From Green Infrastructure to Place Making:



How Trees Can Make Our Cities More Resilient and Welcoming

Cecil Konijnendijk, professor, Faculty of Forestry @CecilUforia

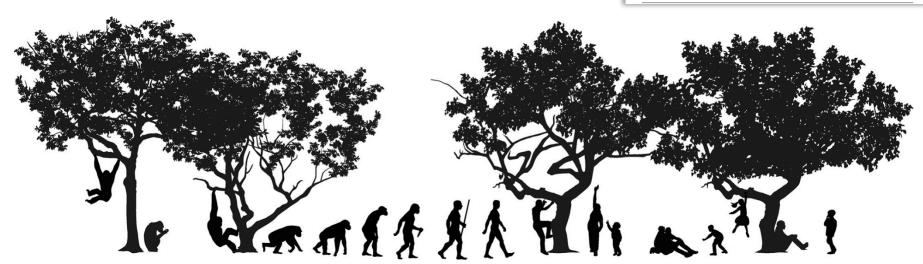
Outline

- No resilient and healthy city without trees and green space
- An urban forest under siege
- Making it work: mobilising the 10 C's





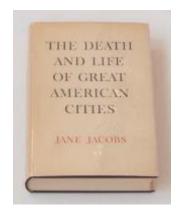






Phil Stanziola - New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection, Library of Congress, Reproduction Number: LC-USZ-62-137838. Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/inde x.php?curid=14636401





Cities are an immense laboratory of trial and error, failure and success, in city building and city design –

Jane Jacobs (1961)

Highlights

- Evidence suggests that tree form has an emotional resonance for modern humans.
- Evolutionary psychology is helpful in explaining the origins of this affect.
- For most of primate history, tree canopy has represented habitat and safety.
- We still carry neural circuits that evaluate tree canopy.
- Aspects of contemporary aesthetics are based on ancient canopy preference.

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening 34 (2018) 205-216



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Urban Forestry & Urban Greening



journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/ufug

Review

The impact of ancient tree form on modern landscape preferences



Plant and Soil Sciences, Plant and Soil Sciences, University of Delaware, Newark DE 19736, United States



ARTICLE INFO

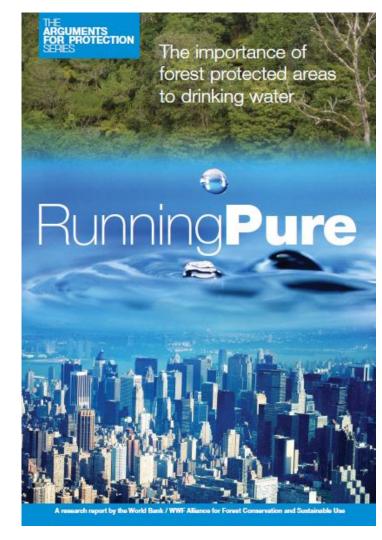
Keyword: Biophilia Evolutionary psychology Modularity Restoration

Tree climbing

ABSTRACT

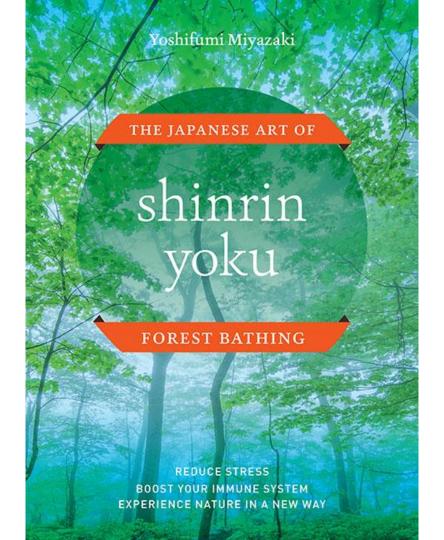
Engificial studies of the relationship between aspects of the landscape and human constions have been facilitied over the last few decodes. In fact, we are small in data that decorties a correlation between numerical landscapes and positive human feetings. While this phethons of data has been useful to various disciplines, it has not load to an explanatory theory as to why and how the landscape about have this affect this paper proposes that the disciplines of evolutionary psychology provides an explanatory theory. Eather than a bread explanation, evolutionary and the state of the st

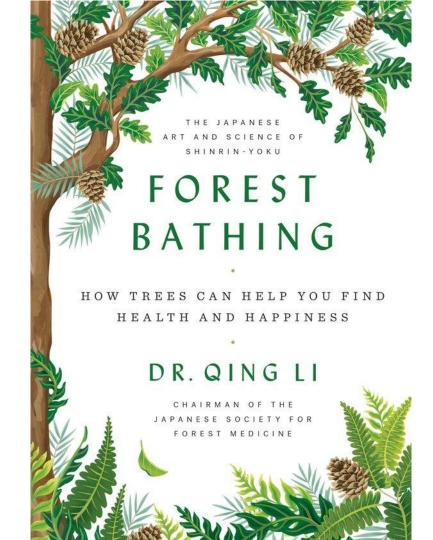






Exhausted worker in Dubai, 2015 photo: Kamran Jebreili

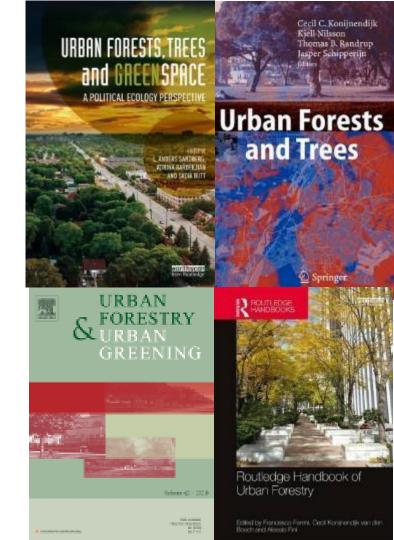




Urban Forestry

The art, science, and technology of managing trees and forest resources in and around urban community ecosystems for the physiological, sociological, economic, and aesthetic benefits trees provide society

(Helms 1998, based on Miller 1997)





Trade and Consumer United States Department of

and environmental decision makers and managers of urban and natural forests threatened by EAB



Vorkshop 8:30 am - 5:00 pm (sign-in begins at 7:30 am)

Public Open House 6:30 pm-9:00 pm

Bora Laskin Theatre Lakehead University Thunder Bay, Ontario

Know Your Enemy! THE EMERALD ASH BORER



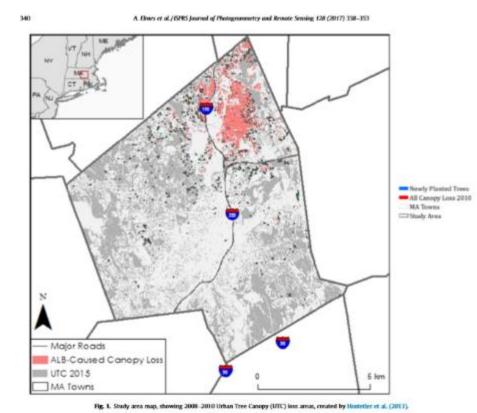


HERE! Now What?

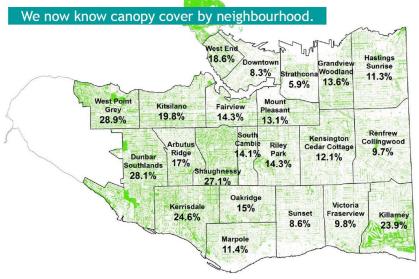
A workshop for municipal, First Nation, commercial

When Things Become Really Bad...

- Calamities: an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster
- In urban forestry: a major loss of urban forest canopy over a short period of time

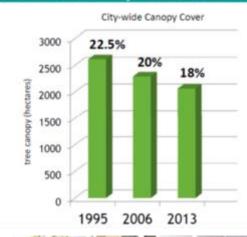








However, our canopy cover has been declining over the past two decades. Why is this of concern?







Call for a free committation

(215) 274-0072

OME ABOUT Y MEET THE TEAM Y PRACTICE AREAS Y OUR RESULTS CONTACT US Y

Over 100 People Killed By Trees Every Year in the U.S.

CALL FOR A FREE CONSULTATION



"The Best Lawyer Pre Ever Had. I was a client who was helped by Jeffrey Reiff. He was an escellent attorney that went above and beyond all means to make sure that I got the maximum amount for my auto accident. The case I had was settled with an amount that even I couldn't believe I was getting. He is truly a wonderful and pleasant man..."

Reed more Avvo Reviews

OUR RESULTS

\$13 MILLION

Auto Defect

Of all nature's flora and fauna, trees seem to be among the very safest. After all, trees cannot sting or bite us. They can't lay eggs in our floorboards, or peck and scratch at our vulnerable flesh. They can't enter a cut to give us an infection, and they can't bite down on our ankles and drag us beneath the surface of the ocean. They seem harmlessly anchored deep in the ground, still and serene for all time. However, while it's true that trees are perfectly safe in the vast majority of instances, it is possible for trees to collapse or lose limbs, and to injure or even kill in the process. It may be a bizame accident which can only be attributed to natural forces — or it may be a matter of negligent maintenance involving premises liability. In this blog post, our Philadelphia personal injury attorneys will take a look at some of the statistics and stones behind tree fall accidents across America.

THERE ARE OVER 250 BILLION TREES IN AMERICA TODAY

While pollution and deforestation are serious and valid environmental concerns, it remains that the United States is home to billions upon billions of trees. As a matter of fact, in spite of a dramatically increased population, there are actually more trees in America today than there were some 100 years ago. PAO, or the Food and Agriculture Organization, reports the following:

"Forest growth nationally has exceeded harvest since the 1940s. By 1997, forest growth exceeded harvest by 42% and the volume of forest growth was 380% grewler than it had been in 1920."

With approximately 250 billion trees spreading their leafy arms from coast to coast (not even counting trees which are smaller than one inch in diameter).



Jehane Samaha MSc student

Urban Tree Selection Study

- * What tree selection criteria do various professional groups prioritize?
- * What trees will be excellent to plant in future cities?
- * Online survey: temperate North America.
- * Case study interviews: Philadelphia area.



PHILADELPHIA URBAN FOREST PHOTO CREDIT: METROPOLIS

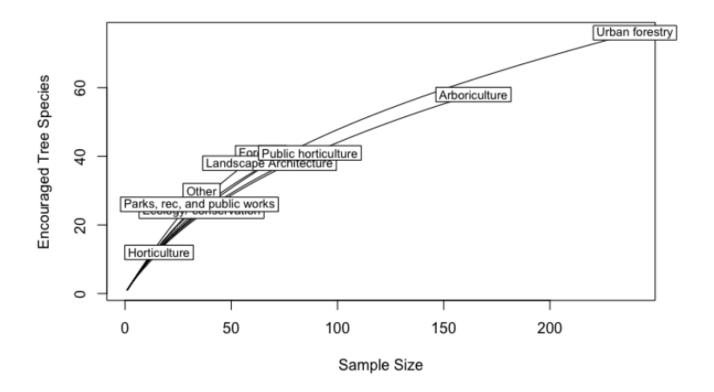
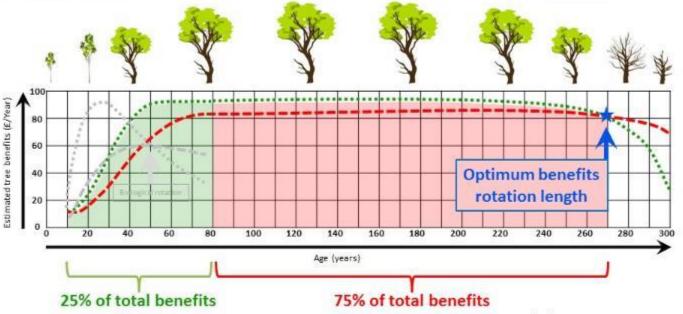


Figure 12: Rarefaction curves for the palettes of encouraged tree species identified by each professional field.

Source: M.Sc. Thesis Jehane Samaha, UBC

Optimised urban tree benefits rotation length



This is a simplistic diagrammatic representation prepared for the Sheffield Trees Action Group seminar held on 21/01/17 showing one approach to estimating the optimum rotation length for urban trees based on the financial benefits they provide. It is a conceptualisation based on estimated figures to demonstrate the principle, and the reality of individual circumstances may vary considerably from this simplistic view. For these reasons, it should be referenced with caution and applied intelligently, taking full account of the individual circumstances of each situation.

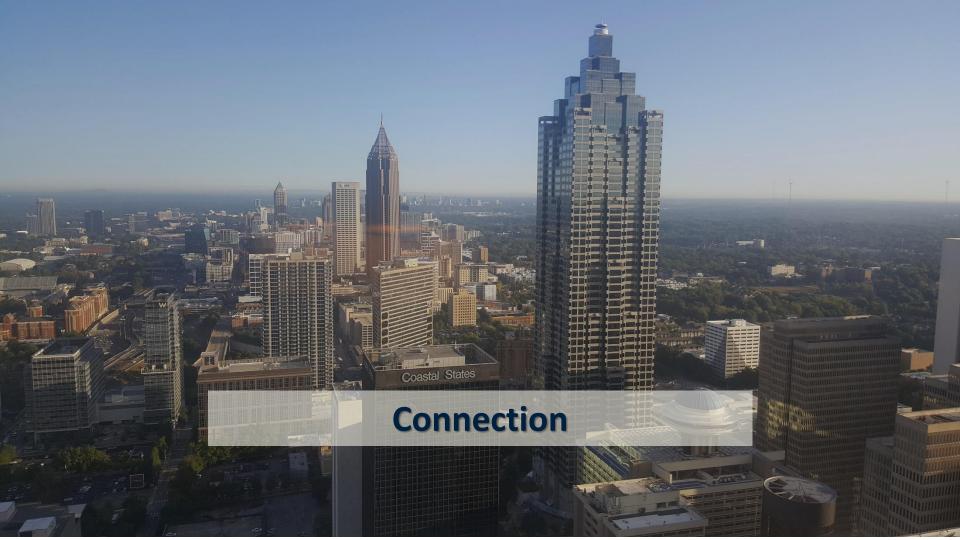
From conventional forest management theory for optimising timber volume production, the most efficient point to fell and replant is where the current annual increment and mean annual increment curves cross (both in grey). This is called the biological rotation and is at about 51 years in this example. Extrapolating this principle to urban trees, and considering the delivery of tree benefits rather than timber volume, the current annual tree benefits curve (green dots) crosses the mean annual tree benefits curve (red dashes) around 270 years of age (blue arrow). Felling at around 80 years of age delivers about 25% of the potential benefits (green shading) that leaving the trees to their full optimised benefits rotation could deliver. Put another way, up to 75% of the potential benefits those trees could deliver (red shading) are sacrificed through premature removal.

Making It Work – with 10 C's

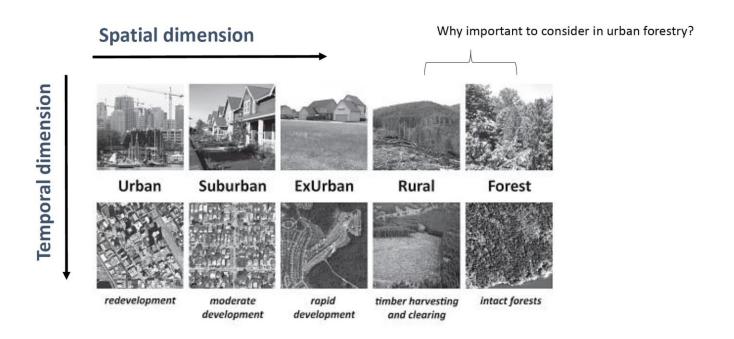


- Connection
- Collaboration
- Community
- Communication
- Clarity
- Competence
- Creativity
- Courage
- Champions
- Cash





Urban Forests along the Urbanisation Gradient



Source: Alberti and Hutyra 2012



Barcelona green infrastructure and biodiversity plan 2020. Summary















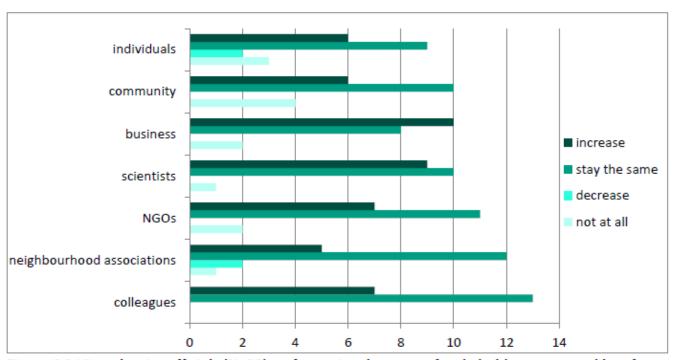
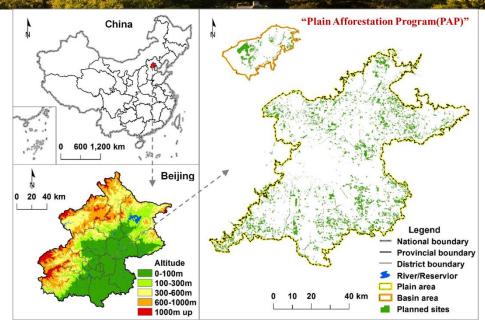


Figure 6.2 Views by city officials (N=20) on future involvement of stakeholders as gauged by of the following question in the questionnaire 'Who should be involved to what intensity in the future?'

Project: Assessment of large-scale United Na (Alice) Year





- Strategic implementation
- Short-term benefits













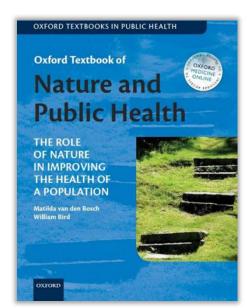
1. Central governmental agency for the project

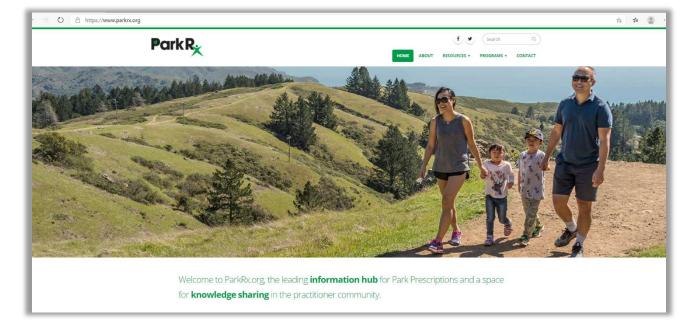
Lateral

- Forestry and Parks Bureau; (Lead)
- Finance Bureau; (Support)
- Commission of Development and Reform; (Support)
- Commission of Science and Technology; (Support)
- Land and Resources Bureau; (Support)
- Water Authority; (Support)
- Public Security Bureau; (Coordinate)
- Agriculture Bureau; (Coordinate)
- Environmental Protection Bureau; (Coordinate)
- Commission of City planning;(Coordinate)
- Commission of Rural Affairs; (Coordinate)
- Supervision Bureau; (Supervise)
- Audit Bureau; (Supervise)

- Vertical
- Top-down four-layer governmental system











http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-B74p9_A6MOg/T6SAgwPDTBI/AAAAAAAABSo/jRo_ZQbkCUI/s640/musqueam+ protest+2.jpg



http://www.mediacoop.ca/sites/mediacoop.ca/files2/mc/musquem2.jpg



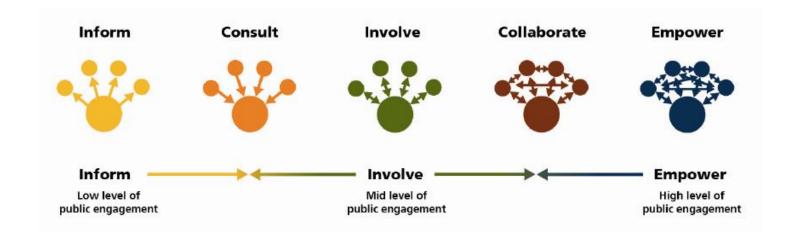






Illustration: Byhøst app interface

Users of the Byhøst app locate edible plants by using the app's user-generated map and plant database. The map shows user-generated markings of places where different kinds of plants can be foraged.

B) Kerro kartalla. Finland. www.kerrokartalla.hel.fi Kerro kartalla means 'tell it on a map'. It was developed through a top-down process (by the municipality of Helsinki).



Illustration: Kerro kartalla interface

The Kerro kartalla web platform provides online map-based surveys and invites citizens to comment and share their opinions and observations in questionnaires or as suggestions proposed in the survey maps.

C) Maptionnaire. Finland. www.maptionnaire.com The name Maptionnaire is a combination of the words 'map' and

'questionnaire'. It was developed by a private company (Mapita) with roots in planning science.



Illustration: Mapita

Maptionnaire is an online cloud service for map-based surveys. It comes with an editor tool both for the creation of surveys and for the analysis of respondents' data. It is possible to locate places, routes, and areas with high precision.

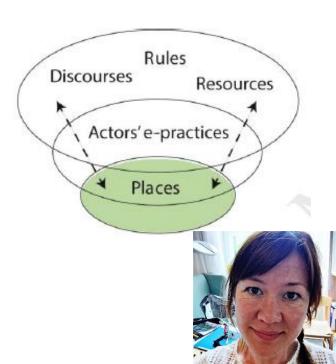


Figure 1. Overview of the three case studies of place-based e-tools (based on interviews and information from the e-tools' web-sites).





TREE



TREES KEEP US HEALTHY. FOLI



Inspect trees and shrubs from the bottom up and look for specific problems such as brittle or dead branches, soft or decaying wood, small holes in trunk, or shallow pits in the bark and weak or off-color foliage.



Help your healthy by release fer nutrients a resistance disease, ir stressful w

WE NEED MORE TREES TO HANG THE HAMMOCKS

P.O.BOX 1045 680 HOLLAND



the American Cancer Society, uable means of protection from the ects of the sun's ultraviolet (UV) rays. nportant as a hat or sunglasses.



D Ces



nd planning your trees' landscape's when tree in the Notice something that worries you? Schedule a check-up with a certified arborist to ensure the best care for your trees.

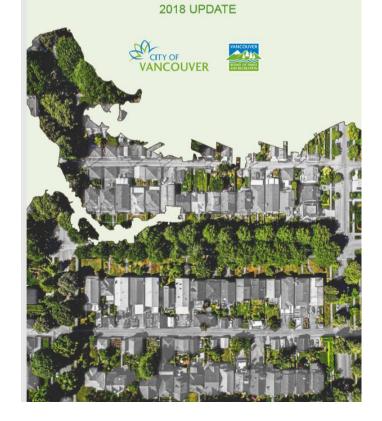
YOU'RE ONE IN A MILLION

We did it! One million trees for New York City!





URBAN FOREST STRATEGY



Strengths of Using Canopy Targets



- Simple and powerful narrative / discourse attractive to e.g. politicians
- Easy to communicate and understand
- Provides common narrative and sense of direction in complex governance situation
- Measurable indicator of success.
- Assemble public support and generate action and involvement (e.g. also from business)
- Highlighting the urgency of loss
- Linked to several key ecosystem services see the iTree approach
- Allows for benchmarking



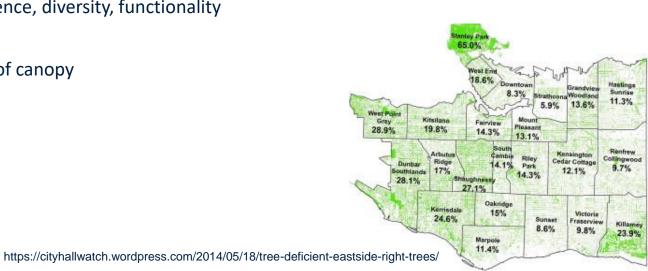
Current Tree Canopy 38%



Pitfalls when Using Canopy Targets

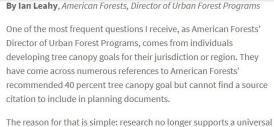


- Cities and local conditions are very different
- Mostly suitable for some ecosystem services (see e.g. i-Tree)
- Public private; access
- Quite two-dimensional how about the 'on the ground' experience?
- Quantity over quality resilience, diversity, functionality
- It's not only about trees
- Issue of uneven distribution of canopy
- Methodology





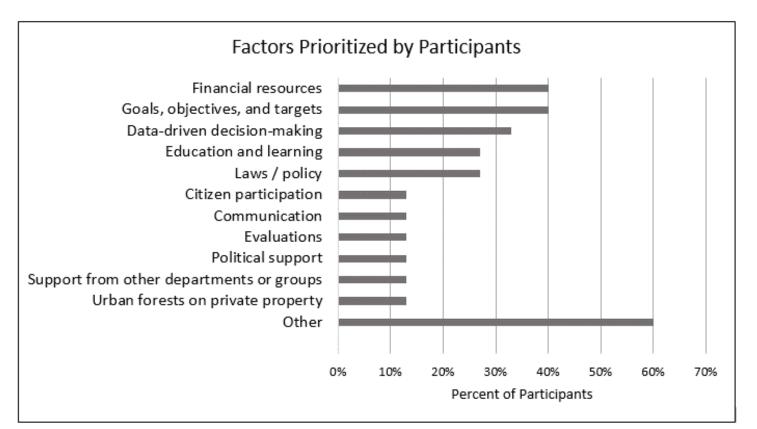
The reason for that is simple: research no longer supports a universal 40 percent tree canopy recommendation, and neither does American Forests.















Source: MSc thesis Zach Wirtz, UBC, 2019



Perspectives and Controversies

The Internet of Nature: How taking nature online can shape urban ecosystems

Nadinè J Galle, ¹ Sophie A Nitoslawski² and Francesco Pilla¹

The Anthropocene Review

The Antiropocene Neview

|-9
© The Author(s) 2019
Article reuse guidelines:
sagepub.com/journals-permissions

DOI: 10.1177/2053019619877103
journals.sagepub.com/home/anr

\$SAGE









THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



Vancouver Campus

Forestry Professional Master's Programs

Home Programs ♥ Admissions About ♥ Contact Us Subscribe

MASTER of URBAN FORESTRY LEADERSHIP























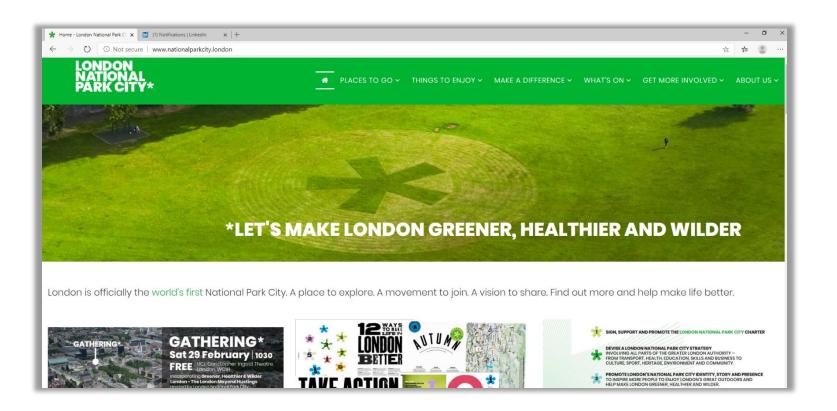














Building A Greenway: Puyangjia...



Landscape

Yichang Yunhe Park



Planning

Quzhou Luming Park



Architecture

A Resilient Landscape: Yanweizh...





Floating Connection: The Harbi...



Qian'an Sanlihe River Ecological...



Minghu Wetland Park



Qunli Stormwater Park: A Green...



Shanghai Houtan Park



Central Landscape of Zhonggua...



Tianjin Qiaoyuan Wetland Park



The Floating Gardens -- Yongni...







