The Science Behind a Tree's Value:

Explained in plain English for the rest of us.





David Bloniarz Northern Research Station USDA Forest Service Amherst, MA













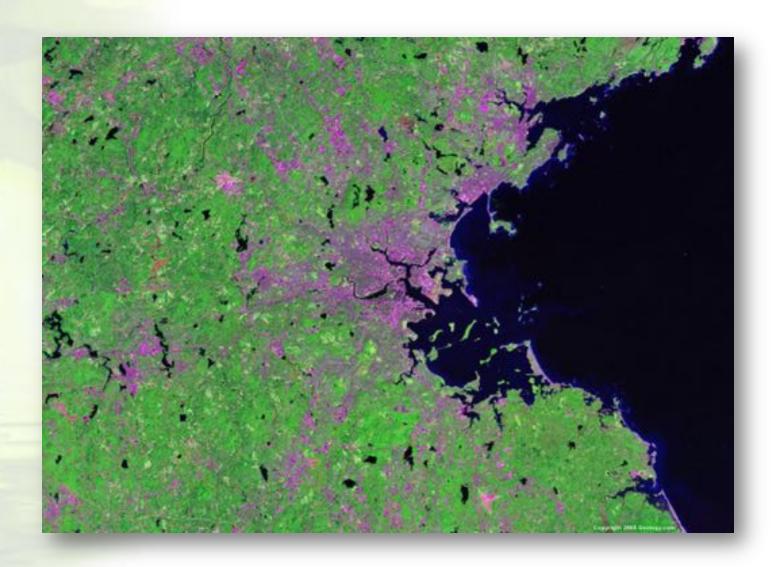




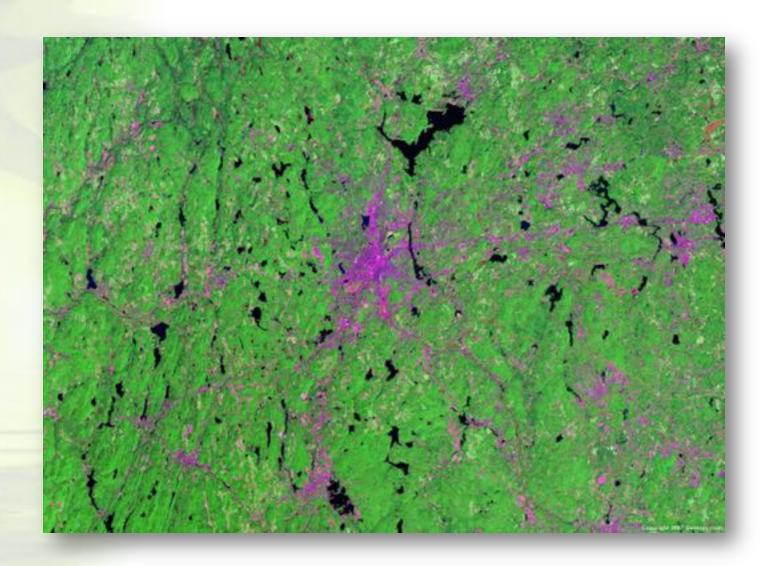
Queens, NY











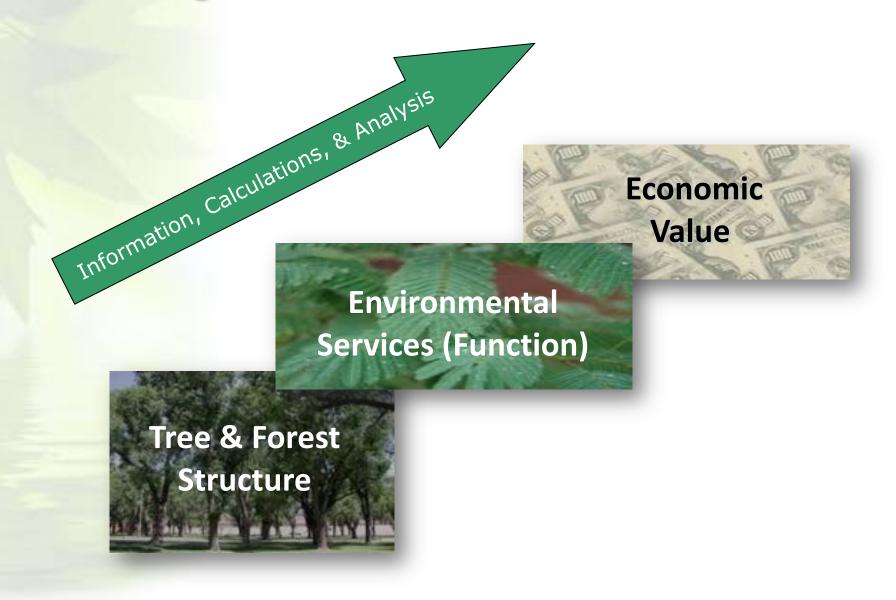






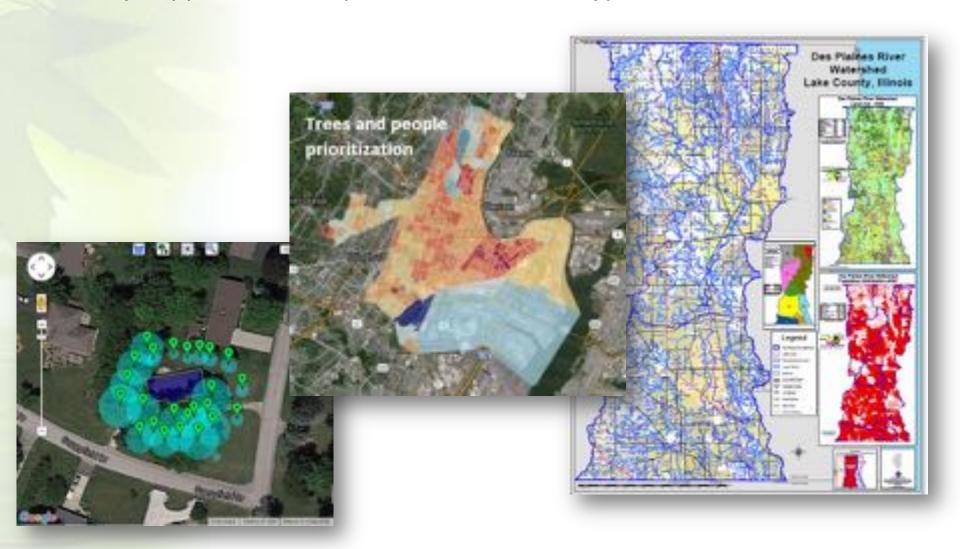


Establishing a Tree's Value



Structure > Function > Value

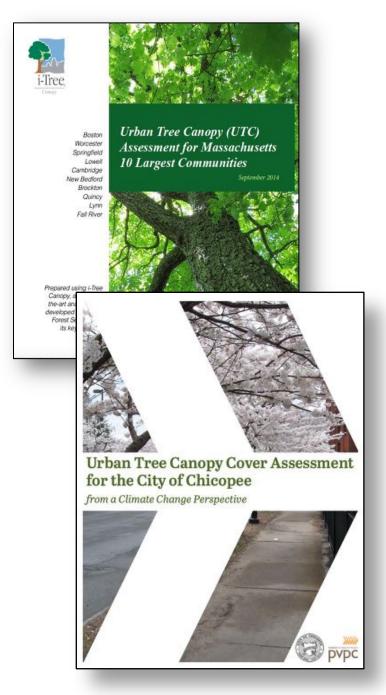
Concept applies to multiple scales and land types



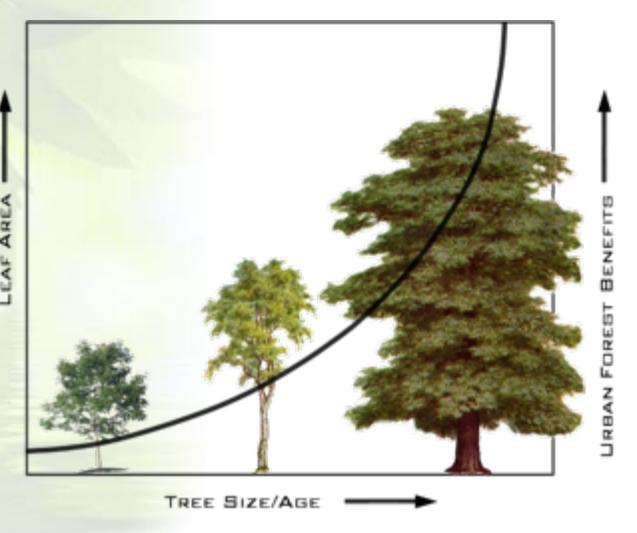
....home, park, corporate campus, neighborhood, city, region or watershed

Estimating Tree Benefits:

- Air pollution removal
- Carbon storage and annual carbon sequestration
- Avoided stormwater run-off (hydrology effects)
- Energy effects (home cooling & heating)
- Structural assessment
- \$ Value for ecosystem services
- Public health impacts related to air quality



Tree species, size and leaf area area are key to calculating ecosystem services (benefits).







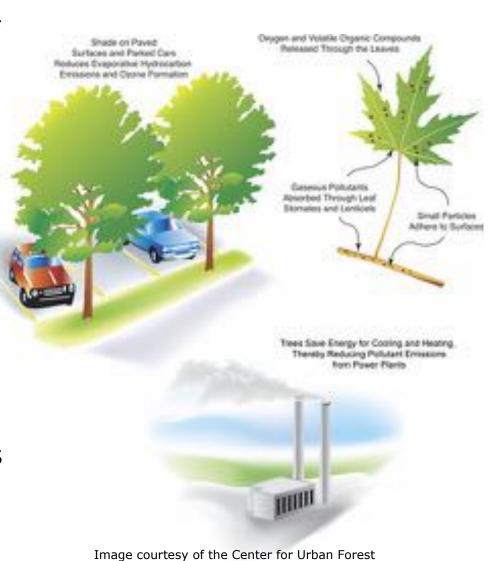
The Foundation: Local Data

- PLocal Sample or Inventory
- **PLocal information:**
 - Weather
 - > Pollution
 - Environmental
 Variables
- Phourly simulations



Tree Benefit: Improve Air Quality

- Absorb pollutants through leaf surfaces
 - O₃ (ozone)
 - NO₂ (nitrogen dioxide)
 - SO₂ (sulfur dioxide)
- Intercept dust and/or particulate matter (PM10 and PM2.5)
- A reduction in energy production needs reduces creation of many air pollutants
- Release oxygen



Research

Improving Air Quality

15" Oak at 20 years (lbs):

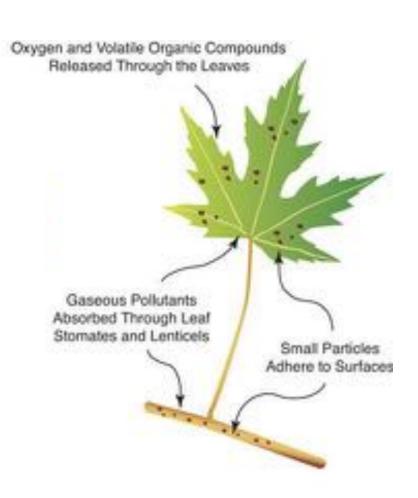
$$> NO_2 = 0.98$$

$$> SO_2 = 2.72$$

$$PM_{10} = 0.52$$

$$\triangleright$$
 Ozone = 0.84

$$\triangleright$$
 VOCs = 0.21



Tree Benefit: Reduce Carbon Dioxide CO₂

- Trees are largely made of carbon so they take carbon out of the air and turn it into tissue (bark, leaves, wood, etc.)
- Tree can help reduce home energy needs, which also reduces additional carbon emissions released from power plants in the first place (Secondary benefit)

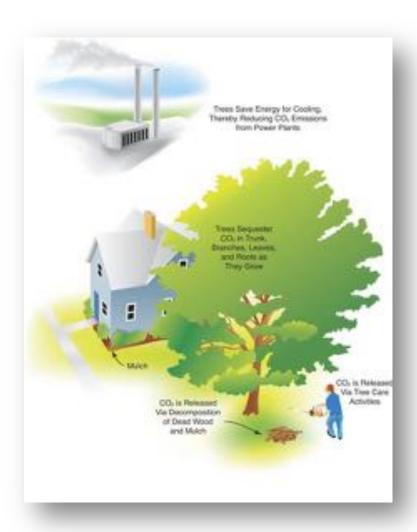


Image courtesy of the Center for Urban Forest Research

Reducing Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide

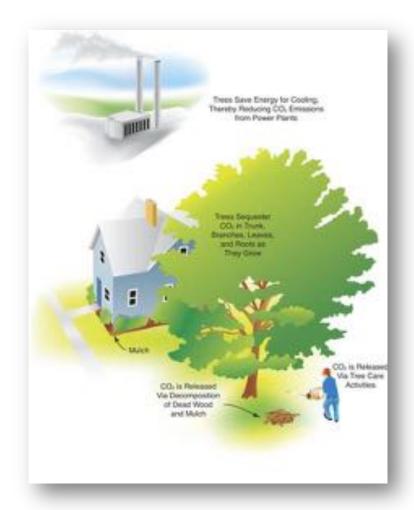


Image courtesy of the Center for Urban Forest Research

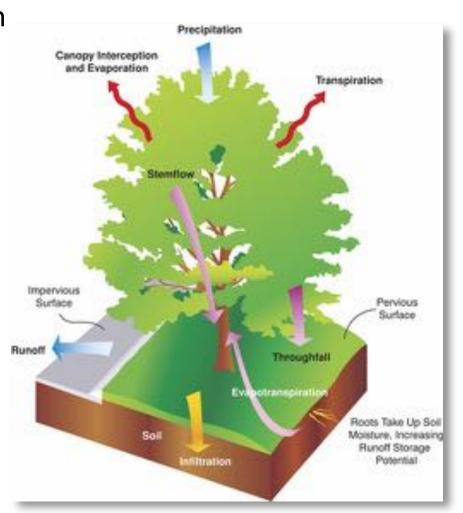
10" diameter deciduous shade trees

- 100 trees remove five tons of CO₂/year
- 100 trees remove about 1000 lbs of pollutants per year, including:
 - 400 lbs of ozone
 - 300 lbs of particulates

USDA Forest Service, Brattleboro, VT, i-Tree, 2020

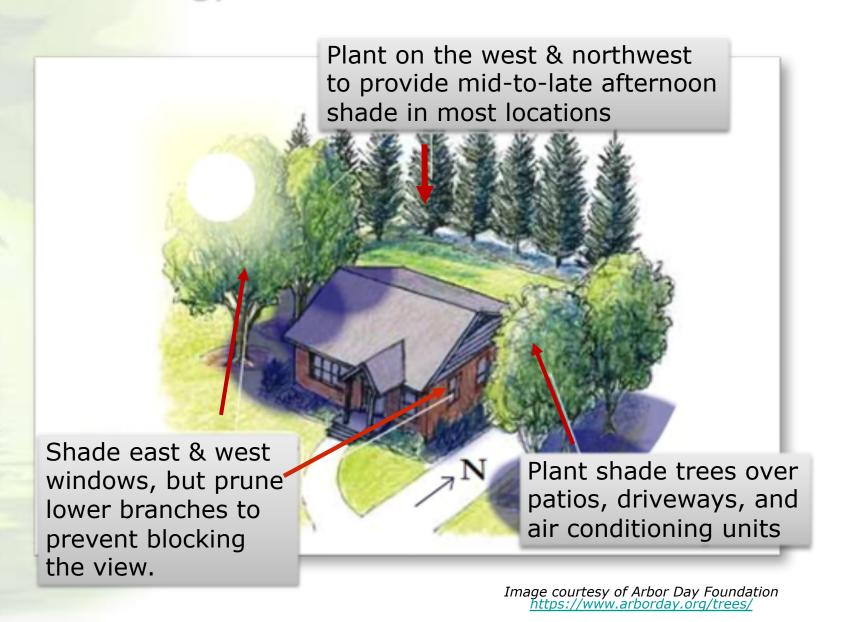
Tree Benefit: Hydrology Effects

- Intercepts and holds rain on leaves, branches, and other surfaces
- Reduces stormwater runoff
- Increases water storage in soil
- Increase infiltration and helps recharge aquifers (underground water)

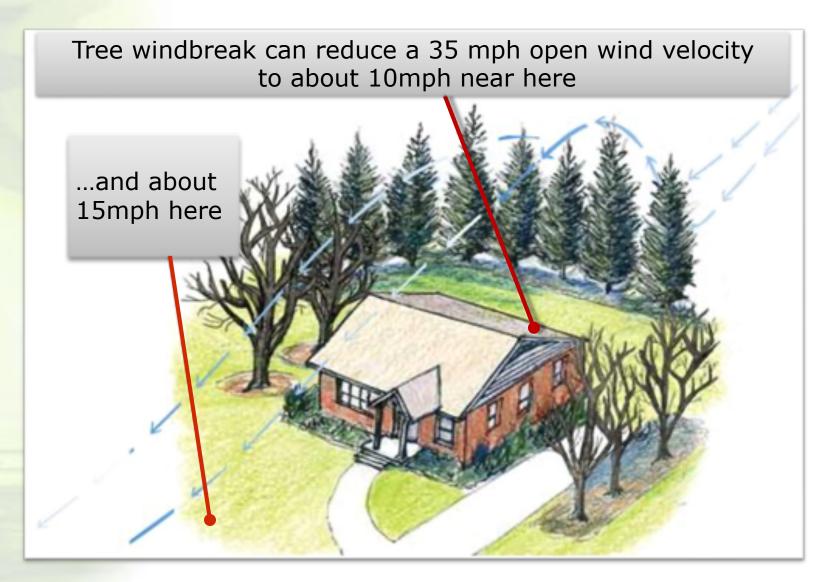


Reduces erosion

Trees & Energy – Summer Effects

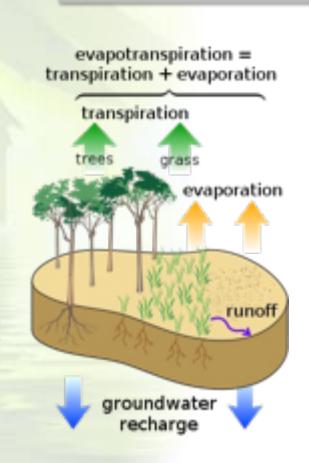


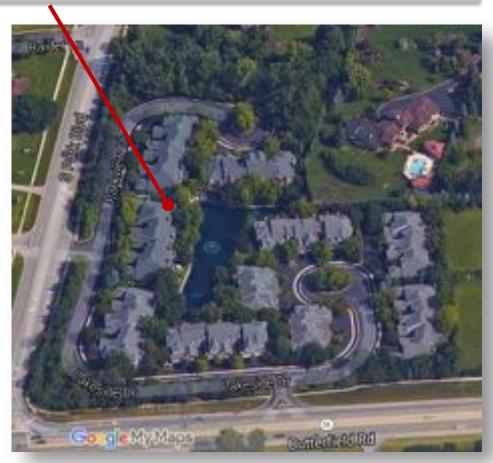
Trees & Energy – Winter Effects



Trees & Energy – Combined Climate Effects

Combined effects of transpirational cooling along with shading of below canopy built surfaces can reduce air temps by as much as 9°F.

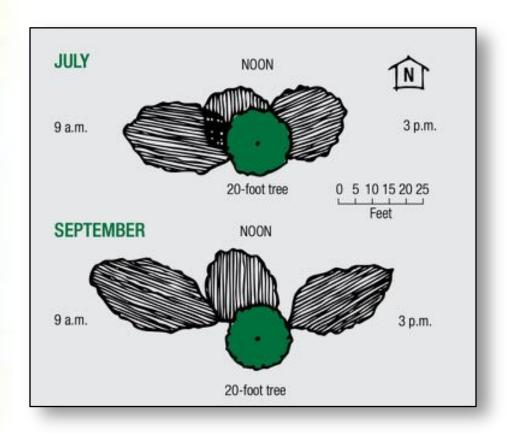




Source: Akbari et al.,1992. Cooling Our Communities: A Guide on Tree Planting and Light Colored Surfacing.

Trees & Energy – Indirect Effects

Reducing energy use at home lessens energy production demand – and associated emissions at power generation source



Tree Benefit: Energy Effects Summary

- Trees shade buildings and built surfaces (summer)
- Act as a wind break reducing heat loss when cold (winter)



- Trees cool the air (climate effect)
- Reduce energy demand at power generation source (Secondary benefit)

Conserving Energy



Northeast U.S. Average

•Save up to 30% of annual air conditioning costs

•Save 10-25% of winter heating costs

USDA Forest Service, i-Tree, 2021

Research Science and Data Development



University Researchers

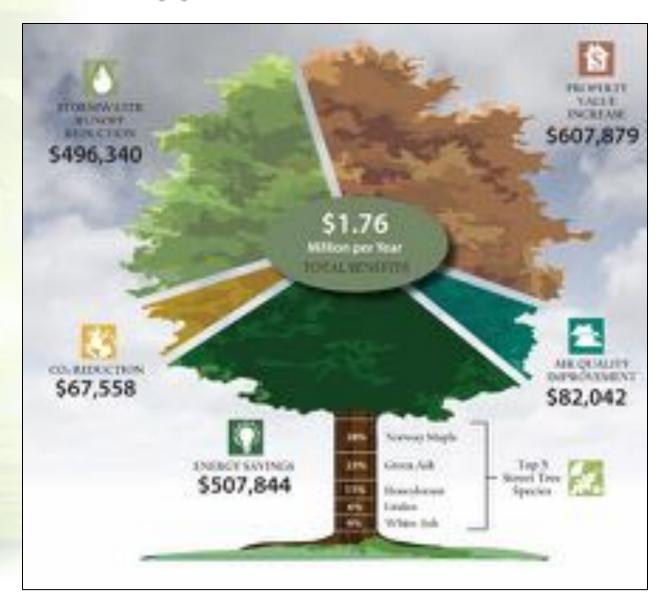


Commercial Practitioners

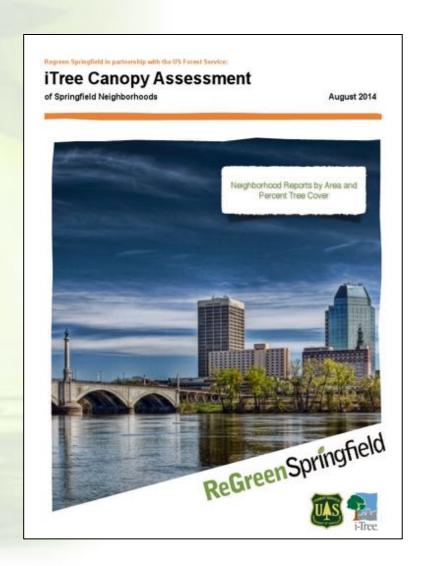


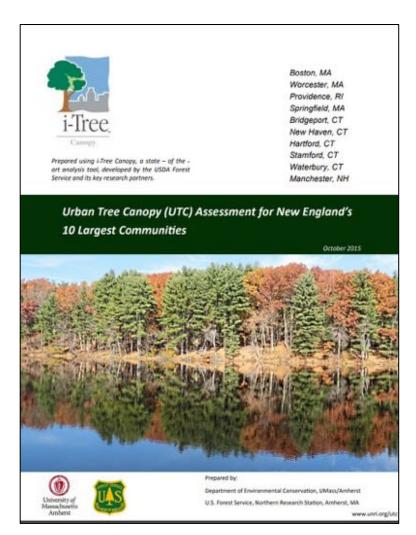
Citizen Scientists

Benefit-Based Approach



Using quantitative data to tell your story?

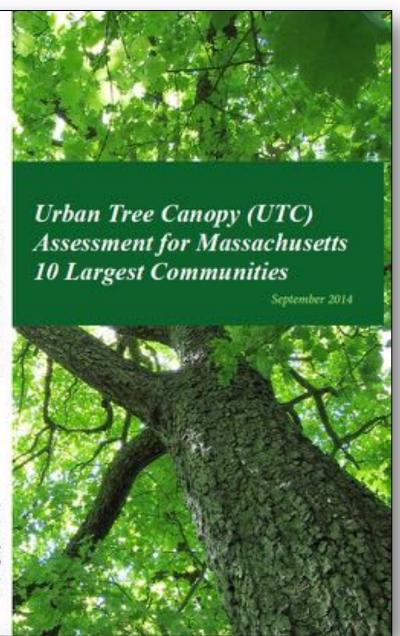






Boston Worcester Springfield Lowell Cambridge New Bedford Brockton Quincy Lynn Fall River

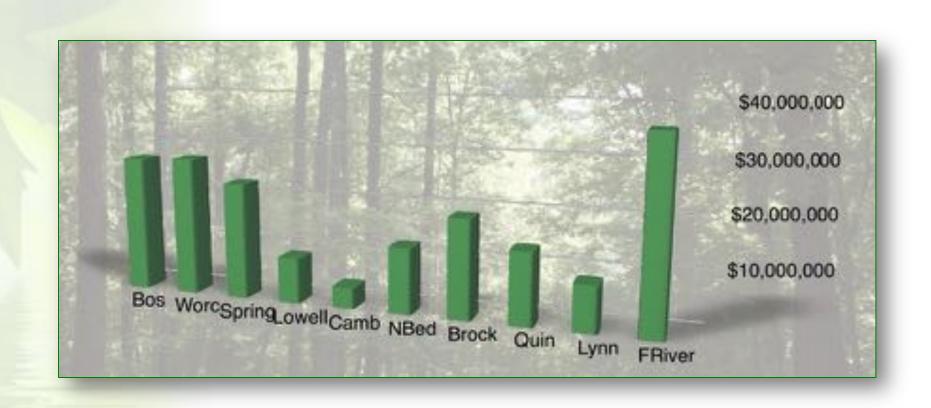
Prepared using i-Tree Canopy, a state -ofthe-art analysis tool, developed by the US Forest Service and its key research partners.



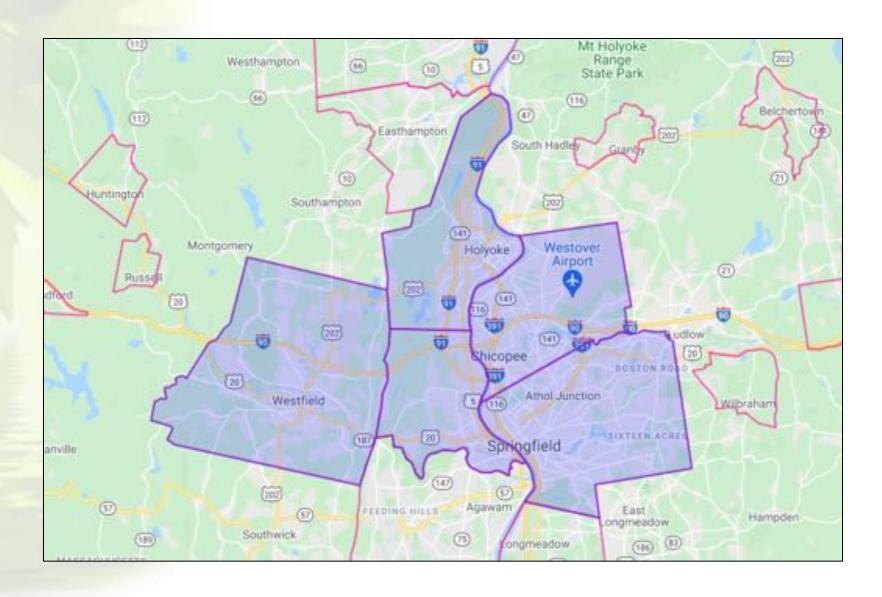




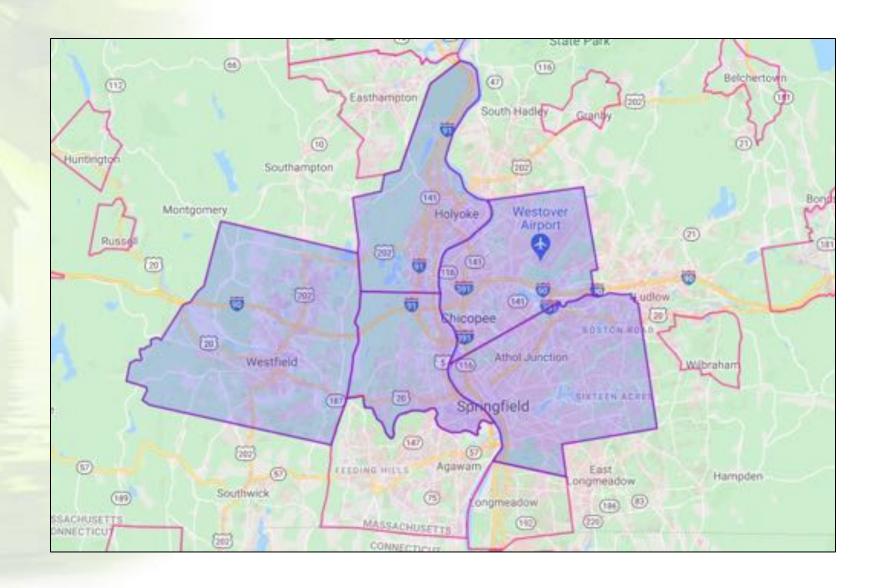
| City Size Rank | City | % Canopy Cover | Report by Area (mi |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|--------------------|
| SOFT THE | Boston | 27.9 | 13.9 |
| 2 | Worcester | 39.3 | 14.1 |
| 3 | Springfield | 36.7 | 11:8 |
| 4 | Lowell | 31 | 4.59 |
| 5 | Cambridge | 34 | 2.08 |
| 6 | New Bedford | 32.8 | 6.58 |
| 7 | Brockton | 45.9 | 9.88 |
| 8 | Qunicy | 43,1 | 7.21 |
| 9 | Lynn | 40.5 | 4.58 |
| 10 | Fall River | 59.3 | 18.7 |



Forest Cover in Metro Springfield



Impervious Surfaces in Metro Springfield

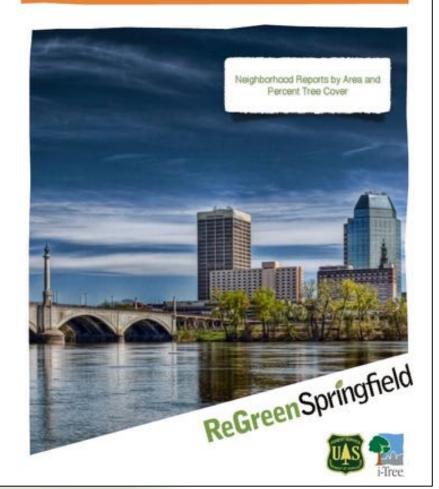


Regreen Springfield in partnership with the US Forest Service:

iTree Canopy Assessment

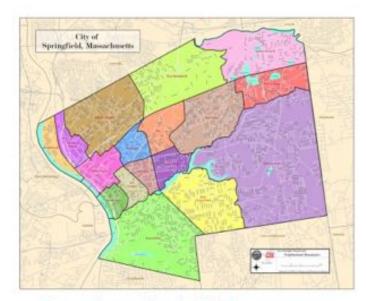
of Springfield Neighborhoods

August 2014





i-Tree Canopy



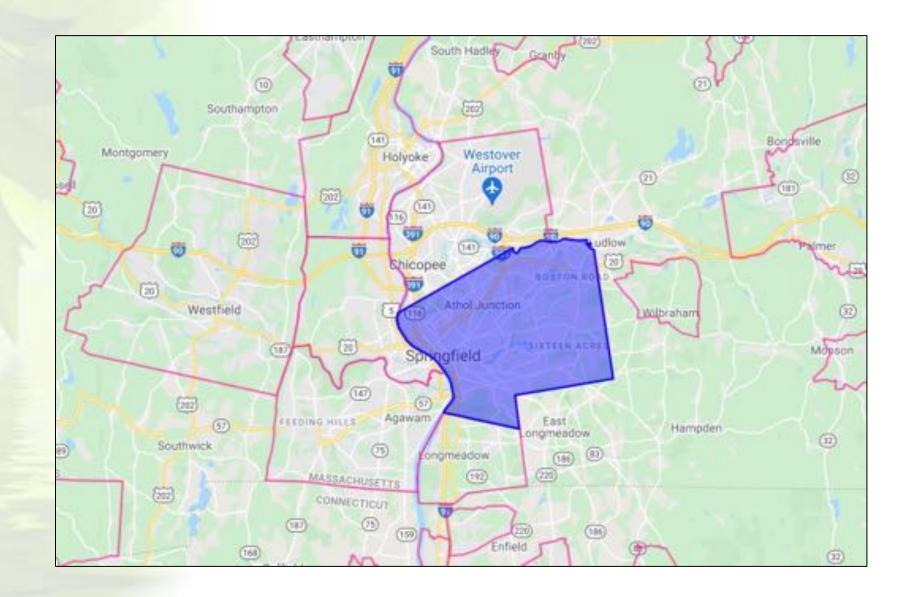
Springfield Report

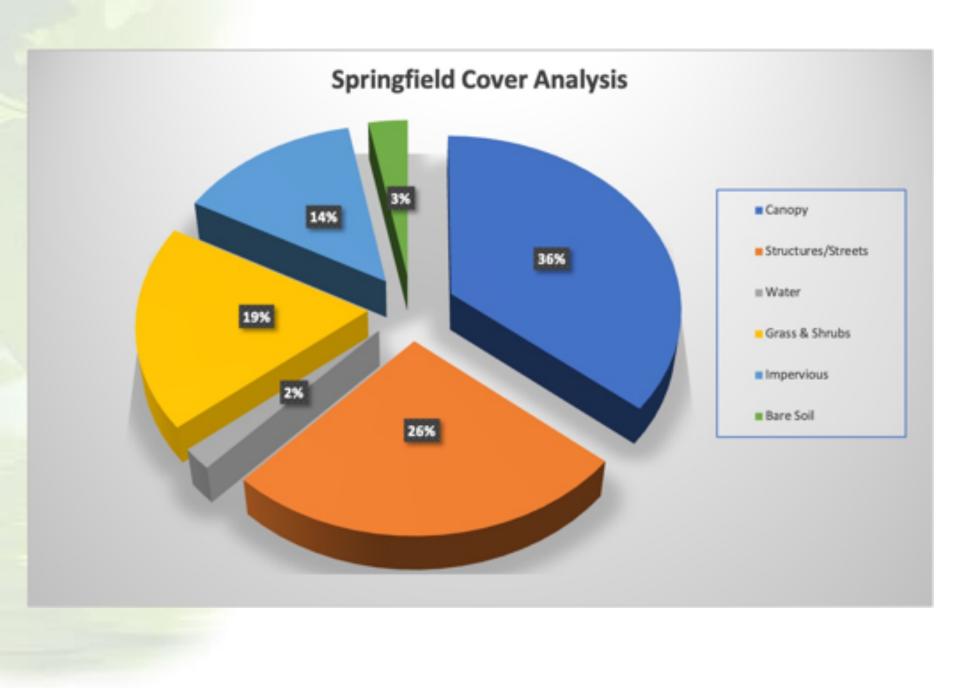
March 2021

ReGreenSpringfield

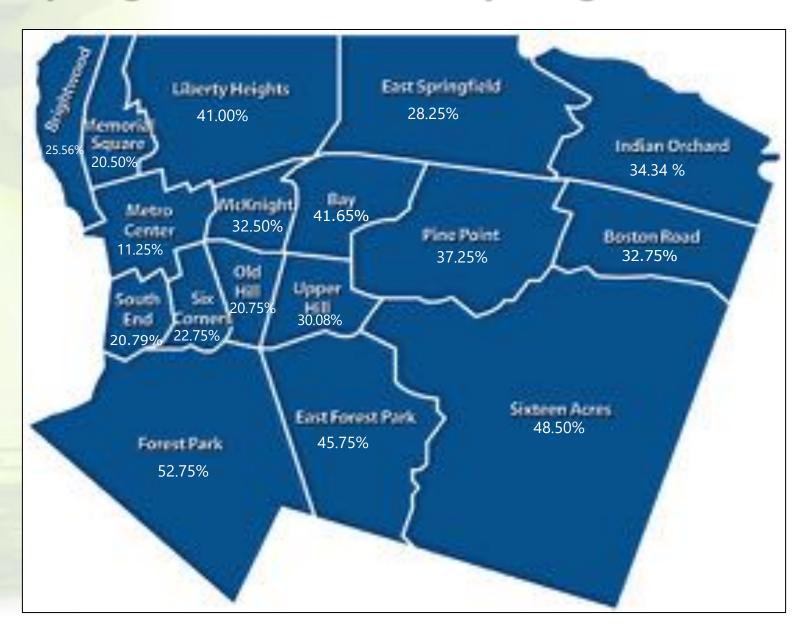


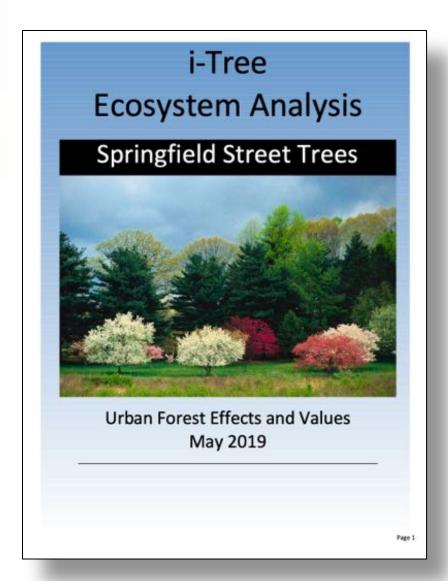






Springfield Tree Cover by Neighborhood





| rable 2. The top 20 oxygen production specie | Table 2 | oxygen production spec | ies. |
|--|---------|------------------------|------|
|--|---------|------------------------|------|

| | | Gross Carbon | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Species | Oxygen | Sequestration | Number of Trees | Leaf Area | |
| | (ton) | (ton/yr) | | (acre) | |
| Sugar maple | 146.47 | 54.92 | 2,873 | 254.52 | |
| Norway maple | 137.11 | 51.42 | 5,184 | 417.96 | |
| Northern red oak | 112.07 | 42.03 | 1,699 | 179.00 | |
| Pin oak | 105.52 | 39.57 | 1,656 | 129.05 | |
| Red maple | 55.03 | 20.64 | 1,512 | 109.41 | |
| Silver maple | 52.64 | 19.74 | 1,139 | 140.49 | |
| Scarlet oak | 51.77 | 19.41 | 612 | 70.34 | |
| London planetree | 34.15 | 12.81 | 955 | 107.54 | |
| White oak | 32.67 | 12.25 | 449 | 41.29 | |
| Littleleaf linden | 20.78 | 7.79 | 1,205 | 70.88 | |
| Honeylocust | 18.85 | 7.07 | 588 | 17.09 | |
| Northern hackberry | 13.65 | 5.12 | 355 | 27.42 | |
| Callery pear | 9.69 | 3.63 | 714 | 13.17 | |
| American elm | 7.27 | 2.73 | 367 | 22.01 | |
| American basswood | 6.72 | 2.52 | 264 | 23.94 | |
| Black locust | 5.92 | 2.22 | 179 | 9.35 | |
| apple spp | 5.82 | 2.18 | 583 | 10.29 | |
| Eastern white pine | 5.37 | 2.01 | 243 | 14.94 | |
| Norway spruce | 5.29 | 1.98 | 184 | 19.92 | |
| White ash | 4.47 | 1.68 | 204 | 8.51 | |

Air Quality Health Impacts and Values by Trees

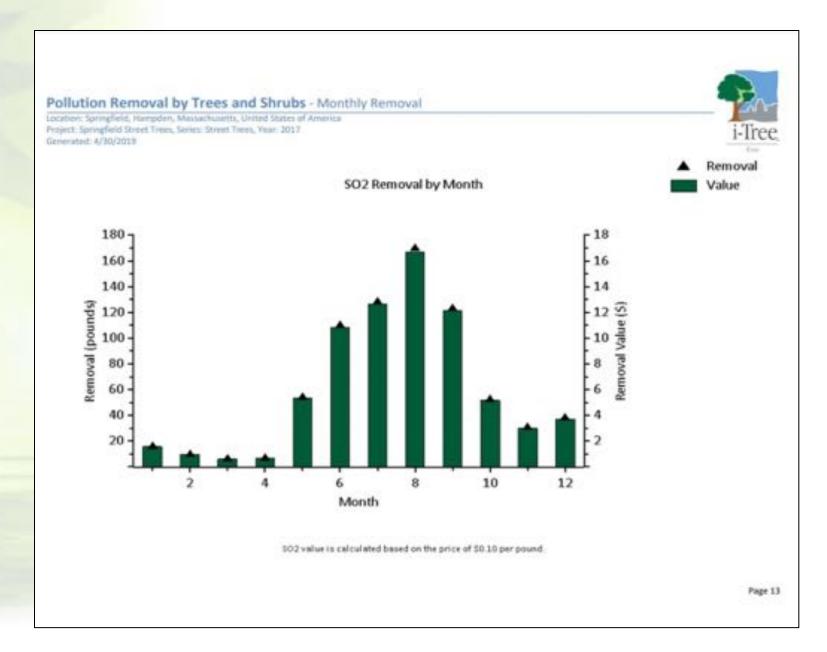
Location: Springfield, Hampdon, Massachusetts, United States of America Project: Springfield Street Trees, Series: Street Trees, Year: 2017

Generated: 5/8/2019



| 1 | NO2 | | 03 | - 11 | PM2.5 | - 1 | 502 | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| | Incidence (Reduction/yr) | Value (S/yr) | Incidence (Reduction/yr) | Value (S/yr) | Incidence (Reduction/yr) | Value (5/yr) | Incidence (Reduction/yr) | Value (S/yr) |
| Acute Bronchitis | | | | | 0,003 | 0.23 | | |
| Acute Myocardial Infarction | | | | | 0.001 | 85.57 | | |
| Acute Respiratory Symptoms | 0.441 | 13.91 | 5.844 | 499.57 | 1.232 | 120.77 | 0.044 | 1.38 |
| Asthma Exacerbation | 6.520 | 547.48 | | | 1,200 | 97.53 | 0.370 | 29.15 |
| Chronic Bronchitis | 4.000.00.4 | | | | 0.001 | 269.17 | | 1.000 |
| Emergency Room Visits | 0.005 | 2.13 | 0.003 | 1.30 | 0.002 | 0.75 | 0.002 | 0.63 |
| Hospital Admissions | 0.012 | 363.34 | 0.007 | 206.76 | | - | 0.001 | 42.16 |
| Hospital Admissions, Cardiovascular | | | | | 0.000 | 14.93 | | |
| Hospital Admissions, Respiratory | | | | | 0.000 | 10.13 | | |
| Lower Respiratory Symptoms | | | | | 0.032 | 1.69 | | - 1 |
| Mortality | | | 0.004 | 29,465.74 | 0.004 | 31,911.51 | | |
| School Loss Days | | | 2.784 | 273.39 | | | | |
| Upper Respiratory Symptoms | | - 4 | | - militaria | 0.027 | 1.20 | | |
| Work Loss Days | 0.550.5 | | | 100 | 0.209 | 34.52 | | |
| Total | 5.978 | 926.86 | 8.642 | 30,446.76 | 2.711 | 32,547.98 | 0.417 | 73.32 |

EPA Environmental Benefits Mapping and Analysis Program http://www.epa.gov/airquality/benmap/index.html Incidence: the total number of adverse health effects avoided in a year due to a change in pollution concentration Value: the economic value that is associated with the incidence of adverse health effects



Oxygen Production of Trees by Stratum per Unit Area

Location: Springfield, Hampden, Massachusetts, United States of America Project: Springfield Street Trees, Series: Street Trees, Year: 2017 Generated: 5/8/2019



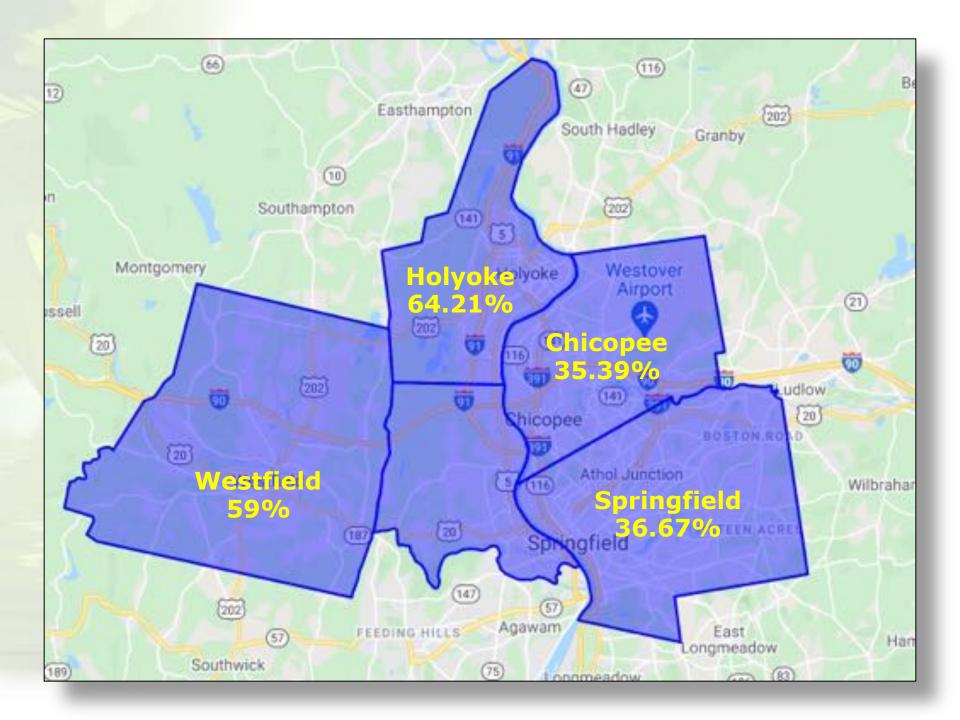
| Stratum | Oxygen Production Density |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| | (lb/yr/ac) |
| Bay | 51.4 |
| Memorial Squa | re 64.3 |
| Metro Center | 58.9 |
| Old Hill | 67.5 |
| Pine Point | 97.0 |
| Six Corners | 45.8 |
| Sixteen Acres | 49.1 |
| South End | 53.9 |
| Upper Hill | 144.5 |
| Boston Road | 39.0 |
| Brightwood | 90.9 |
| East Forest Park | 146.8 |
| East Springfield | 66.1 |
| Forest Park | 130.1 |
| Indian Orchard | 67.5 |
| Liberty Heights | 113.9 |
| McKnight | 127.9 |
| Study Area | 83.1 |

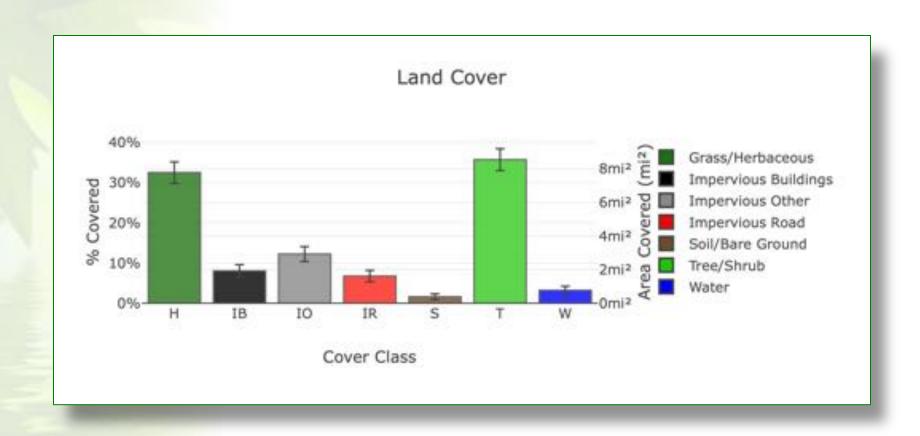
VOC Emissions of Trees by Stratum

Location: Springfield, Hampdon, Massachusetts, United States of America Project: Springfield Street Trees, Series: Street Trees, Year: 2017 Generated: 4/30/2019



| Stratum | Monoterpene (lb/yr) | Isoprene (Ib/yr) | Total VOCs (lb/yr) |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Bay | 34.5 | 234.2 | 268.7 |
| Boston Road | 52.0 | 273.3 | 325.3 |
| Brightwood | 23.0 | 454.0 | 477.0 |
| East Forest Park | 285.5 | 1,295.5 | 1,581.1 |
| East Springfield | 196.3 | 609.5 | 805.8 |
| Forest Park | 437.6 | 1,966.6 | 2,404.1 |
| Indian Orchard | 116.3 | 781.5 | 897.8 |
| Liberty Heights | 274.0 | 1,014.9 | 1,288.9 |
| McKnight | 53.3 | 319.6 | 372.9 |
| Memorial Square | 24.6 | 108.7 | 133.3 |
| Metro Center | 18.3 | 259.7 | 278.0 |
| Old Hill | 14.0 | 149.2 | 163.2 |
| Pine Point | 161.5 | 1,009.7 | 1,171.2 |
| Six Corners | 9.8 | 127.2 | 137.0 |
| Sixteen Acres | 377.9 | 1,642.0 | 2,019.9 |
| South End | 7.2 | 145.8 | 153.0 |
| Upper Hill | 54.8 | 561.6 | 616.5 |
| Study Area | 2,140.6 | 10,953.0 | 13,093.7 |





| Abbr. | Cover Class | Description | Points | % Cover ± SE | Area (mi¹) ± SE |
|-------|----------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|-----------------|
| н | Grass/Herbaceous | | 101 | 32.48 ± 2.66 | 7.76 ± 0.63 |
| IB. | Impervious Buildings | | 25 | 8.04 ± 1.54 | 1.92 ± 0.37 |
| 10 | Impervious Other | | 38 | 12.22 ± 1.86 | 2.92 ± 0.44 |
| IR | Impervious Road | | 21 | 6.75 ± 1.42 | 1.61 ± 0.34 |
| s | Soll/Bare Ground | | 5 | 1.61 ± 0.72 | 0.38 ± 0.17 |
| T | Tree/Shrub | | 111 | 35.69 ± 2.72 | 8,53 ± 0,65 |
| W. | Water | | 10 | 3.22 ± 1.00 | 0.77 ± 0.24 |
| Total | | | 311 | 100.00 | 23.89 |

Tree Benefit Estimates: Carbon (English units)

| Description | Carbon (kT) | ±SE | CO _x Equiv. (kT) | ±SE | Value (USD) | ±SE |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| Sequestered annually in trees | 6.18 | ±0.47 | 22.67 | ±1.73 | \$1,054,497 | ±80,264 |
| Stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate) | 187.06 | ±14.24 | 685.90 | +52.21 | \$31,903,958 | *2,428,387 |

Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Amount sequestered is based on 0.725 kT of Carbon, or 2.659 kT of CO₂ per mi²/yr and rounded. Amount stored is based on 21.940 kT of Carbon, or 80.446 kT of CO₂ per mi²/yr and rounded. Wilus (USD) is based on \$170,550.73/kT of Carbon, or \$46,513.84/kT of CO₂ and rounded. (English units: kT = kilotons (1,000 tons), mi² = square mitts)

Tree Benefit Estimates: Air Pollution (English units)

| Abbr. | Description | Amount (lb) | *SE | Value (USD) | ASE |
|-------|---|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| co | Carbon Monoxide removed annually | 1,757.85 | ±133.80 | \$1,172 | ±89 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually | 37,180.08 | ±2,829.98 | \$7,867 | ±599 |
| 03 | Ozone removed annually | 229,296.63 | ±17,453.04 | \$349,463 | ±26,600 |
| 502 | Sulfur Dioxide removed annually | 12,058.03 | ±917.80 | \$813 | #62 |
| PM2.5 | Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually | 12,348.70 | ±939.93 | \$860,392 | +65,489 |
| PM10* | Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually | 43,468.96 | ±3,308.66 | \$136,241 | ±10,370 |
| Total | | 336,110.26 | ±25,583.21 | \$1,355,948 | ±103,209 |

Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Air Pollution Estimates are based on these values in IbimPlyr @ \$/Ibiyr and rounded:

CO 206.171 @ \$0.67 | NO2 4,360.682 @ \$0.21 | O3 26,893.155 @ \$1.52 | SO2 1,414.231 @ \$0.07 | PM2.5 1,448.323 @ \$60.67 | PM10* 5,098.276 @ \$3.13 (English units: lb = pounds, mi* = square miles)

| Tree Benefit Estimates: Hydrological (English units) | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|----------------|---------|-------------|---------|--|--|
| Abbr. | Benefit | Amount (Mgall) | #SE | Value (USD) | ±SE | | |
| AVRO | Avoided Runoff | 70.45 | +5.36 | \$629,565 | ±47,920 | | |
| E | Evaporation | 389.45 | ±29.64 | N/A | NA | | |
| 1 | Interception | 390.19 | ±29.70 | N/A | NA | | |
| Т | Transpiration | 596.61 | ±45.41 | N/A | NA | | |
| PE | Potential Evaporation | 3,175.06 | ±241.67 | N/A | N/A | | |
| | | | | | | | |

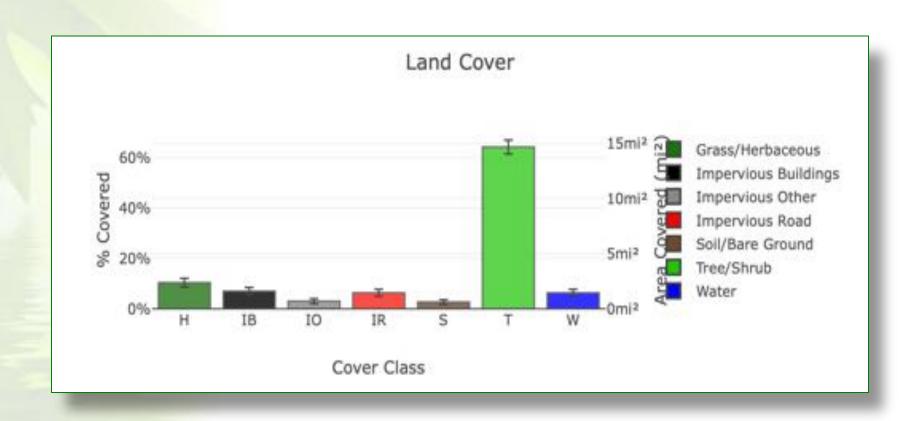
Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Hydrological Estimates are based on these values in MgaUmi?yr & SANgaUyr and rounded:

2.522.50

±126.76

AVRO 8.263 @ \$5,936.00 | E 45.676 @ N(A | I 45.764 @ N(A | T 69.973 @ N(A | FE 372.386 @ N(A | PET 272.372 @ N(A (English units: Mg/sl = millions of gallons, mill = square miles)

Potential Evapotranspiration



| Abbr. | Cover Class | Description | Points | % Cover ± SE | Area (mi¹) ± SE |
|-------|--------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|-----------------|
| н | Grass/Herbaceous | | 31 | 10.37 ± 1.76 | 2.37 ± 0.40 |
| 8 | Impervious Buildin | gs . | 21 | 7.02 ± 1.48 | 1.60 ± 0.34 |
| 10 | Impervious Other | | 9 | 3.01 ± 1.00 | 0.69 ± 0.23 |
| IR | Impervious Road | | 19 | 6.35 ± 1.41 | 1.45 ± 0.32 |
| s | Soil/Bare Ground | | 8 | 2.68 ± 0.95 | 0.61 ± 0.22 |
| T | Tree/Shrub | | 192 | 64.21 ± 2.77 | 14.67 ± 0.63 |
| W | Water | | 19 | 6.35 ± 1.41 | 1.45 ± 0.32 |
| Total | | | 299 | 100.00 | 22.85 |

Tree Benefit Estimates: Carbon (English units)

| Description | Carbon (kT) | ±SE | CO, Equiv. (kT) | ±SE | Value (USD) | ±SE |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------|------------|
| Sequestered annually in trees | 10.64 | ±0.46 | 39.01 | ±1.68 | \$1,814,714 | ±78,345 |
| Stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate) | 321.92 | ±13.90 | 1,180.39 | ±50.96 | \$54,904,431 | ±2,370,353 |

Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Amount sequestered is based on 0.725 kT of Carbon, or 2.659 kT of CO₂, per mi²/yr and rounded. Amount stored is based on 21.940 kT of Carbon, or 80.446 kT of CO₂, per mi² and rounded. Value (USD) is based on \$170,550.73/kT of Carbon, or \$46,513.84/kT of CO₂ and rounded. (English units: kT = kilotons (1,000 tons), mi² = square miles)

Tree Benefit Estimates: Air Pollution (English units)

| Abbr. | Description | Amount (T) | ±SE. | Value (USD) | #SE |
|-------|--|------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| со | Carbon Monoxide removed annually | 1.51 | ±0.07 | \$2,017 | ±87 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually | 31.99 | ±1.38 | \$13,539 | ±584 |
| 03 | Ozone removed annually | 197.30 | ±8.52 | \$601,401 | ±25,964 |
| 902 | Sulfur Dioxide removed annually | 10.38 | ±0.45 | \$1,398 | ±60 |
| PM2.5 | Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually | 10.63 | ±0.46 | \$1,480,674 | ±63,924 |
| PM10* | Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually | 37.40 | ±1.61 | \$234,462 | ±10,122 |
| Total | | 289.21 | ±12.49 | \$2,333,490 | ±100,742 |

Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Air Pollution Estimates are based on these values in T/mi²/yr @ \$/T/yr and rounded:

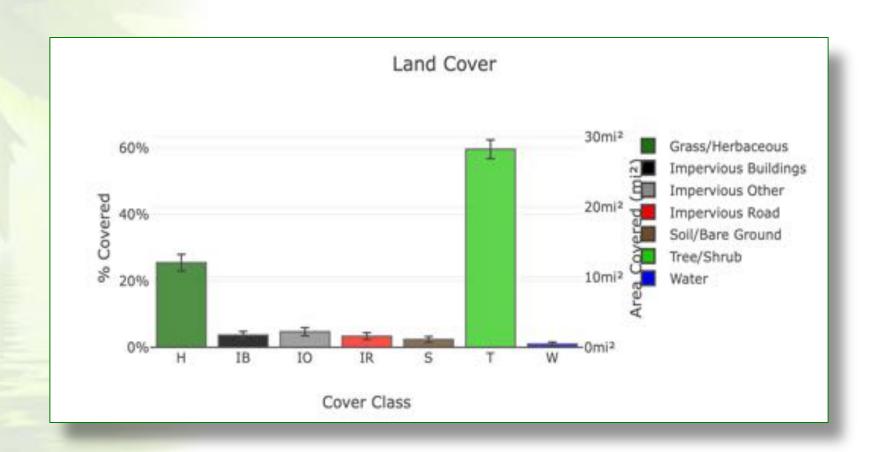
CO 0.103 @ \$1,333.50 | NO2 2.180 @ \$423.19 | O3 13.447 @ \$3,048.13 | SO2 0.707 @ \$134.78 | PM2.5 0.724 @ \$139,349.40 | PM10* 2.549 @ \$6,268.44 (English units: T = tons (2.000 pounds), mi* = square miles)

Tree Benefit Estimates: Hydrological (English units)

| Abbr. | Benefit | Amount (Mgal) | +50 | Value (USD) | *50 |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| ORVA | Avoided Runoff | 121.24 | ±5.23 | \$1,083,436 | ±46,774 |
| E | Evaporation | 670.21 | ±28.93 | N/A | N/A |
| 1 | Interception | 671.49 | ±28.99 | N/A | N/A |
| T | Transpiration | 1,026.72 | +44.33 | N/A. | N/A |
| PE | Potential Evaporation | 5,464.05 | #235.90 | N/A | N/A |
| PET | Potential Evapotranspiration | 3,996.52 | ±172.54 | N/A | N/A |

Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Hydrological Estimates are based on these values in Mgai/mi/yr @ 8/Mgai/yr and rounded:

AVRO 8.263 @ \$8,936.00) E 45.676 @ N/A | 1 45.764 @ N/A | T 69.973 @ N/A | PE 372.388 @ N/A | PET 272.372 @ N/A (English units: Mgal = millions of gallons, mif = square miles)



| Abbr. | Cover Class | Description | Points | % Cover # SE | Area (mi²) a SE |
|-------|---------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| н | Grass/Herbaceous | | 76 | 25.42 ± 2.52 | 12.05 ± 1.19 |
| В | Impervious Building | | 11 | 3.68 ± 1.09 | 1,74 ± 0.52 |
| 0 | Impervious Other | | 14 | 4.68 ± 1.22 | 2.22 ± 0.58 |
| R | Impervious Road | | 10 | 3.34 ± 1.04 | 1.59 ± 0.49 |
| S | Soll/Bare Ground | | 7 | 2.34 ± 0.88 | 1.11 ± 0.42 |
| T | Tree/Shrub | | 178 | 59.53 ± 2.84 | 28.23 ± 1.35 |
| W | Water | | 3 | 1.00 ± 0.58 | 0.48 ± 0.27 |
| Total | | | 299 | 100.00 | 47.42 |

Tree Benefit Estimates: Carbon (English units)

| Description | Carbon (kT) | *SE | CO, Equiv. (kT) | *SE | Value (USD) | *SE |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------------|---------|---------------|------------|
| Sequestered annually in trees | 20.47 | #0.98 | 75.06 | ±3.58 | \$3,491,174 | ±166,463 |
| Stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate) | 619.32 | +29.53 | 2,270.85 | ±108.28 | \$105,625,981 | #5,036,373 |

Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Amount sequestered is based on 0.725 kT of Carbon, or 2.659 kT of CO_{b.} per mil' and rounded. Amount stored is based on 21.940 kT of Carbon, or 80.446 kT of CO_{b.} per mil' and rounded. Value (USD) is based on \$170,550,73/kT of Carbon, or \$46,513.84/kT of CO_b and rounded. (Einglish units: kT = kilotons (1,000 tons), mil' = square miles)

Tree Benefit Estimates: Air Pollution (English units)

| Abbr. | Description | Amount (T) | *SE | Value (USD) | *SE |
|-------|---|------------|--------|-------------|----------|
| co | Carbon Monoxide removed annually | 2.91 | ±0.14 | \$3,880 | s185 |
| NO2 | Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually | 61.55 | 12.93 | \$26,046 | ±1,242 |
| 03 | Ozone removed annually | 379.57 | #18:10 | \$1,156,984 | 155,166 |
| 502 | Sulfur Dioxide removed annually | 19.96 | ±0.95 | \$2,690 | a128 |
| PM2.5 | Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually | 20.44 | ±0.97 | \$2,848,542 | ±135,822 |
| PM10* | Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually | 71.96 | ±3.43 | \$451,061 | ±21,607 |
| Total | | 556.39 | ±26.53 | \$4,489,204 | #214,051 |

Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Air Pollution Estimates are based on these values in Timiflyr @ \$/Tilyr and rounded:

00 0.103 @ \$1,333.50 | NO2 2.180 @ \$423.19 | O3 13.447 @ \$3,048.13 | SO2 0.707 @ \$134.78 | PM2.5 0.724 @ \$139,349.40 | PM10* 2.549 @ \$6,268.44 (English units: T = tons (2.000 pounds), mi? = square miles)

Tree Benefit Estimates: Hydrological (English units)

| Abbr. | Benefit | Amount (Mgal) | *SE | Value (USD) | ±SE |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| AVRO | Avoided Runoff | 233.25 | #11.12 | \$2,084,330 | ±99,383 |
| E | Evaporation | 1,289.36 | ±61.48 | N/A | N/A |
| 1 | Interception | 1,291.82 | ±61.60 | N/A | N/A |
| T | Transpiration | 1,975.21 | ±94.18 | N/A | N/A |
| PE | Potential Evaporation | 10,511.83 | ±501.22 | N/A | N/A |
| PET | Potential Evapotranspiration | 7,688.56 | e366.60 | N/A | N/A |

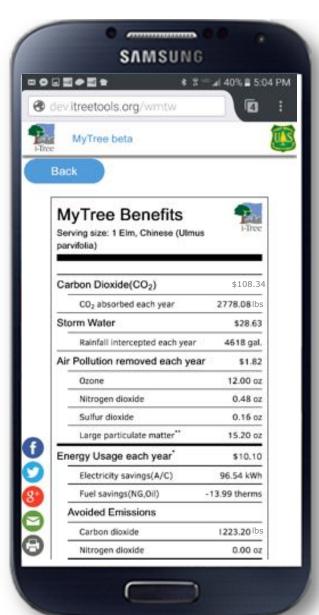
Currency is in USD and rounded. Standard errors of removal and benefit amounts are based on standard errors of sampled and classified points. Hydrological Estimates are based on these values in Mga(Imi*/yr IB \$/Mga(Iyr and rounded).

AVRO 8.263 @ \$8,936.00 | E 45.676 @ N/A | I 45.764 @ N/A | T 69.973 @ N/A | PE 372.388 @ N/A | PET 272.372 @ N/A (English units: Mgol = millions of gallons, mi² = square miles)

Learn about benefits that trees provide!

Tell us a little bit about your tree and we'll estimate the amount of carbon dioxide and pollution it removes from the air, as well as the amount of stormwater it can help mitigate.

It's quick and easy!





Tree Facts

Serving Size: 14 in DBH (35.6 cm) Species: Pin Oak, *Quercus palustris*

Amount Per Serving

Carbon sequestered 259 lbs

avoided 257 lbs

% Annual Val

Total Carbon 537 lbs

O3 \$1.96

VOC(Volatile Organic Compounds) \$0.93

NO2(Deposited) \$0.85

NO2(Avoided) \$3.36

SO2(Deposited) \$0.25

SO2(Avoided) \$1.40

PM10(Deposited) \$1.77

PM10(Avoided) \$0.39

Conserved Kilowatt/hours 96 KwH

Reduced oil/natural gas consumption 28 therm(s)

Stormwater intercepted 1,527 gallons

Property value increase \$103.00 Natural Gas \$39.93

Stormwater \$12.21

Electricity \$12.92

It should be noted that trees themselves emit biogenic volatile organic compounds (BVOCs) which can contribute to ground-level ozone production. This may negate the positive impact the tree has on ozone mitigation for some high emitting species (e.g. Willow Oak or Sweetgum). However, the sum total of the tree's environmental benefits always trumps this negative.

Source www.treebenefits.com/calculator/Return/Values.clm?climatezone=North

USDA Forest Service's Center for Urban Forest Research

i-Tree Tools CD ROM: http://www.irrestools.org/



