# PARTNERS IN COMMUNITY FORESTRY

**2024 CONFERENCE** 





## EVIDENCE-BASED DESIGN FOR URBAN FORESTRY

PRESENTED BY:

#### **Brent Bucknum**

Founder and Principal Hyphae Design Labs



#### Lannie McClelen

SWMD Director Texas Trees Foundation







## **AGENDA**

**Evidence-Based Design for Urban Forestry** 



1.
BACKGROUND



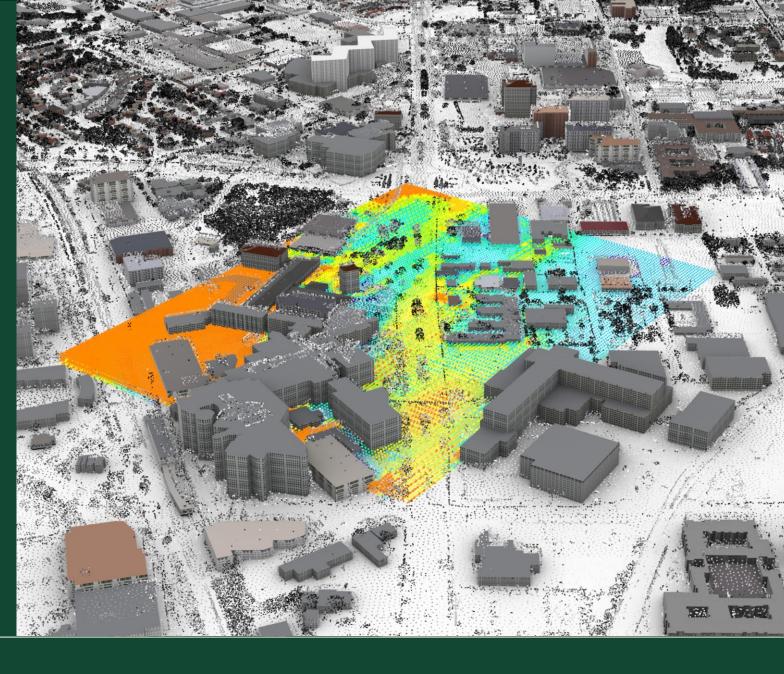
2. PROCESS



3. APPLY



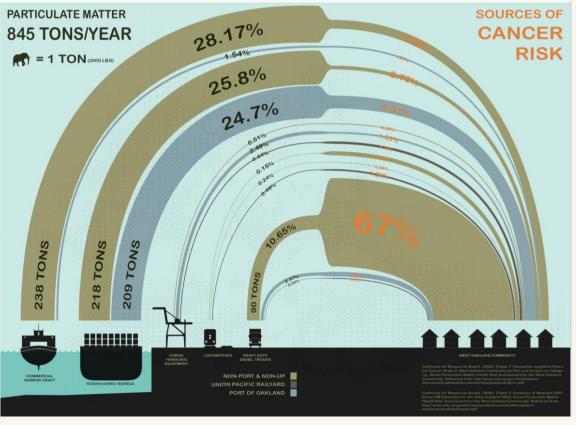
## **BACKGROUND**



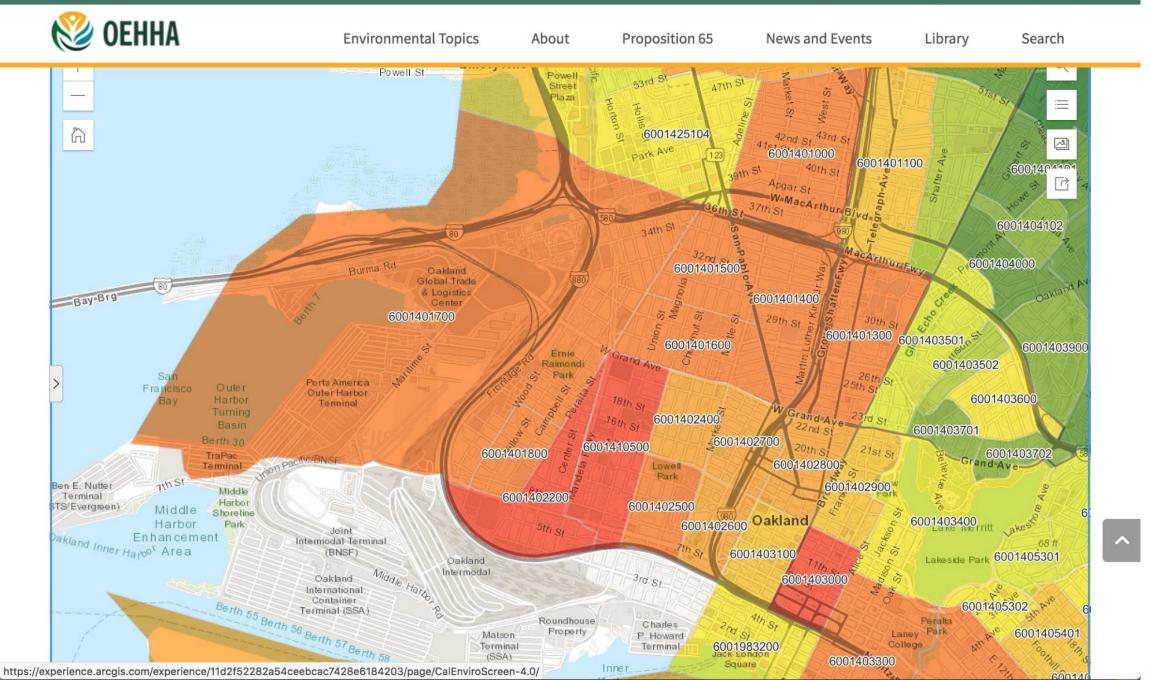


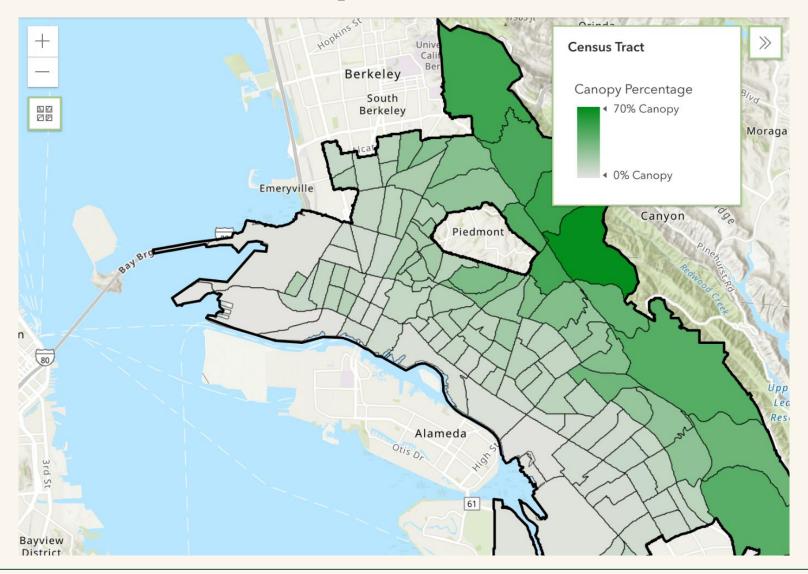






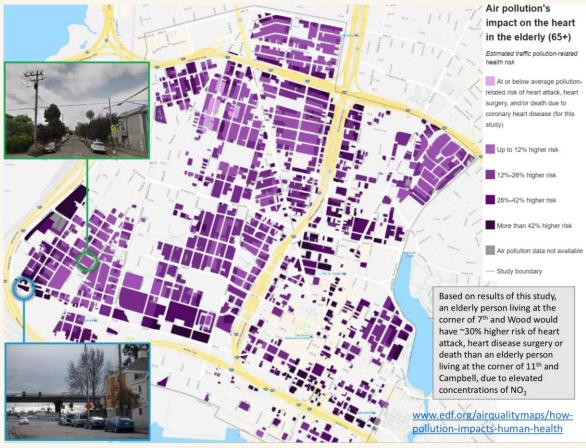






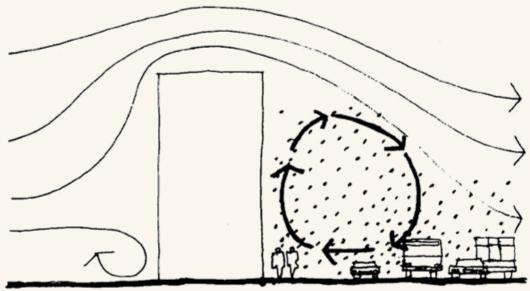






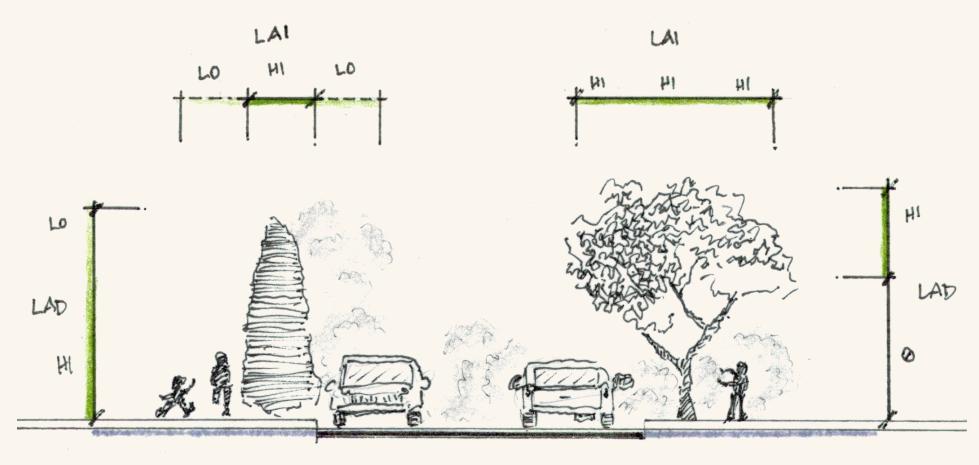






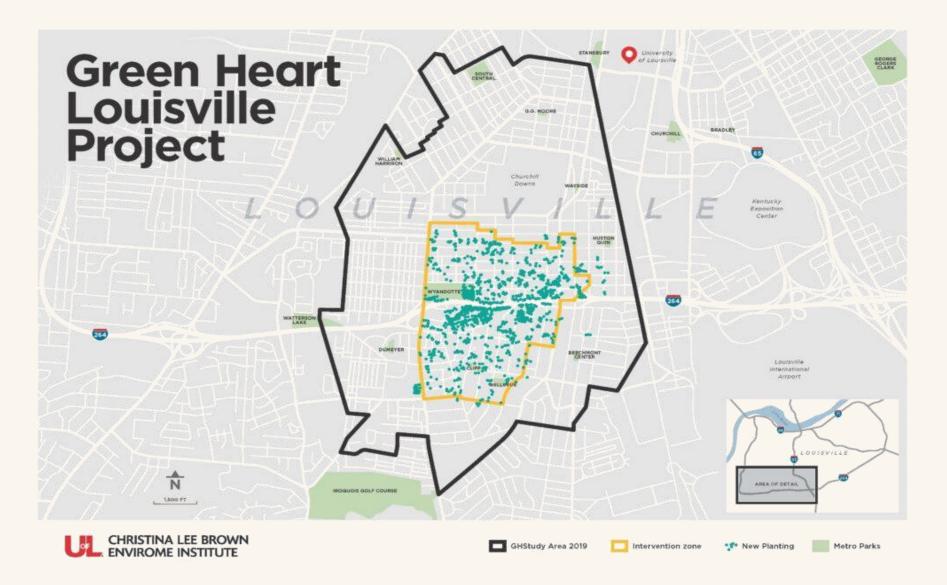
Anne Whiston Spirn 1986





LAI - LEAF AREA INDEX LAD - LEAF AREA DENSITY



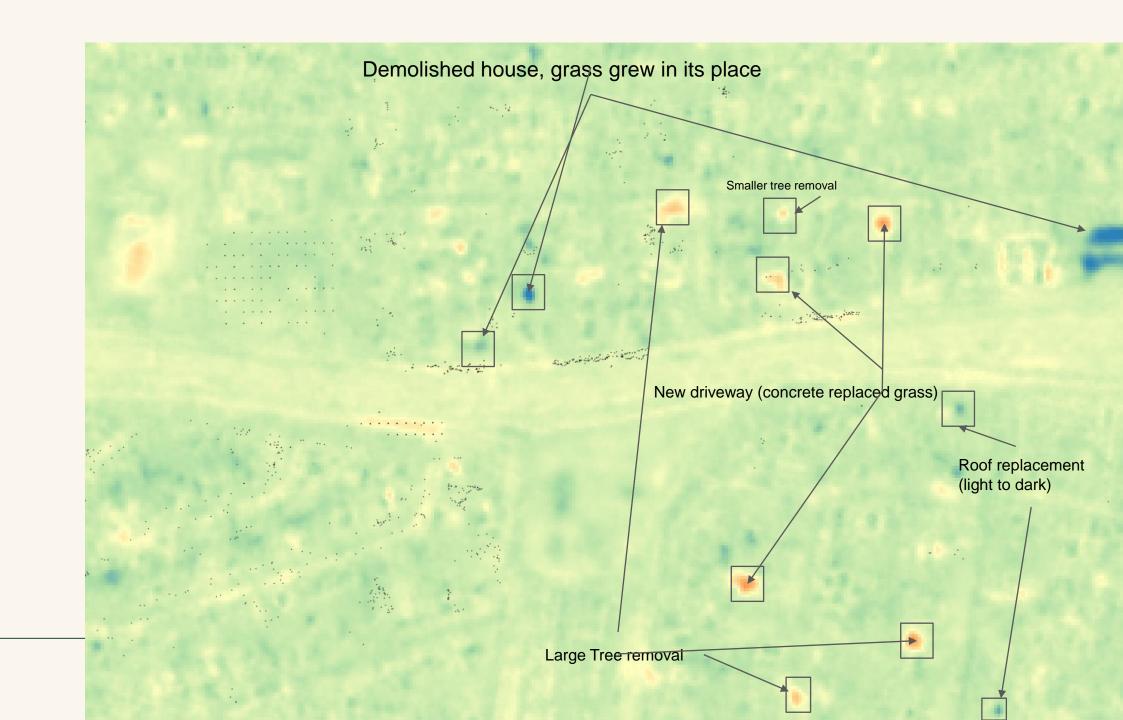


People living in the intervention areas had 13% lower levels of high-sensitivity C-reactive protein,

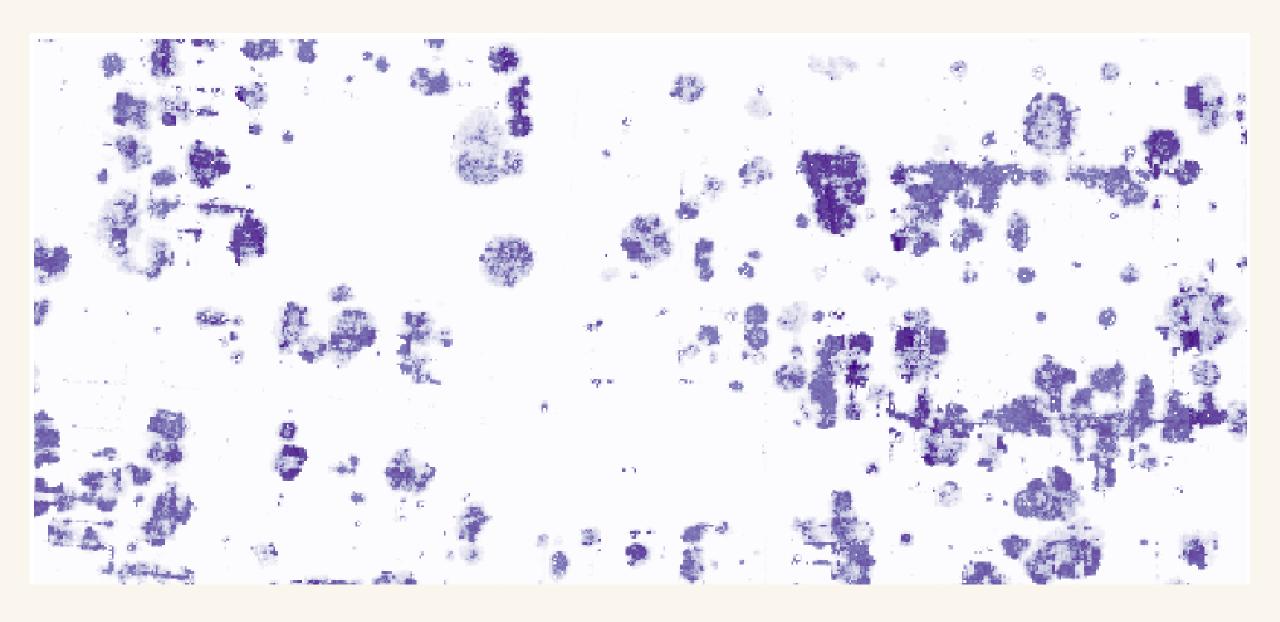
a blood marker associated with heart disease, including stroke, coronary artery disease and heart attack.

The drop was similar to starting a regular exercise routine.

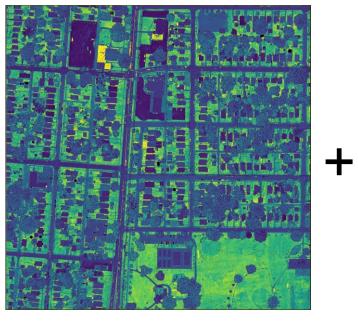




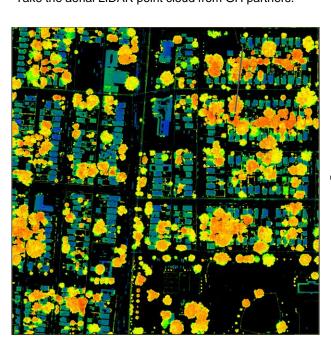








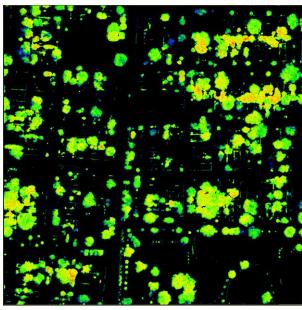
Take the aerial LIDAR point cloud from GH partners.



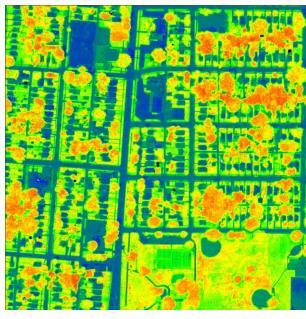
Separate ground points with cloth simulation filter....



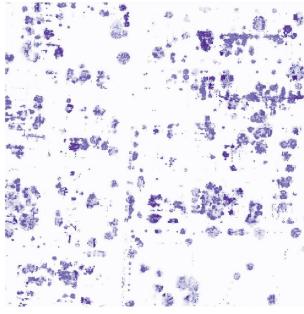
colorize it with concomitantly gathered NDVI raster



All above-ground points with NDVI >0.23 are vegetation points (also remove roofs under trees with coplanarity filter!)

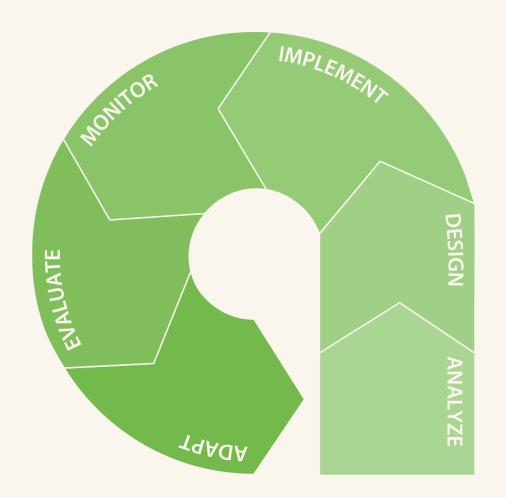


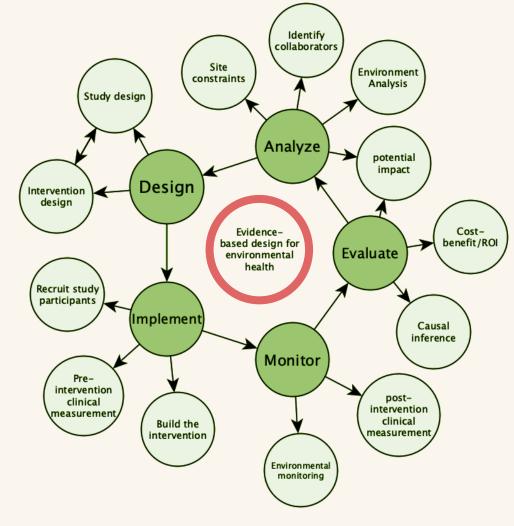
to get point cloud with NDVI as a scalar field for each point...



Divide point clouds into 1m XY squares, and calculate LAI using Beer-Lambert equation with ground points as sensor to get 1m LAI raster

Leaf Area Index (LAI) estimation from aerial LIDAR scans















We're building tools to empower communities impacted by environmental injustice and climate change to take control and determine their own future, a new approach to community-led, evidence-based urban revitalization. What previously required teams of engineers, epidemiologists, academics, government agencies and consultants can now be done by and for communities themselves, creating resilience, while re-localizing power, knowledge and capital in the communities.



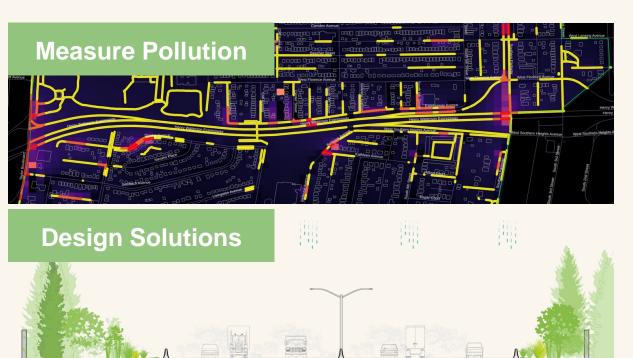








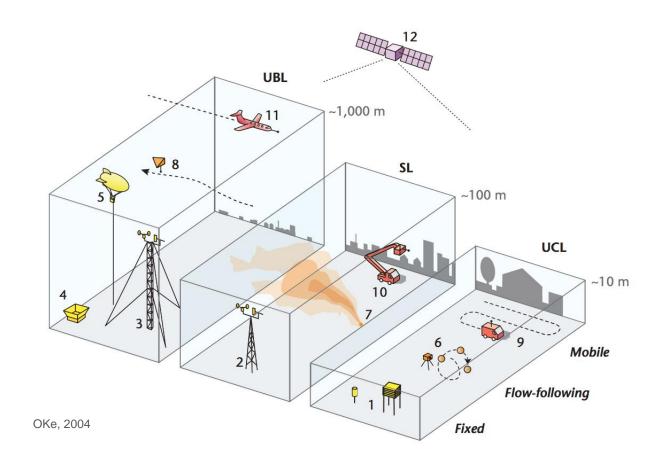


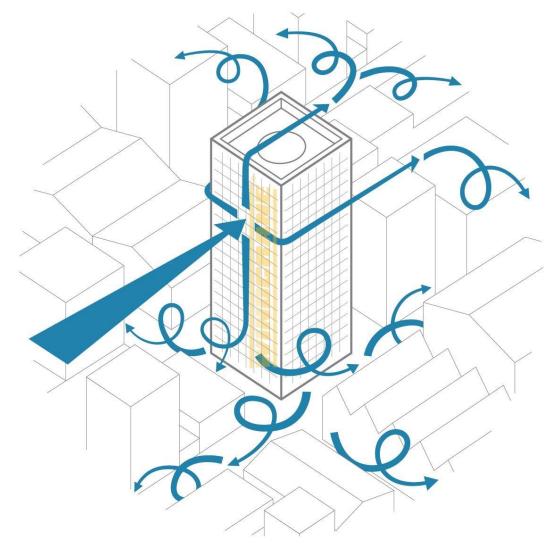








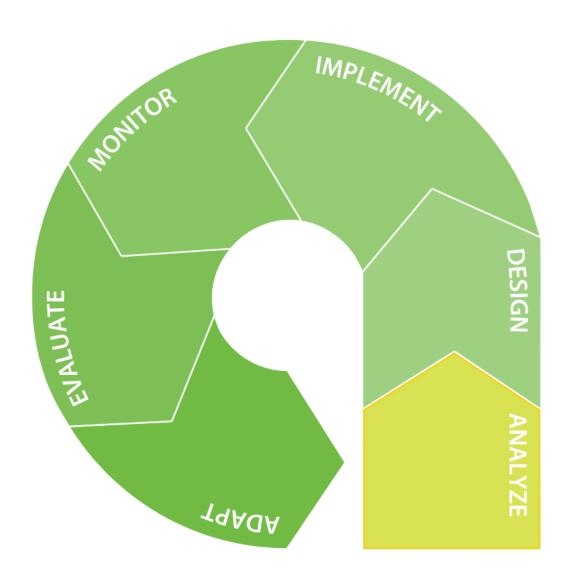




Monitoring

Model

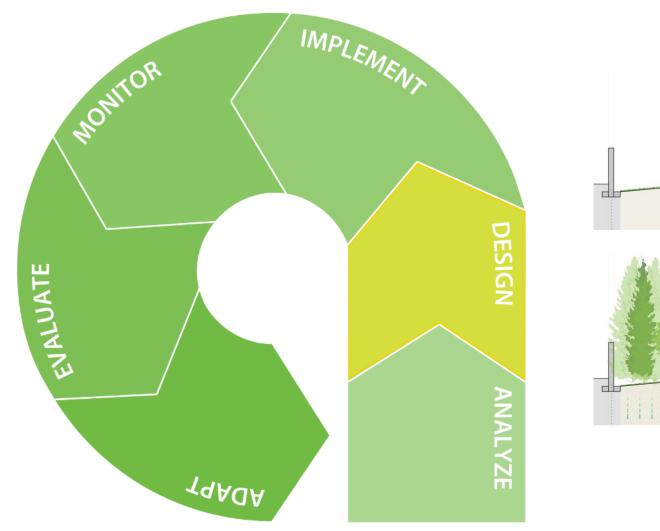
#### EVIDENCE BASED DESIGN

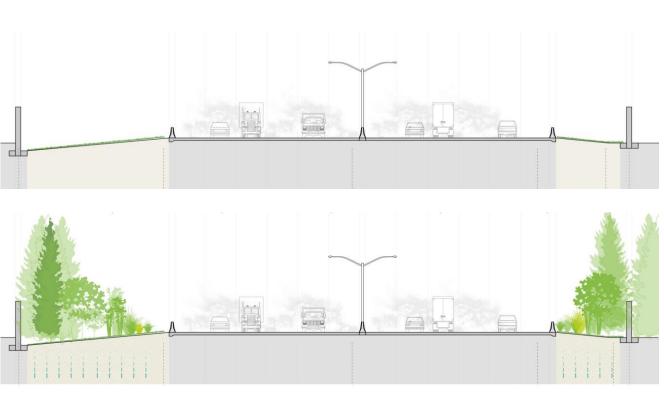




Analyze where pollution is the worst

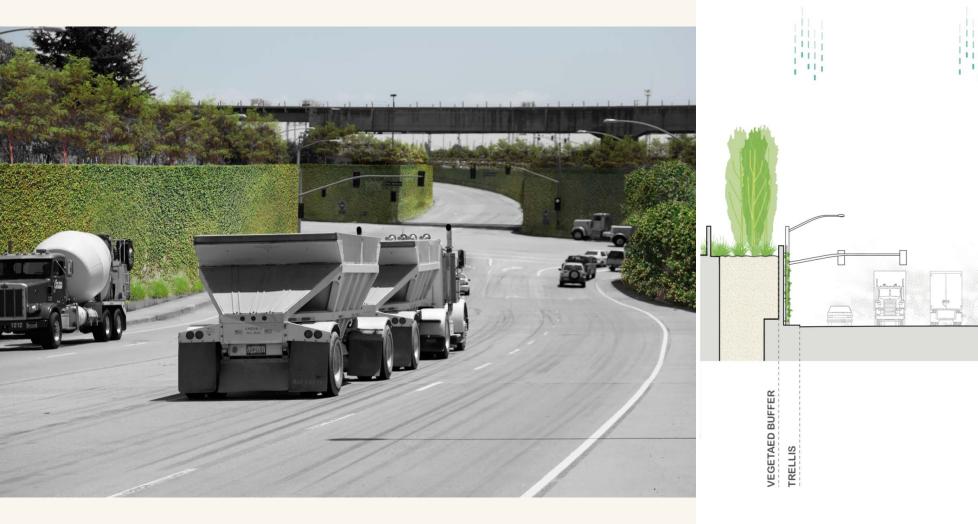
#### EVIDENCE BASED DESIGN

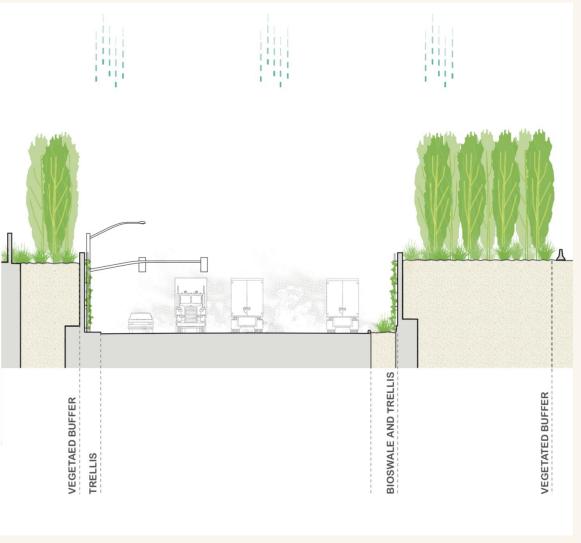




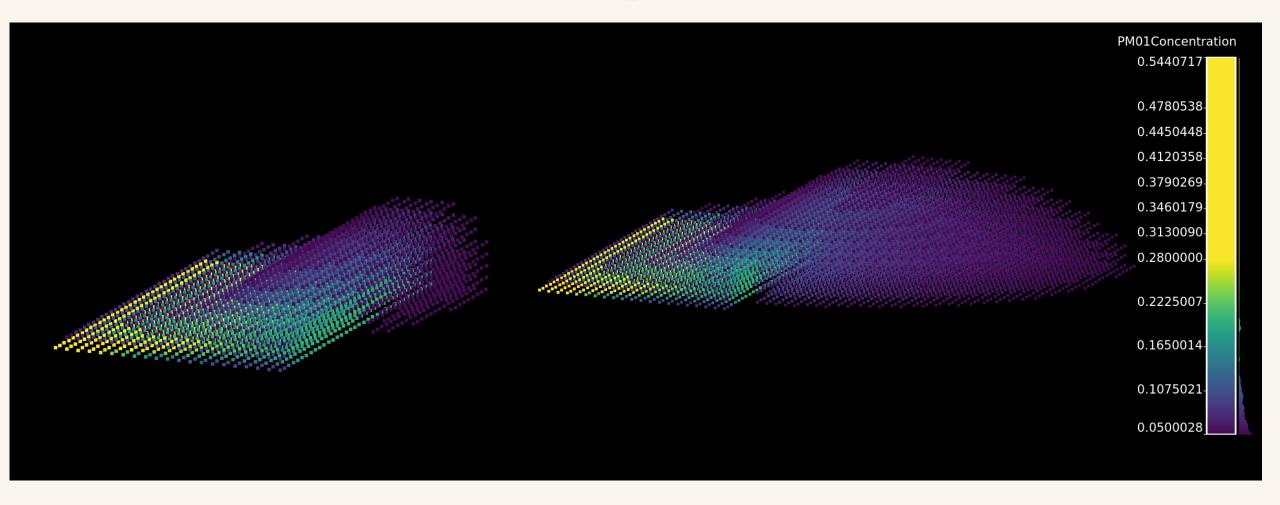
Design interventions



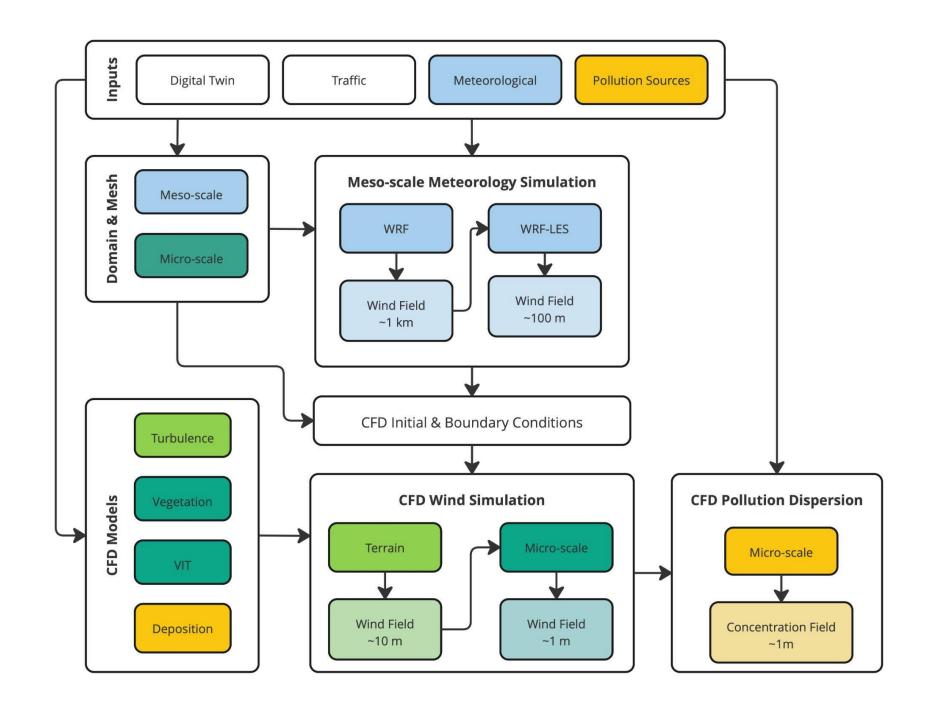




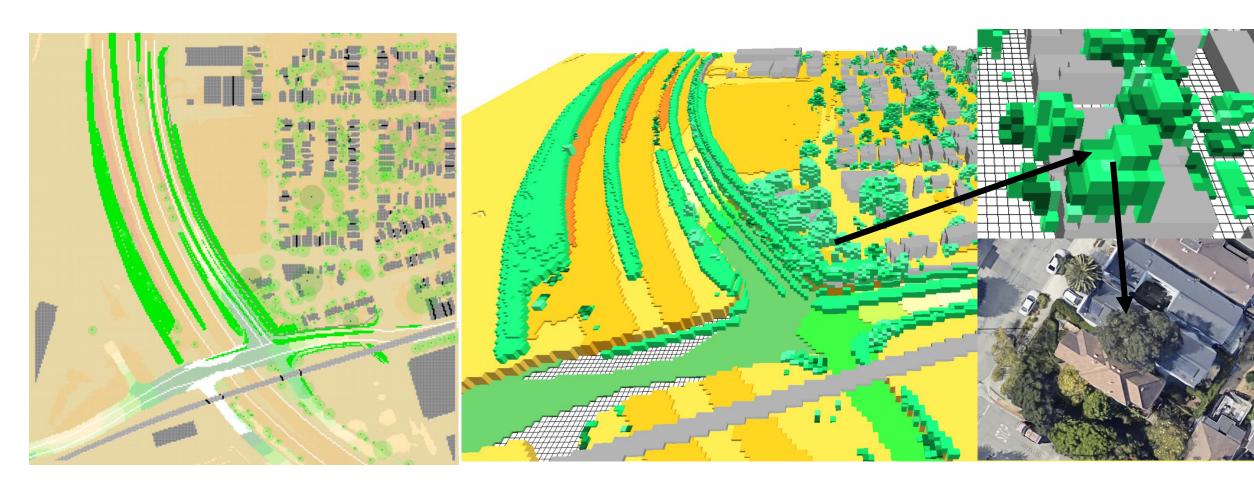
## Modeling



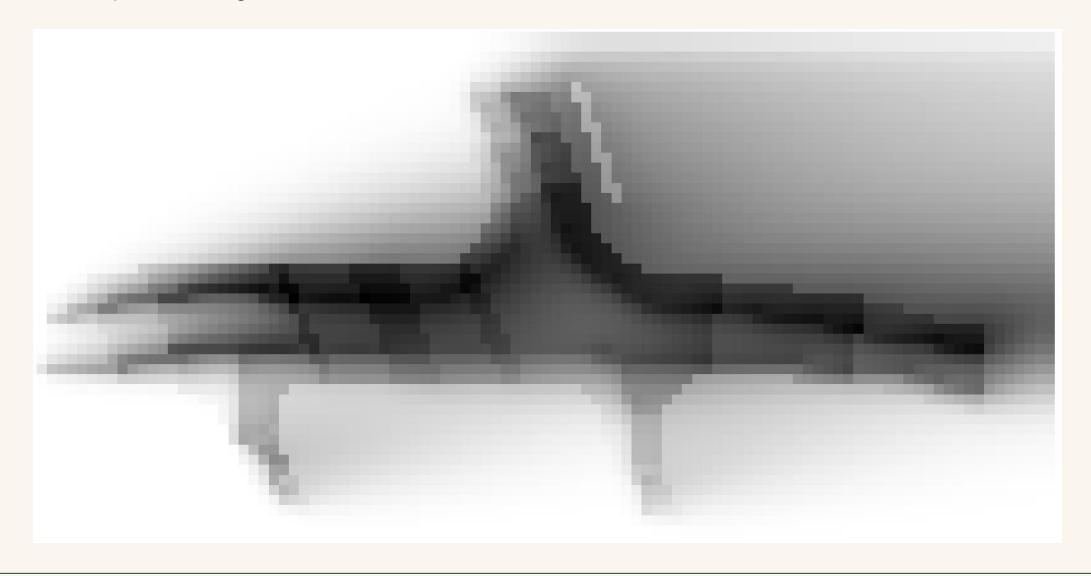








#### Baseline composite image of PM 2.5 at all Z values



## **Leaf Area Density**



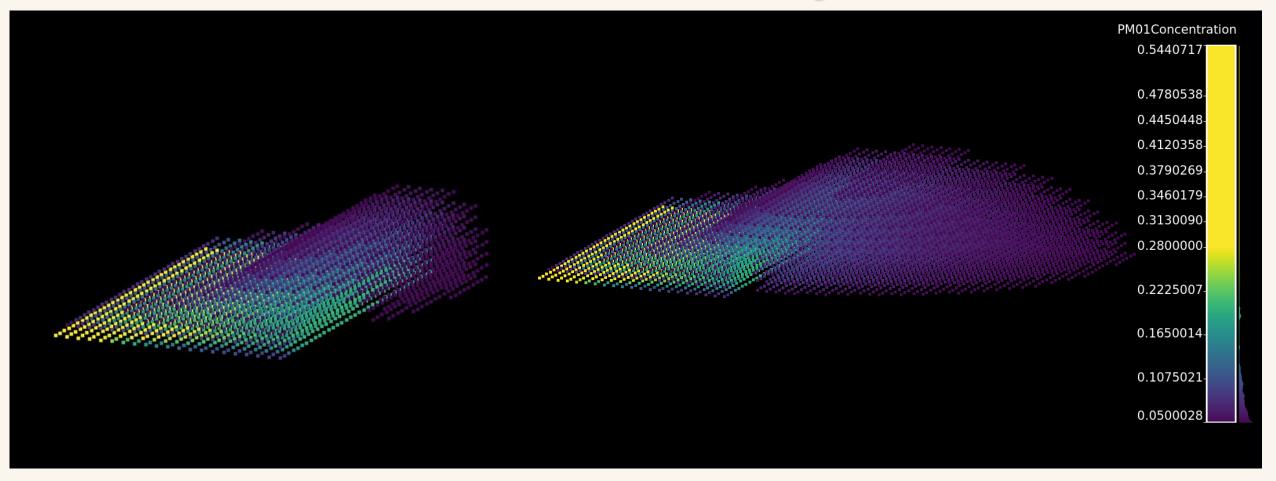


HIGHER LEAF AREA

LOWER LEAF AREA

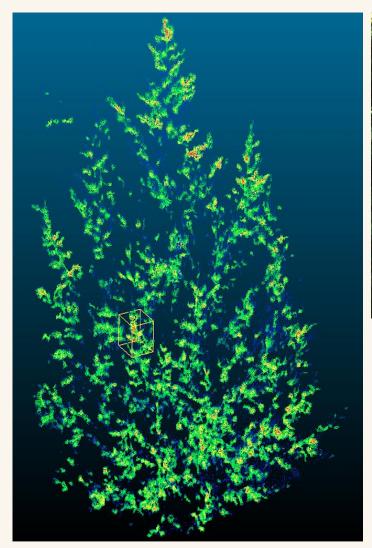


## **Leaf Area Density**

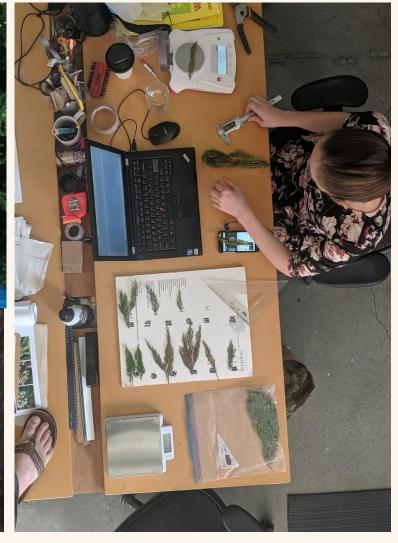




## **Tree Modelling**









## **Tree Modelling**

#### Select Species:

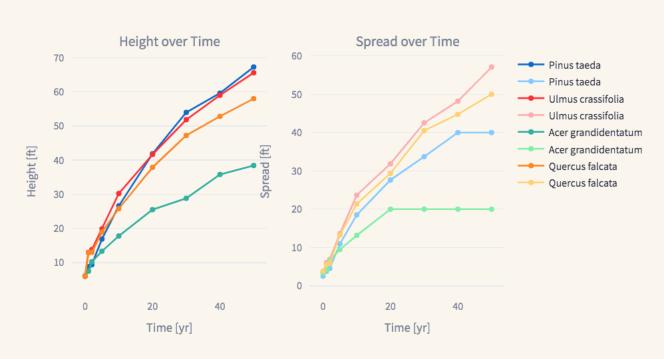
Pinus taeda × Acer grandident... ×

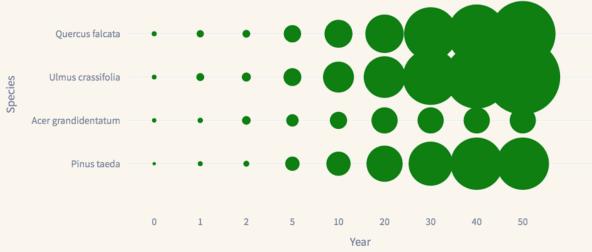
ndident... × Ulmus crassifolia ×

Quercus falcata ×

#### **8** ~

#### **Tree Spread Representation**

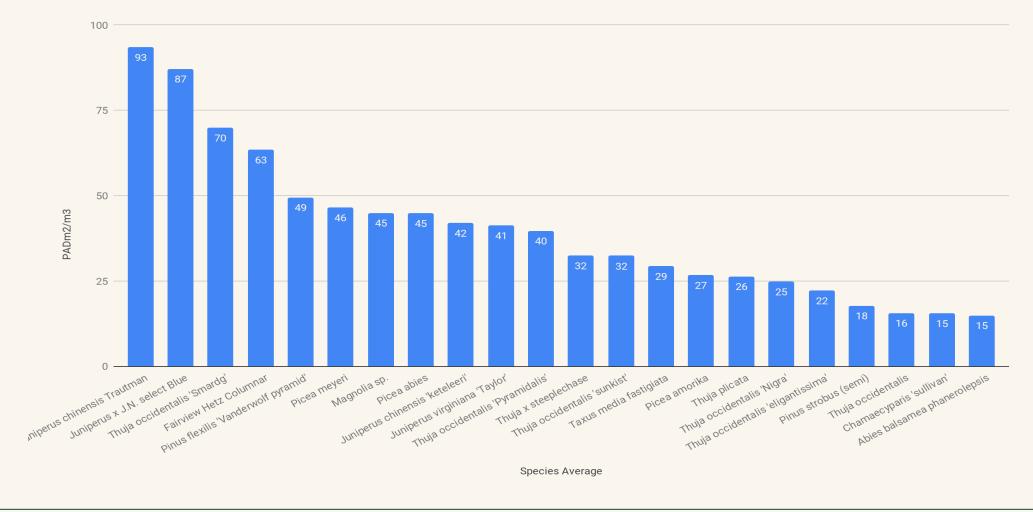




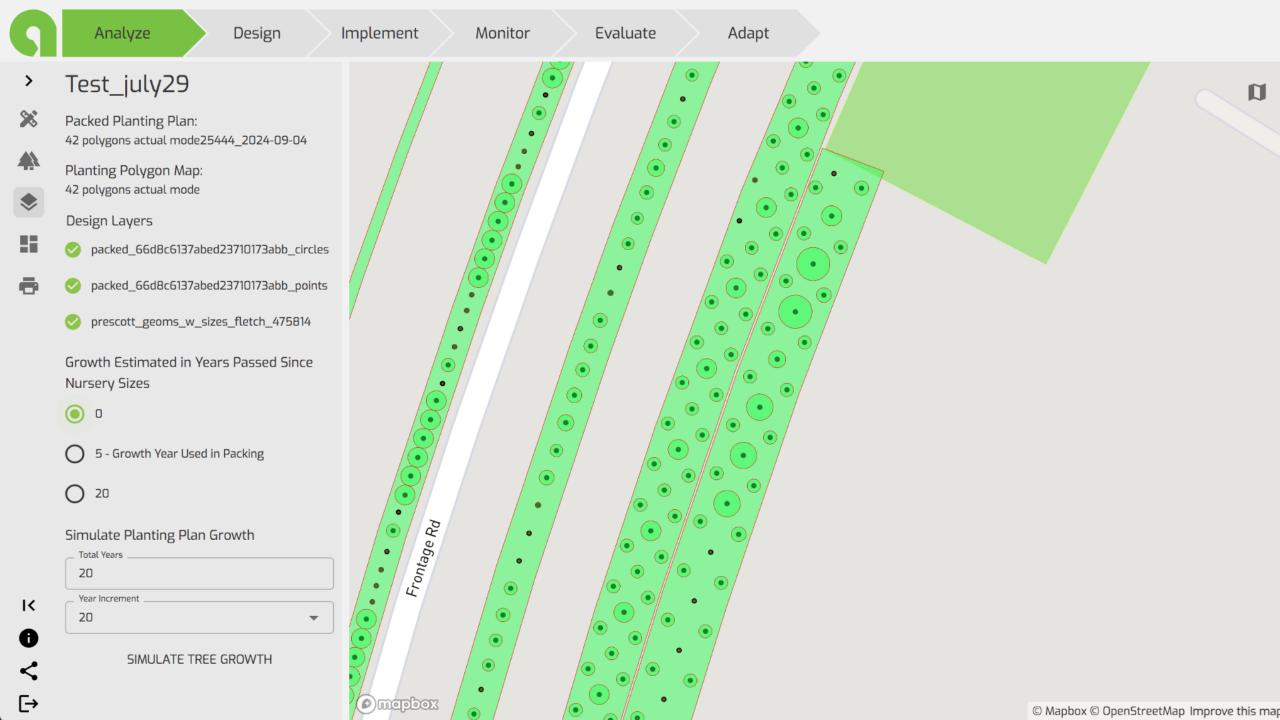


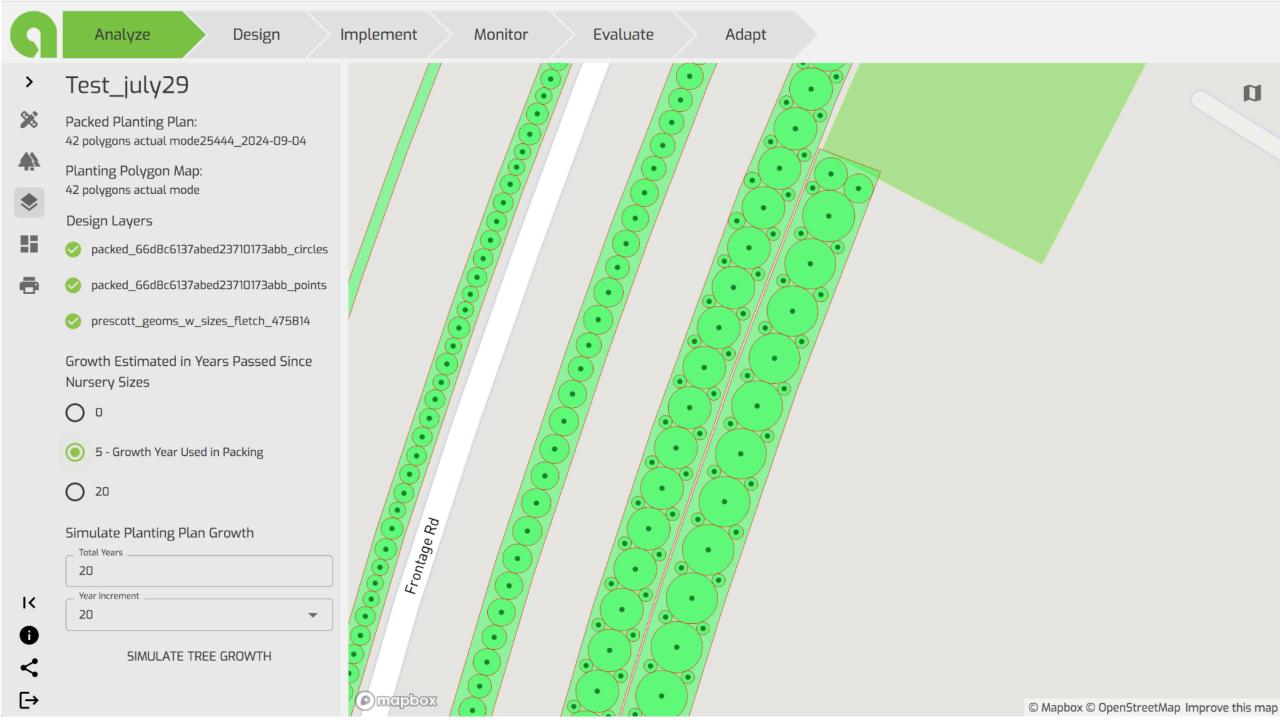
## **Tree Modelling**

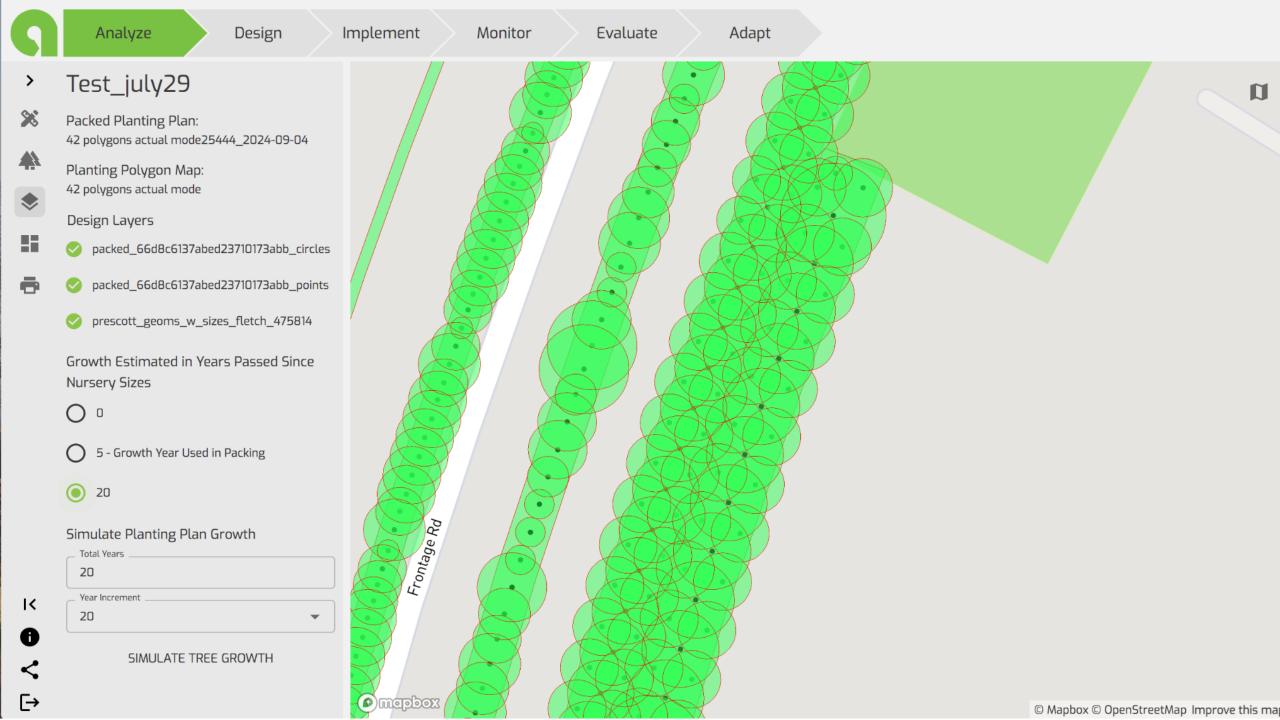
PADm2/m3 vs. Species/cultivar Average



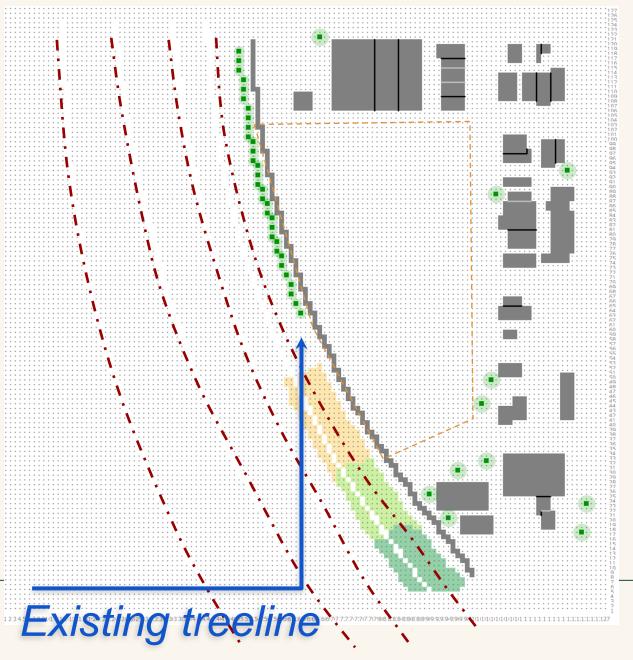


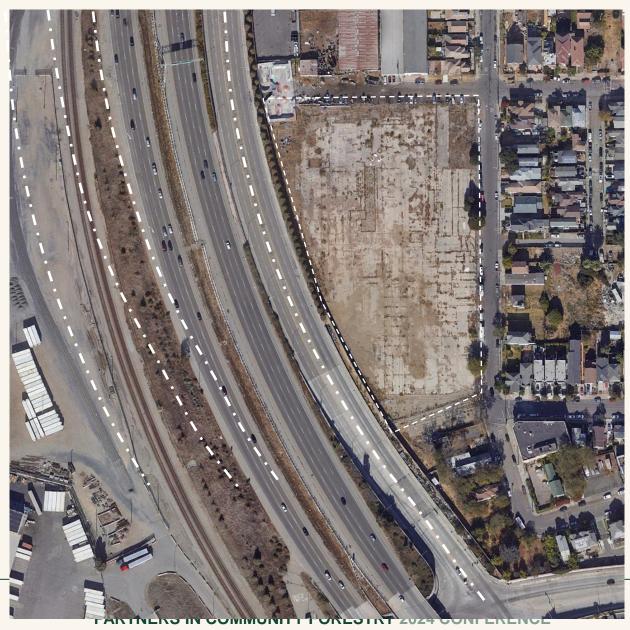






## **BASELINE MODEL**

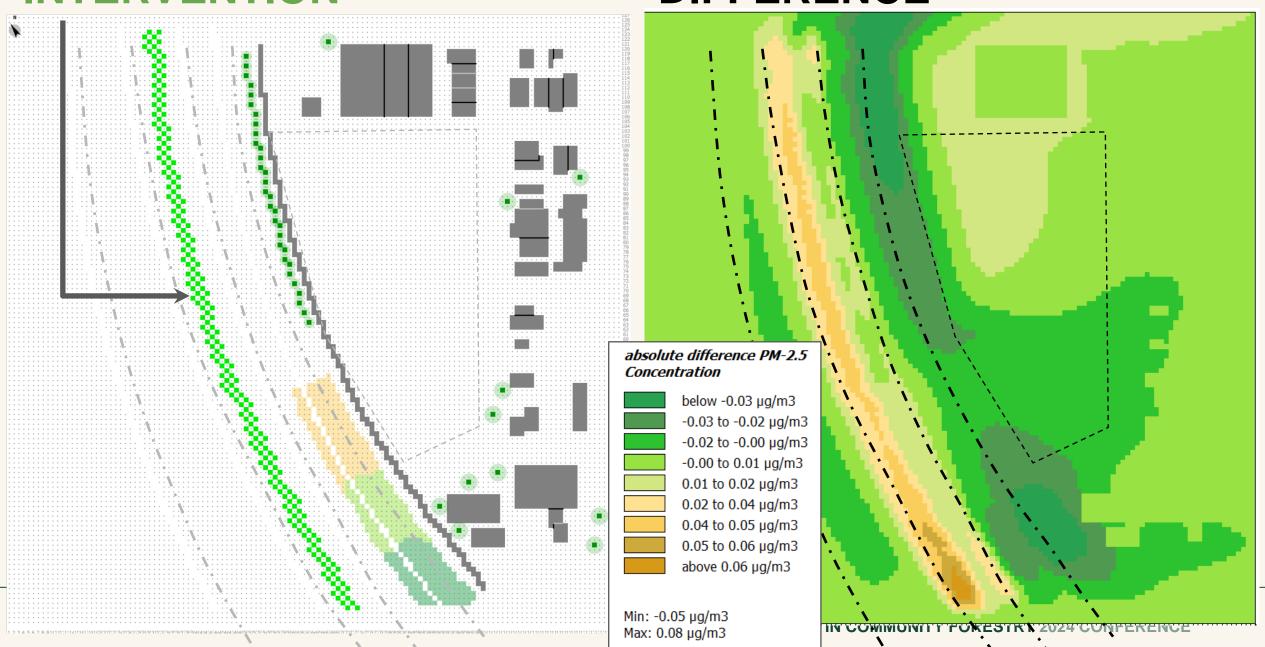




#### **INTERVENTION**

#### **DIFFERENCE**

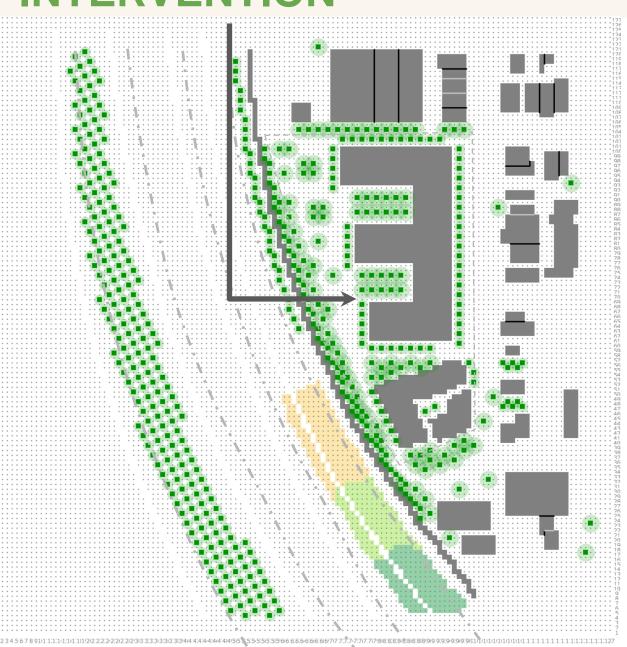
 $z = 5m (\sim 16ft)$ 

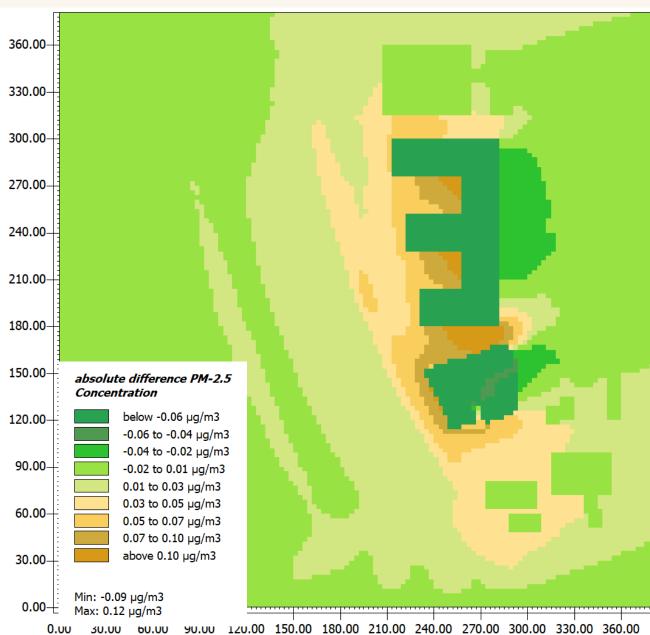


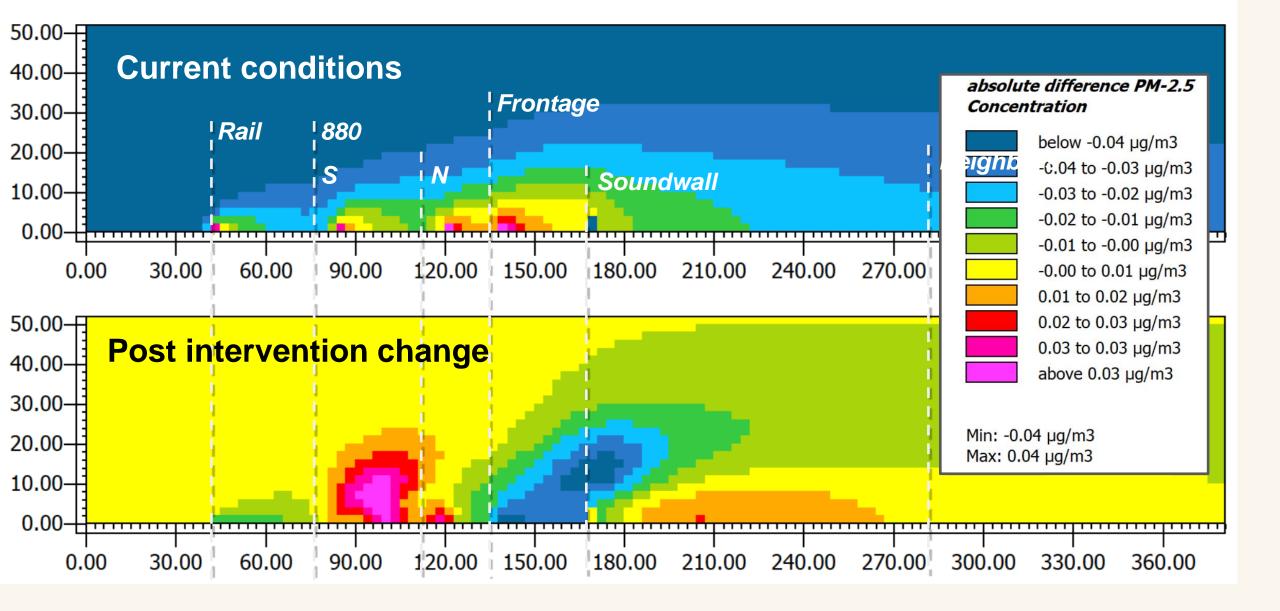
#### INTERVENTION

#### **DIFFERENCE**

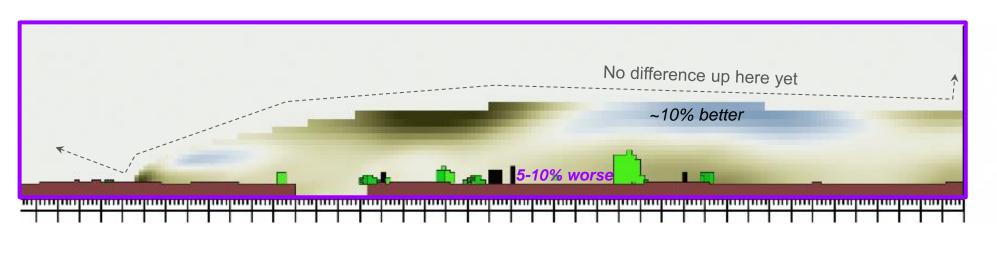
 $z = 5m (\sim 16ft)$ 

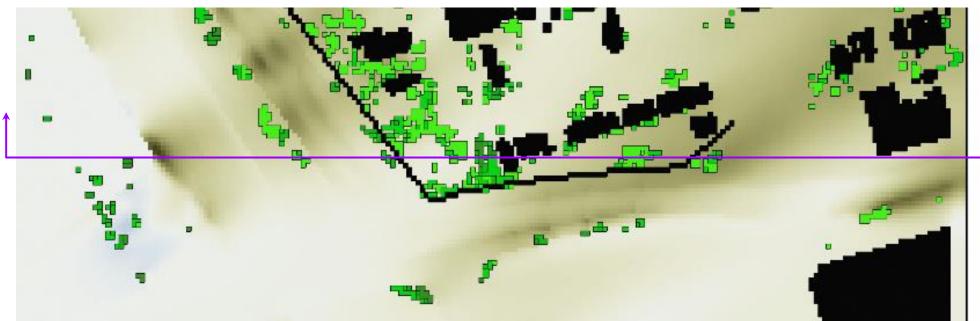




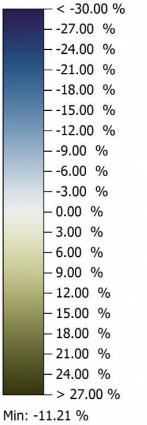


#### EXISTING TREE POPULATION VS. NO VEGETATION



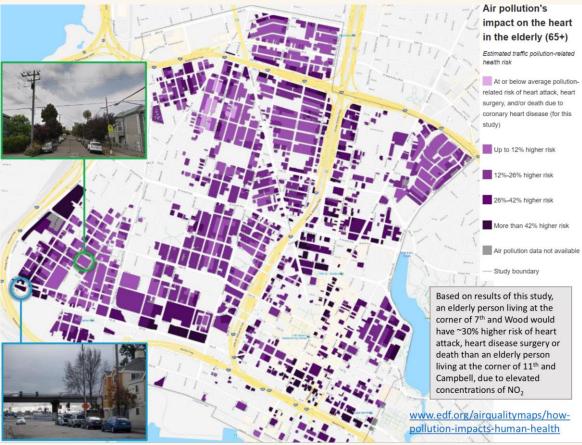


#### relative difference PM1 Concentration



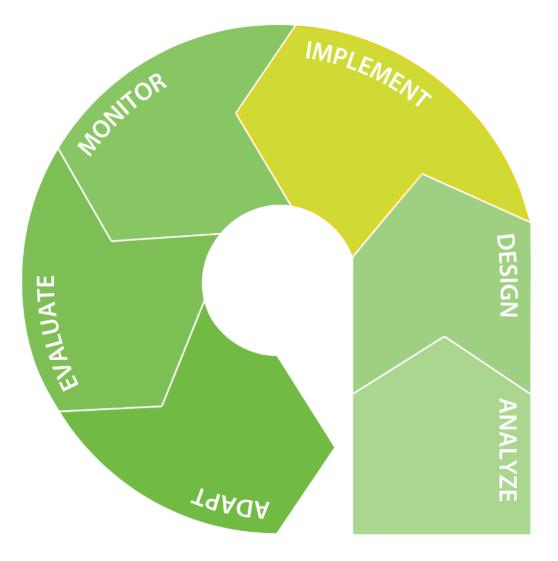
Min: -11.21 % Max: 30.39 %







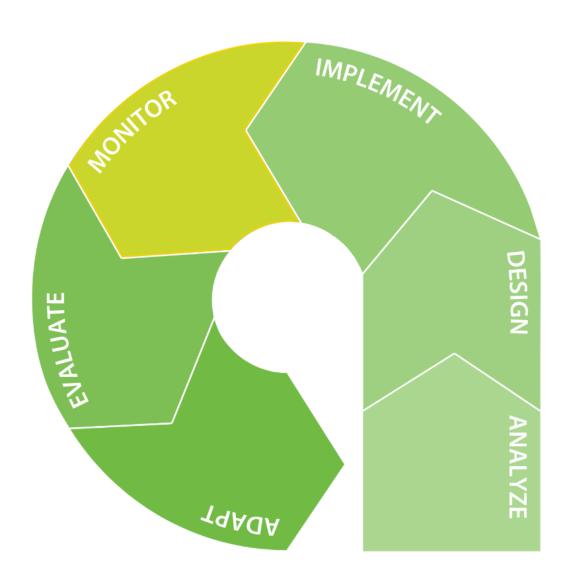
#### EVIDENCE BASED DESIGN





Implement

#### EVIDENCE BASED DESIGN





Monitor the results







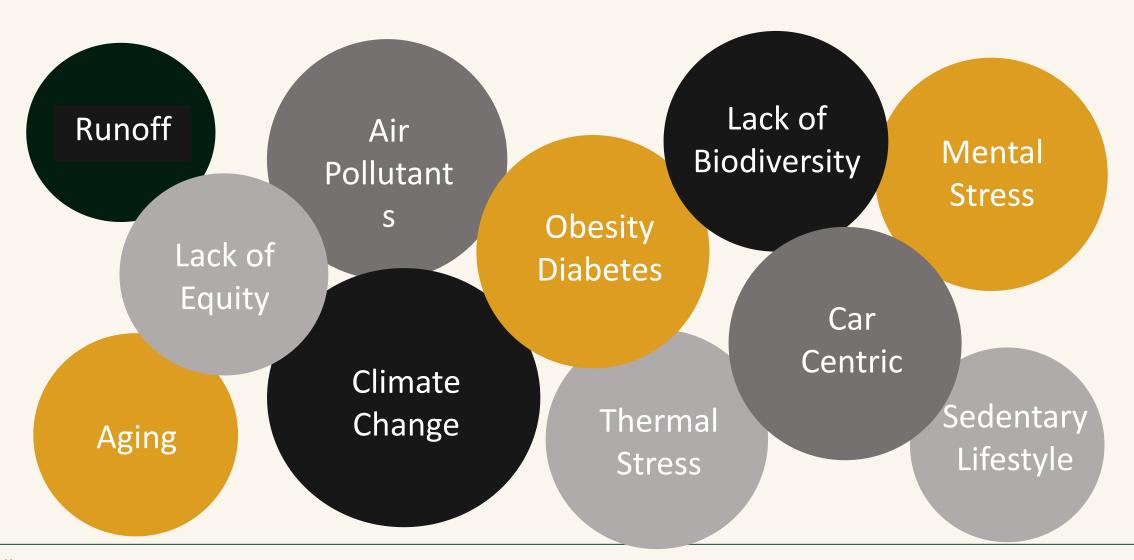




## **PROCESS**



## For Every Urban Degradation.....

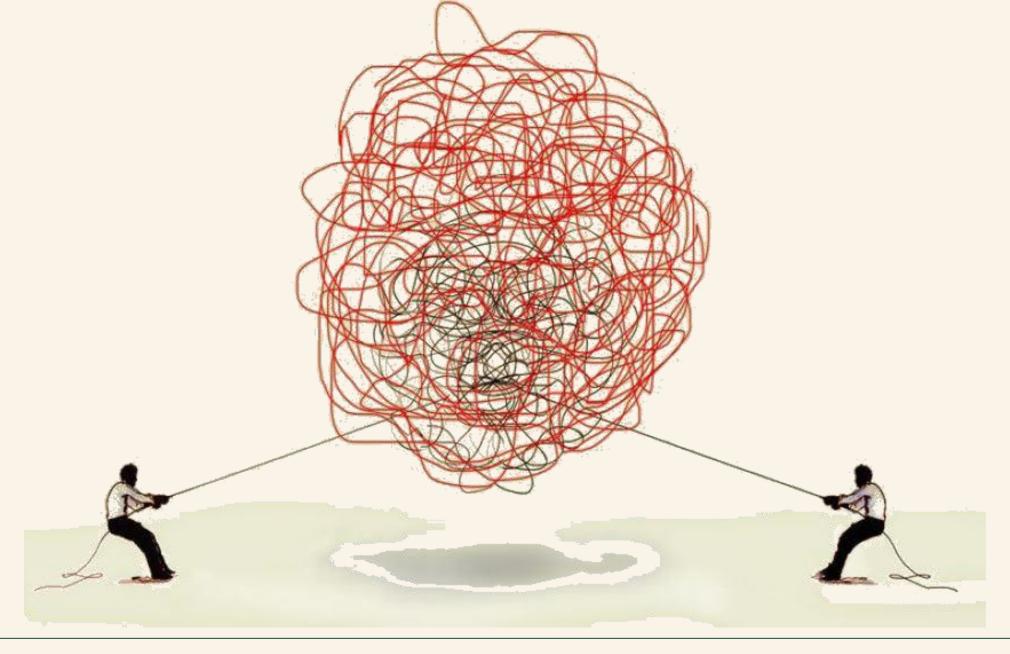




## ...Positive Intervention That Supports Health

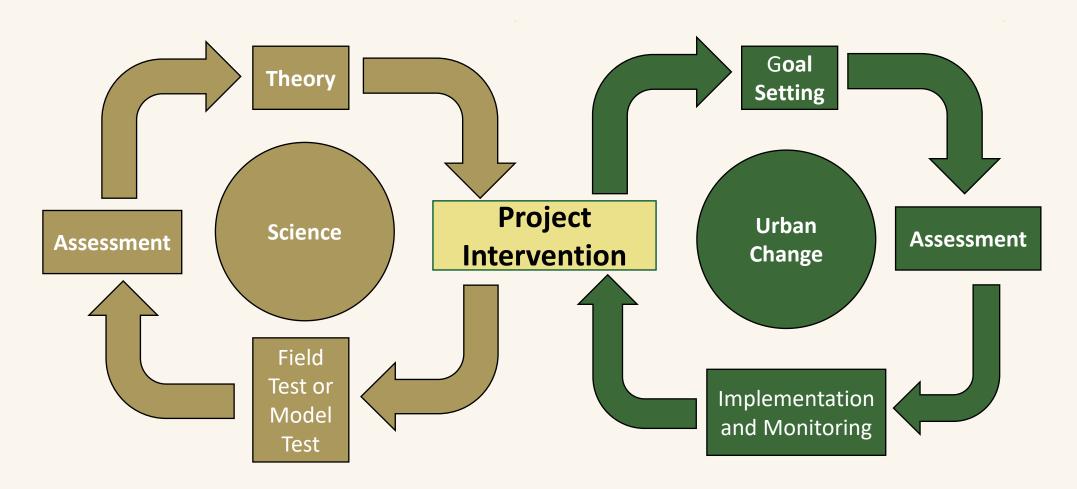








#### **Evidence-Based Process**



Nassauer and Opdam. Design in Science: Extending the Landscape Ecology Paradigm (2008)

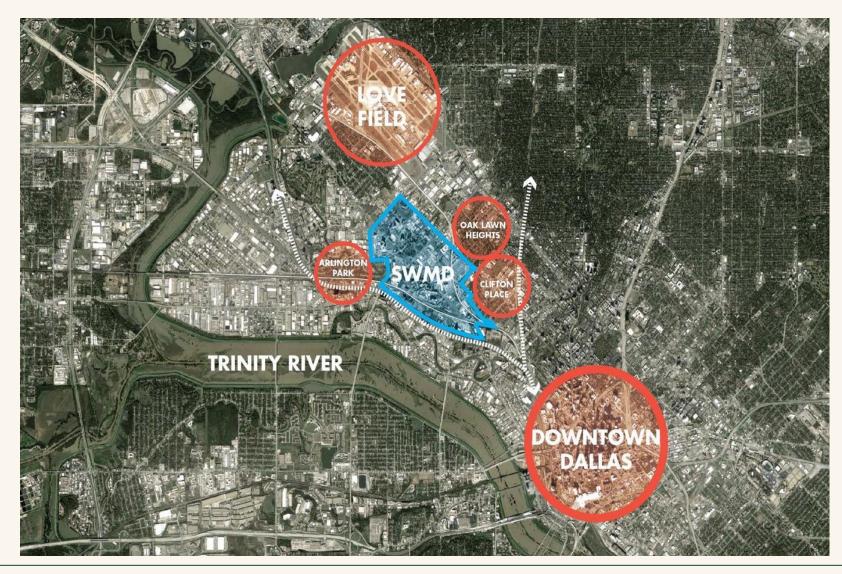


## **APPLY**



## Getting to Know the Southwestern Medical District

- 3 anchor institutions
- **42,000** employees
- 3.4 million annual visits to clinics & ERs
- 3,791 students/ residents/fellows
- 23,000 neighbors living in and around the District
- 1000 acres with 16+ miles of transportation corridors





## Southwestern Medical District Transformation Project







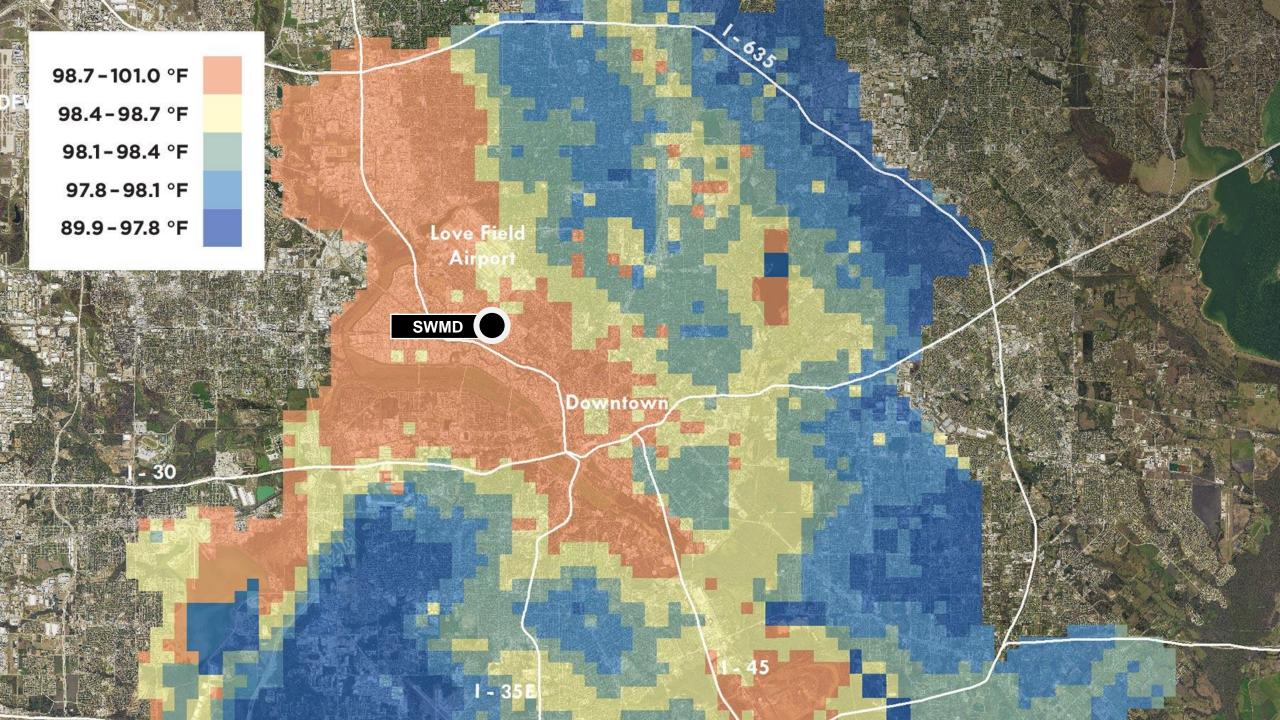


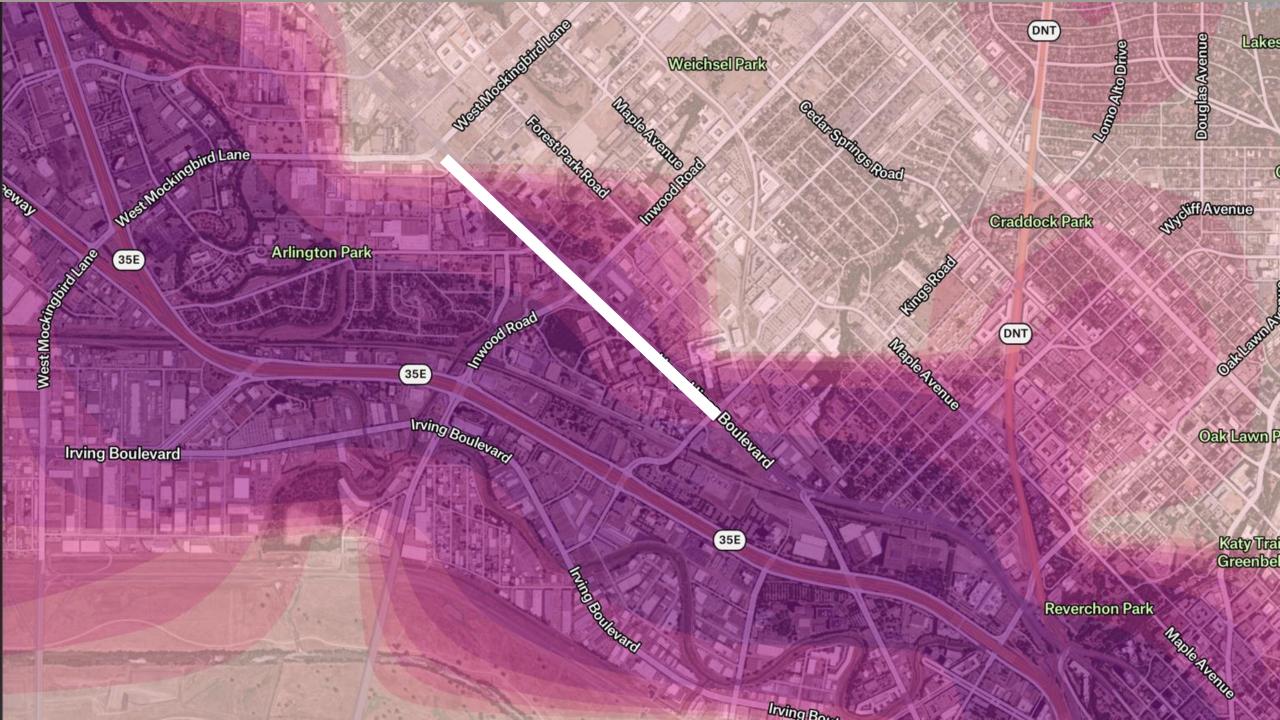


## Using Evidenced-Based Design in the Southwestern Medical District to:

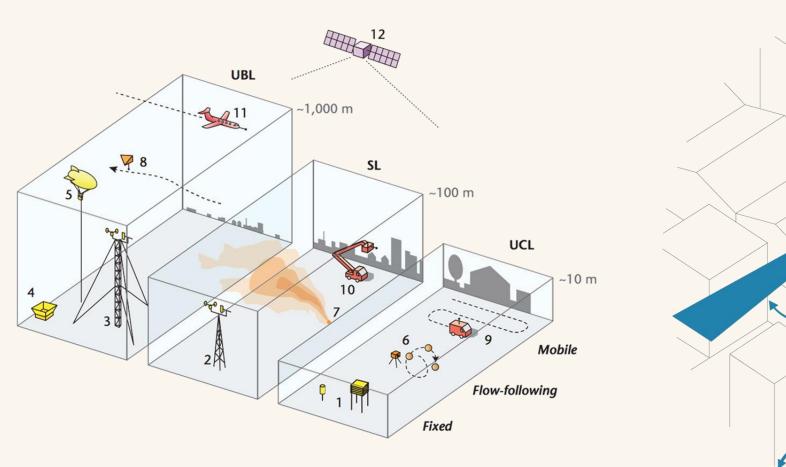
# Lower Temperature Improve Air Quality

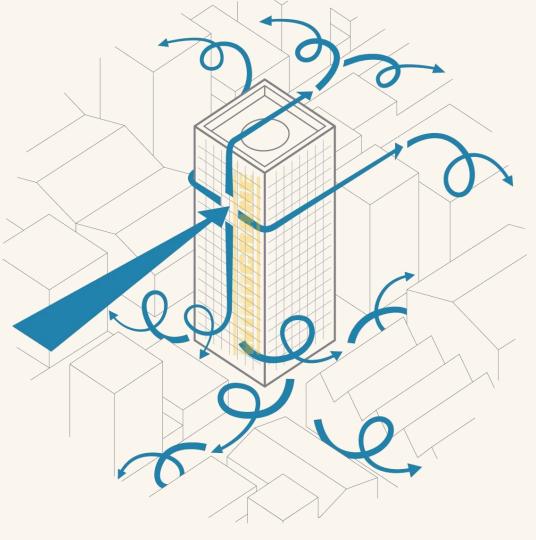






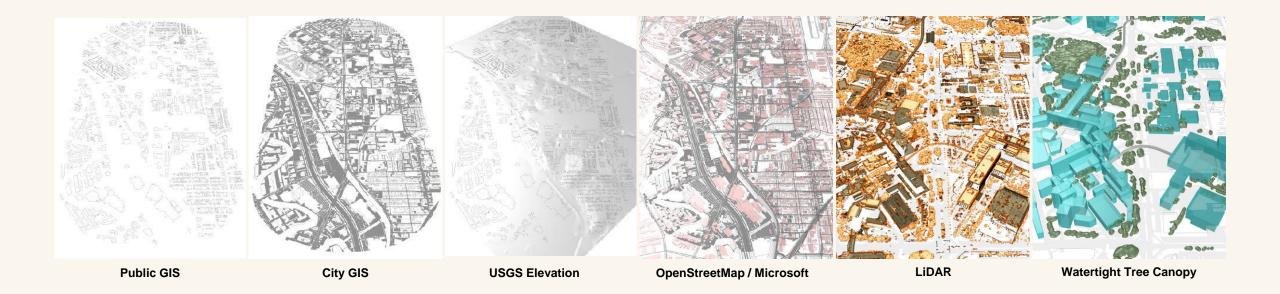
## Measurement & Modelling





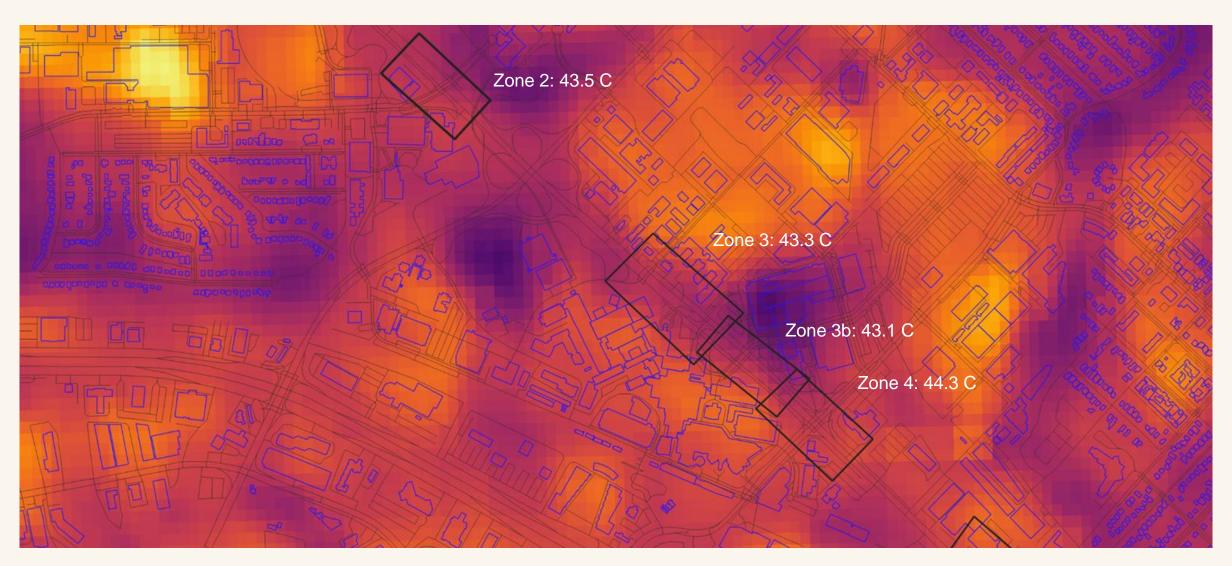


## **Variety of Data Sources**



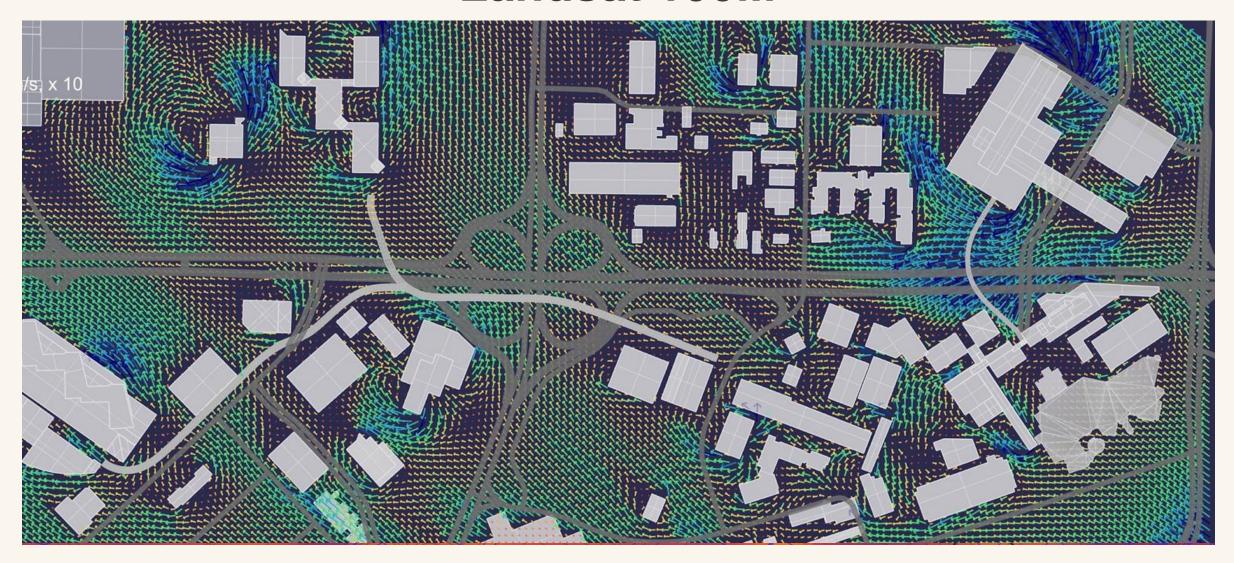


## Landsat 100M

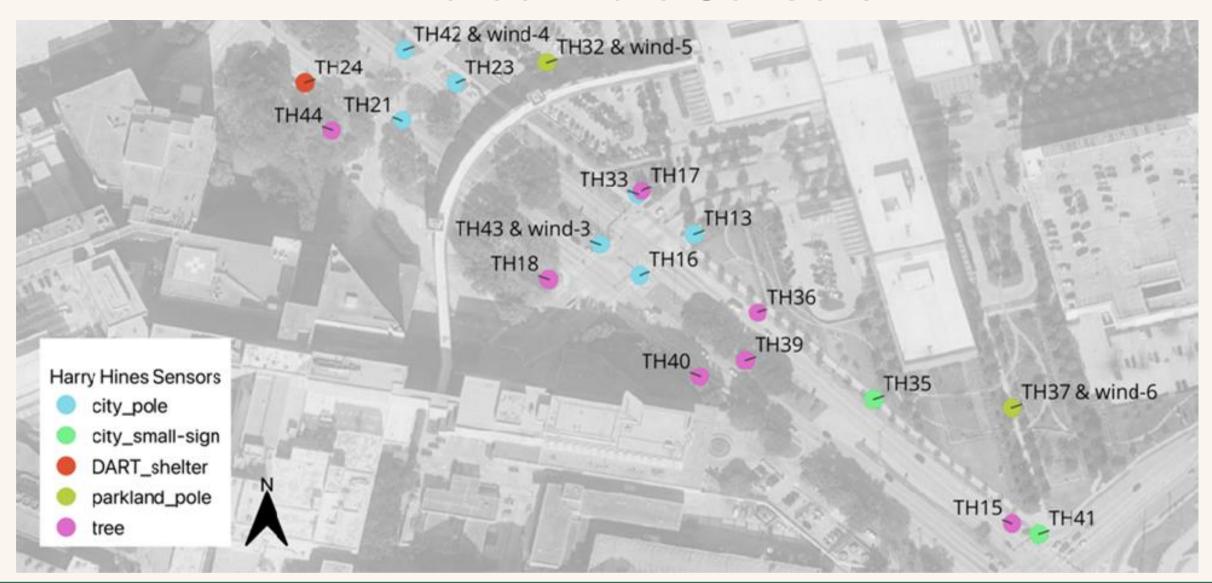




## Landsat 100M

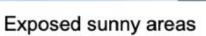










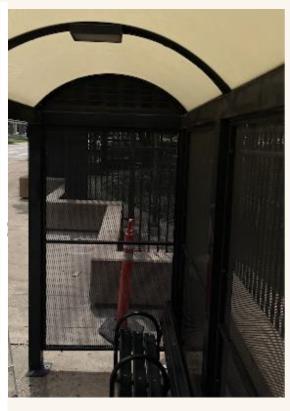




Deep shade of mature trees

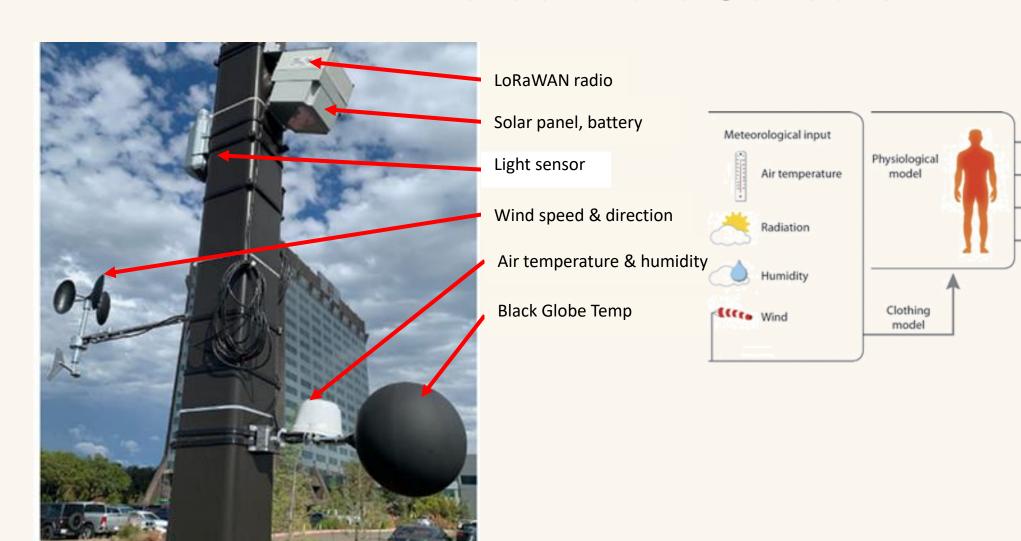


Mild shade of young trees



In bus shelters







UTCI

extreme heat stress

ery strong heat stress

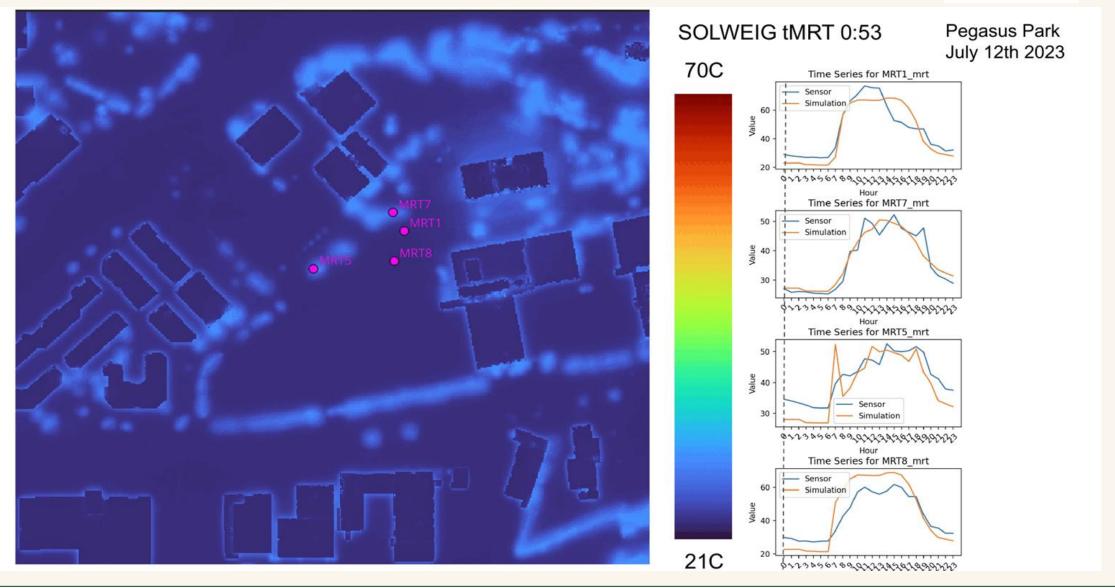
strong heat stress

no thermal stress

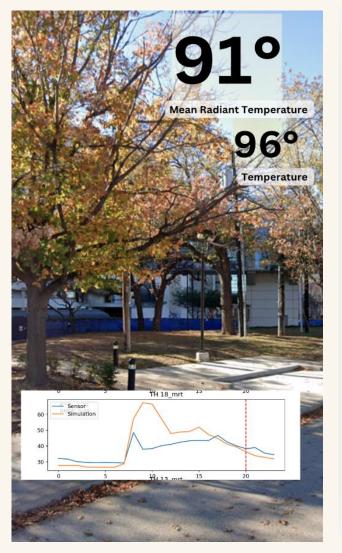
rery strong cold stress

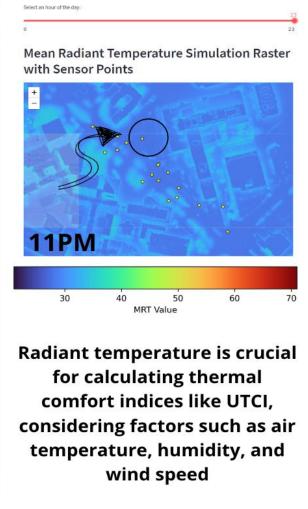
extreme gold stress

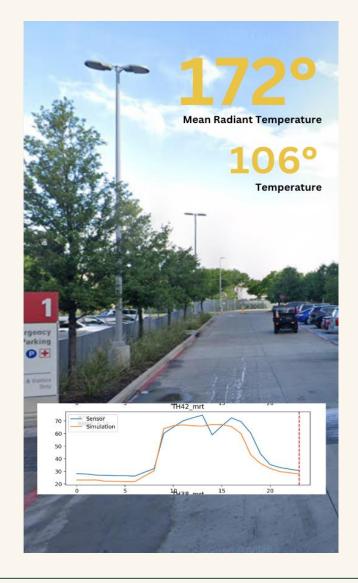
## Microclimate Sensors & Model





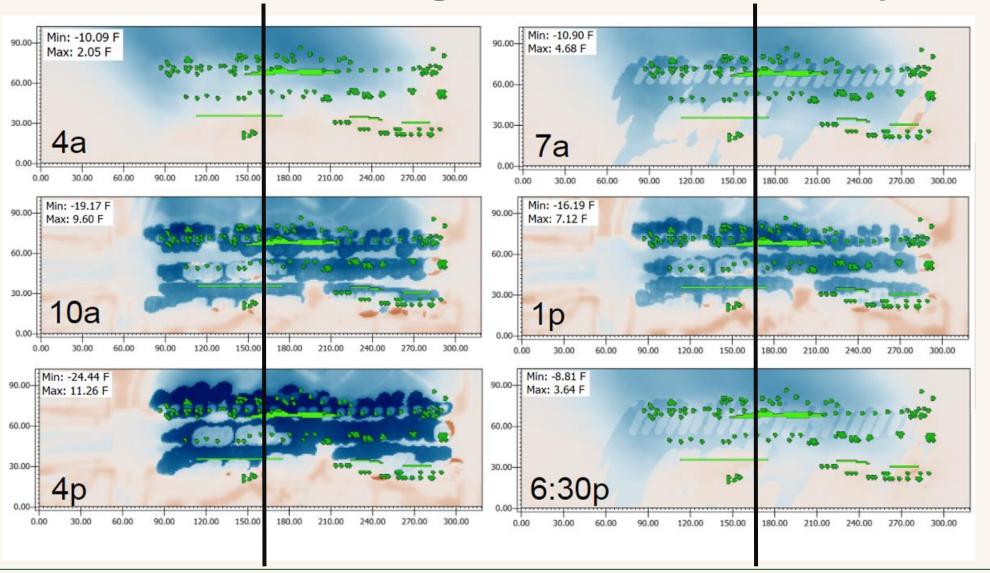


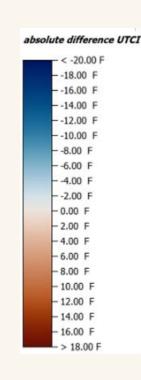






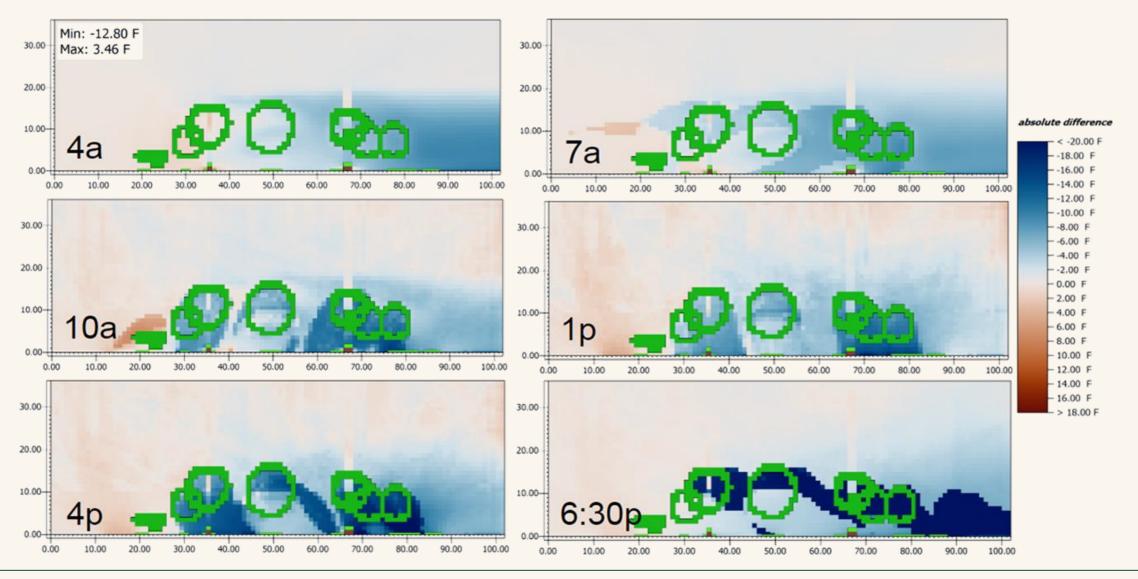
## **Corridor Planting Performance Analysis**



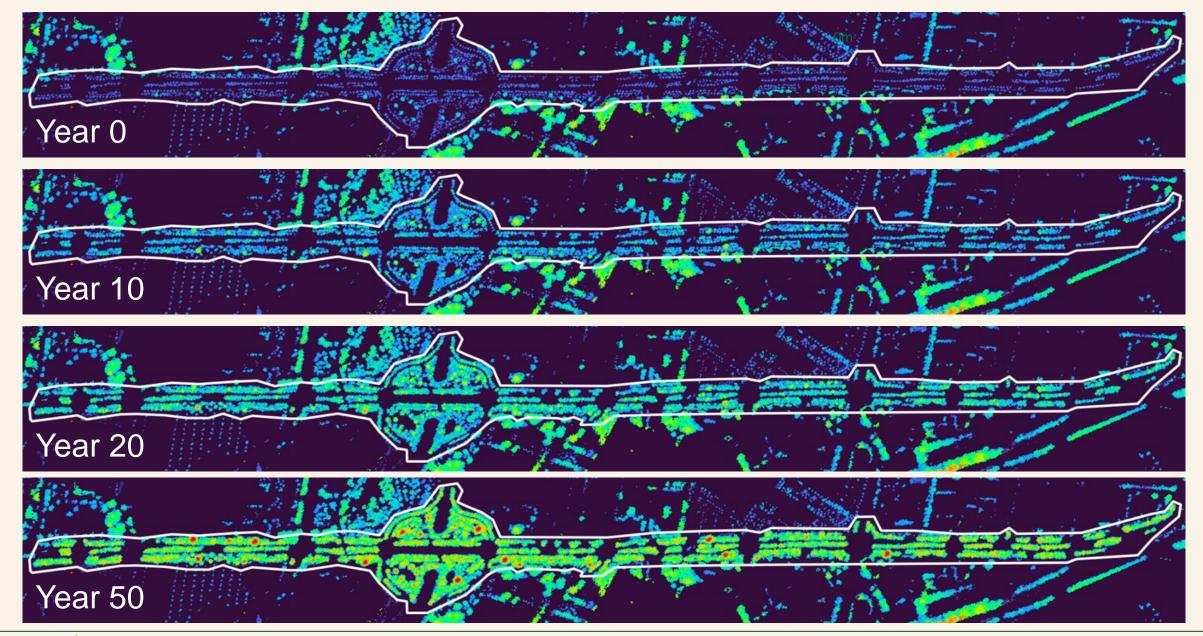




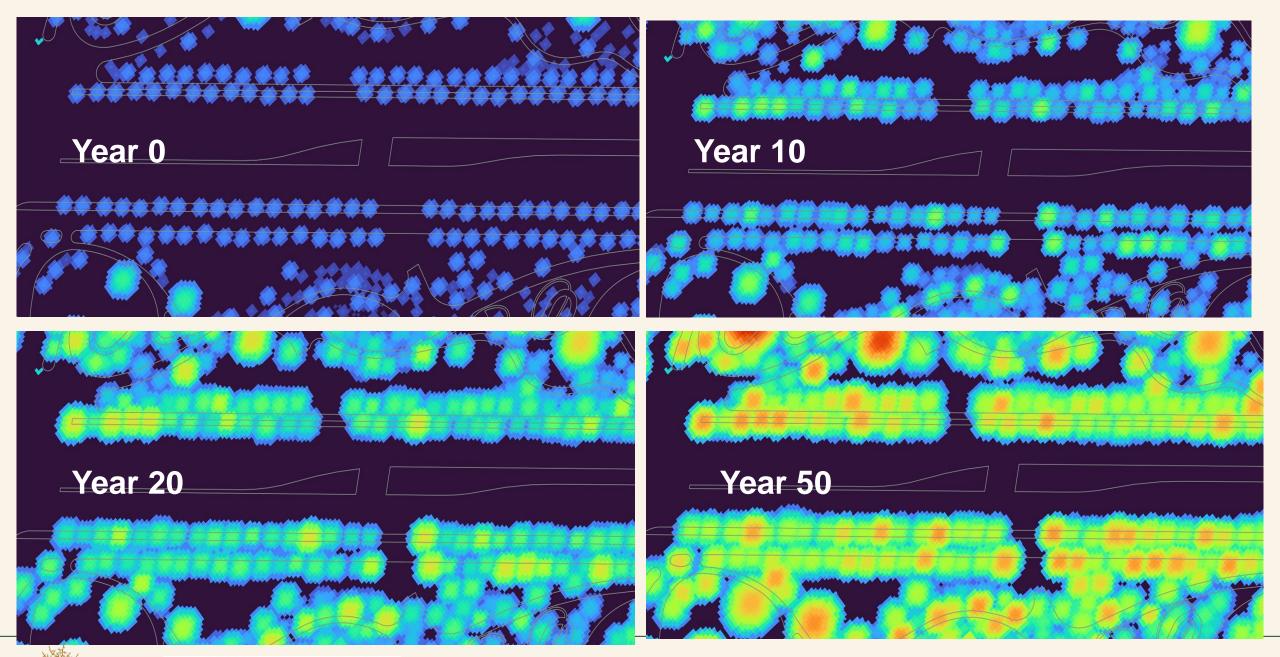
## Performance Analysis: Boulevard Tree Planting





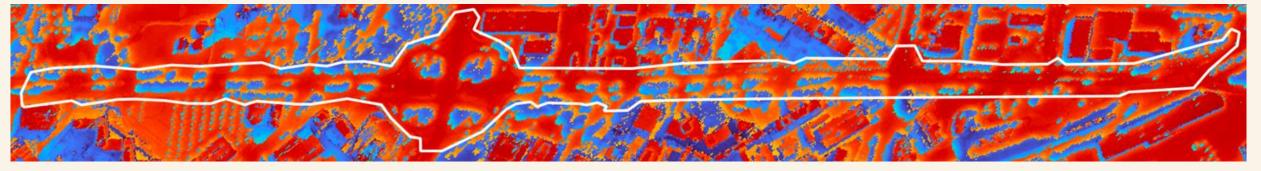






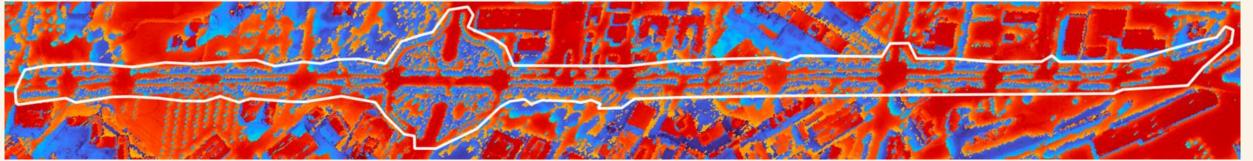
#### **Existing Conditions**

Average MRT = 66.76 C



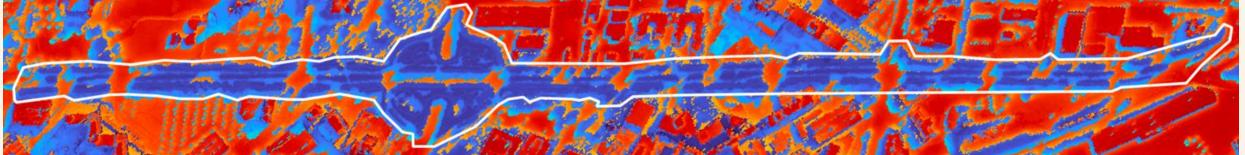
Year 0

Average MRT = 62.8 C (4C cooling over existing conditions)

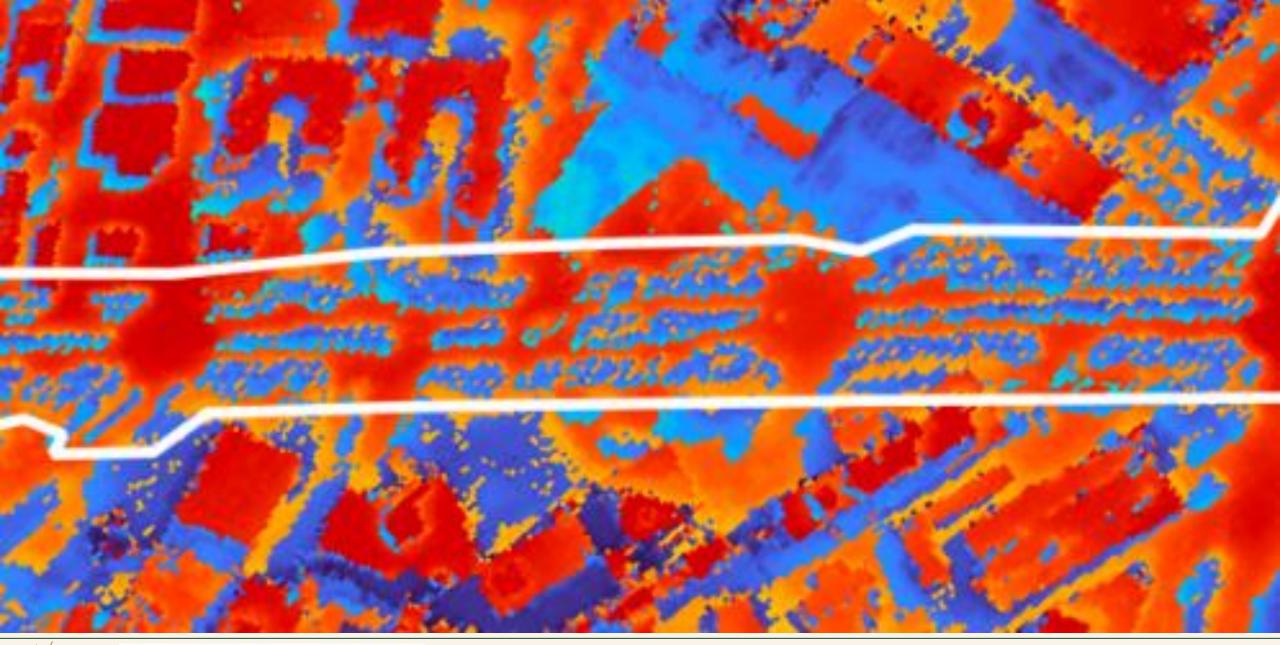


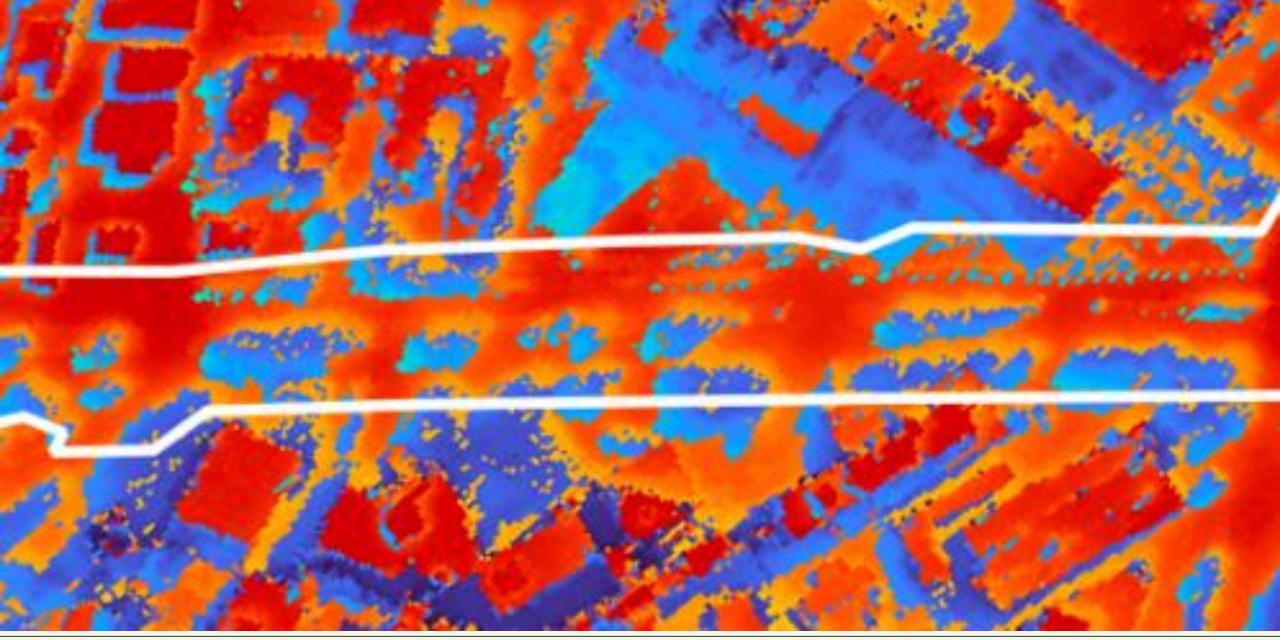
Year 50

MRT = 52.38 C (14C cooling over existing conditions

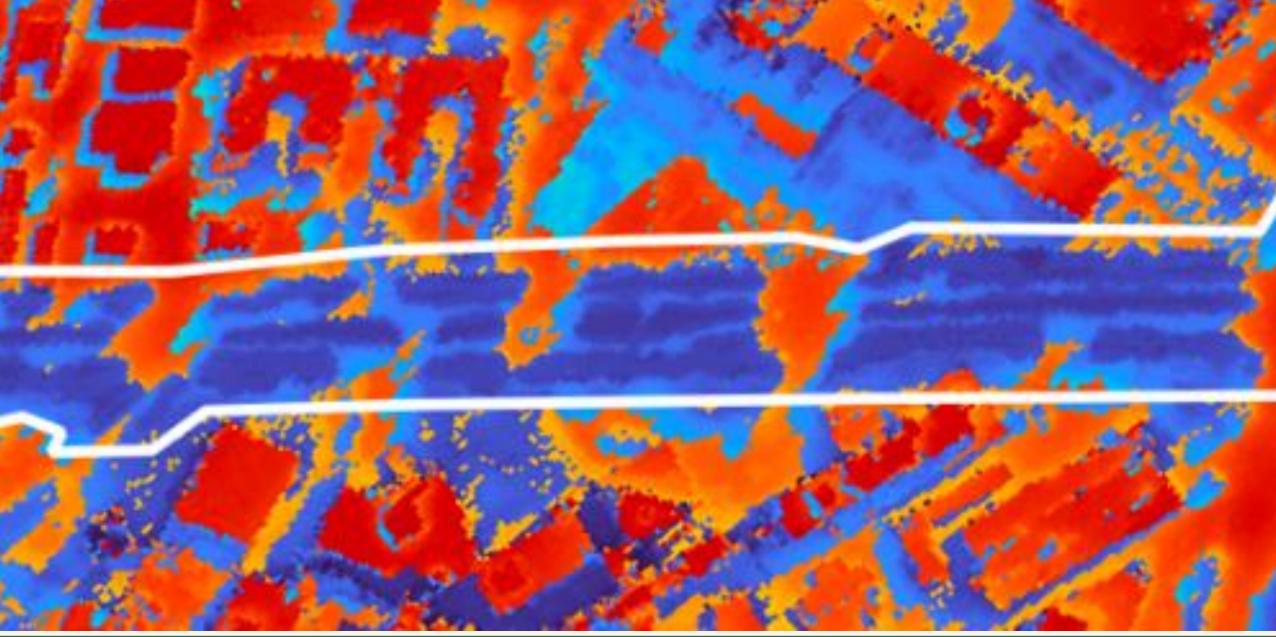


**Canopy Growth Mode Benchmarks** 

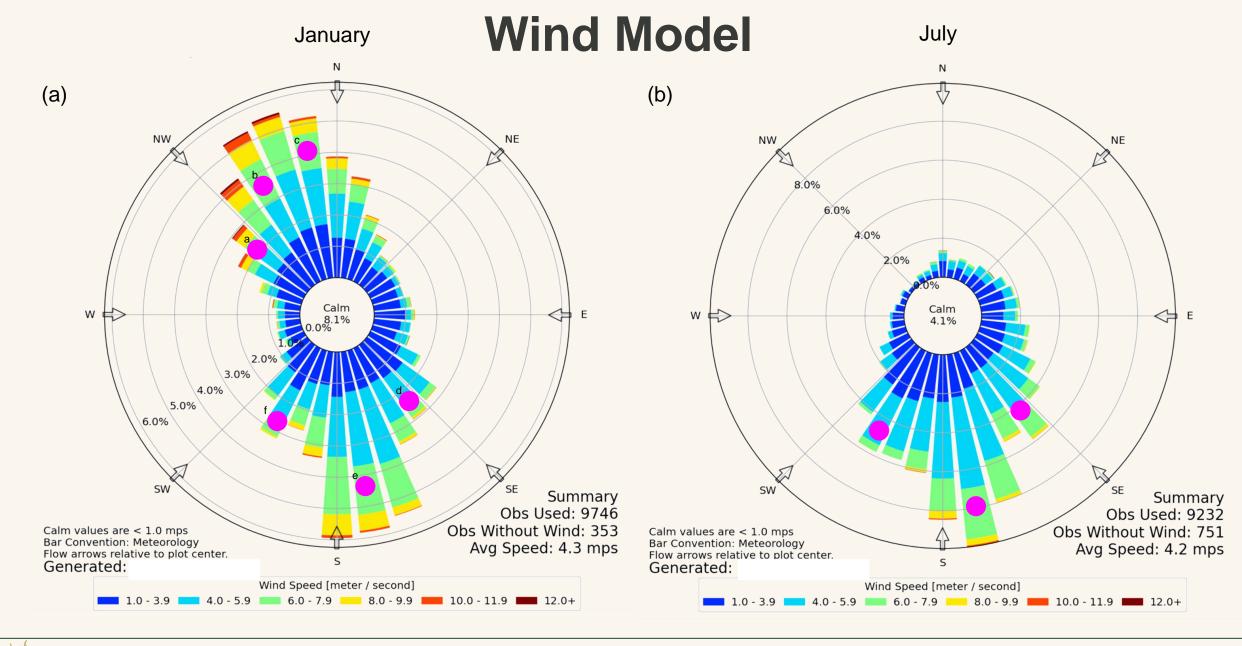




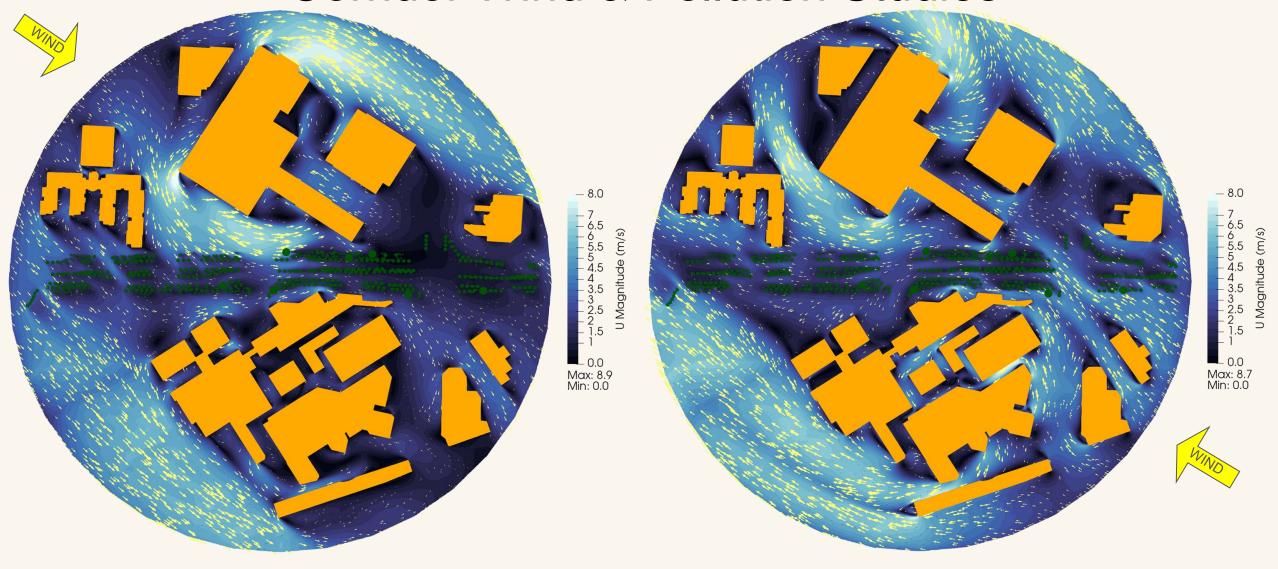




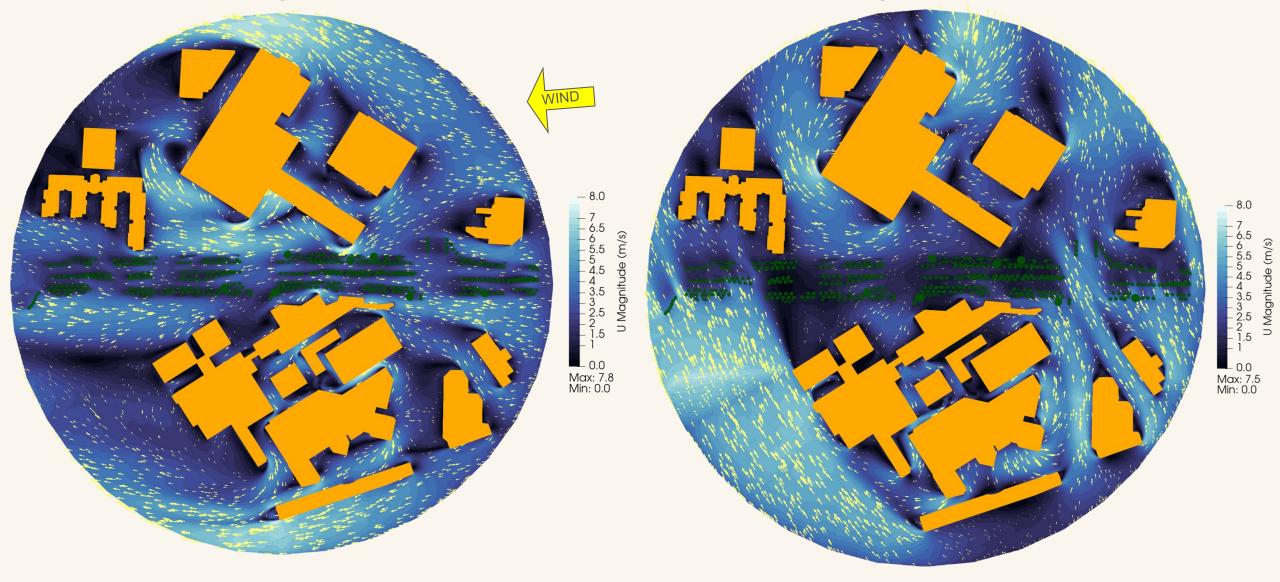




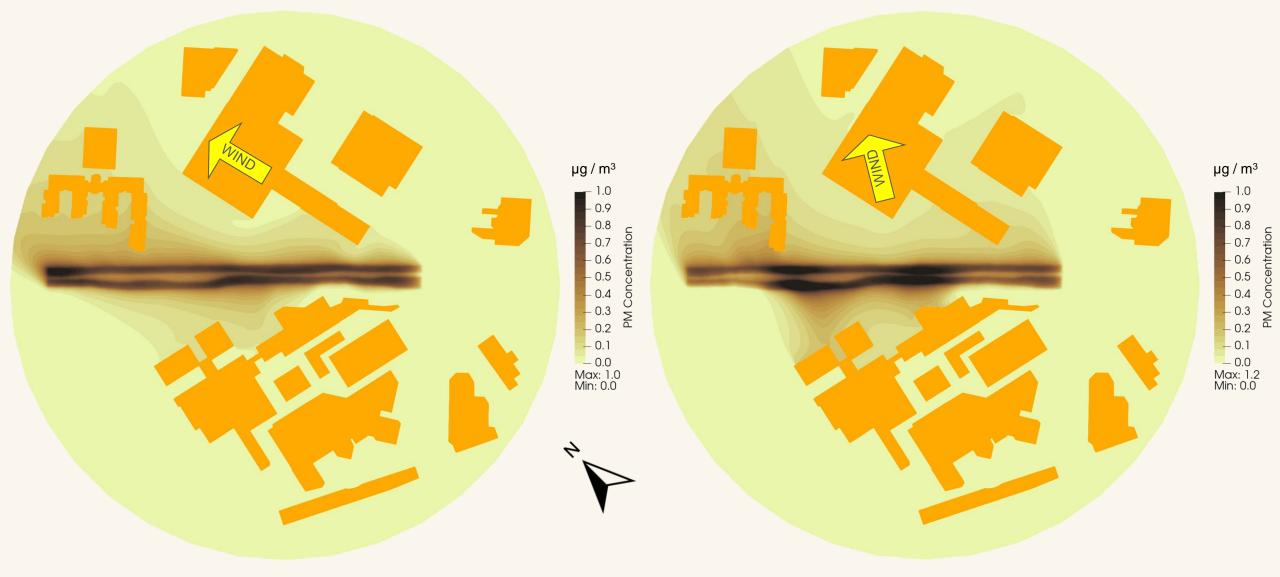




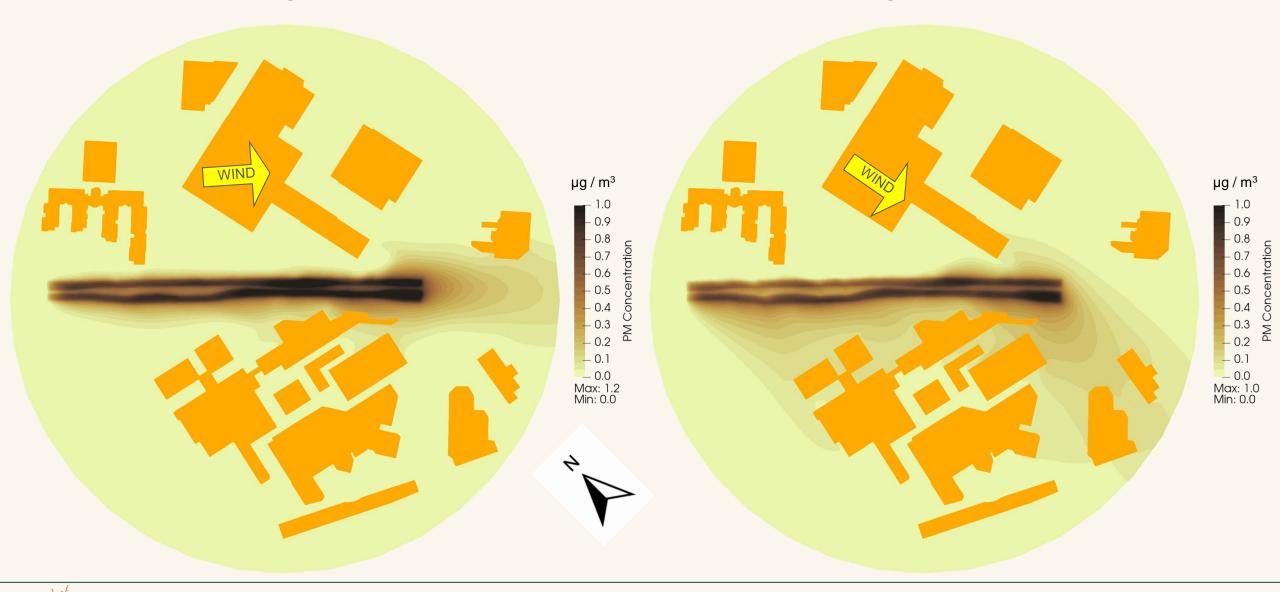




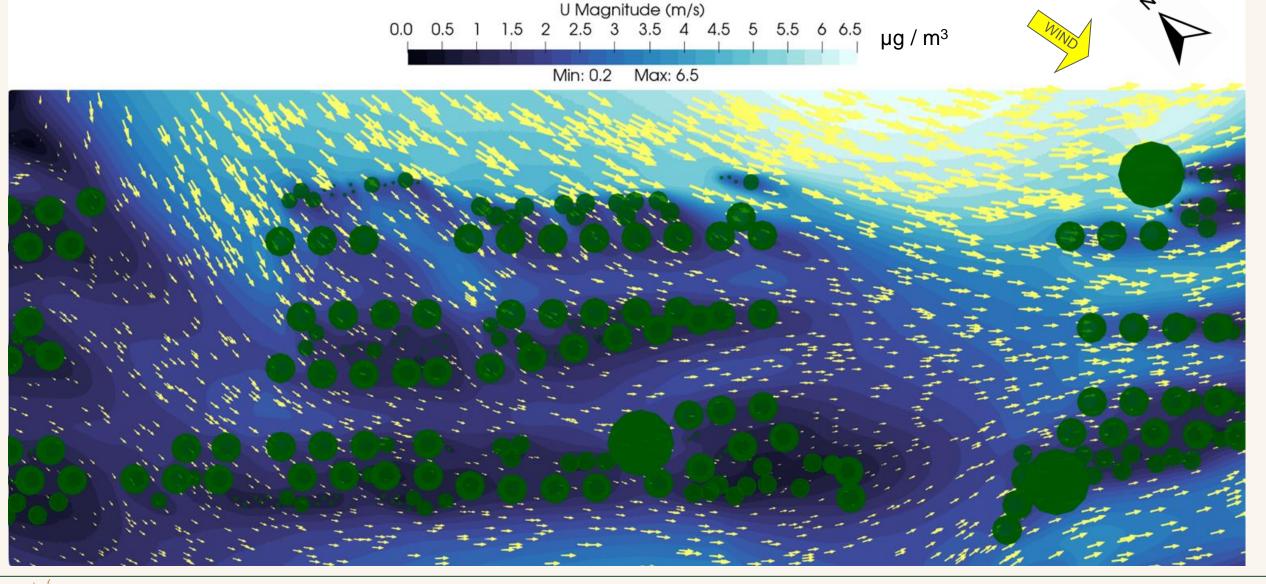














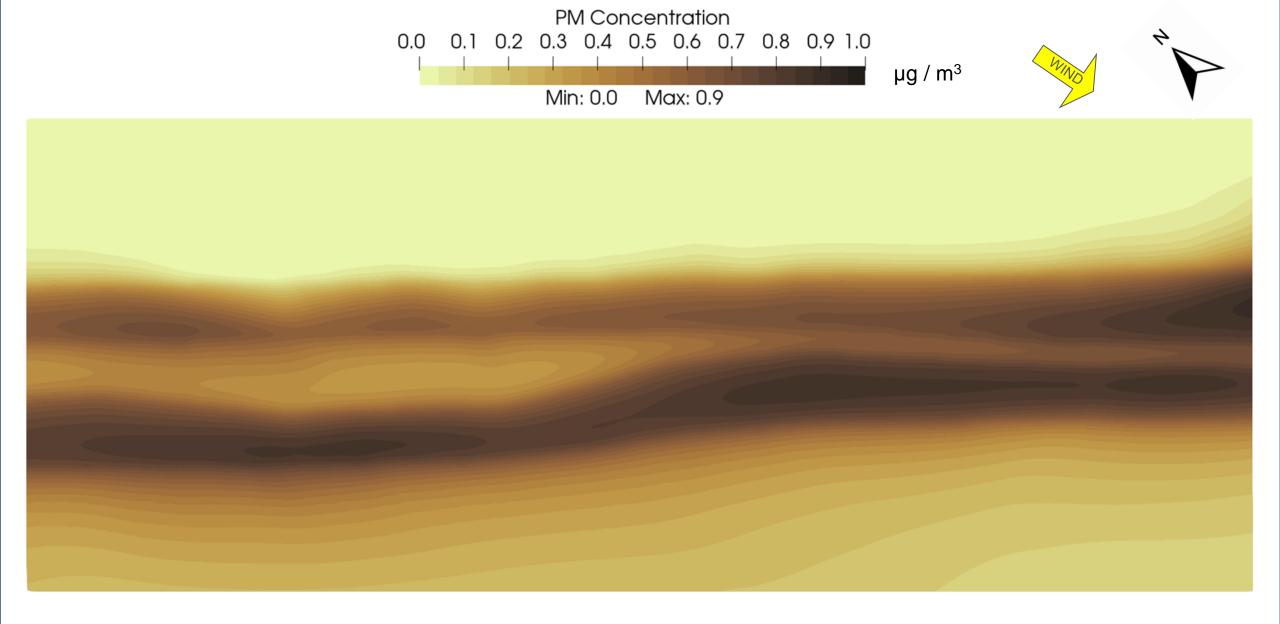
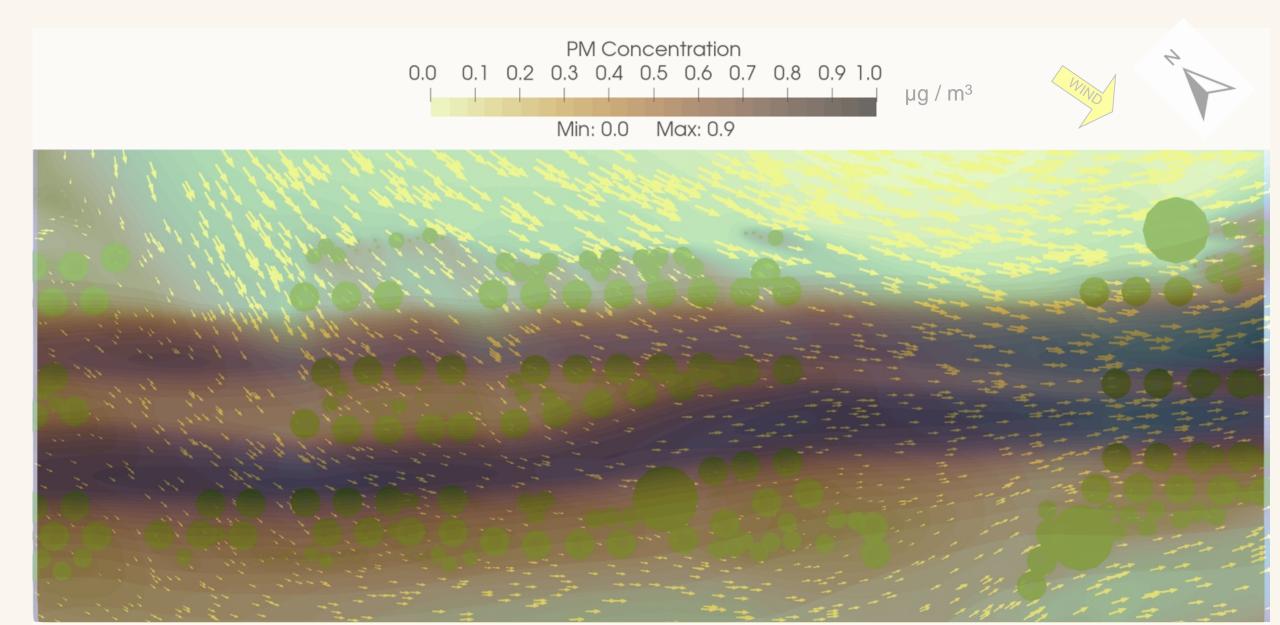
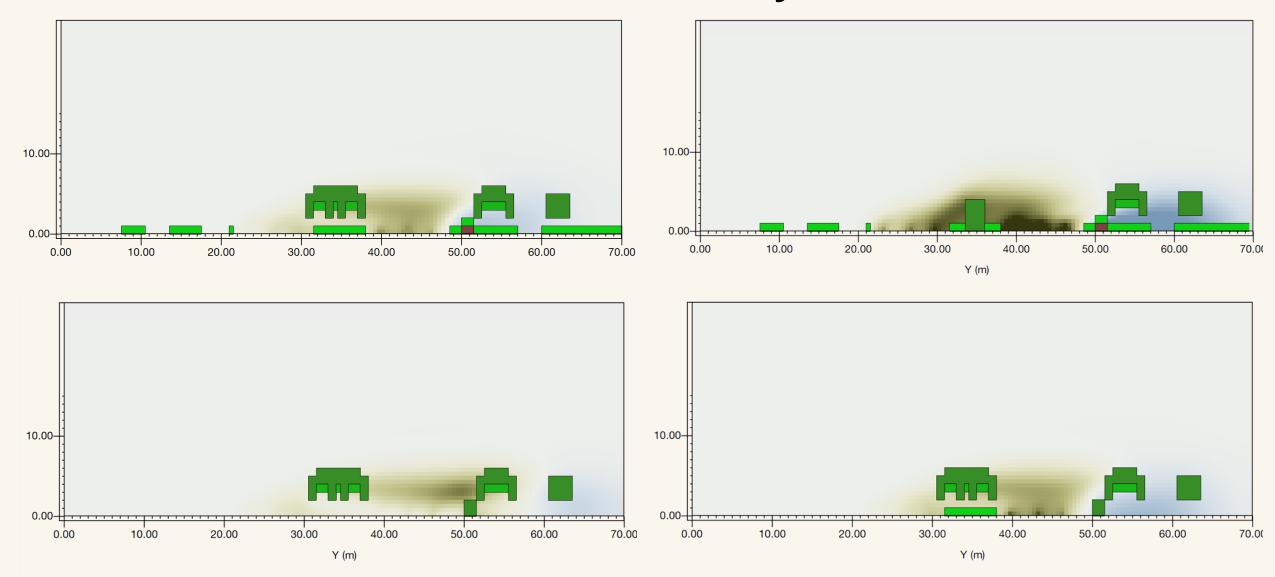


Figure. PM concentration on a terrain-following surface 1.5 m above ground at the Harry Hines corridor. (a)-(f) PM2.5 concentration at pedestrian level (1.5 m above ground) for the selected wind directions. Note that the region shown extends 225 x 85 m.



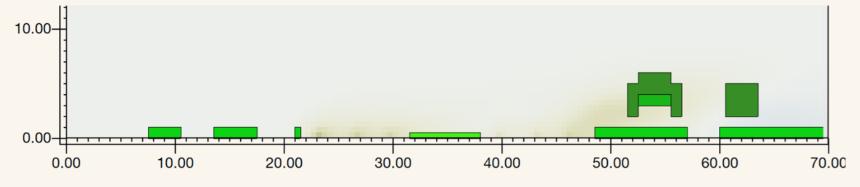


### **Alternative Analysis**

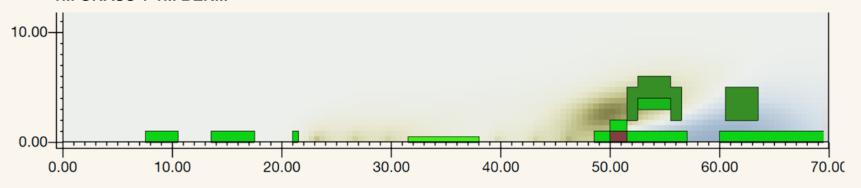




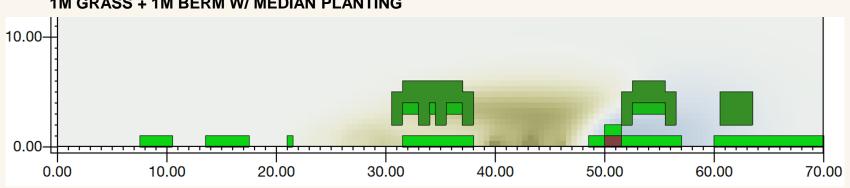
# **1M GRASS** Air Quality Simulation Studies

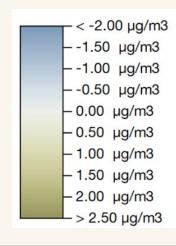


1M GRASS + 1M BERM



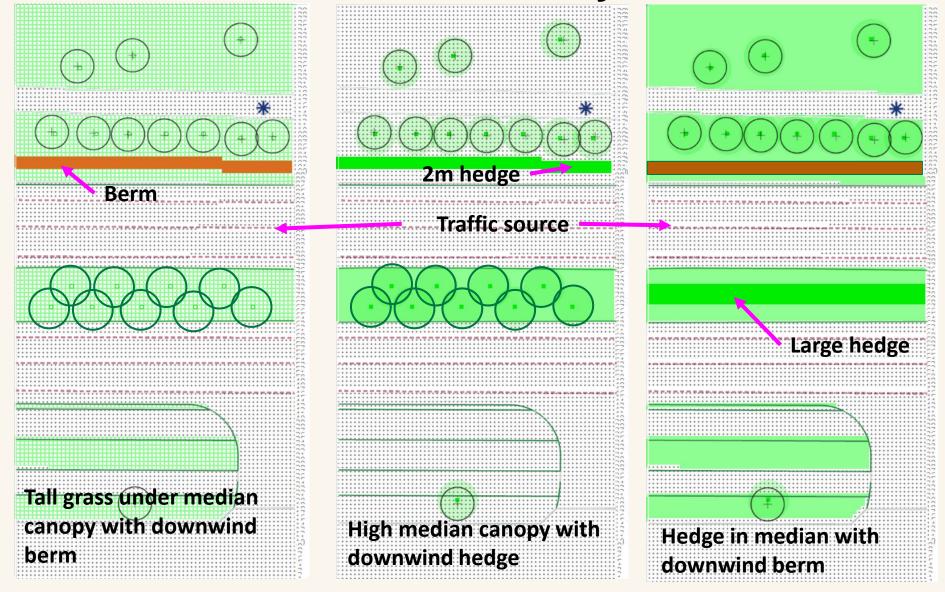
1M GRASS + 1M BERM W/ MEDIAN PLANTING





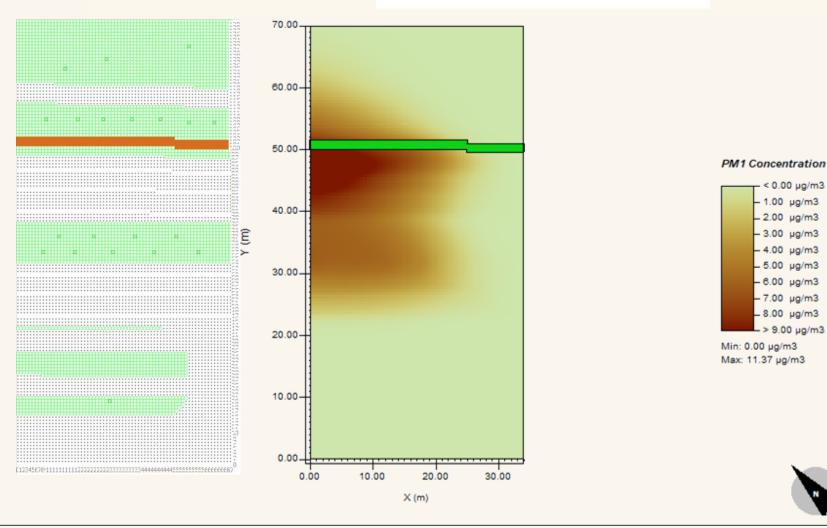


# **Alternative Analysis**





## Tall Grass Under Median Canopy With **Downwind Berm**





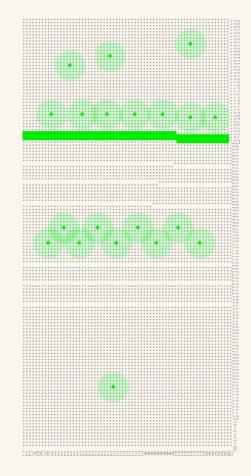
< 0.00 µg/m3 1.00 µg/m3

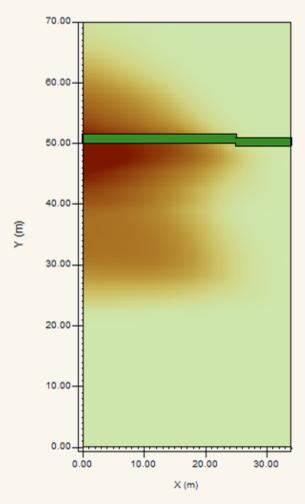
2.00 µg/m3

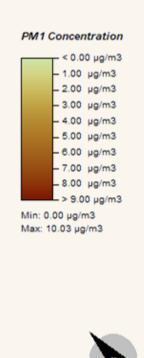
- 4.00 µg/m3 -5.00 µg/m3



# Tall Grass Under High Median Canopy With Downwind Hedge

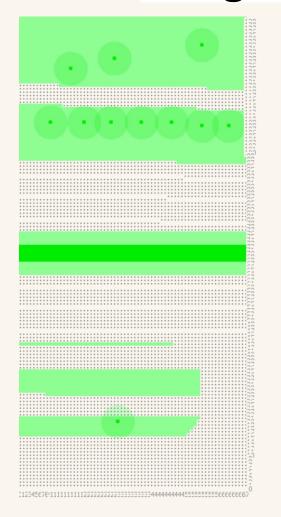


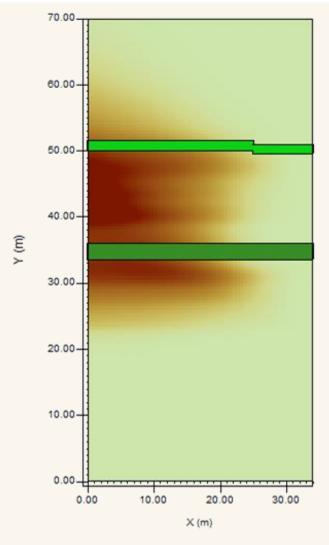


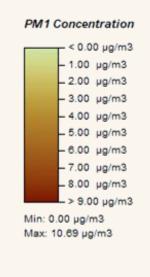




## Hedge In Median With Downwind Berm



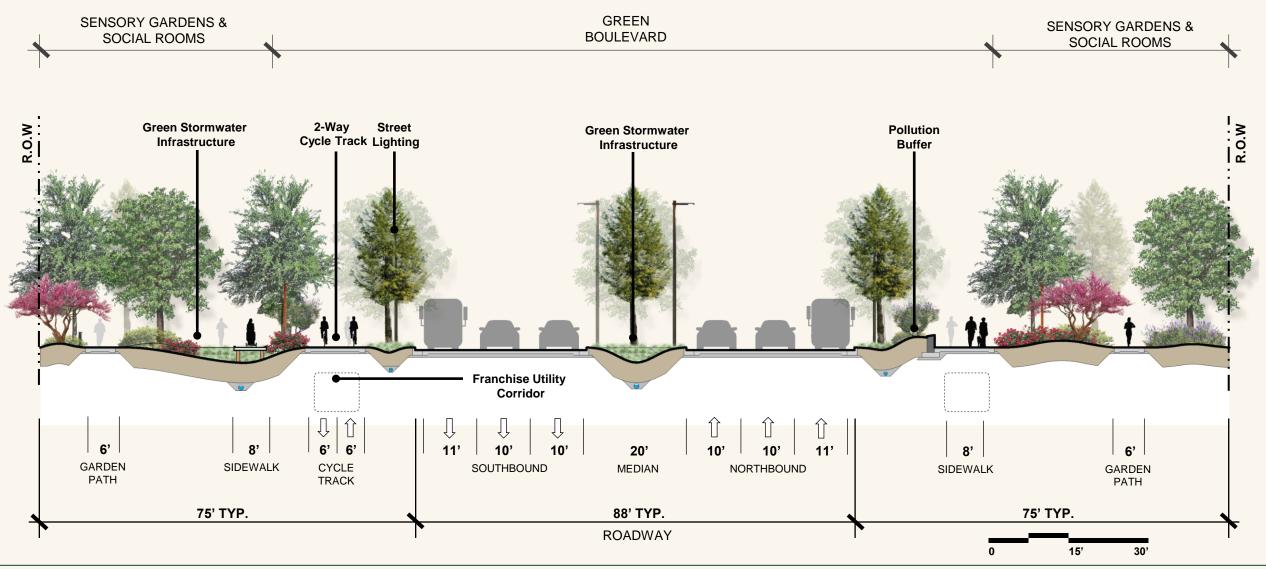








# The Green Spine: Typical Section

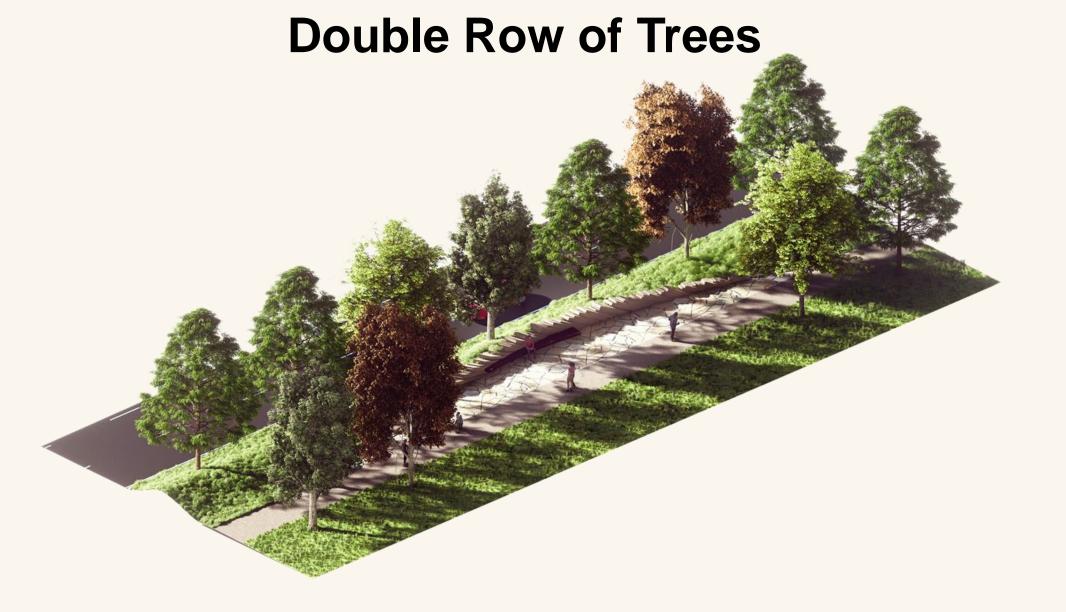




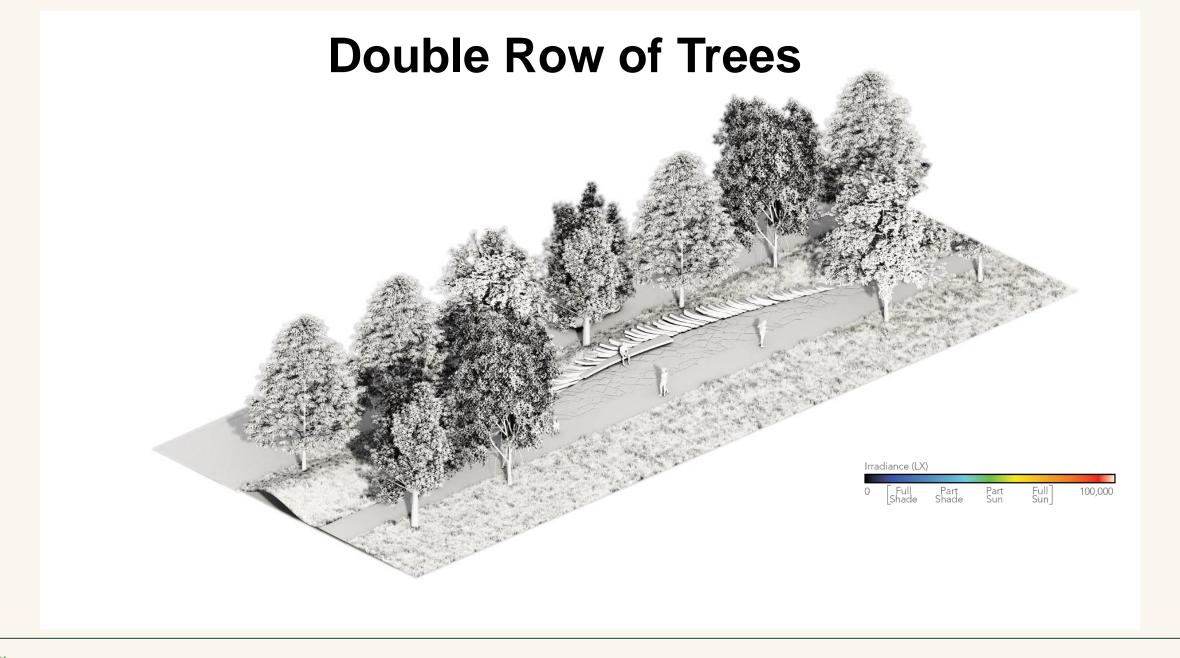




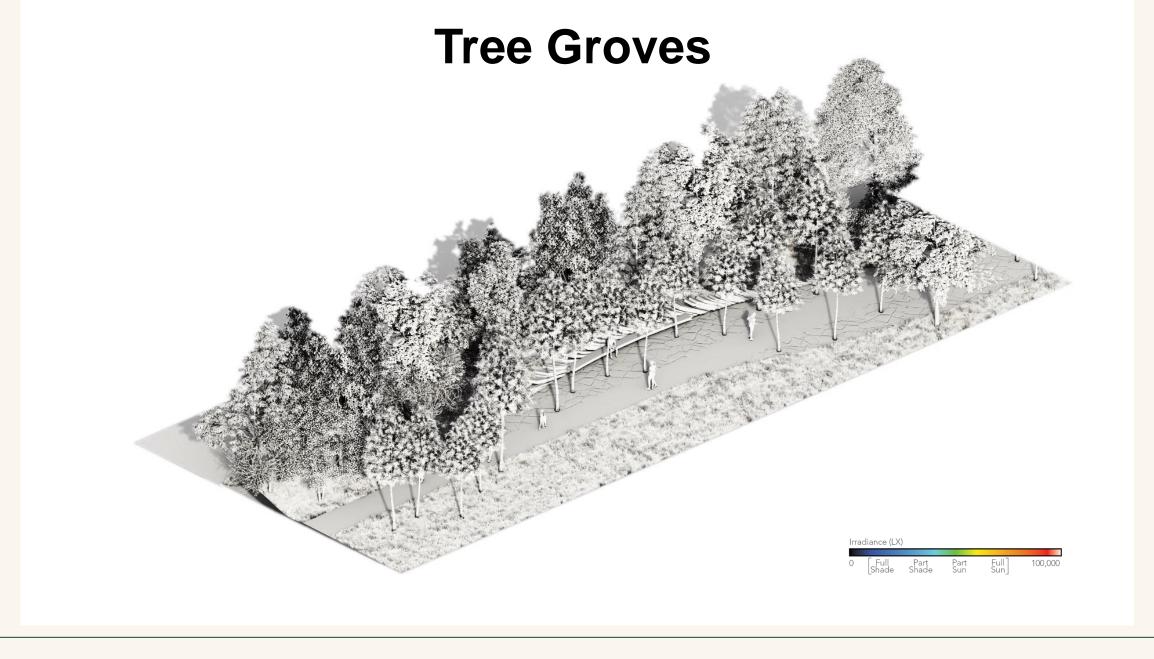






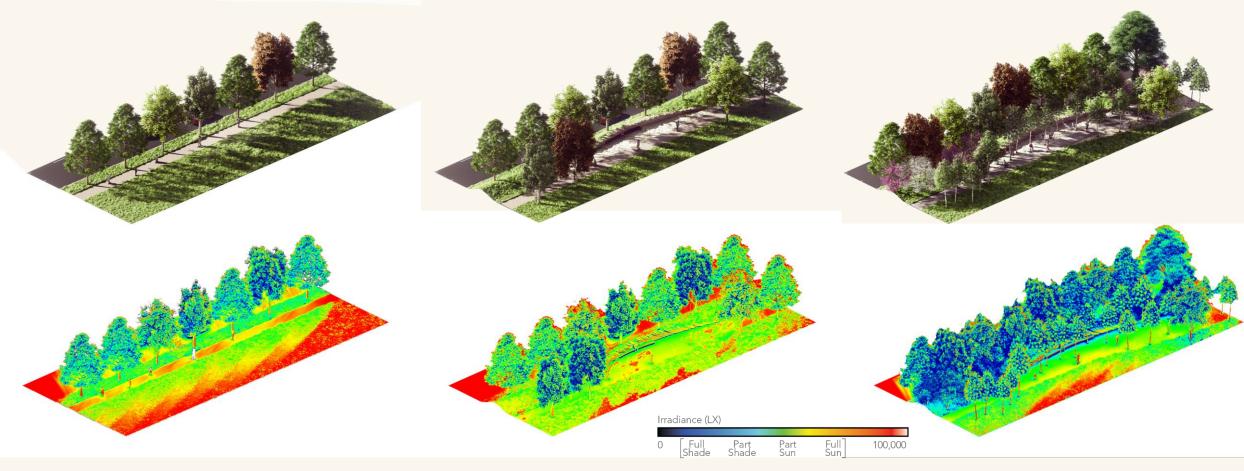








## **Design Studies: Boulevard Tree Planting**



#### **Typical Streetscape (Single Row)**

- Follows Complete Streets Planting Guidelines
- Increases Tree Sizes (from 2"-6" caliper)

#### **Double Row of Trees**

- · Adds Second Row of Trees
- Increases Quantities of Trees
- · Maintains Tree Size and Spacing of Option 1

#### **Tree Groves**

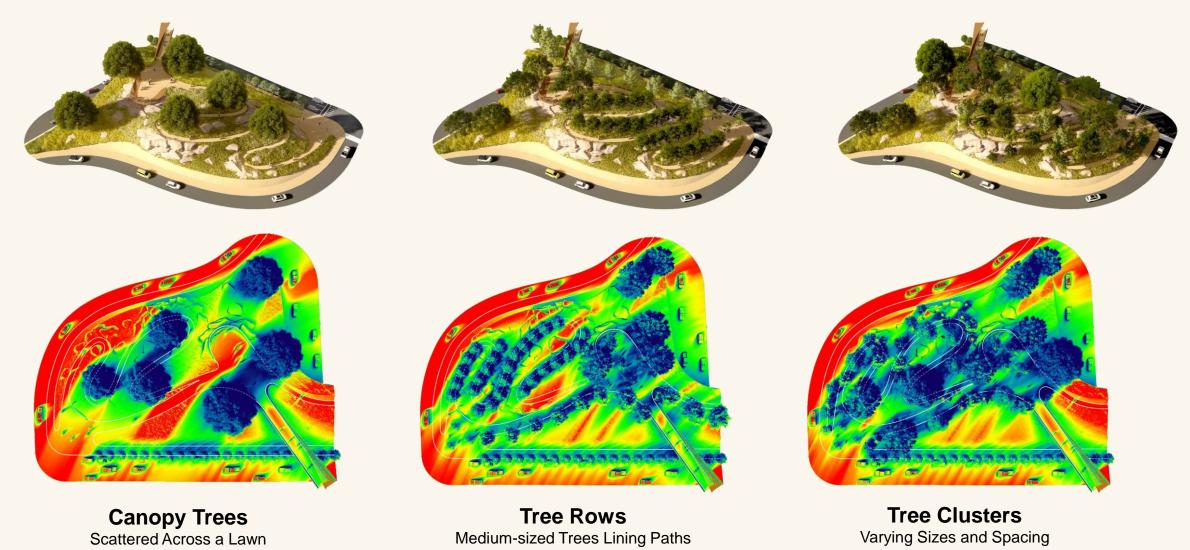
Adds Trees of Various Sizes and Spacing along sidewalk





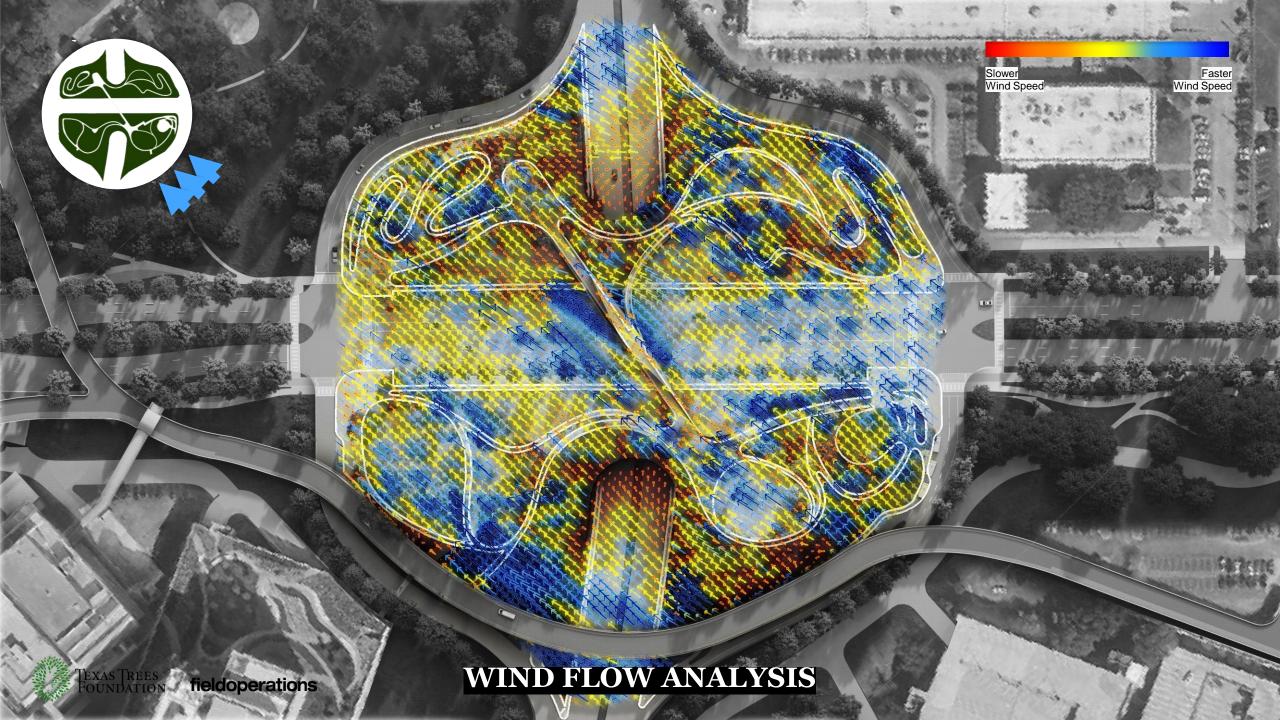


# Design Studies: Park Tree Planting

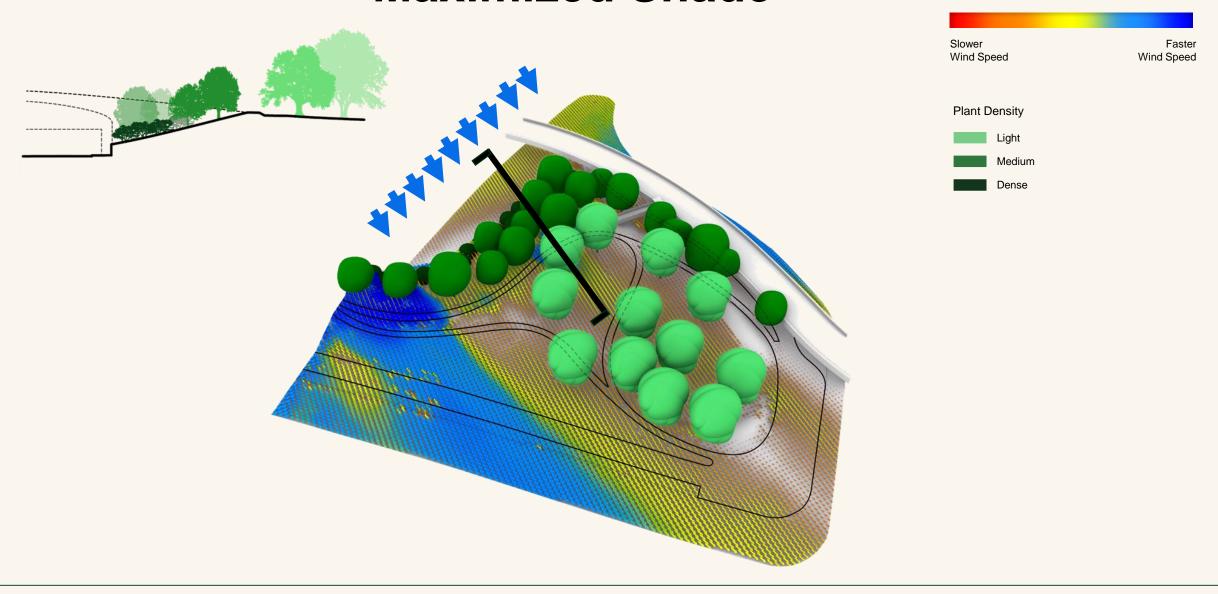




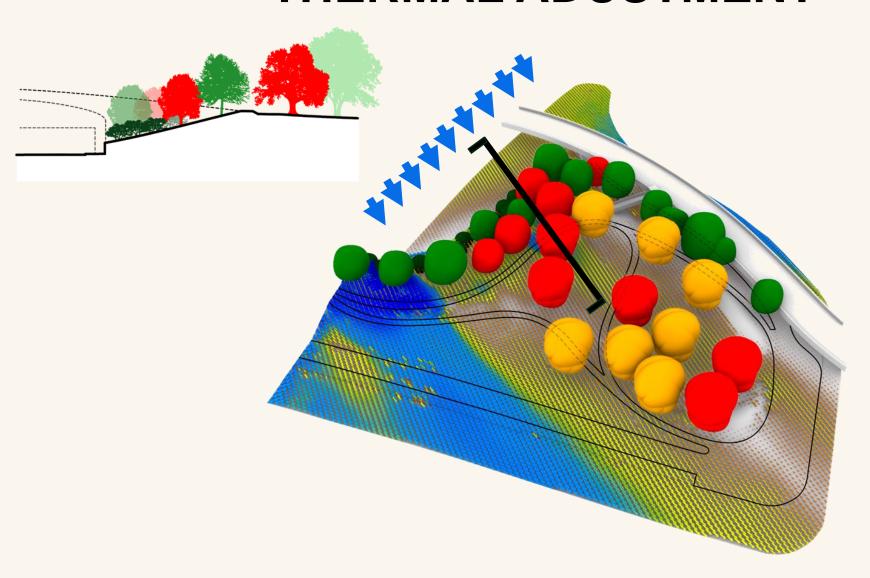




## **Maximized Shade**

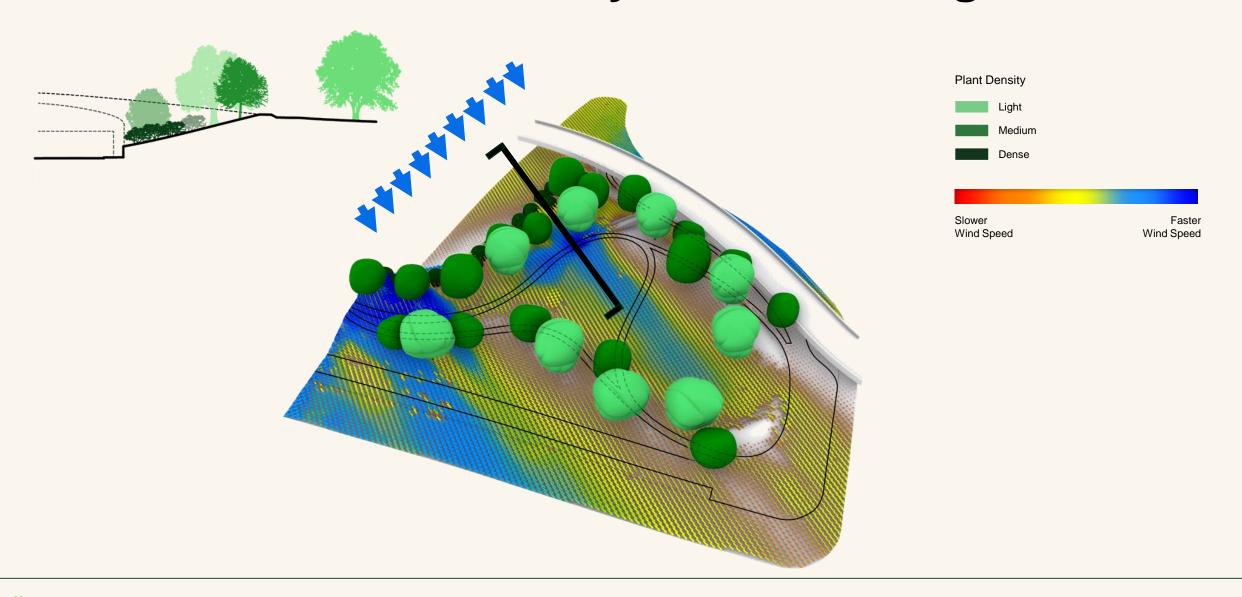


### THERMAL ADUSTMENT





# Mixed Density + Trees At Edges



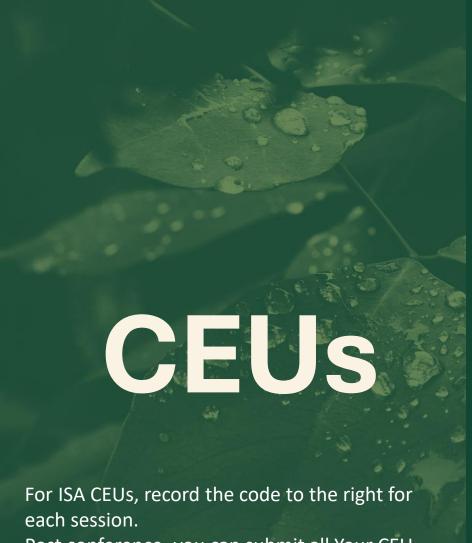


# Thank you.

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# Evidence-Based Design for Urban Forestry

Speakers:

Brent Bucknum & Lannie McClelen



PP-24-923 .5 A, BCMA-S, MS