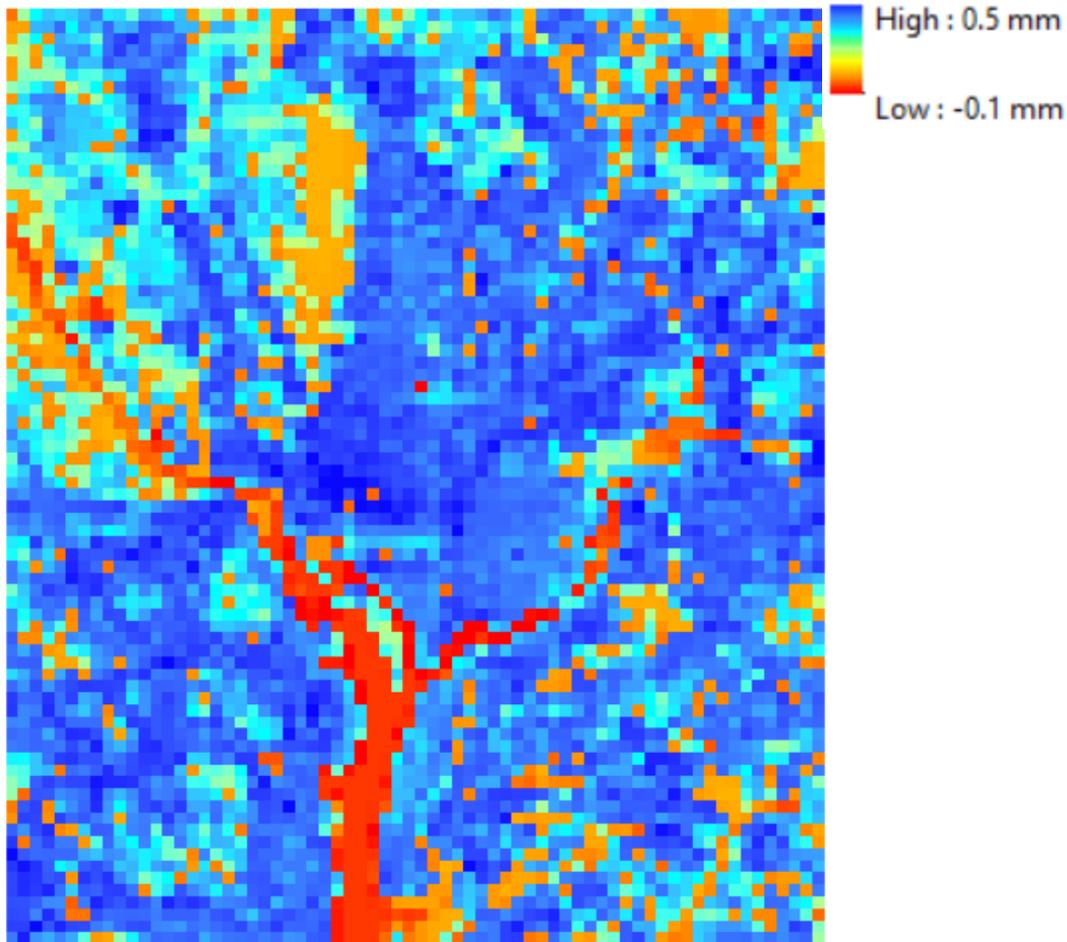


iTCA Air Temperature: Base Case

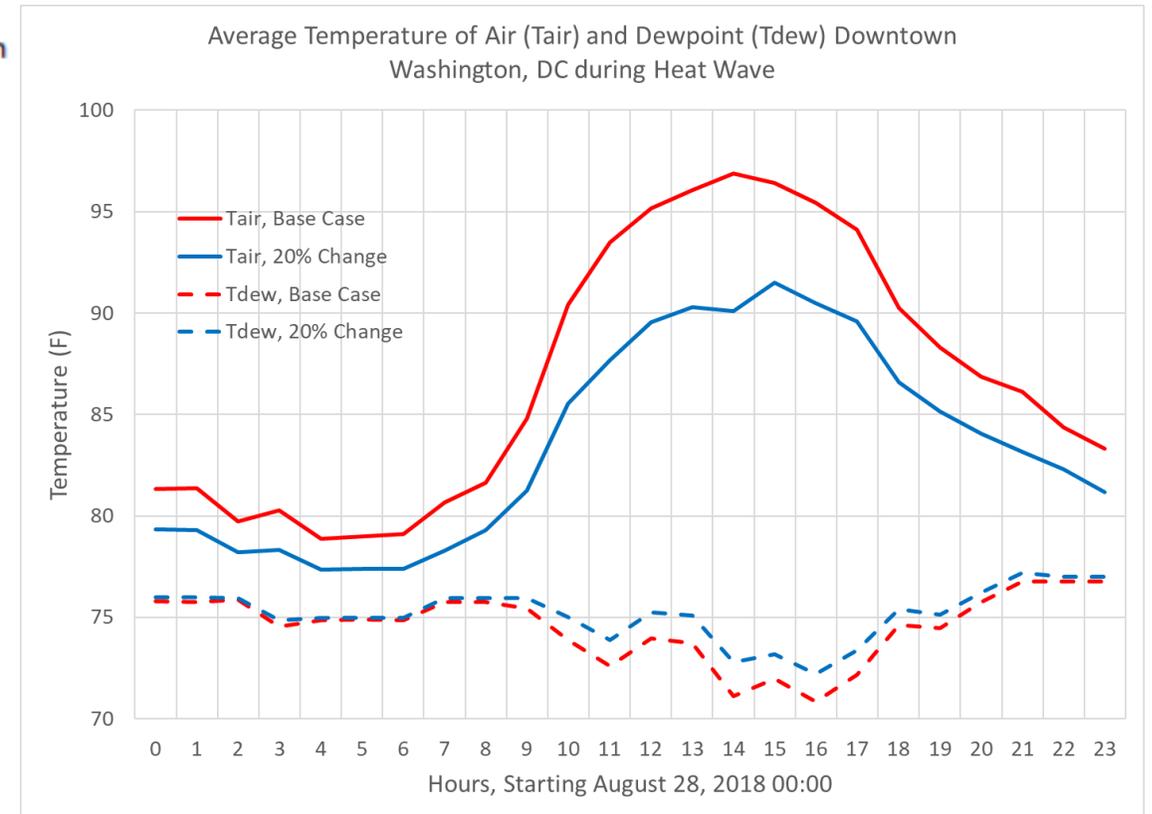


iTCA Air Temperature: +/- 20% TC & IC

# Output of Scenario Differences: Map of Evaporation, Time Series of Temperature

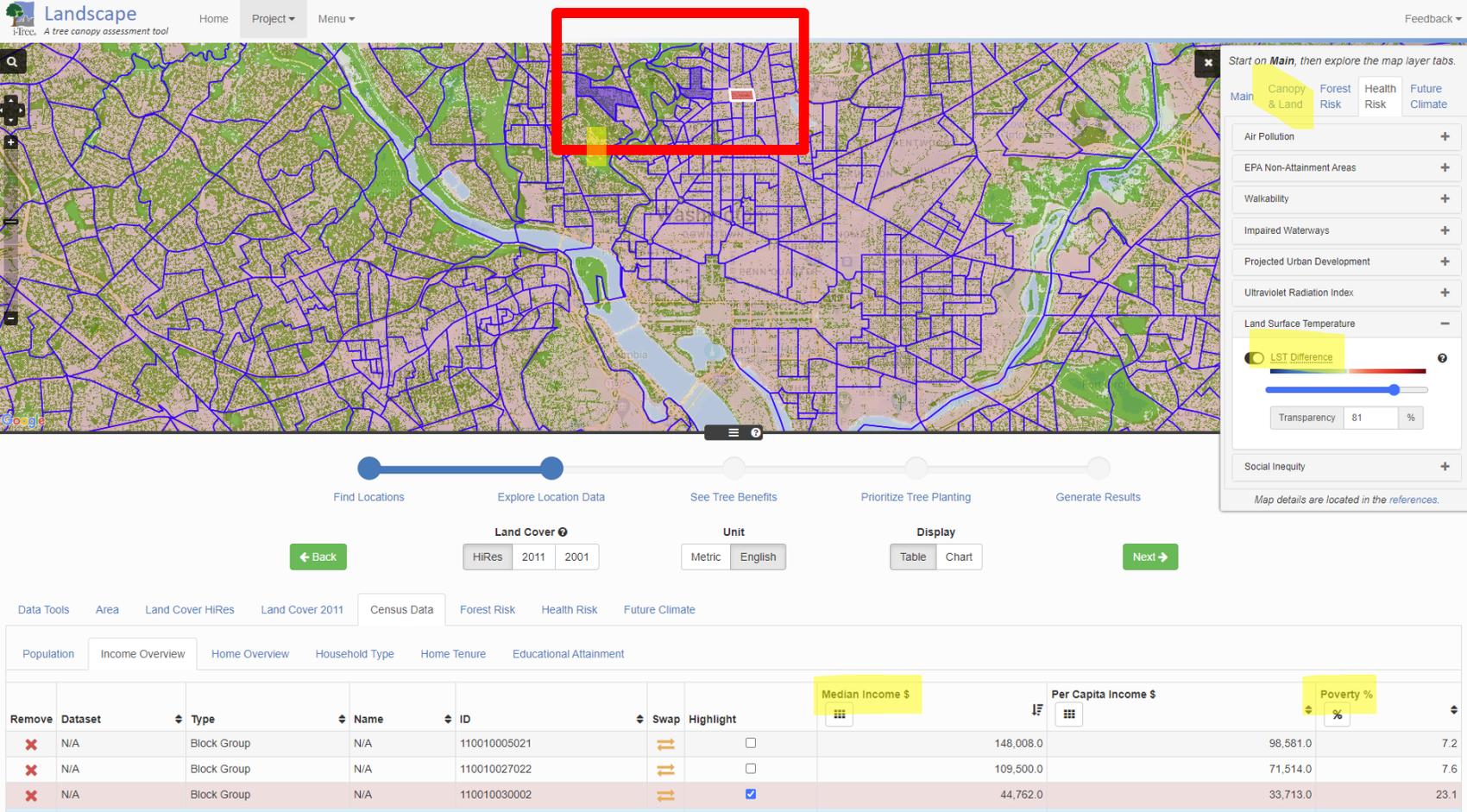


iTCA Change in Evaporation: Base +/- 20% TC & IC



iTCA Time Series of Base Case vs Scenario +/- 20% TC & IC

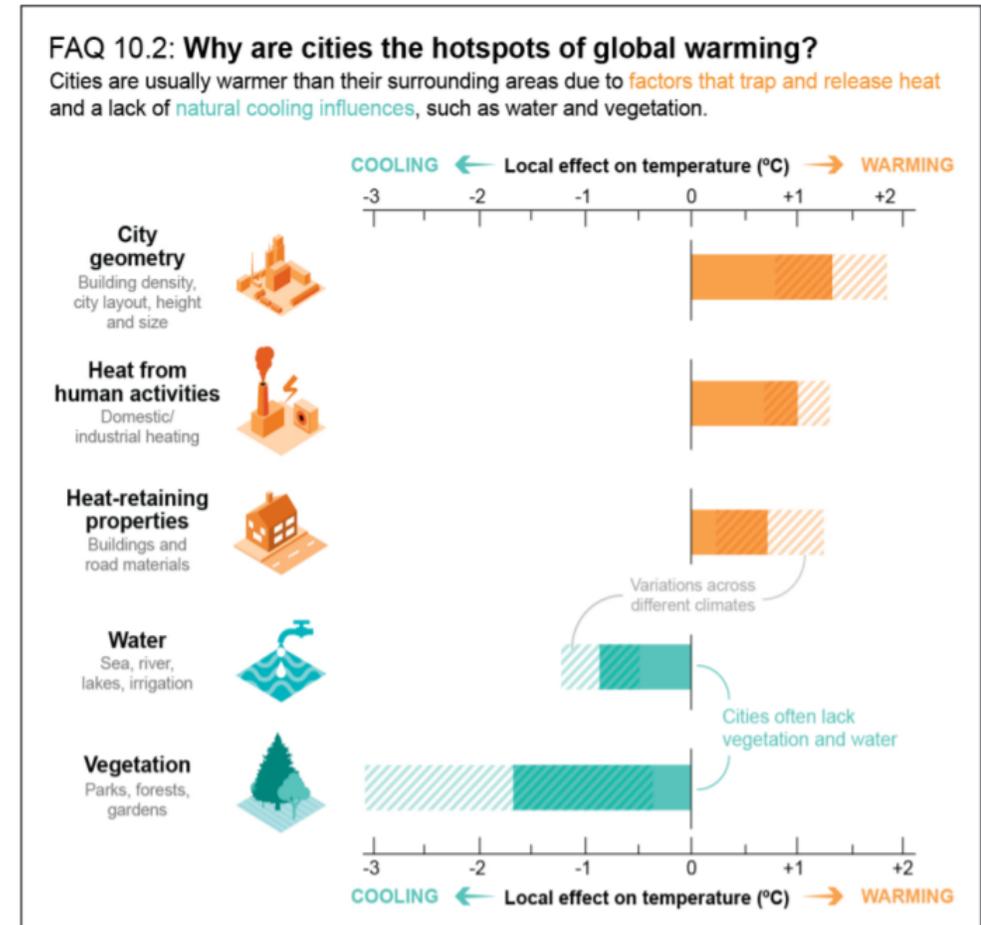
# Discussion: i-Tree Landscape Finds Vulnerability via Overlay of Demographic Data & Ecosystem Services



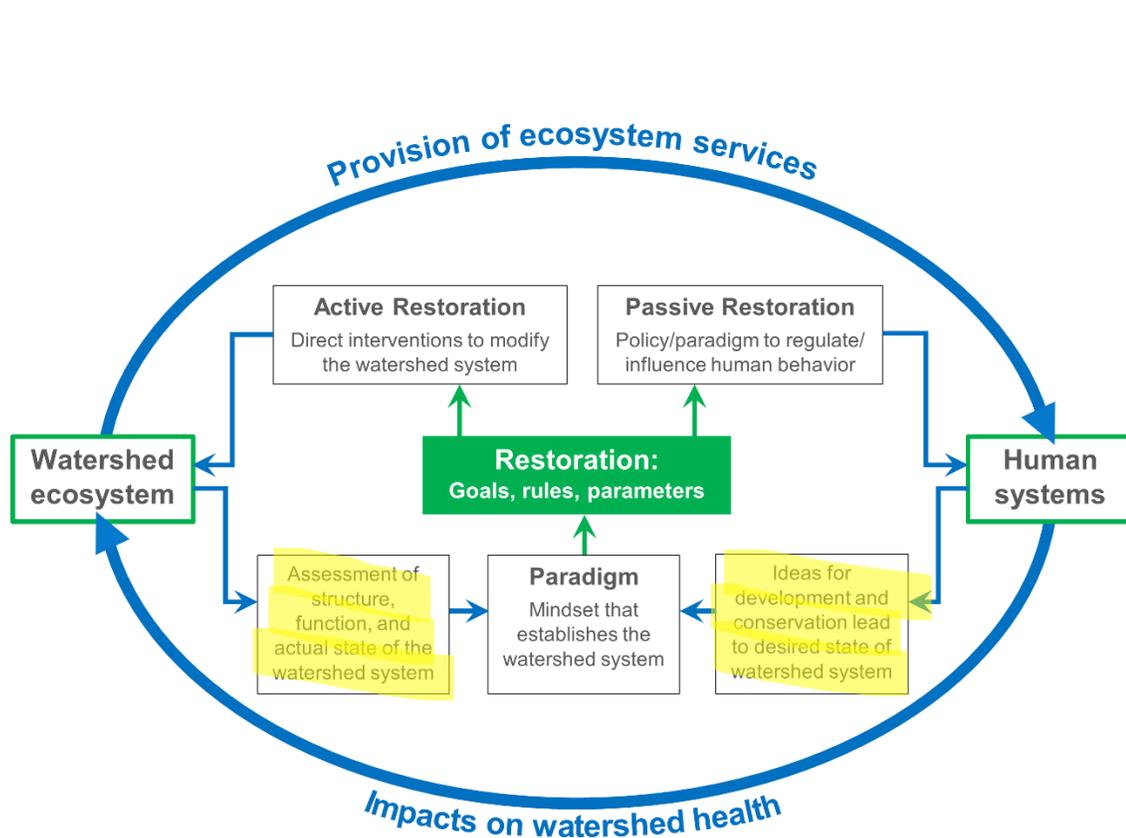
Exploring 3 Census Block Groups w/ Table of Income Overview & Map Overlay w/ HiRes Tree Cover, LST (Land Surface Temperature) Difference from Median of LandSAT scene. **Map & Table show Vulnerability.**

# Discussion: Climate Change Exacerbates Threats to Urban Sustainability

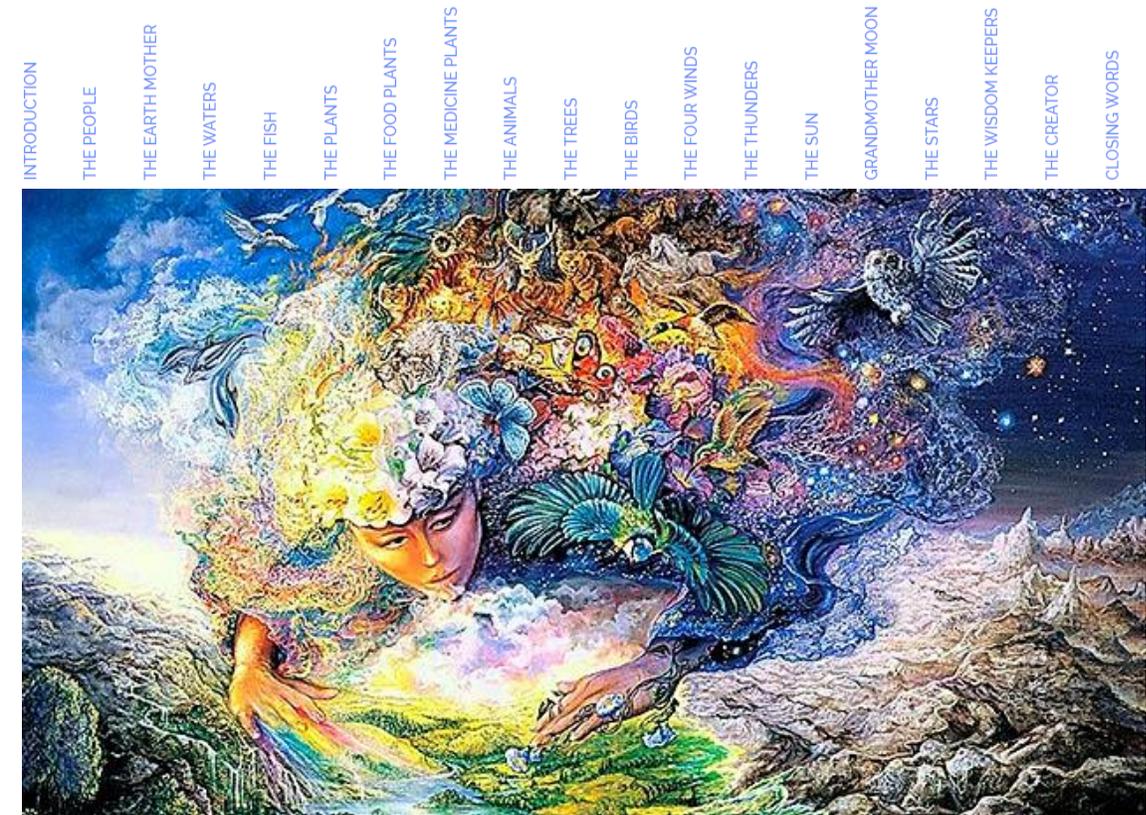
- IPCC AR6 WG1 [Physical Science Basis](#)
  - Based on [CMIP6](#), assessing multiple [RCPs and SSPs](#)
- Model, Observational, & Attribution Findings: [Regional Fact Sheets](#)
  - Forecast North American urban areas receive **more extreme air pollution** episodes in heavily polluted environments
  - Forecast Urban Areas receive **more frequent extreme climate events**, such as **heatwaves**, with more hot days and warm nights adding to heat stress in cities
  - Forecast Urban Areas receive sea level rise, storm surge, and extreme rainfall events will **increase the probability of flooding**



# Discussion: Leverage Points to Improve the State of our Watershed; Resetting our Paradigms



Watershed state or conditions reveals its purpose.



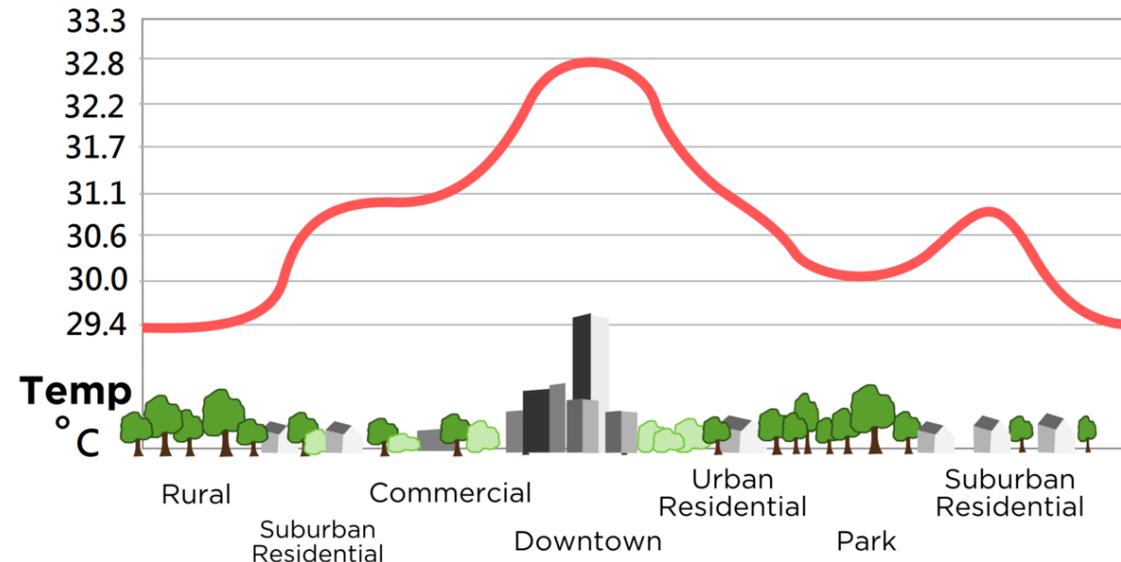
<https://danceforallpeople.com/haudenosaunee-thanksgiving-address/haudenosaunee-thanksgiving-address-2/>

Today we have gathered and we see that the cycles of life continue.

Now our minds are one.

# Conclusions

- Urban forests restore water & energy balance
- Urban forest expansion cools cities, saves lives



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Initiative





i-Tree

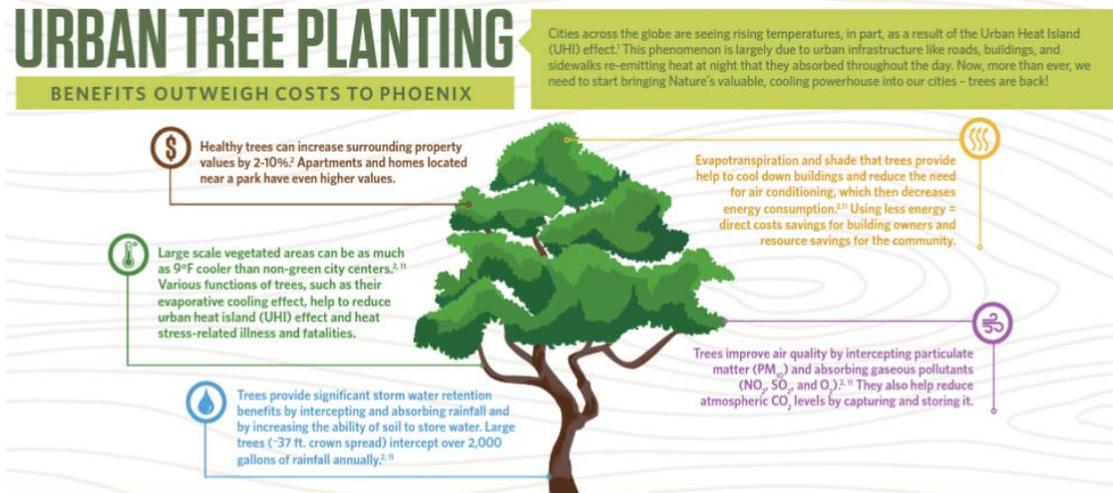
Do you?



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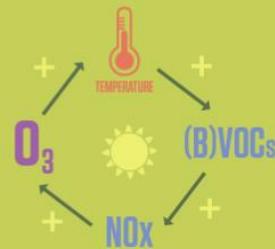
# Extra Material: Monetized Services & Disservices give Return on Investment > \$2 per mature tree



## Trees and the Importance of BVOCs

### Biogenic Volatile Organic Compounds (BVOCs)

- Ground level ozone forms when oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) react in the presence of strong sunlight. Ozone is an air pollutant and contributes to increased temperatures. The highest levels of ozone are recorded during summer months. NO<sub>x</sub> and VOCs are created by vehicles, industrial facilities, commercial products and solvents.<sup>4</sup>
- Less than 10 percent of VOCs originate from natural sources called BVOCs, biogenic volatile organic compounds. BVOCs are compounds emitted by all photosynthetic plants, including grasses and shrubs, as part of their metabolic processes.<sup>3, 9, 12</sup>
- Tree and shade can help decrease temperatures and reduce ozone formation.
- Locally adapted, low BVOC-emitting trees can provide positive ecological services and benefits - contributing to better air quality and community health.



### Examples of Low-emitting Trees for Phoenix:

- Acacia
- Ash
- Evergreen Elm
- Desert Willow
- Ironwood
- Palo Verde
- Pistache
- Pine

We have a choice: **Be Smart ... Design Sustainably ... Plant Wisely.**

