



Spring 2023 – i-Tree Open Academy

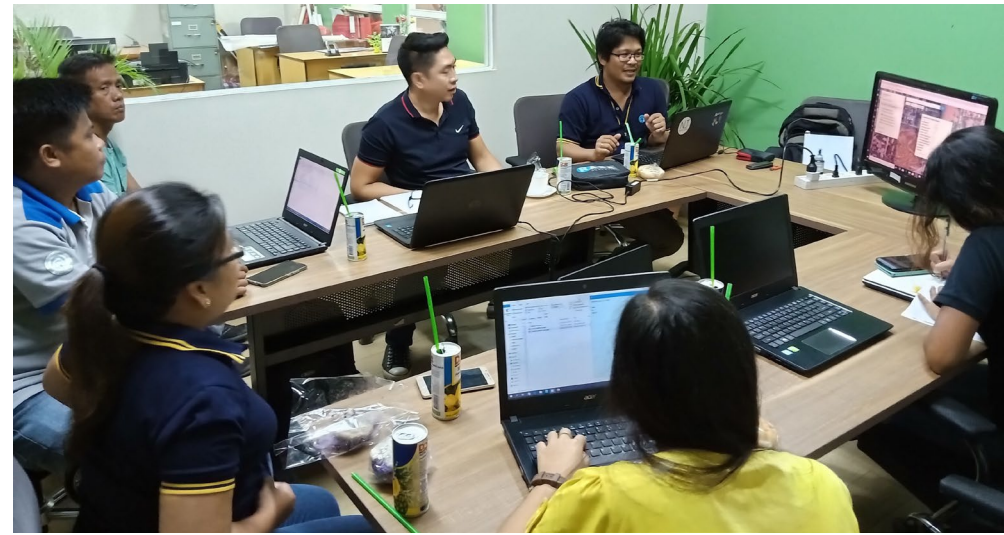
Session 1: Introduction to i-Tree

Understanding the benefits of trees for people, places, and planning

*Jason Henning
Krista Heinlin
Dave Bloniarz
Jay Heppler
Eric Greenfield*

Plan for today

1. What is i-Tree?
2. What results can I get from i-Tree?
3. Overview of the 2023 i-Tree tools
4. Introduction to the science of i-Tree
5. Example i-Tree uses



What is i-Tree?

“Putting USFS Urban Forest science into the hands of users”

- Public domain science
- Free tools
- Technical support
- Continuously improved

i-Tree delivers current, peer-reviewed tree benefits estimation science from the USDA Forest Service to all types of users with free tools and support.



The trees around you:
 remove hazardous pollutants from the air you breathe,
 absorb carbon dioxide from the air to store as wood,
 and control storm water by intercepting and absorbing rainfall.

Trees provide more than just beauty and shade.

They work hard for all of us, every day!

Click here to learn more.

Tools for assessing individual trees



MyTree

Are you new to i-Tree? Start with our EASIEST tool! MyTree helps you quickly assess **individual trees** with a minimum of fuss.
web browser or Android | Apple devices; Learn [How to use it!](#)



i-Tree Design

A full-featured web tool with expanded building interactions and forecasting for estimating the benefits of **individual trees**.
via your web browser; Learn [How to use it!](#)



i-Tree Eco

Eco is our flagship tool that accommodates tree inventory IMPORT or field data evaluation to derive **individual tree** benefit estimates.
requires installation on a Windows PC; Learn [How to use it!](#)

Tree canopy area assessment tools



OurTrees

Beta release: Quick **tree canopy** and related information for your community within the continental US!
web browser or Android | Apple devices



i-Tree Landscape

US **tree canopy** and Census maps/data at your fingertips! Identify priority planting & protection areas for climate & social issues.
via your web browser; Learn [How to use it!](#)

www.itreetools.org



i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative



i-Tree's Vision

To improve forest and human health, and forest and city resiliency through easy-to-use technology that engages people globally in enhancing forest management.



i-Tree Demonstrating tree value



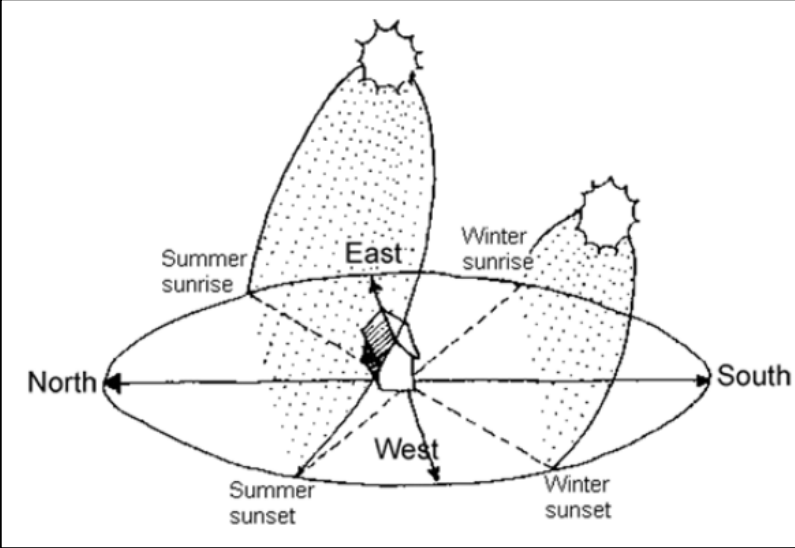
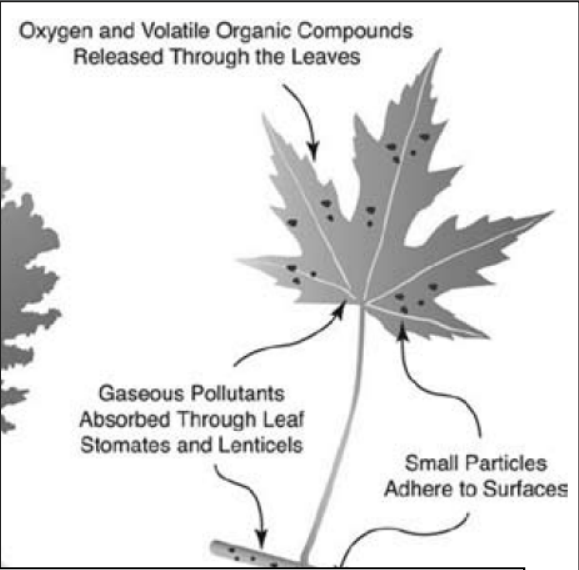
Structure



Function



Value

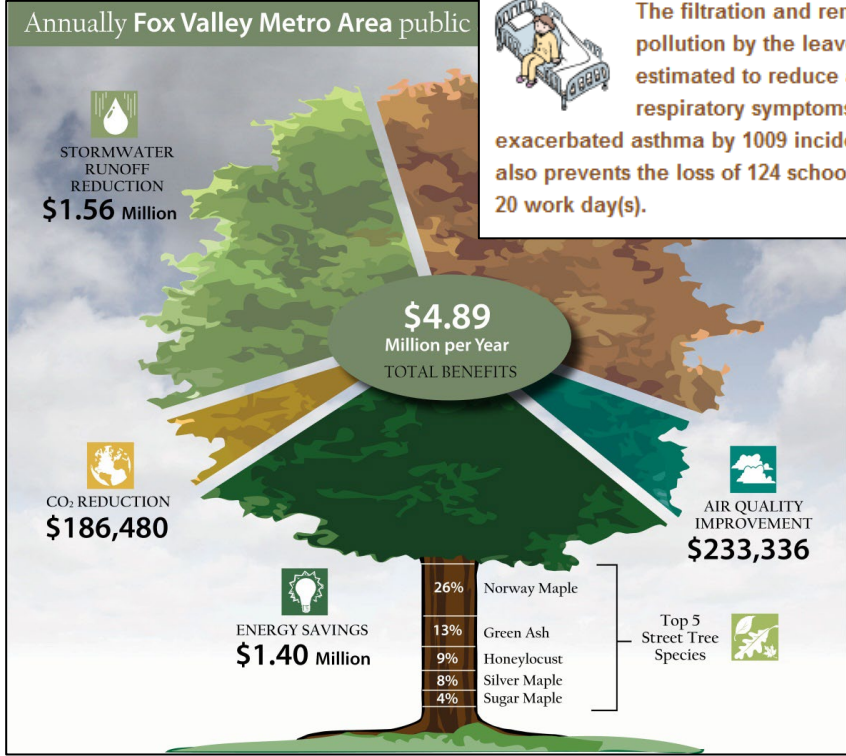


Annual Tree Benefits for Baltimore, MD

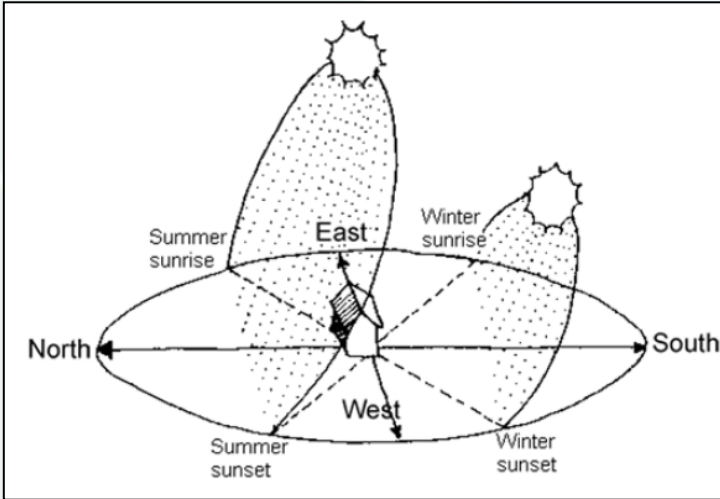
Sequestering carbon as wood in trees counteracts the CO₂ emissions of 7,387 gasoline powered passenger cars.



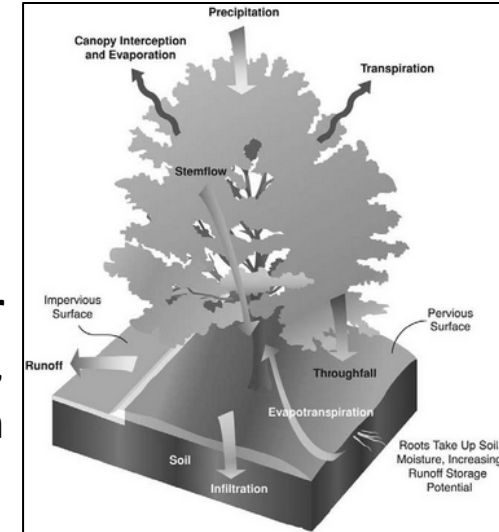
The filtration and removal of air pollution by the leaves of trees is estimated to reduce acute respiratory symptoms and exacerbated asthma by 1009 incidents. This also prevents the loss of 124 school day(s) and 20 work day(s).



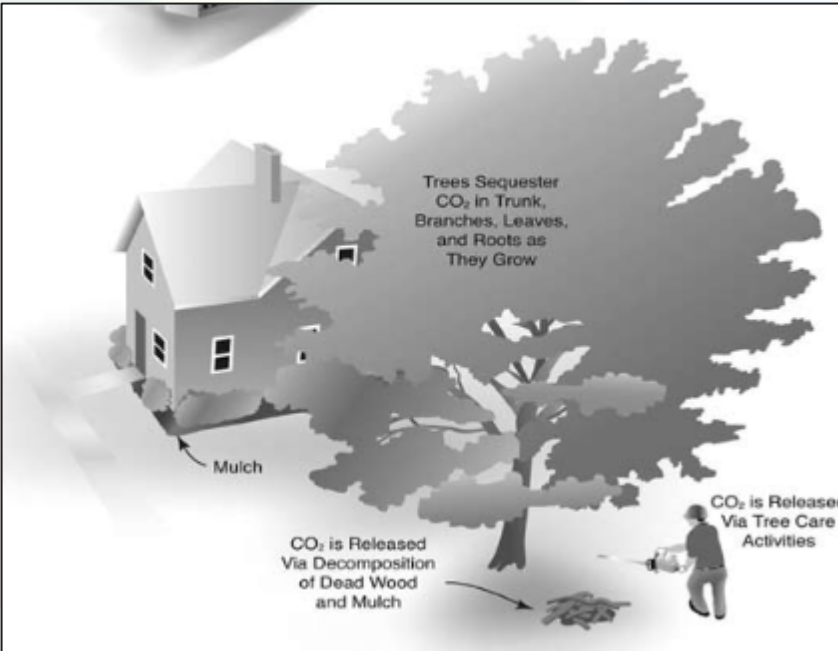
What does i-Tree Estimate and Why?



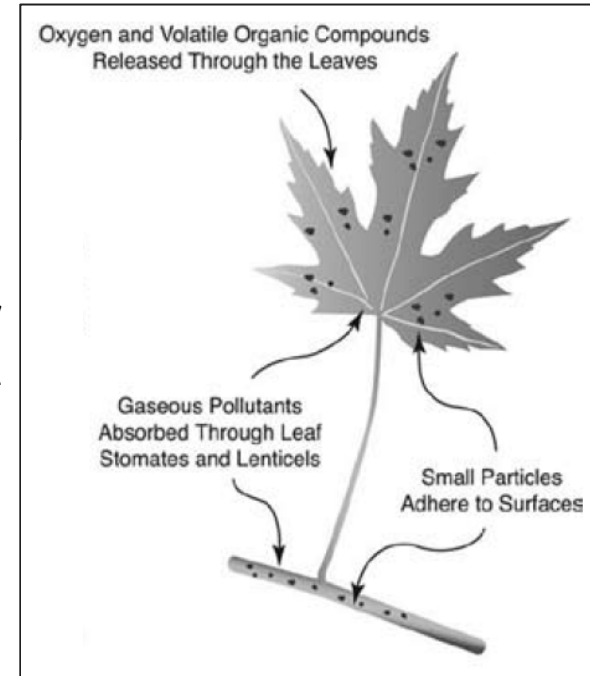
Energy
Tree impacts on heating and cooling



Stormwater
Avoided runoff, evaporation, transpiration

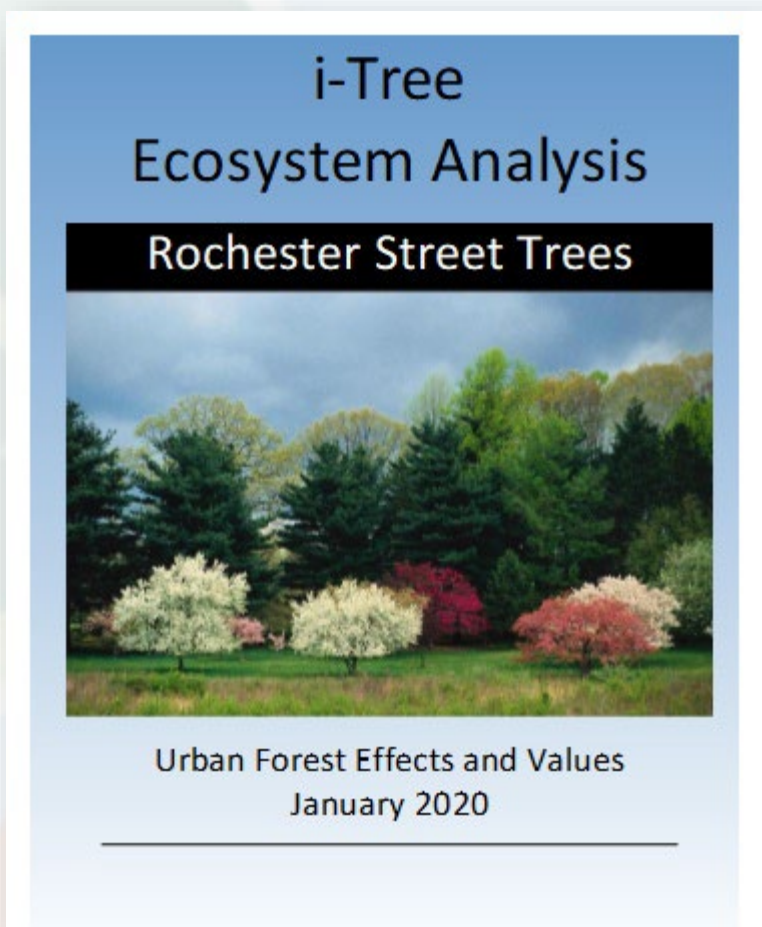


Carbon dioxide
Storage and sequestration of a greenhouse gas



Air Quality
Interaction with EPA criterion pollutants resulting in improved health


Example: What does i-Tree estimate?



**Some analyses and report options are limited to the US location and certain types of project*

- **Structure** – leaf area, condition, species distribution, importance values

- **Function**

- Carbon
- Hydrology effects
- Energy effects *
- Air pollution removal
- Human health impacts * 
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Ultraviolet (UV) reduction

- **Value (\$)**

- **Management information**

- Pest & disease susceptibility *
- Limited tree maintenance needs
- User defined options (3)

- **Wildlife suitability ***

- **Forecasting**

- **Cost benefit ratio analysis**

Example: What does i-Tree estimate?

- Number of downtown trees: 9,755 Tree cover: 126.33 acres
- Pollution removal: 2.6 tons/year \$14.5 thousand/year
- Carbon storage: 4,845 tons \$645 thousand
- Carbon sequestration: 83.1 tons/year \$11.1 thousand/year
- Avoided runoff: 200,100 cubic feet/year (\$13.4 thousand/year)
- Replacement values: \$11.3 million

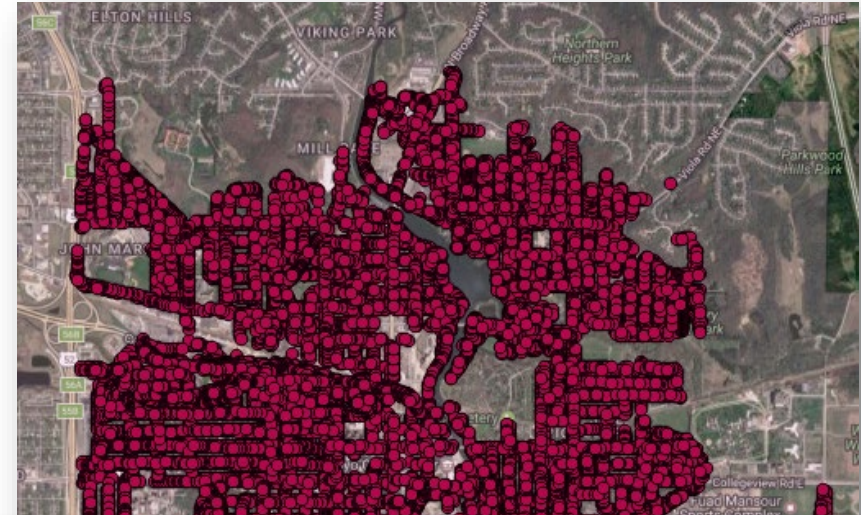


Table 1. Most important species in Rochester Street Trees

<i>Species Name</i>	<i>Percent Population</i>	<i>Percent Leaf Area</i>	<i>IV</i>
Acer platanoides	15.3	27.7	43.0
Fraxinus pennsylvanica	5.2	9.5	14.7
Acer saccharum	5.8	8.1	13.9
Celtis occidentalis	5.2	6.8	12.0
Picea	5.9	5.9	11.8
Malus	7.7	3.3	11.0
Gleditsia triacanthos	6.4	3.7	10.1
Ulmus americana	3.6	4.2	7.8
Tilia cordata	3.2	3.9	7.1
Acer saccharinum	2.5	4.4	6.9

The 2023 i-Tree Suite of Tools



Core individual tree tools



Core canopy tools



Utilities



...

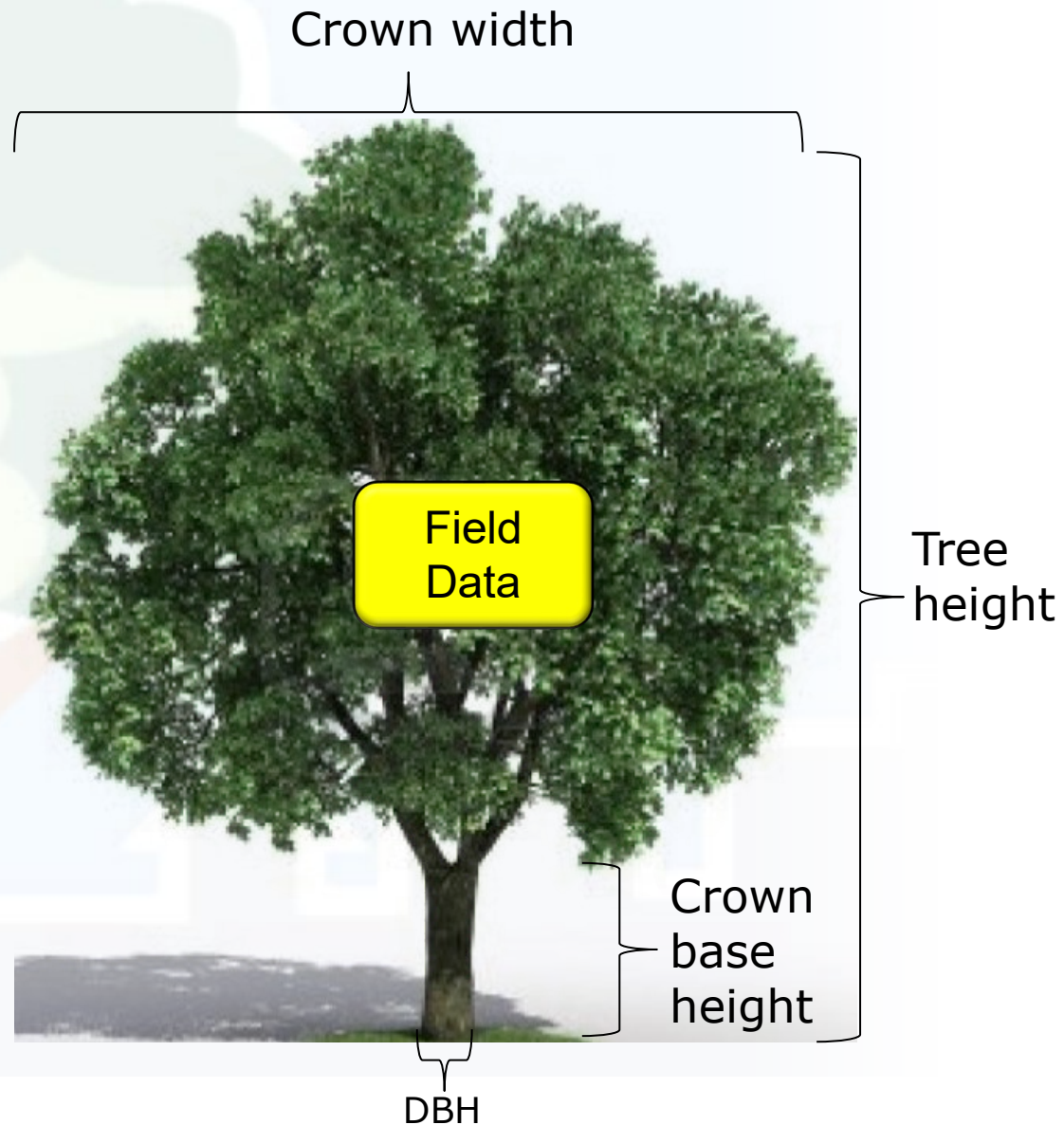
* i-Tree Tools that can be used internationally



i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative among these partners



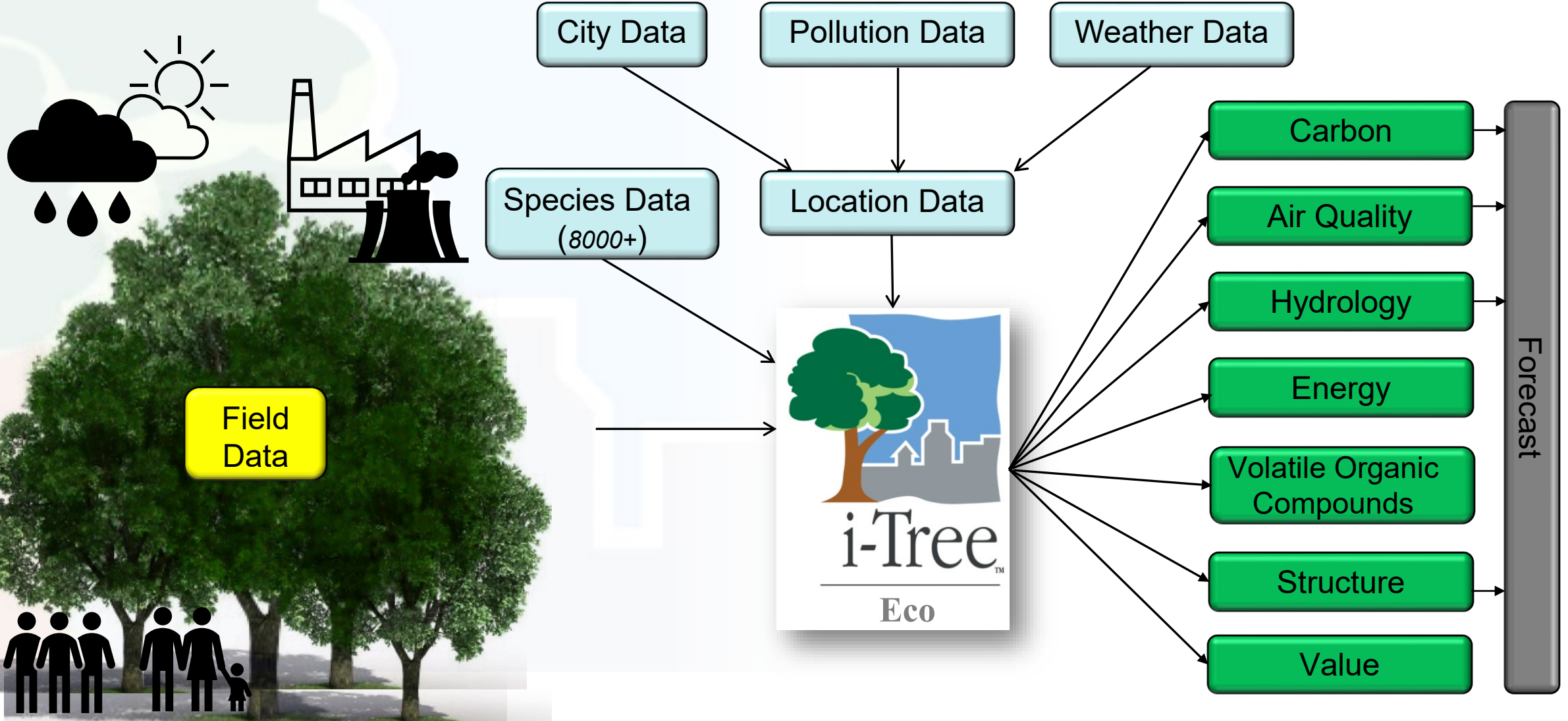
i-Tree model basics: Inventory data → tree benefits?



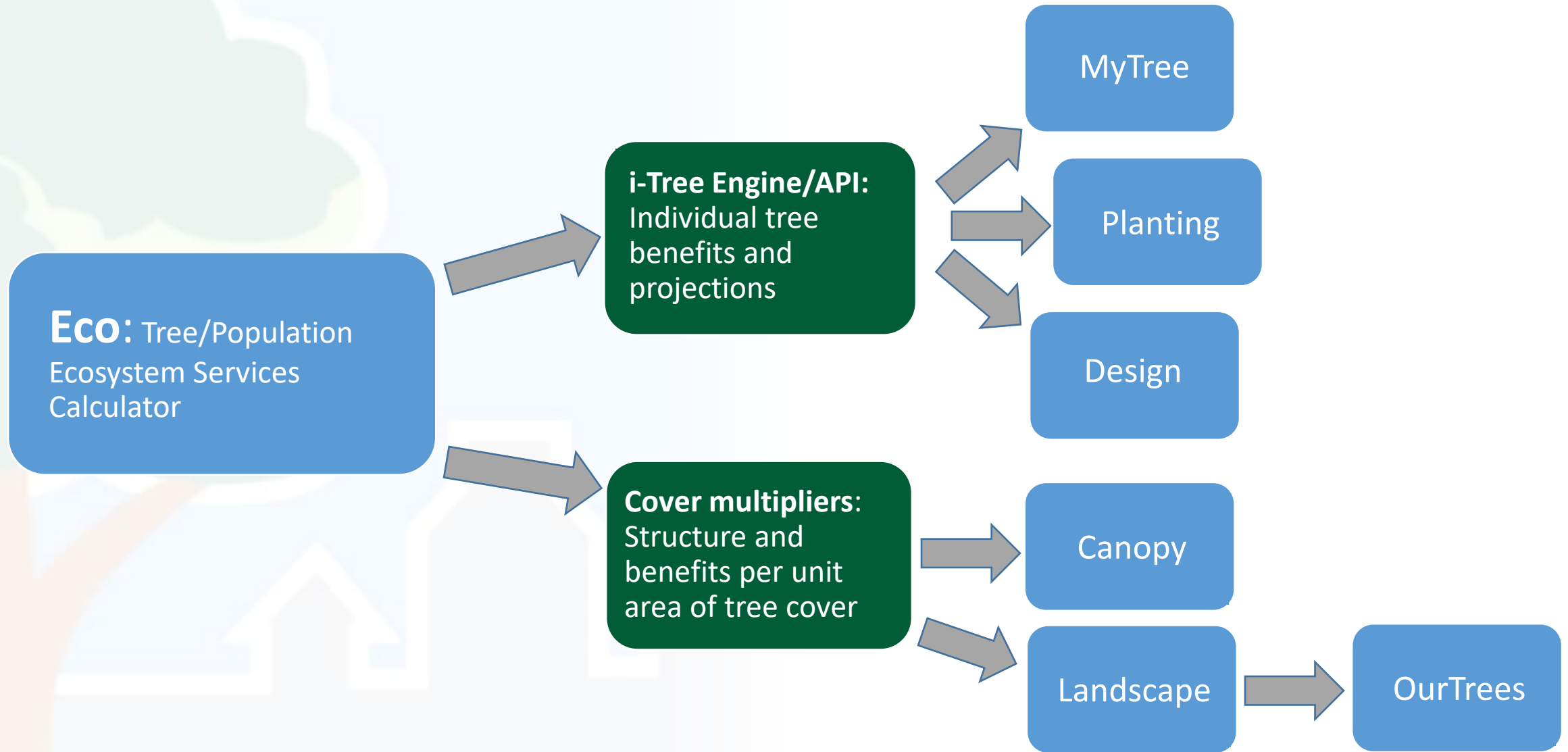
Key field variables

- DBH
- Crown measurements
- Species
- Tree health
- Building interactions
- Light availability

i-Tree model basics: Inventory data → tree benefits?



i-Tree Tool Relationships



i-Tree is a Cooperative Initiative among these partners



Science of i-Tree - Air pollution benefits



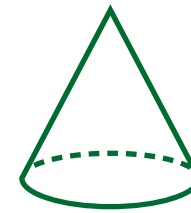
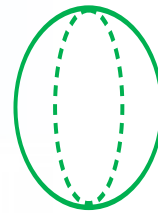
Step 1: Estimate tree structure: Leaf surface area

1. With at least dbh and species we can predict crown size measurements

$$\text{Red maple height} = e^{(2.6393 + (\ln(\text{DBH}) * 0.5613))}$$

18 in dbh red maple has an estimate height of 70 ft

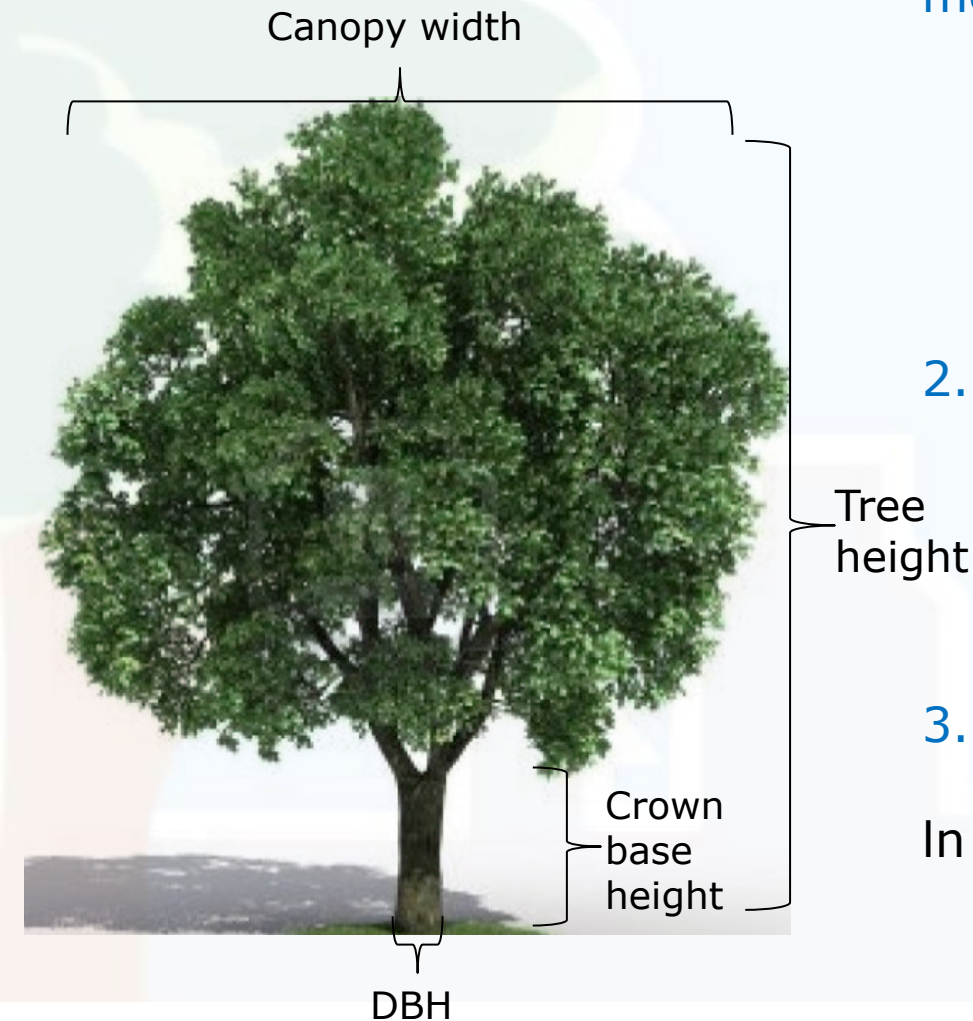
2. With crown size measurements we can estimate crown volume



3. With volume we can estimate leaf surface area

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \text{ of leaf area} = & -4.33 + 0.29 * \text{ht} + \\ & +0.7312 * \text{crown diam} \\ & + 5.72 \text{ species leaf density} \\ & + -0.015 \text{ crown surface area} \end{aligned}$$

Leaf surface area
for our 18 in red
maple =
5,842 sq ft



Leaf surface area of 18" dbh trees

Eastern white pine



5,516 sq ft

Honeylocust



4,281 sq ft

Northern red oak



6,038 sq ft

Step 2: Estimate tree function

Gas exchange - NO_2 , O_3 , SO_2

Deposition - particulate matter ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) and CO

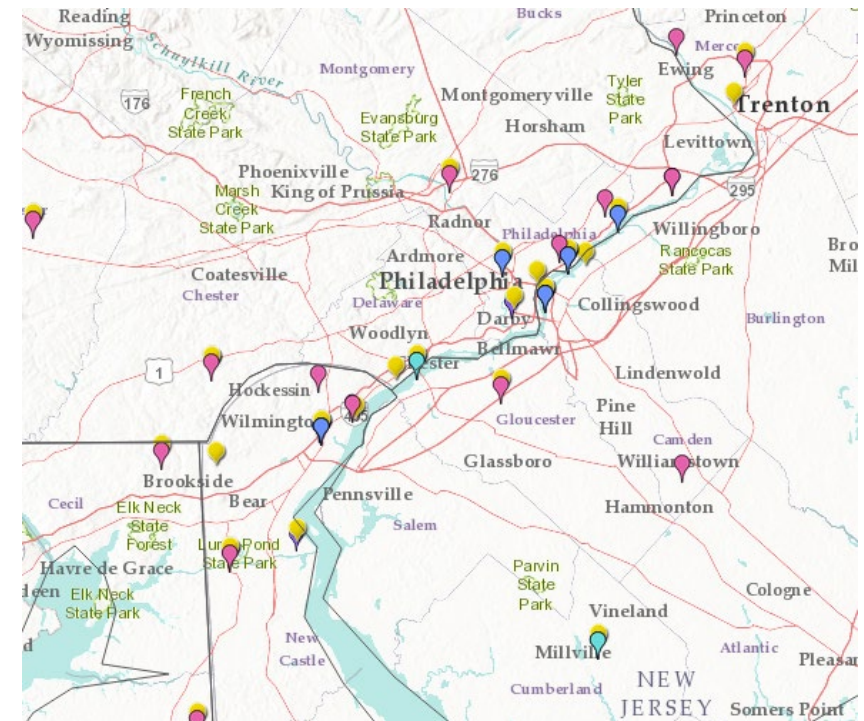
Local hourly weather data:

- windspeed
- sunlight
- rainfall
- humidity

Local hourly pollution data

Tree structure data

- Leaf area
- Leaf on/off dates
- Deciduous vs. evergreen

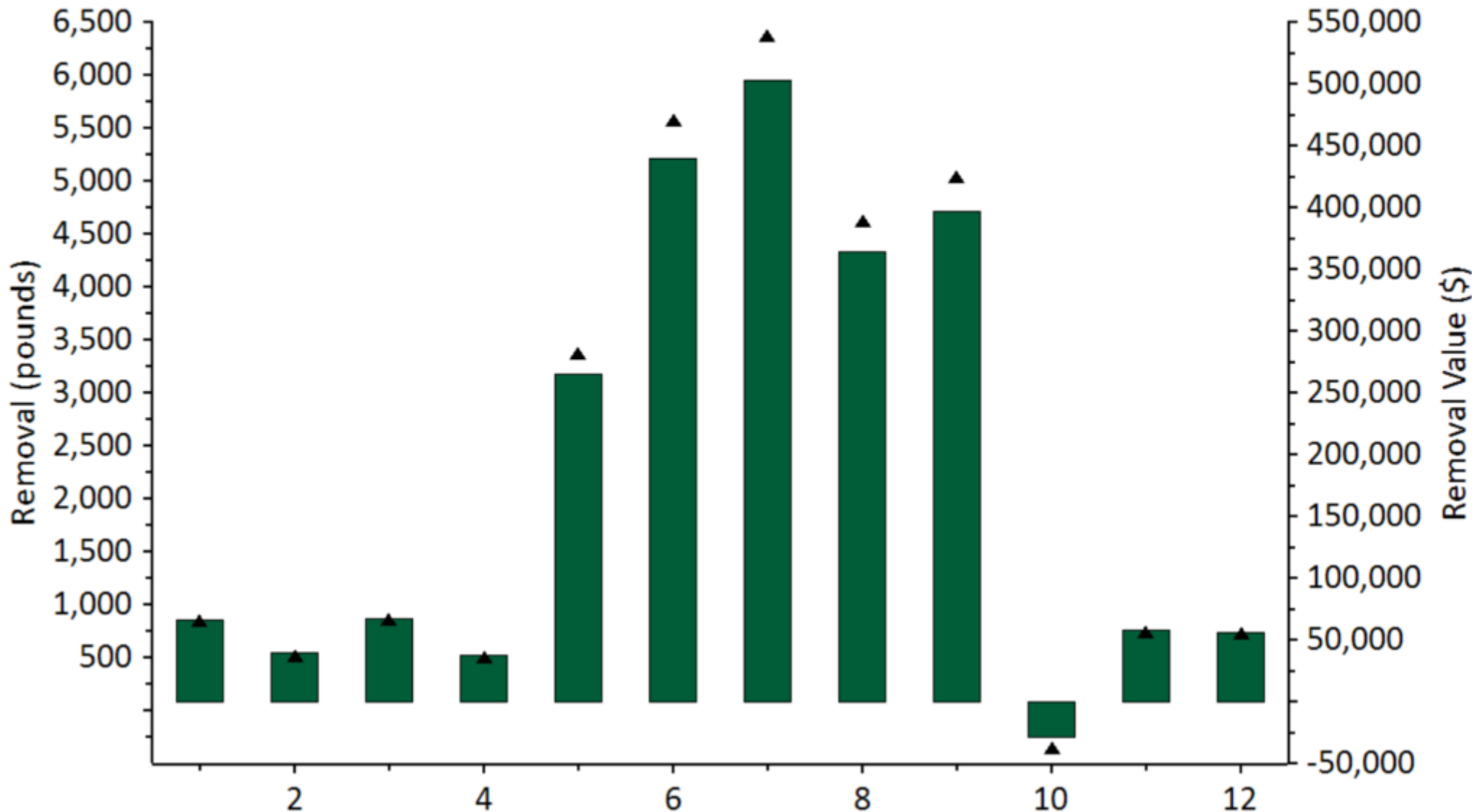


Pollution removal



▲ Removal
■ Value

PM2.5 Removal by Month

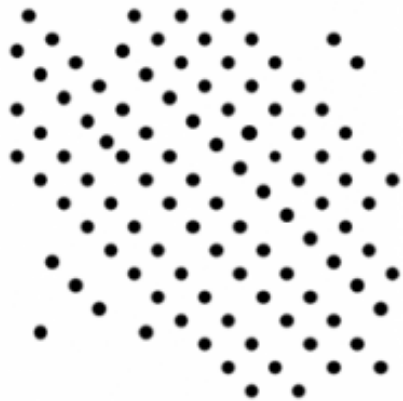


Step 3: Estimating value

Monetary value of pollution removal by trees



Benefits Mapping and analysis program
(BenMAP)



→ \$5,000/admission →

$$100 \cdot \$5,000 = \mathbf{\$500,000}$$

An air quality policy
reduces the number of
hospital admissions by
100

The economic value of
each avoided admission
is \$5,000 in the year
2010

The economic value is
the number of cases
multiplied by the value
of each admission

Inputs:

Local census data

- total population
- population by age

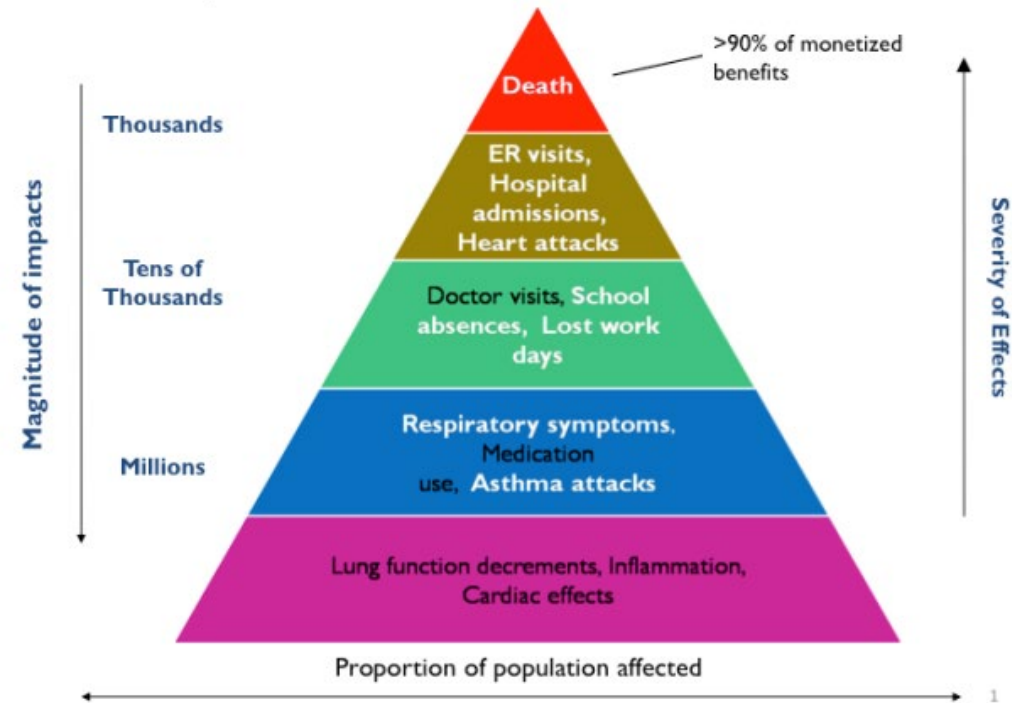
Estimates of pollution
reduction

Grand rapids pollution removal value



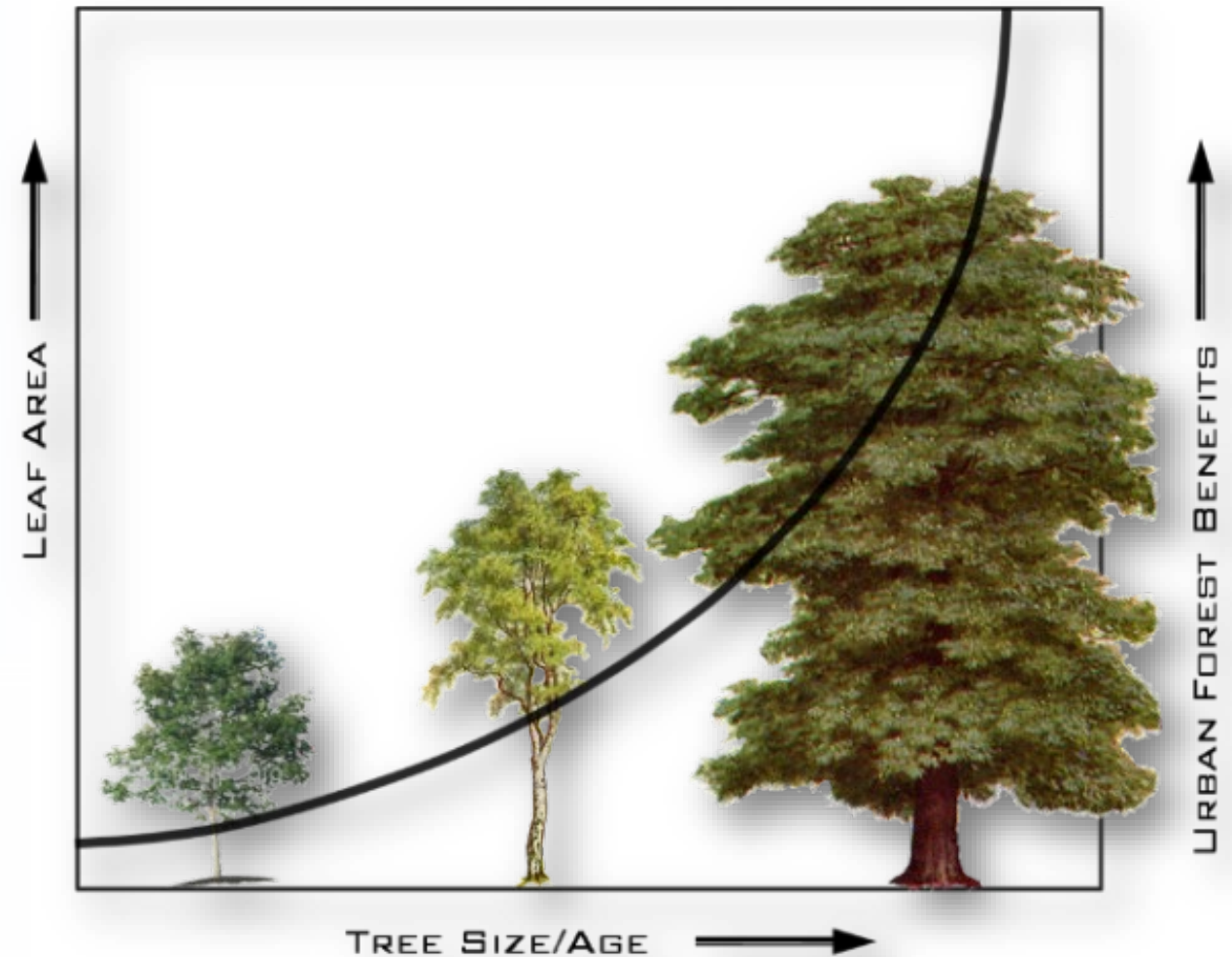
	PM2.5	
	Incidence (Reduction/yr)	Value (\$/yr)
Acute Bronchitis	0.206	18.12
Acute Myocardial Infarction	0.051	4,543.25
Acute Respiratory Symptoms	112.666	11,043.29
Asthma Exacerbation	88.133	7,164.56
Chronic Bronchitis	0.086	24,042.76
Emergency Room Visits	0.134	55.73
Hospital Admissions		
Hospital Admissions, Cardiovascular	0.030	1,164.32
Hospital Admissions, Respiratory	0.026	821.49
Lower Respiratory Symptoms	2.486	129.08
Mortality	0.285	2,214,131.18
School Loss Days		
Upper Respiratory Symptoms	2.048	91.95
Work Loss Days	19.238	3,298.60
Total	225.389	2,266,504.33

A "Pyramid of Effects" from Air Pollution



Key points about the science of i-Tree

- Based on research from over a dozen different researchers
- Researchers associated with half a dozen different organizations
- Research is continuously updated
- Estimates are generally conservative



Understanding i-Tree



Northern Research Station | General Technical Report NRS-200-2021 | December 2021

Understanding i-Tree: 2021 Summary of Programs and Methods

David J. Nowak



Table 2.—Summary of which directly field-measured characteristics are used to estimate derived variables and ecosystem services. D= directly used; I= indirectly used; C= conditionally used.

	DERIVED VARIABLES		ECOSYSTEM SERVICES										
	Leaf Area	Leaf Biomass	Carbon Storage	Gross Carbon Sequestration	Net Carbon Sequestration	Energy Effects	Air Pollution Removal	Avoided Runoff	Transpiration	VOC Emissions	Compensatory Value	Wildlife Suitability	UV Effects
DIRECT MEASURES													
Species	D	D	D	D	D	D	I	I	I	D	D		
Diameter at breast height (d.b.h.)			D	D	D						D	D	
Total height	D	D	C	C	C	D	I	I	I	I		D	
Crown base height	D	D	C				I	I	I	I			
Crown width	D	D	C				I	I	I	I			
Crown light exposure			C	D	D								
Percent crown missing	D	D	C	C	C	D	I	I	I	I			
Crown health (condition/dieback)				D	D						D	D	
Field land use				D							D	D	
Distance to building						D							
Direction to building						D							
Percent tree cover						D	D	D				D	D
Percent shrub cover							D					D	
Percent building cover						D							
Ground cover composition							I					D	

<https://www.fs.usda.gov/research/treesearch/63636>

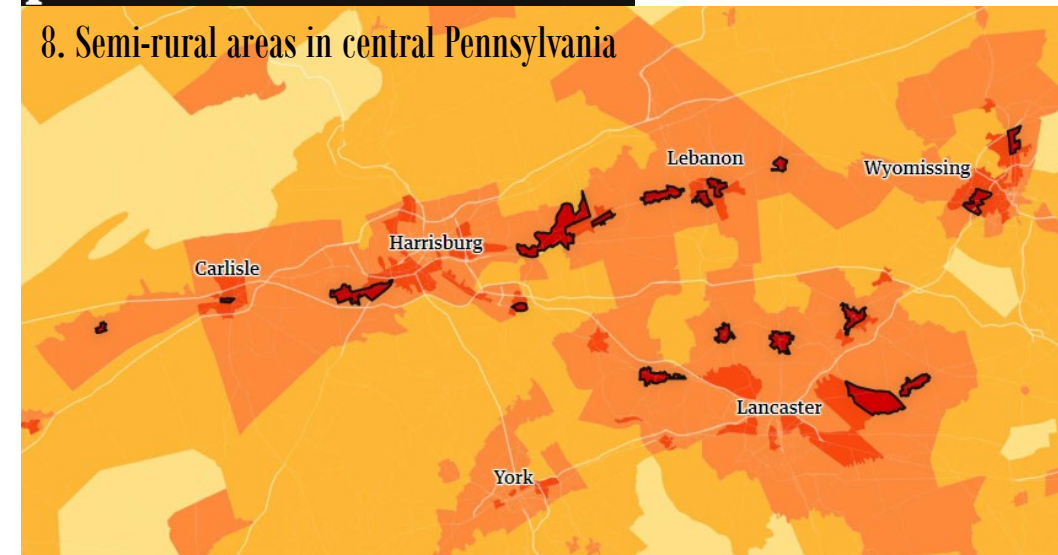
Opportunities for Communities...

- Integrate urban forests in policies: sustainability, equity, climate, resiliency, air quality, public health, stormwater
- Plan and manage urban forest resources more strategically to serve and protect citizens
- Advocate with data
- Improve preservation & health of trees and forests
- Connect urban and rural forest importance



Revealed: the 10 worst places to live in US for air pollution

8. Semi-rural areas in central Pennsylvania



Opportunities for Communities...

- Economic opportunities: attract & retain new businesses and residents
- Promote green tourism and investment
- Create green industry jobs
- Sustainable development
- Youth education & community engagement
- Develop new relationships & partnerships...

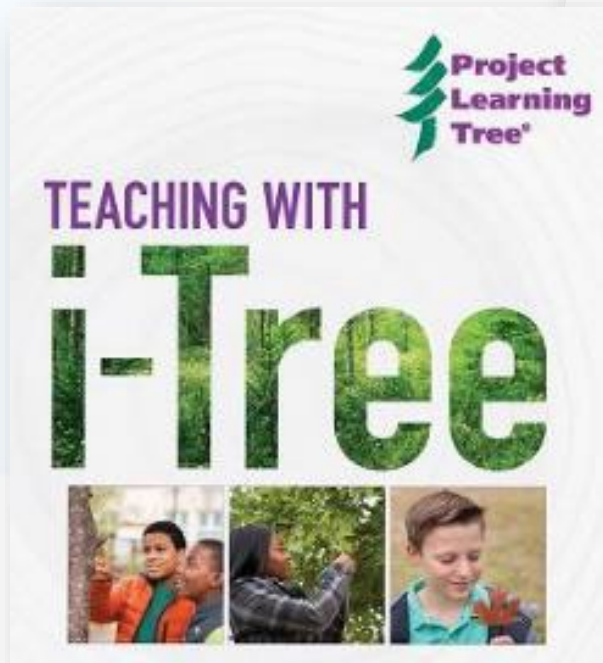


Photo credit – Jenni Garden

“These six trees store 14,291 lbs of carbon and continue to sequester 470 lbs of carbon each year. For comparison, the 1,316 small trees between 1-4 inches DBH in this study store a combined total of 16,567 lbs of carbon”



Keys to using i-Tree effectively



- Define objectives (*what does success look like?*)
- Understand tool advantages, limitations, and options available
- Can i-Tree help you achieve desired outcomes?
- Evaluate your resources (*time, equipment, money, technical capacity, potential collaborators*) to plan, manage and complete a project.
- Consider pilot projects that can be used to learn, show potential, and justify scaling up projects.
- Connect data and results to things that matter to people



There are lots of resources to help

www.itreetools.org

Videos

Documentation

Online tools

Support

Examples

Downloads

Newsletters

Webinars

info@itreetools.org

