PEOPLE, TREES, CLIMATE AND INDUSTRY



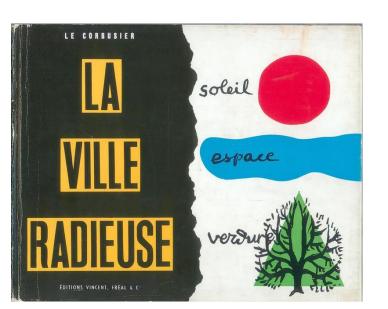
CECIL KONIJNENDIJK, PROFESSOR OF URBAN FORESTRY

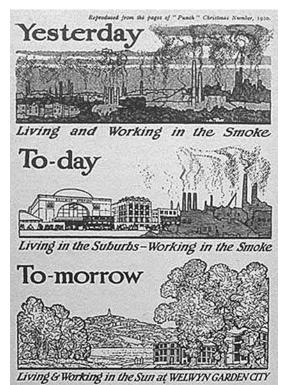
UFORIA – URBAN FORESTRY RESEARCH IN ACTION, UBC @CECILUFORIA, CECIL.KONIJNENDIJK@UBC.CA

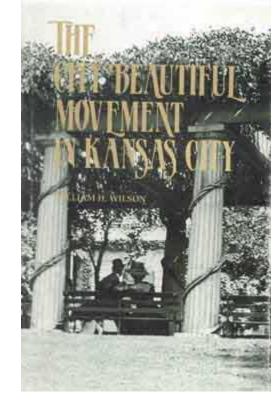


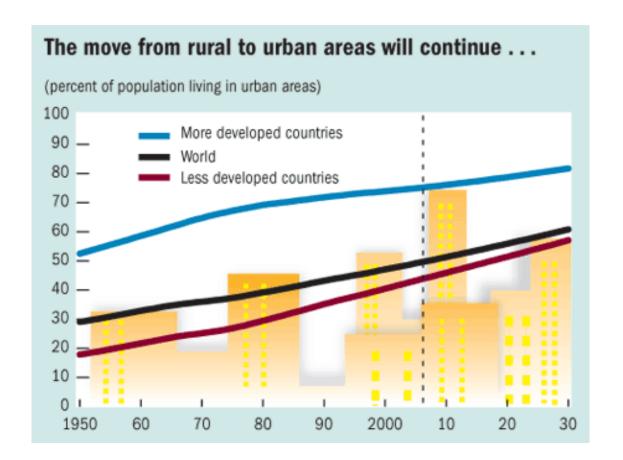






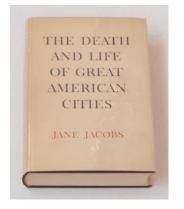






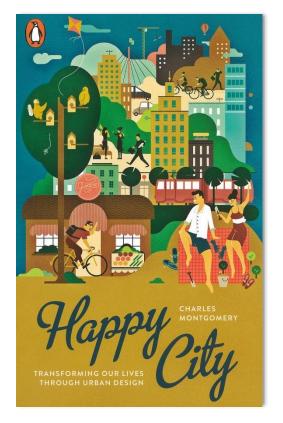
Phil Stanziola - New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection, Library of Congress, Reproduction Number: LC-USZ-62-137838. Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/inde x.php?curid=14636401

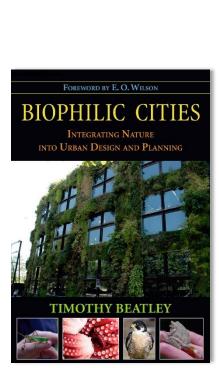




Cities are an immense laboratory of trial and error, failure and success, in city building and city design –

Jane Jacobs (1961)

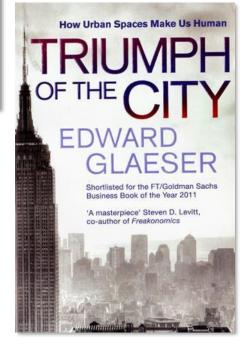


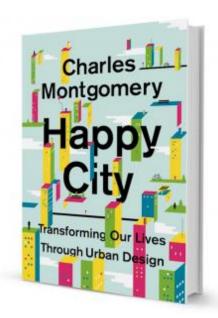


Ebenezer Howard

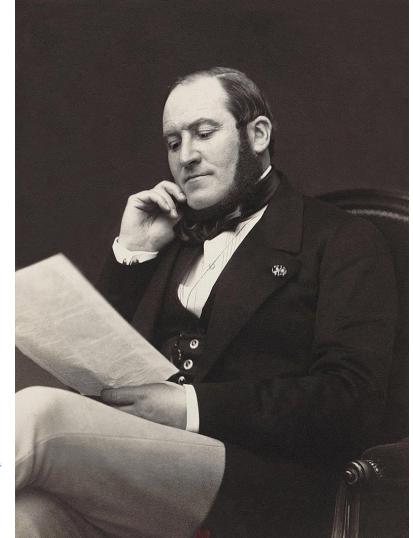
GARDEN CITIES of To-Morrow

edited with a preface by F.J. OSBORN Introductory essay by LEWIS MUMFORD





- Focus on Urban Design
- "Retrofitting our cities for happiness"
- Soft traffic, shared space
- Importance of biological complexity

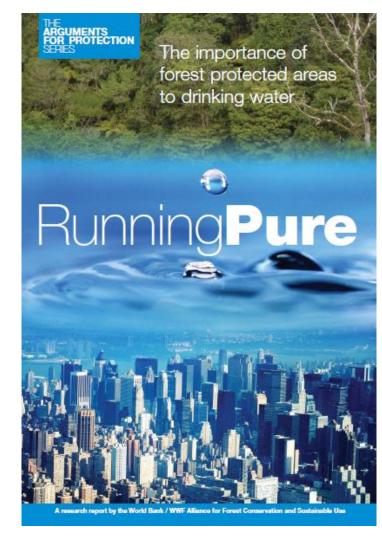


By Unknown. Stitch and restoration by Jebulon - Bibliothèque nationale de France, Public Domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=33748204

TREES ARE GOOD









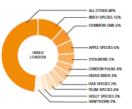
Exhausted worker in Dubai, 2015 photo: Kamran Jebreili



London's trees provide at least £133M of benefits every year in terms of air pollution removal, carbon sequestration and reducing the amount of water going into drains.



There are trees in London







ALL OTHER 51%











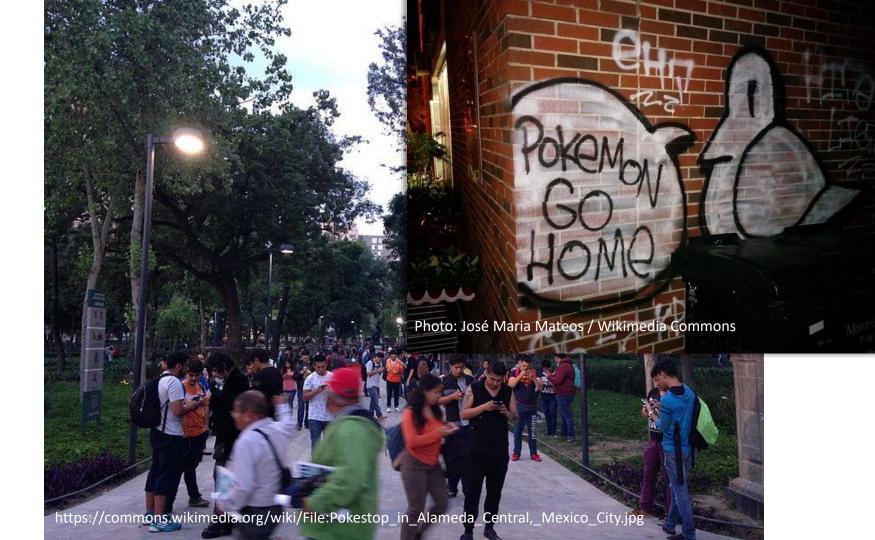












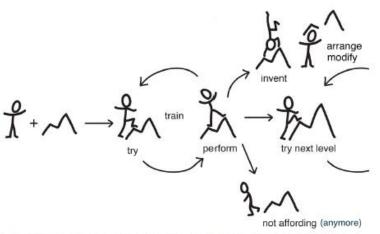


Figure 7. The cycle of trying, training, performing, creating, and continuing to new cycles as observed in this study.





FACULTY OF SCIENCE



PhD thesis

Inger Lerstrup

Green Settings for Children in Preschools

Affordance-based Considerations for Design and Management



Academic advisor: Cecil C. Konijnendijk van den Bosch

foreword by TIM FLANNERY

PETER WOHLLEBEN

The Hidden Life of TREES



What They Feel, How They Communicate

Discoveries from a Secret World



http://blog.ted.com/forest-for-the-trees-suzanne-simard-at-tedsummit/



NATURE FIX



Why Nature Makes Us Happier, Healthier, and More Creative

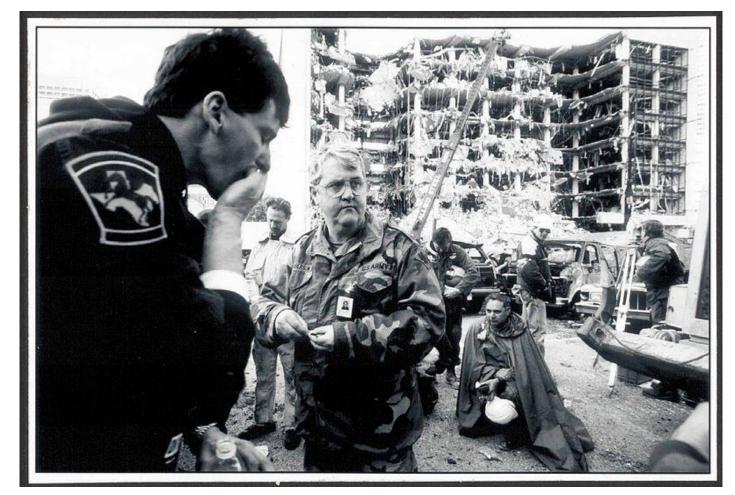
FLORENCE WILLIAMS

WHAT DO WE KNOW (FOR SURE)? VAN DEN BOSCH AND ODE SANG (2017)

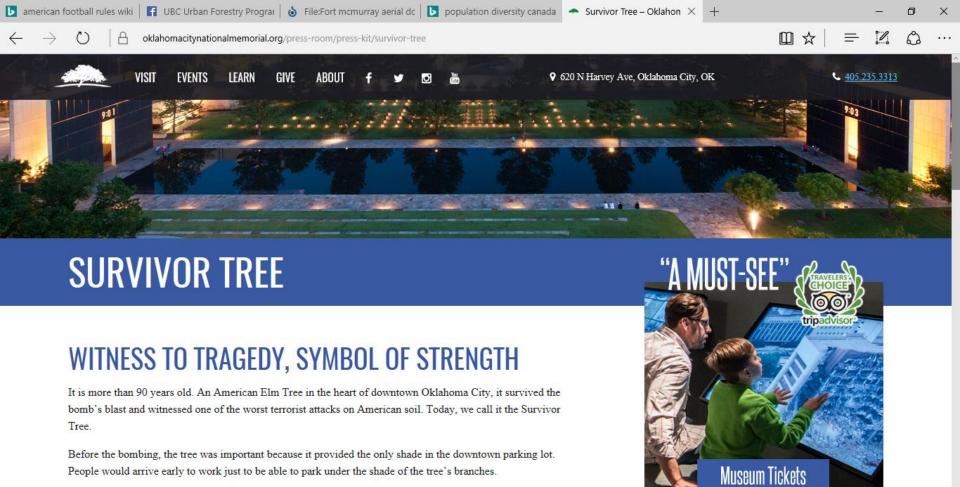
- Urban trees and other nature reduce heat
 - And this has been found to impact all-cause mortality, cardiovascular mortality, mental health, children's birthweight
- Urban trees and other nature enhance affect¹
 - And this has been found to impact cardiovascular mortality, allcause mortality, mental health and wellbeing



¹ Affect is the experience of feeling or emotion



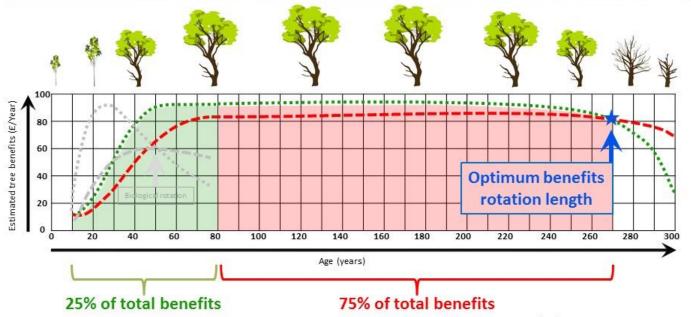






On April 19, 1995, the tree was almost chopped down to recover pieces of evidences that hung from its branches

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.

A NEW ERA OF FOREST CITIES?







SUSTAINABLE GOALS DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

Home

About

Goals

Partnerships

Take Action

News and Media

Social Media

Watch and Listen

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Goal 11: Make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Cities are hubs for ideas, commerce, culture, science, productivity, social development and much more. At their best, cities have enabled people to advance socially and economically.

However, many challenges exist to maintaining cities in a way that continues to create jobs and prosperity while not straining land and resources. Common urban challenges include congestion, lack of funds to provide basic services, a shortage of adequate housing and declining infrastructure.

The challenges cities face can be overcome in ways that allow them to continue to thrive and grow, while improving resource use and reducing pollution and poverty. The future we want includes cities of opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation and more.



China is building a smog-eating 'forest city' filled with tree-covered skyscrapers

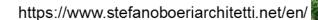


The smog levels in the southern Chinese city of Liuzhou are not yet dire, but if the city fails to deal with its pollution, it will only get worse over time.

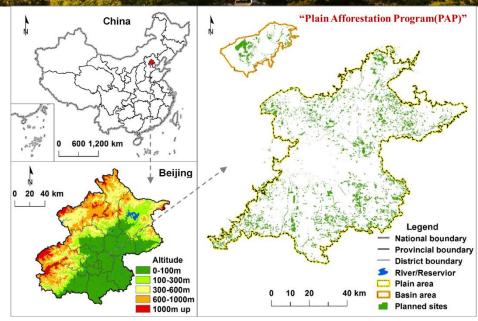
Leanna Garfield 🖂 💆

Italian design firm Stefano Boeri Architetti believes that building a





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





- Strategic implementation
- Short-term benefits





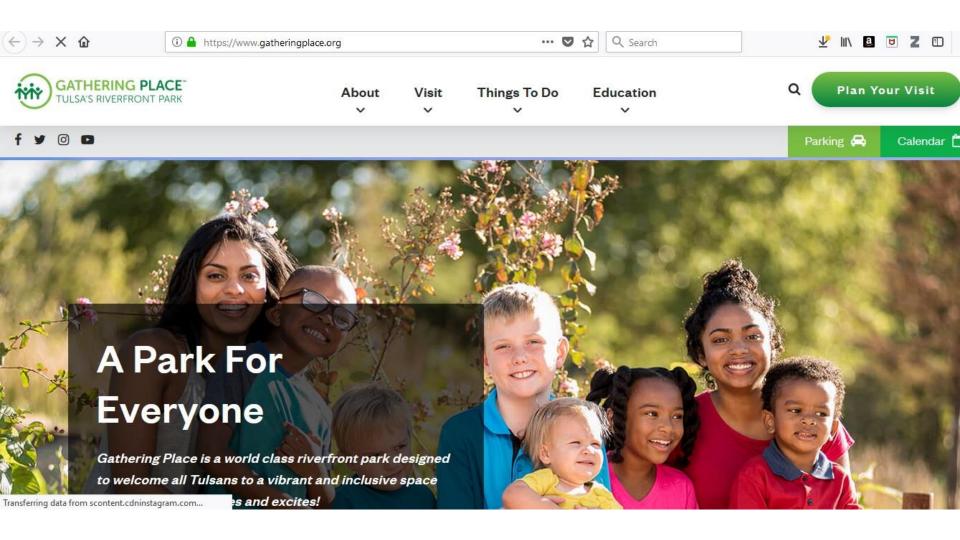










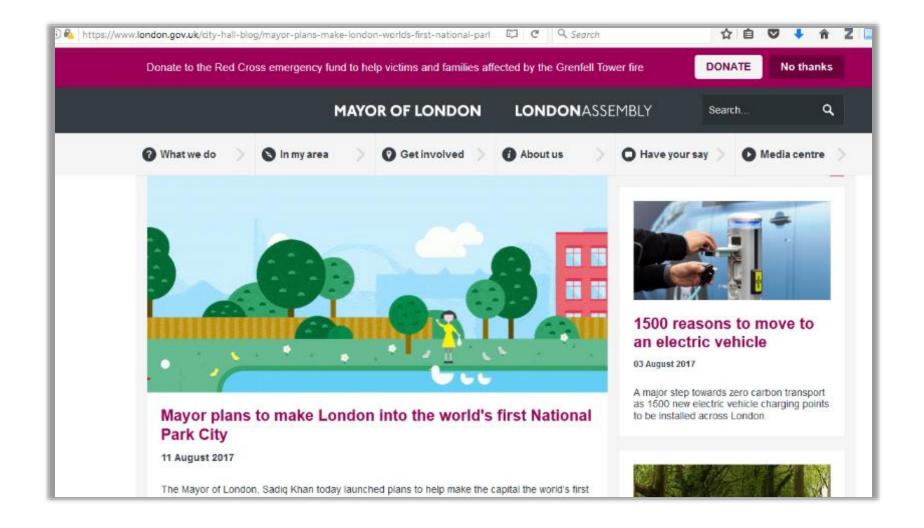




An initiative of the European Commission



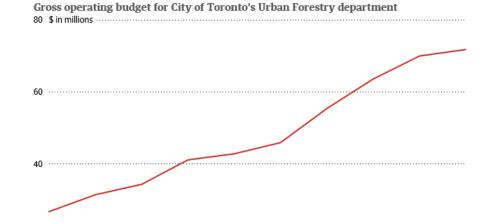






Over the past decade, the city has diverted more resources to urban forestry, with the department's gross operating budget increasing to \$71.8-million this year from \$26.7-million in 2007, with about two-thirds of the current funding going to

maintenance. But millions more are needed to bring the city's tree maintenance in line with its objectives.





2010

DEALING WITH CHALLENGES







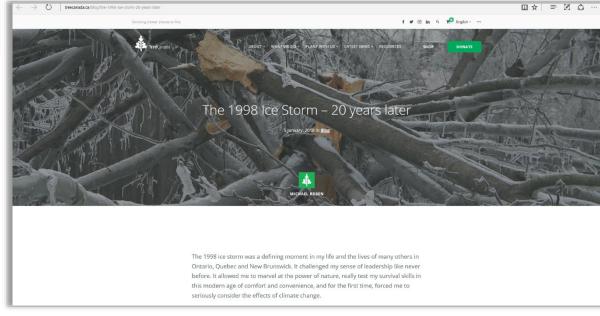
Wikimedia Commons - Johannes Akkach







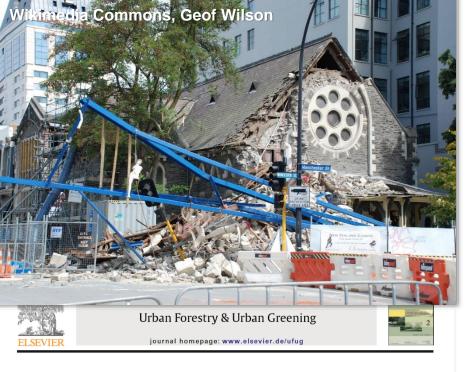
J. Jensenius - http://www.photolib.noaa.gov/noaa_products/noaa6198.htm



December 16, 2006 – 9AM:

- 2.5 hours of 100 km+ winds
- 42 Ha or 15% of Park forest down
- Roads closed for two weeks
- Trails and facilities damaged
- Outlook for further storms and climate change





The impact of significant earthquakes on Christchurch, New Zealand's urban forest

Justin Morgenroth a,*, Tony Armstrong b

^a New Zealand School of Forestry, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch 8140, New Zealand

b Christchurch City Council, New Zealand

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: City trees Natural disaster Land damage Liquefaction Tree damage Urban trees

ABSTRACT

The resilience of Christchurch, New Zealand's urban forest has been tested during a year of major earthquakes and aftershocks. Tree loss has resulted from mass soil movement, soil liquefaction, rockfalls, and land slips. At the time of writing, only 384 trees have been documented as removed, however, thousands more are scheduled for removal. Additionally, the changes to the soil environment resulting from liquefaction will require existing trees to adapt quickly to their new soil environment. Their fate will not be known for years. Though the total number of trees removed is unlikely to reduce city-wide canopy cover appreciably, it is important to recognize that spatial patterns of tree loss were highly localized and thus local canony cover has been drastically reduced in some areas. Short-term management of the urban

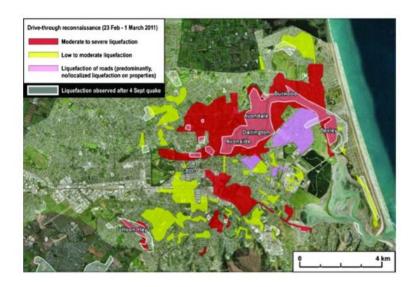


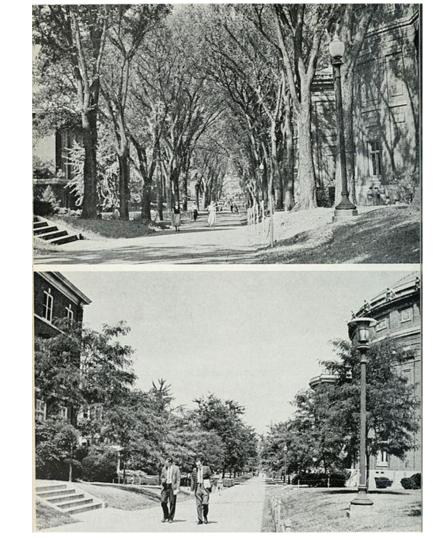
Fig. 1. Extent and severity of liquefaction following the February 2011 and September 2010 earthquakes in Christchurch, New Zealand. Based on drive-through reconnaissance and aerial imagery inspection (Cubrinovski and Taylor, 2011).



 $\frac{https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dutch_elm_disease_in_Illinois_(1967)_(20493912723).jpg$

<u>Carter, J. Cedric (James Cedric), 1905-; Illinois. Natural History Survey Division</u>









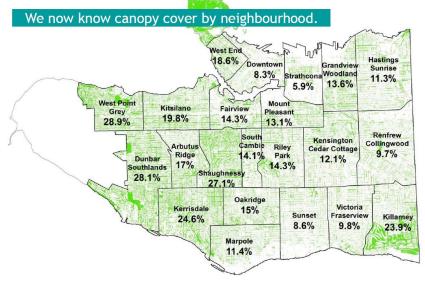
Wikimedia Commons. Photo taken by RadRafe on 29 May 2005





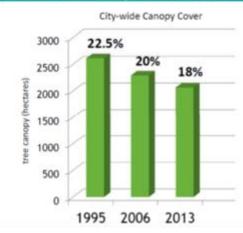




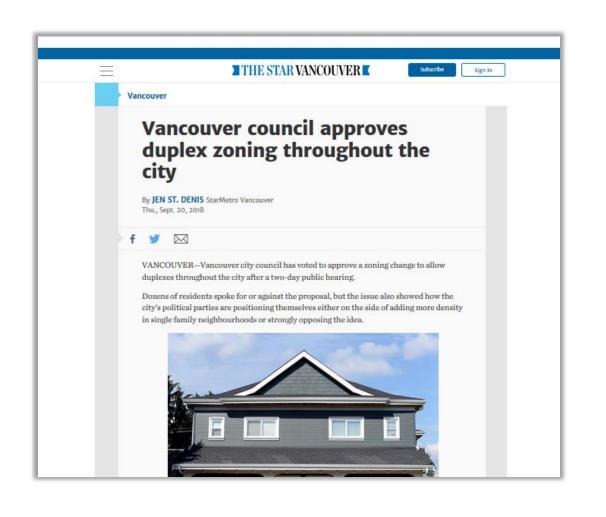




However, our canopy cover has been declining over the past two decades. Why is this of concern?













News - GTA

North York resident wins right to move city-owned tree based on religious belief

Vastu, an ancient Indian system of architecture involving home design, holds that trees shouldn't be planted directly in front of a home's main entrance.



North York resident Sanjeev Joshi says the 17.5-centimetre diameter maple tree in front of his house violates the principles of vastu. (SAMMY HUDES/TORONTO STAR / SAMMY HUDES/TORONTO STAR)









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

CALL FOR A FREE CONSULTATION



"The Best Lawyer I've Ever Had. I was a client who was helped by Jeffrey Reiff. He was an excellent 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..."

Read more Avvo Reviews

OUR RESULTS

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 yast 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 bizarre 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 stories 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. FAO, 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% greater 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),

HOW TO THINK BIG IN THE 'GREEN' INDUSTRY











Resilience

The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness

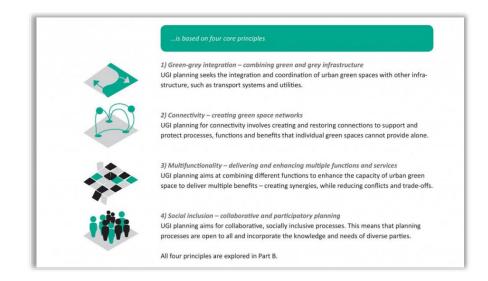
SUCCESS FACTORS - 8 C'S

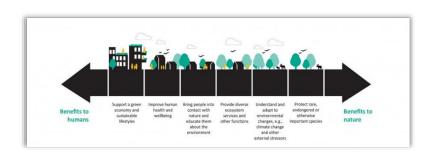


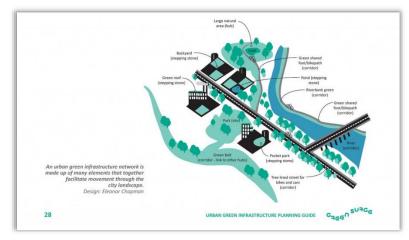
- Connection
- Collaboration
- Community
- Communication
- Competence
- Creativity
- Courage
- Champions







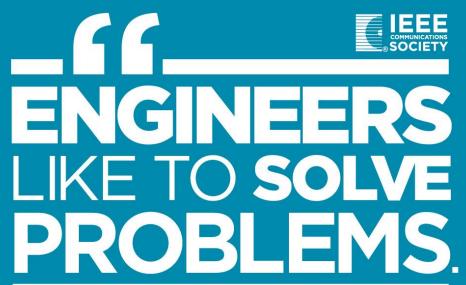




Urban forestry

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)





IF THERE ARE NO PROBLEMS HANDILY AVAILABLE,

THEY WILL **CREATE**THEIR OWN PROBLEMS.

SCOTT ADAMS





The Urban Forest - Diverse in Nature



Partners



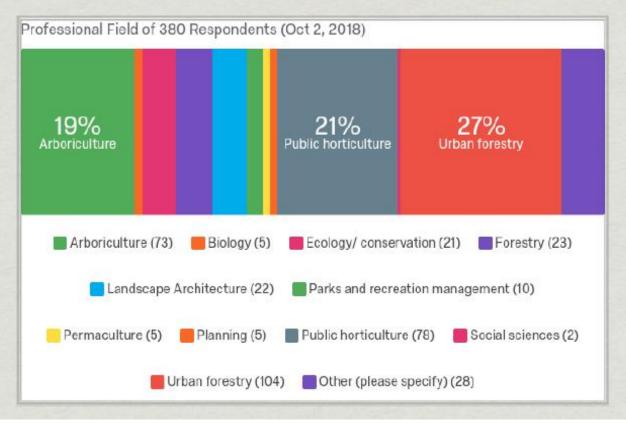






Jehane Samaha MSc student

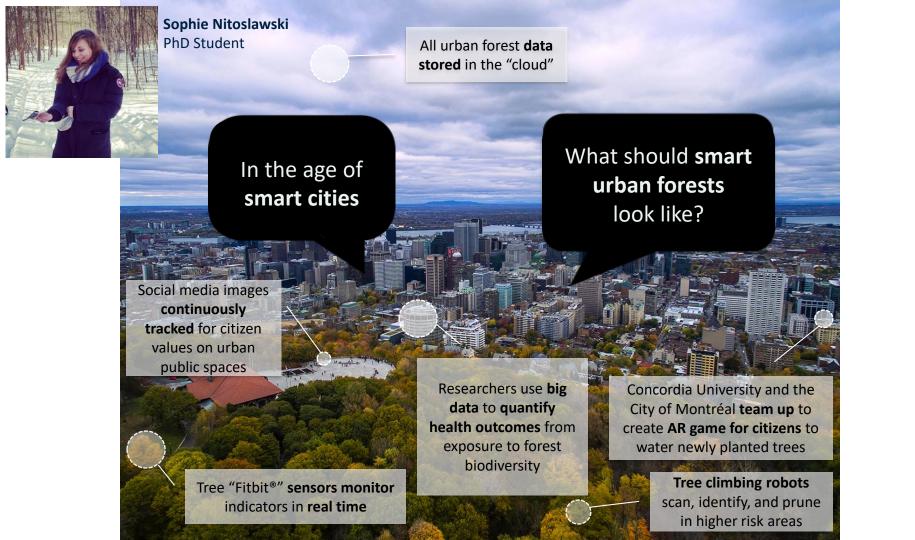
Survey Data: in Progress



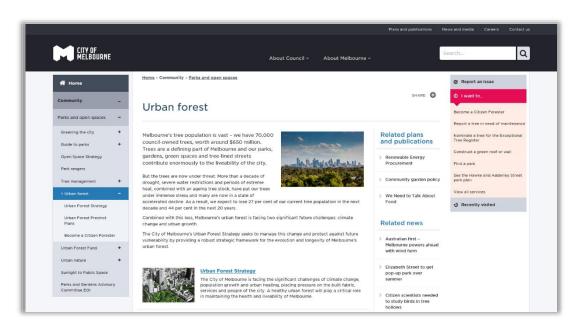
















LIVEABLE & AFFORDABLE.









THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

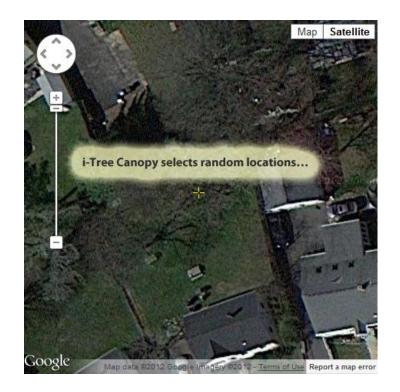


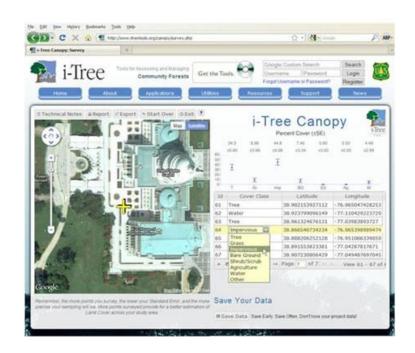
Vancouver Campus

Forestry Professional Master's Programs

Home Programs ♥ Admissions About ♥ Contact Us Subscribe

MASTER of **URBAN FORESTRY** LEADERSHIP









Cheongyecheon stream restoration, Seoul



















Urban forestry champions









 $\underline{\text{http://www.smh.com.au/good-weekend/green-power-nycs-parks-commissioner-on-why-parks-are-essential-20160823-gqytqf.html;}\\$

Photo: Nathaniel Welch

VISIONS AND MISSIONS

Vision Statement outlines what a company wants to be / aspires to be in the future.



Vision Statement is a source of inspiration and motivation.

Mission Statement concentrates **on the present**; it defines the customer(s), critical processes and it informs you about the **desired level of performance**.

Adaptive management (...) is a structured, iterative process of robust decision making in the face of uncertainty, with an aim to reducing uncertainty over time via system monitoring.



KEY INGREDIENTS OF ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Adaptive Management of Natural Resources:
Theory, Concepts, and Management Institutions

Strategy of the Strat

- Purposefulness and leadership
- Dealing with risk and uncertainty
- Learning (different ways, organisational)
- Increasing knowledge
- Enhancing information flow
- Institutional structures and processes
- Adaptation and flexibility



Focus: Role of urban forests in building social-ecological resilience

- Change in UF
 ecosystem services
 along an urbanization
 gradient
- Social perception and valuation of urban forests within and around cities
- Urban forestry potential for climate change adaptation

