

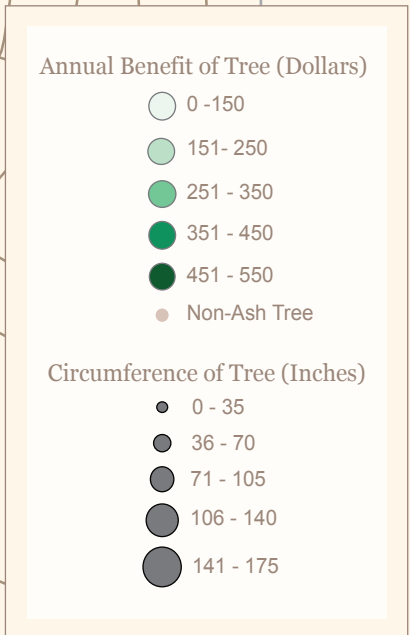
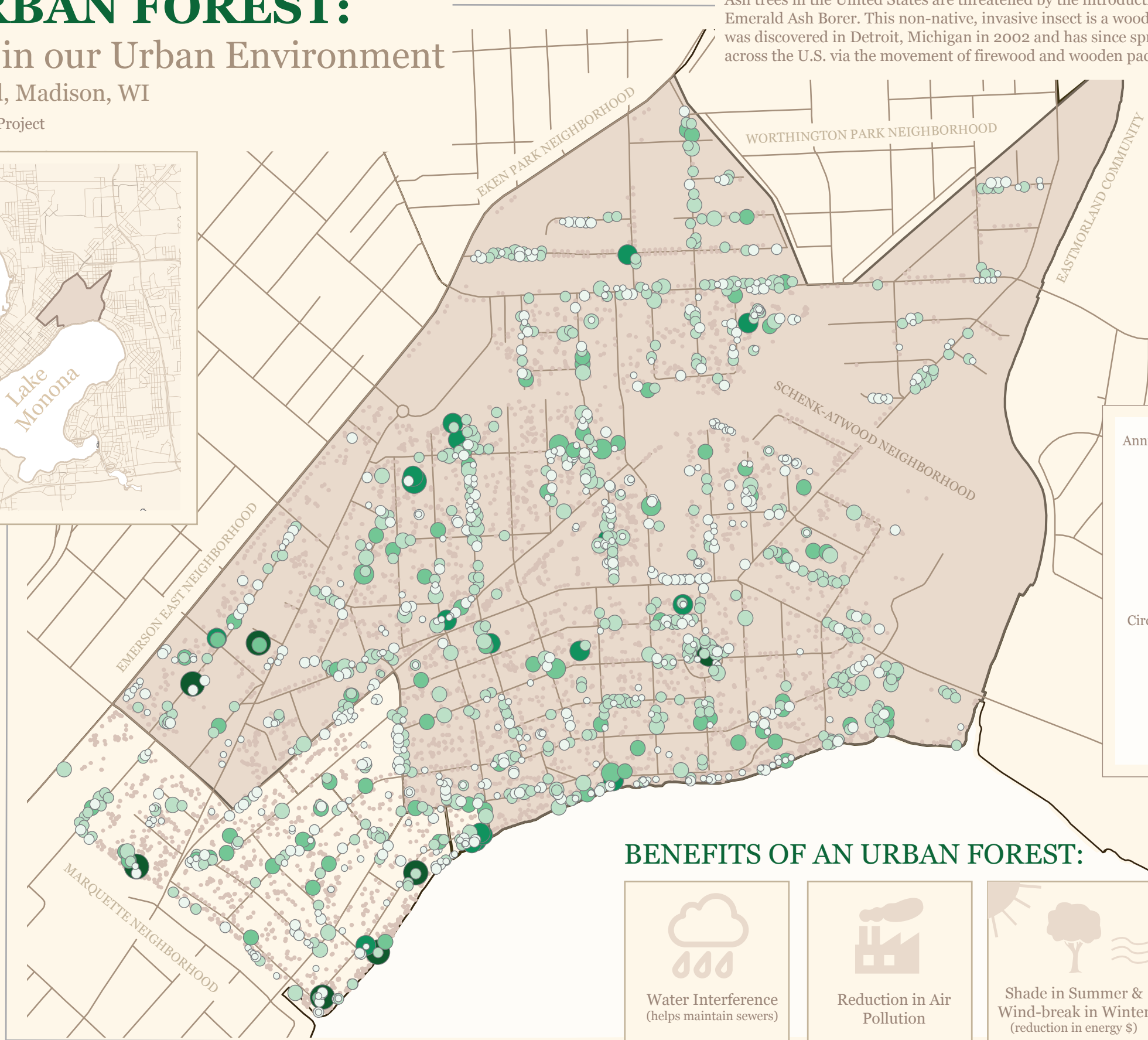
ATWOOD URBAN FOREST:

Value of Ash Trees in our Urban Environment

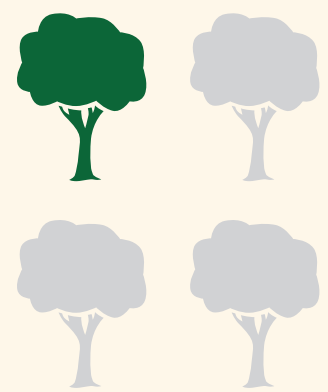
Schenk-Atwood Neighborhood, Madison, WI

Aisha Liebenow | Geo 370 | Fall 2014 | Final Project

Ash trees in the United States are threatened by the introduction of the Emerald Ash Borer. This non-native, invasive insect is a wood borer that was discovered in Detroit, Michigan in 2002 and has since spread across the U.S. via the movement of firewood and wooden packaging.



After the devastation of Dutch Elm Disease, Ash trees have been one of the most common replacements chosen to fill our urban forests. In addition to providing habitat for wildlife, forests provide many functions in our urban environments that benefit the health, comfort and well-being of its inhabitants.



On average, **1 in 4** trees that line Madison's streets are a variety of Ash. (e.g. black, white, green)

BENEFITS OF AN URBAN FOREST:

<p>Water Interference (helps maintain sewers)</p>	<p>Reduction in Air Pollution</p>	<p>Shade in Summer & Wind-break in Winter (reduction in energy \$)</p>	<p>Increased Aesthetic and Property Value</p>
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Projection: Albers | Atwood Tree Data: UW Dept. of Forest and Wildlife Ecology | The Noun Project - Cloud: Dmitry Baranovskiy, Tree: Shane Herzog, Factory: Amelia Wattenberger, House: Jordan Gurrieri, Star: Edward Boatman
Dane County Shapefiles: Dane County, UW Geodatabase | Note: 'Annual Benefit of Tree' was calculated using the Urban Tree Alliance's online calculator and is considered only an estimate. <http://www.urbantreealliance.org/eab-costs/>