



Urban Forestry Fact Sheet

Urban Forest Management

What is Urban Forestry? Urban forestry is the practice of planting, maintenance, care, and protection of trees within the urban setting.

Benefits of urban forestry care

Energy Savings: Well placed shade trees can save up to 30% on air conditioning, incorporating coniferous trees as windbreaks can save between 10% and 50% in heating costs over the winter.

Property Value: Having a large tree in yards along streets can increase the property value of a home by 3% to 15%. On average, trees increase a property value by 10%

Reduce environmental pollution and CO₂: The stomata of a tree are able to absorb CO₂, and other environmental pollutants such as nitrogen oxides, ammonia and sulfur dioxide. For houses along busy roads, this can indirectly improve general health outcomes.

Reduce Stormwater damage and runoff: Trees reduce stormwater damage and pollutant runoff by taking pollutants and water into their roots where the pollutants are transformed into less dangerous substances.

Health: Having trees near a property has been linked to lower blood pressure and better mental health outcomes on average.

Urban Forestry Practices

Pest and disease Management: Carlton County has shown cases of emerald ash borer, oak wilt, buckthorn, and dutch elm disease among others. Prevention is generally cheaper than removal and may involve injections, root graft disruption, or other necessary measures.

Nursery Implementation:

A good nursery ensures the best conditions for tree growth and survival while also allowing for selection of the best trees for a property. A nursery allows for efficient watering and cultivation of multiple tree species.

Tree Plantings:

Routine tree plantings help to replace dead or diseased trees, improve air quality and canopy cover, and can increase overall energy savings.



Continued Urban Forestry Management:

Development of a tree inventory and forest management plan:

Using modern GIS technology, tree data should be routinely stored in a tree inventory to track species, growth, condition changes, biodiversity, and amount. Other data such as canopy cover can then be implemented to create a full report and give direction on what actions should be taken in the future.

