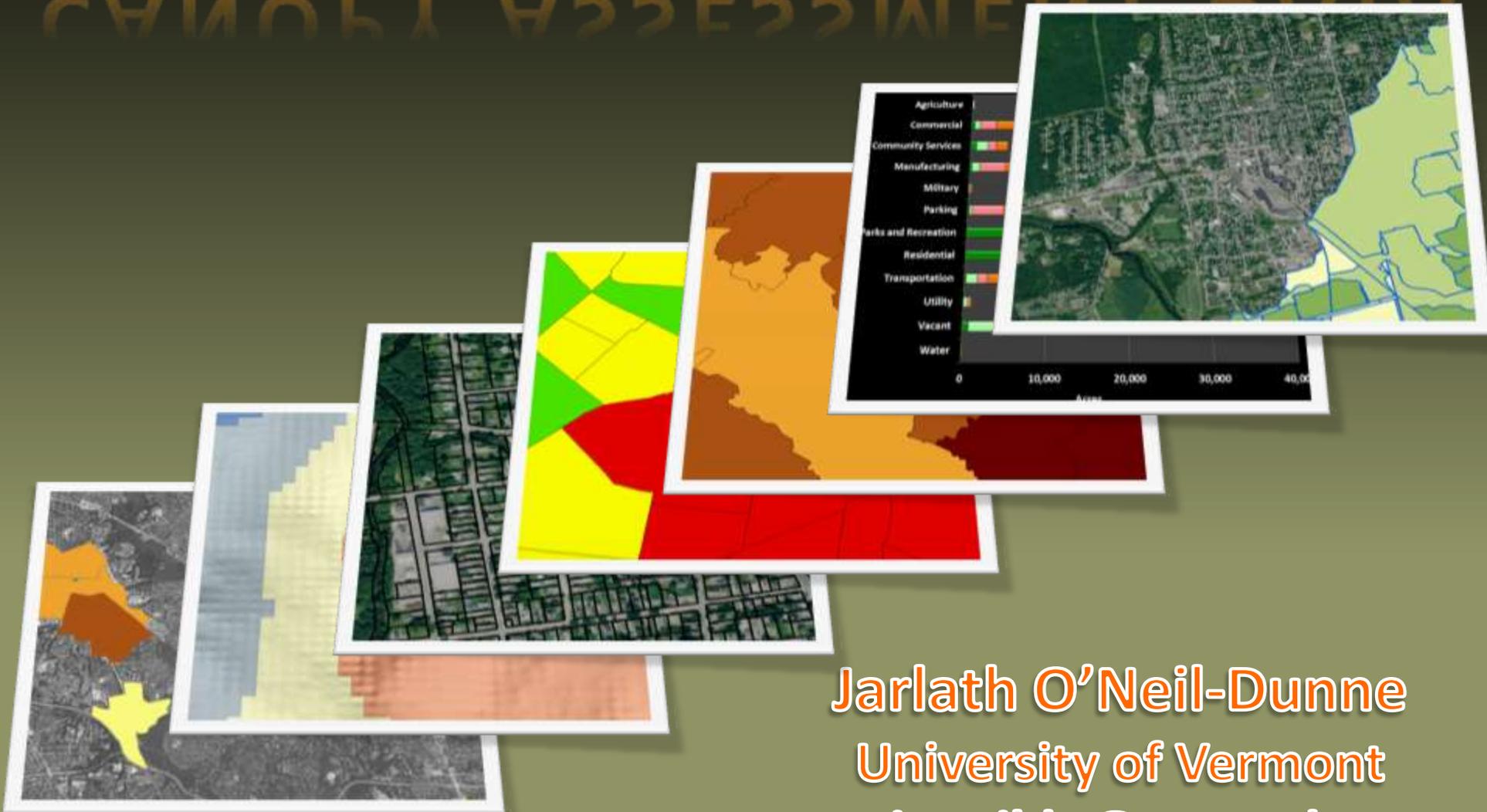
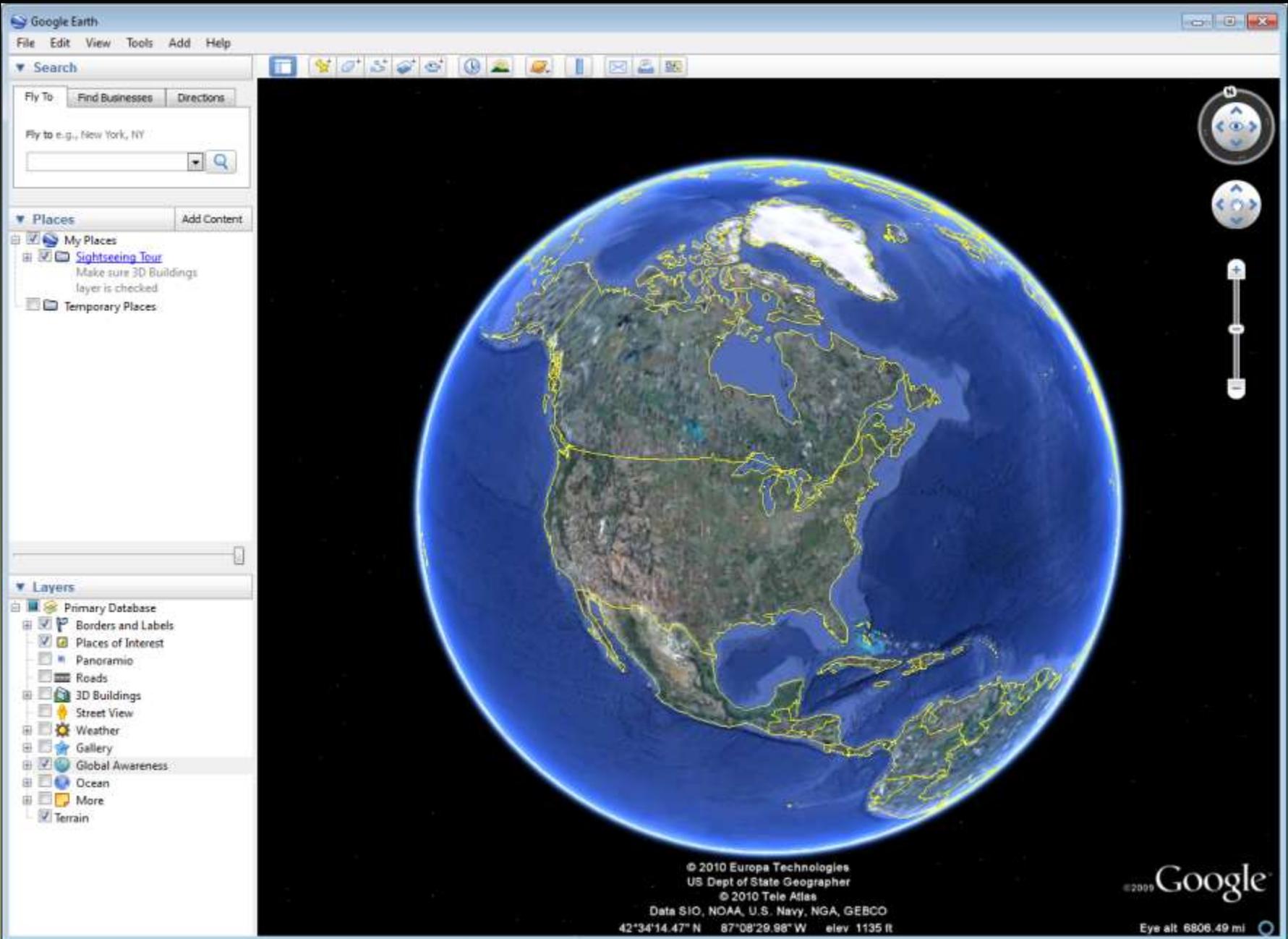


WORKING WITH YOUR TREE CANOPY ASSESSMENT DATA



Jarlath O'Neil-Dunne
University of Vermont
joneildu@uvm.edu





Search

Fly To Find Businesses Directions

Fly to e.g., New York, NY

Search input field with a magnifying glass icon

Places

Add Content

- My Places
 - Sightseeing Tour
 - Make sure 3D Buildings layer is checked
- Temporary Places

Layers

- Primary Database
- Borders and Labels
- Places of Interest
- Panoramio
- Roads
- 3D Buildings
- Street View
- Weather
- Gallery
- Global Awareness
- Ocean
- More
- Terrain



How much tree canopy do we have?

How much room is there to plant trees?

Comprehensive

Scalable

Meaningful

Accurate

Affordable





HEADLINES...

Press Release for: 6/20/2006

Mayor Ellen Moyer agrees to a 50% Urban Tree Canopy in Annapolis by 2036

In January 2005 Mayor Ellen Moyer and The City of Annapolis agreed to cooperate with The Maryland Department of Natural Resources and participate in the Urban Tree Canopy (UTC) goal-setting process.

City Staff worked with MD DNR, the US Forest Service, and the University of Vermont's Spatial Analysis Lab to establish the methods for UTC analysis, and develop timelines for goal-setting completion.

GIS data, including high-resolution remote sensing data for trees and vegetation was combined with parcel information from the Maryland Department of Planning to identify existing and possible UTC in Annapolis.

The report found that the existing Urban Tree Canopy in Annapolis stands at 41%. That, according to MD DNR, is that the City is doing very well. One city of similar size in Maryland only has 13% tree cover.

The report recommends that the city adopt a goal of 50% UTC to be reached by 2036. Achieving this goal would make Annapolis a leader in Urban Tree Canopy among US cities.

In her June 19th letter to Mike Galvin at the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Mayor Moyer said,

"I'm very excited about the State's findings. This proves that our hard work in the field of arboriculture is paying off. The City will adopt the 50% Urban Tree Canopy goal. We plan on achieving this goal by increasing the UTC by 23% and adding this to a 50% total land area. Although, I truly believe we can surpass this goal, this will be a great starting point."

The City of Annapolis plans to partner with the State of Maryland to develop an implementation plan that includes land, and to design educational, outreach and incentive programs to encourage private landowners to contribute to UTC.

Urban Tree Canopy is essential to the health of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries. An UTC of 44.6 translates to a stream health rating of "good". As the tree cover increases, the health of surrounding waterways improves.

Studies also show that urban trees play an important role in providing a higher quality of life to urban residents and enhance local economic development opportunities.

The complete Annapolis Urban Tree Canopy Report can be found on the city's web site [here](#).

Ray Weaver
Public Information Officer
City of Annapolis
410/263-1183
410/693-8391 cell

**Mayor Ellen Moyer
agrees to a 50%
Urban Tree Canopy
in Annapolis by
2036**





Targeted Plantings



Environmental Justice

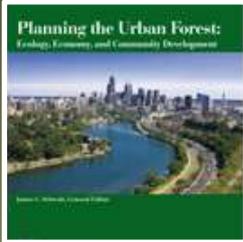
Prioritization



Stewardship



Awareness



Master Plans

Long Term Monitoring



Regulatory



Correlation



Goal Setting

DBH



Species



Ecosystem
Services



Condition



[Community]

Data



Database



Feature Class



Metrics Tables

Land Cover



Land Cover (Raster)

Imagery



Imagery (Raster)

LiDAR



Surface Models (Raster)

Docs



Spreadsheet Metrics



Report



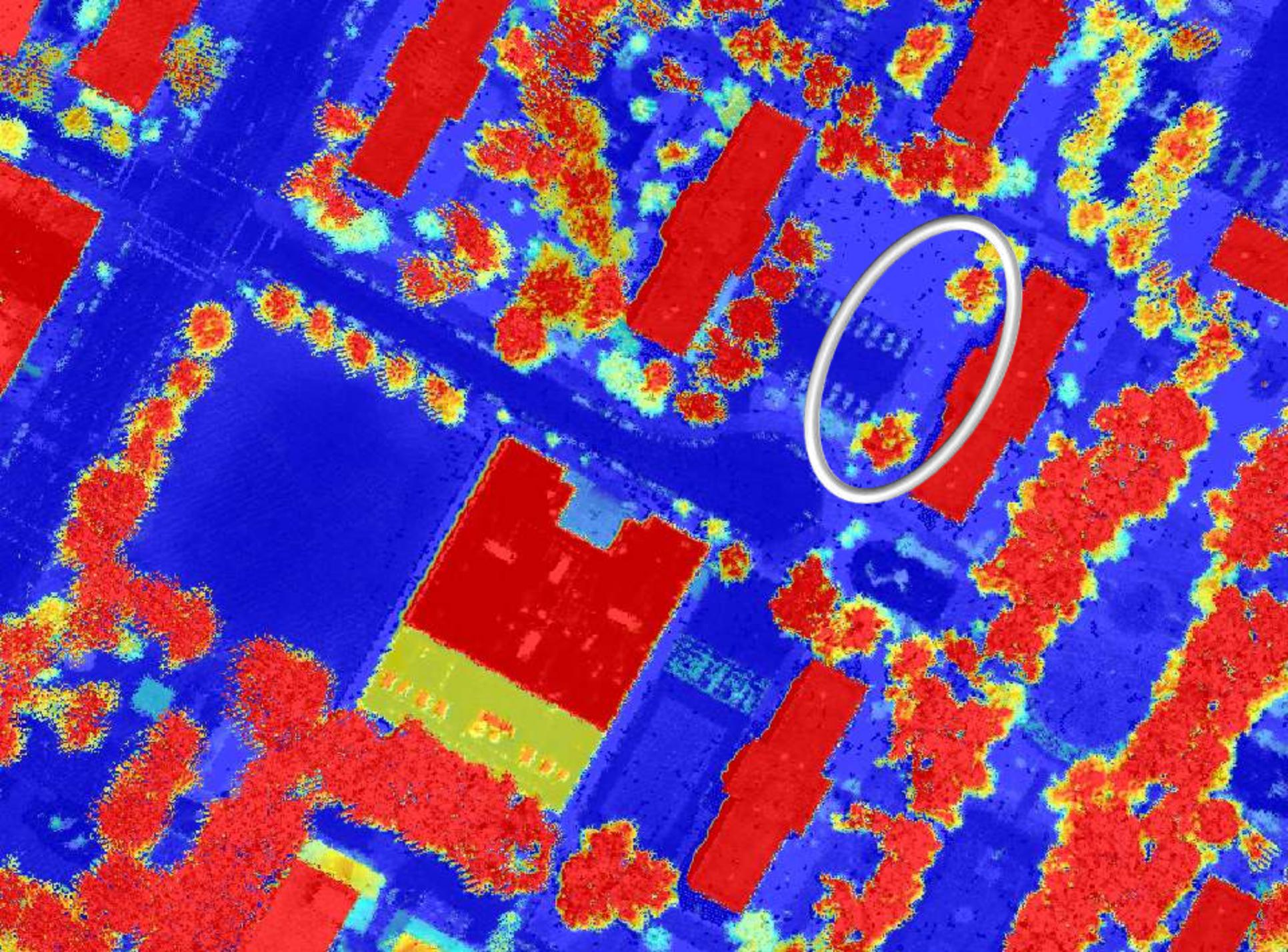
Presentation

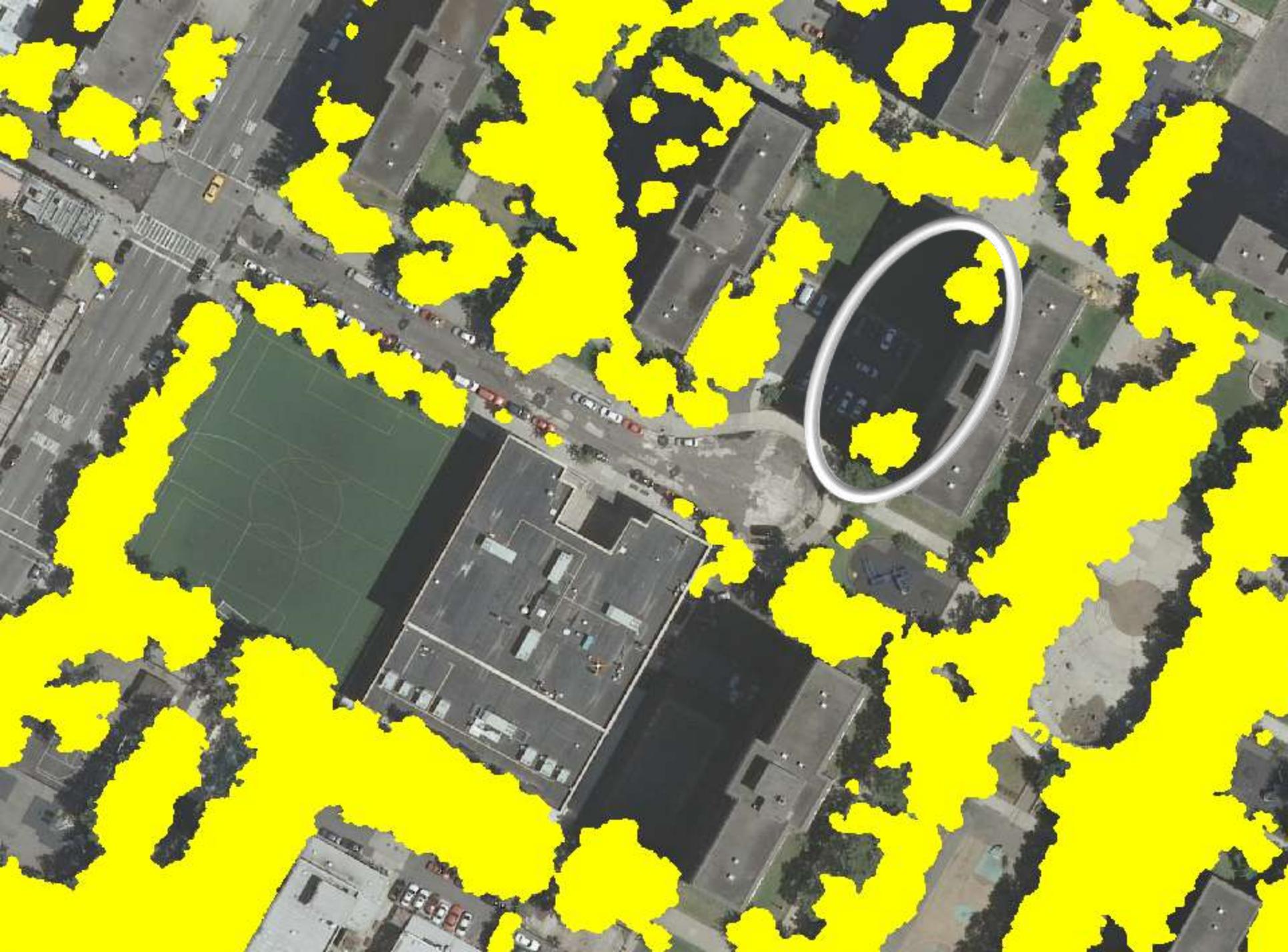
Maps



Map Document



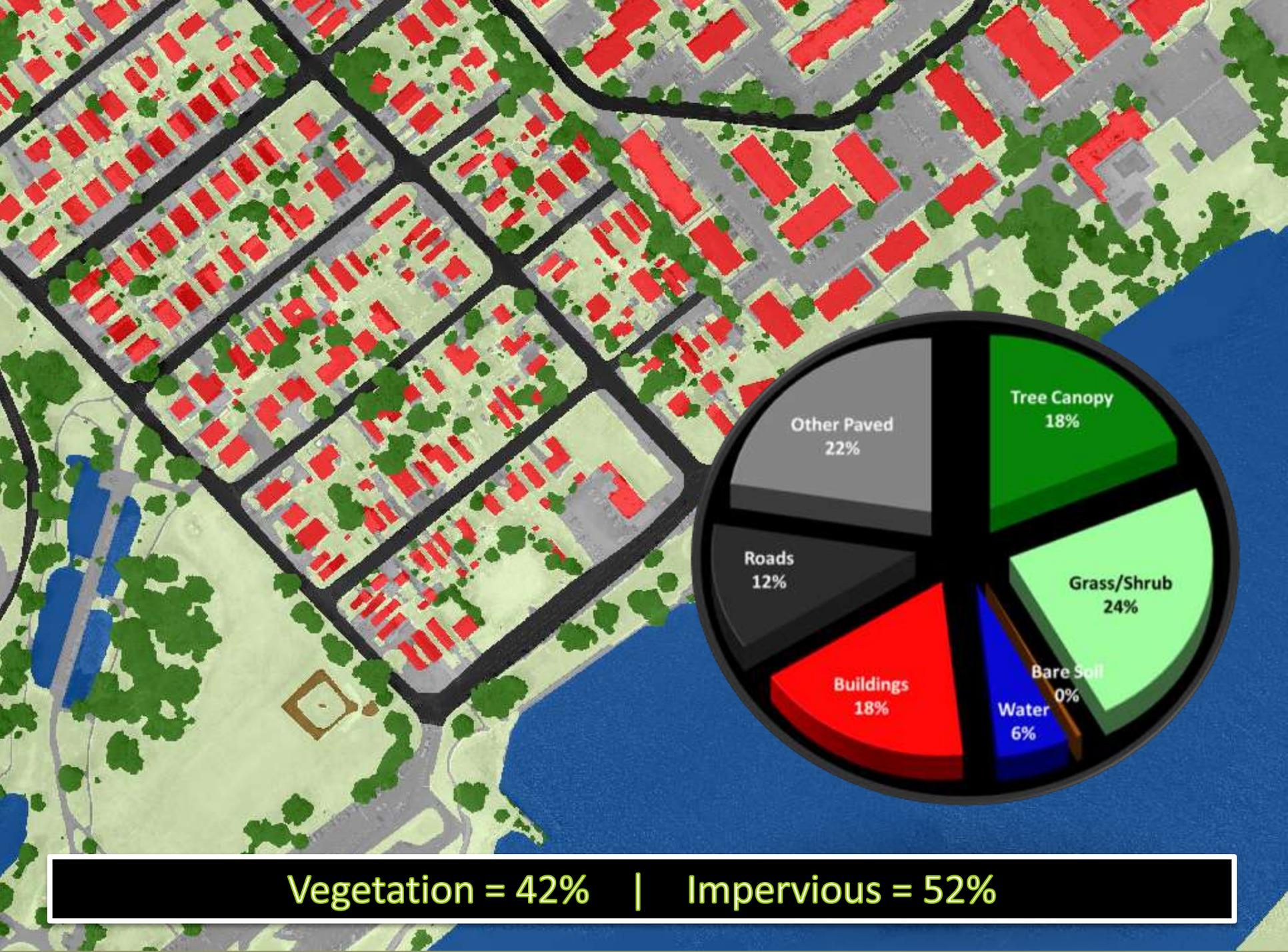








-  Tree Canopy
-  Grass/Shrub
-  Bare Earth
-  Water
-  Buildings
-  Roads
-  Other Paved Surface



Impervious



Buildings



Roads/Railroads



Other Paved

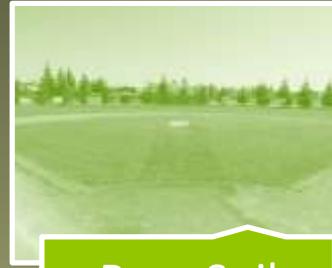
Pervious



Tree Canopy



Grass/Shrub



Bare Soil



Water

Existing

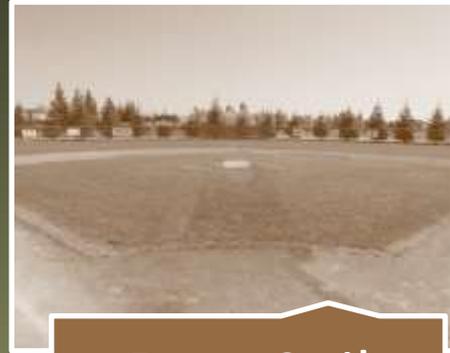


Tree Canopy

Possible



Grass/Shrub



Bare Soil



Other Paved



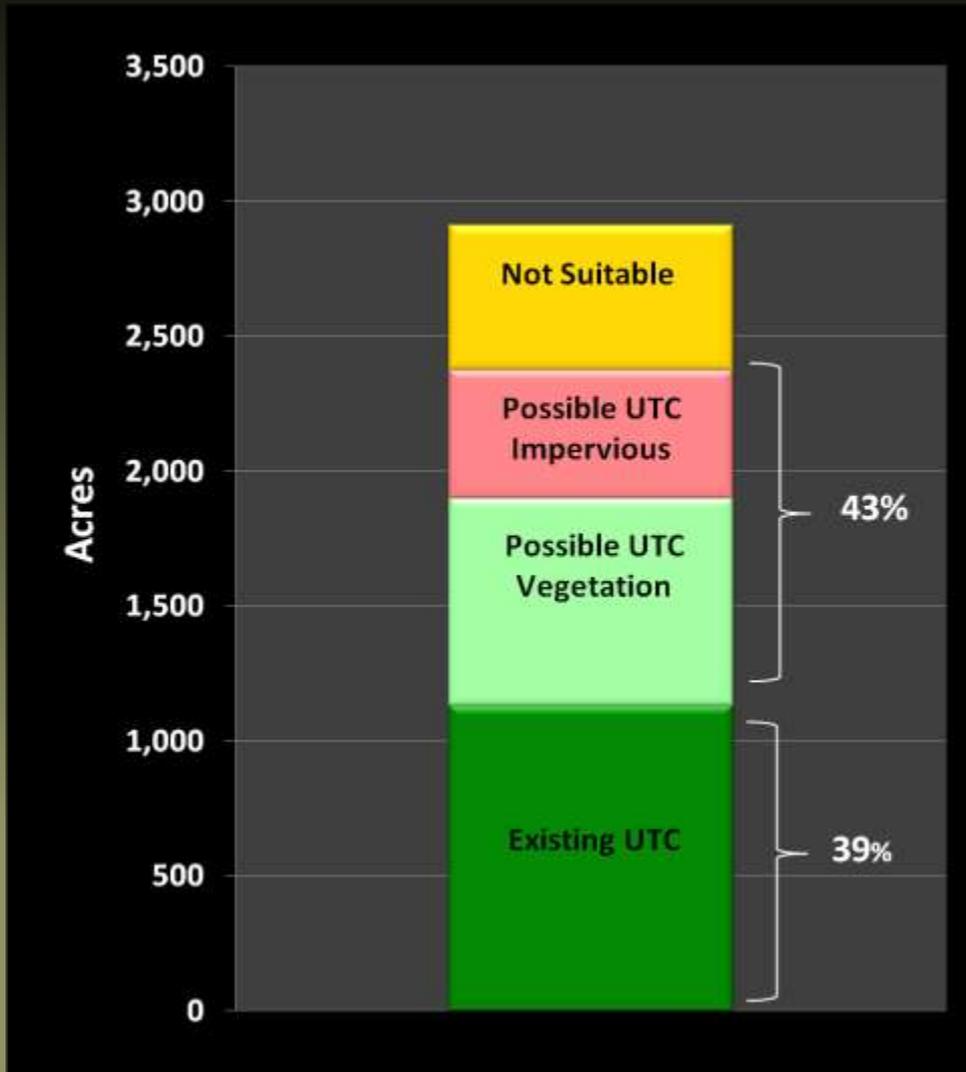
Existing

Vegetation

Impervious

Possible





- **2,907** acres of land (excludes water)
- **1,130** acres of Existing UTC
- **768** acres of Possible UTC that is grass/shrub
- **476** acres of Possible UTC that is impervious
- **534** acres is not suitable for tree canopy (buildings, roads)

Tree Canopy = 16%

Grass/Shrub = 32%

Bare Soil = 3%

Water = 11%

Buildings = 20%

Roads = 12%

Other Paved = 6%

Land Area = 89%

Existing Tree Canopy = 18%

Possible Vegetation = 36%

Possible Impervious = 7%

Possible Tree Canopy = 43%

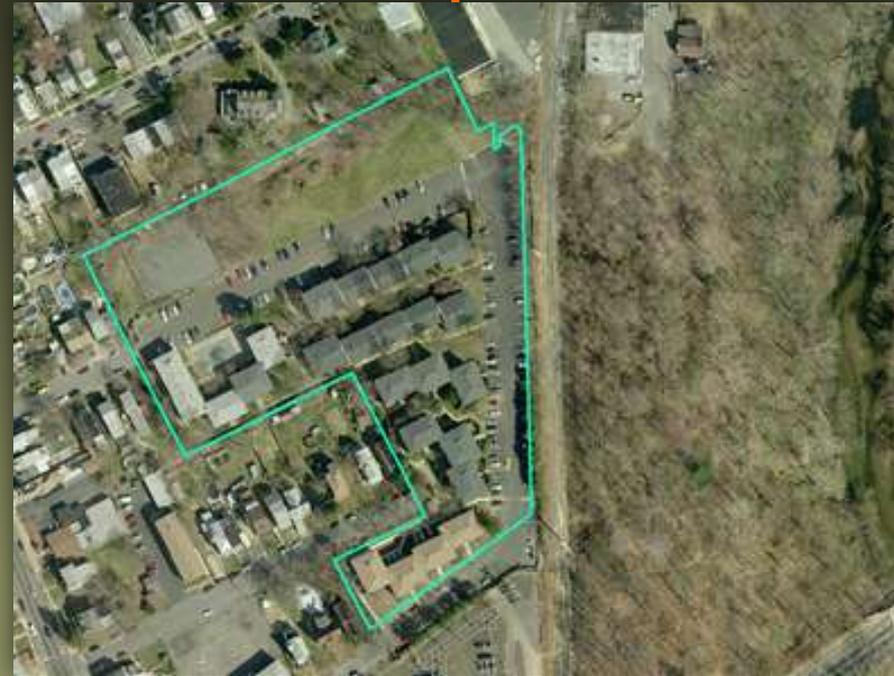


TAXPIN	005989667
Existing TC	18%
Possible TC Vegetation	36%
Possible TC Vegetation	43%
Possible TC	43%

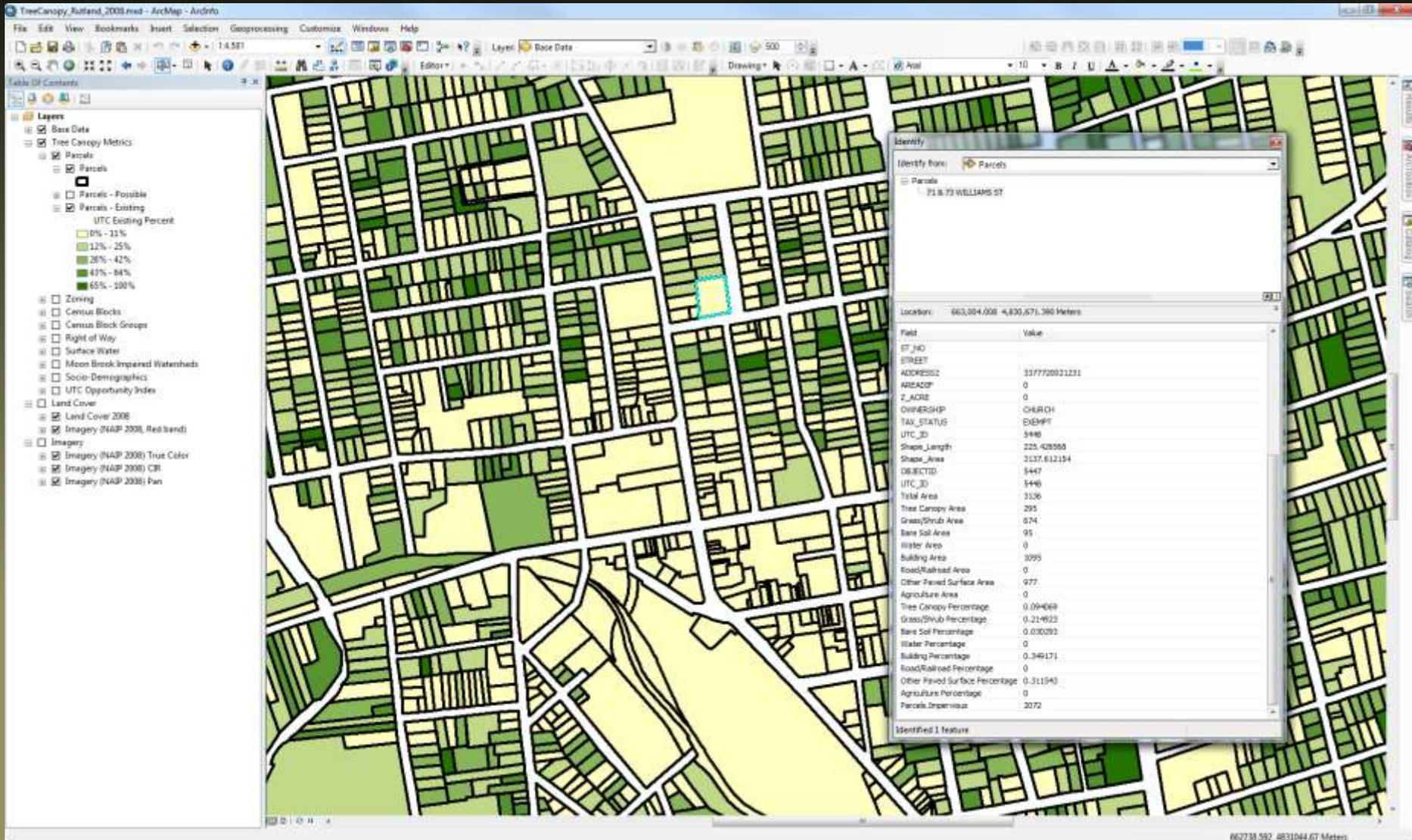
TAXPIN	005989667
Land Use	Residential
Address	145 Oak Ave
Owner	Smith, P.
Building Value	\$89,445
Land Value	\$121,000
Hot Tubs	2

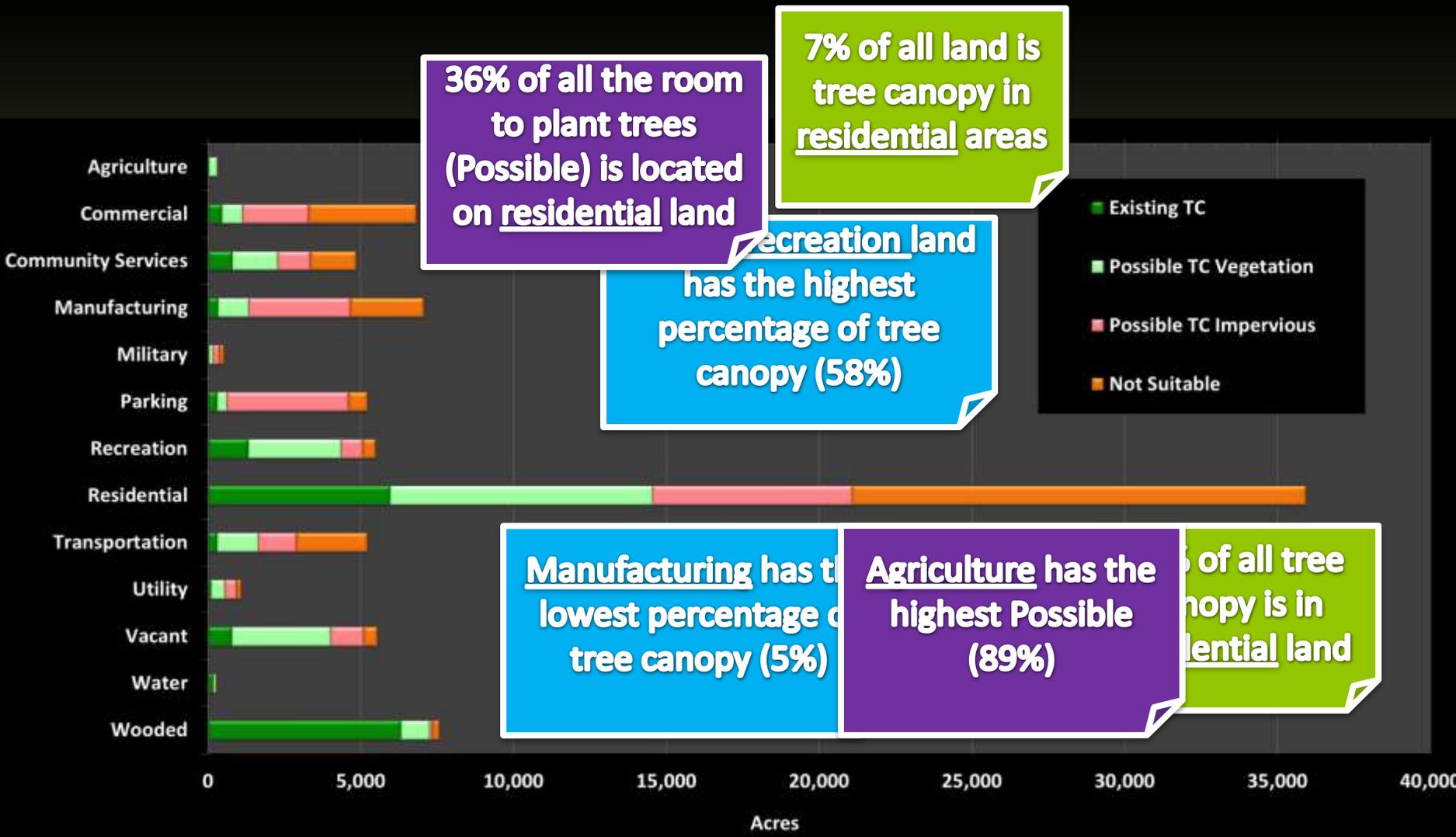
TAXPIN	005989667
Tree Canopy	16%
Grass/Shrub	32%
Bare Soil	3%
Water	11%
Buildings	20%
Roads	12%
Other Paved	6%





Attribute	Value
Building Description	Residential Condo
Address	8030 Ditman Street
TENCODE	2866008030
Existing TC	29%
Possible TC	31%
Possible TC – Vegetation	23%
Possible TC – Impervious	8%
Impervious	48%





36% of all the room to plant trees (Possible) is located on residential land

7% of all land is tree canopy in residential areas

Recreation land has the highest percentage of tree canopy (58%)

- Existing TC
- Possible TC Vegetation
- Possible TC Impervious
- Not Suitable

Manufacturing has the lowest percentage of tree canopy (5%)

Agriculture has the highest Possible (89%)

60% of all tree canopy is in residential land

17% of residential land is covered by tree canopy

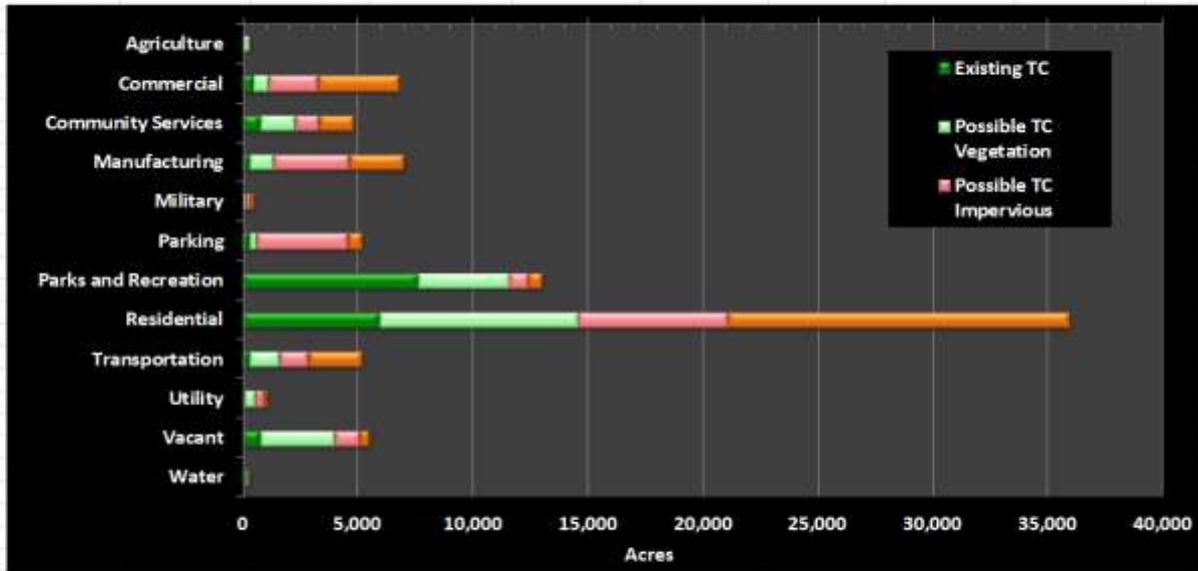
File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Acrobat

MS Sans Serif 10

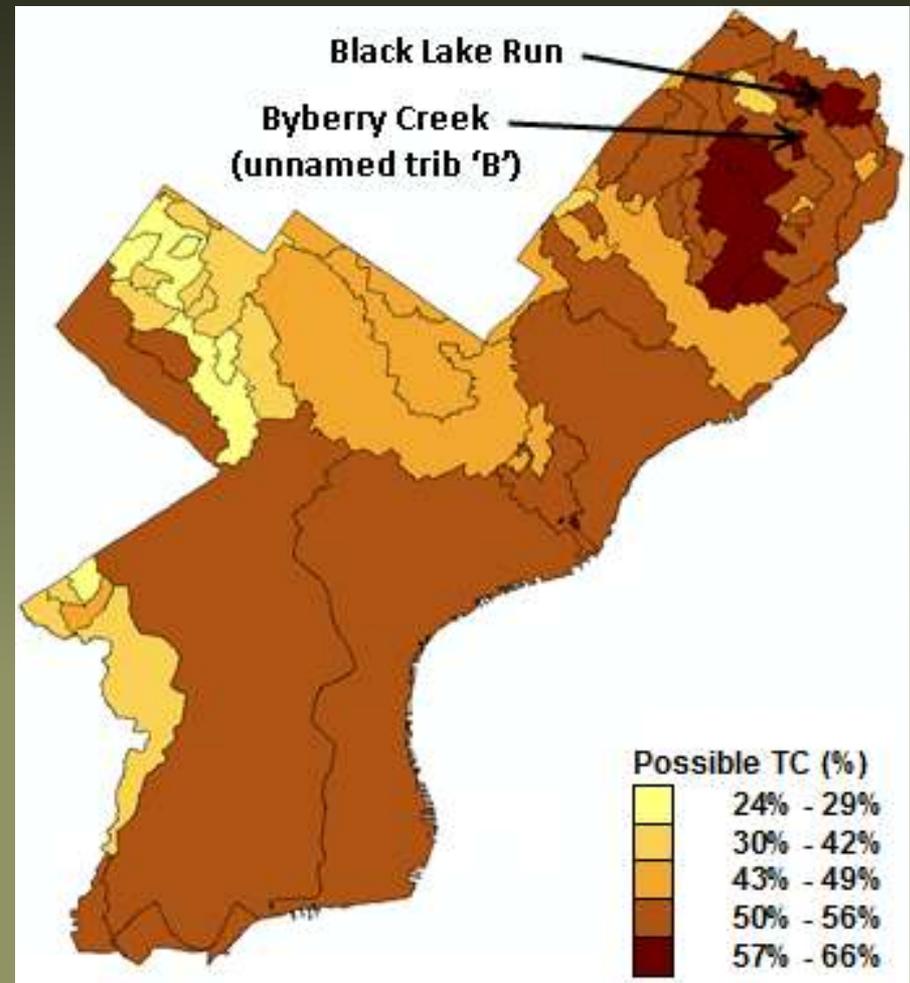
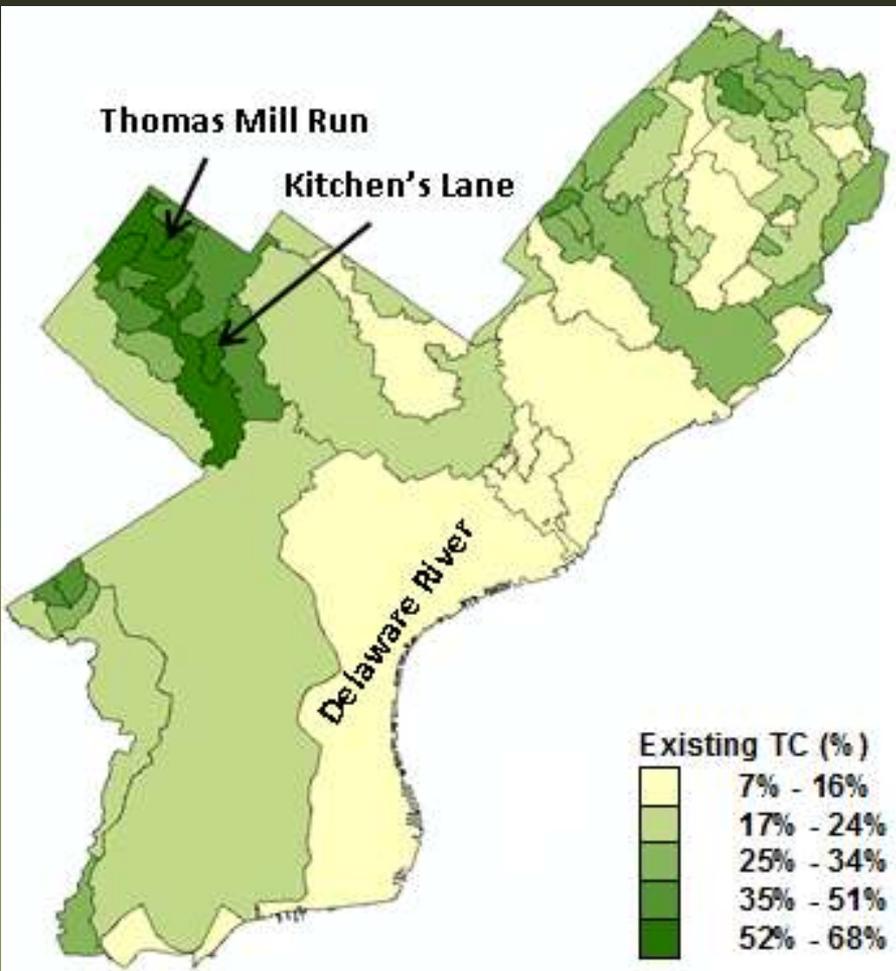
Clipboard Font Alignment Number Styles Cells

Percent 2 Normal Bad Good Neutral Calculation

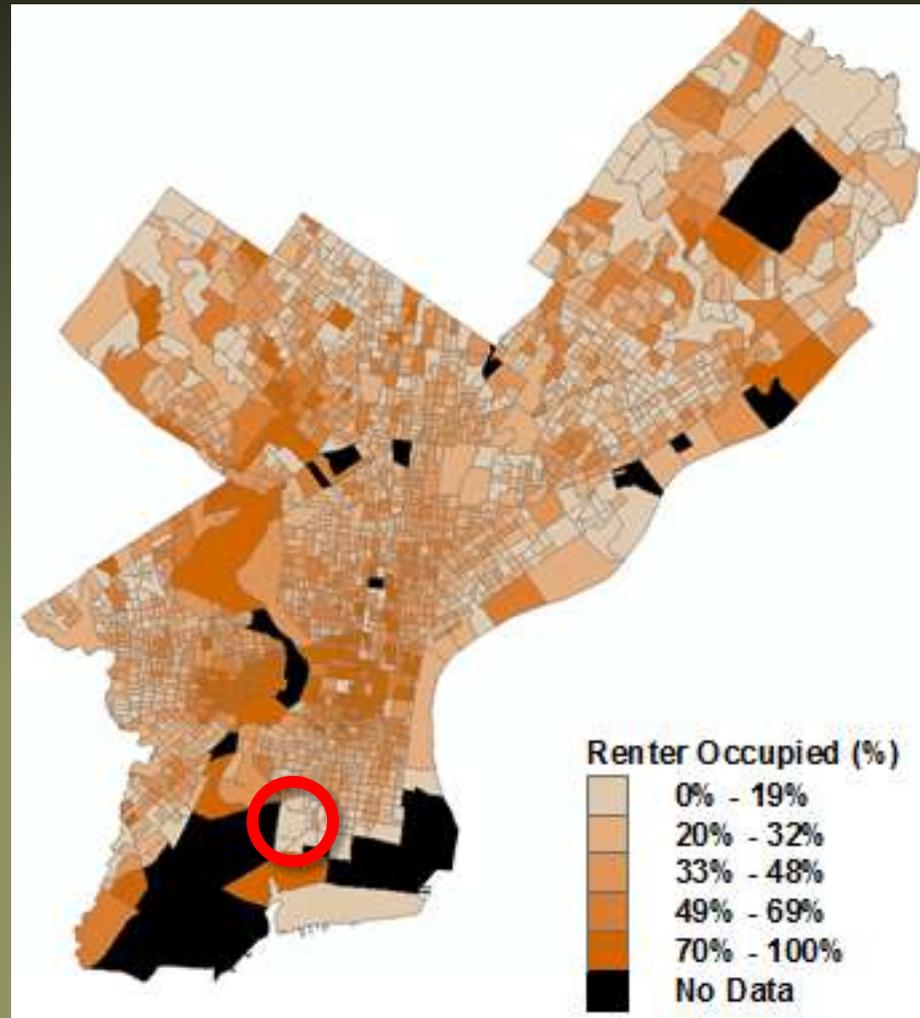
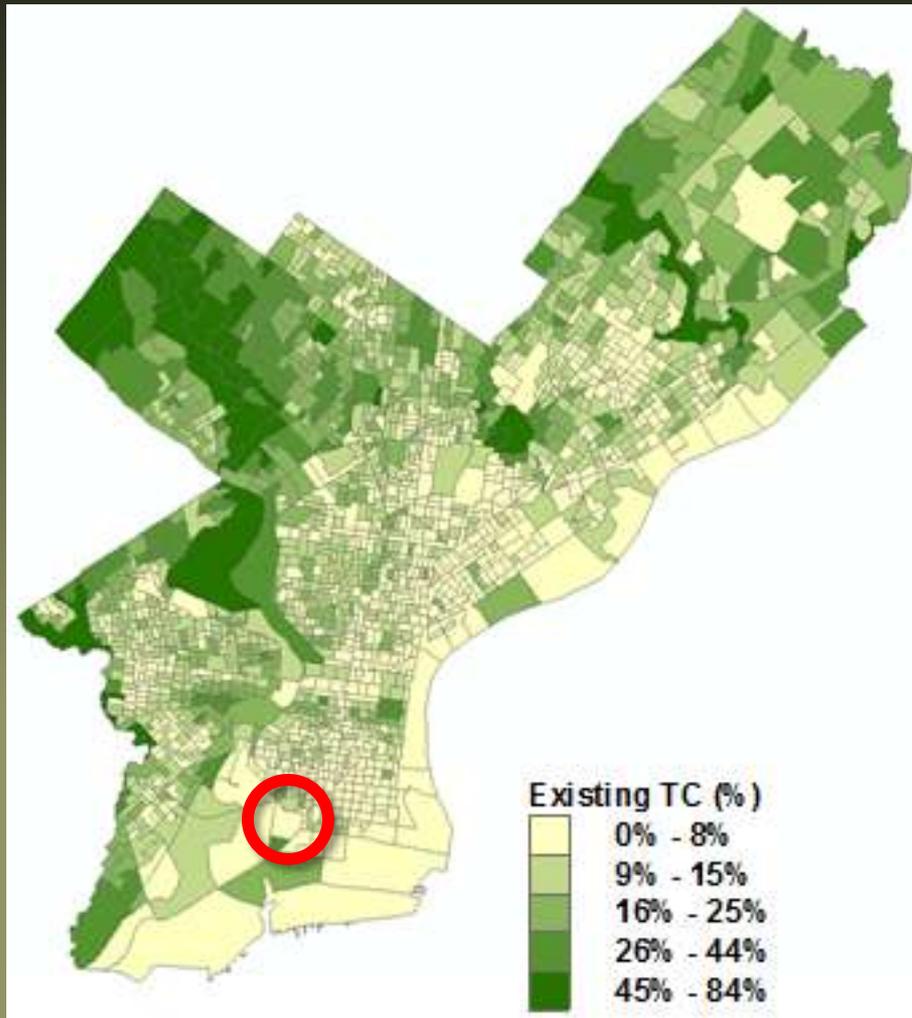
Land Use	Existing TC					Possible TC					Area (ft ²)
	Area (ft ²)	Area (acres)	% Land	% Category	% TC Type	Area (ft ²)	Area (acres)	% Land	% Category	% TC Type	
Agriculture	1423681.221	33	0%	10%	0%	12530717.40	288	0%	89%	1%	11743081.03
Commercial	19612084.99	450	1%	7%	3%	123480844.1	2835	3%	42%	7%	29829580.39
Community Services	34679246.11	796	1%	16%	5%	111030296.6	2549	3%	52%	6%	64663409.38
Manufacturing	14360462.40	330	0%	5%	2%	188427253.9	4326	5%	61%	10%	43684234.84
Military	1320723.215	31	0%	6%	0%	14471406.28	332	0%	64%	1%	6261967.419
Parking	12937711.07	297	0%	6%	2%	186917979.8	4291	5%	82%	10%	14020337.51
Parks and Recreation	332526077.6	7634	9%	58%	45%	207812646.2	4771	6%	37%	11%	172355413.7
Residential	259206400.9	5951	7%	17%	35%	658701116	15122	18%	42%	36%	374077333.3
Transportation	13019490.71	298	0%	6%	2%	112820311.6	2590	3%	50%	6%	58336432.96
Utility	4538810.7	104	0%	10%	1%	36049261.07	828	1%	76%	2%	19625182.37
Vacant	34236205.73	786	1%	14%	5%	187656032.2	4300	5%	78%	10%	140307736.2
Water	7403557.066	170	0%	58%	1%	4746799.498	109	0%	37%	0%	3774330.021



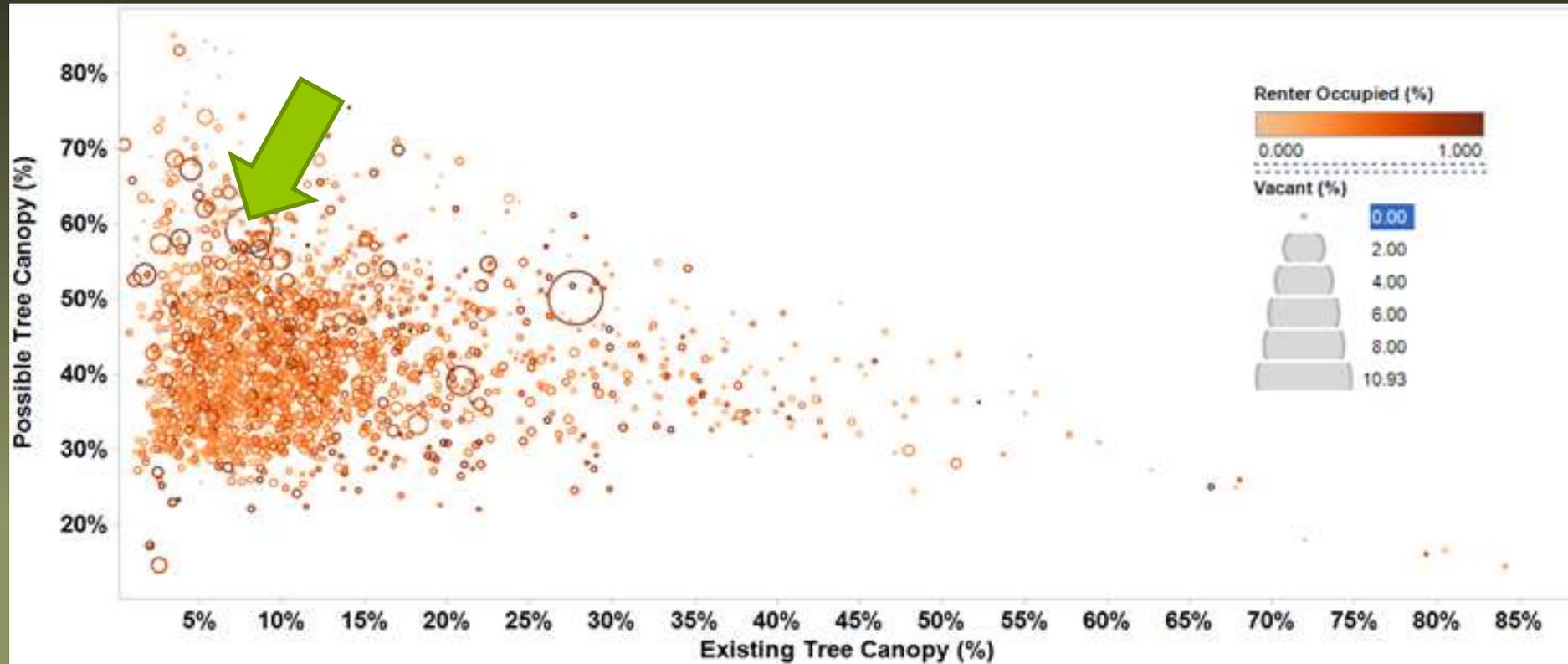
Subwatersheds



Socio-Demographic

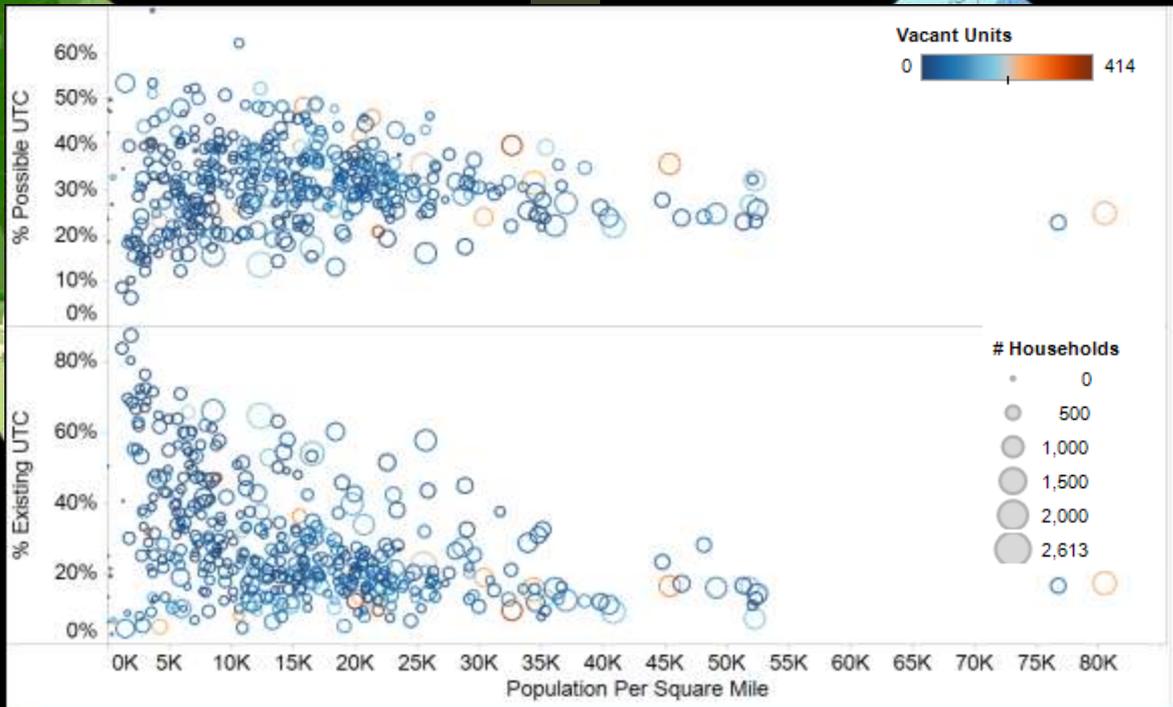
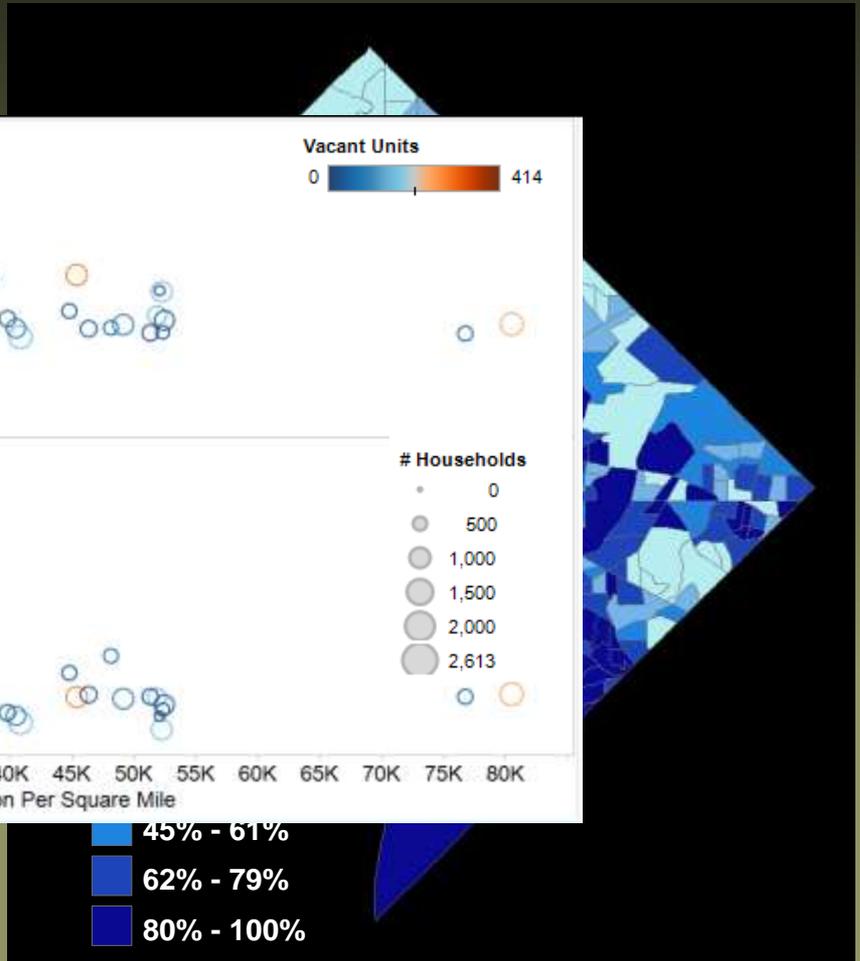
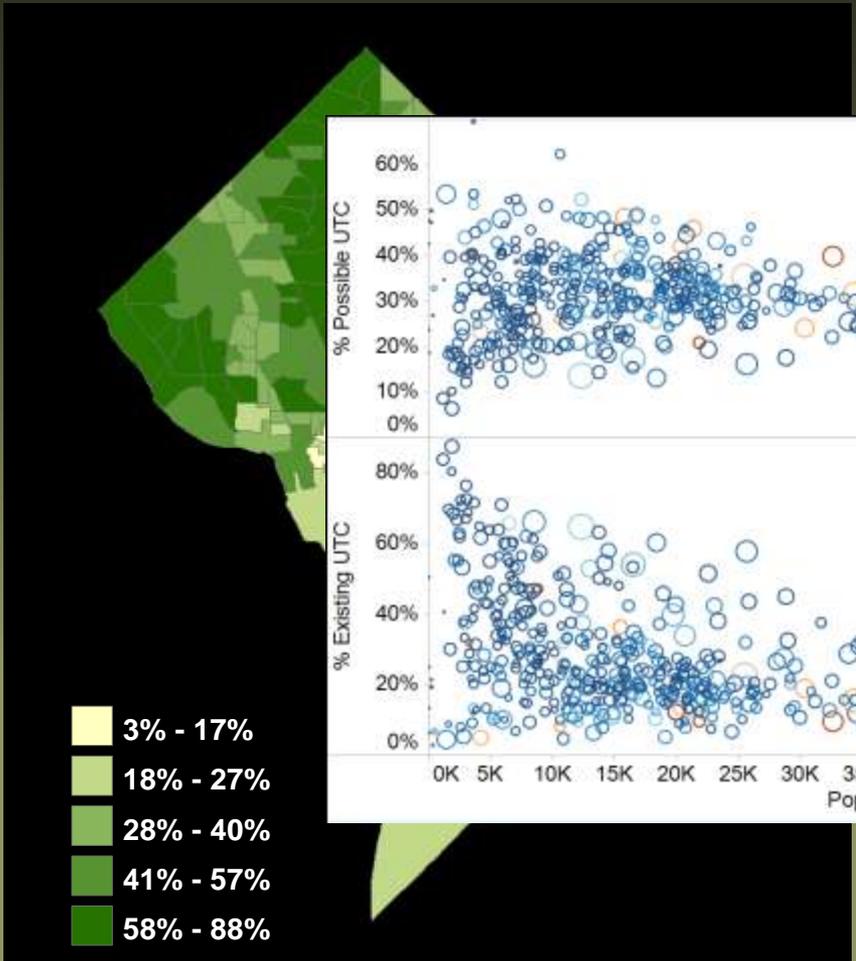


Socio-Demographic

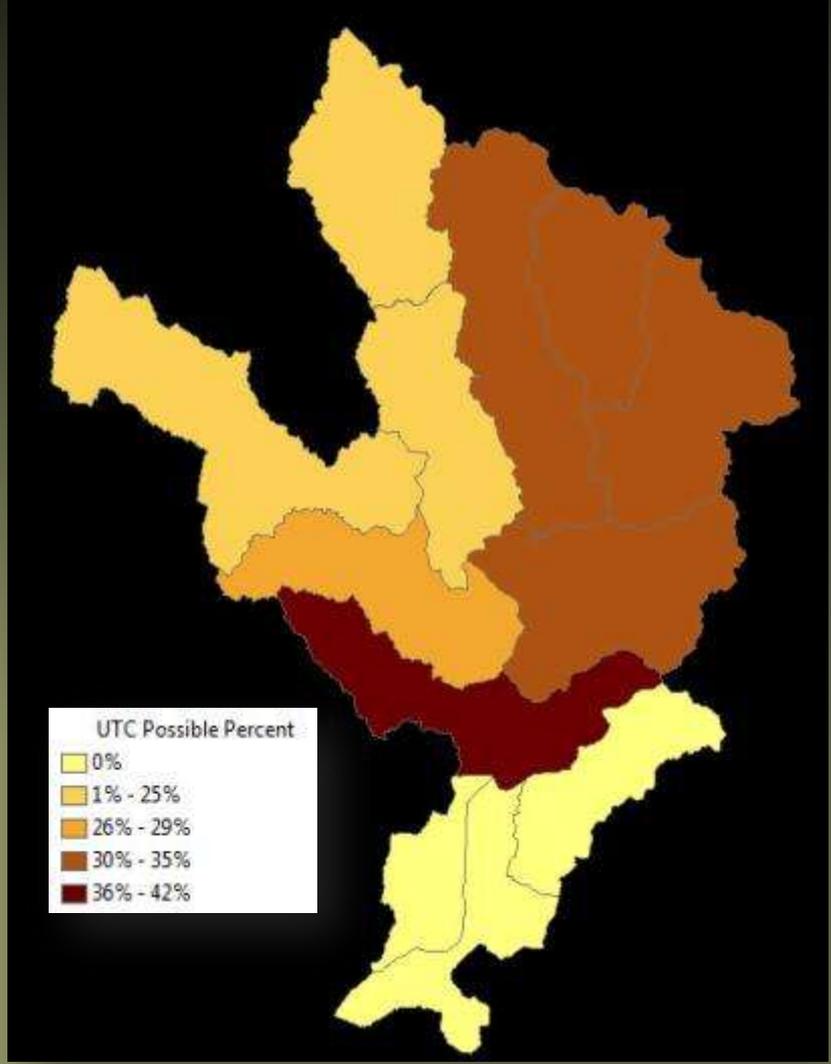
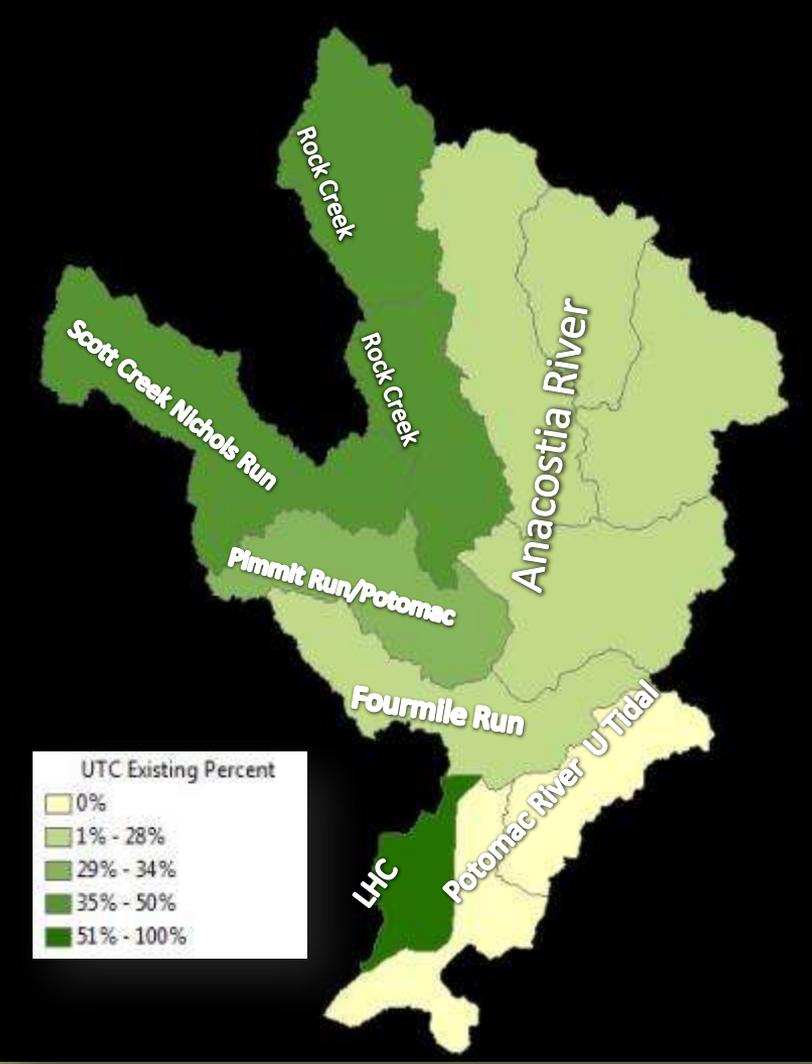


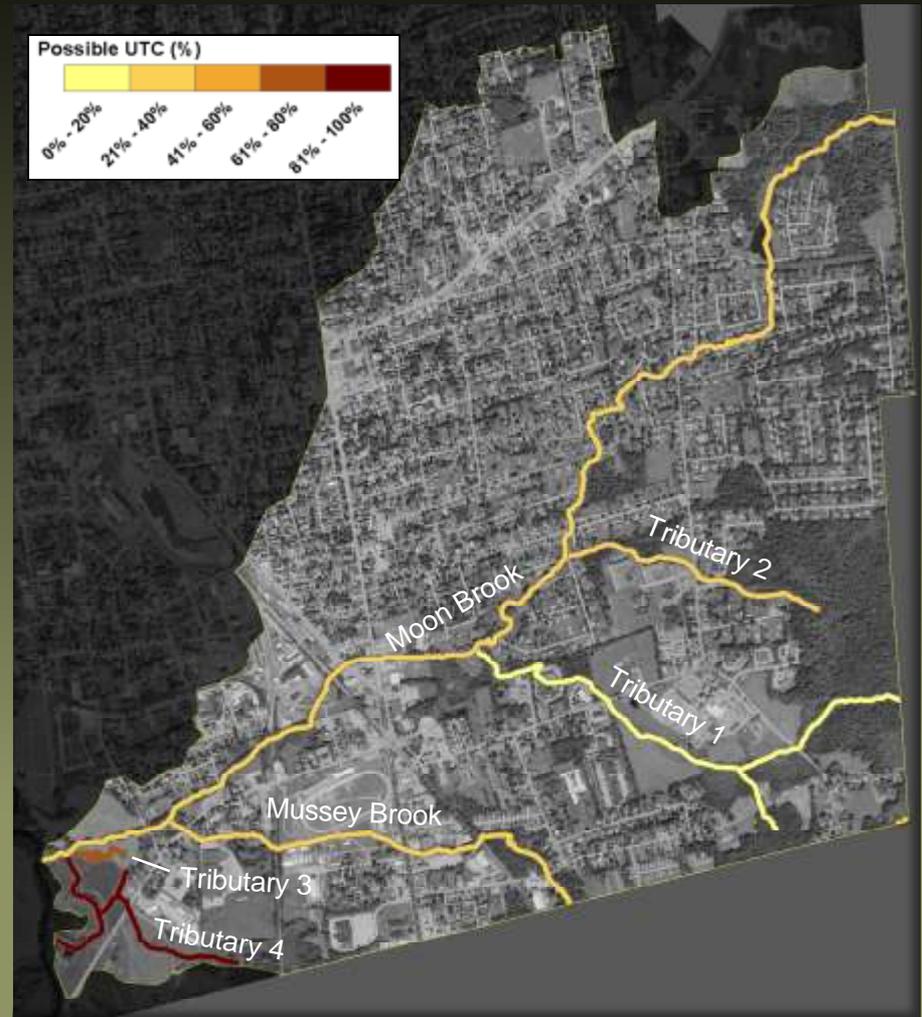
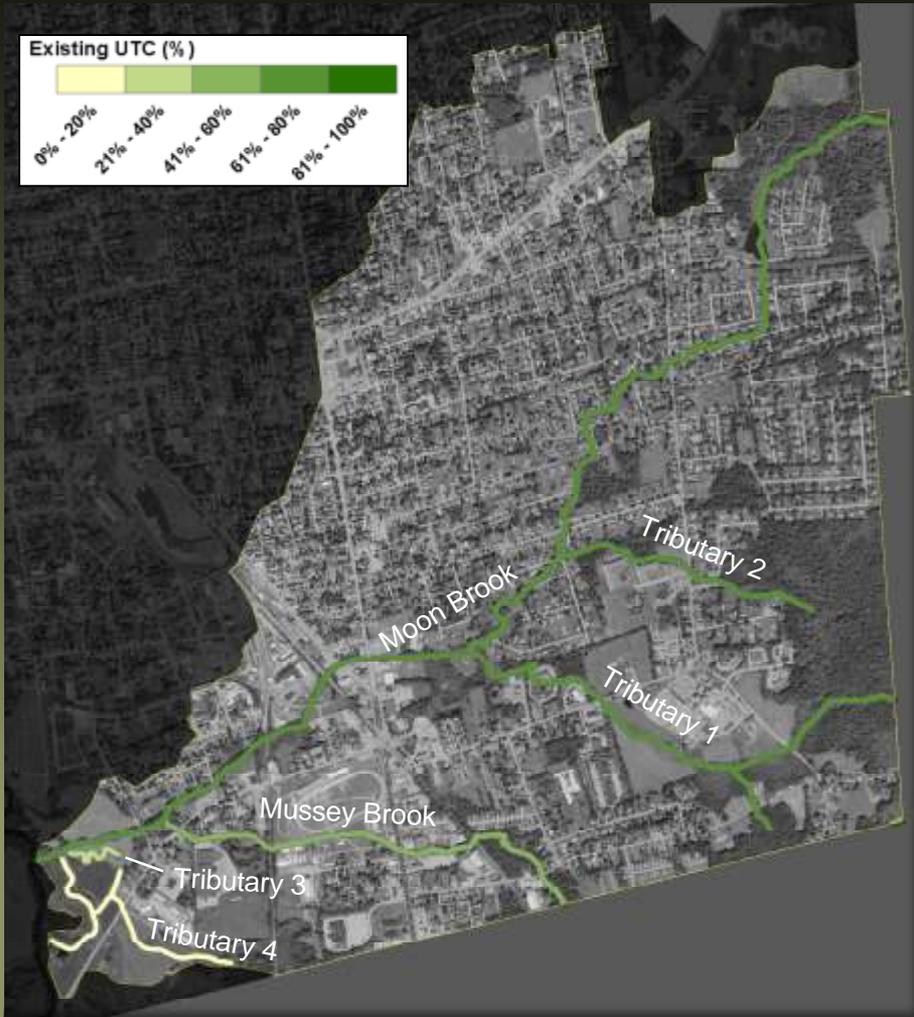
Percent Existing UTC

Percent Renter Occupied



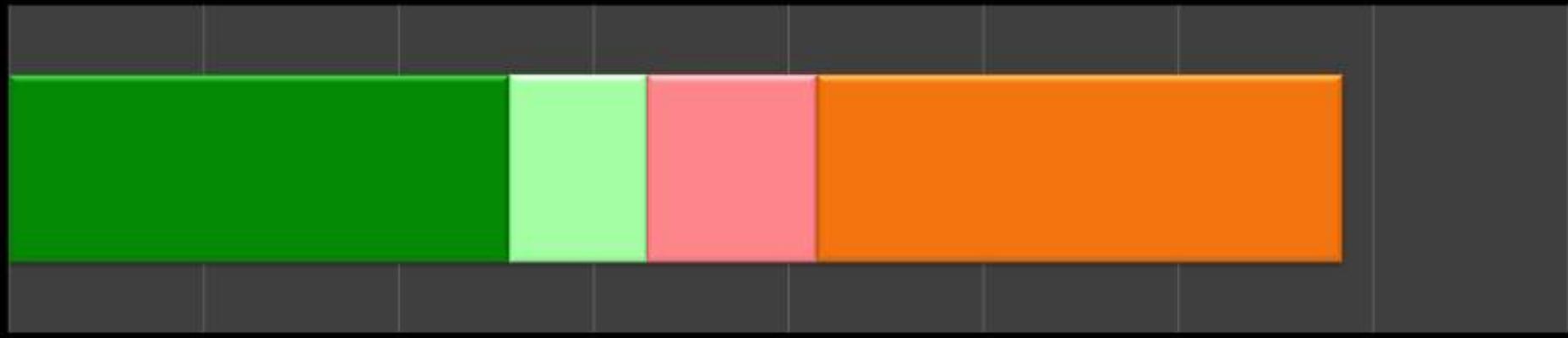
Washington DC







■ Existing UTC ■ Possible UTC Vegetation ■ Possible UTC Impervious ■ Not Suitable

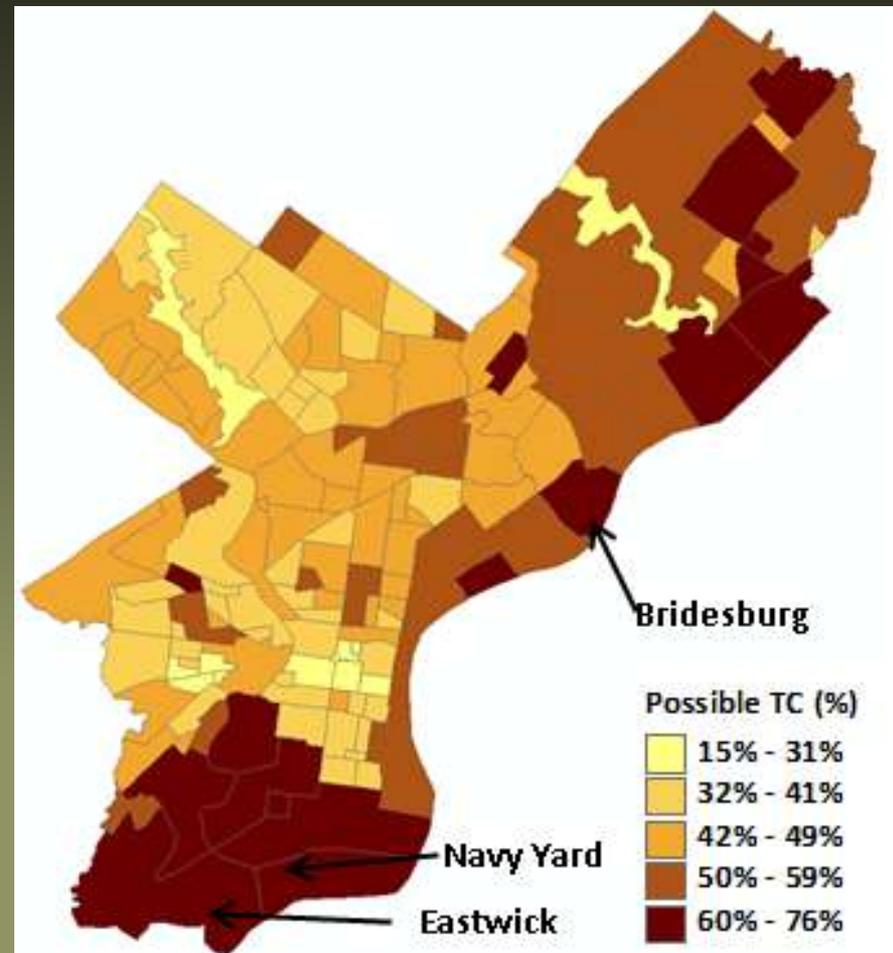
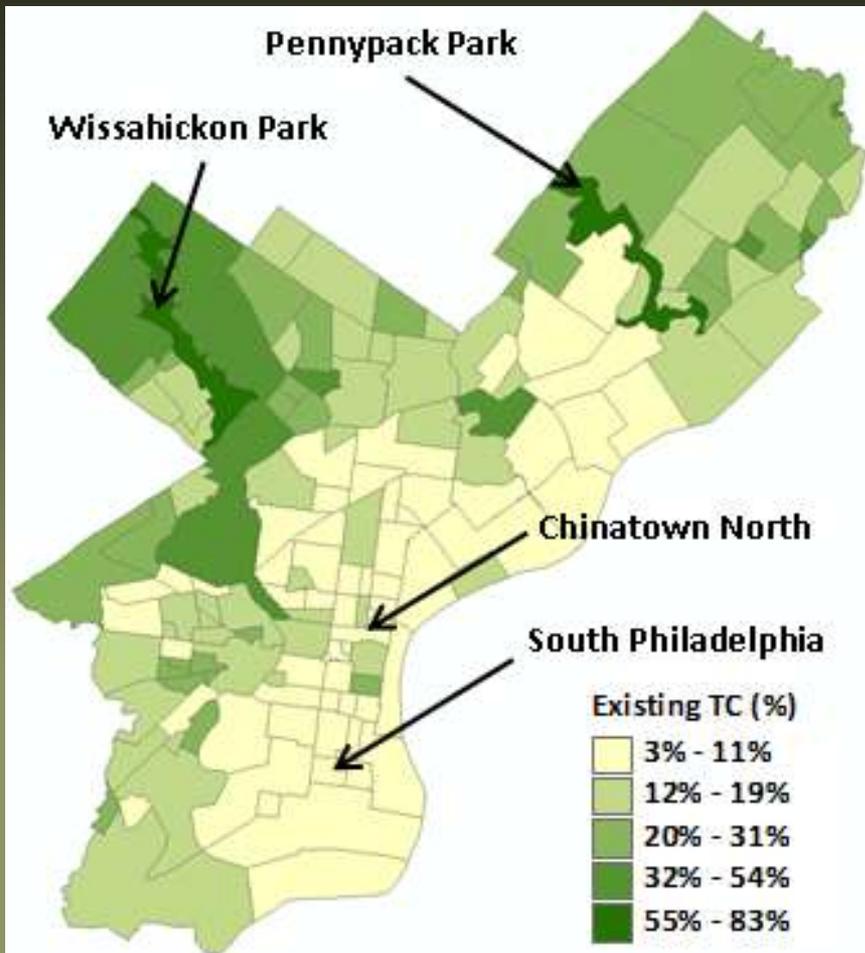


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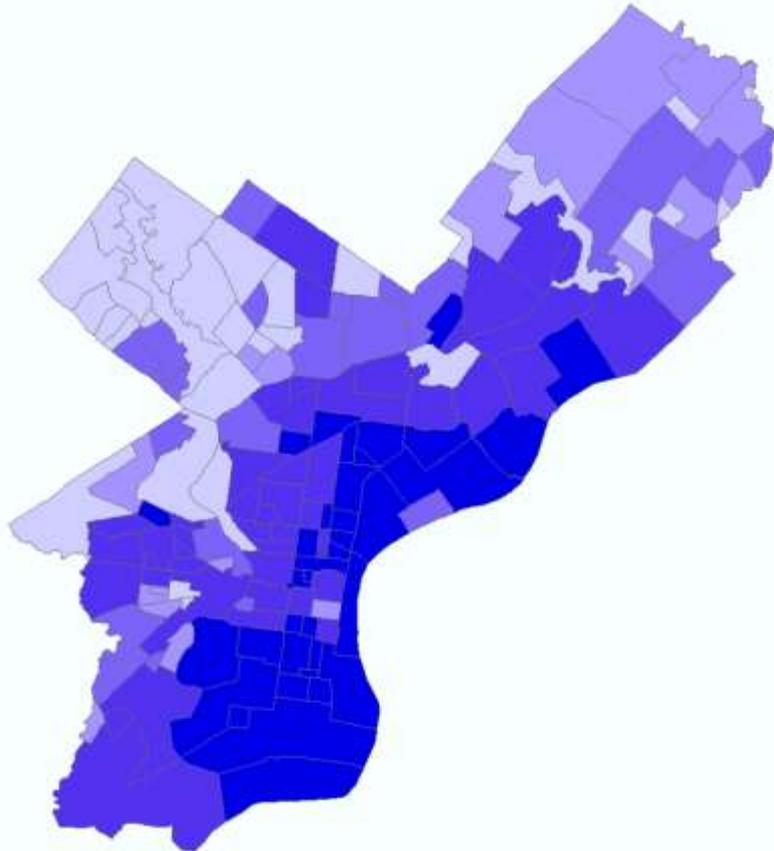
Acres

State College, PA

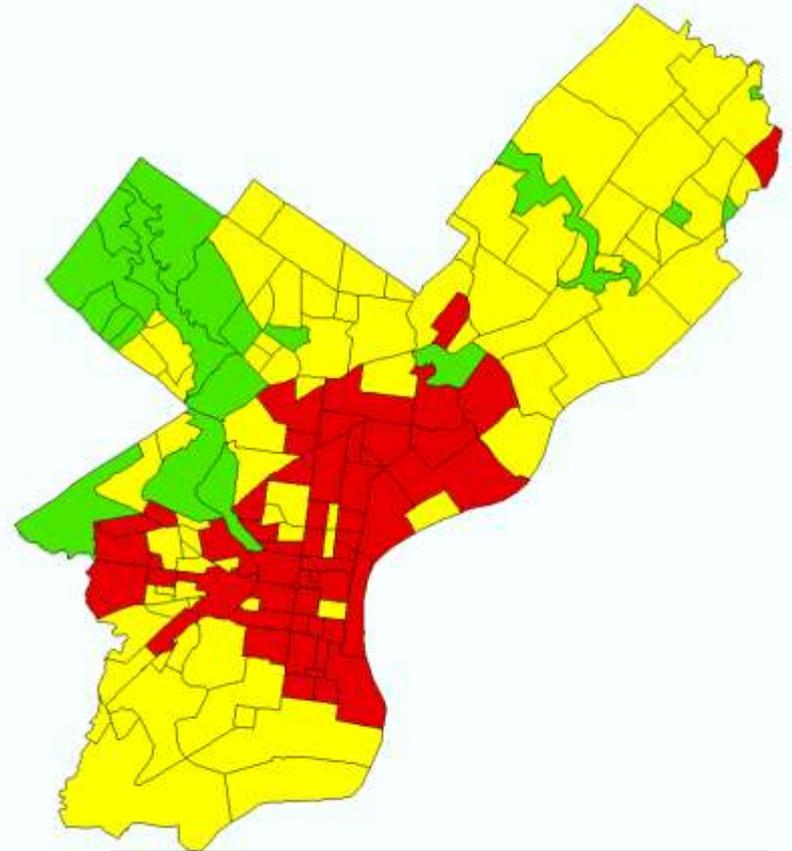
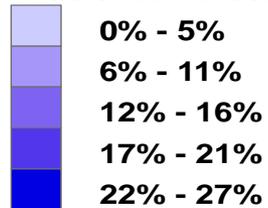
Neighborhoods



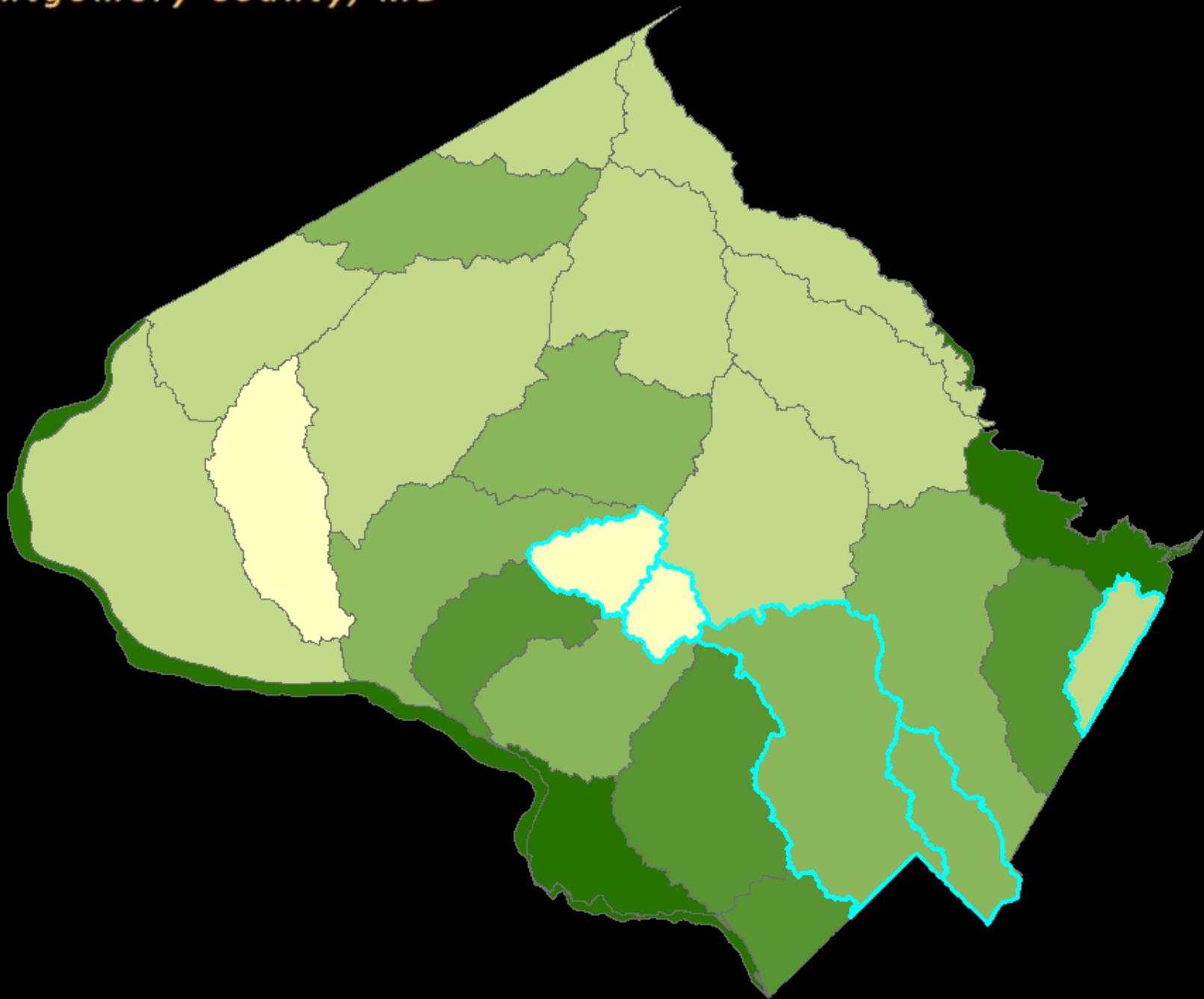
Neighborhoods – 30% Goal

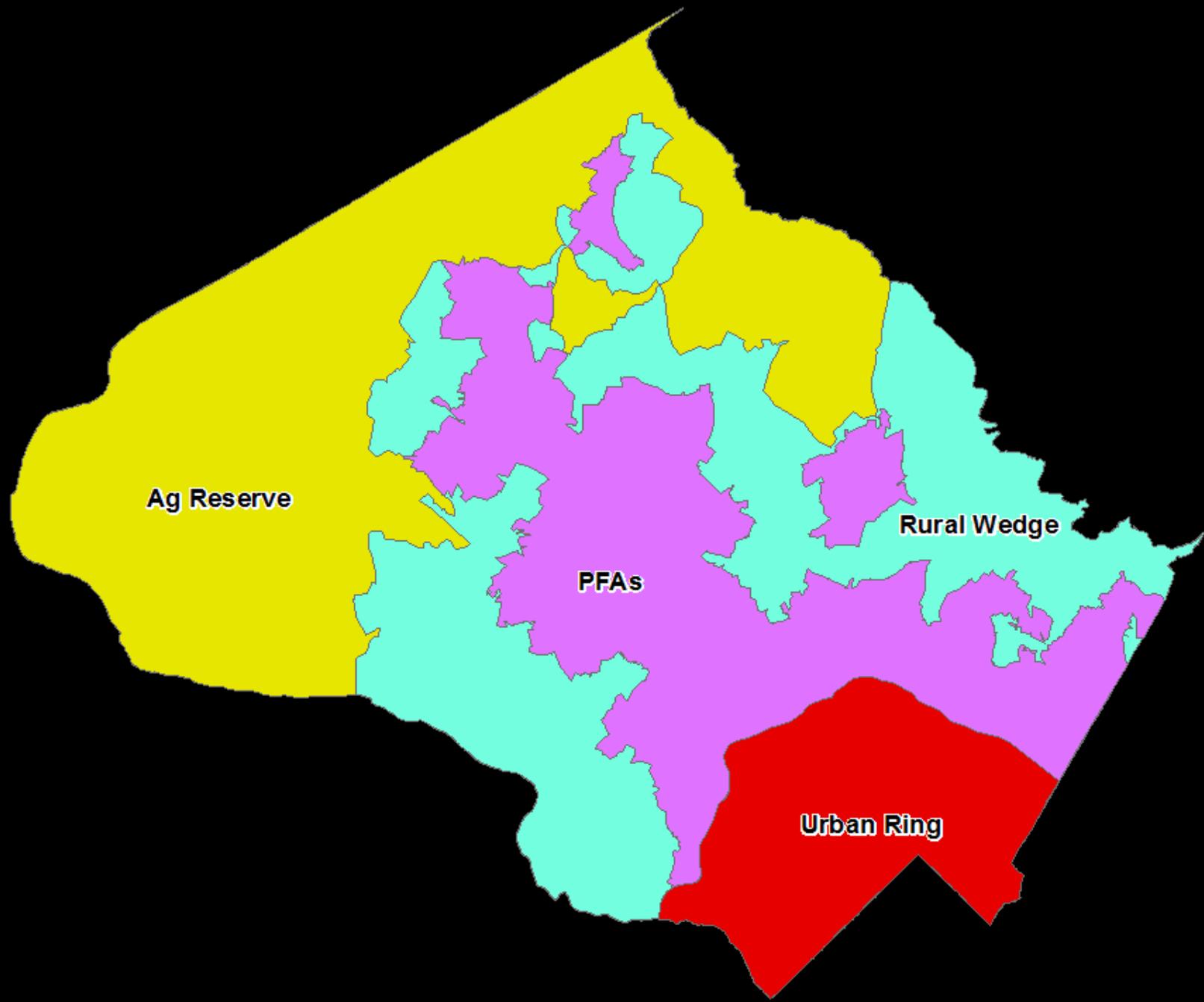


% Increase to Achieve Goal



Montgomery County, MD





Ag Reserve

PFAs

Rural Wedge

Urban Ring

**Max Tree
Canopy = 72%**

**Min Tree
Canopy = 36%**

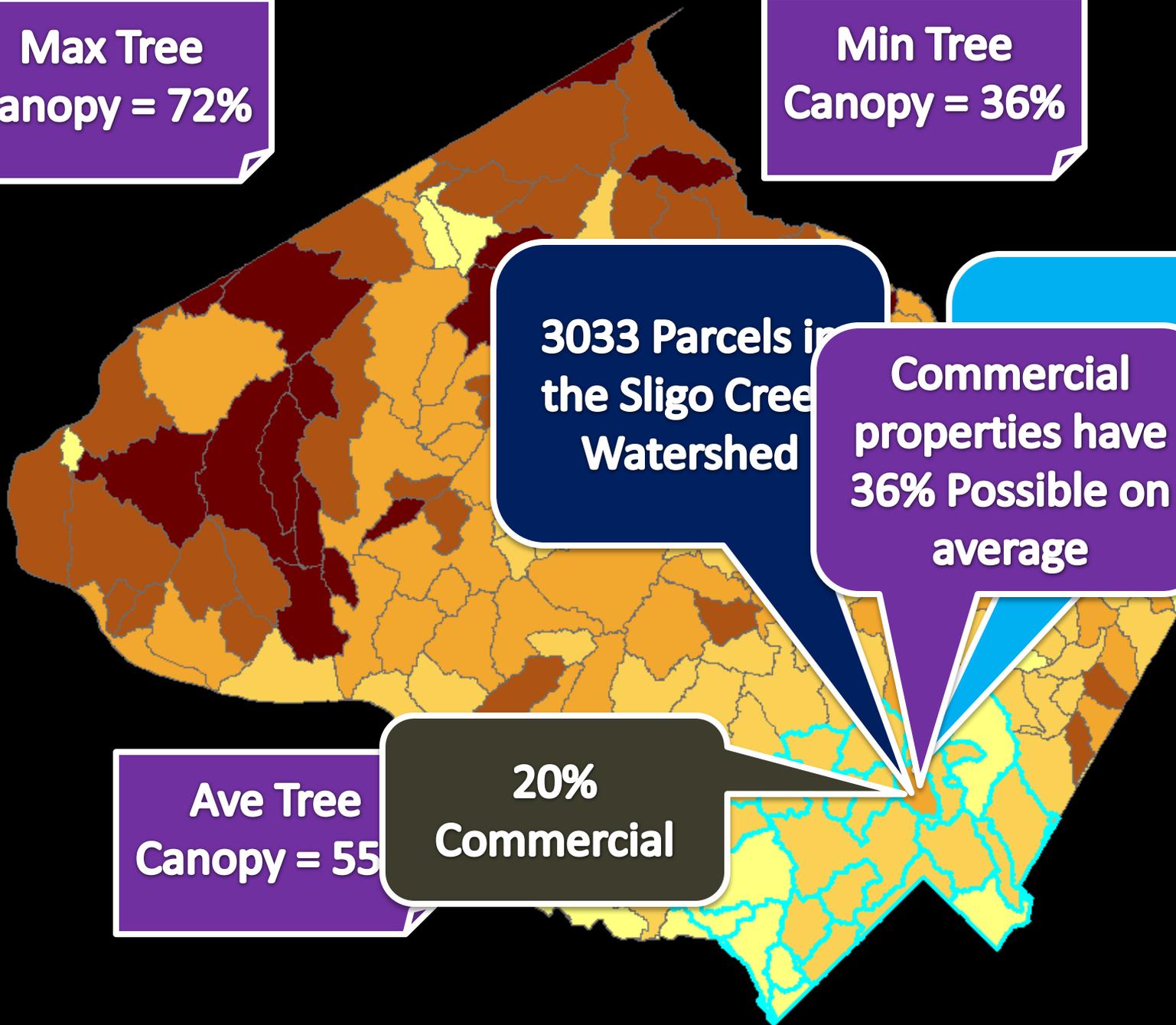
**3033 Parcels in
the Sligo Cree
Watershed**

**Commercial
properties have
36% Possible on
average**

**Ave Tree
Canopy = 55%**

**20%
Commercial**

**Possible
go**



A Report on the City of Philadelphia's Existing and Possible Tree Canopy



Why is Tree Canopy Important?

Tree canopy (TC) is the layer of leaves, branches, and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above. Tree canopy provides many benefits to communities, improving water quality, saving energy, lowering city temperatures, reducing air pollution, enhancing property values, providing wildlife habitat, facilitating social and educational opportunities, and providing aesthetic benefits. Establishing a tree canopy goal is crucial for communities seeking to improve their green infrastructure. A tree canopy assessment is the first step in this goal-setting process, providing estimates for the amount of tree canopy currently present in a city as well as the amount of tree canopy that could theoretically be established.

How Much Tree Canopy Does Philadelphia Have?

An analysis of Philadelphia's tree canopy based on land cover data derived from high-resolution aerial imagery and LiDAR (Figure 1) found that 16,684 acres of the city were covered by tree canopy (termed Existing TC), representing 20% of all land in the city. An additional 49% (42,451 acres) of the city could theoretically be modified (termed Possible TC) to accommodate tree canopy (Figure 2). In the Possible TC category, 24% (20,821 acres) of the city was classified as Impervious Possible TC and another 25% was Vegetated Possible TC (21,630 acres). Vegetated Possible TC, or grass and shrubs, is more conducive to establishing new tree canopy, but establishing tree canopy on areas classified as Impervious Possible TC will have a greater impact on water quality and summer temperatures.



Figure 1: Land cover derived from high-resolution aerial imagery for the City of Philadelphia.

Project Background

The goal of the project was to apply the USDA Forest Service's TC assessment protocols to the City of Philadelphia. The analysis was conducted based on year 2008 data. This project was made possible by an America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant through the USDA Forest Service's Northern Research Station. This analysis of Philadelphia's tree canopy (TC) was conducted in collaboration with Philadelphia Parks & Recreation and the Northern Research Station. The Spatial Analysis Laboratory (SAL) at the University of Vermont's Rubenstein School of the Environment and Natural Resources carried out the assessment.

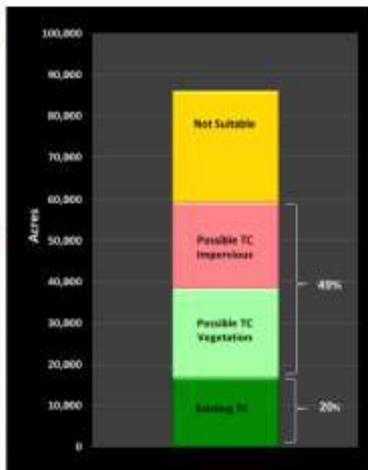


Figure 2: TC metrics for Philadelphia based on % of land area covered.

Key Terms

TC: Tree canopy (TC) is the layer of leaves, branches, and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above.
Land Cover: Physical features on the earth mapped from aerial or satellite imagery, such as trees, grass, water, and impervious surfaces.
Existing TC: The amount of urban tree canopy present when viewed from above using aerial or satellite imagery.
Impervious Possible TC: Asphalt or concrete surfaces, including roads and buildings, that are theoretically available for the establishment of tree canopy.
Vegetated Possible TC: Grass or shrub area that is theoretically available for the establishment of tree canopy.

Mapping Philadelphia's Trees

Prior to this study, the only comprehensive remotely-sensed estimates of tree canopy for Philadelphia was from the 2001 National Land Cover Database (NLCD 2001). While NLCD 2001 is valuable for analyzing land cover at the regional level, it is derived from relatively coarse, 30-meter resolution satellite imagery (Figure 3a). Using high-resolution aerial imagery and LiDAR acquired in 2008 (Figure 3b), in combination with advanced automated processing techniques, land cover for the city was mapped with such detail that trees as short as 6ft tall were detected (Figure 3c). NLCD 2001 estimated a mean percent tree canopy of 10% for Philadelphia largely because it failed to capture many isolated trees.



Figure 3a, 3b, 3c: Comparison of NLCD 2001 to high-resolution land cover.

Parcel Summary

After land cover was mapped city-wide, Tree Canopy (TC) metrics were summarized for each property in the city's parcel database (Figure 4). Existing TC and Possible TC metrics were calculated for each parcel, both in terms of total area and as a percentage of the land area within each parcel (TC area ÷ land area of the parcel).



Figure 4a, 4b, 4c: Parcel-based TC metrics. TC metrics are generated at the parcel level, allowing each property to be evaluated according to its Existing TC and Possible TC.

Letters from the SAL

Blogging from the Spatial Analysis Laboratory on the Campus of the University of Vermont. My musings on remote sensing, GIS modeling, geospatial software, teaching GIS, automated feature extraction, the GeoWeb, etc., etc.

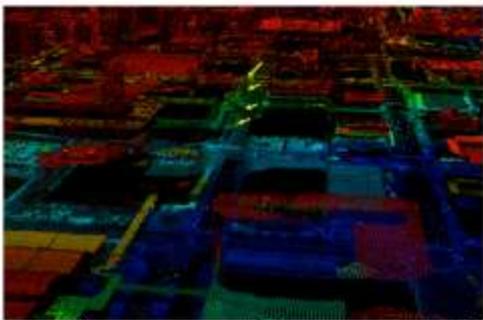
Tuesday, March 16, 2010

Seeing the trees through the city

From a high-resolution land cover mapping perspective the urban environment is a worst case scenario. 2D and 3D heterogeneity make detecting features of interest extraordinarily difficult. Active sensor technology, particularly LIDAR can help to compliment, and in some cases, take the place of, data from passive sensors.

Below is an example of some graphics I generated for the [Million Trees Research Symposium](#), held March 5th and 6th in New York City. As New York City lacks wall-to-wall LIDAR coverage, I pulled some examples from our work in Baltimore to illustrate the utility of using LIDAR to overcome some of the limitations of high-resolution satellite and aerial imagery. LIDAR generates its own electromagnetic energy, and thus it generally produces consistent height measurements regardless of the natural lighting condition.

As cities such as New York, Boston, and Los Angeles seek to track the impact of their tree planting initiatives over time, they would be wise to consider investing in LIDAR collections every 5-10 years. There is no doubt that imagery has an important roll to play, but in the "urban canyons" it's LIDAR that allows one to see the trees through the city.



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- [Batch Processing](#) (1)
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Letters from the SAL

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