



World Forum on  
Urban Forests  
Mantova 2018

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PS 3.2 Changing spaces  
and places*

# How does trees density affect air quality and temperature mitigation? The case study of Berlin

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# Green2Clean project



- Modeling ecosystem services provided by urban trees
- Air quality: pollution removal & BVOC emission
- Temperature mitigation: shading & cooling
- Influence of the light competition and tree properties on ES
- Model simulations of real cases in Munich and Berlin

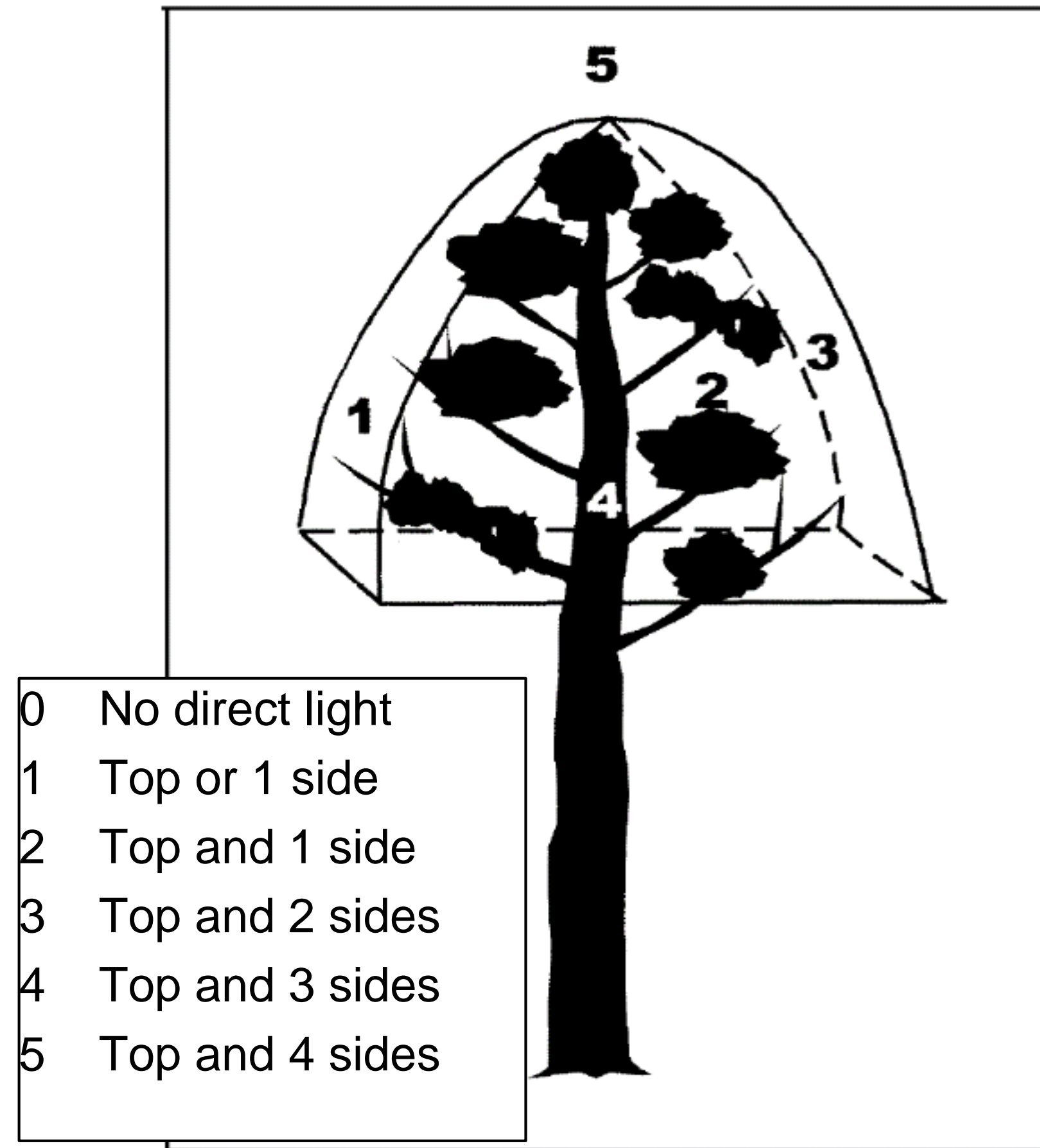
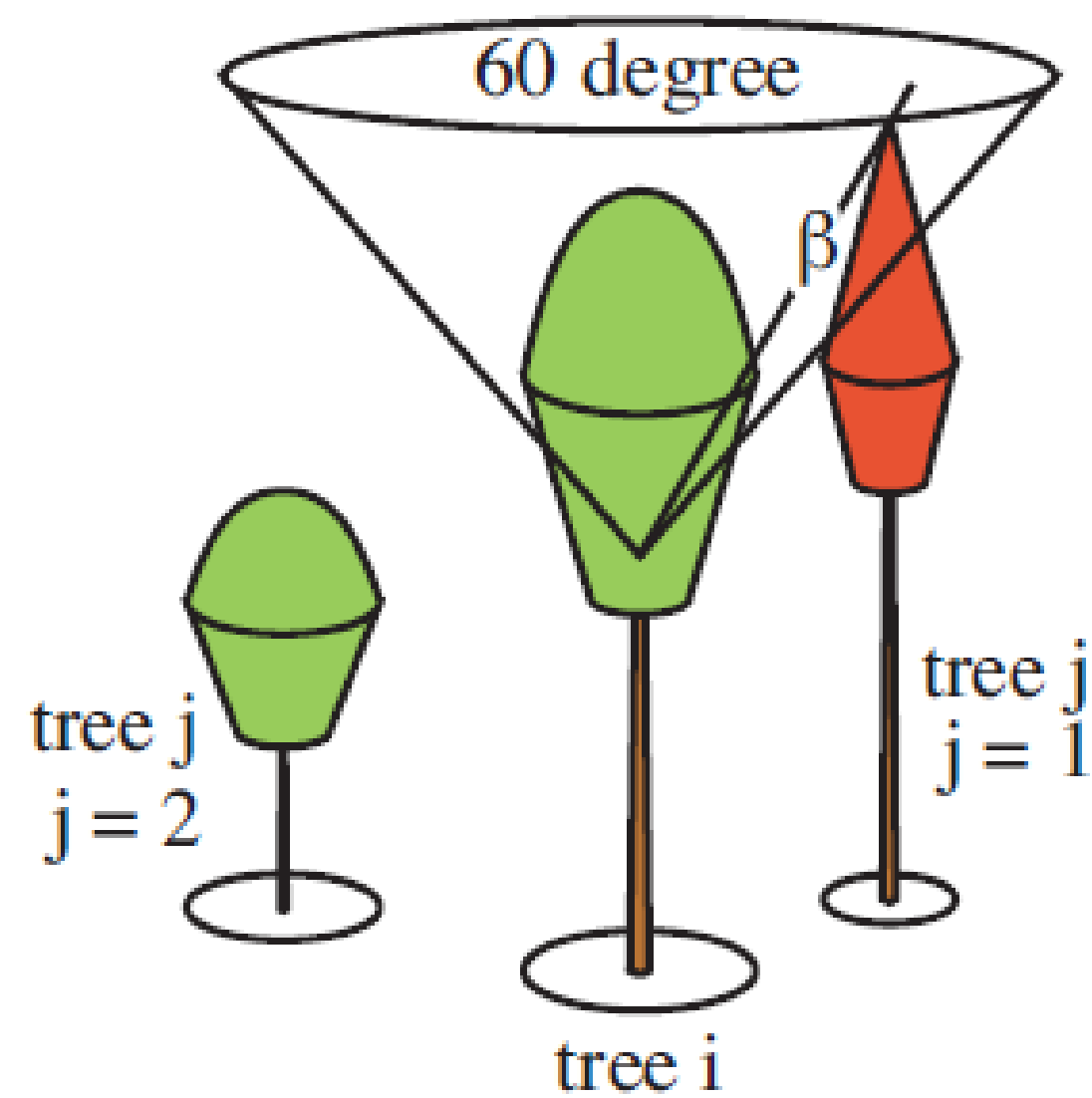




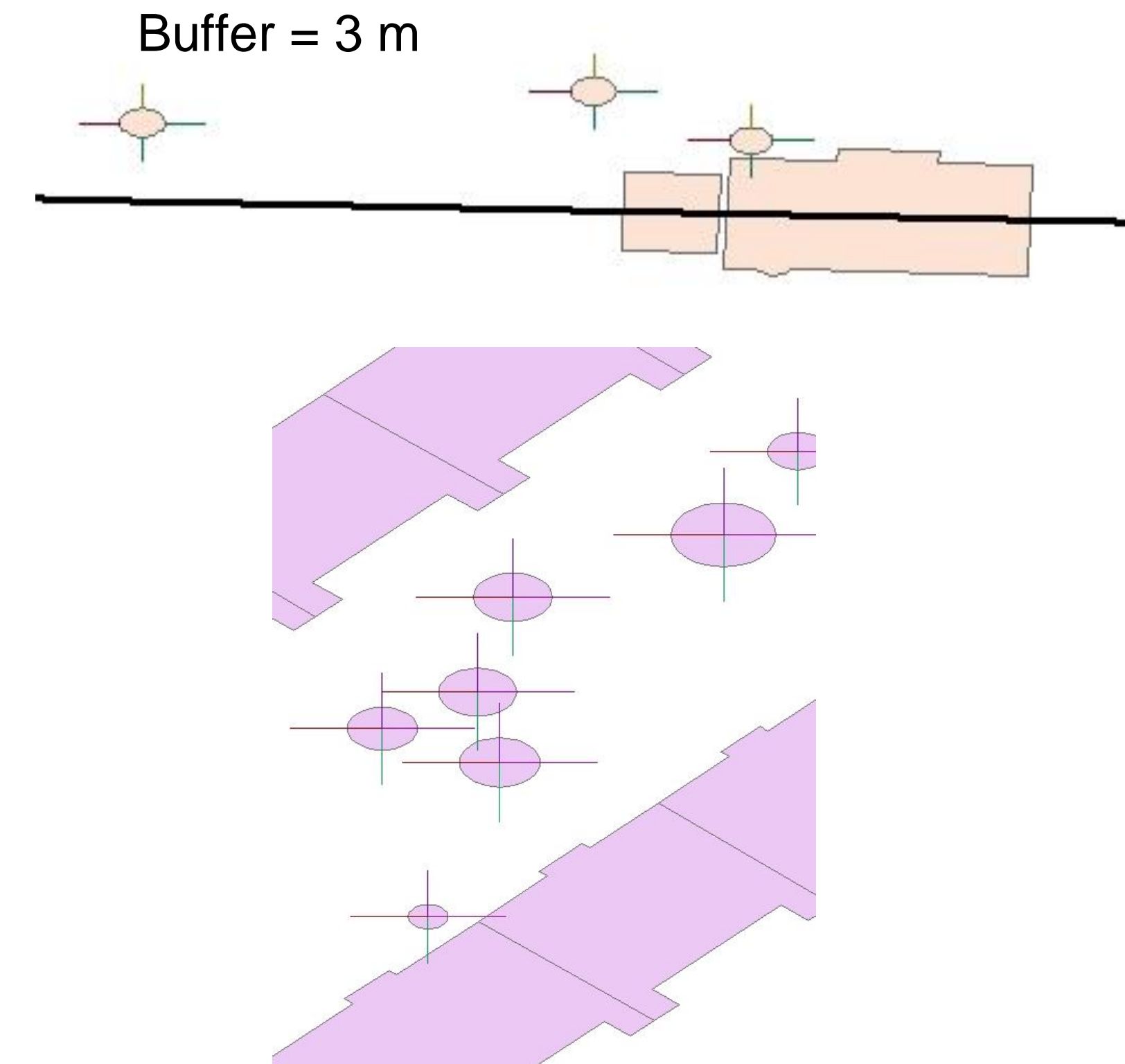
# Light competition

## Crown light exposure (CLE)

### SILVA competition index (KKL)

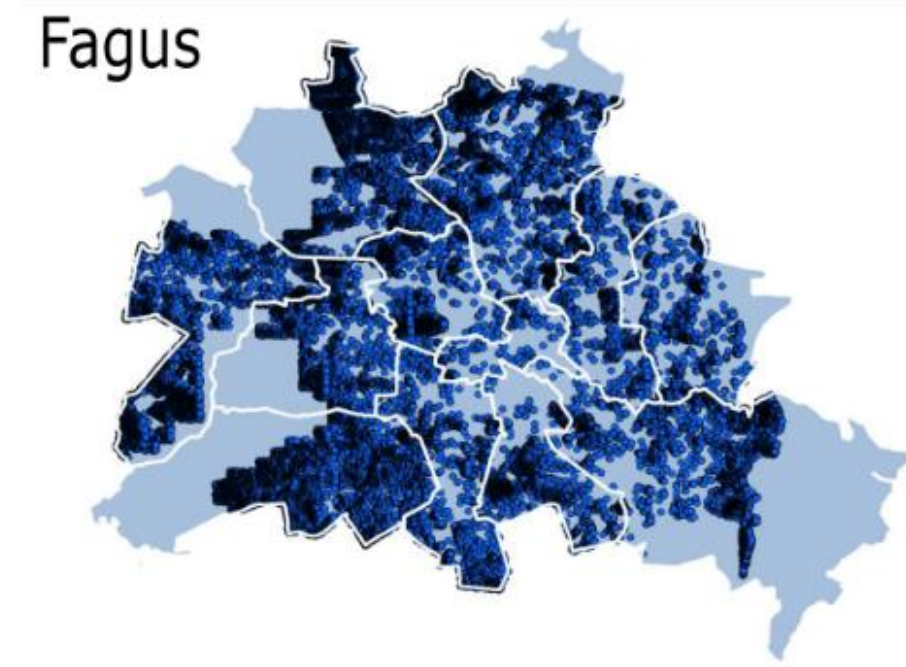
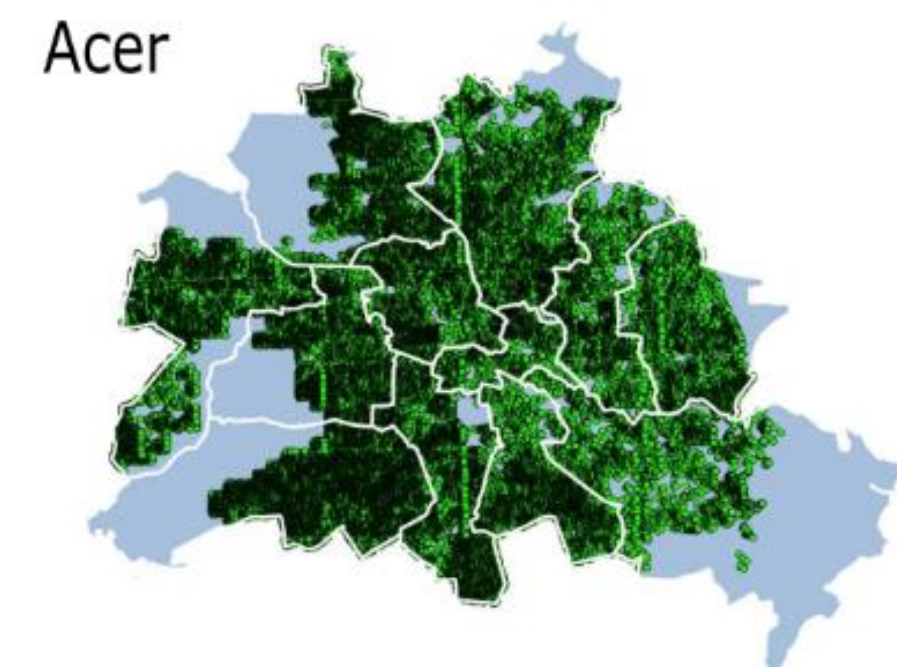
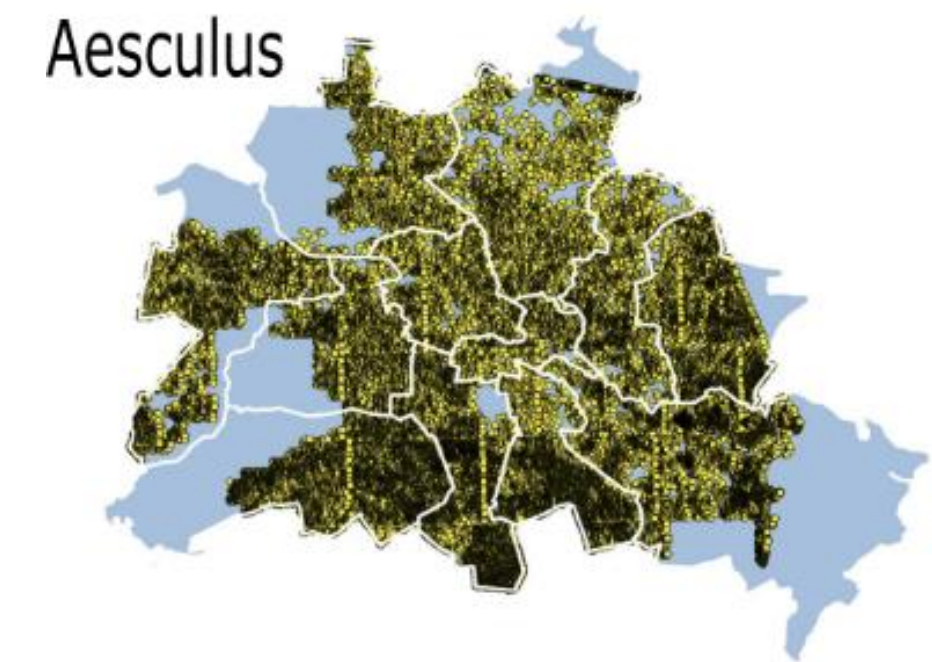
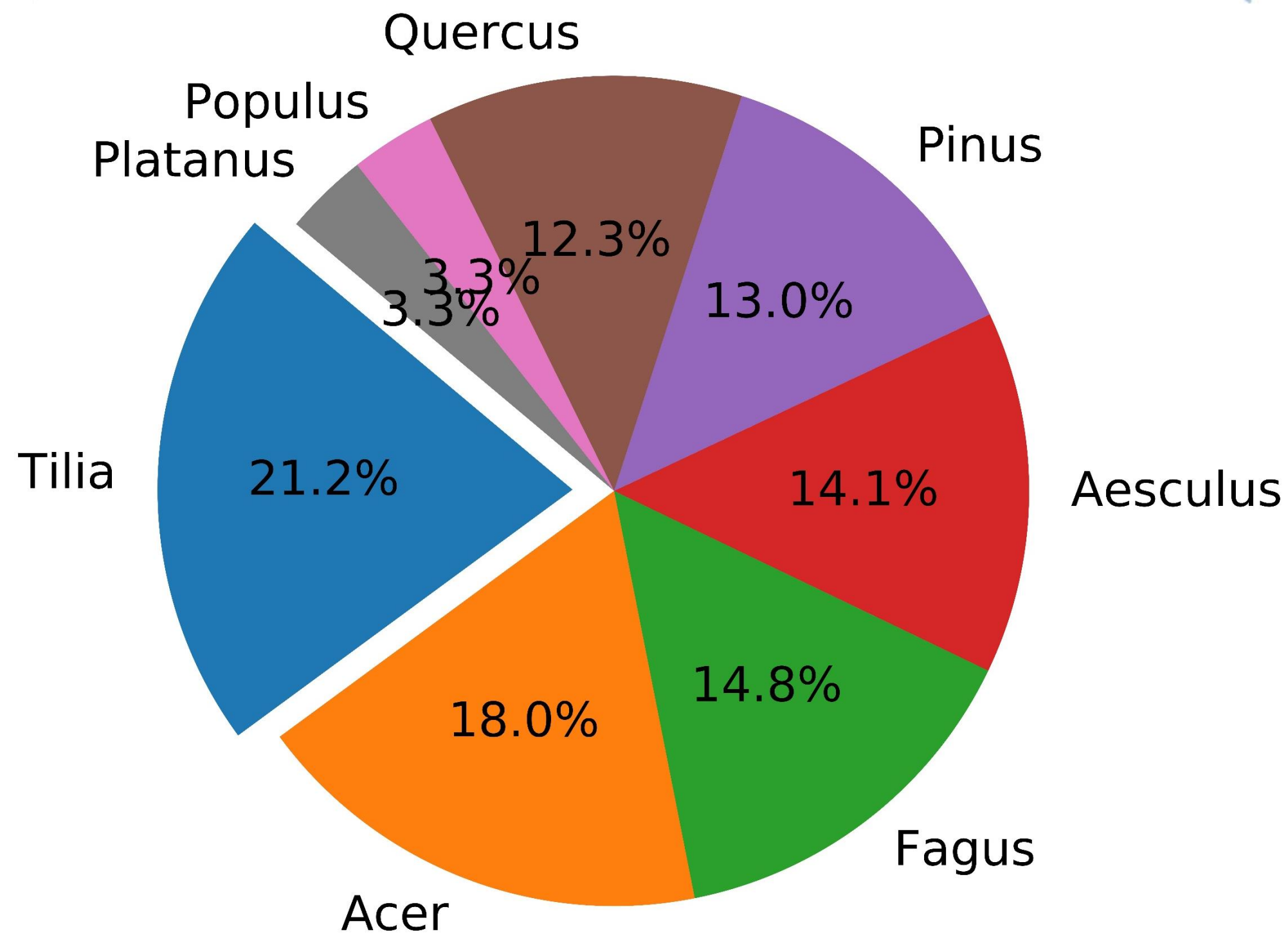
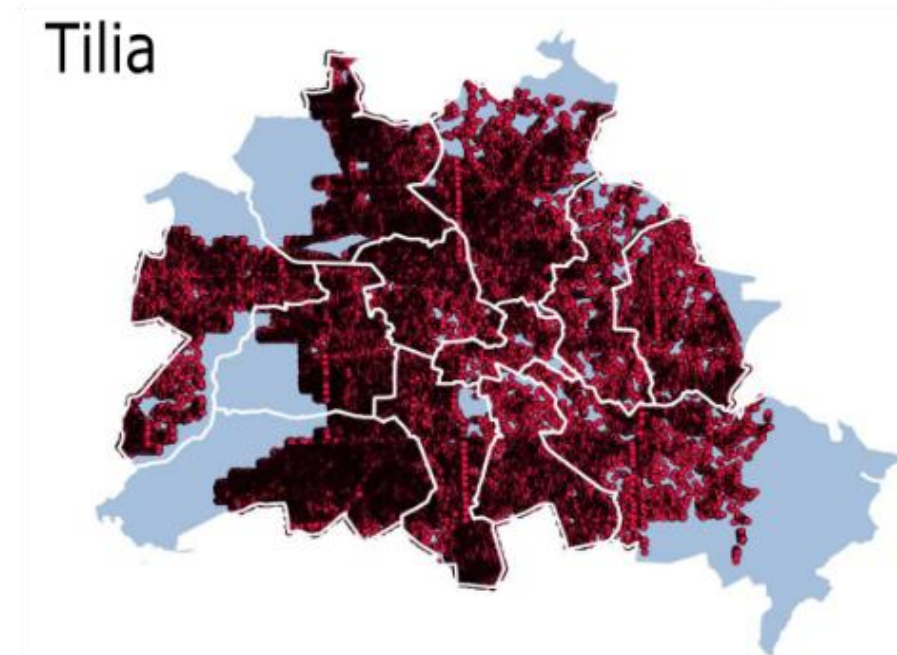
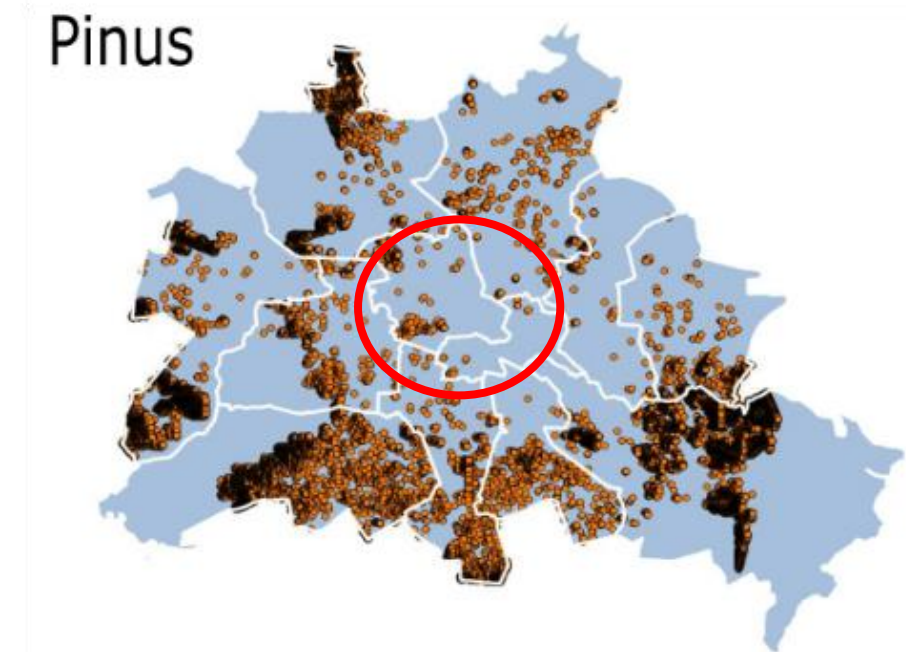
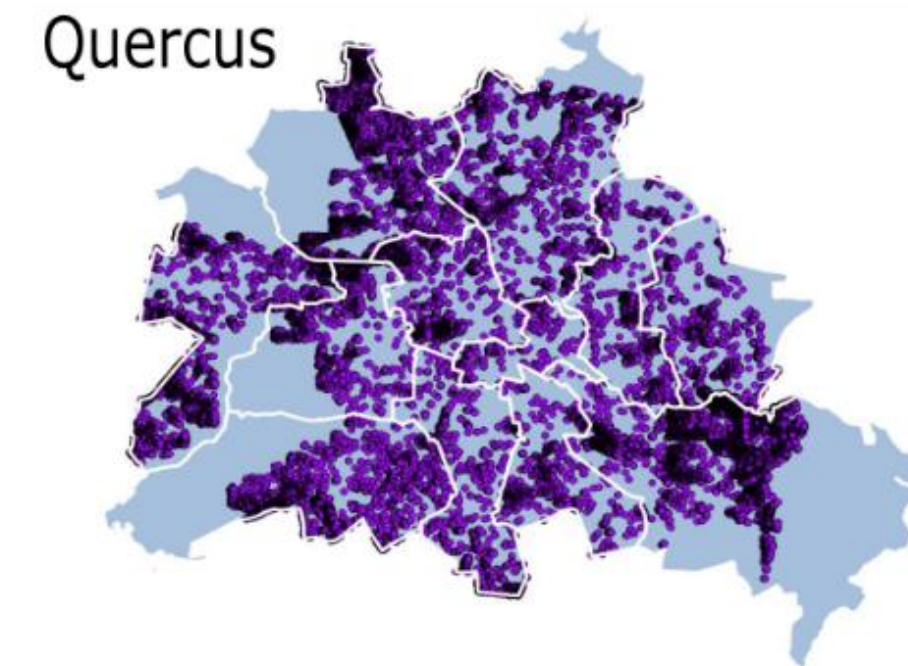
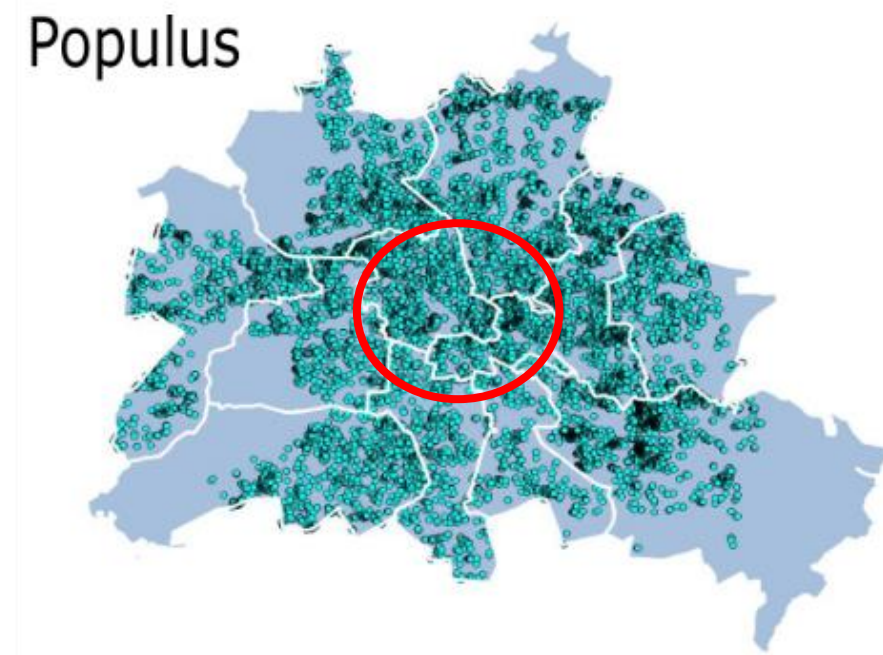
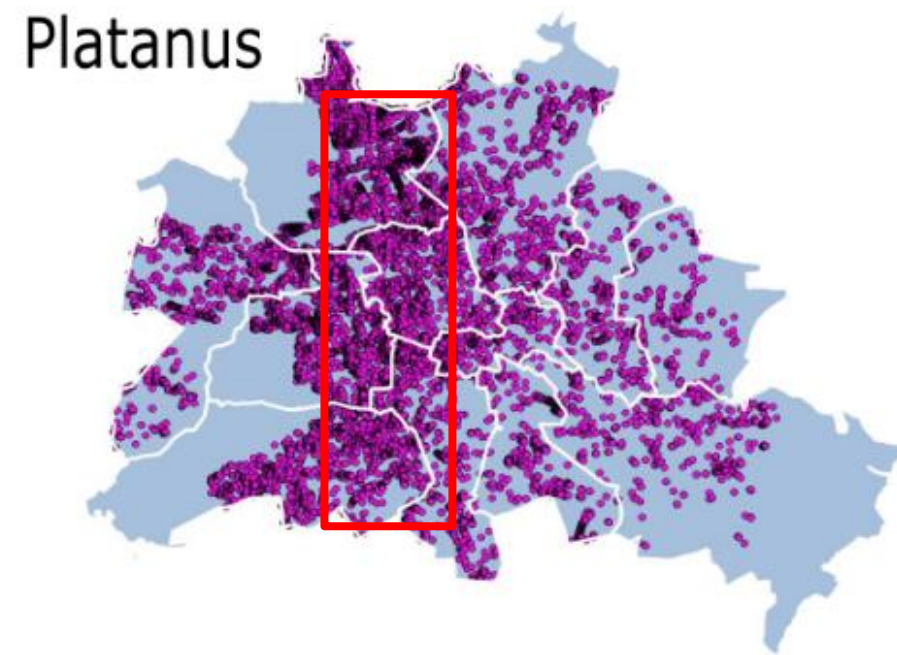


### GIS calculation





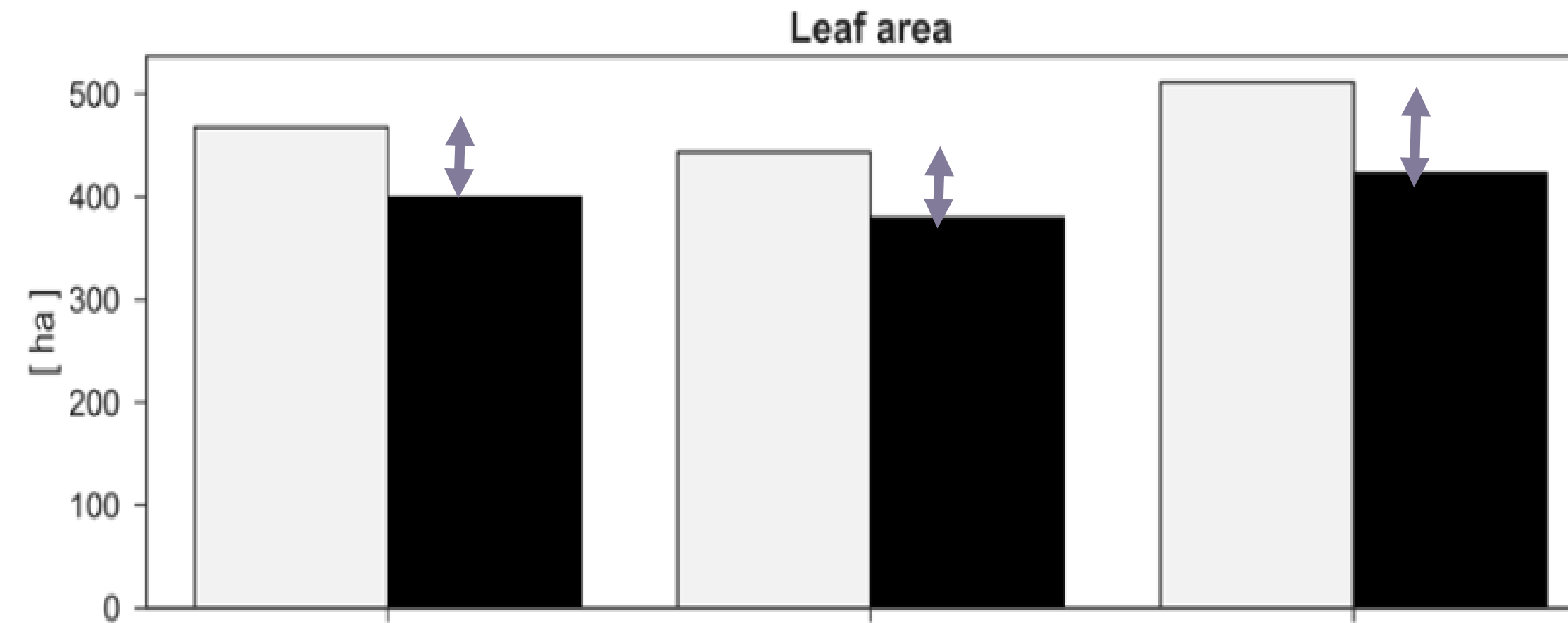
# Urban trees in Berlin



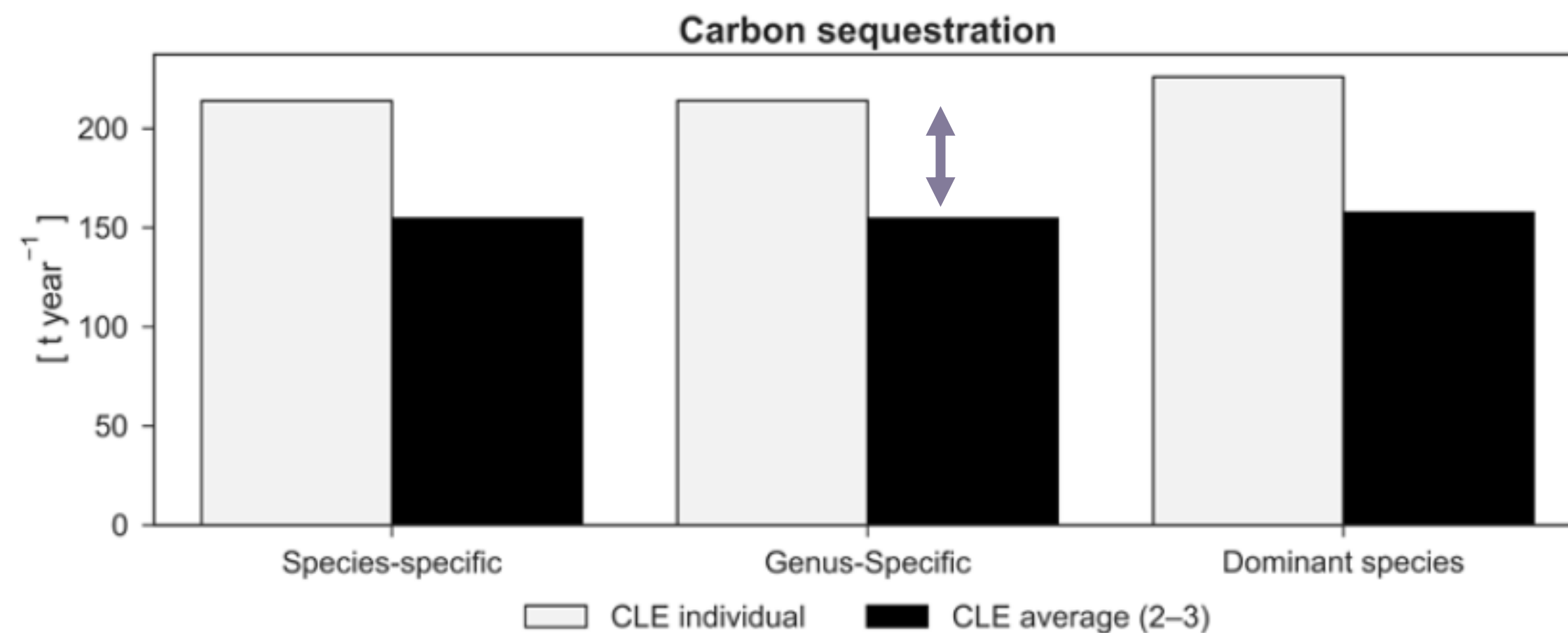


# Light competition influence on ES

CLE Effect: +10%



CLE Effect: +30%

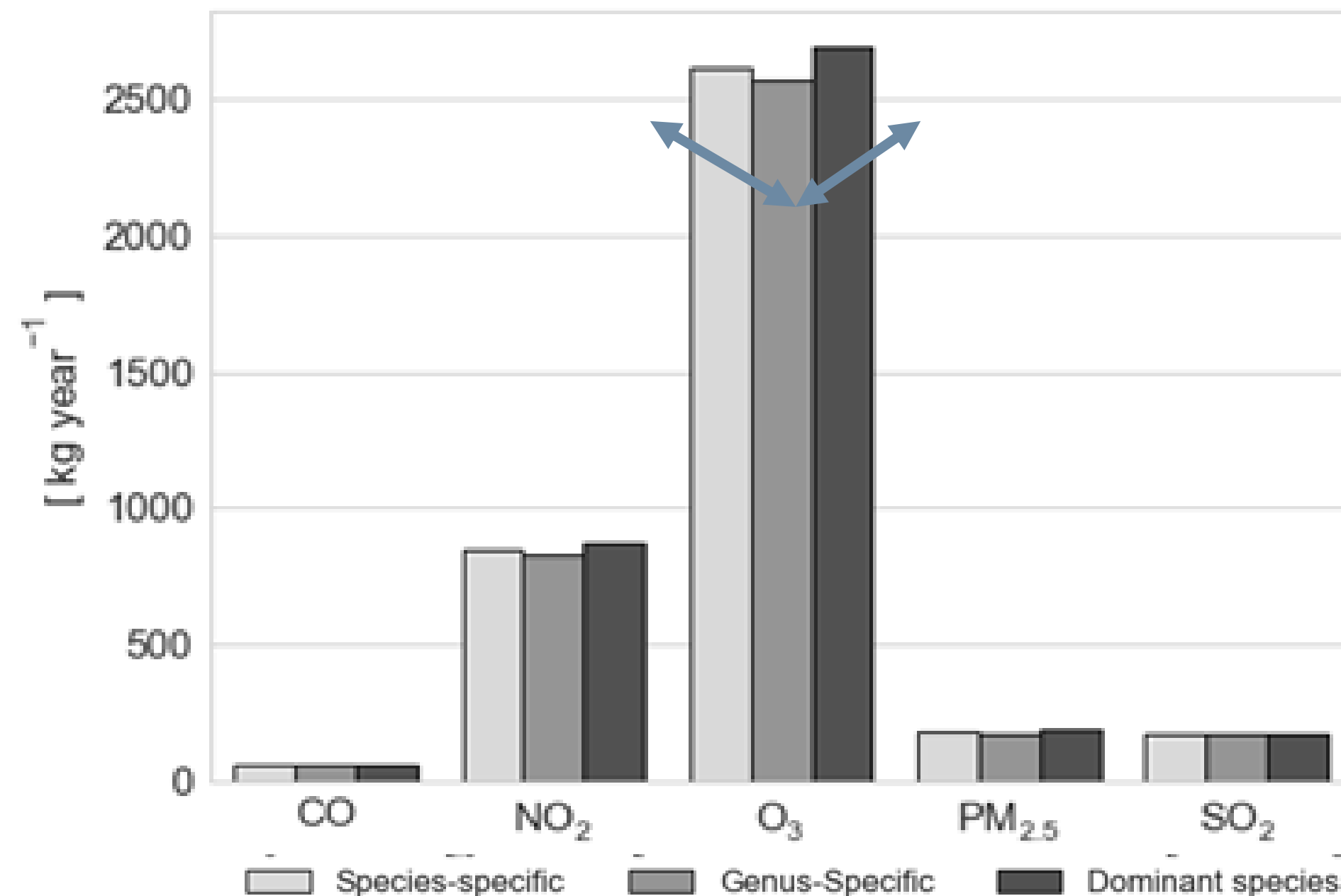


- **Leaf area** was mildly affected by competition as well as species classification.
- **Carbon sequestration** depends strongly on competition but is independent of species-classification!

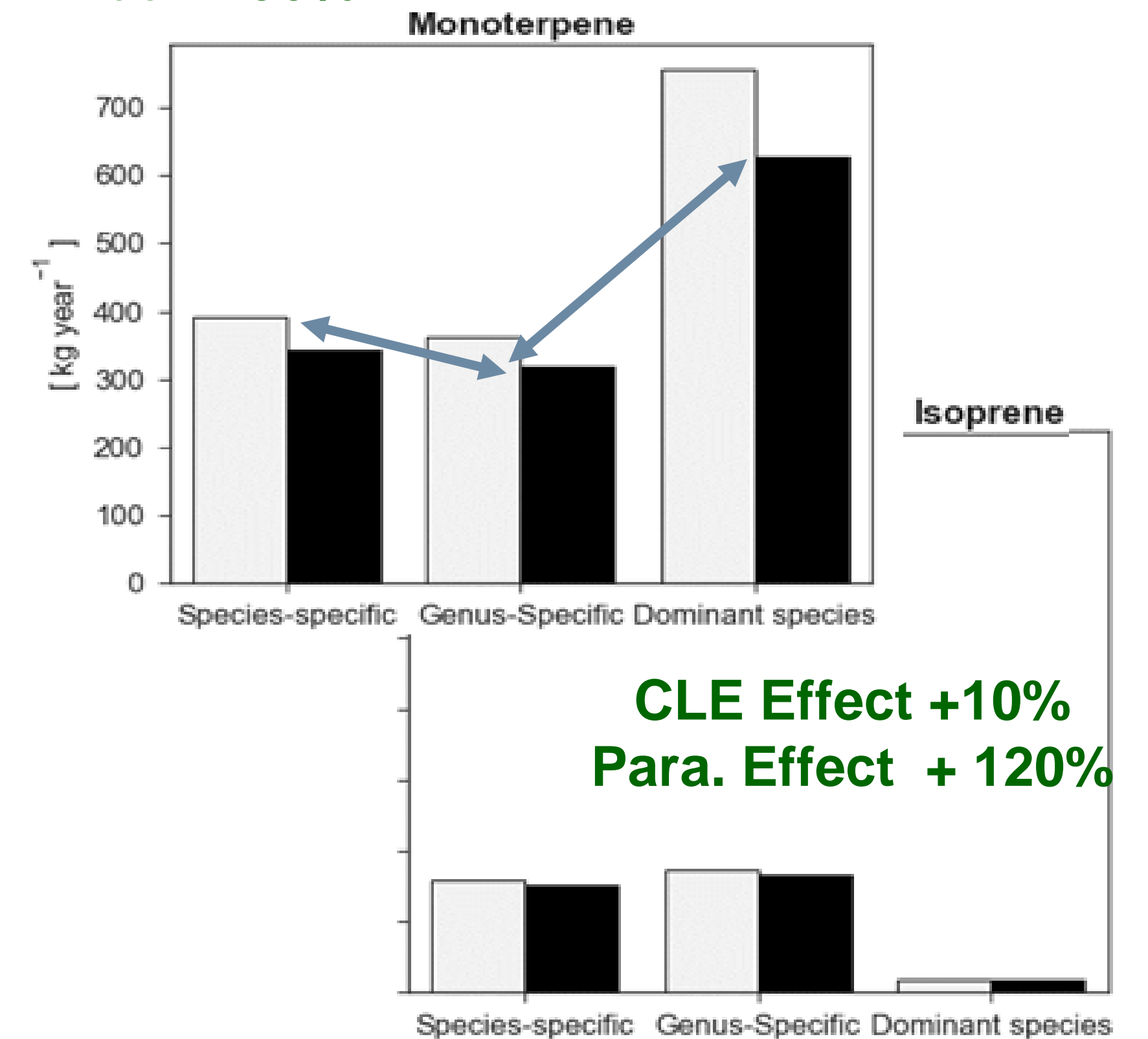


# Species influence on ES

CLE Effect +10% (not shown)  
Parameter Effect - 5%



CLE Effect +10%  
Para. Effect - 90%



CLE Effect +10%  
Para. Effect + 120%



# Simulations - Parks

Low density



- 111 trees
- 6.73 ha
- 16.5 trees/ha

Medium density



- 222 trees
- 6.41 ha
- 34.6 trees/ha

High density



- 340 trees
- 6.43 ha
- 52.9 trees/ha





# Simulations - Street

Low density



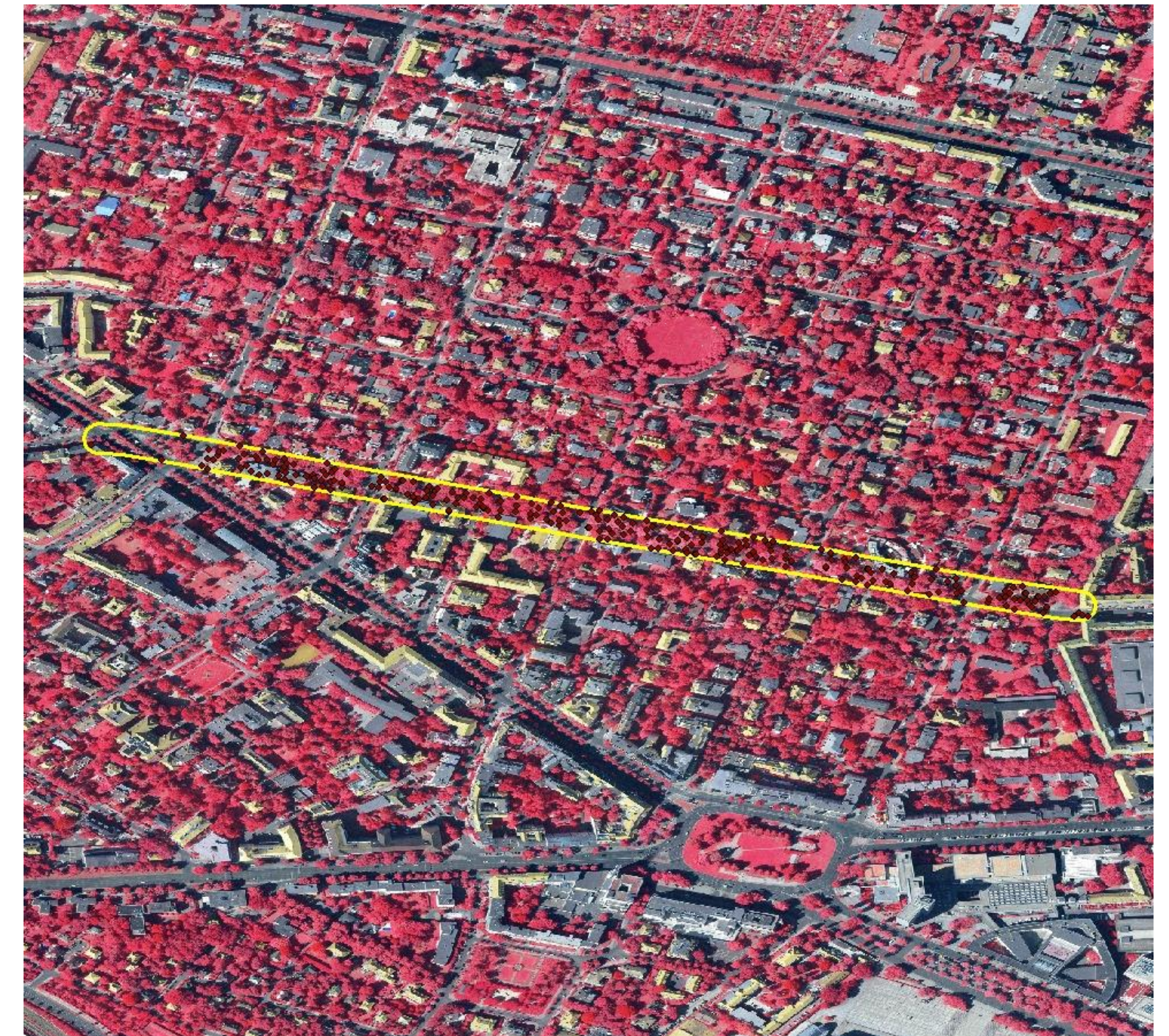
- 50 trees
- 6.6 ha
- 7.5 trees/ha

Medium density



- 100 trees
- 6.52 ha
- 15.3 trees/ha

High density



- 265 trees
- 6.9 ha
- 38.6 trees/ha



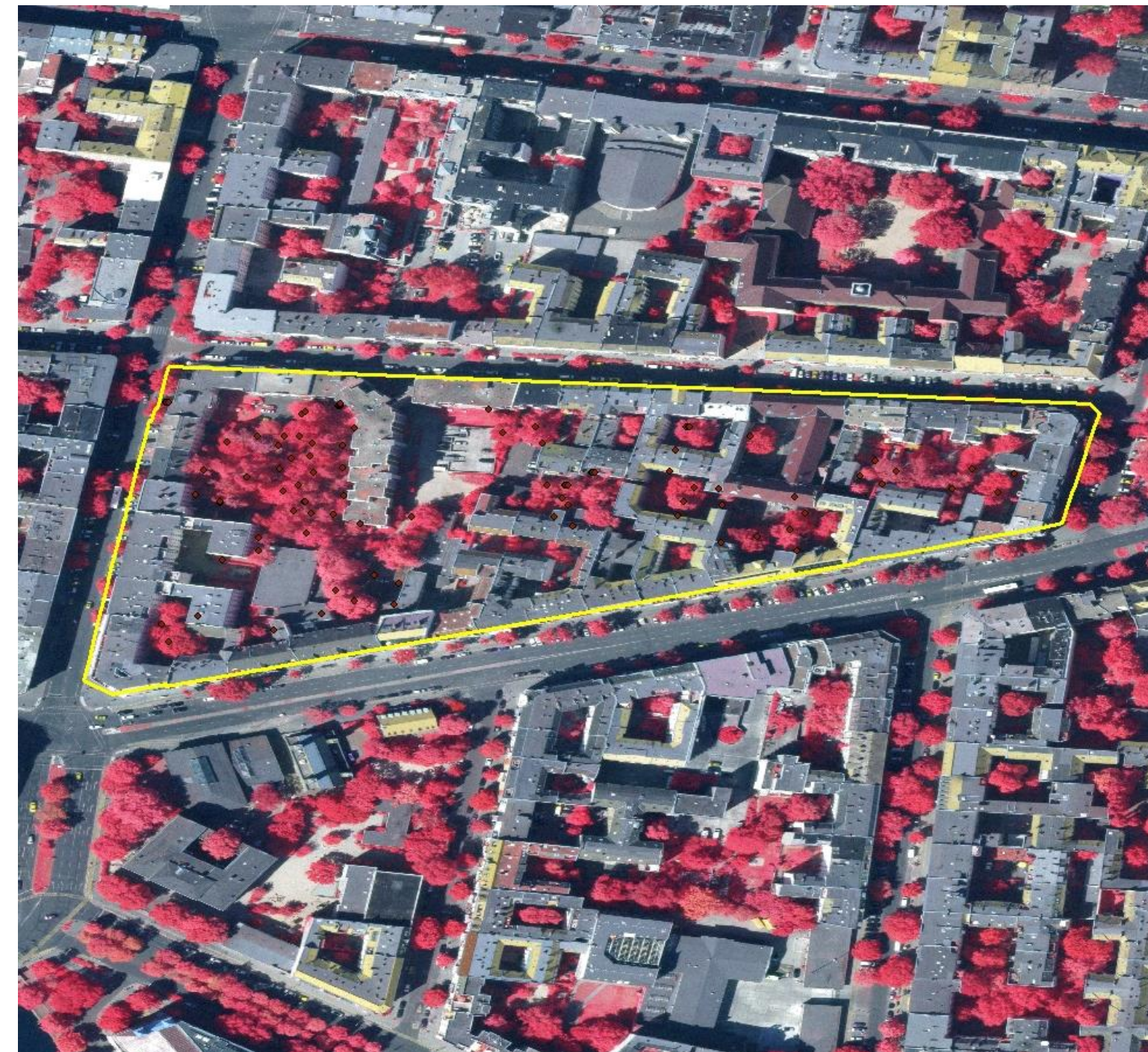
# Simulations - Residential

Low density



- 20 trees
- 10 ha
- 2 trees/ha

Medium density



- 93 trees
- 10.4 ha
- 8.9 trees/ha

High density

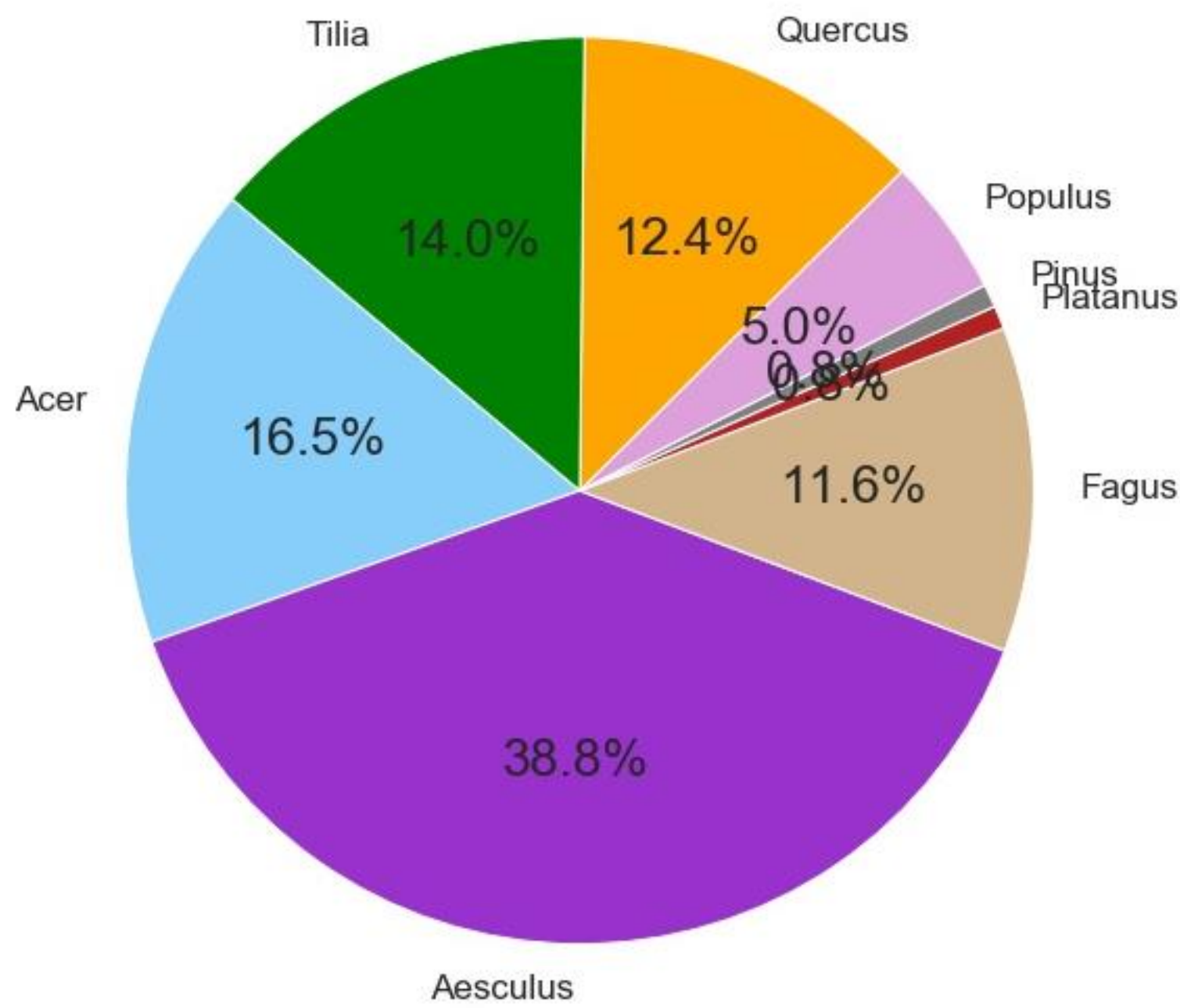


- 160 trees
- 10.6 ha
- 15.1 trees/ha

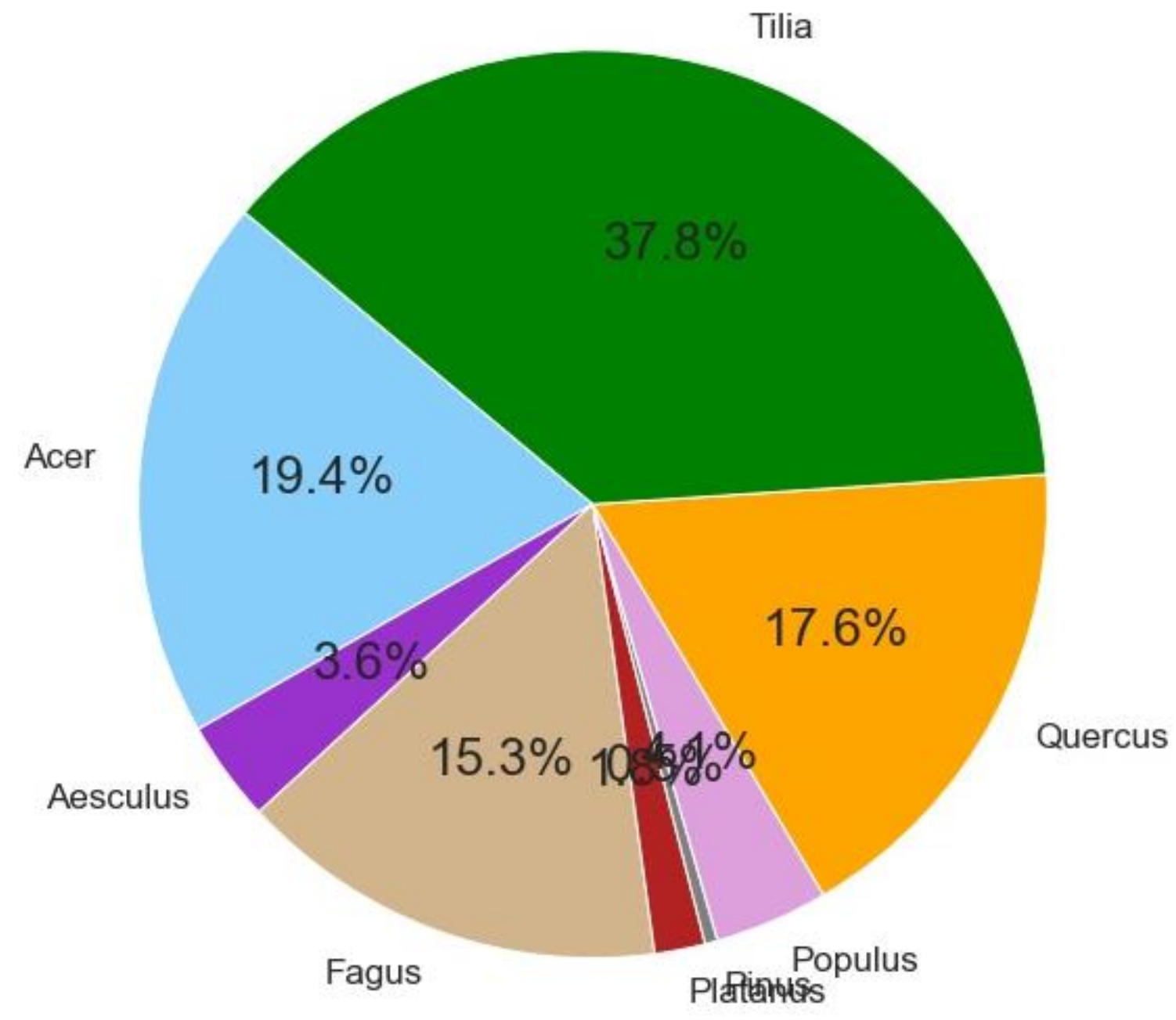


# Species inventory - Park

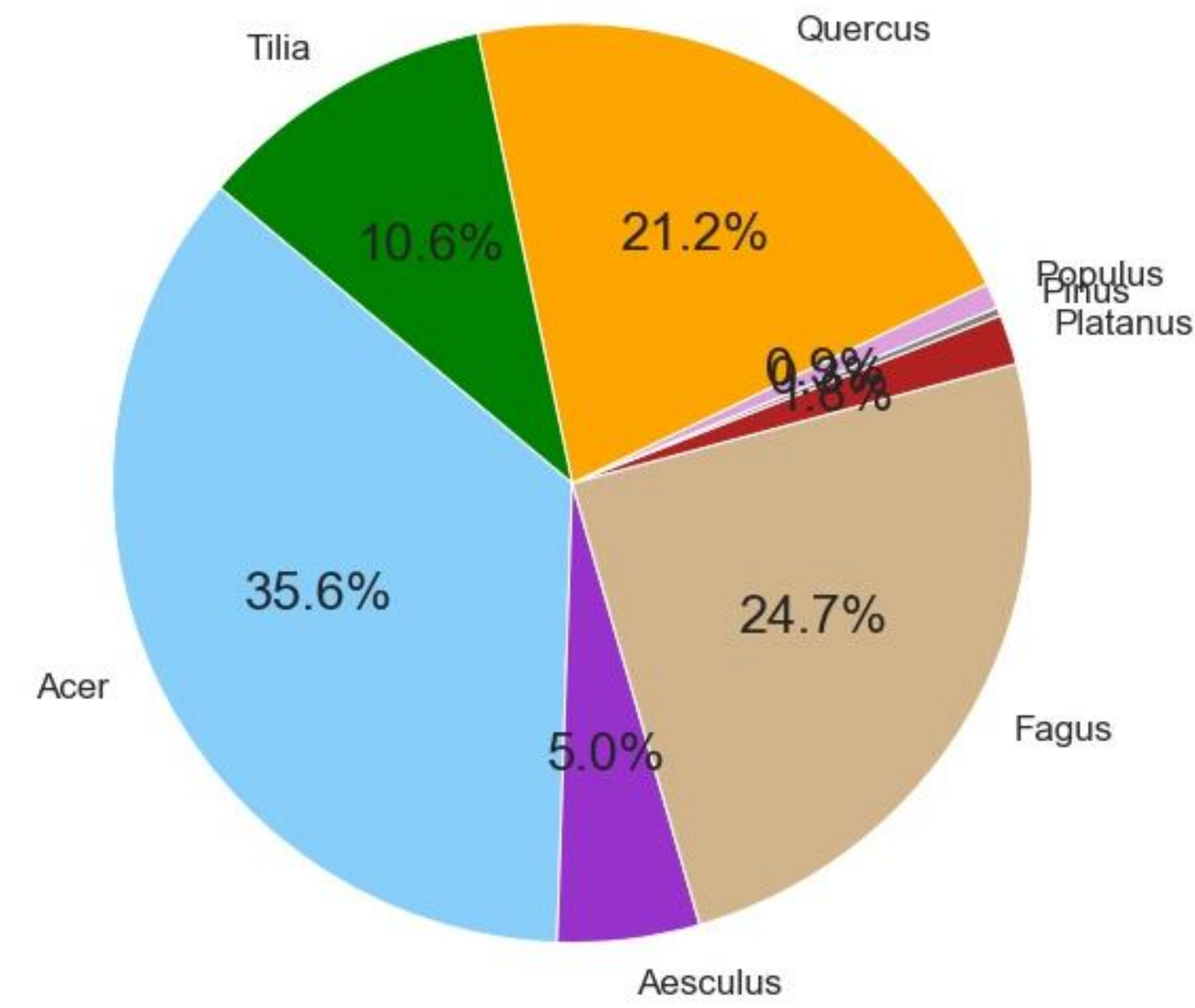
Park low



Park medium

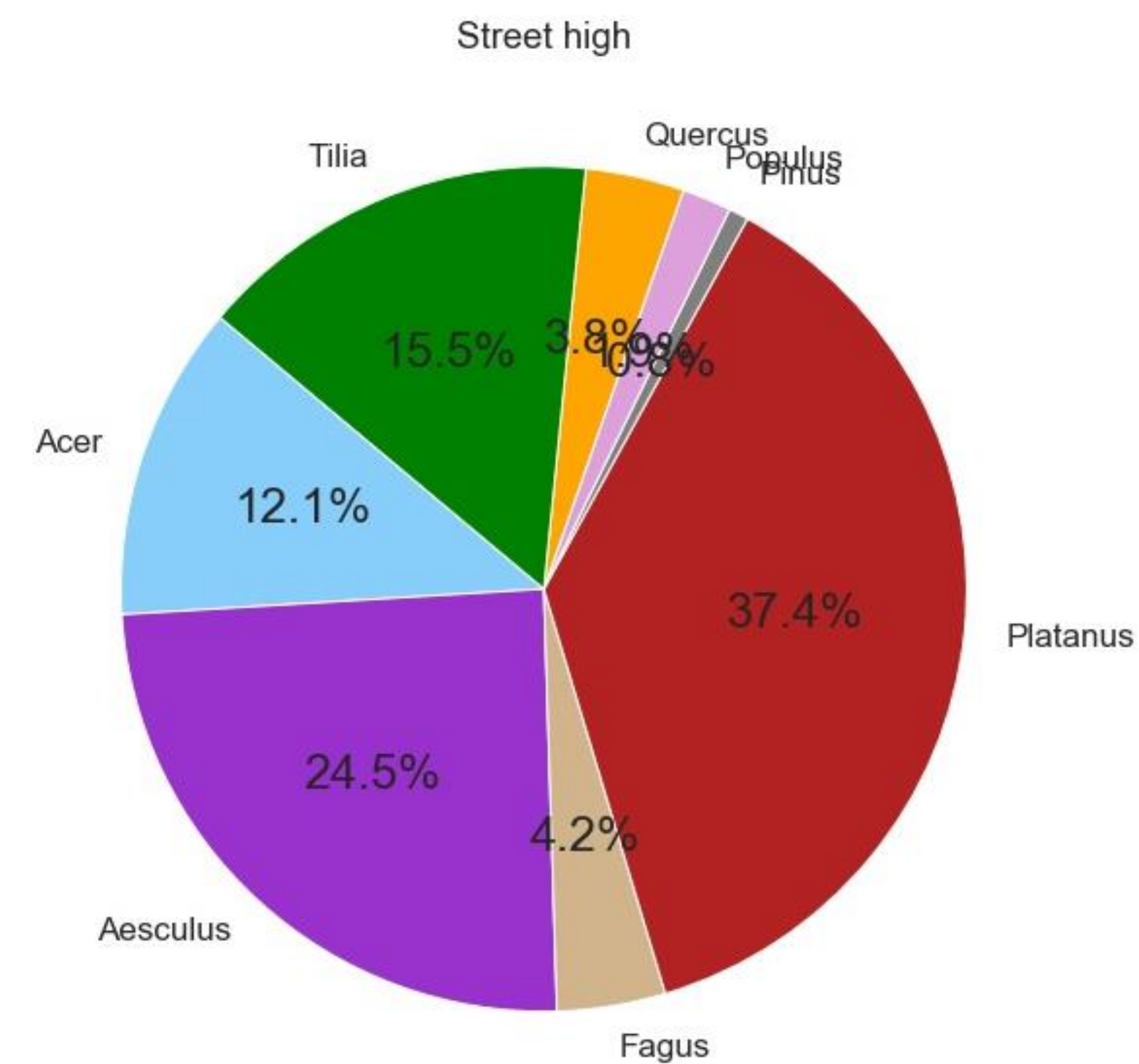
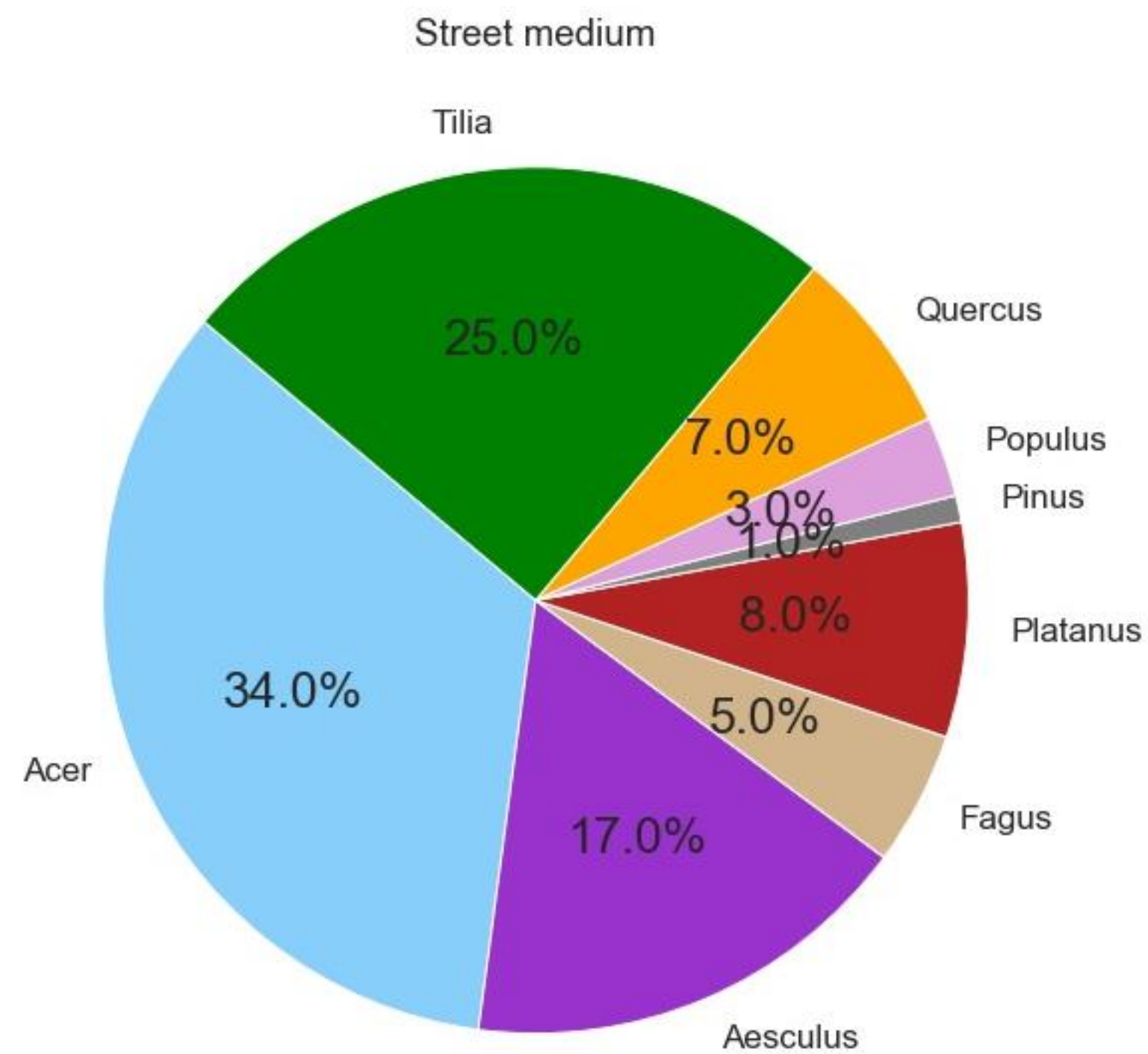
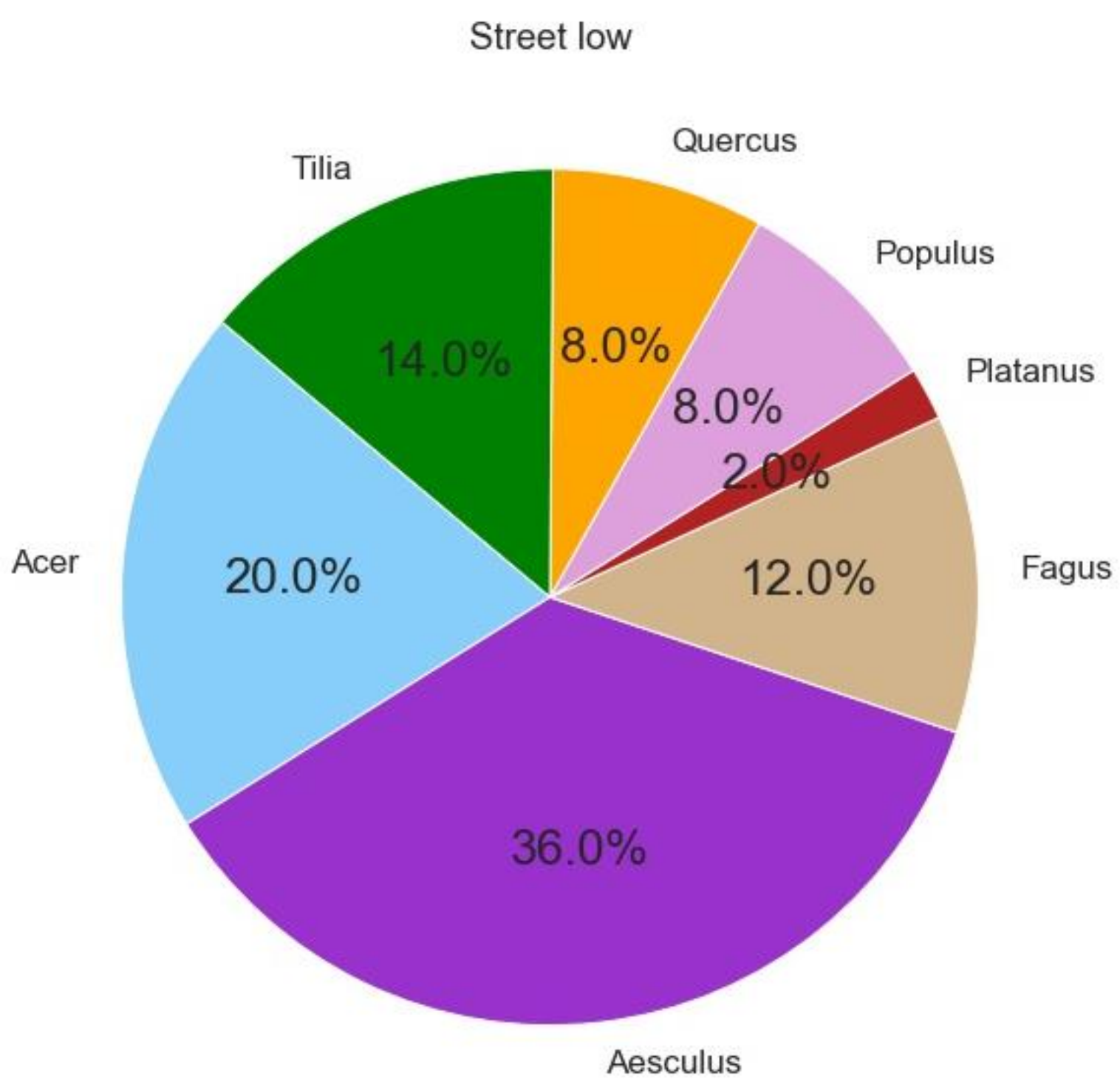


Park high





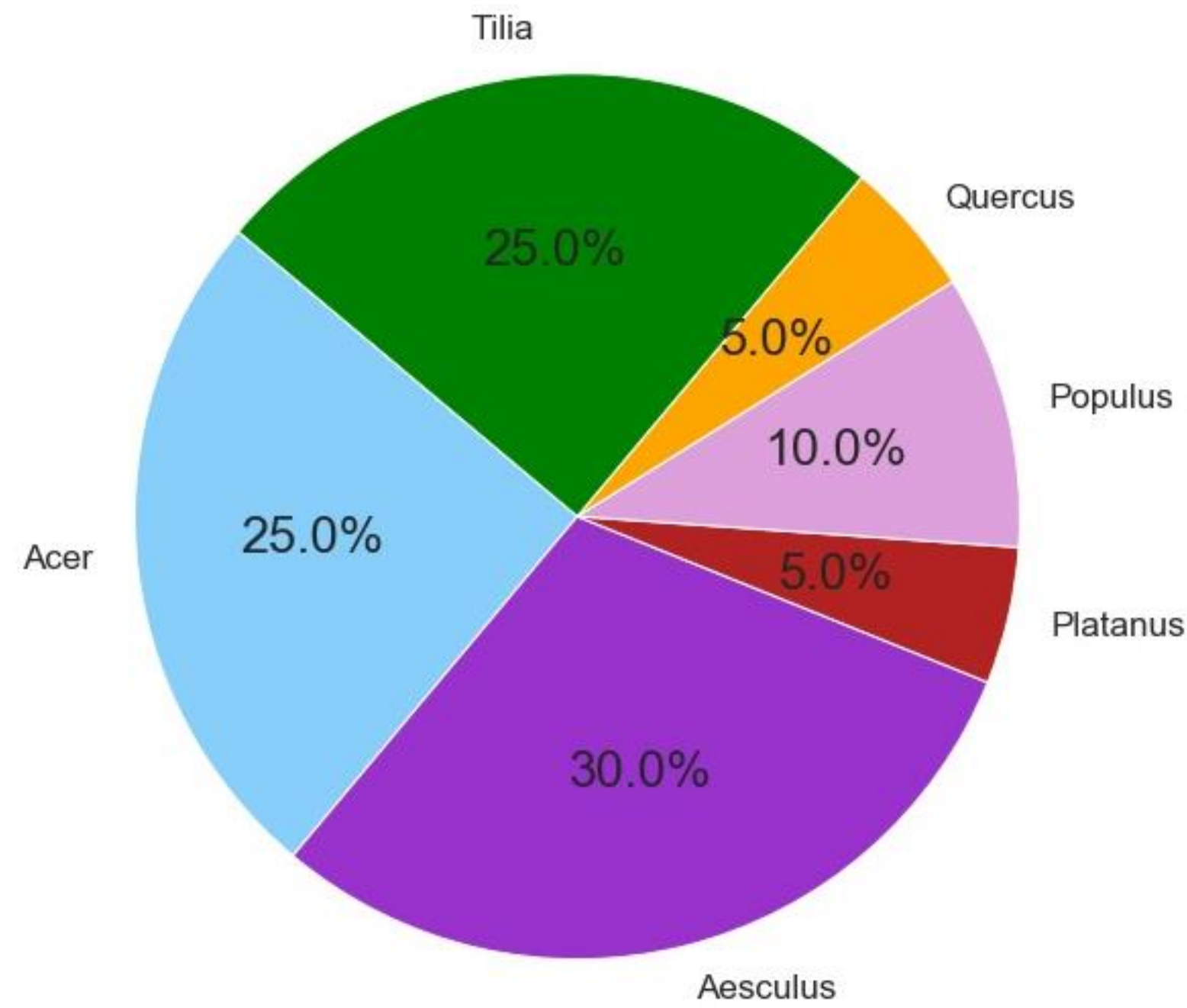
# Species inventory - Street



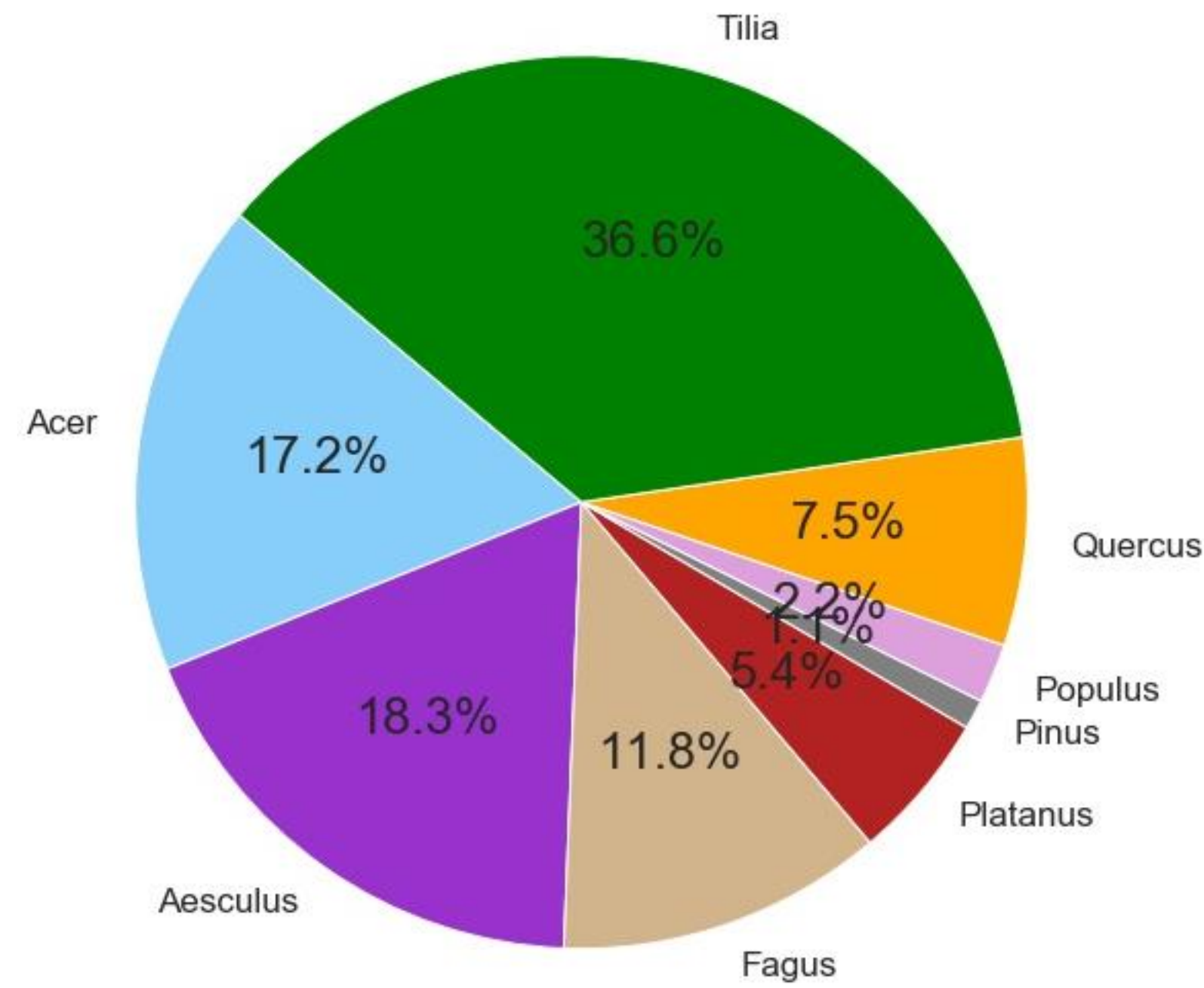


# Species inventory - Residential

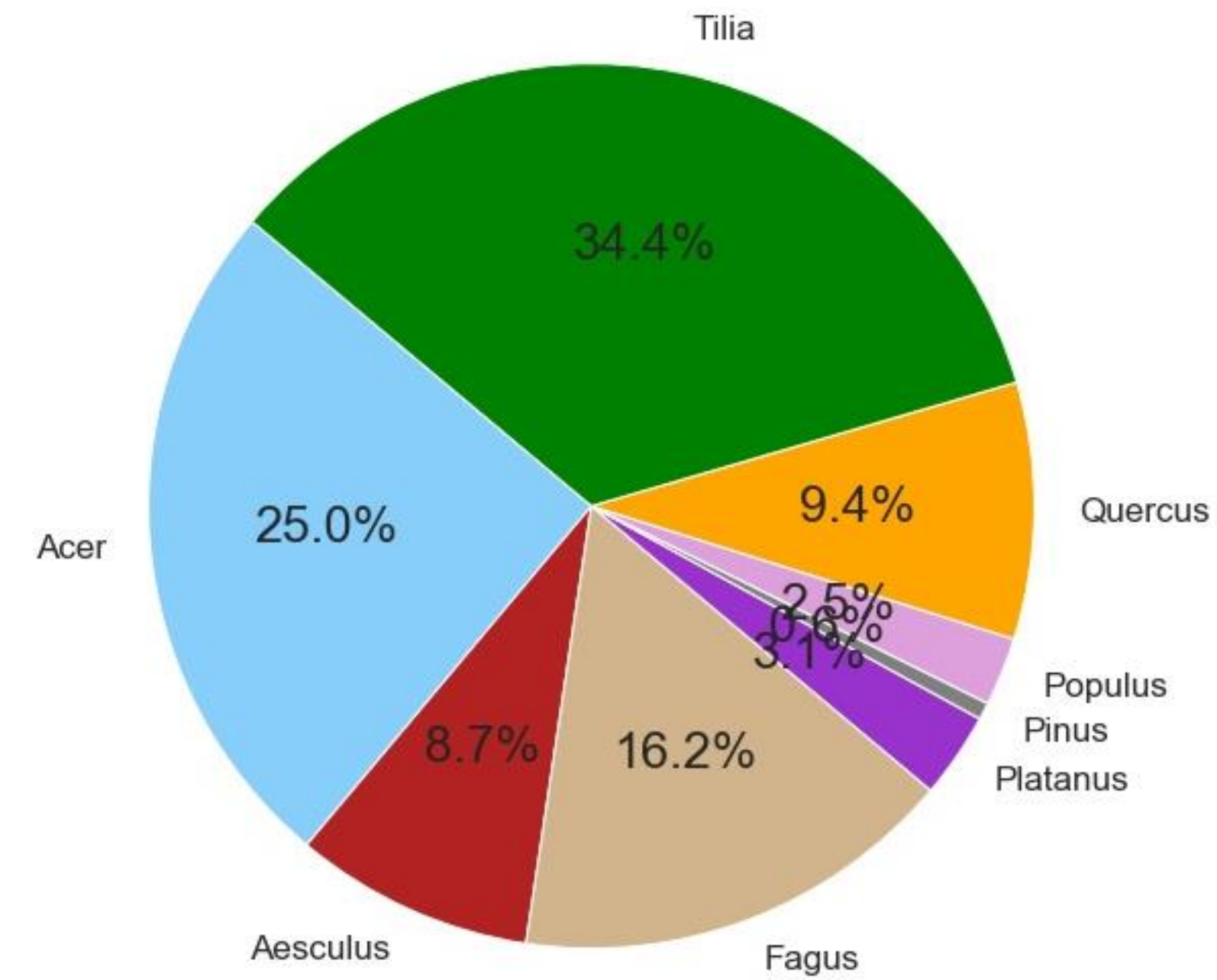
Residential low



Residential medium

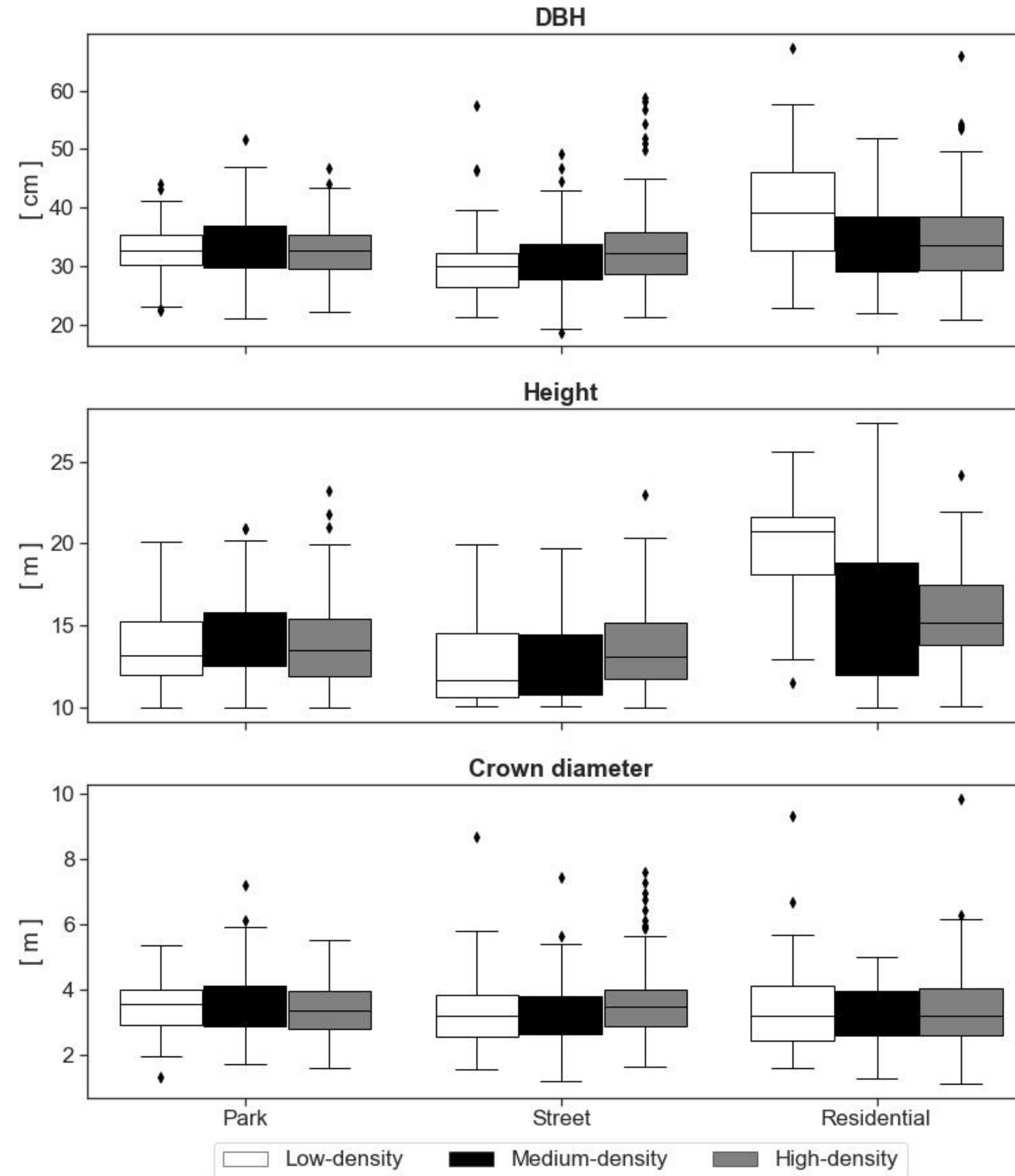


Residential high



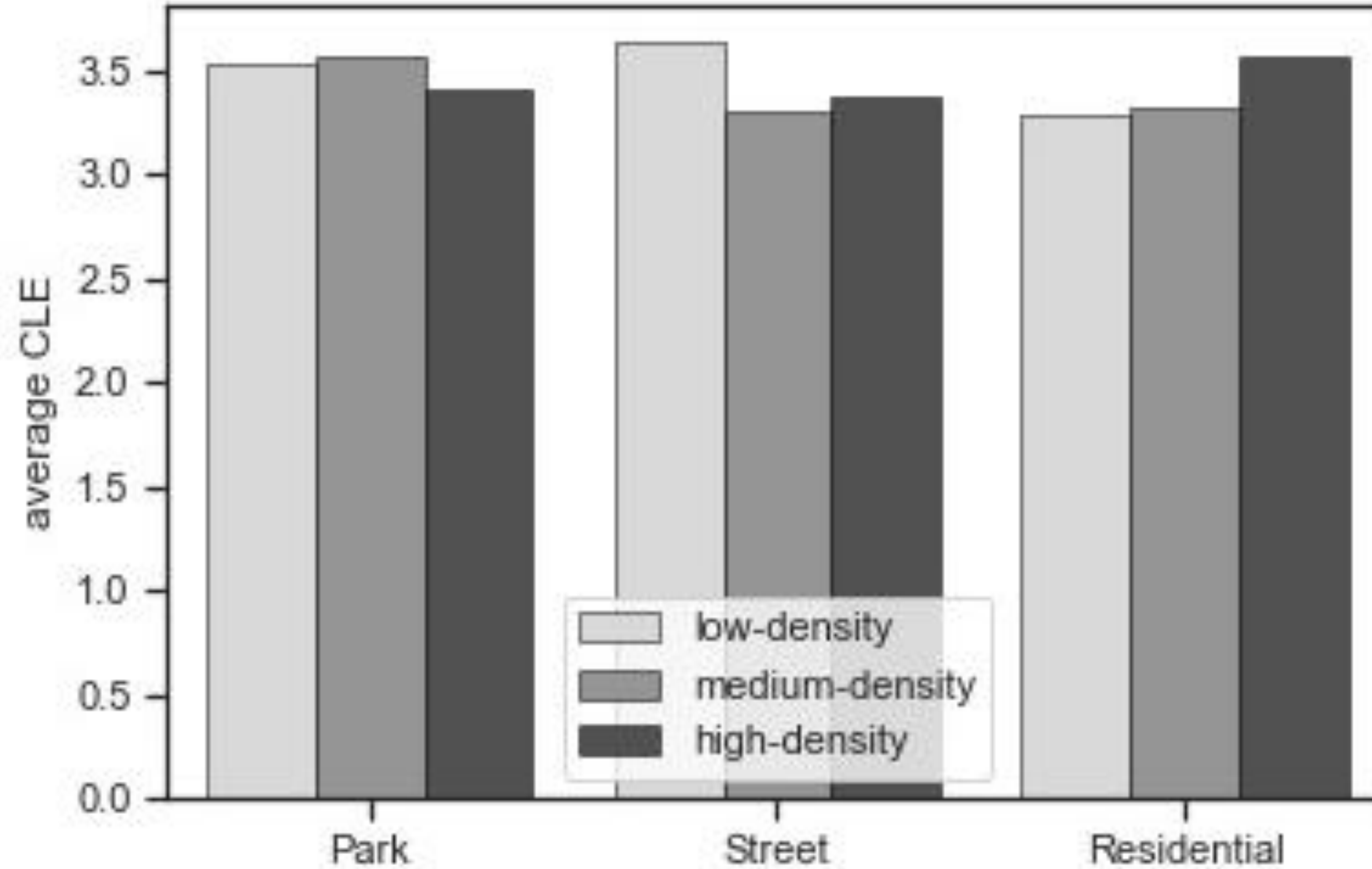


# Trees information



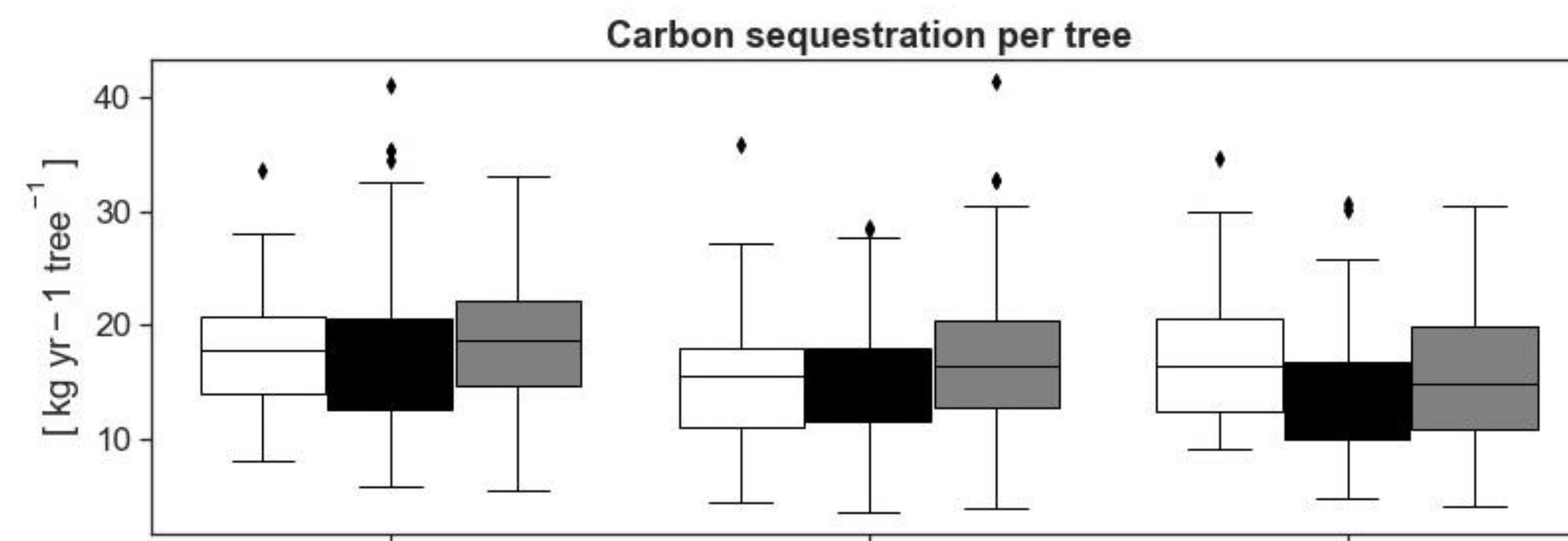
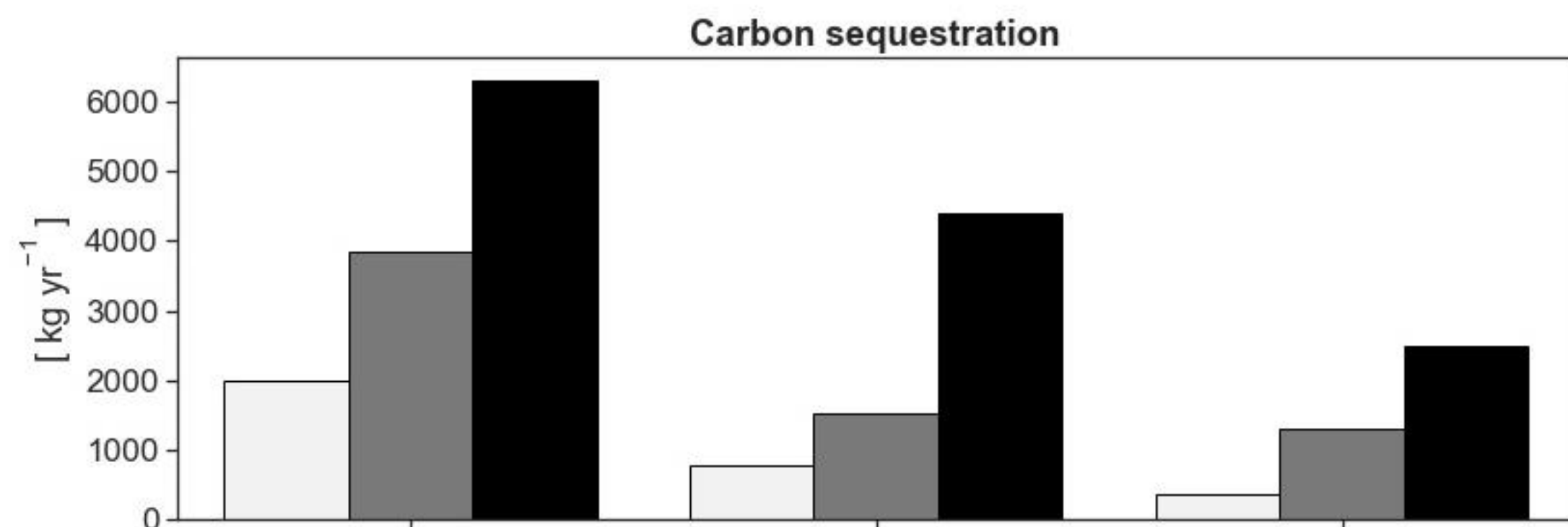
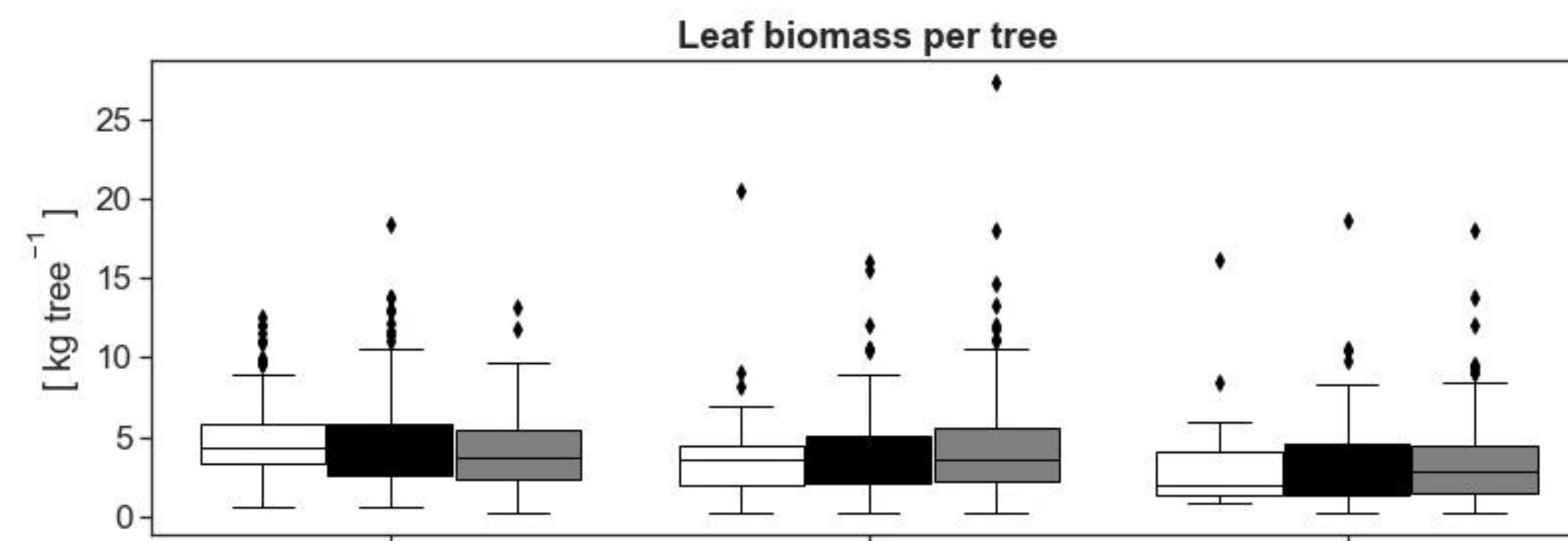
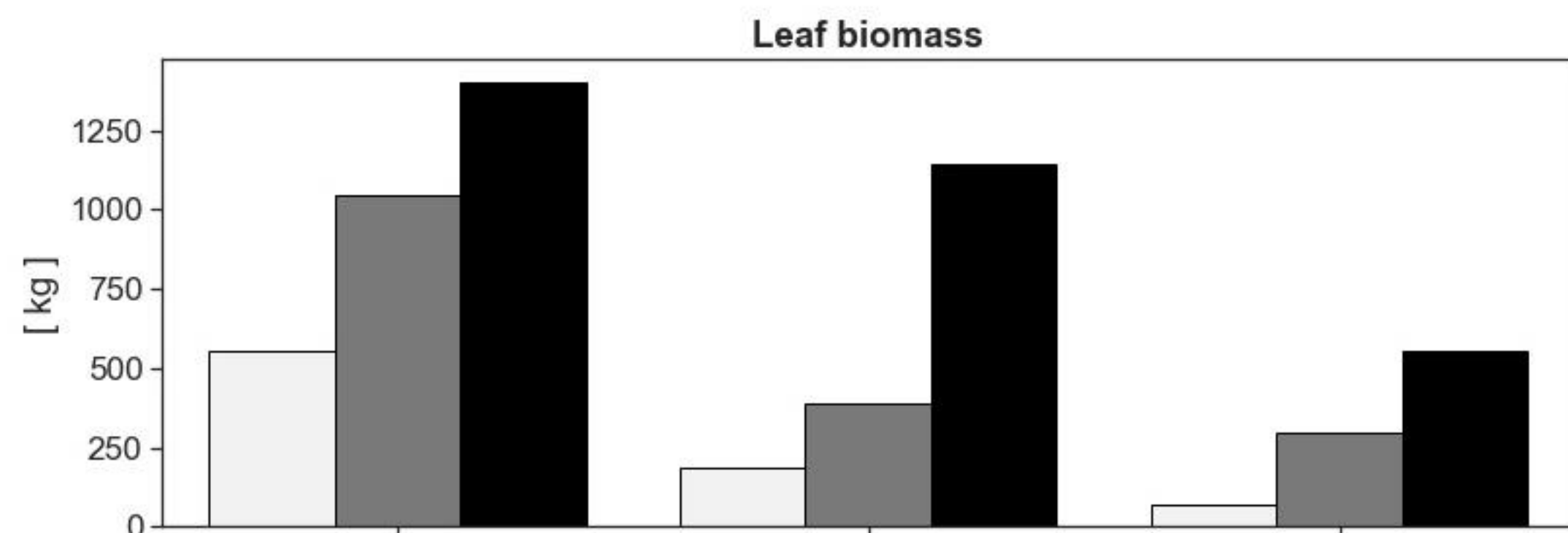
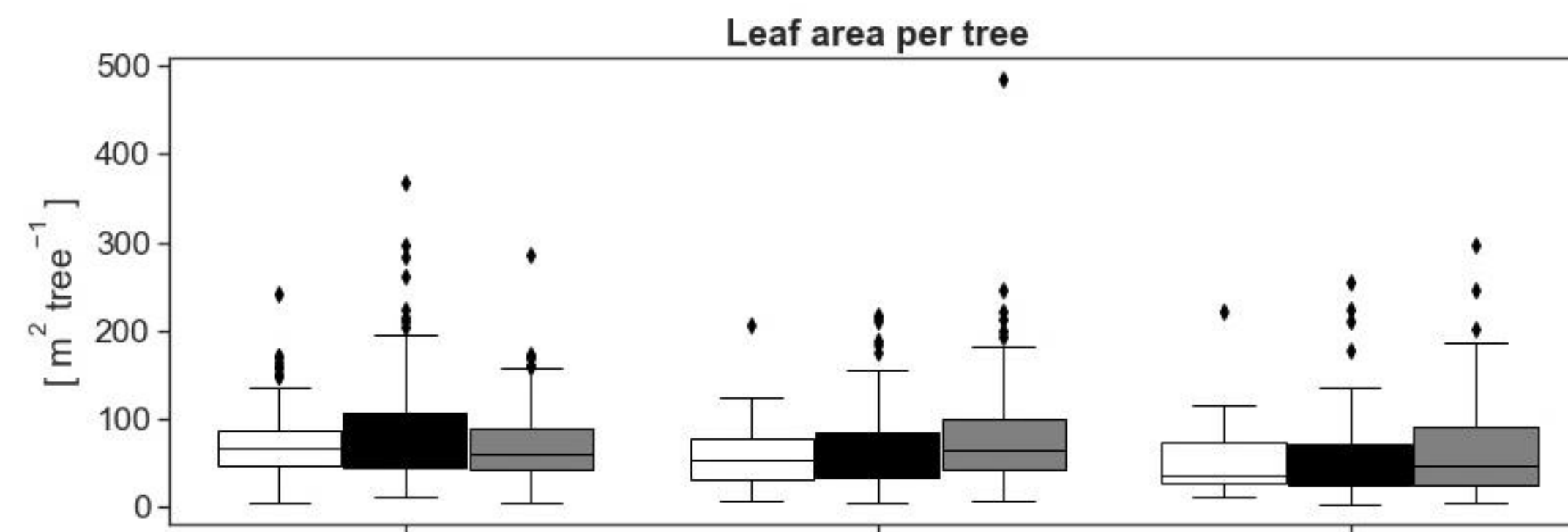
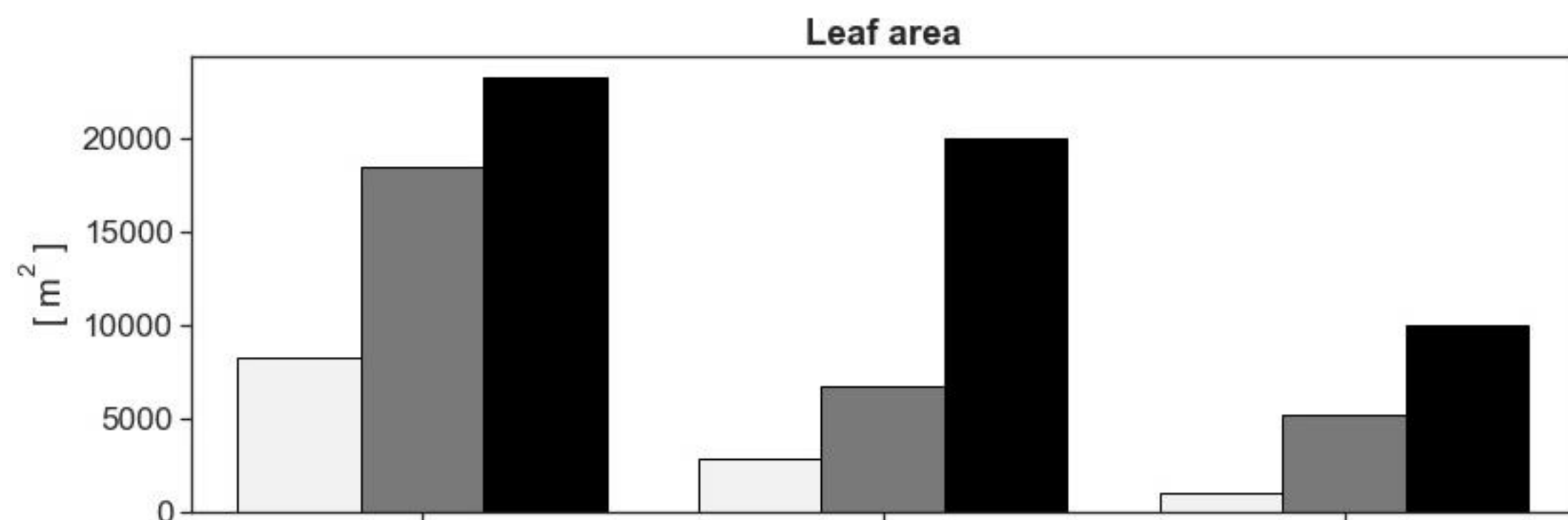


# Crown light exposure





# Trees calculation



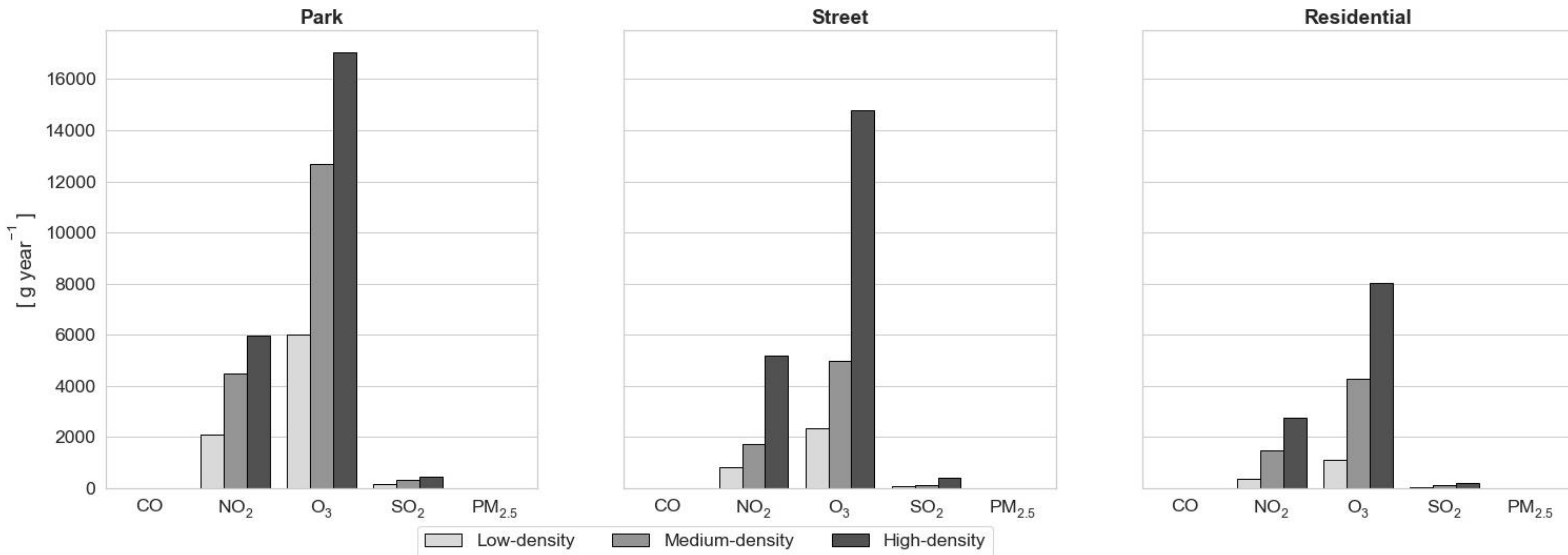
low-density medium-density high-density

Low-density Medium-density High-density



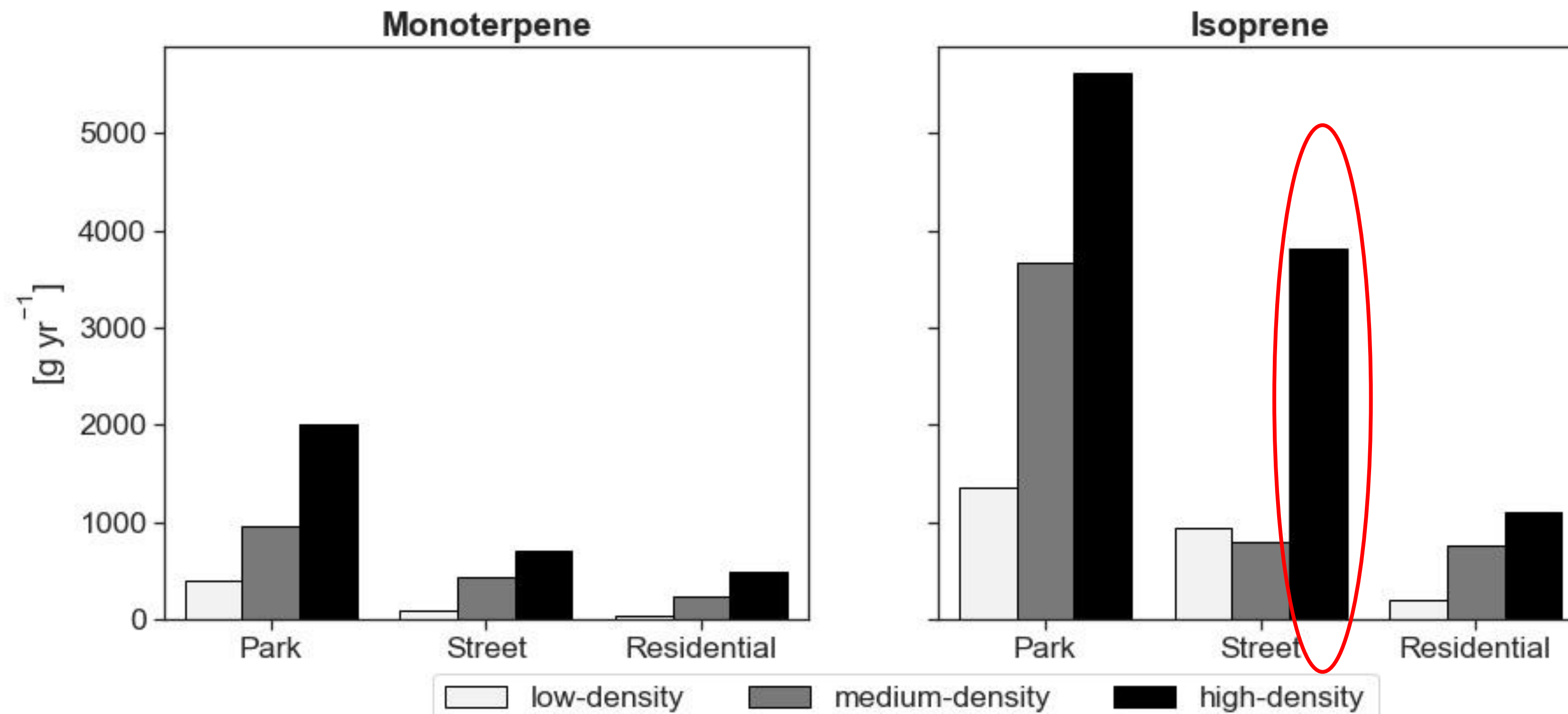


# Air quality – Pollution removal





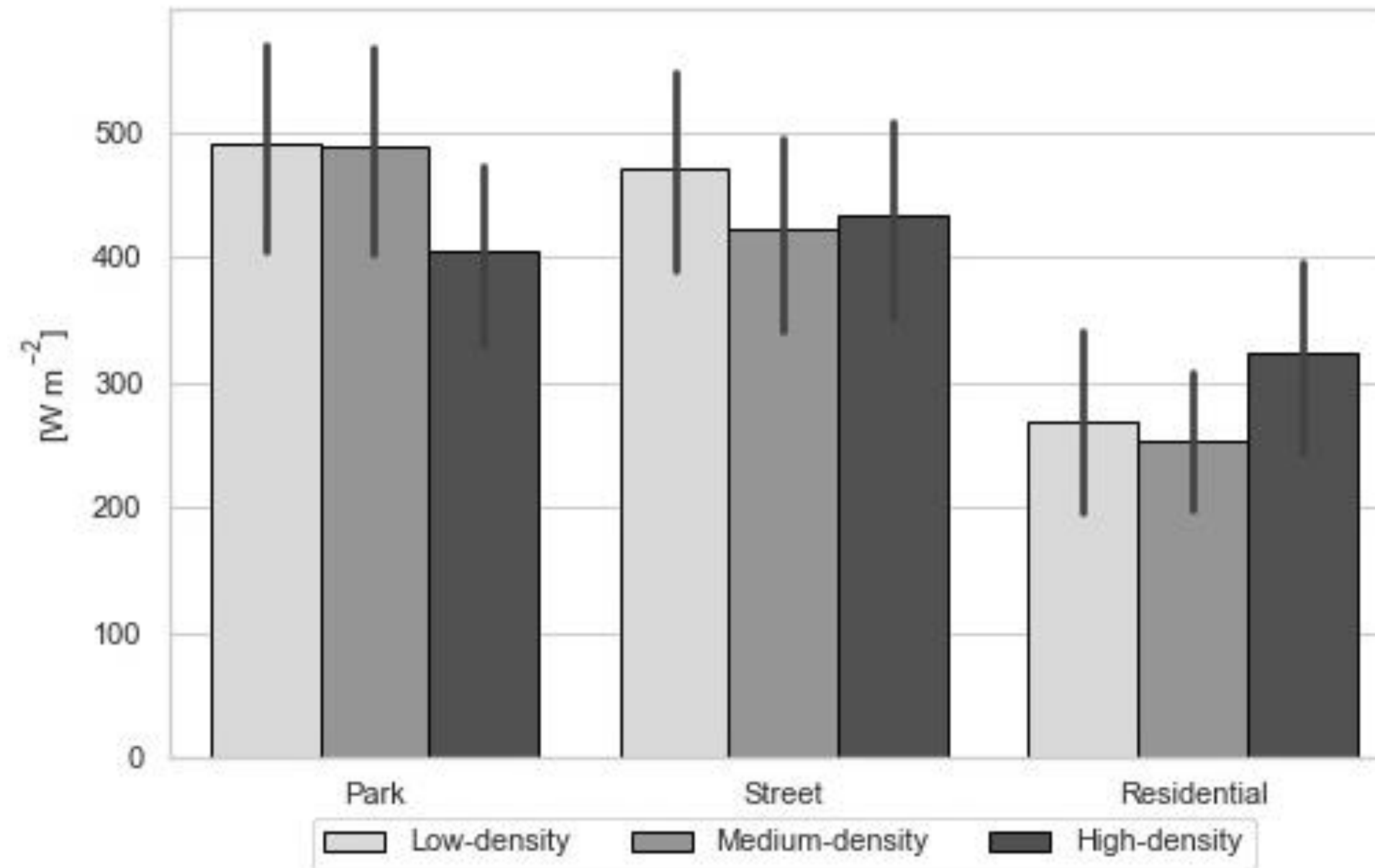
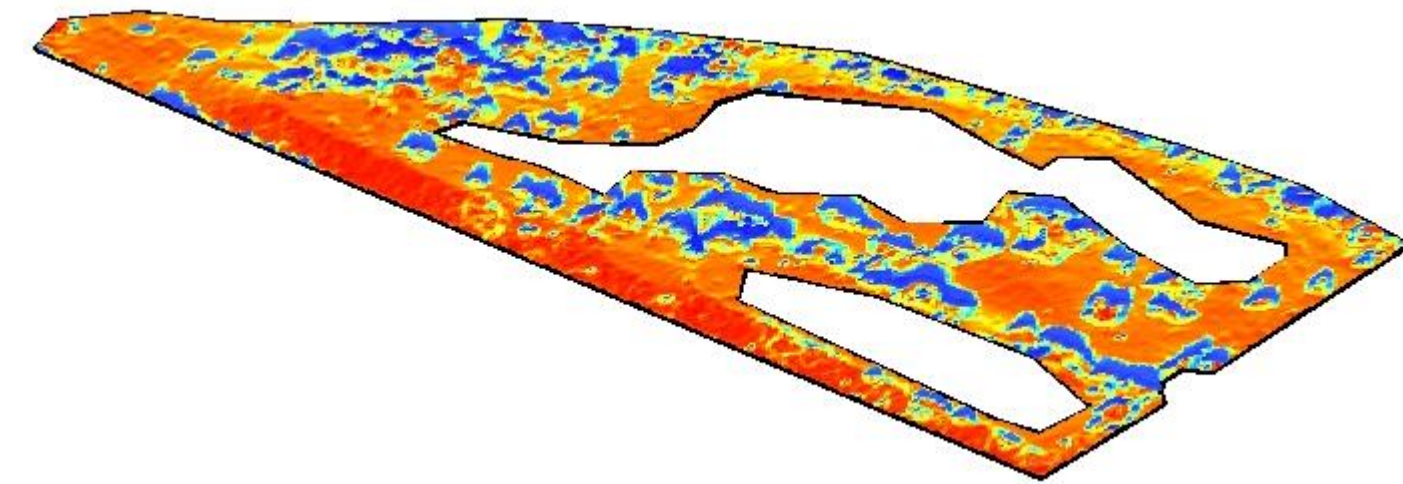
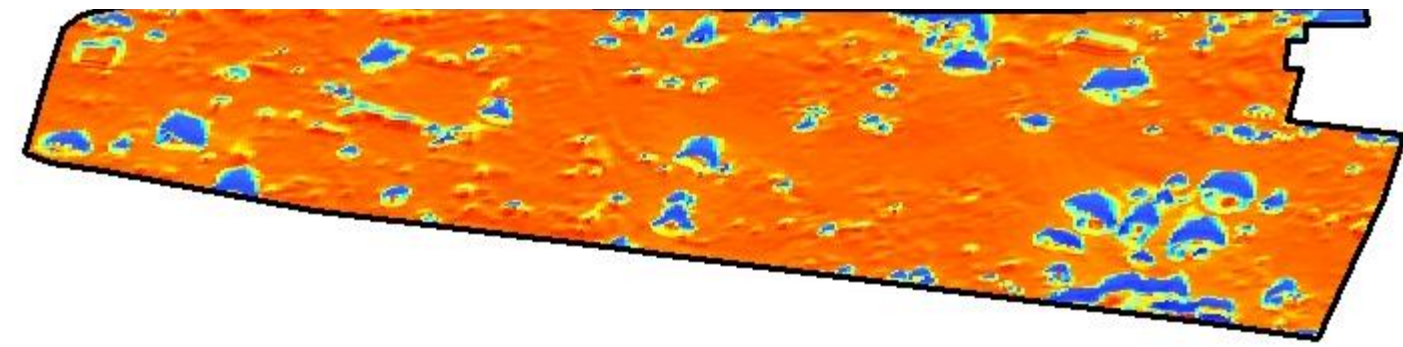
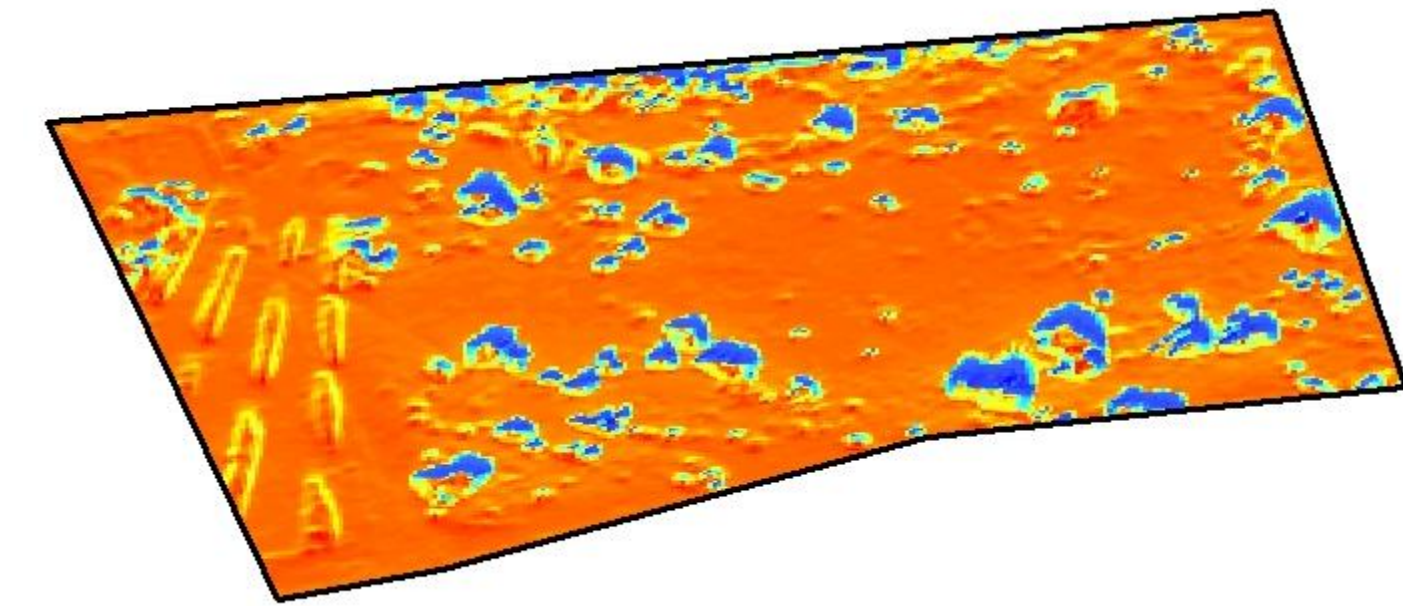
# Air quality - BVOC



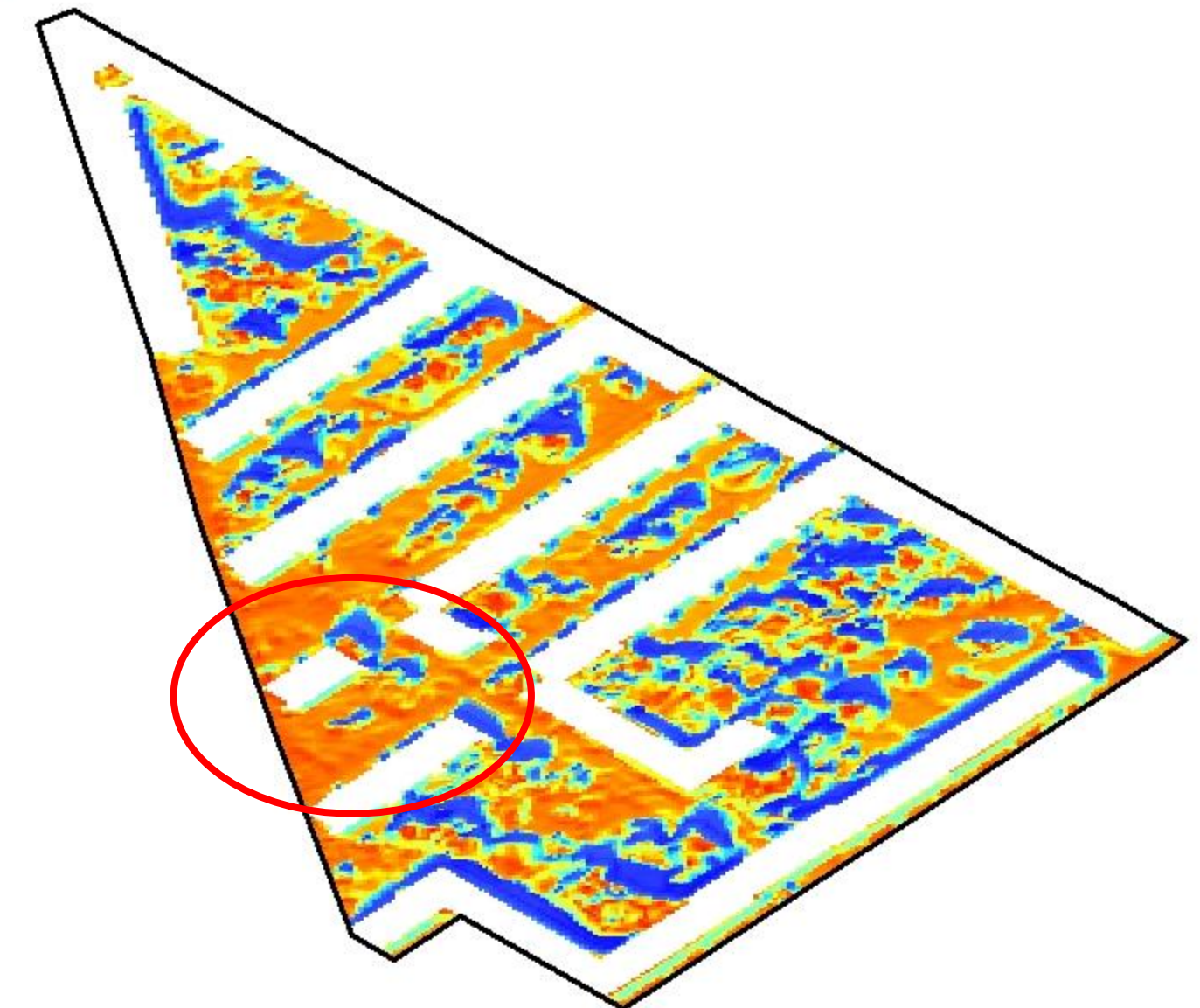
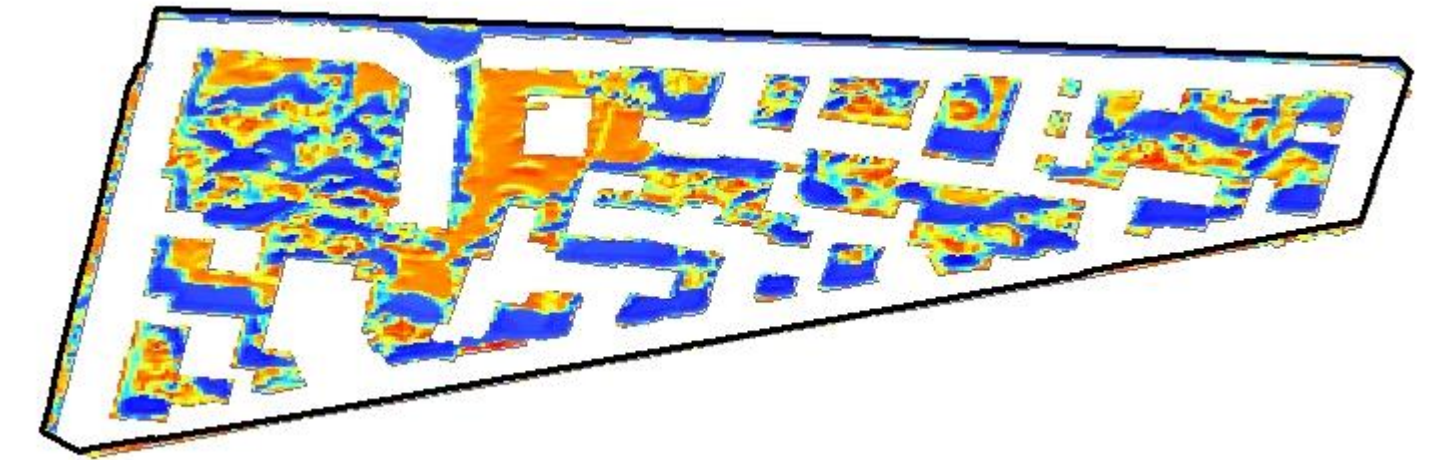
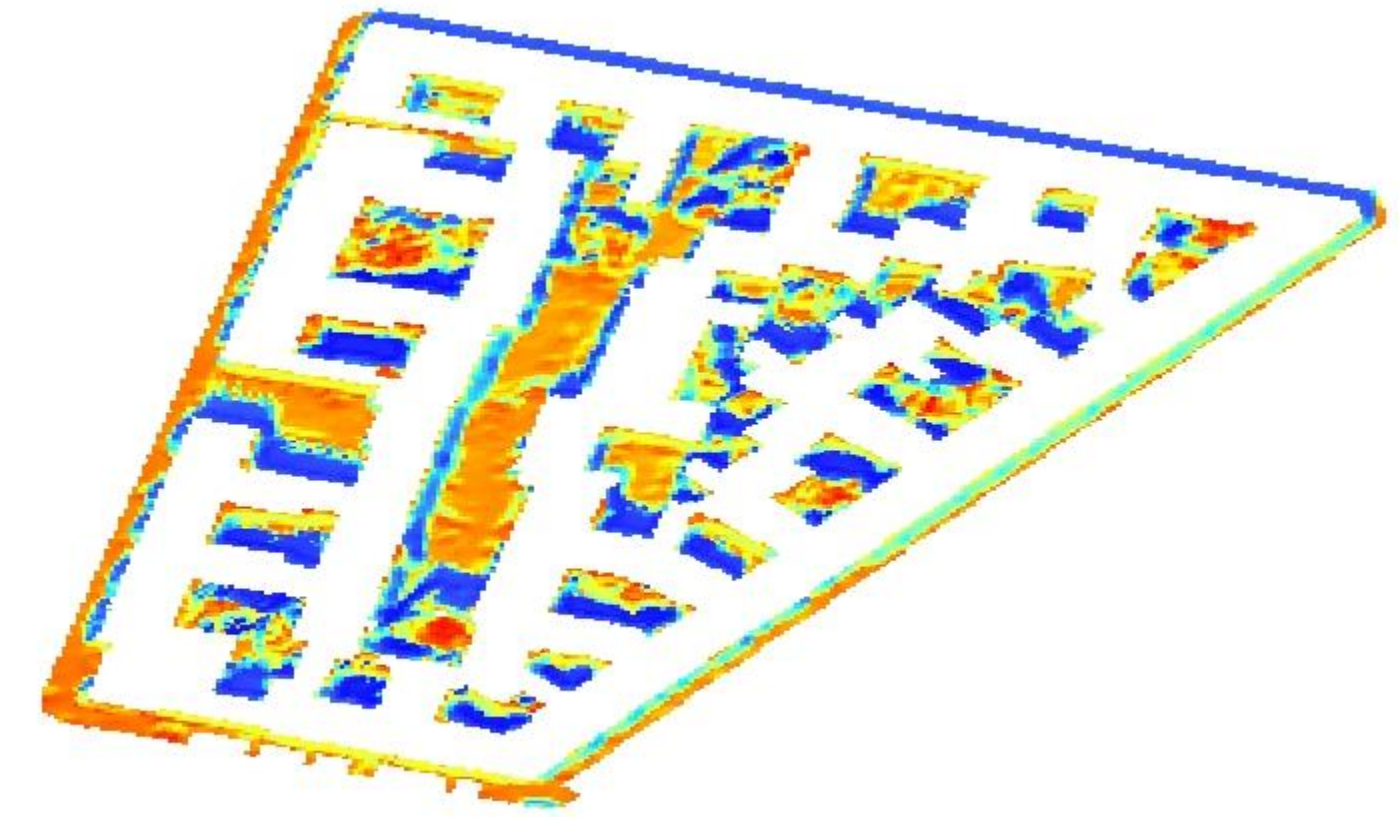
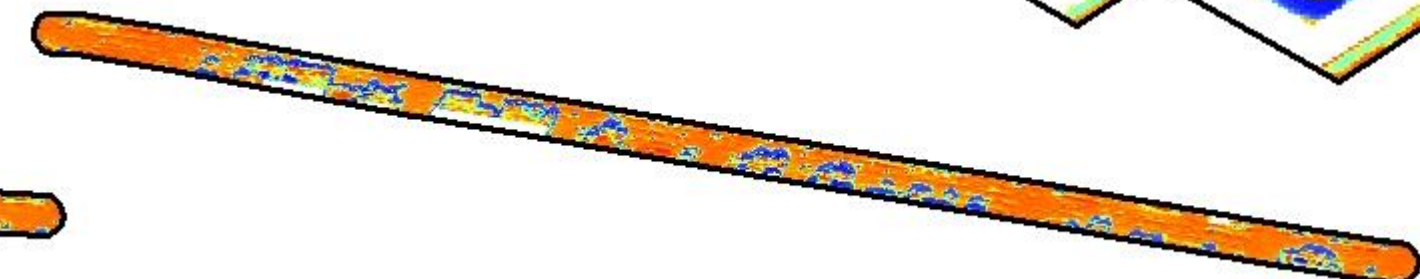


# Shading

Solar radiation



July 1<sup>st</sup> 12:00 - 15:00





# Conclusions

- Increasing tree density:
  - Higher pollution removal but...
    - Light competition (contribute per single tree – LA)
    - Land use (space available – buildings)
    - Tree species (BVOC emission – ozone formation)
    - Tree canopy cover (shading – surface temperature)



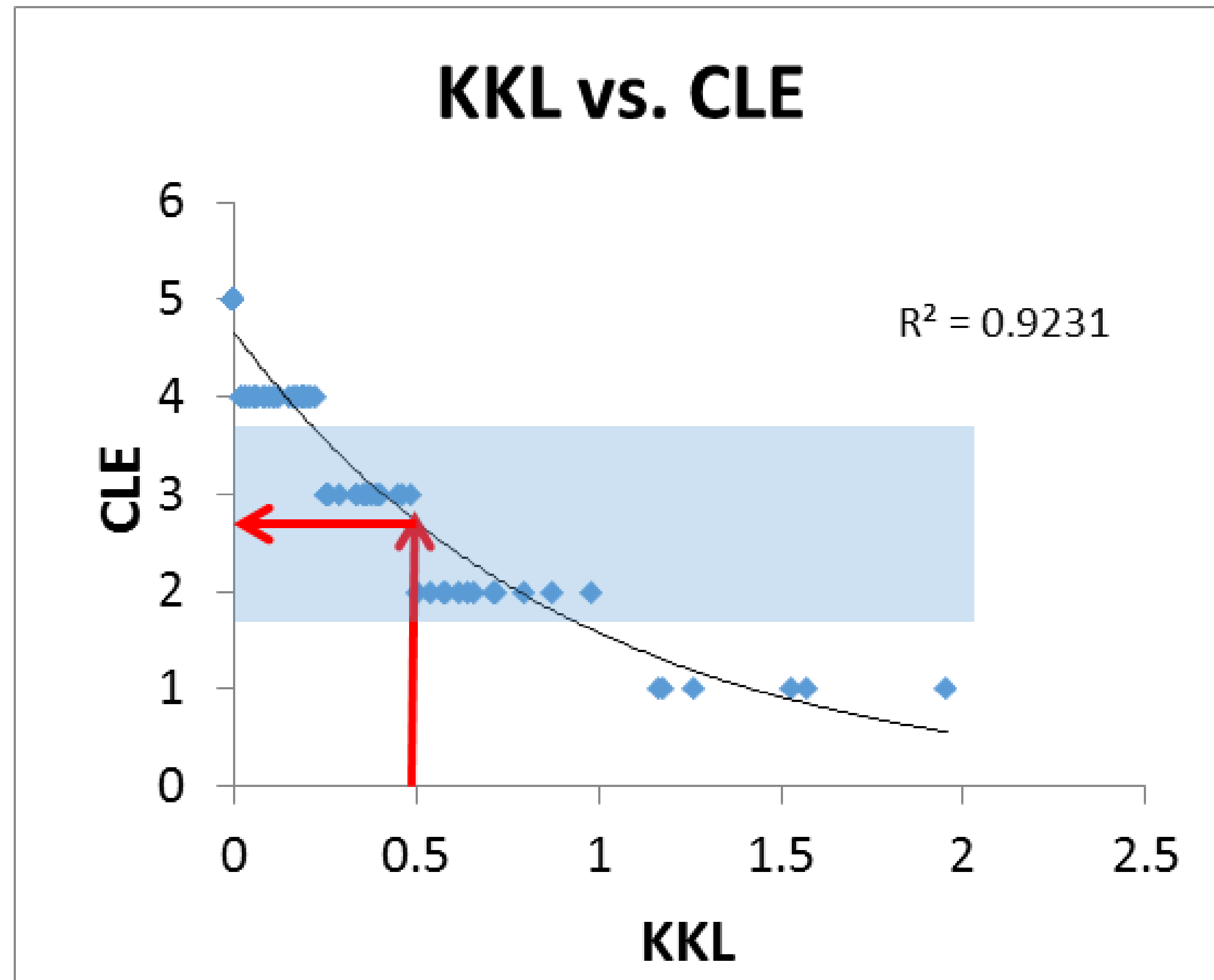
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**Thanks for the attention!**



## Munich – Calculation of competition

- KKL vs. CLE (determined from 100 sample trees)



KKL	CLE
KKL < 0.25	4-5
0.25 < KKL < 1	2-3
KKL > 1	0-1