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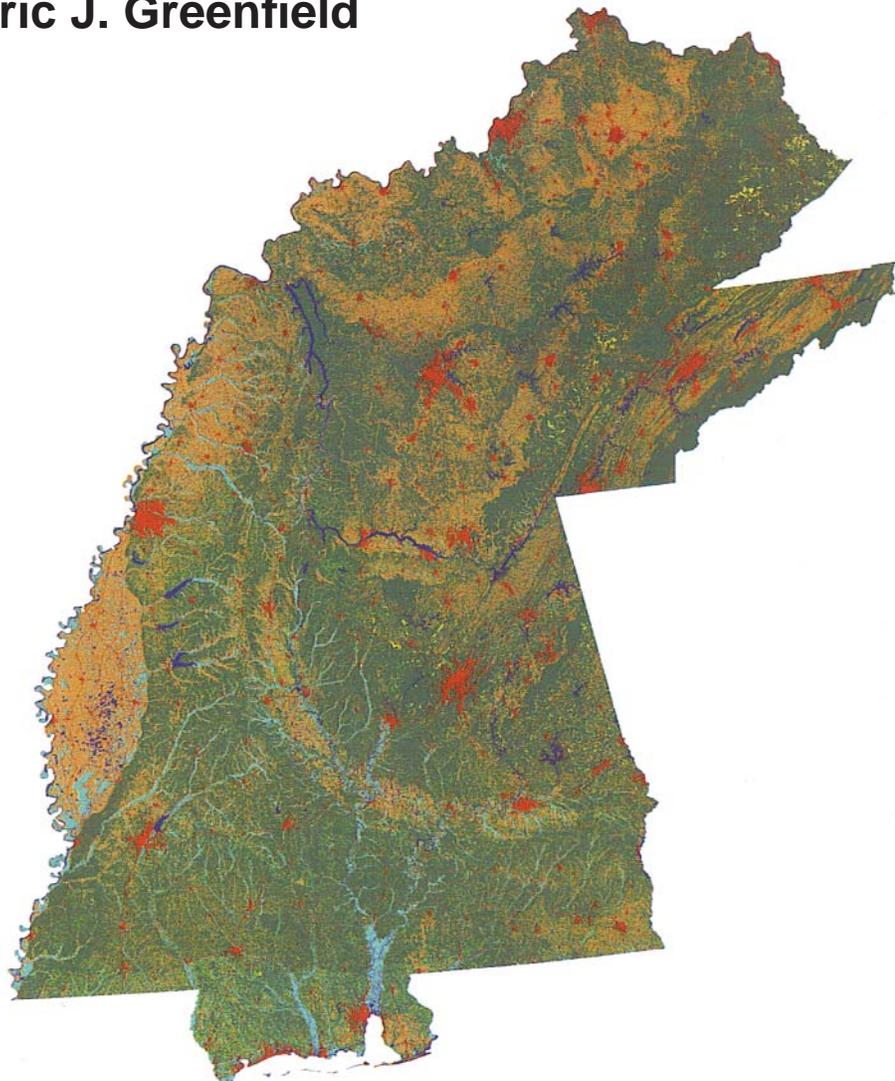
General Technical  
Report NRS-58



# Urban and Community Forests of the South Central East Region

**Alabama  
Kentucky  
Mississippi  
Tennessee**

**David J. Nowak  
Eric J. Greenfield**



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## Abstract

This report details how land cover and urbanization vary within the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee by community (incorporated and census designated places), county subdivision, and county. Specifically this report provides critical urban and community forestry information for each state including human population characteristics and trends, changes in urban and community lands, tree canopy and impervious surface cover characteristics, distribution of land-cover classes, a relative comparison of urban and community forests among local government types, determination of priority areas for tree planting, and a summary of urban tree benefits. Report information can improve the understanding, management, and planning of urban and community forests. The data from this report is reported for each state on the CD provided in the back of this book, and it may be accessed by state at: <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

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## INTRODUCTION

As part of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, the first national assessment of urban forests was completed in 2000 (Dwyer et al. 2000, Nowak et al. 2001b). This assessment used 1-km resolution Advanced Very-High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR) data (Zhu 1994) and 1990 U.S. Census Bureau (2007) population and geographic data to assess urban tree cover. The assessment concluded that urban areas in the conterminous United States doubled in size between 1969 and 1994 and covered 3.5 percent of the total land area. Urban areas were estimated to contain approximately 3.8 billion trees with an average tree canopy cover of 27 percent.

To update this first report, higher resolution (30 m) tree canopy and impervious surface cover maps were used (from 2001 Landsat satellite imagery and published in 2007) (Homer et al. 2007, U.S. Geol. Surv. 2007) in conjunction with 1990 and 2000 census and geographic data (1:5,000,000 scale cartographic boundary files) (U.S. Census Bureau 2007) to assess current urban and community forest attributes. These results are being published for each of the lower 48 United States to provide information on urban change and state-specific urban and community forestry data.

This report includes information for the following states: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

Data are reported for the state, county, county subdivision, and community jurisdictions. The jurisdictional units used in this report are derived from U.S. Census (2007) geographic data and defined legal or statistical divisions. “County”<sup>1</sup> refers to the primary subdivision within states. “County subdivisions” are primary divisions of a county and are statistically equivalent entities for the reporting of census data. They include census county divisions (CCD), census sub areas, minor civil divisions (MCD), and unorganized territories. “Communities” are incorporated and census designated places, and consolidated cities (U.S. Census Bureau 2007). For detailed definitions, see [http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/cs\\_metadata.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/cs_metadata.html) (2007).

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<sup>1</sup>The primary legal divisions of most states are termed “counties.” In Louisiana, these divisions are known as “parishes.” In four states (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more incorporated places that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their states; these incorporated places are known as “independent cities” and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. (For some statistical purposes they may be treated as county subdivisions and places.) The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes. ([http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/co\\_metadata.html](http://www.census.gov/geo/www/cob/co_metadata.html), 2007)

## REPORT OVERVIEW

The information in this report can aid local and regional managers and planners of urban and community forest resources. This report provides urban and community forest reference information and data from the state to local level on the following attributes related to the urban and community forest resource:

- Human population characteristics and trends
- Urban and community land
- Tree canopy cover characteristics
- Impervious surface cover characteristics
- Classified land-cover characteristics
- Relative comparisons of urban and community forests
- Priority areas for tree planting
- Urban tree benefits

Information in this report can be used by urban and community forestry professionals to:

- Understand general land-cover characteristics and urbanization trends at several geographic scales
- Compare tree canopy cover among similar communities
- Determine areas of greatest growth and areas of highest tree planting priority
- Relate urban and community forests to pollution removal and carbon storage
- Promote more detailed and/or locally appropriate urban and community forest inventories, censuses, or field surveys (e.g., i-Tree – [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org))
- Establish local to statewide standards related to urban and community forestry
- Support urban and community forestry programs
- Improve urban and community forest management and planning

The remainder of this section details how information was derived for each attribute reported for the urban and community areas. The subsequent state summaries

detail the findings for each state in this region. Most tables for each state are not given in this report, rather they can be found on the CD provided with this report or accessed at: <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

## URBAN FOREST ATTRIBUTES

### Human Population Characteristics and Trends

Human population and population density changes over time, and geographic distribution are important measurements of the urban environment because human populations are an integral part of community and urban forest dynamics. Within divisions of state, county, county subdivision, and community, total population, population changes from 1990 to 2000 and population density are detailed based on U.S. Census data (U.S. Census Bureau 2007).

### Urban and Community Land

Two geographic definitions overlap: “community” and “urban”. The definition of community is based on jurisdictional or political boundaries delimited by U.S. Census definitions of places (U.S. Census Bureau 2007). Community lands are places of established human settlement that may include all, some, or no urban land within their boundaries.

The definition of urban is based on population density as delimited using the U.S. Census Bureau’s (2007) definition: all territory, population, and housing units located within urbanized areas or urban clusters. Urbanized area and urban cluster boundaries encompass densely settled territories, which are described by one of the following:

- One or more block groups or census blocks with a population density of at least 386.1 people/km<sup>2</sup> (1,000 people/mile<sup>2</sup>)
- Surrounding block groups and census blocks with a population density of 193.1 people/km<sup>2</sup> (500 people/mile<sup>2</sup>)
- Less densely settled blocks that form enclaves or indentations, or are used to connect discontinuous areas

More specifically, urbanized areas consist of territory with 50,000 or more people. Urban clusters, a concept new to the 2000 Census, consist of territory with at least 2,500 people but fewer than 50,000 people. This new definition tends to be more restrictive than the 1990 U.S. Census urban definition and encompasses many areas typically considered suburban. The 2000 Census definition of urban was applied to 1990 Census geographic data to analyze change in urban land between 1990 and 2000 (Nowak et al. 2005).

As urban land reveals the more heavily populated areas (population density-based definition) and community land indicates both urban and rural (i.e., non-urban) communities that are recognized by their geopolitical boundaries (political definition), both definitions provide information related to human settlements and the forest resources within those settlements. As some urban land exists beyond community boundaries and not all community land is urban (i.e., communities are often a mix of urban and rural land), the category of “urban or community” was created to understand forest attributes accumulated by the union of these two definitions. The “urban or community” term used throughout this report encompasses both urban land and land in communities.

Percent urban land is a ratio of urban land over total land within a census geographic division, and percent community land is a ratio of community land over total land within the geopolitical unit. In addition, changes in urban land and changes in community land are reported between 1990 and 2000.

For each state, Tables 1 through 4 summarize the population, and urban and community land attributes for the state, communities, county subdivisions, and counties respectively (CD and <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>).

## Tree Canopy Cover Characteristics

Tree canopy cover is a critical measure of the urban and community forest resource. Tree canopy cover gives a broad indication of the overall forest resource and its associated benefits. To assess urban and

community land cover characteristics, the multi-resolution land characteristics consortium’s National Land Cover Database (NLCD) was used (Homer et al. 2004, U.S. Geol. Surv. 2007, Yang et al. 2003). The NLCD, released in early 2007, was processed from 2001 Landsat satellite imagery and provides estimates of percentage tree canopy and impervious surface cover within 30-m pixels or cells across the state. The tree canopy percentages in this report are calculated using the land area (not including water) of the geopolitical units derived from the U.S. Census cartographic boundary data and NLCD. In addition to percentage tree cover, four other canopy cover attributes, derived from the same data, were assessed:

- Tree canopy cover per capita—Tree canopy cover (m<sup>2</sup>) divided by the number of people within the area of analysis.
- Total green space—Total area minus impervious and water cover (ha). This attribute estimates pervious cover (i.e., grass, soil, or tree-covered areas).
- Canopy green space—Tree cover divided by total green space (percent). This value is the proportion of the total green space that is filled by tree canopies.
- Available green space—Total green space minus tree canopy cover (ha). This value is the amount of grass and soil area not covered with tree canopies and potentially available for planting.

## Impervious Surface Cover Characteristics

Similar to tree cover, impervious surface cover provides another piece of valuable information related to the urban environment. Impervious surface cover gives an indication of an area’s developed hardscape, which has important influences on urban air temperatures and water flows and also yields information on limitations to urban tree cover. Impervious surface cover also was derived from the NLCD database (U.S. Geol. Surv. 2007). The impervious surface cover percentages in this report are calculated using the land area (not including water) of the geopolitical units derived from the U.S. Census

cartographic boundary data and NLCD. Impervious surface per capita is calculated from NLCD 2001 and U.S. Census data.

For each state, Tables 1, and 5 through 7 summarize the tree canopy and impervious surface cover attributes for the state, communities, county subdivisions, and counties respectively (CD and <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>).

## Classified Land-cover Characteristics

Land-cover types also are summarized using 2001 Landsat satellite data that were classified with the U.S. Geological Survey land cover categorization scheme based on a modified Anderson land-cover classification (U.S. Geol. Surv. 2007). Land area, tree canopy cover, and available green space within generalized land cover categories vary among communities, county subdivisions, counties, and state. The percentages are calculated from the NLCD 2001 and U.S. Census cartographic boundary data. The land-cover categories defined here are derived from established NLCD 2001 land-cover classes. These generalized land-cover categories or types may not be present in some states.

- Developed—NLCD classes 21 (developed-open space), 22 (developed-low intensity), 23 (developed-medium intensity), and 24 (developed-high intensity)
- Barren—NLCD class 31 (barren land [rock/sand/clay])
- Forested—NLCD classes 41 (deciduous forest), 42 (evergreen forest), and 43 (mixed forest)
- Shrub/Scrub—NLCD class 52 (shrub/scrub)
- Grassland—NLCD class 71 (grassland/herbaceous)
- Agriculture—NLCD classes 81 (pasture/hay) and 82 (cultivated crops)
- Wetland—NLCD classes 90 (woody wetlands) and 95 (emergent herbaceous wetlands)

For each state, Tables 8 through 10 summarize the classified land-cover characteristics for communities, county subdivisions, and counties and state respectively (CD and <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>).

## Relative Comparisons of Tree Cover

A question commonly asked in evaluating the urban and community forest resource is, “How does my community compare with other communities?”

To help answer this question, tree canopy cover was compared among the counties, county subdivisions, and communities relative to other areas with comparable population density and within the same NLCD mapping unit (ecoregion). For this comparison, seven population density classes were established:

- Density class 1 — 0 to 38.6 people/km<sup>2</sup> (0 to 99.9 people/mile<sup>2</sup>)
- Density class 2 — 38.7 to 96.5 people/km<sup>2</sup> (100 to 249.9 people/mile<sup>2</sup>)
- Density class 3 — 96.6 to 193.1 people/km<sup>2</sup> (250 to 499.9 people/mile<sup>2</sup>)
- Density class 4 — 193.2 to 289.6 people/km<sup>2</sup> (500 to 749.9 people/mile<sup>2</sup>)
- Density class 5 — 289.7 to 386.2 people/km<sup>2</sup> (750 to 999.9 people/mile<sup>2</sup>)
- Density class 6 — 386.3 to 1931.2 people/km<sup>2</sup> (1000 to 4999.9 people/mile<sup>2</sup>) and
- Density class 7 — 1931.3 or greater people/km<sup>2</sup> (5000 or greater people/mile<sup>2</sup>)

Mapping zones were delimited within the NLCD to increase classification accuracy and efficiency (Fig. A). The mapping units represent relatively homogeneous ecological conditions (Homer and Gallant 2001). To locate geopolitical units within a mapping zone, centroid (geometric center) points of the local governments were used.

For three or more geographic units in the same mapping zone and population density class, a standardized tree canopy score based on the range of values within that zone and class was assigned to each unit. The standardized score is calculated as:

Standardized score = (tree canopy percent of unit – minimum tree canopy percentage in class)/range of tree canopy percent in class.



Figure A.—The mapping zones of the continental United States relative to states and land cover (NLCD 2001).

Communities, county subdivisions, and counties were assigned to one of the following categories based on their standardized score:

- Excellent—Standardized score of 0.9 to 1.0
- Very Good—0.7 to 0.89
- Good—0.5 to 0.69
- Fair—0.3 to 0.49
- Poor—0 to 0.29

To help understand the variability of tree cover, minimum, median, maximum, and weighted mean values for percent tree canopy cover in each population density class of each political subdivision are reported in Table 11 for each mapping zone (CD and <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>). This information can be used to understand the actual range and values used for the assessment.

For each state, Tables 12 through 14 summarize the urban and community forest ratings for communities, county subdivisions, and counties respectively (CD and <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>).

## Priority Areas for Tree Planting

NLCD (U.S. Geol. Survey 2007) and 2000 U.S. Census data (2007) were used to produce an index that prioritizes tree planting areas for communities, county subdivisions, and counties. An index was developed to help identify areas with relatively low tree canopy cover and high population density (high priority tree-planting areas). This index provides one form of prioritization. States and local governments may design their own prioritization method incorporating individual and diverse value systems. The index used in this report combines three criteria.

- Population density—The greater the population density, the greater the priority for tree planting
- Canopy green space—The lower the value, the greater the priority for tree planting
- Tree canopy cover per capita—The lower the amount of tree canopy cover per person, the greater the priority for tree planting

Each criterion above was standardized<sup>2</sup> on a scale of 0 to 1, with 1 representing the maximum population density and minimum canopy green space and tree cover per capita. The standardized values were weighted to produce a combined score:

$$I = (PD * 40) + (CG * 30) + (TPC * 30)$$

Where I is the combined index score

PD is the standardized population density value

CG is the standardized canopy green space value, and

TPC is the standardized tree cover per capita value.

The combined score was standardized again and multiplied by 100 to produce the planting priority index. The tree planting priority index (PPI) ranks each state's communities, county subdivisions, and counties with values from 100 (highest priority) to 0 (lowest priority). This index is a type of "environmental equity" index with areas of higher human population density and lower canopy green space and tree cover per capita tending to get the higher index value.

For each state, Tables 15 through 17 summarize the tree planting priority index for communities, county subdivisions, and counties respectively (CD and <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>).

## Urban Tree Benefits

Urban and community forests are important for human and ecological health (Nowak and Dwyer 2007). The benefits ascribed to urban and community trees include:

- Carbon storage and sequestration
- Air pollution removal
- Surface air temperature reduction
- Reduced building energy use
- Absorption of ultraviolet radiation
- Improved water quality
- Reduced noise pollution
- Improved human comfort
- Increased property value
- Improved human physiological and psychological well-being
- Improved aesthetics
- Improved community cohesion

To understand the contribution and magnitude of the forest resource in urban or community areas, the total number of trees, carbon storage and annual carbon uptake (sequestration), air pollution removal, and the associated dollar values for carbon and air pollution benefits are estimated.

Carbon sequestration and storage values were estimated from tree cover (m<sup>2</sup>) multiplied by average carbon storage (9.1 kg C/m<sup>2</sup>), and sequestration (0.3 kg C/m<sup>2</sup>) density values derived from several U.S. communities (e.g., Nowak and Crane 2002). Monetary values associated with urban tree carbon storage and sequestration were based on the 2001-2010 projected marginal social cost of carbon dioxide emissions, \$22.8/t C (Fankhauser 1994). The number of urban and community trees was estimated in a similar manner multiplying tree canopy cover (m<sup>2</sup>) by average tree density per hectare of canopy cover from several U.S. cities (Table A).

Air pollution removal estimates are derived from the Urban Forest Effects (UFORE) model (Nowak and Crane 2000) and 2000 weather and pollution data (National Climatic Data Center 2000, U.S. EPA 2008). The UFORE model was used to integrate hourly pollution and weather data with urban or community tree cover data to estimate annual pollution removal in each state (Nowak and Crane 2000, Nowak et al. 2006d).

<sup>2</sup>Standardized value for population density (PD) was calculated as  $PD = (n - \min) / r$ , where PD is the value 0-1, n is the value for the geopolitical unit (population/km<sup>2</sup>), min is the minimum value for all units, and r is the range of values among all units (maximum value – minimum value). Standardized value for canopy green space (CG) was calculated as  $CG = (\max - n) / r$ , where CG is the value 0-1, max is the maximum value for all geopolitical units, n is the value for the unit (tree canopy cover m<sup>2</sup>/total green space m<sup>2</sup>), and r is the range of values. Standardized value for tree cover per capita (TPC) was calculated as  $TPC = (\max - n) / r$ , where TPC is the value (0-1), max is the maximum value for all geographic units, n is the value for the geopolitical unit (m<sup>2</sup>/capita), and r is the range of values among all units.

**Table A.—Average number of trees, carbon storage, and carbon sequestration rates per unit of canopy cover for several U.S. cities**

City	Trees (no./ha cover)	Carbon	
		Storage (kg C/m <sup>2</sup> cover)	Sequestration (kg C/m <sup>2</sup> cover)
Atlanta, GA <sup>a</sup>	751.5	9.7	0.3
Baltimore, MD <sup>a</sup>	598.1	12.3	0.3
Boston, MA <sup>a</sup>	371.7	9.1	0.3
Chicago, IL <sup>b</sup>	618.0	12.9	n/a
Casper, WY <sup>c</sup>	252.8	7.0	0.2
Freehold, NJ <sup>a</sup>	275.0	10.4	0.3
Jersey City, NJ <sup>a</sup>	308.7	4.4	0.2
Minneapolis, MN <sup>d</sup>	245.5	5.7	0.2
Moorestown, NJ <sup>a</sup>	547.9	9.9	0.3
Morgantown, WV <sup>a</sup>	829.6	10.6	0.3
New York, NY <sup>e</sup>	312.0	7.3	0.2
Philadelphia, PA <sup>f</sup>	394.3	9.0	0.3
San Francisco, CA <sup>g</sup>	468.1	12.3	0.3
Syracuse, NY <sup>h</sup>	583.1	10.5	0.3
Oakland, CA <sup>i</sup>	570.0	5.2	n/a
Washington, DC <sup>j</sup>	423.4	10.4	0.3
Woodbridge, NJ <sup>a</sup>	557.3	8.2	0.3
Mean	476.9	9.1	0.3

<sup>a</sup> Unpublished data analyzed using UFORE model

<sup>b</sup> Nowak 1994a,b

<sup>c</sup> Nowak et al. 2006a

<sup>d</sup> Nowak et al. 2006b

<sup>e</sup> Nowak et al. 2007a

<sup>f</sup> Nowak et al. 2007b

<sup>g</sup> Nowak et al. 2007c

<sup>h</sup> Nowak et al. 2001a

<sup>i</sup> Nowak 1993; Nowak and Crane 2002

<sup>j</sup> Nowak et al. 2006c

To estimate pollution by urban trees in each state, state pollutant flux rates (grams of pollution removal per square meter of canopy per year) were derived from a study of national pollution removal by urban trees for the year 1994 (Nowak et al. 2006d). As pollution concentrations vary through time, the 1994 flux rates were adjusted to 2000 values based on average regional pollution concentration changes between 1994 and 2000 (U.S. EPA 2003). As

flux rate = deposition velocity \* pollution concentration,

the ratio of the pollution concentration between years was used to update the flux rate. Arithmetic mean concentration values were used for nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter less than 10 microns, and sulfur dioxide, 2nd Max. 8-hr average for carbon dioxide, and 4th Max. 8-hr average for ozone, to determine

the ratio of change between 1994 and 2000 (U.S. EPA 2003). The new 2000 flux rates were multiplied by urban or community tree cover in the state to estimate total pollution removal by trees.

Pollution removal dollar value estimates were calculated using 1994 national median externality values used in energy decision making (Murray et al. 1994, Ottinger et al. 1990). The 1994 values were adjusted to 2007 dollars based on the producer price index (U.S. Dept. of Labor 2008). These values, in dollars/metric ton (t) are:

- Nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) = \$9,906/t
- Particulate matter less than 10 microns (PM<sub>10</sub>) = \$6,614/t
- Sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) = \$2,425/t
- Carbon monoxide (CO) = \$1,407/t

Externality values for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>) were set to equal the value for NO<sub>2</sub>. Externality values can be considered the estimated cost of pollution to society that is not accounted for in the market price of the goods or services that produced the pollution.

For each state, Table 1 summarizes carbon storage and air pollution removal estimates for urban, community, and urban or community trees statewide.

## Data Accuracy and Application

The data presented in this report yield the most comprehensive and up-to-date assessment of continental U.S. urban and community forests. The data allows for relative comparisons among geographies and provides baseline information for assessing relative changes in urban and community forest cover in the future. As stated previously, tree cover information was based on finer resolution data than used in the original urban forest assessment (Dwyer et al. 2000). As the methodologies for quantifying tree cover have changed between the original and current assessment, evaluating changes is not possible since the detected changes could be caused by either actual landscape changes or differences in methodology.

The U.S. Census generalized cartographic boundary data are a simplified and smoothed extracts of the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) database, with a target scale range of 1:5,000,000 (U.S. Census Bureau 2007). Because of this scale and generalization, border simplification impacts attribute measurements that are derived from the boundary data, especially for small areas and at the local scale. In particular, percentages (unitless ratios) generated from attribute measurements made for the smallest communities or county subdivisions may be under- or overstated depending upon the relative location of the smoothed border of the geopolitical unit.

While the 2001 NLCD is a substantial improvement over the 1991 AVHRR data (30-m versus 1-km resolution), it also has local-scale data and application

limitations. Initial tree canopy cover results revealed mean absolute errors (mean of the absolute difference between predicted and actual values) from 8.4 percent to 14.1 percent, with correlation coefficients between predicted and actual values ranging from 0.78 to 0.93. Impervious surface cover results revealed mean absolute errors from 4.6 percent to 7 percent, with *r*-values from 0.83 to 0.91 (Homer et al. 2004).

A more recent analysis of 127 community and 20 county geographies sampled throughout the continental United States compared NLCD tree canopy and impervious surface cover estimates with high resolution (1-m or less resolution) aerial photo-interpreted estimates. This analysis revealed that NLCD underestimates both tree canopy and impervious surface cover compared to photo-interpreted values. NLCD underestimates of tree cover vary by mapping zone, while underestimates of impervious surface cover, which are relatively minor, varies by population density (Greenfield et al. 2009). These findings are consistent with Walton (2008), who found a consistent under-prediction bias for the 2001 NLCD derived tree canopy cover values in census places (communities) of western New York.

The tree cover and impervious cover data given in this report are directly from the NLCD database. To help understand the potential underestimate in the cover values, each U.S. mapping zone was photo-interpreted using Google Earth images<sup>3</sup>. Table B provides a comparison of results from NLCD versus photo-interpreted data for mapping zones applicable to this collection of states.

Comparisons between NLCD impervious surface cover estimates and photo-interpreted values were not reported because differences were related to population density, which can vary significantly among geographic units. Despite the potential underestimates in tree canopy cover values, relative comparisons

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<sup>3</sup>Nowak, D.J.; Greenfield, E.J. Tree and impervious cover in the conterminous United States: Testing of NLCD cover estimates by mapping zone. In review.

**Table B.—Comparison of NLCD versus photo-interpretation (PI) derived values of percent tree canopy cover by NLCD mapping zones**

Mapping zone <sup>a</sup>	n <sup>b</sup>	Percent tree canopy cover		Difference <sup>e</sup>	Margin of error <sup>f</sup>	Significant difference <sup>g</sup>
		NLCD <sup>c</sup>	PI <sup>d</sup>			
37	959	43.4%	56.9%	13.4%	2.4%	Yes
45	989	17.8%	23.3%	5.5%	1.5%	Yes
46	709	55.9%	70.6%	14.7%	2.8%	Yes
47	451	30.5%	41.1%	10.6%	2.9%	Yes
48	760	45.0%	61.7%	16.8%	2.6%	Yes
53	223	66.8%	77.2%	10.4%	4.1%	Yes
54	993	55.7%	70.5%	14.8%	2.4%	Yes
57	642	66.9%	75.7%	8.8%	2.4%	Yes

<sup>a</sup> NLCD mapping zones

<sup>b</sup> Number of photo-interpreted sample points

<sup>c</sup> Percent tree canopy value derived from NLCD data

<sup>d</sup> Percent tree canopy derived from photo-interpreted data

<sup>e</sup> PI value minus NLCD value

<sup>f</sup> 95% confidence interval of PI value

<sup>g</sup> Significant difference between NLCD and PI values if NLCD value is outside of 95% confidence interval of PI value

of tree cover among geographies in this report (e.g., planting priority index and the ratings of excellent to poor for local government tree cover) are reasonable as the under-prediction of tree cover is fairly consistent within each mapping zone. However, it is important to note that the tree canopy and impervious surface cover could be underestimated, as well as their associated ecosystem services and values. A forthcoming analysis will better assess the accuracy of the NLCD cover maps (Homer et al. 2007), but these maps and data provide comprehensive, consistent, and comparable estimates (with an inherent degree of error and uncertainty) of tree canopy and impervious surface cover to help urban and community forest management, planning and policy making. Higher resolution cover data may provide more accurate results at the local scale, but the NLCD cover maps provide a cost-effective means to consistently assess and compare the relative differences of urban cover types regionally. For more refined and locally appropriate data, local field or high resolution (1 m or less) image analyses are recommended (e.g., i-Tree – [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org); UTC – [www.nrs.fs.fed.us/urban/utc](http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/urban/utc)).

Because of limited urban and community forest field data, data from several urban and community forests

were used to estimate the number of trees and carbon storage by trees. These coarse estimates reveal that urban and community forests contain a large number of trees and provide significant environmental benefits. Field data are needed from all states to help improve these estimates as well as to estimate other forest effects (e.g., building energy conservation and changes in stream flow and water quality). Data from long-term monitoring of urban and community forests used in conjunction with satellite-based cover maps will provide essential information to assess forest health and change, and to improve urban and community forest management.

## Practical Applications for Managers

The data from this report can be used to aid urban forest management at both the state and local levels. Data can be used to:

- Determine the extent, magnitude, and variation in the urban and community forestry resource
- Determine areas of greatest population growth, urbanization, and development (sprawl) to direct urban and community forestry to minimize negative impacts and maximize environmental benefits

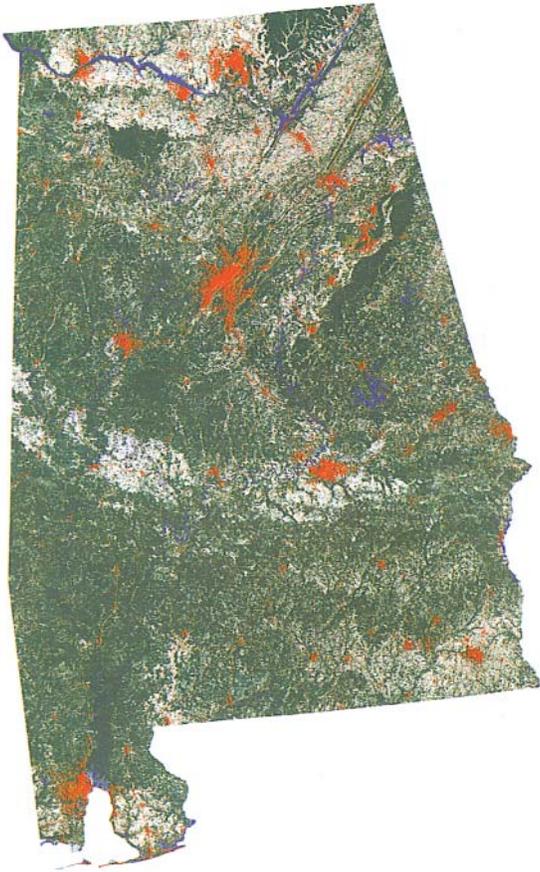
- Evaluate existing tree canopy, impervious surface cover, and available planting space (available green space) to direct current and future urban and community forestry efforts such as planting programs
- Compare tree canopy cover for similar geopolitical units and set tree canopy goals
- Prioritize tree planting based on population density, tree canopy green space, and tree canopy cover per person
- Understand the pollution removal and carbon storage benefits of urban and community forests
- Promote more detailed and/or locally appropriate urban and community forest inventories, censuses, or field surveys (e.g. i-Tree – [www.itreetools.org](http://www.itreetools.org))
- Establish statewide to local standards related to urban and community forestry (e.g., establishing minimum goals of percent canopy green space or tree cover per capita and directing resources so that communities can reach the minimum standards)
- Improve urban and community forest management and cost estimation by providing an estimate of the number of trees in each geopolitical unit (i.e., urban area size (ha) \* percent tree cover \* 477 trees/ha, or local tree density information from local data)
- Guide policy decisions related to urban sprawl and urban and community forest management

## **SUMMARY**

The data presented in this report provide a better understanding of urban and community forests. This information can be used to advance urban and community forest policy and management that could improve environmental quality and human health throughout the state. The following sections detail specific urban and community forestry data for the states in this regional report.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This research was funded, in part, by the U.S. Forest Service’s RPA Assessment Staff, State and Private Forestry’s Urban and Community Forestry Program, and Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry. Thanks also goes to Chris Sorrentino for assistance with report compilation, Nana Efua Imbeah for assistance with data processing, and Mike Boarman for assistance with image processing.



## ALABAMA'S URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

### Statewide Summary

Urban or community land in Alabama comprises about 9.7 percent of the state land area in 2000, an increase from 8.1 percent in 1990. Statewide tree canopy cover averages 56.9 percent and tree cover in urban or community areas is about 40.1 percent, with 7.7 percent impervious surface cover and 43.5 percent of the total green space covered by tree canopy cover. Statewide, urban or community land in Alabama has an estimated 243.4 million trees, which store about 46.4 million metric tons of carbon (\$1.1 billion), and annually remove about 1.5 million metric tons of carbon (\$34.9 million) and 46,030 metric tons of air pollution (\$342.5 million) (Table AL-1).

Tables AL-2 through AL-17 are not printed in this report but are available on the CD located on the inside back cover and at <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

**Table AL-1.—Statewide summary of population, area, population density, tree canopy and impervious surface land cover, and urban tree benefits in urban, community, and urban or community areas.**

Alabama		Statewide	Urban <sup>a</sup>	Community <sup>b</sup>	Urban or Community <sup>c</sup>	
Population	2000	4,447,100	2,465,673	2,795,366	n/a	
	1990	4,040,587	2,439,549	2,570,470	n/a	
	% Change (1990-2000)	10.1	1.1	8.7	n/a	
	% Total population (2000)	100.0	55.4	62.9	n/a	
Total area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	135,764.6	4,618.9	12,210.6	13,032.0	
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	135,764.6	3,803.8	10,315.6	10,915.9	
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	21.4	18.4	19.4	
Land area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	130,975.4	4,591.3	11,900.4	12,715.7	
	% Land area (2000)	100.0	3.5	9.1	9.7	
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	130,975.4	3,787.0	10,048.0	10,644.8	
	% Land area (1990)	100.0	2.9	7.7	8.1	
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	21.2	18.4	19.5	
Population density (people/land area km <sup>2</sup> )	2000	34.0	537.0	234.9	n/a	
	1990	30.8	644.2	255.8	n/a	
	% Change (1990-2000)	10.1	-16.6	-8.2	n/a	
Tree canopy cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	74,586.7	1,560.5	4,785.2	5,103.1	
	% Land area	56.9	34.0	40.2	40.1	
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	16,772.0	632.9	1,711.8	n/a	
	% Canopy green space <sup>d</sup>	57.6	40.1	43.6	43.5	
Total green space (2000) <sup>e</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	129,474.0	3,887.0	10,975.1	11,734.6	
	% Land area	98.9	84.7	92.2	92.3	
Available green space (2000) <sup>f</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	54,887.2	2,326.8	6,190.2	6,631.8	
	% Land area	41.9	50.7	52.0	52.2	
Impervious surface cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	1,501.8	704.3	925.2	981.1	
	% Land area	1.1	15.3	7.8	7.7	
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	337.7	285.6	331.0	n/a	
Urban tree benefits (2000)	Estimated number of trees	n/a	74,400,000	228,200,000	243,400,000	
	Carbon					
	Carbon stored (metric tons)	n/a	14,200,000	43,500,000	46,400,000	
	Carbon stored (\$)	n/a	\$323,800,000	\$991,800,000	\$1,057,900,000	
	Carbon sequestered (metric tons/year)	n/a	468,000	1,436,000	1,531,000	
	Carbon sequestered (\$/year)	n/a	\$10,670,000	\$32,741,000	\$34,907,000	
	Pollution					
	CO removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	299	918	979	
	CO removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$421,100	\$1,291,200	\$1,377,000	
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	1,816	5,569	5,939	
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$17,989,200	\$55,165,000	\$58,829,200	
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	5,048	15,479	16,507	
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$50,001,000	\$153,332,000	\$163,517,000	
	SO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	2,245	6,885	7,342	
	SO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$5,444,600	\$16,696,400	\$17,805,400	
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	4,668	14,316	15,267		
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$30,877,300	\$94,687,300	\$100,976,700		
Total pollution removal (metric tons/year)	n/a	14,080	43,170	46,030		
Total pollution removal (\$/year)	n/a	\$104,700,000	\$321,200,000	\$342,500,000		

<sup>a</sup> Urban land is based on population density and was delimited using the United States Census definitions of urbanized areas and urban clusters. <sup>b</sup> Community land is based on jurisdictional or political boundaries of communities based on United States Census definitions of incorporated or census designated places. <sup>c</sup> Urban or communities is land that is urban, community, or both. Communities may include all, some, or no urban land within their boundaries. <sup>d</sup> Canopy green space is the tree canopy cover divided by total green space. <sup>e</sup> Total green space (TGS) is total area – impervious surface cover – water. <sup>f</sup> Available green space (AGS) is total green space – tree canopy cover (if the calculated value is less than 0, then value set at 0).

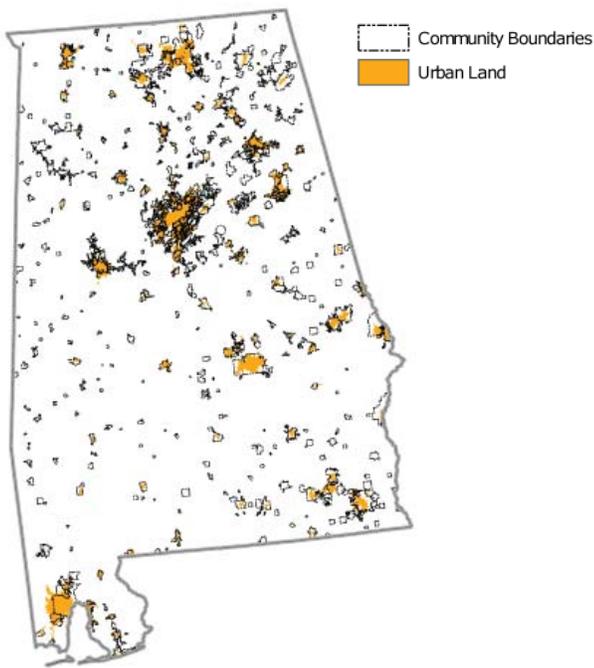


Figure AL-1.—Urban or community land in 2000; urban area relative to community boundaries.

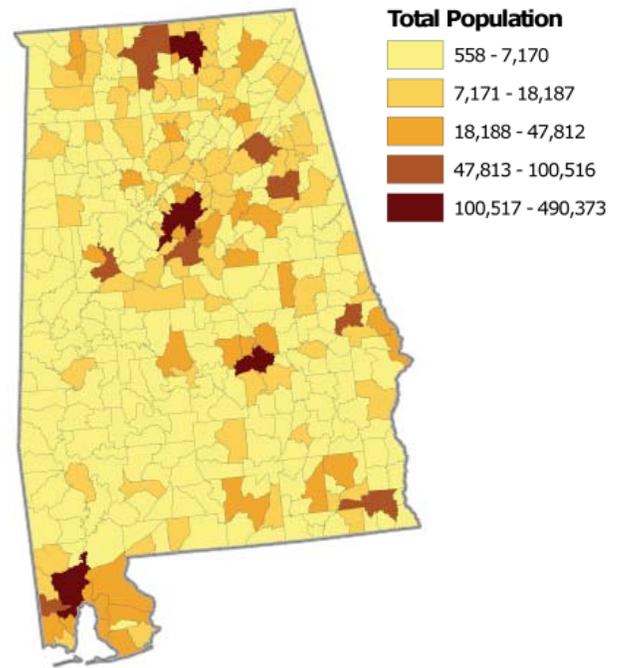


Figure AL-2.—2000 population within county subdivision boundaries.

## Human Population Characteristics and Trends

The population in Alabama increased 10.1 percent, from 4,040,587 in 1990 to 4,447,100 in 2000 (Table AL-1). In Alabama, 55.4 percent of the State’s population is in urban areas (Fig. AL-1), and 62.9 percent of the population is within communities (Fig. AL-2).

### Urban and Community Land

Urban land comprises 3.5 percent of the land area of Alabama, while lands within communities make up 9.1 percent of the State (Fig. AL-1). Between 1990 and 2000, urban area increased 21.2 percent, while community land increased from 7.7 to 9.1 percent (Table AL-1). Urban area in Alabama is projected to increase to 10.7 percent by 2050, based on average urban growth pattern of the 1990s (Nowak and Walton 2005). Both urban land (attaining minimum population density) and community land (political boundaries) increased from 1990 to 2000. The percentages are calculated using the total (water and land) area of the geopolitical units derived from U.S. Census cartographic boundary data. Percent urban land varied across the State (Fig. AL-3; Tables AL-2 through 4).

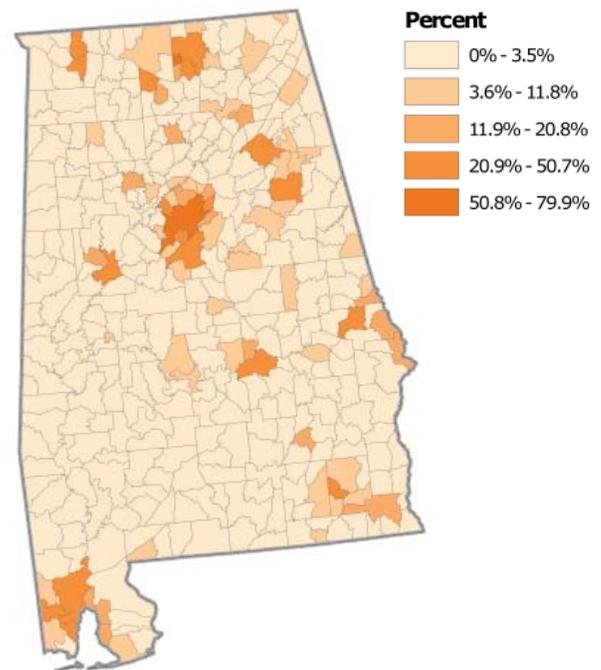


Figure AL-3.—Percent of county subdivision area classified as urban land in 2000.

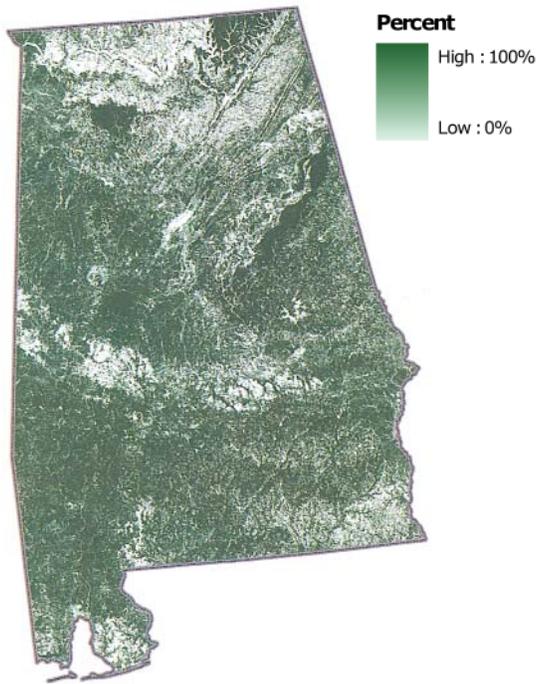


Figure AL-4.—Percentage tree canopy cover.

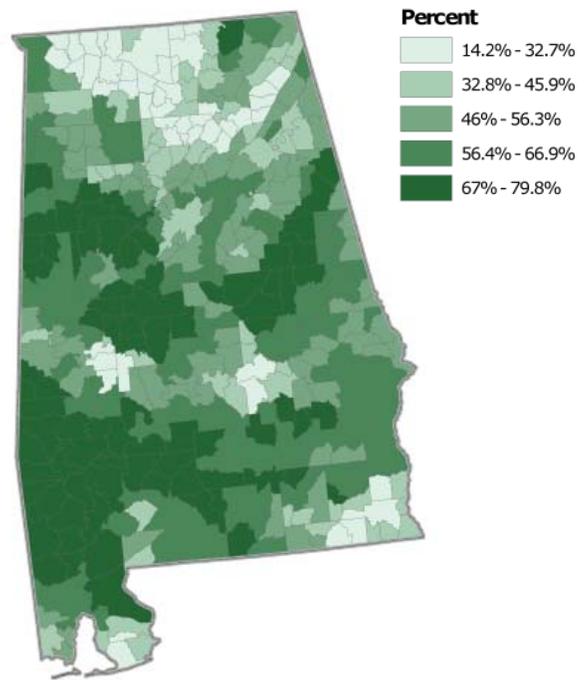


Figure AL-5.—Percentage tree canopy cover within county subdivisions.

### Tree Canopy Cover Characteristics

Tree canopy cover in Alabama averages 56.9 percent (Fig. AL-4), with 98.9 percent total green space, 57.6 percent canopy green space, and 16,772.0 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Average tree cover in urban areas in Alabama was 34.0 percent, with 84.7 percent total green space, 40.1 percent canopy green space, and 632.9 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Within community lands in Alabama, average tree cover was 40.2 percent, with 92.2 percent total green space, 43.6 percent canopy green space, and 1,711.8 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita (Table AL-1). Tree canopy cover, canopy green space, and tree cover per capita varied among communities, county subdivisions, and counties (Fig. AL-5 through 6; Tables AL-5 through 7).

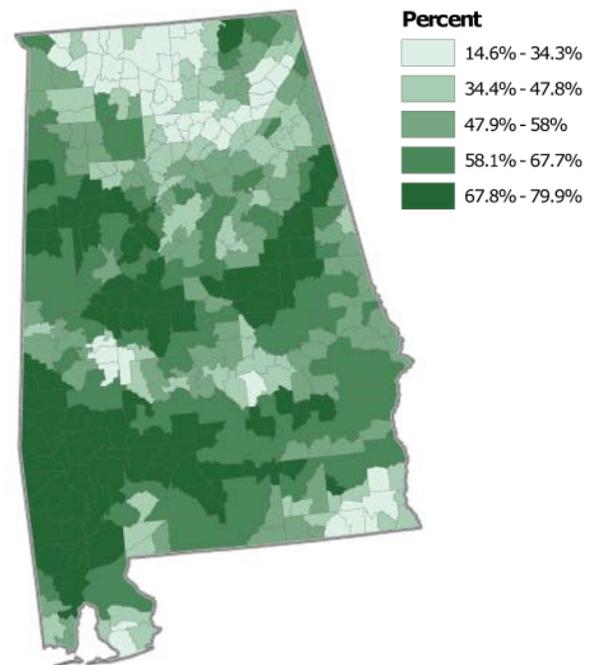


Figure AL-6.—Percentage tree canopy green space in county subdivisions.

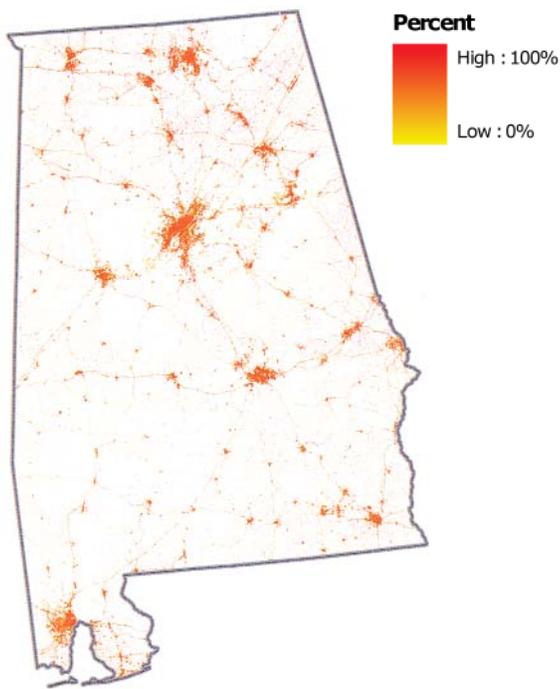


Figure AL-7.—Percentage impervious surface cover.

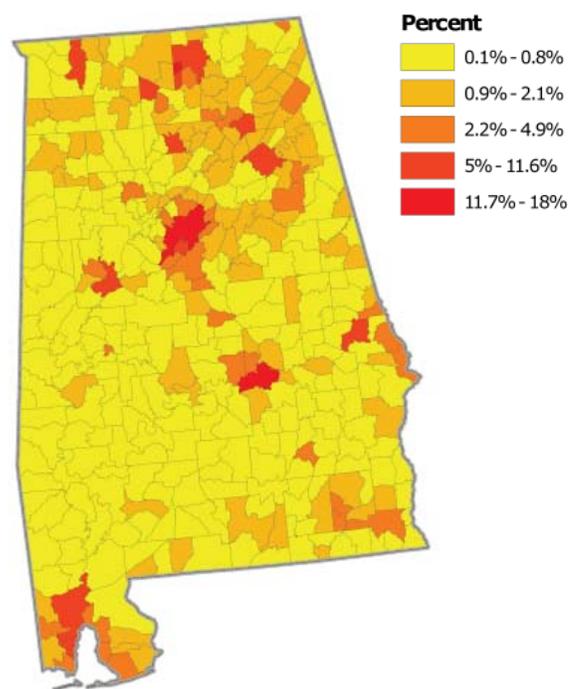


Figure AL-8.—Percentage impervious surface cover within county subdivisions.

### Impervious Surface Cover Characteristics

Average impervious surface cover in Alabama is 1.1 percent of the land area (Fig. AL-7), with 337.7 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Average impervious surface cover in urban areas was 15.3 percent, with 285.6 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Within community lands in Alabama, average impervious surface cover was 7.8 percent with 331.0 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita (Table AL-1). Impervious surface cover varied across the State (Fig. AL-8; Tables AL-5 through 7).

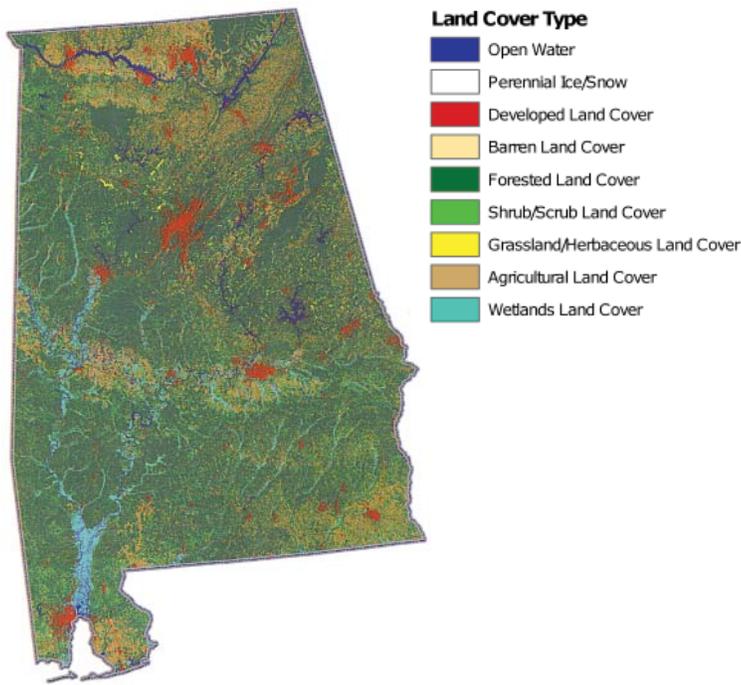


Figure AL-9.—Classified land cover.

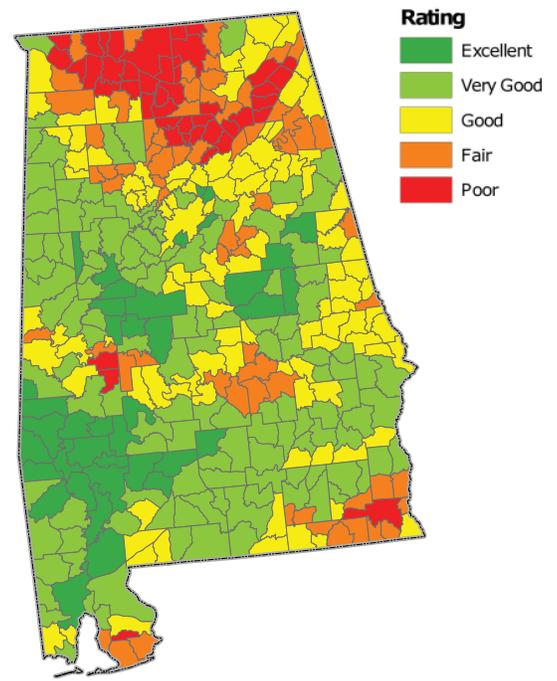


Figure AL-10.—Relative comparisons of tree cover for county subdivisions.

## Classified Land-cover Characteristics

Alabama's land cover is dominated by forest land (Fig. AL-9). The characteristics as a percent of the total land area in Alabama are (Tables AL-8 through 10):

- Forested – 54.9 percent
- Agricultural – 26.8 percent
- Scrub/Shrub – 8.8 percent
- Developed – 6.8 percent
- Grassland – 2.1 percent
- Wetland – 0.4 percent
- Barren – 0.3 percent

## Relative Comparisons of Tree Cover

Out of the 494 Alabama communities, 25 received a rating of excellent and 100 received a rating of poor (Table AL-12). Of the 390 county subdivisions, 39 had a rating of excellent and 45 were rated poor (Fig. AL-10, Table AL-13); and out of 67 counties, eight were given a rating of excellent and six were given a rating of poor (Table AL-14). Variability of assessment scores is a product of the difference in land-cover distributions and the percentage of canopy cover within the population density classes and mapping zones (Fig. AL-10; Tables AL-11 through 14).

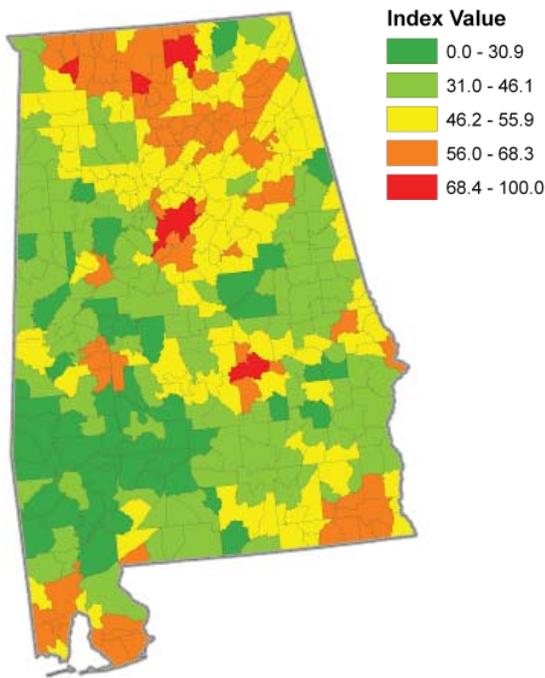


Figure AL-11.—Planting priority index for county subdivisions. The higher the index value, the greater priority for planting.

## Priority Areas for Tree Planting

Priority areas for planting tend to be highest in more urbanized areas due to higher population density (Fig. AL-11; Tables AL-15 through 17). These index values can also be produced using high resolution cover data to determine local planting priority areas (e.g., neighborhoods).

## Urban Tree Benefits

The following forest attributes are estimated for the urban or community land in Alabama (Table AL-1). These are rough estimates of values. More localized data are needed for more precise estimates, but these values reveal first-order approximations.

- 243.4 million trees
- 46.4 million metric tons of C stored (\$1.1 billion value)
- 1.5 million metric tons/year of C sequestered (\$34.9 million value)
- 46,030 metric tons/year total pollution removal (\$342.5 million value)
  - 979 metric tons/year of CO removed (\$1.3 million value)
  - 5,939 metric tons/year NO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$58.8 million value)
  - 16,507 metric tons/year of O<sub>3</sub> removed (\$163.5 million value)
  - 7,342 metric tons/year of SO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$17.8 million value)
  - 15,267 metric tons/year of PM<sub>10</sub> removed (\$101.0 million value)

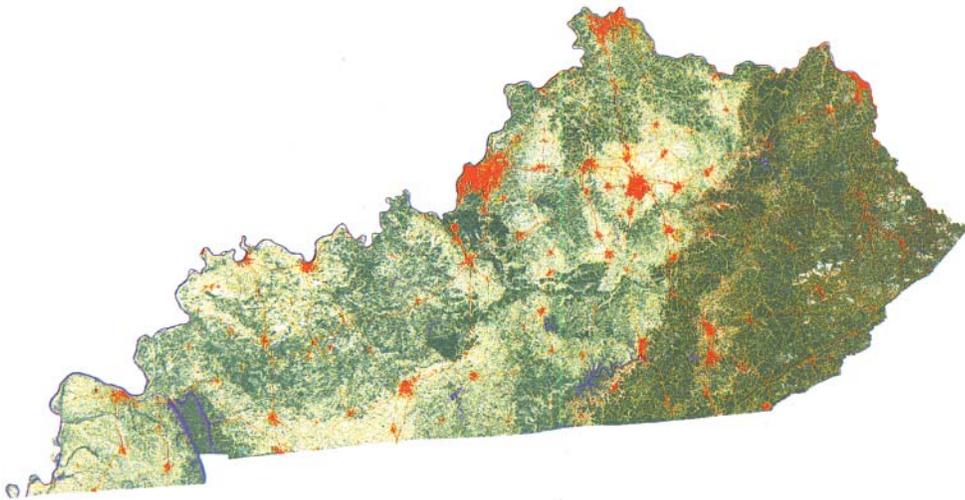


## Summary

The data presented in this report provide a better understanding of Alabama's urban and community forests. This information can be used to advance urban and community forest policy and management that could improve environmental quality and human health throughout the State.

These data establish a baseline to assess future change and can be used to understand:

- Extent of the urban and community forest resource
- Variations in the resource across the State
- Magnitude and value of the urban and community forest resource
- Urban growth in Alabama
- Implications of policy decisions related to urban sprawl and urban and community forest management



## KENTUCKY'S URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

### **Statewide Summary**

Urban or community land in Kentucky comprises about 5.1 percent of the state land area in 2000, an increase from 4.5 percent in 1990. Statewide tree canopy cover averages 41.8 percent and tree cover in urban or community areas is about 18.6 percent, with 13.0 percent impervious surface cover and 21.3 percent of the total green space covered by tree canopy cover. Statewide, urban or community land in Kentucky has an estimated 46.8 million trees, which store about 8.9 million metric tons of carbon (\$202.9 million), and annually remove about 294,000 metric tons of carbon (\$6.7 million) and 9,260 metric tons of air pollution (\$73.3 million) (Table KY-1).

Tables KY-2 through KY-17 are not printed in this report but are available on the CD located on the inside back cover and at <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

**Table KY-1.—Statewide summary of population, area, population density, tree canopy and impervious surface land cover, and urban tree benefits in urban, community, and urban or community areas.**

Kentucky		Statewide	Urban <sup>a</sup>	Community <sup>b</sup>	Urban or Community <sup>c</sup>	
Population	2000	4,041,769	2,253,800	2,124,335	n/a	
	1990	3,685,296	1,910,325	1,762,288	n/a	
	% Change (1990-2000)	9.7	18.0	20.5	n/a	
	% Total population (2000)	100.0	55.8	52.6	n/a	
Total area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	104,658.9	3,150.6	4,368.4	5,381.1	
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	104,658.9	2,785.5	3,859.7	4,672.4	
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	13.1	13.2	15.2	
Land area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	102,703.6	3,127.9	4,284.0	5,287.3	
	% Land area (2000)	100.0	3.0	4.2	5.1	
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	102,703.6	2,766.9	3,789.1	4,594.5	
	% Land area (1990)	100.0	2.7	3.7	4.5	
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	13.0	13.1	15.1	
Population density (people/land area km <sup>2</sup> )	2000	39.4	720.6	495.9	n/a	
	1990	35.9	690.4	465.1	n/a	
	% Change (1990-2000)	9.7	4.4	6.6	n/a	
Tree canopy cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	42,911.5	515.6	791.3	981.0	
	% Land area	41.8	16.5	18.5	18.6	
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	10,617.0	228.8	372.5	n/a	
	% Canopy green space <sup>d</sup>	42.4	20.1	21.4	21.3	
Total green space (2000) <sup>e</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	101,320.0	2,568.2	3,706.1	4,598.6	
	% Land area	98.7	82.1	86.5	87.0	
Available green space (2000) <sup>f</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	58,414.5	2,053.2	2,915.6	3,618.5	
	% Land area	56.9	65.6	68.1	68.4	
Impervious surface cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	1,383.9	559.6	577.9	688.7	
	% Land area	1.3	17.9	13.5	13.0	
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	342.4	248.3	272.0	n/a	
Urban tree benefits (2000)	Estimated number of trees	n/a	24,600,000	37,700,000	46,800,000	
	Carbon					
	Carbon stored (metric tons)	n/a	4,700,000	7,200,000	8,900,000	
	Carbon stored (\$)	n/a	\$107,200,000	\$164,200,000	\$202,900,000	
	Carbon sequestered (metric tons/year)	n/a	155,000	237,000	294,000	
	Carbon sequestered (\$/year)	n/a	\$3,534,000	\$5,404,000	\$6,703,000	
	Pollution					
	CO removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	70	107	133	
	CO removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$98,200	\$150,800	\$186,900	
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	583	895	1,110	
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$5,778,500	\$8,868,100	\$10,994,300	
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	2,162	3,318	4,113	
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$21,416,000	\$32,866,000	\$40,746,000	
	SO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	562	863	1,070	
	SO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$1,364,000	\$2,093,300	\$2,595,100	
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	1,491	2,288	2,837		
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$9,862,500	\$15,135,900	\$18,764,800		
Total pollution removal (metric tons/year)	n/a	4,870	7,470	9,260		
Total pollution removal (\$/year)	n/a	\$38,500,000	\$59,100,000	\$73,300,000		

<sup>a</sup> Urban land is based on population density and was delimited using the United States Census definitions of urbanized areas and urban clusters. <sup>b</sup> Community land is based on jurisdictional or political boundaries of communities based on United States Census definitions of incorporated or census designated places. <sup>c</sup> Urban or communities is land that is urban, community, or both. Communities may include all, some, or no urban land within their boundaries. <sup>d</sup> Canopy green space is the tree canopy cover divided by total green space. <sup>e</sup> Total green space (TGS) is total area – impervious surface cover – water. <sup>f</sup> Available green space (AGS) is total green space – tree canopy cover (if the calculated value is less than 0, then value set at 0).

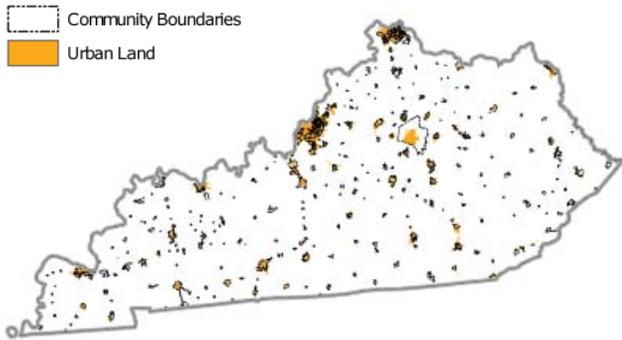


Figure KY-1.—Urban or community land in 2000; urban area relative to community boundaries.

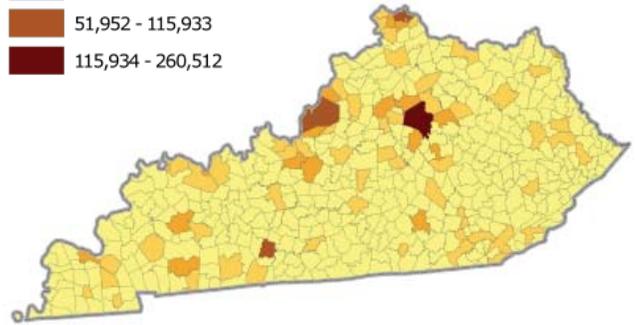
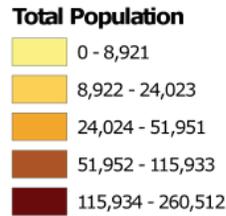


Figure KY-2.—2000 population within county subdivision boundaries.

## Human Population Characteristics and Trends

The population in Kentucky increased 9.7 percent, from 3,685,296 in 1990 to 4,041,769 in 2000 (Table KY-1). In Kentucky, 55.8 percent of the State’s population is in urban areas (Fig. KY-1), and 52.6 percent of the population is within communities (Fig. KY-2).

### Urban and Community Land

Urban land comprises 3.0 percent of the land area of Kentucky, while lands within communities make up 4.2 percent of the State (Fig. KY-1). Between 1990 and 2000, urban area increased 13.0 percent, while community land increased from 3.7 to 4.2 percent (Table KY-1). Urban area in Kentucky is projected to increase to 8.8 percent by 2050, based on average urban growth pattern of the 1990s (Nowak and Walton 2005). Both urban land (attaining minimum population density) and community land (political boundaries) increased from 1990 to 2000. The percentages are calculated using the total (water and land) area of the geopolitical units derived from U.S. Census cartographic boundary data. Percent urban land varied across the State (Fig. KY-3; Tables KY-2 through 4).

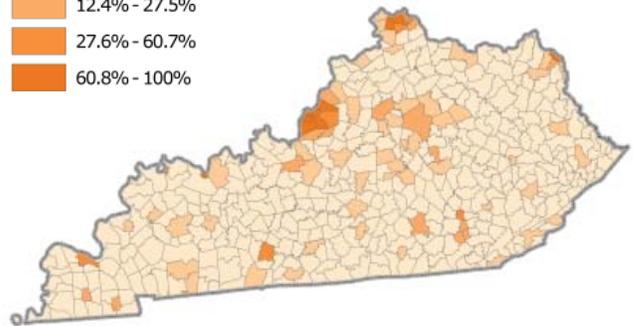
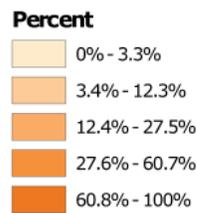


Figure KY-3.—Percent of county subdivision area classified as urban land in 2000.

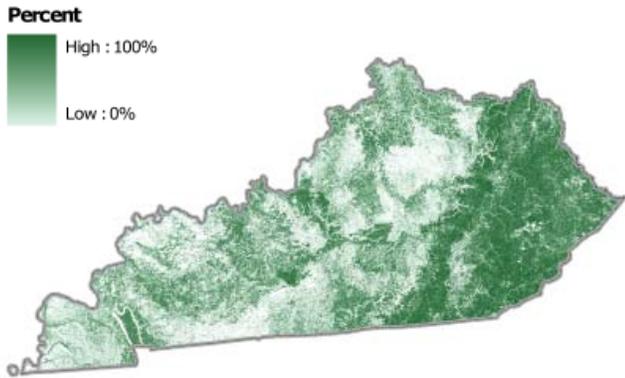


Figure KY-4.—Percentage tree canopy cover.

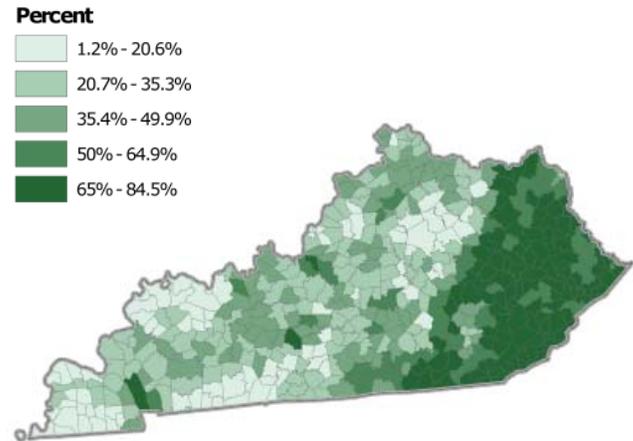


Figure KY-5.—Percentage tree canopy cover within county subdivisions.

### Tree Canopy Cover Characteristics

Tree canopy cover in Kentucky averages 41.8 percent (Fig. KY-4), with 98.7 percent total green space, 42.4 percent canopy green space, and 10,617.0 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Average tree cover in urban areas in Kentucky was 16.5 percent, with 82.1 percent total green space, 20.1 percent canopy green space, and 228.8 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Within community lands in Kentucky, average tree cover was 18.5 percent, with 86.5 percent total green space, 21.4 percent canopy green space, and 372.5 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita (Table KY-1). Tree canopy cover, canopy green space, and tree cover per capita varied among communities, county subdivisions, and counties (Fig. KY-5 through 6; Tables KY-5 through 7).

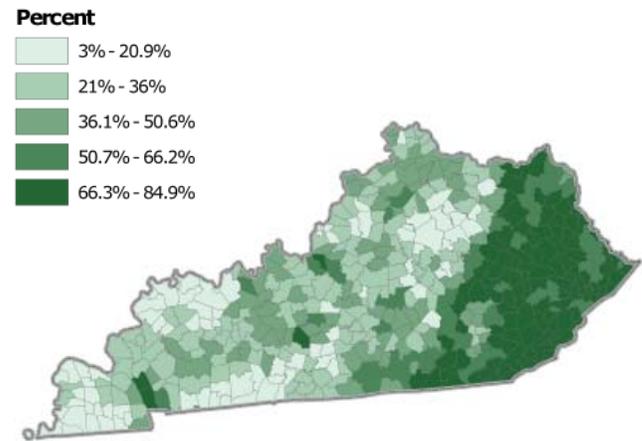


Figure KY-6.—Percentage tree canopy green space in county subdivisions.

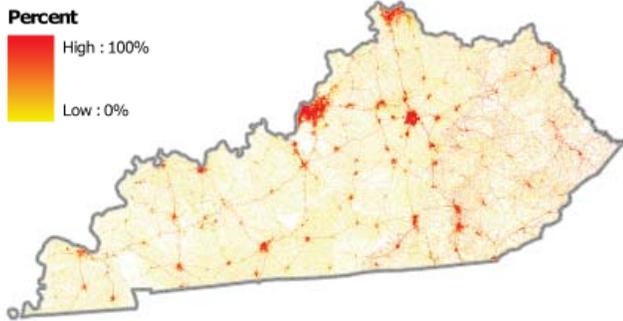


Figure KY-7.—Percentage impervious surface cover.

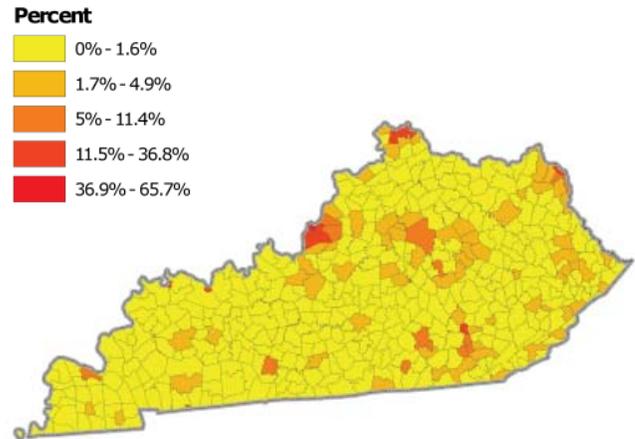


Figure KY-8.—Percentage impervious surface cover within county subdivisions.

## Impervious Surface Cover Characteristics

Average impervious surface cover in Kentucky is 1.3 percent of the land area (Fig. KY-7), with 342.4 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Average impervious surface cover in urban areas was 17.9 percent, with 248.3 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Within community lands in Kentucky, average impervious surface cover was 13.5 percent with 272.0 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita (Table KY-1). Impervious surface cover varied across the State (Fig. KY-8; Tables KY-5 through 7).

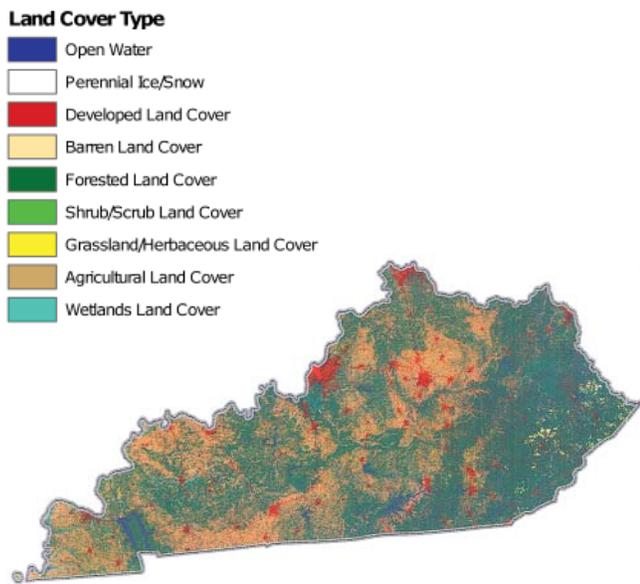


Figure KY-9.—Classified land cover.

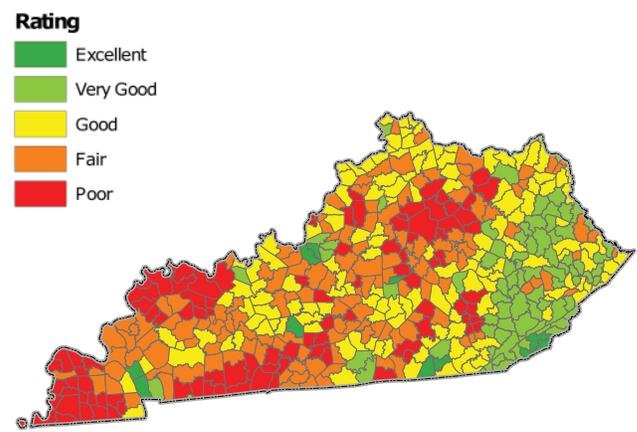


Figure KY-10.—Relative comparisons of tree cover for county subdivisions.

## Classified Land-cover Characteristics

Kentucky’s land cover is dominated by forest land (Fig. KY-9). The characteristics as a percent of the total land area in Kentucky are (Tables KY-8 through 10):

- Forested – 53.4 percent
- Agricultural – 34.5 percent
- Developed – 7.2 percent
- Grassland – 4.0 percent
- Scrub/Shrub – 0.3 percent
- Barren – 0.3 percent
- Wetland – 0.3 percent

## Relative Comparisons of Tree Cover

Out of the 467 Kentucky communities, 10 received a rating of excellent and 199 received a rating of poor (Table KY-12). Of the 481 county subdivisions, 11 had a rating of excellent and 103 were rated poor (Fig. KY-10, Table KY-13); and out of 120 counties, six were given a rating of excellent and 27 were given a rating of poor (Table KY-14). Variability of assessment scores is a product of the difference in land-cover distributions and the percentage of canopy cover within the population density classes and mapping zones (Fig. KY-10; Tables KY-11 through 14).

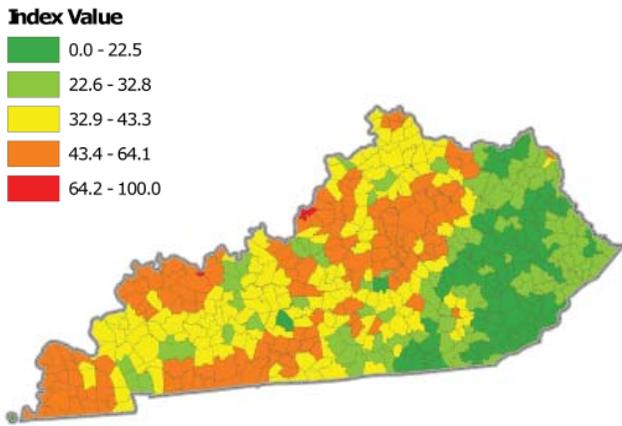


Figure KY-11.—Planting priority index for county subdivisions. The higher the index value, the greater priority for planting.

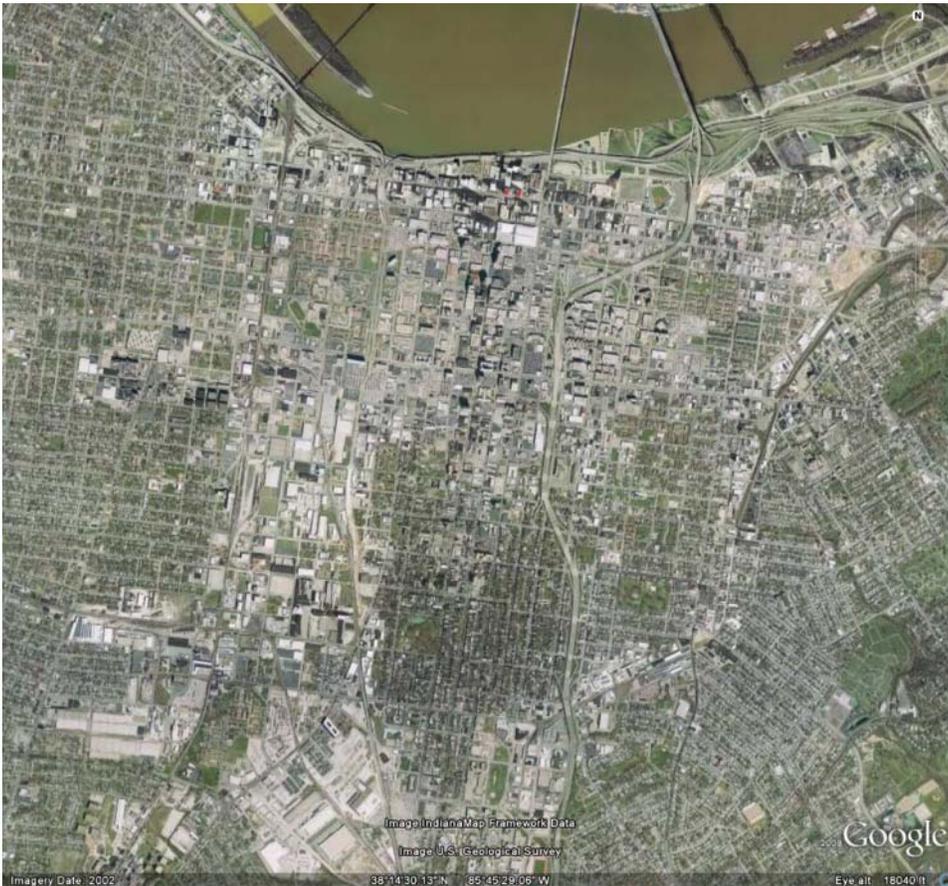
## Priority Areas for Tree Planting

Priority areas for planting tend to be highest in more urbanized areas due to higher population density (Fig. KY-11; Tables KY-15 through 17). These index values can also be produced using high resolution cover data to determine local planting priority areas (e.g., neighborhoods).

## Urban Tree Benefits

The following forest attributes are estimated for the urban or community land in Kentucky (Table KY-1). These are rough estimates of values. More localized data are needed for more precise estimates, but these values reveal first-order approximations.

- 46.8 million trees
- 8.9 million metric tons of C stored (\$202.9 million value)
- 294,000 metric tons/year of C sequestered (\$6.7 million value)
- 9,260 metric tons/year total pollution removal (\$73.3 million value)
  - 133 metric tons/year of CO removed (\$186,900 value)
  - 1,110 metric tons/year NO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$11.0 million value)
  - 4,113 metric tons/year of O<sub>3</sub> removed (\$40.7 million value)
  - 1,070 metric tons/year of SO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$2.6 million value)
  - 2,837 metric tons/year of PM<sub>10</sub> removed (\$18.8 million value).

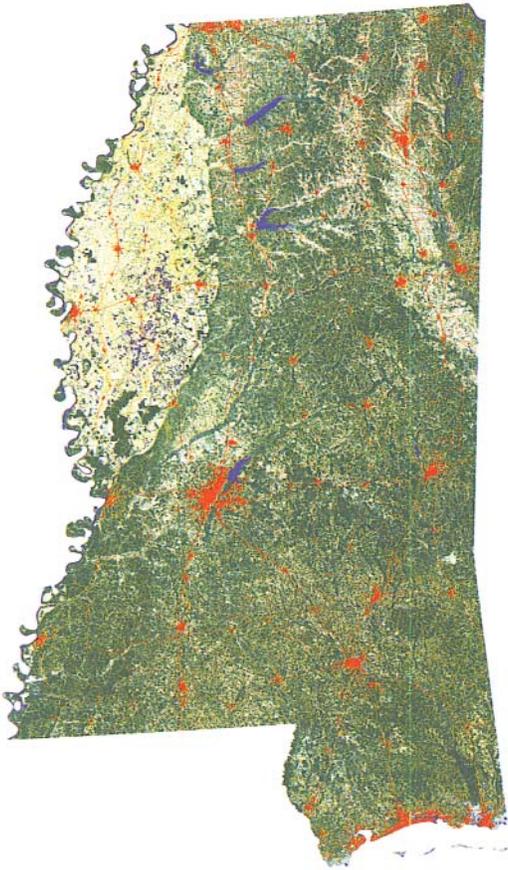


## Summary

The data presented in this report provide a better understanding of Kentucky's urban and community forests. This information can be used to advance urban and community forest policy and management that could improve environmental quality and human health throughout the State.

These data establish a baseline to assess future change and can be used to understand:

- Extent of the urban and community forest resource
- Variations in the resource across the State
- Magnitude and value of the urban and community forest resource
- Urban growth in Kentucky
- Implications of policy decisions related to urban sprawl and urban and community forest management



## MISSISSIPPI'S URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

### **Statewide Summary**

Urban or community land in Mississippi comprises about 4.7 percent of the state land area in 2000, an increase from 3.8 percent in 1990. Statewide tree canopy cover averages 49.4 percent and tree cover in urban or community areas is about 38.1 percent, with 10.1 percent impervious surface cover and 42.3 percent of the total green space covered by tree canopy cover. Statewide, urban or community land in Mississippi has an estimated 102.8 million trees, which store about 19.6 million metric tons of carbon (\$446.9 million), and annually remove about 647,000 metric tons of carbon (\$14.8 million) and 18,990 metric tons of air pollution (\$161.2 million) (Table MS-1).

Tables MS-2 through MS-17 are not printed in this report but are available on the CD located on the inside back cover and at <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

**Table MS-1.—Statewide summary of population, area, population density, tree canopy and impervious surface land cover, and urban tree benefits in urban, community, and urban or community areas.**

Mississippi		Statewide	Urban <sup>a</sup>	Community <sup>b</sup>	Urban or Community <sup>c</sup>
Population	2000	2,844,658	1,387,351	1,523,412	n/a
	1990	2,573,216	1,210,729	1,351,820	n/a
	% Change (1990-2000)	10.5	14.6	12.7	n/a
	% Total population (2000)	100.0	48.8	53.6	n/a
Total area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	125,433.6	2,426.7	5,354.4	5,807.5
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	125,433.6	2,074.2	4,274.2	4,658.9
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	17.0	25.3	24.7
Land area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	120,582.1	2,396.1	5,219.6	5,663.0
	% Land area (2000)	100.0	2.0	4.3	4.7
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	120,582.1	2,054.1	4,177.1	4,557.0
	% Land area (1990)	100.0	1.7	3.5	3.8
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	16.7	25.0	24.3
Population density (people/land area km <sup>2</sup> )	2000	23.6	579.0	291.9	n/a
	1990	21.3	589.4	323.6	n/a
	% Change (1990-2000)	10.5	-1.8	-9.8	n/a
Tree canopy cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	59,580.6	809.9	1,990.7	2,155.4
	% Land area	49.4	33.8	38.1	38.1
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	20,944.7	583.8	1,306.8	n/a
	% Canopy green space <sup>d</sup>	49.9	40.6	42.6	42.3
Total green space (2000) <sup>e</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	119,492.0	1,993.0	4,674.2	5,090.7
	% Land area	99.1	83.2	89.6	89.9
Available green space (2000) <sup>f</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	59,911.7	1,183.4	2,683.8	2,935.6
	% Land area	49.7	49.4	51.4	51.8
Impervious surface cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	1,090.2	403.2	545.4	572.3
	% Land area	0.9	16.8	10.4	10.1
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	383.3	290.6	358.0	n/a
Urban tree benefits (2000)	Estimated number of trees	n/a	38,600,000	94,900,000	102,800,000
			Carbon		
	Carbon stored (metric tons)	n/a	7,400,000	18,100,000	19,600,000
	Carbon stored (\$)	n/a	\$168,700,000	\$412,700,000	\$446,900,000
	Carbon sequestered (metric tons/year)	n/a	243,000	597,000	647,000
	Carbon sequestered (\$/year)	n/a	\$5,540,000	\$13,612,000	\$14,752,000
			Pollution		
	CO removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	94	231	251
	CO removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$132,500	\$325,600	\$352,500
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	738	1,814	1,964
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$7,311,400	\$17,971,700	\$19,457,900
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	3,932	9,666	10,466
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$38,955,000	\$95,753,000	\$103,672,000
	SO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	356	875	947
SO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$863,100	\$2,121,600	\$2,297,000	
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	2,015	4,952	5,362	
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$13,324,900	\$32,753,200	\$35,461,900	
Total pollution removal (metric tons/year)	n/a	7,140	17,540	18,990	
Total pollution removal (\$/year)	n/a	\$60,600,000	\$148,900,000	\$161,200,000	

<sup>a</sup> Urban land is based on population density and was delimited using the United States Census definitions of urbanized areas and urban clusters. <sup>b</sup> Community land is based on jurisdictional or political boundaries of communities based on United States Census definitions of incorporated or census designated places. <sup>c</sup> Urban or communities is land that is urban, community, or both. Communities may include all, some, or no urban land within their boundaries. <sup>d</sup> Canopy green space is the tree canopy cover divided by total green space. <sup>e</sup> Total green space (TGS) is total area – impervious surface cover – water. <sup>f</sup> Available green space (AGS) is total green space – tree canopy cover (if the calculated value is less than 0, then value set at 0).

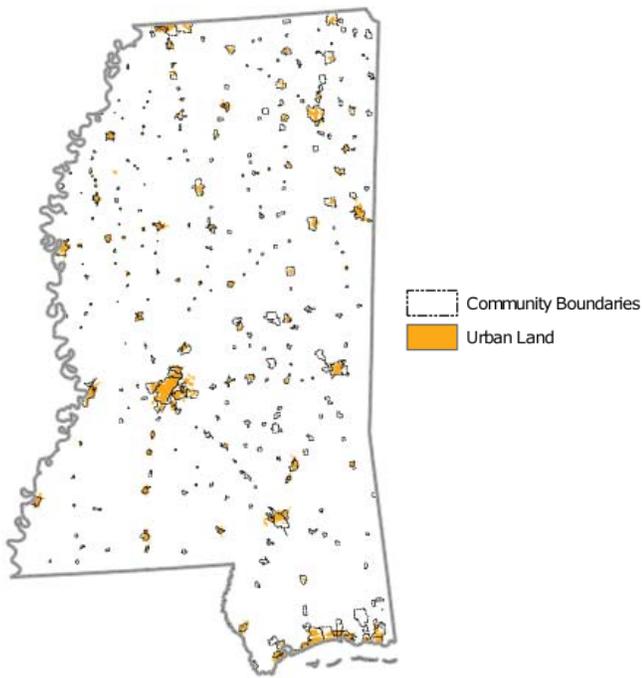


Figure MS-1.—Urban or community land in 2000; urban area relative to community boundaries.

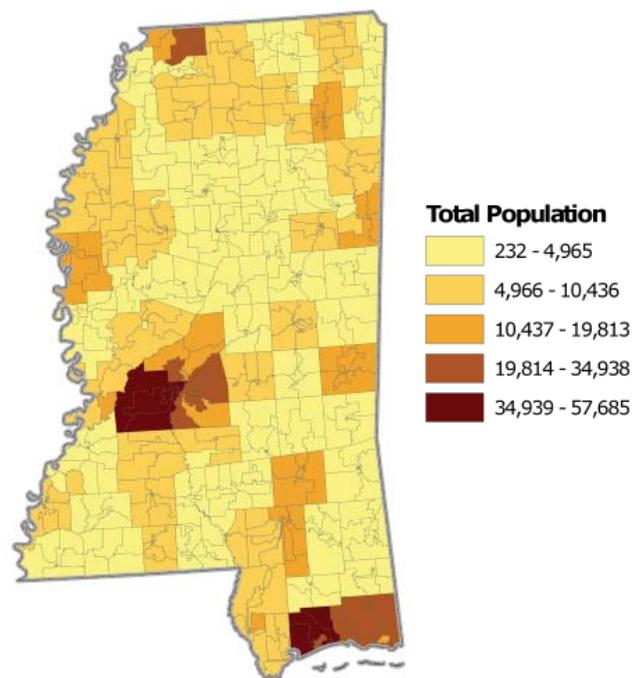


Figure MS-2.—2000 population within county subdivision boundaries.

## Human Population Characteristics and Trends

The population in Mississippi increased 10.5 percent, from 2,573,216 in 1990 to 2,844,658 in 2000 (Table MS-1). In Mississippi, 48.8 percent of the State's population is in urban areas (Fig. MS-1), and 53.6 percent of the population is within communities (Fig. MS-2).

### Urban and Community Land

Urban land comprises 2.0 percent of the land area of Mississippi, while lands within communities make up 4.3 percent of the State (Fig. MS-1). Between 1990 and 2000, urban area increased 16.7 percent, while community land increased from 3.5 to 4.3 percent (Table MS-1). Urban area in Mississippi is projected to increase to 7.0 percent by 2050, based on average urban growth pattern of the 1990s (Nowak and Walton 2005). Both urban land (attaining minimum population density) and community land (political boundaries) increased from 1990 to 2000. The percentages are calculated using the total (water and land) area of the geopolitical units derived from U.S. Census cartographic boundary data. Percent urban land varied across the State (Fig. MS-3; Tables MS-2 through 4).

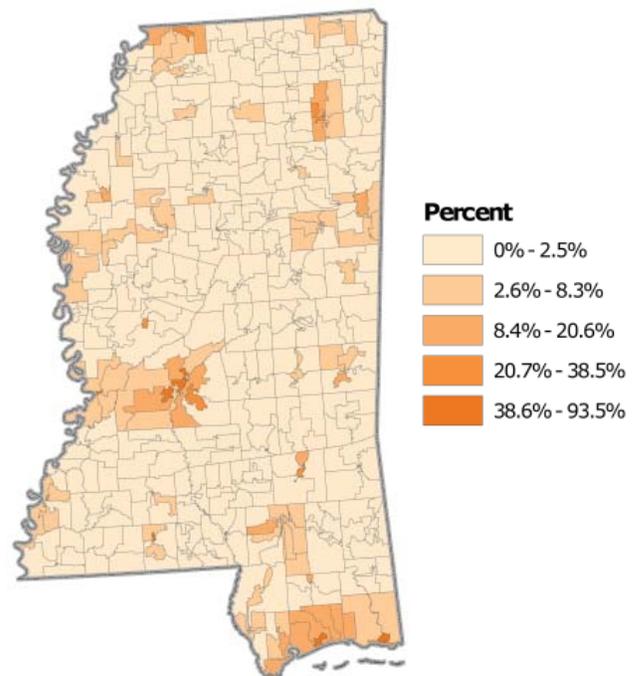


Figure MS-3.—Percent of county subdivision area classified as urban land in 2000.

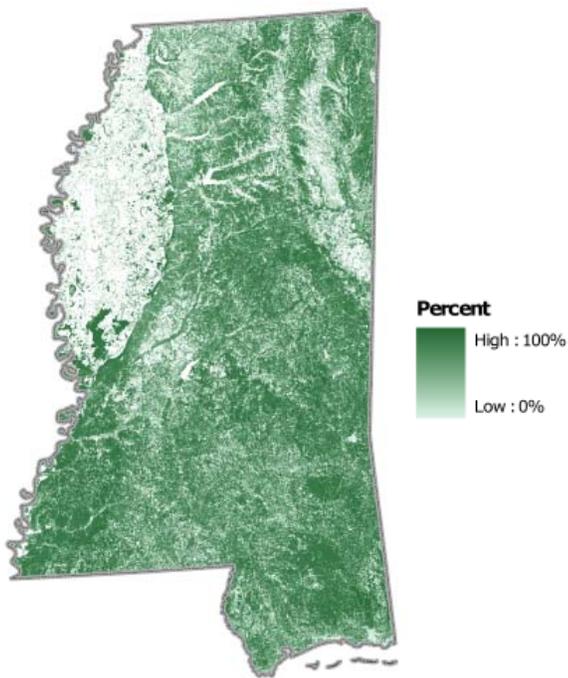


Figure MS-4.—Percentage tree canopy cover.

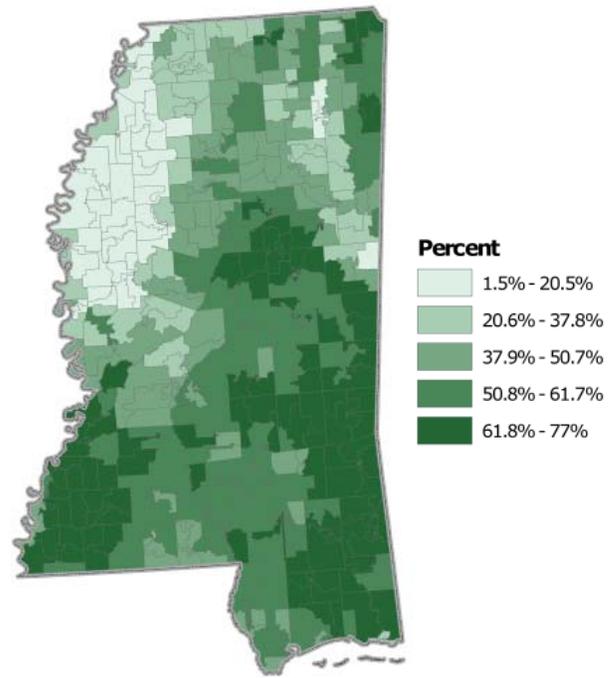


Figure MS-5.—Percentage tree canopy cover within county subdivisions.

### Tree Canopy Cover Characteristics

Tree canopy cover in Mississippi averages 49.4 percent (Fig. MS-4), with 99.1 percent total green space, 49.9 percent canopy green space, and 20,944.7 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Average tree cover in urban areas in Mississippi was 33.8 percent, with 83.2 percent total green space, 40.6 percent canopy green space, and 583.8 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Within community lands in Mississippi, average tree cover was 38.1 percent, with 89.6 percent total green space, 42.6 percent canopy green space, and 1,306.8 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita (Table MS-1). Tree canopy cover, canopy green space, and tree cover per capita varied among communities, county subdivisions, and counties (Fig. MS-5 through 6; Tables MS-5 through 7).

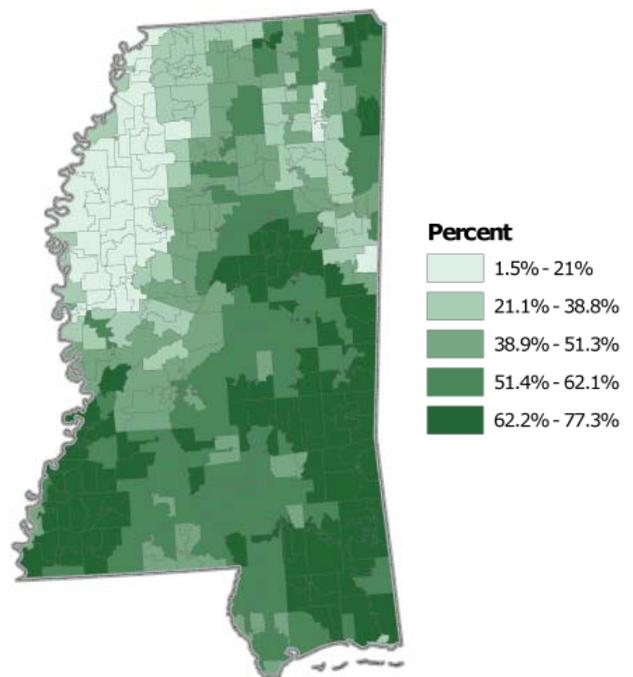


Figure MS-6.—Percentage tree canopy green space in county subdivisions.

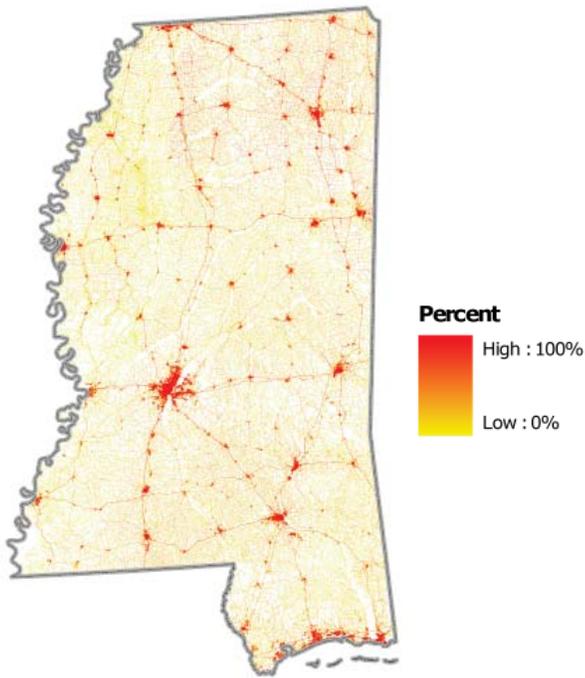


Figure MS-7.—Percentage impervious surface cover.

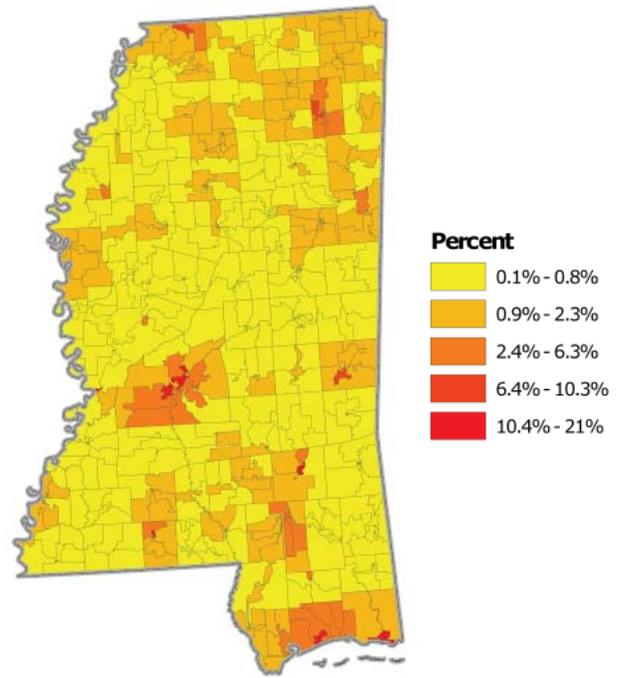


Figure MS-8.—Percentage impervious surface cover within county subdivisions.

### Impervious Surface Cover Characteristics

Average impervious surface cover in Mississippi is 0.9 percent of the land area (Fig. MS-7), with 383.3 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Average impervious surface cover in urban areas was 16.8 percent, with 290.6 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Within community lands in Mississippi, average impervious surface cover was 10.4 percent with 358.0 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita (Table MS-1). Impervious surface cover varied across the State (Fig. MS-8; Tables MS-5 through 7).

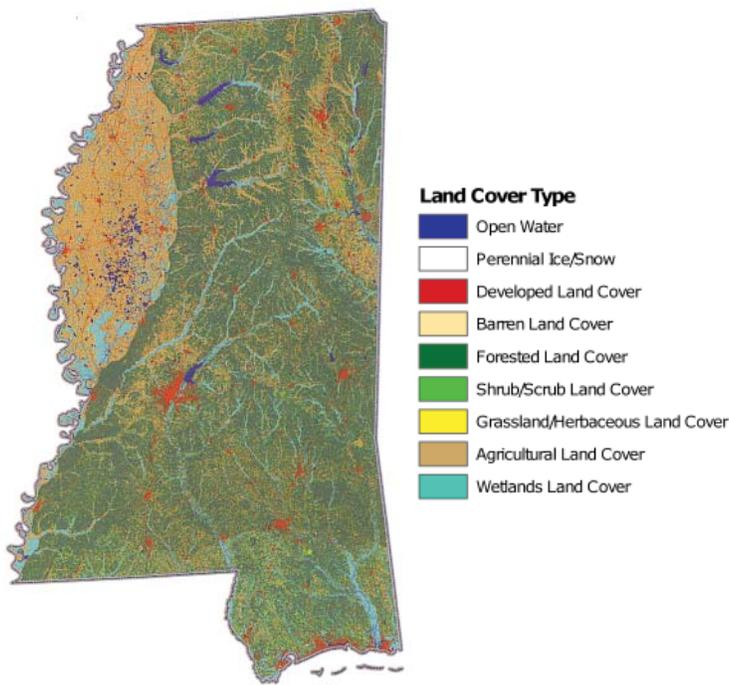


Figure MS-9.—Classified land cover.

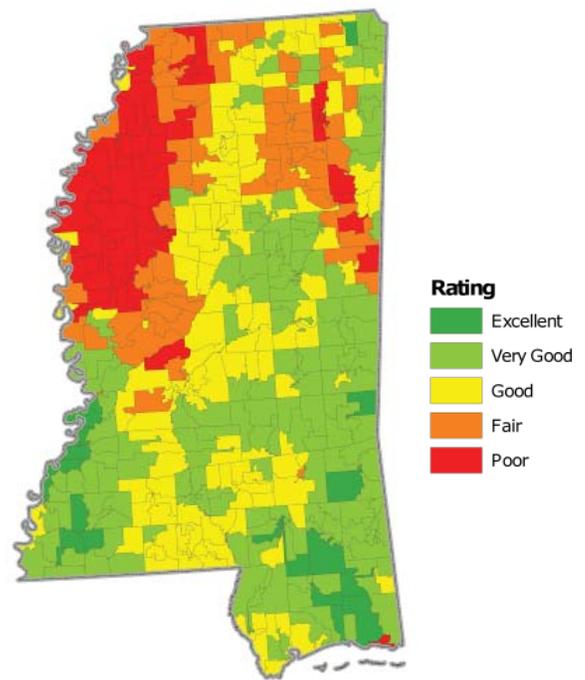


Figure MS-10.—Relative comparisons of tree cover for county subdivisions.

## Classified Land-cover Characteristics

Mississippi's land cover is dominated by agricultural land (Fig. MS-9). The characteristics as a percent of the total land area in Mississippi are (Tables MS-8 through 10):

- Agricultural – 41.3 percent
- Forested – 40.4 percent
- Scrub/Shrub – 10.6 percent
- Developed – 6.1 percent
- Wetland – 0.8 percent
- Grassland – 0.6 percent
- Barren – 0.2 percent

## Relative Comparisons of Tree Cover

Out of the 329 Mississippi communities, three received a rating of excellent and 93 received a rating of poor (Table MS-12). Of the 410 county subdivisions, 18 had a rating of excellent and 58 were rated poor (Fig. MS-10, Table MS-13); and out of 82 counties, three were given a rating of excellent and 12 were given a rating of poor (Table MS-14). Variability of assessment scores is a product of the difference in land-cover distributions and the percentage of canopy cover within the population density classes and mapping zones (Fig. MS-10; Tables MS-11 through 14).

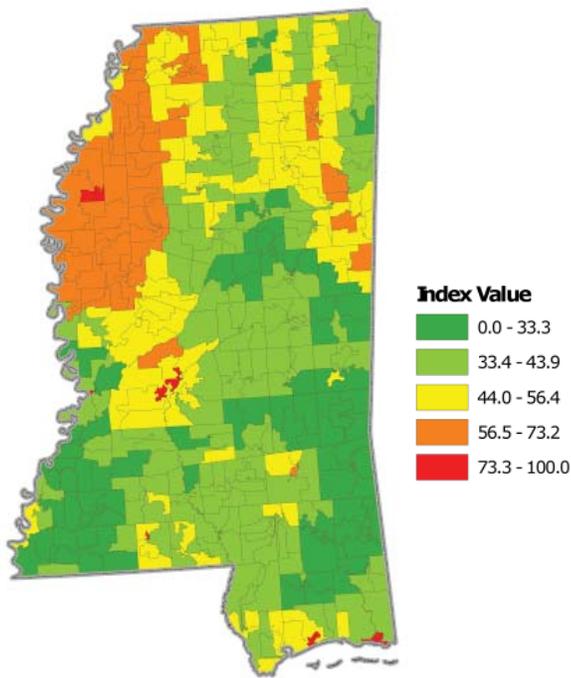


Figure MS-11.—Planting priority index for county subdivisions. The higher the index value, the greater priority for planting.

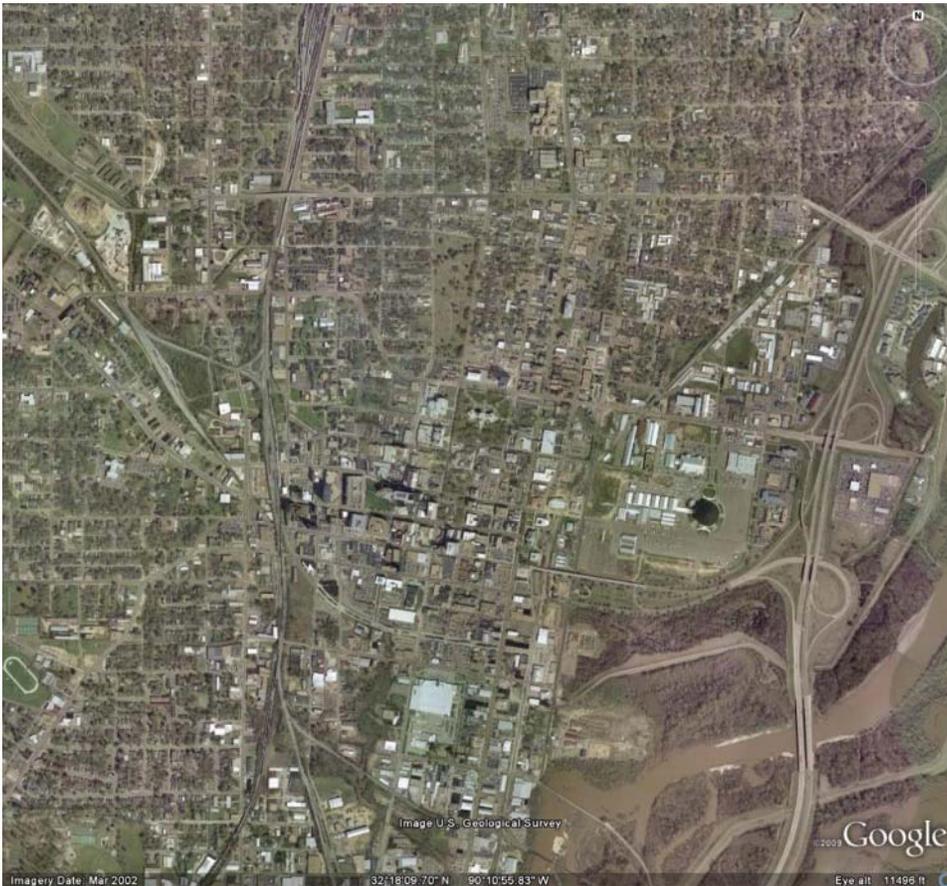
## Priority Areas for Tree Planting

Priority areas for planting tend to be highest in more urbanized areas due to higher population density (Fig. MS-11; Tables MS-15 through 17). These index values can also be produced using high resolution cover data to determine local planting priority areas (e.g., neighborhoods).

## Urban Tree Benefits

The following forest attributes are estimated for the urban or community land in Mississippi (Table MS-1). These are rough estimates of values. More localized data are needed for more precise estimates, but these values reveal first-order approximations.

- 102.8 million trees
- 19.6 million metric tons of C stored (\$446.9 million value)
- 647,000 metric tons/year of C sequestered (\$14.8 million value)
- 18,990 metric tons/year total pollution removal (\$161.2 million value)
  - 251 metric tons/year of CO removed (\$352,500 value)
  - 1,964 metric tons/year NO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$19.5 million value)
  - 10,466 metric tons/year of O<sub>3</sub> removed (\$103.7 million value)
  - 947 metric tons/year of SO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$2.3 million value)
  - 5,362 metric tons/year of PM<sub>10</sub> removed (\$35.5 million value)

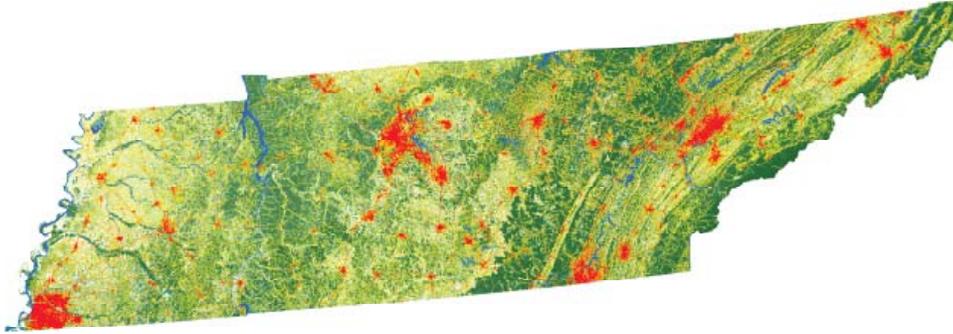


## Summary

The data presented in this report provide a better understanding of Mississippi's urban and community forests. This information can be used to advance urban and community forest policy and management that could improve environmental quality and human health throughout the State.

These data establish a baseline to assess future change and can be used to understand:

- Extent of the urban and community forest resource
- Variations in the resource across the State
- Magnitude and value of the urban and community forest resource
- Urban growth in Mississippi
- Implications of policy decisions related to urban sprawl and urban and community forest management



## TENNESSEE'S URBAN AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

### **Statewide Summary**

Urban or community land in Tennessee comprises about 10.6 percent of the state land area in 2000, an increase from 8.7 percent in 1990. Statewide tree canopy cover averages 44.9 percent and tree cover in urban or community areas is about 29.9 percent, with 11.3 percent impervious surface cover and 33.7 percent of the total green space covered by tree canopy cover. Statewide, urban or community land in Tennessee has an estimated 161.6 million trees, which store about 30.8 million metric tons of carbon (\$702.2 million), and annually remove about 1.0 million metric tons of carbon (\$23.2 million) and 32,160 metric tons of air pollution (\$258.4 million) (Table TN-1).

Tables TN-2 through TN-17 are not printed in this report but are available on the CD located on the inside back cover and at <http://nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

**Table TN-1.—Statewide summary of population, area, population density, tree canopy and impervious surface land cover, and urban tree benefits in urban, community, and urban or community areas.**

Tennessee		Statewide	Urban <sup>a</sup>	Community <sup>b</sup>	Urban or Community <sup>c</sup>	
Population	2000	5,689,283	3,620,018	3,449,157	n/a	
	1990	4,877,185	2,969,948	2,963,447	n/a	
	% Change (1990-2000)	16.7	21.9	16.4	n/a	
	% Total population (2000)	100.0	63.6	60.6	n/a	
Total area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	109,150.6	6,306.2	10,020.7	11,648.3	
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	109,150.6	5,037.5	8,328.4	9,477.9	
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	25.2	20.3	22.9	
Land area	km <sup>2</sup> (2000)	106,696.1	6,269.3	9,731.0	11,347.7	
	% Land area (2000)	100.0	5.9	9.1	10.6	
	km <sup>2</sup> (1990)	106,696.1	5,011.4	8,112.6	9,256.4	
	% Land area (1990)	100.0	4.7	7.6	8.7	
	% Change (1990-2000)	0.0	25.1	19.9	22.6	
Population density (people/land area km <sup>2</sup> )	2000	53.3	577.4	354.4	n/a	
	1990	45.7	592.6	365.3	n/a	
	% Change (1990-2000)	16.7	-2.6	-3.0	n/a	
Tree canopy cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	47,928.7	1,535.5	2,915.5	3,389.4	
	% Land area	44.9	24.5	30.0	29.9	
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	8,424.4	424.2	845.3	n/a	
	% Canopy green space <sup>d</sup>	45.7	29.4	34.0	33.7	
Total green space (2000) <sup>e</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	104,834.0	5,228.4	8,580.1	10,066.4	
	% Land area	98.3	83.4	88.2	88.7	
Available green space (2000) <sup>f</sup>	km <sup>2</sup>	56,908.1	3,694.2	5,666.0	6,678.6	
	% Land area	53.3	58.9	58.2	58.9	
Impervious surface cover (2000)	km <sup>2</sup>	1,862.2	1,040.9	1,150.9	1,281.3	
	% Land area	1.7	16.6	11.8	11.3	
	Per capita (m <sup>2</sup> /person)	327.3	287.5	333.7	n/a	
Urban tree benefits (2000)	Estimated number of trees	n/a	73,200,000	139,000,000	161,600,000	
	Carbon					
	Carbon stored (metric tons)	n/a	14,000,000	26,500,000	30,800,000	
	Carbon stored (\$)	n/a	\$319,200,000	\$604,200,000	\$702,200,000	
	Carbon sequestered (metric tons/year)	n/a	461,000	875,000	1,017,000	
	Carbon sequestered (\$/year)	n/a	\$10,511,000	\$19,950,000	\$23,188,000	
	Pollution					
	CO removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	376	714	830	
	CO removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$529,200	\$1,004,800	\$1,168,200	
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	2,449	4,649	5,405	
	NO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$24,256,900	\$46,056,600	\$53,543,300	
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	5,948	11,294	13,130	
	O <sub>3</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$58,925,000	\$111,881,000	\$130,068,000	
	SO <sub>2</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	1,190	2,259	2,626	
SO <sub>2</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$2,884,600	\$5,477,100	\$6,367,400		
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (metric tons/year)	n/a	4,607	8,747	10,169		
PM <sub>10</sub> removed (\$/year)	n/a	\$30,468,900	\$57,851,200	\$67,255,200		
Total pollution removal (metric tons/year)	n/a	14,570	27,660	32,160		
Total pollution removal (\$/year)	n/a	\$117,100,000	\$222,300,000	\$258,400,000		

<sup>a</sup> Urban land is based on population density and was delimited using the United States Census definitions of urbanized areas and urban clusters. <sup>b</sup> Community land is based on jurisdictional or political boundaries of communities based on United States Census definitions of incorporated or census designated places. <sup>c</sup> Urban or communities is land that is urban, community, or both. Communities may include all, some, or no urban land within their boundaries. <sup>d</sup> Canopy green space is the tree canopy cover divided by total green space. <sup>e</sup> Total green space (TGS) is total area – impervious surface cover – water. <sup>f</sup> Available green space (AGS) is total green space – tree canopy cover (if the calculated value is less than 0, then value set at 0).

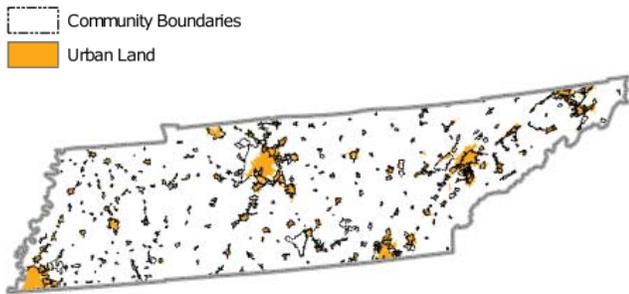


Figure TN-1.—Urban or community land in 2000; urban area relative to community boundaries.

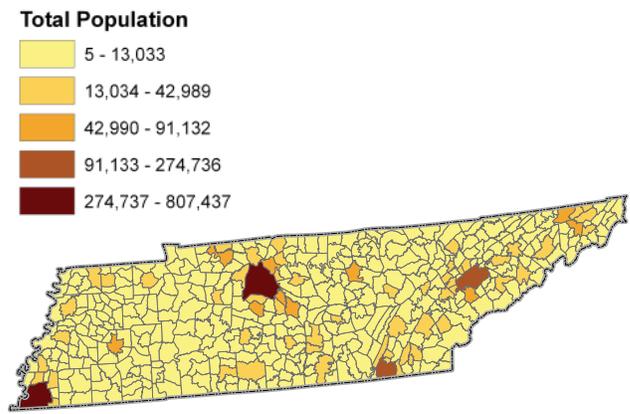


Figure TN-2.—2000 population within county subdivision boundaries.

## Human Population Characteristics and Trends

The population in Tennessee increased 16.7 percent, from 4,877,185 in 1990 to 5,689,283 in 2000 (Table TN-1). In Tennessee, 63.6 percent of the State’s population is in urban areas (Fig. TN-1), and 60.6 percent of the population is within communities (Fig. TN-2).

### Urban and Community Land

Urban land comprises 5.9 percent of the land area of Tennessee, while lands within communities make up 9.1 percent of the State (Fig. TN-1). Between 1990 and 2000, urban area increased 25.1 percent, while community land increased from 7.6 to 9.1 percent (Table TN-1). Urban area in Tennessee is projected to increase to 15.3 percent by 2050, based on average urban growth pattern of the 1990s (Nowak and Walton 2005). Both urban land (attaining minimum population density) and community land (political boundaries) increased from 1990 to 2000. The percentages are calculated using the total (water and land) area of the geopolitical units derived from U.S. Census cartographic boundary data. Percent urban land varied across the State (Fig. TN-3; Tables TN-2 through 4).

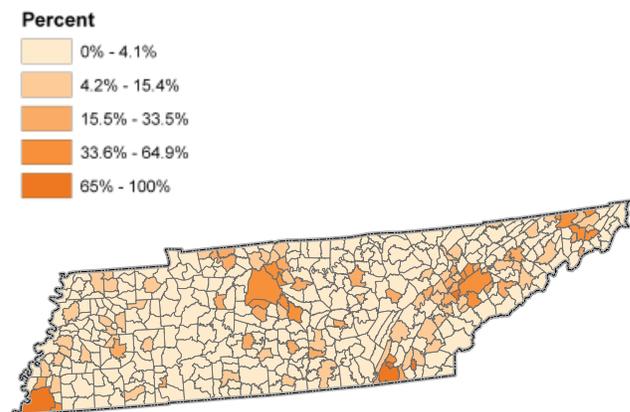


Figure TN-3.—Percent of county subdivision area classified as urban land in 2000.



Figure TN-4.—Percentage tree canopy cover.

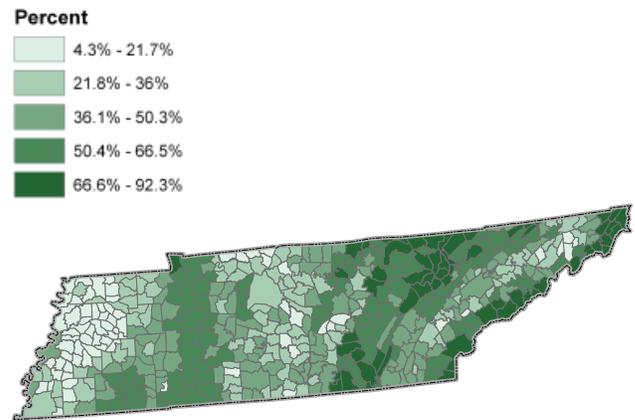


Figure TN-5.—Percentage tree canopy cover within county subdivisions.

### Tree Canopy Cover Characteristics

Tree canopy cover in Tennessee averages 44.9 percent (Fig. TN-4), with 98.3 percent total green space, 45.7 percent canopy green space, and 8,424.4 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Average tree cover in urban areas in Tennessee was 24.5 percent, with 83.4 percent total green space, 29.4 percent canopy green space, and 424.2 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita. Within community lands in Tennessee, average tree cover was 30.0 percent, with 88.2 percent total green space, 34.0 percent canopy green space, and 845.3 m<sup>2</sup> of canopy cover per capita (Table TN-1). Tree canopy cover, canopy green space, and tree cover per capita varied among communities, county subdivisions, and counties (Fig. TN-5 through 6; Tables TN-5 through 7).

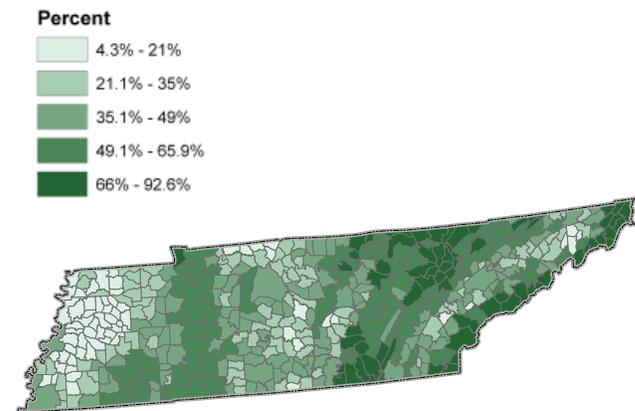


Figure TN-6.—Percentage tree canopy green space in county subdivisions.

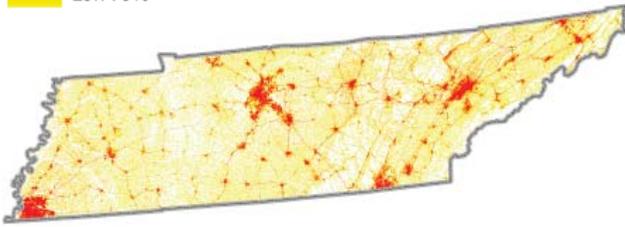
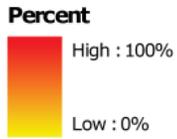


Figure TN-7.—Percentage impervious surface cover.

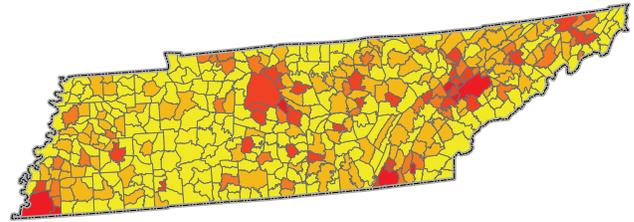
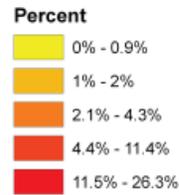


Figure TN-8.—Percentage impervious surface cover within county subdivisions.

## Impervious Surface Cover Characteristics

Average impervious surface cover in Tennessee is 1.7 percent of the land area (Fig. TN-7), with 327.3 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Average impervious surface cover in urban areas was 16.6 percent, with 287.5 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita. Within community lands in Tennessee, average impervious surface cover was 11.8 percent with 333.7 m<sup>2</sup> of impervious surface cover per capita (Table TN-1). Impervious surface cover varied across the State (Fig. TN-8; Tables TN-5 through 7).

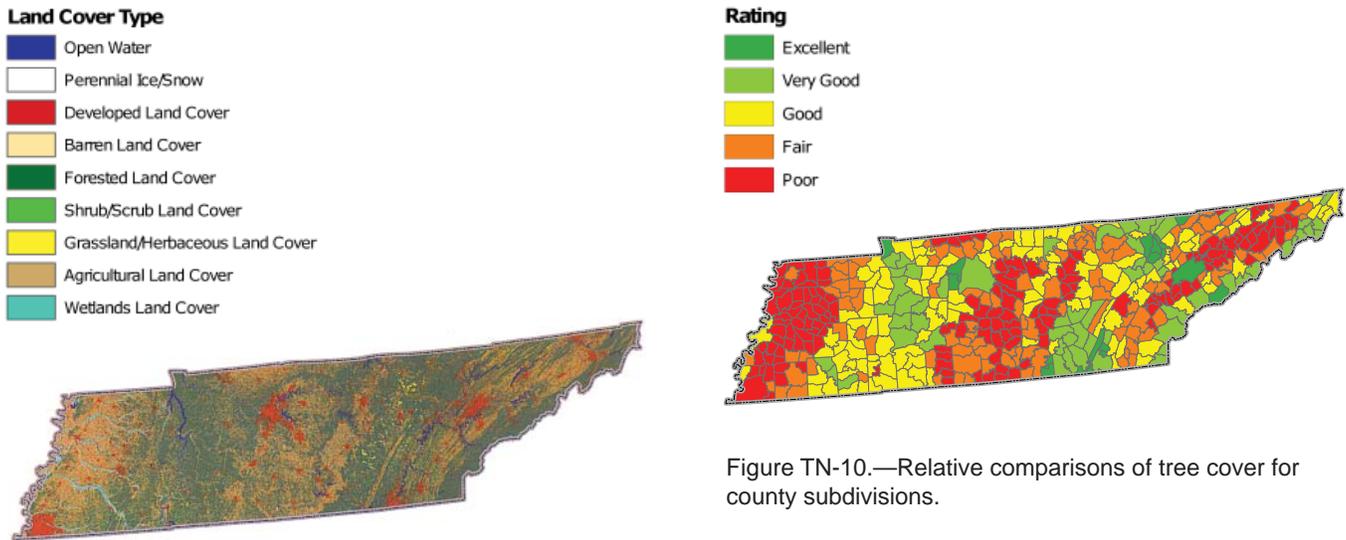


Figure TN-9.—Classified land cover.

Figure TN-10.—Relative comparisons of tree cover for county subdivisions.

## Classified Land-cover Characteristics

Tennessee’s land cover is dominated by forest land (Fig. TN-9). The characteristics as a percent of the total land area in Tennessee are (Tables TN-8 through 10):

- Forested – 52.0 percent
- Agricultural – 33.6 percent
- Developed – 8.8 percent
- Grassland – 2.8 percent
- Scrub/Shrub – 2.4 percent
- Barren – 0.2 percent
- Wetland – 0.1 percent

## Relative Comparisons of Tree Cover

Out of the 382 Tennessee communities, 11 received a rating of excellent and 186 received a rating of poor (Table TN-12). Of the 462 county subdivisions, 18 had a rating of excellent and 154 were rated poor (Fig. TN-10, Table TN-13); and out of 95 counties, five were given a rating of excellent and 25 were given a rating of poor (Table TN-14). Variability of assessment scores is a product of the difference in land-cover distributions and the percentage of canopy cover within the population density classes and mapping zones (Fig. TN-10; Tables TN-11 through 14).

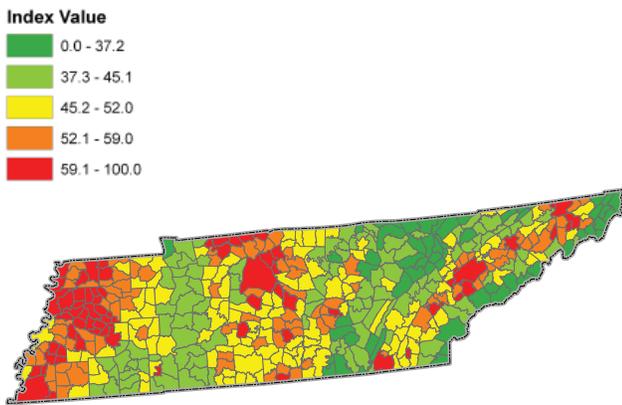


Figure TN-11.—Planting priority index for county subdivisions. The higher the index value, the greater priority for planting.

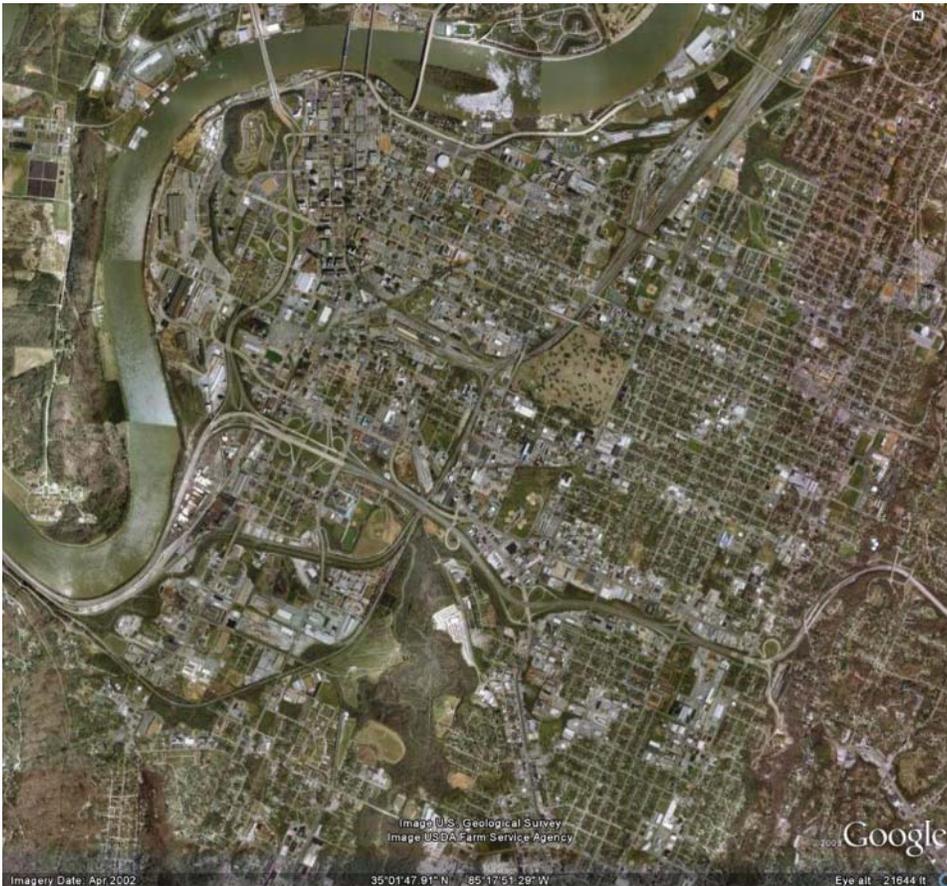
## Priority Areas for Tree Planting

Priority areas for planting tend to be highest in more urbanized areas due to higher population density (Fig. TN-11; Tables TN-15 through 17). These index values can also be produced using high resolution cover data to determine local planting priority areas (e.g., neighborhoods).

## Urban Tree Benefits

The following forest attributes are estimated for the urban or community land in Tennessee (Table TN-1). These are rough estimates of values. More localized data are needed for more precise estimates, but these values reveal first-order approximations.

- 161.6 million trees
- 30.8 million metric tons of C stored (\$702.2 million value)
- 1.0 million metric tons/year of C sequestered (\$23.2 million value)
- 32,160 metric tons/year total pollution removal (\$258.4 million value)
  - 830 metric tons/year of CO removed (\$1.2 million value)
  - 5,405 metric tons/year NO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$53.5 million value)
  - 13,130 metric tons/year of O<sub>3</sub> removed (\$130.1 million value)
  - 2,626 metric tons/year of SO<sub>2</sub> removed (\$6.4 million value)
  - 10,169 metric tons/year of PM<sub>10</sub> removed (\$67.3 million value)



## Summary

The data presented in this report provide a better understanding of Tennessee's urban and community forests. This information can be used to advance urban and community forest policy and management that could improve environmental quality and human health throughout the State.

These data establish a baseline to assess future change and can be used to understand:

- Extent of the urban and community forest resource
- Variations in the resource across the State
- Magnitude and value of the urban and community forest resource
- Urban growth in Tennessee
- Implications of policy decisions related to urban sprawl and urban and community forest management

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## APPENDIX

### Urban Forest Data: States of the South Central East Region

The following tables are generated to support state reports on urban and community forests of the South Central East states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. For specific state data tables use the CD accompanying this publication and search within the regional or state folder, or go to: <http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

#### State Specific Tables:

**Table 1.**—Statewide summary of population, area, population density, tree canopy and impervious surface land cover, and urban tree benefits in urban, community, and urban or community areas.

**Table 2.**—2000 population characteristics, population change (1990-2000), and percent of land classified as urban within communities.

**Table 3.**—2000 population characteristics, population change (1990-2000), percent of land classified as urban or as communities within county subdivisions.

**Table 4.**—2000 population characteristics, population change (1990-2000), percent of land classified as urban or as communities within counties.

**Table 5.**—Tree canopy and impervious surface cover characteristics by community.

**Table 6.**—Tree canopy and impervious surface cover characteristics by county subdivision.

**Table 7.**—Tree canopy and impervious surface cover characteristics by county.

**Table 8.**—Land area, tree canopy cover, and available green space distributed within generalized land cover categories for communities.

**Table 9.**—Land area, tree canopy cover, and available green space distributed within generalized land cover categories for county subdivisions.

**Table 10.**—Land area, tree canopy cover, and available green space distributed within generalized land cover categories for counties.

**Table 11.**—Statistical summary of mapping zone values used to calculate urban and community forestry assessment.

**Table 12.**—Urban and community forestry assessment by community.

**Table 13.**—Urban and community forestry assessment by county subdivisions.

**Table 14.**—Urban and community forestry assessment by counties.

**Table 15.**—Planting priority index for communities.

**Table 16.**—Planting priority index for county subdivisions.

**Table 17.**—Planting priority index for counties.

Nowak, David J.; Greenfield, Eric J. 2010. **Urban and community forests of the South Central East region: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.** Gen. Tech. Rep. NRS-58. Newtown Square, PA: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Research Station. 46 p. [Includes CD-ROM].

This report details how land cover and urbanization vary within the states of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee by community (incorporated and census designated places), county subdivision, and county. Specifically this report provides critical urban and community forestry information for each state including human population characteristics and trends, changes in urban and community lands, tree canopy and impervious surface cover characteristics, distribution of land-cover classes, a relative comparison of urban and community forests among local government types, determination of priority areas for tree planting, and a summary of urban tree benefits. Report information can improve the understanding, management, and planning of urban and community forests. This data is reported for each state on the CD provided in the back of this book and may be accessed by state at:  
<http://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/data/urban>.

**KEY WORDS:** urban forestry, tree cover, impervious cover, classified land cover, ecosystem services, urbanization

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