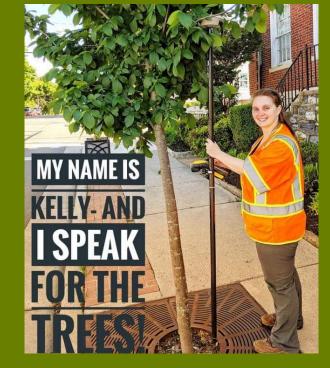
# *City of Charles Town, WV* 2019 STREET TREE INVENTORY

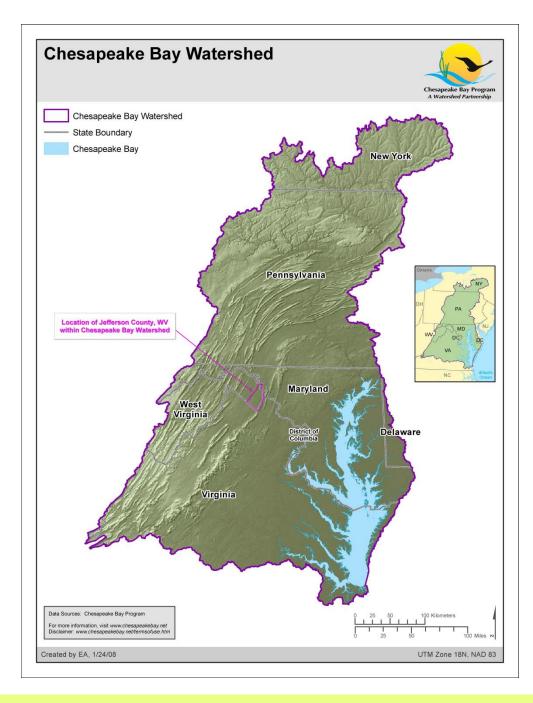


By: Kelly Savannah



### Charles Town, West Virginia

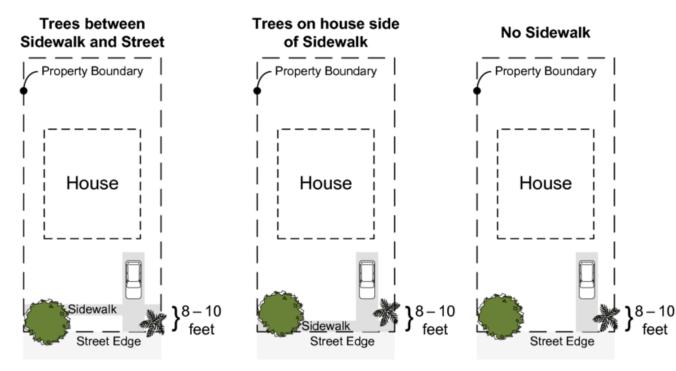
- The *capital municipality* located in Jefferson County.
  - Lower part of the **Blue Ridge Mountains**; bounded by the Potomac River and Maryland to the north.
  - Evitts Run Watershed, part of the larger Shenandoah River Watershed that leads into the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.
- Established in **1786 by Charles Washington**, brother of George Washington.
- Known for its historical trials, underground cave and lake.



2

## Street Trees?

• Trees that grow on a street within the right-of-way (**ROW**), urban parks, gardens and wetlands.



Landry, Shawn (2013).

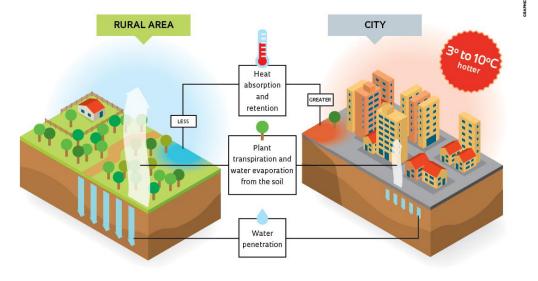
- How are Street trees beneficial?
  - Environment Factors:
    - Improve air quality
    - Reduce the heat island effect
    - Reduce storm-water runoff
    - Sequester carbon dioxide and excess sedimentation.
  - Economical Factors:
    - Increase real estate value through enhancing aesthetics, shading and cooling homes.
  - Health Factors:
    - Improve public health through-
      - Reducing asthma
      - Reducing stress
      - Decreasing aggressive behavior and symptoms of young children with Attention Deficit-Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

# Purpose of Tree Inventory

- To provide necessary information about the health and well-being of the trees in an area.
- Without a detailed tree inventory, it can be very difficult to measure the severity of an invasive pest species such as the emerald ash borer (EAB) or the Asian longhorned beetle (ALB).
- <u>Comprehensive inventory of street trees can provide</u>:
  - Insight on how to manage tree survival with the potential impacts that climate change will have on urban forestry.
  - Urban environments are **physically different than rural areas**.
    - Less vegetated surfaces to provide shade and cool the surroundings.
    - Several degrees warmer than countryside's leading to an altered energy exchange
      - Urban heat island effect.
    - **Increased impervious surfaces** results in increased surface runoff from rainwater.
    - As a result, climate change will amplify these physical features in the urban environment.



#### Why the urban heat island effect occurs



## Site Locations

 Downtown boundary of Charles Town, WV

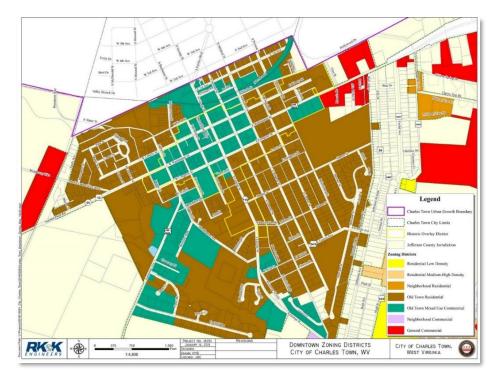


Figure 1: Downtown Zoning Map of the City of Charles Town, WV. Retrieved from

https://www.charlestownwv.us/vertical/sites/%7B497B4BB1-9A1F-47Do-AF93-611C825E6674%7D/uploads/Downtown\_Zoning\_Map\_18\_x\_24\_-\_\_Official(1).pdf (2018a).  Newer residential communities within the zoning area such as Crosswinds, Greenfield and Huntfield.

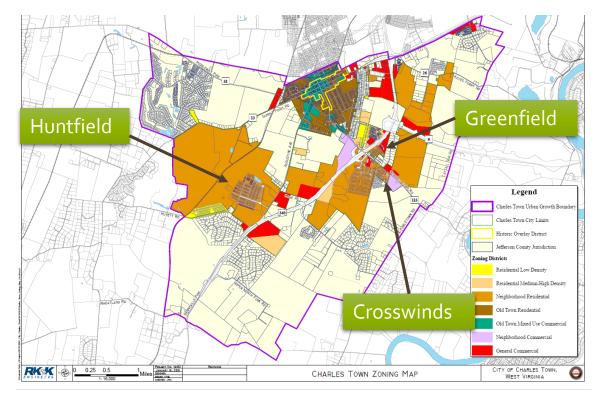


Figure 2: Zoning Map of the City of Charles Town, WV.

Retrieved from <u>https://www.charlestownwv.us/vertical/sites/%7B497B4B1-9A1F-47Do-AF93-611C825E6674%7D/uploads/Charles Town Zoning Map 24x36 - Official.pdf</u> (2018b).

# Methods and Tools

- Highlight **unsuitable areas** on the paper map with a pink marker.
- Collect Point Data on **Trees and Open Green strip availability** for planting along streets using a Trimble Geo 7x GPS.
- Export Data from the GPS to the program Pathfinder and then into ArcPro to analyze and build a map.

#### Other tools needed to complete survey:

- DBH Tape (DBH: Diameter at Breast Height)
  - Diameter measurement on one side of tape will be to measure the DBH of the Tree.
  - Inches measurement on the other side of the tape will be used to measure the width of the Green strip as well as the height of the curb.
- **Tree Identification** Books and phone Tree Identification App (PlantNet)
- Orange vest to wear so public understands that I work with the City.





## **Timeline and Maps**

**Timeline** May 2019-August 2019

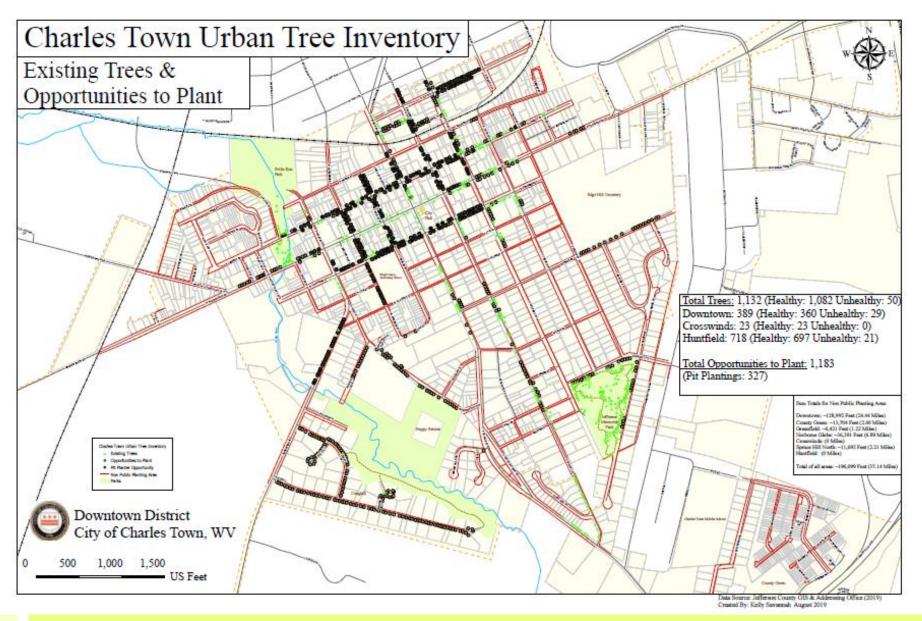
#### For each Location:

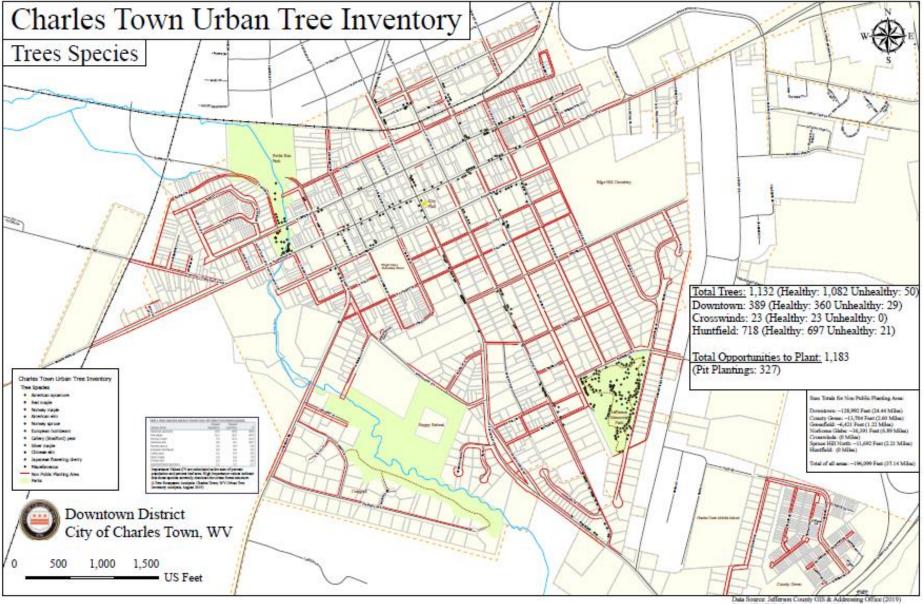
- Downtown
- Huntfield
- Crosswinds

#### Total of **9** Maps were created:

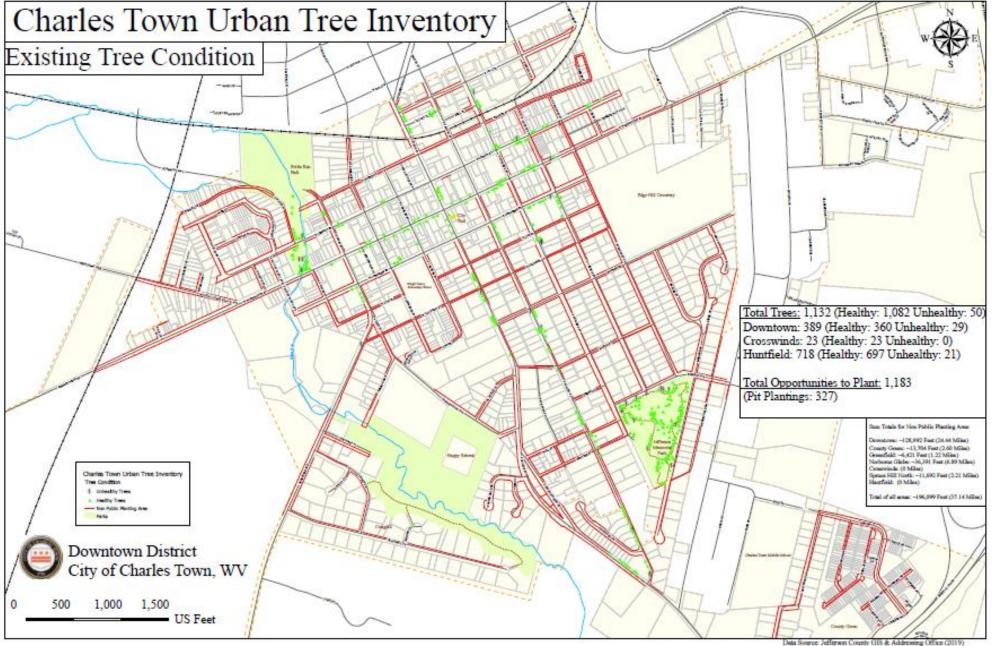
Existing Trees and Opportunities to Plant
Tree Species (Top 10 and other)
Existing Tree Condition

#### **Downtown District Maps**



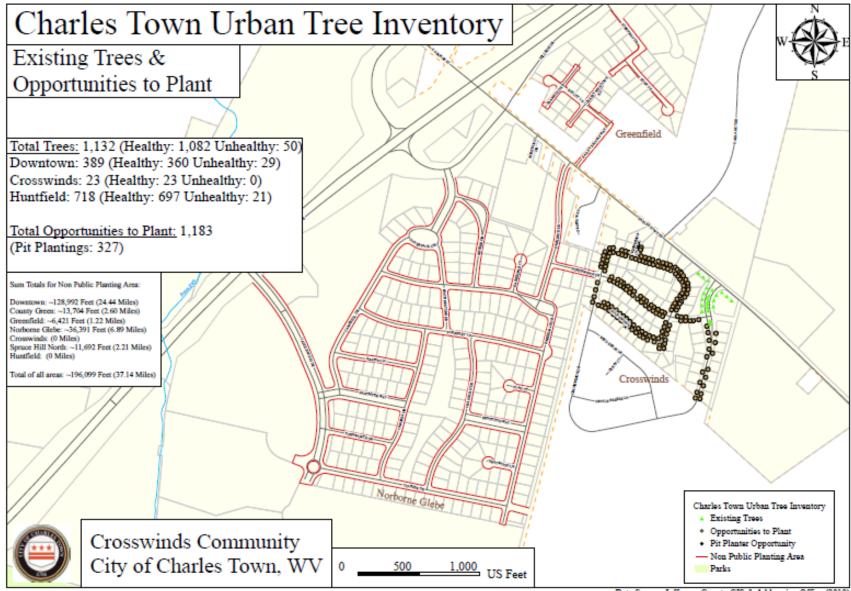


Crosted By: Kelly Savarnah August 2019

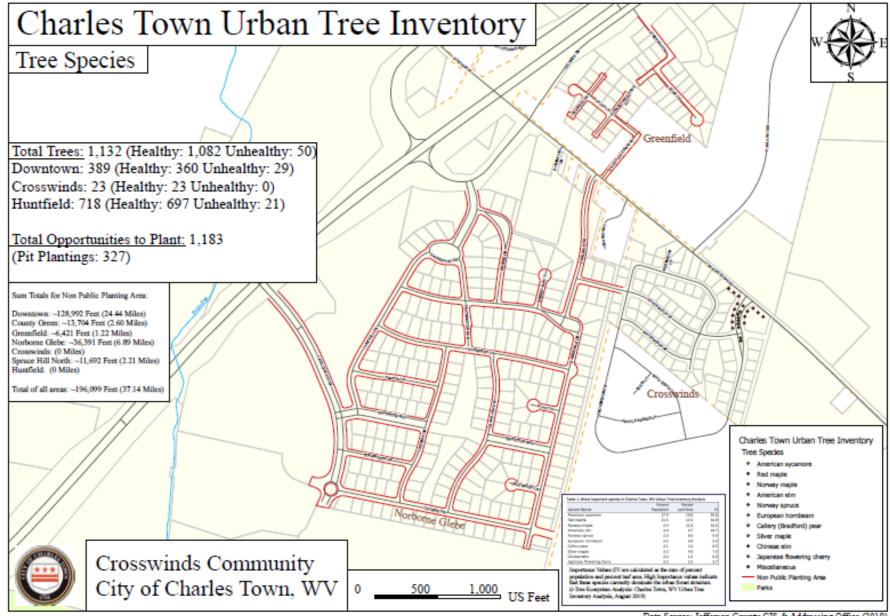


Created By: Kelly Savarnah August 2019

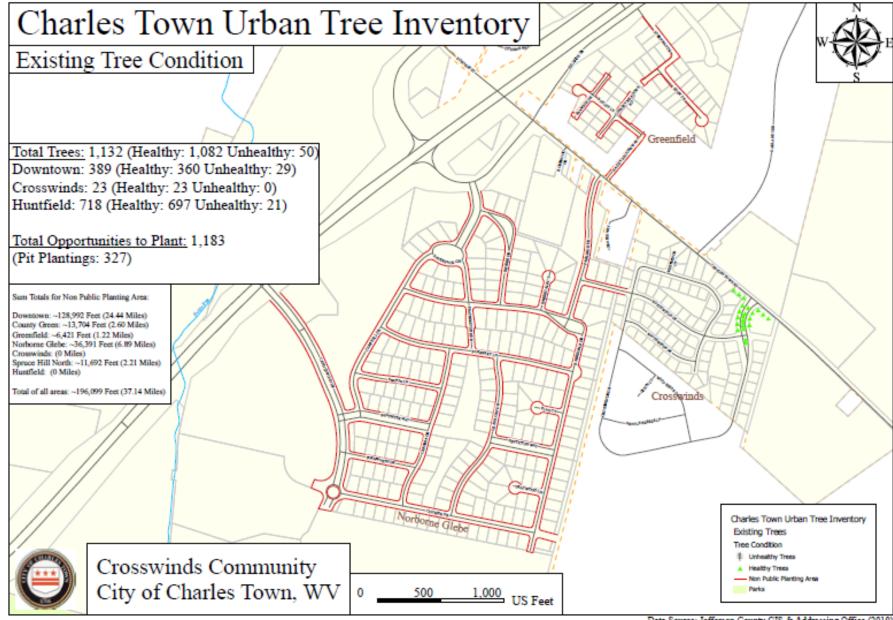
# **Crosswinds Community Maps**



Data Source: Jefferson County GIS & Addressing Office (2019) Created By: Kelly Savannah August 2019

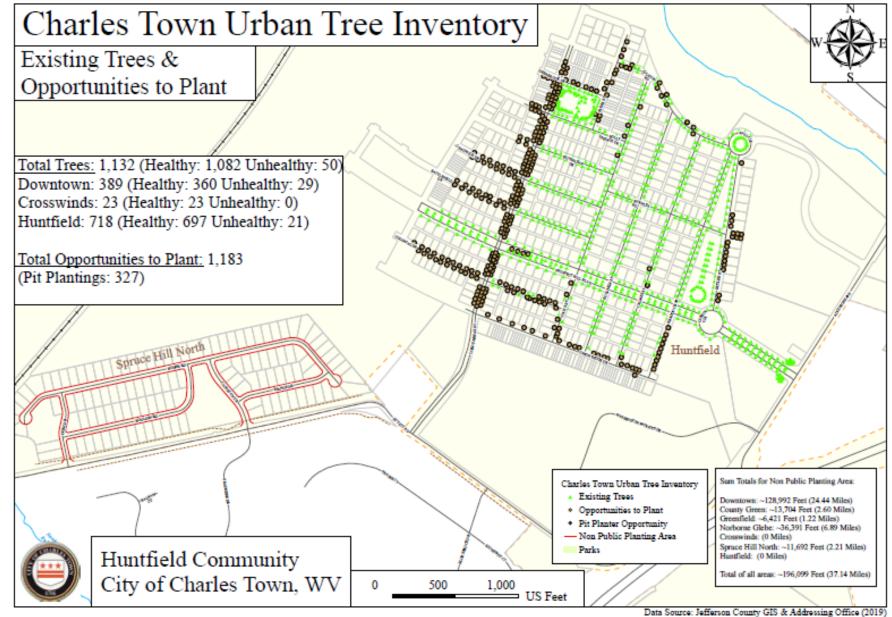


Data Source: Jefferson County GIS & Addressing Office (2019) Created By: Kelly Savannah August 2019

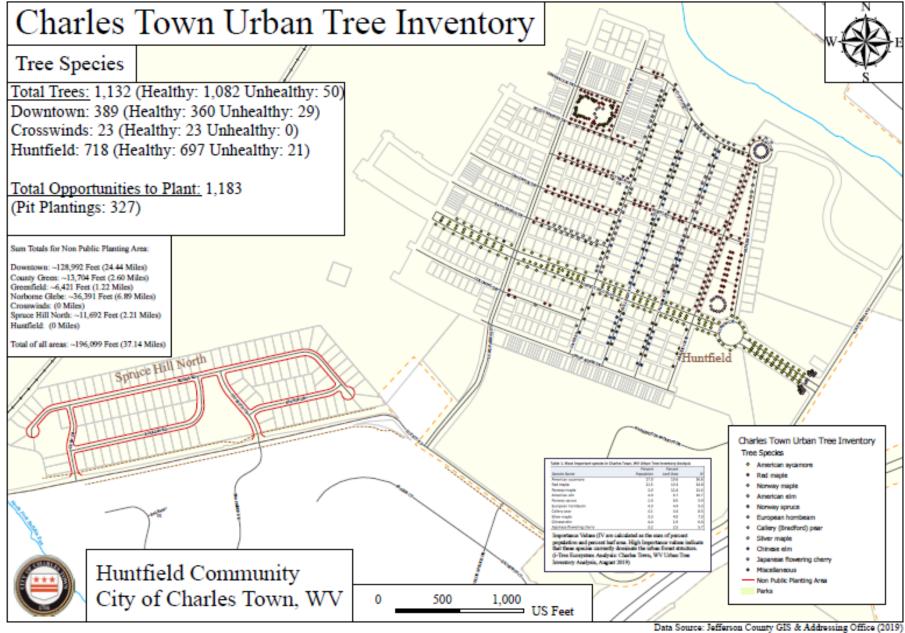


Data Source: Jefferson County GIS & Addressing Office (2019) Created By: Kelly Savannah August 2019

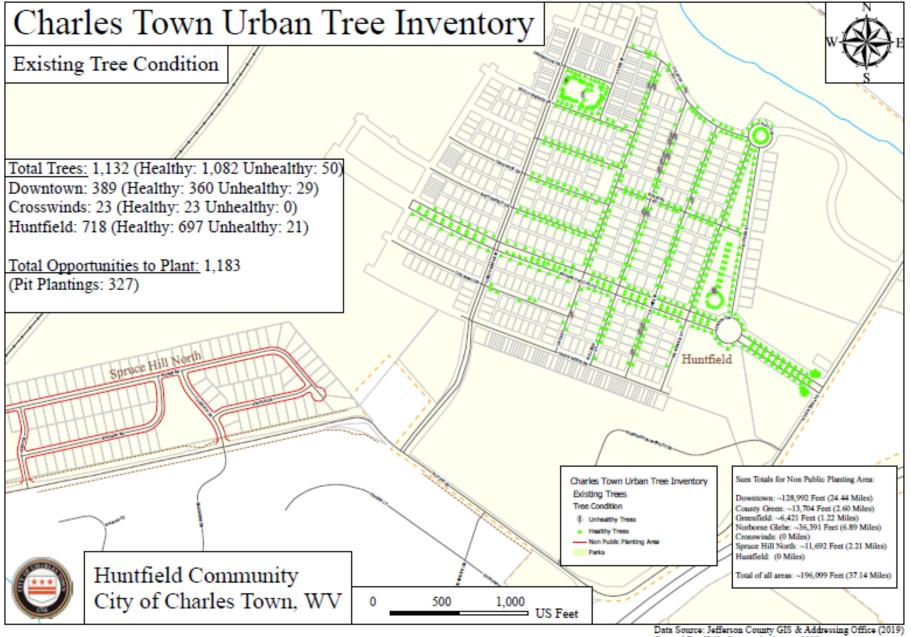
# Huntfield Community Maps



Created By: Kelly Savannah August 2019



Data Source: Jefferson County GIS & Addressing Office (201 Created By: Kelly Savannah August 2019



Created By: Kelly Savannah August 2019

# iTree Objectives & Future Plans

- Use **iTree Eco** to look at *Economical* and *Environmental* Benefits that trees provide such as:
  - **Carbon Sequestration** (Capturing and storing long-term atmospheric carbon dioxide; defer global warming).
  - **Stormwater Management** (Mitigating runoff from impervious services such as streets, lawns etc. and working to improve water quality).
  - The British Thermal Unit (BTU) (Traditional unit of heat- The amount of heat required to raise the temperature one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit). <u>https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British\_thermal\_unit</u>
- Establish a Tree Board
- **YourBMP**-Promotes the installation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) on private land through community-based projects in the Potomac Highlands of West Virginia.

The urban forest of Charles Town, WV Urban Tree Inventory Analysis has 1,127 trees with a tree cover of Red maple. The three most common species are Red maple (21.6 percent), American sycamore (17.0 percent), and European hornbeam (4.9 percent).

#### iTree Eco Results

- Number of trees: 1,127 ٠
- Tree Cover: 11.37 acres ٠
- Most common species of trees: Red maple, American sycamore, European hornbe ٠
- Percentage of trees less than 6" (15.2 cm) diameter: 45.9 % ٠
- Pollution Removal: 525.4 pounds/year (\$745/year) ٠
- Carbon Storage: 457.6 tons (\$78 thousand) •
- Carbon Sequestration: 8.76 tons (\$1.49 thousand/year) ٠
- Oxygen Production: 23.36 tons/year ٠
- Avoided Runoff: 20.96 thousand cubic feet/year (\$1.4 thousand/year) ٠
- Building energy savings: N/A data not collected ٠
- Avoided carbon emissions: N/A data not collected ٠
- Structural values: \$3.07 million ٠

Ton: short ton (U.S.) (2,000 lbs)

Monetary values \$ are reported in US Dollars throughout the report except where noted. Ecosystem service estimates are reported for trees.

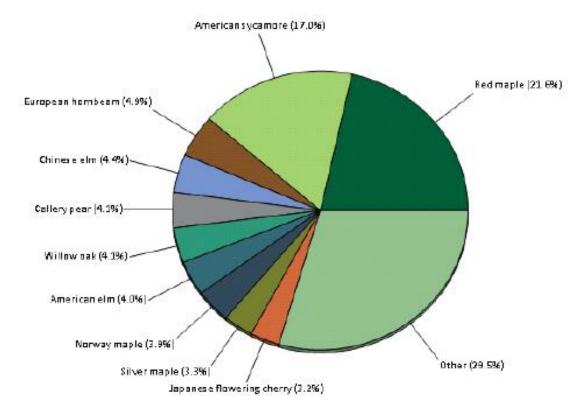


Figure 1. Tree species composition in Charles Town, WV Urban Tree Inventory Analysis

# iTree Eco Results Continued: Diameter Breast Height (DBH) Class

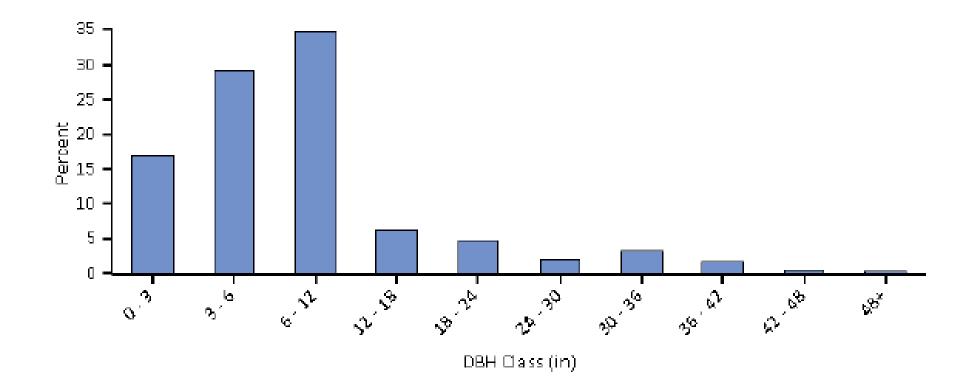


Figure 3. Percent of tree population by diameter class (DBH - stem diameter at 4.5 feet)

#### iTree Eco Results Continued: Top 10 Species

	Percent	Percent	
Species Name	Population	Leaf Area	IV
American sycamore	17.0	19.6	36.6
Red maple	21.6	13.3	34.9
Norway maple	3.9	11.6	15.5
American elm	4.0	6.7	10.7
Norway spruce	2.0	8.0	9.9
European hornbeam	4.9	4.4	9.3
Callery pear	4.1	4.4	8.5
Silver maple	3.3	4.0	7.3
Chinese elm	4.4	1.9	6.3
Japanese flowering cherry	3.2	2.5	5.7

Table 1. Most important species in Charles Town, WV Urban Tree Inventory Analysis

#### iTree Eco Results Continued: Carbon Sequestration

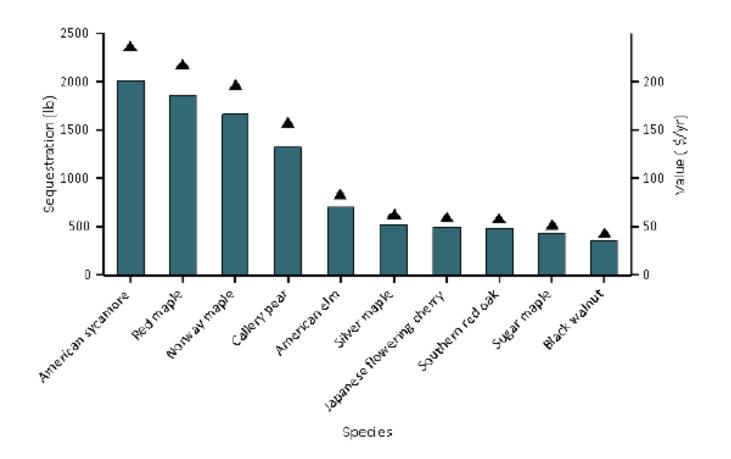


Figure 8. Estimated annual gross carbon sequestration (points) and value (bars) for urban tree species with the greatest sequestration, City Of Charles Town Urban Tree Inventory

#### iTree Eco Results Continued: Carbon Storage

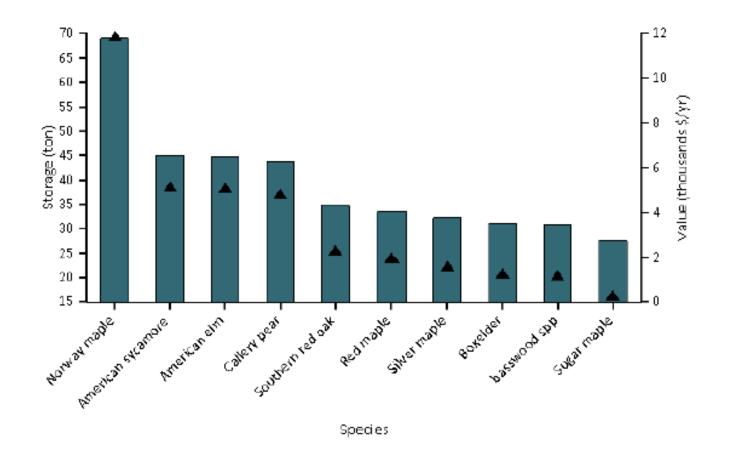
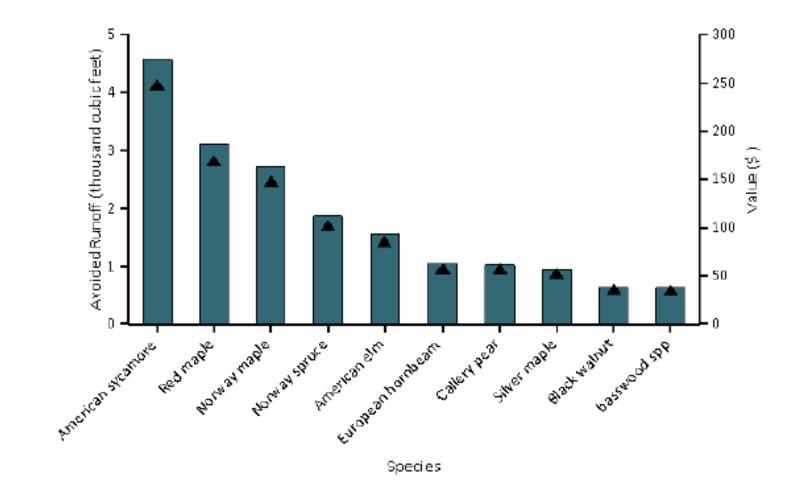


Figure 9. Estimated carbon storage (points) and values (bars) for urban tree species with the greatest storage, City Of Charles Town Urban Tree Inventory

#### iTree Eco Results Continued: Avoided Runoff



#### Figure 10. Avoided runoff (points) and value (bars) for species with greatest overall impact on runoff, Charles Town, WV Urban Tree Inventory Analysis

# iTree Eco Results Continued: Trees & Building Energy Use

- Eco requires information about the distance and direction of a tree in relationship to buildings in order to estimate energy effects.
- Most tree inventories do not have this type of information available and it would require more time and resources to collect these measurements in the future.
- City of Charles Town, WV was not aware of these requirements prior to the 2019Tree Inventory.

## Trainings and Projects completed with other Interns

- Trained at the Martinsburg Stormwater Facility with Emily Janzow and Jared Tomlin on how to use the GPS Trimble unit for data collection, processing data into Pathfinder along with ArcPro.
- Tree Identification training and planting of trees with Herb Peddicord and his intern Ciera Clawson in many locations. (Division of Forestry)
- Helped the Martinsburg Interns: Becca Russell ,Czar Parrish and Maleehah Akhtar with data collection for the City of Martinsburg's Tree Inventory Project.
- Helped Matthew Day, Intern for the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), with a Stream Assessment.
- Helped Frank Rodgers, the Director of Education and Outreach, Cacapon Institute and Gabe Abreu, Intern for the Cacapon Institute with a Culvert Assessment.

#### References

City of Charles Town, WV. (2018a). Downtown Zoning Map of the City of Charles Town, WV, 18 X 24. Retrieved from https://www.charlestownwv.us/vertical/sites/%7849784881-9A1F-47Do-AE92-611C825E6676%7D/uploads/Downtown Zoning Map 18 x 24 - Official(1) pdf

City of Charles Town, WV. (2018b). Zoning Map of the City of Charles Town, WV, 24 X 36. Retrieved from https://www.charlestownwv.us/vertical/sites/%/849784BB1-9A1E-47Do-AF93-611C82cE6674%7D/uploads/Charles Town Zoning Map 24x96 - Official.pdf

Cowett, F. D., & Bassuk, N. L. (2014). Statewide assessment of street trees in New York State, USA. *Urban forestry & Urban Greening*, 13(2), 213-220. Cowett, F. D. (2014). Methodology for Spatial Analysis of Municipal Street Tree Benefits. *Arboriculture & Urban Forestry*, 40(2), 112-118. Evaldi, R.D., Paybins, K.S., and Kozar, M.D., 2009, Hydrogeologic factors affecting base-flow yields in the Jefferson County area, West Virginia, October–November 2007: U.S. Geological Survey Scientific Investigations Report 2009–5145, 13 p., 1 plate. Gill, S. E., Handley, J. F., Ennos, A. R., & Pauleit, S. (2007). Adapting cities for climate change: the role of the green infrastructure. *Built environment*, 33(1), 115-133. Griffith, W. D., Rodgers, F., & Brockman, J. (2011). Urban Tree Canopy Plan and Goals-Jefferson County, West Virginia. Retrieved from

Landry, Shawn, "Connecting Pixels to People: Management Agents and Social-ecological Determinants of Changes to Street Tree Distributions" (2013). Graduate School Theses and Dissertations.

http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/etd/4715

Nielsen, A. B., Östberg, J., & Delshammar, T. (2014). Review of urban tree inventory methods used to collect data at single-tree level. *Arboriculture & Urban Forestry*, 40(2), 96-111. Nowak, D. J., & Crane, D. E. (2002). Carbon storage and sequestration by urban trees in the USA. *Environmental pollution*, 116(3), 381-389. Rae, R.A., G. Simon, and J. Braden. 2010. Public reactions to new street tree planting. Cities and the Environment 3(1): article 10. http://escholarship.bc.edu/cate/vol3/iss1/10. 21 pp. Roman, L. A., Battles, J. J., & McBride, J. R. (2014). The balance of planting and mortality in a street tree population. *Urban Ecosystems*, 17(2), 387-404. Sheehan, M. (2016). The Cave Beneath Charles Town, W.Va. *Blue Ridge Country*. *-Exploring the Mountains of the South*. Retrieved from:

Theriault, W.D. (2006). About Jefferson County. County of Jefferson West Virginia. Retrieved From: http://www.jefferson.county.www.org/about-jefferson-county Urban Forests. (n.d.). U.S. Forest Service. Retrieved From

USGS Chesapeake Bay Map edited by Jefferson County Office of GIS & Addressing

Vogt, J. M., & Fischer, B. C. (2017). A protocol for citizen science monitoring of recently-planted urban trees. Urban Forests: Ecosystem Services and Management, 153-186. West Virginia Encyclopedia (2006). Charleston, WV: West Virginia Humanities Council.

