



Impact of Urbanization on US Surface Climate The Role of Vegetation

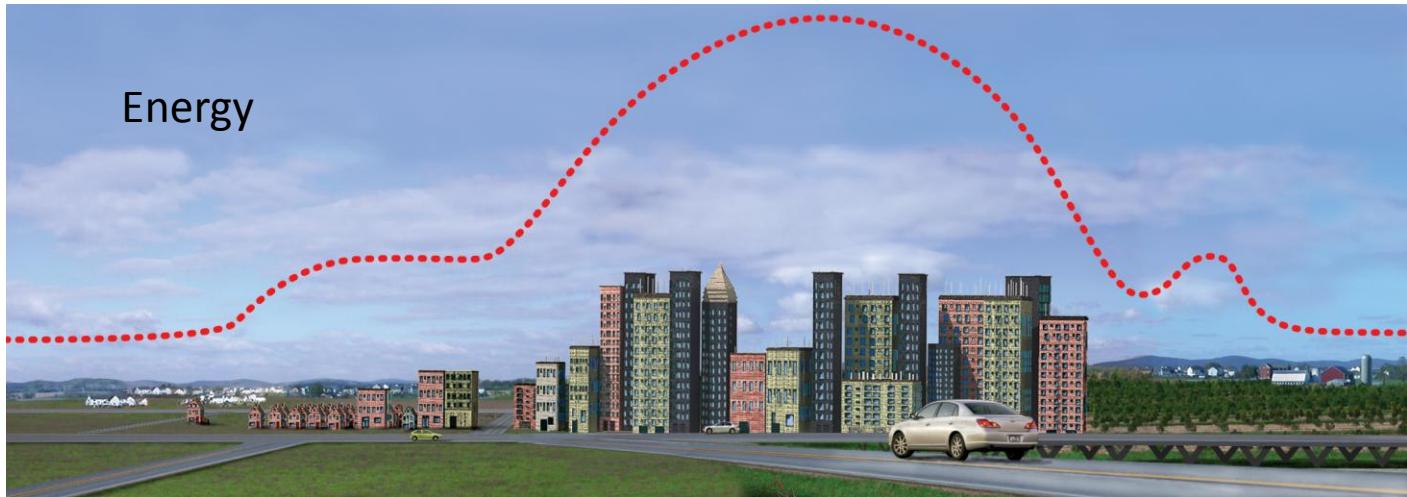
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2. ESSIC, University of Maryland, College Park

**2015 Tree Summit
Dec 18, 2015**



Basics



Surface Runoff

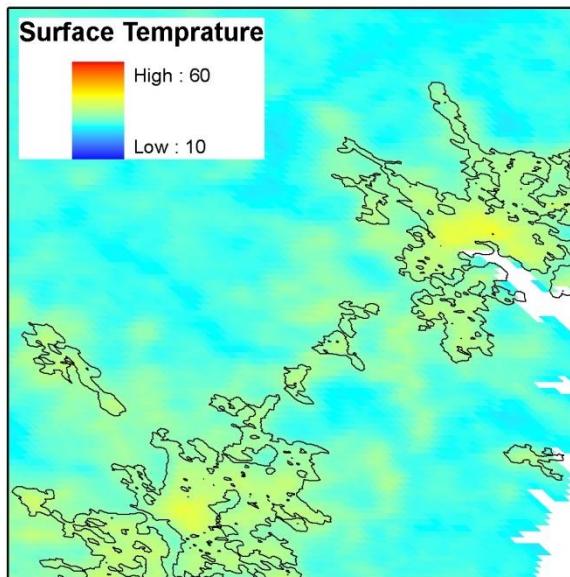


Carbon Sequestration

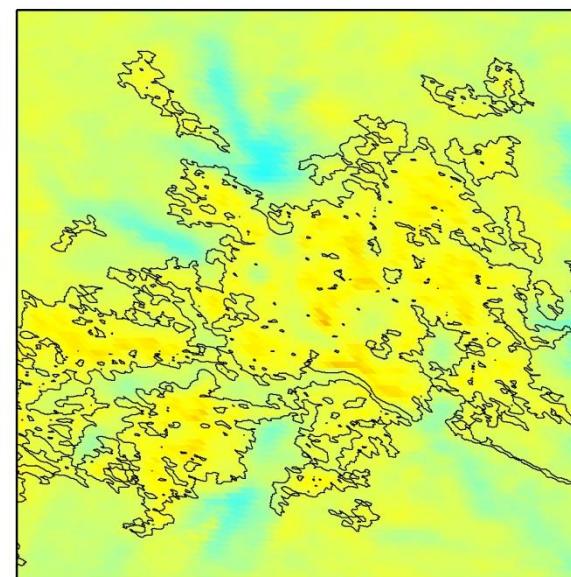


Background Ecology Matters

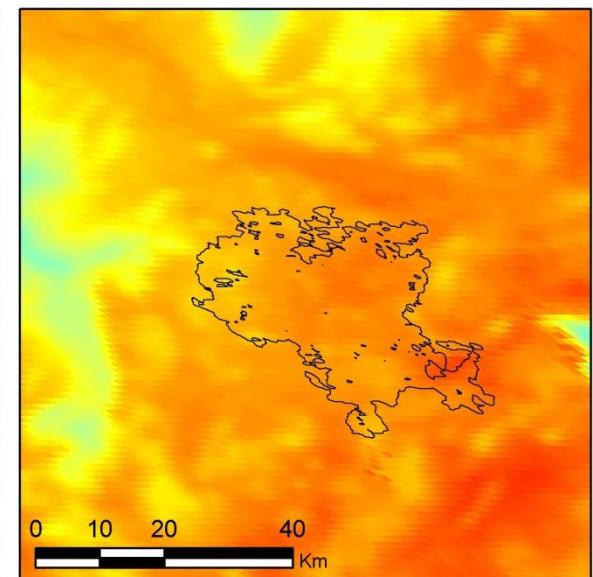
Baltimore-DC area (Forest)



Dallas, Texas (Grass)



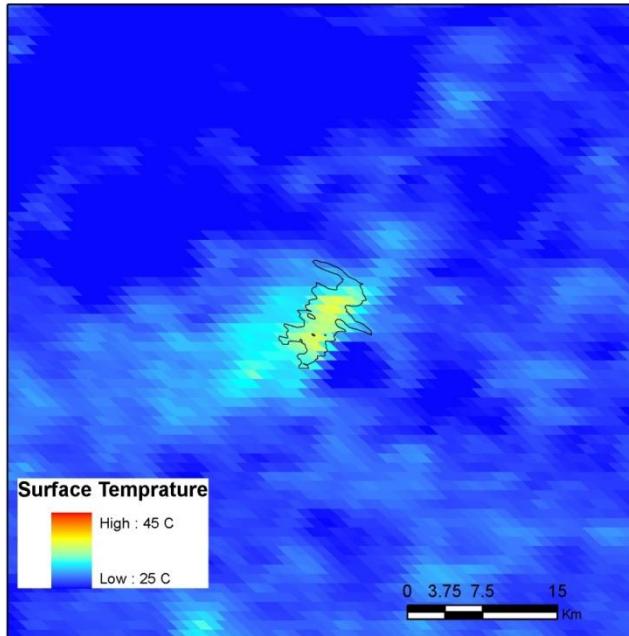
Las Vegas, Nevada (Desert)



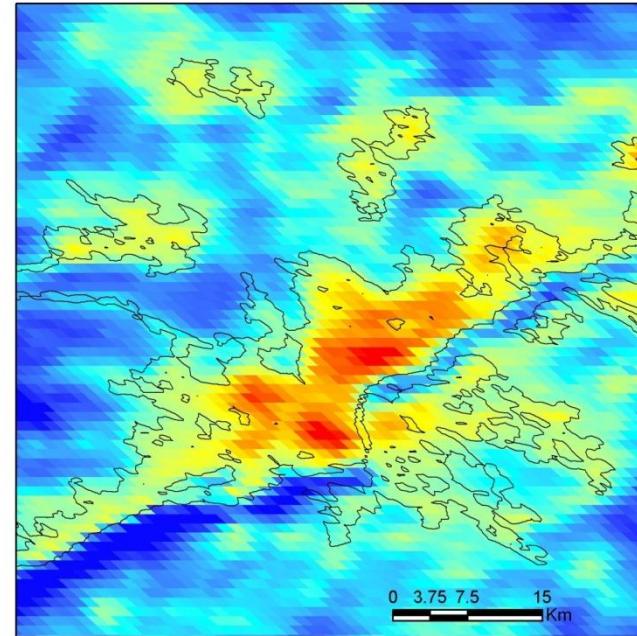
- Cities in forested areas have much larger heat islands than cities in arid areas.
- Cities in grassy or agricultural areas are somewhere in the middle



Size Matters



City: Lynchburg, VA
Pop: 7000
Size: 29 km² (11.2mi²)
Heat Island: 5.5 C (9.9F)

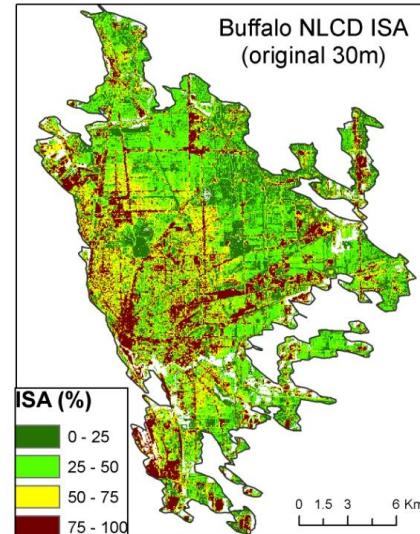
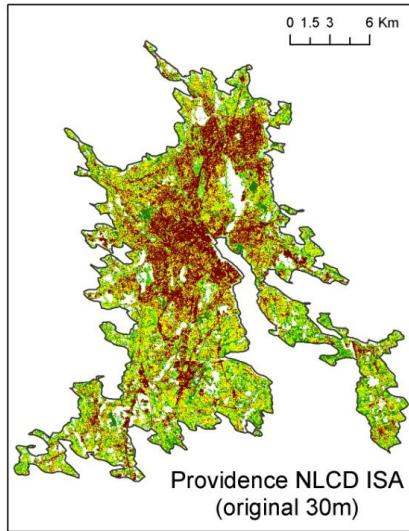


Philadelphia, PA
1563000
790 km² (11.2mi²)
11.7 C (21.1F)

Not a surprise: Bigger cities have bigger heat islands!



Development Pattern Matters



Urban area: 355 km² (137 mi²)

Tree cover at rural: 84%

UHI=12 C (21.6 F)

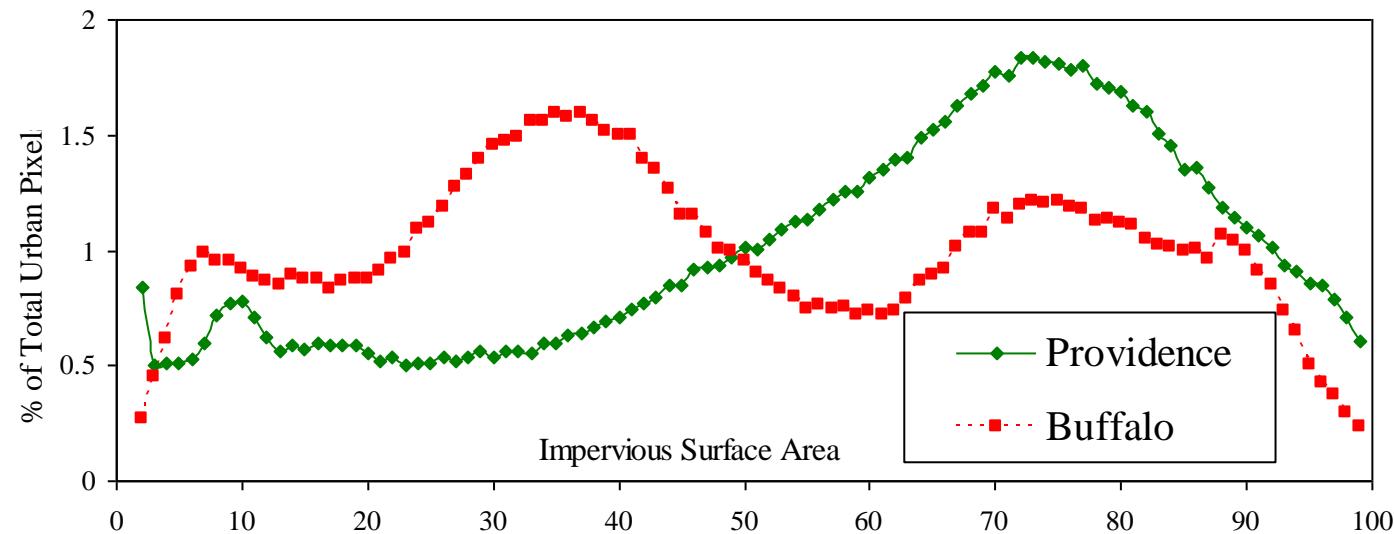
Providence

Urban area: 320 km² (124 mi²)

Tree cover at rural: 15%

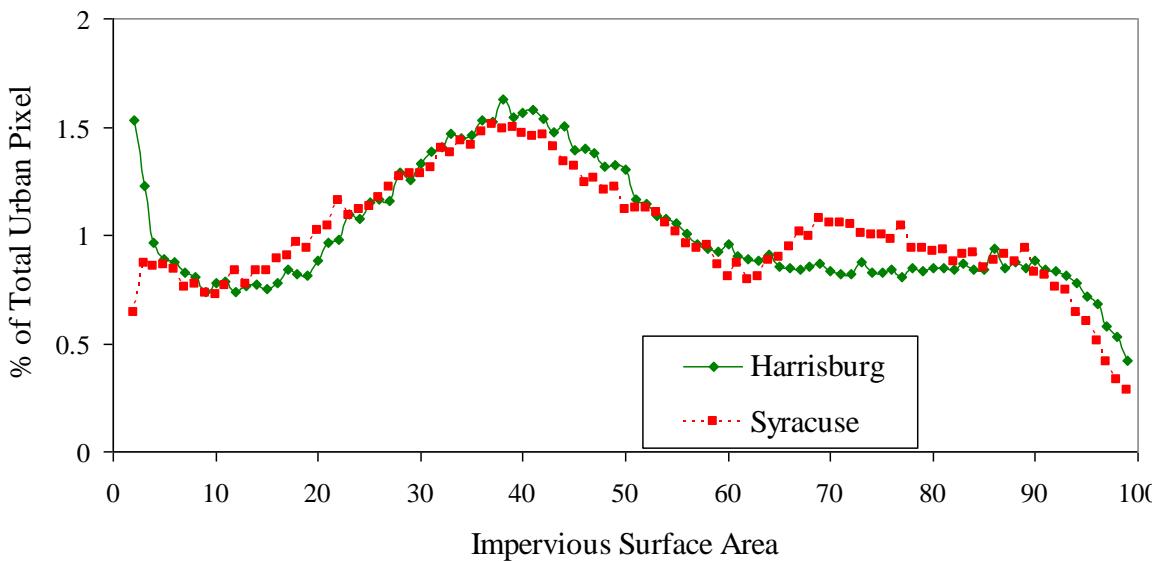
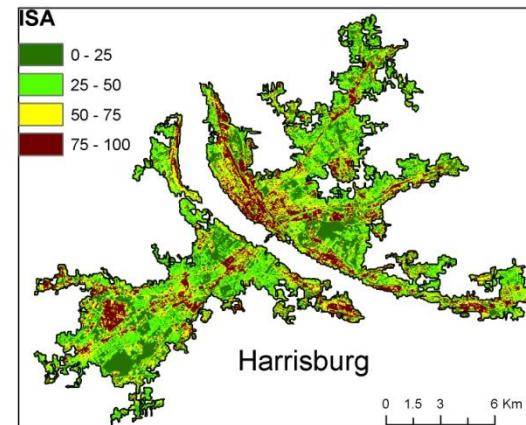
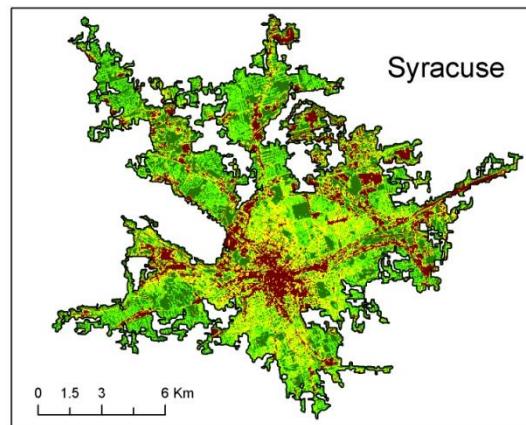
UHI=7 C (12.6 F)

Buffalo





Shape Matters



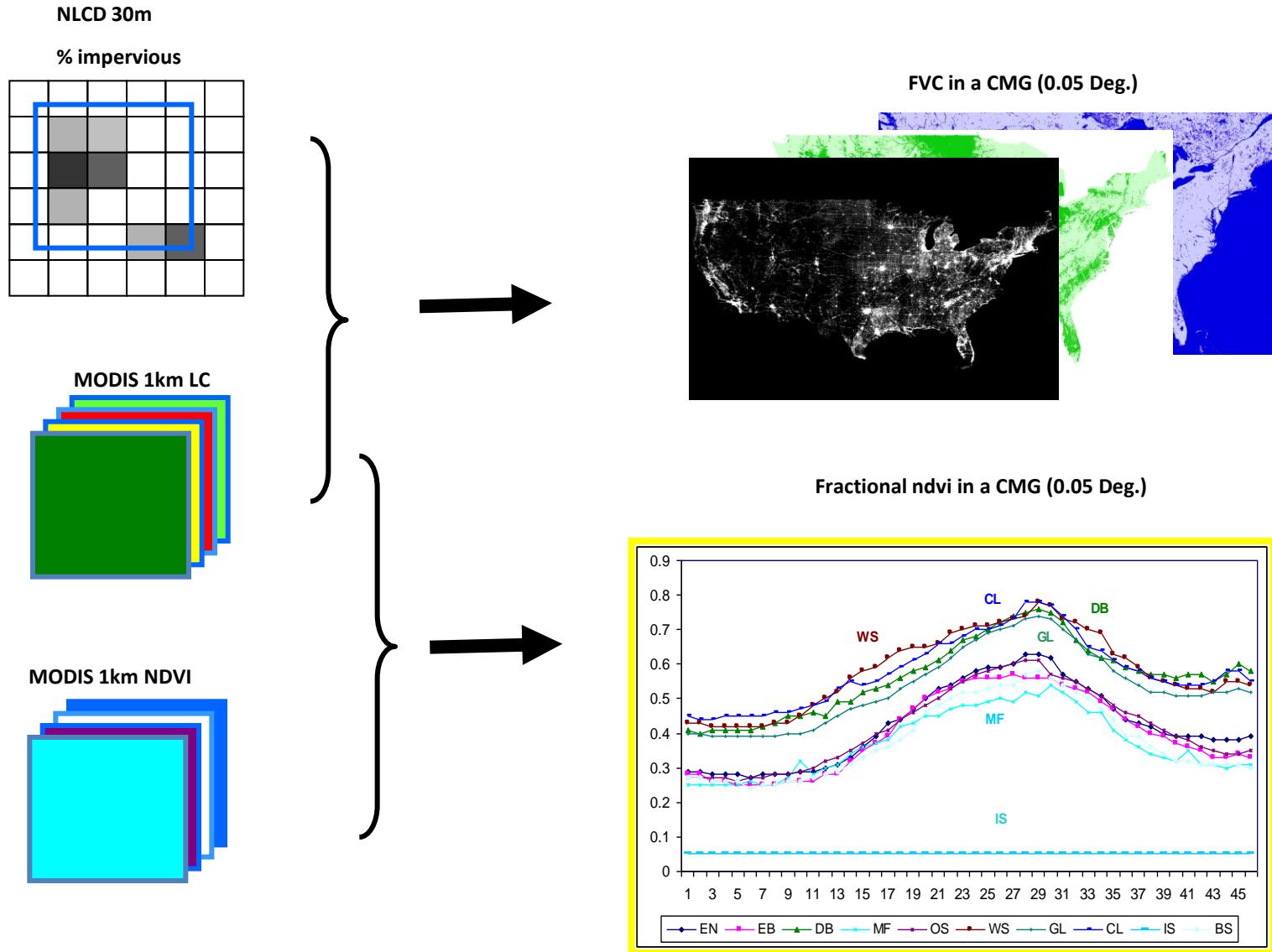
Syracuse
Area: 152 km²
58.7 mi²
UHI: 10.6 C
19 F

Harrisburg
Area: 152 km²
58.7 mi²
UHI: 7.6 C
13.7 F

- Use Area to Perimeter ratio (A/P ratio) to characterize the shape and the degree of cohesion of each urban area

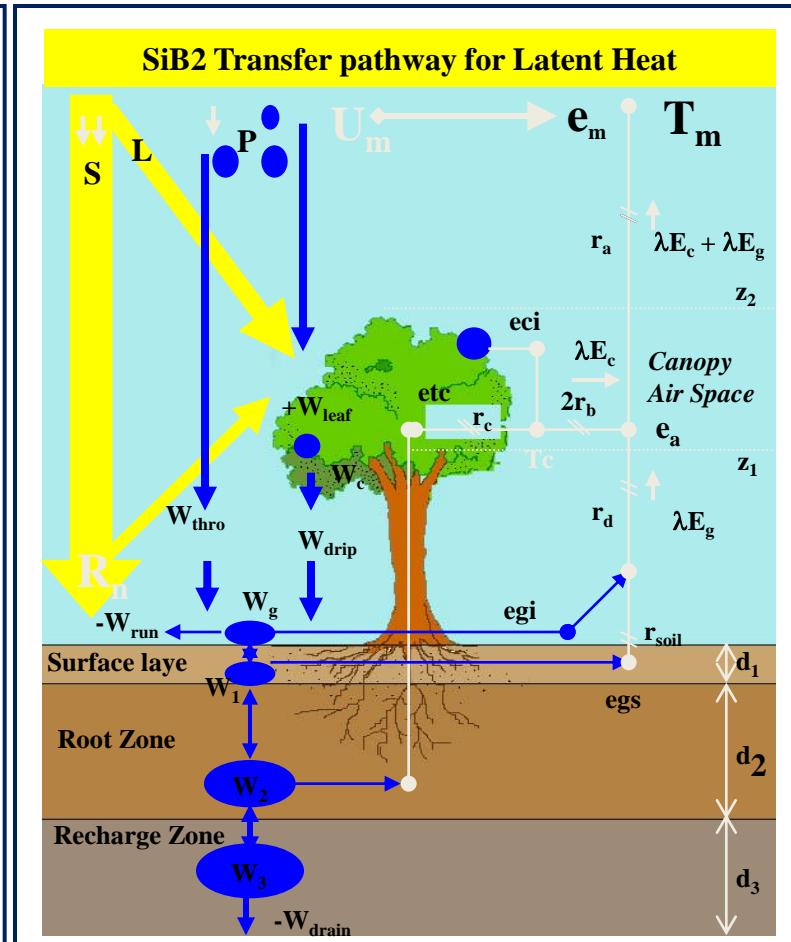
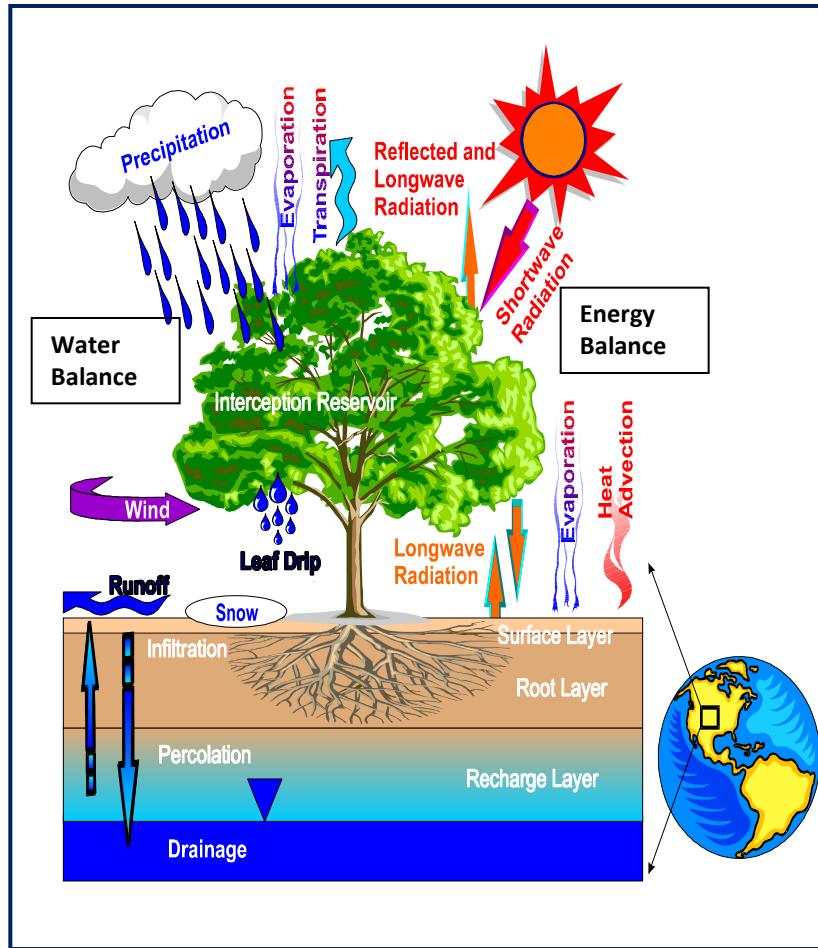


Combining Landsat and MODIS





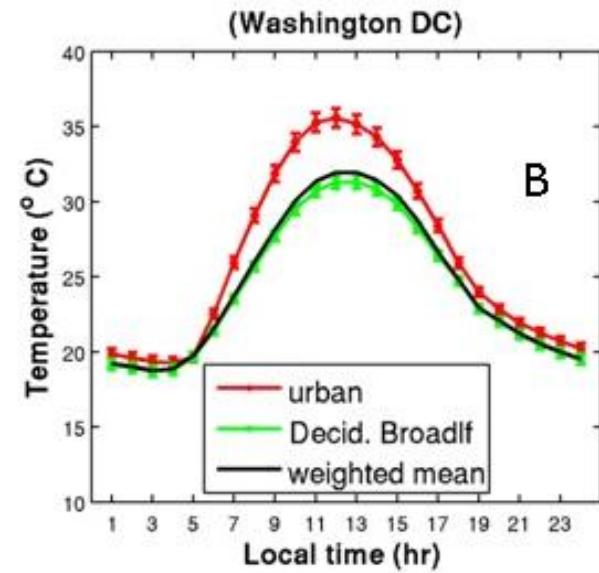
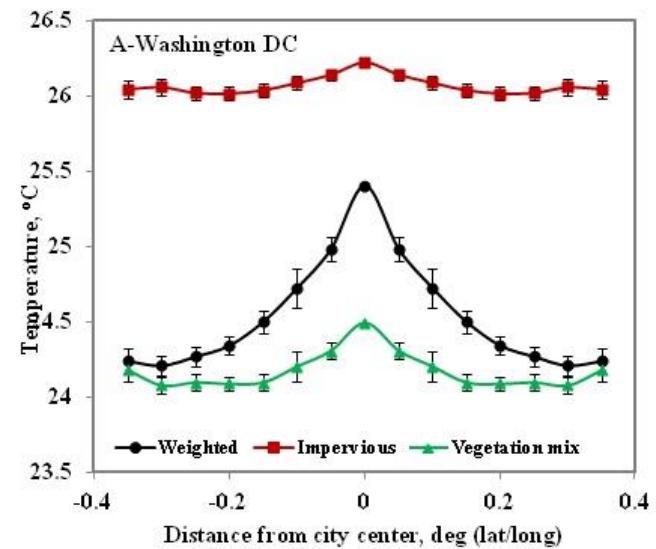
Land Surface Model-SiB2



The Simple Biosphere model, developed in the Biospheric Sciences Laboratory code 618



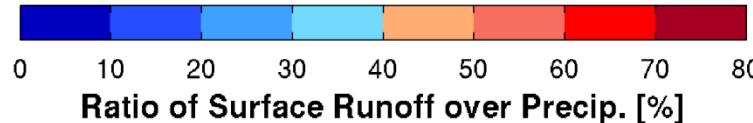
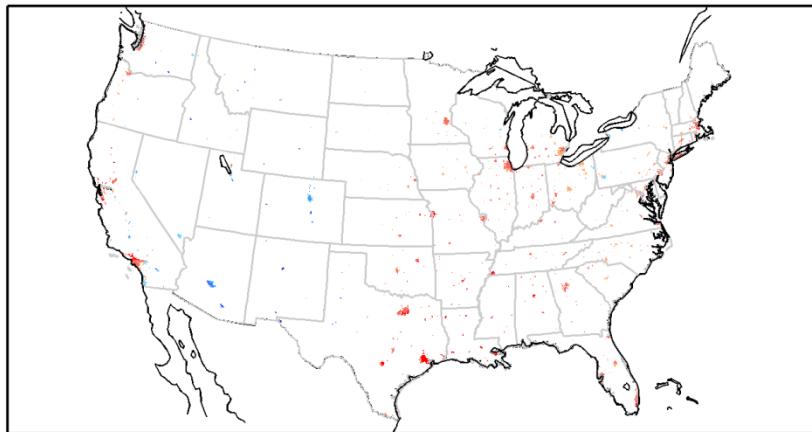
Urban Heat Island



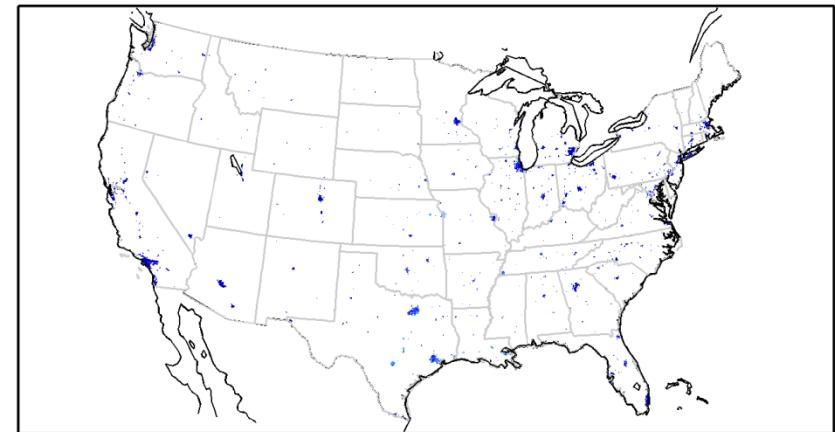


Surface Runoff

a) ISA>20



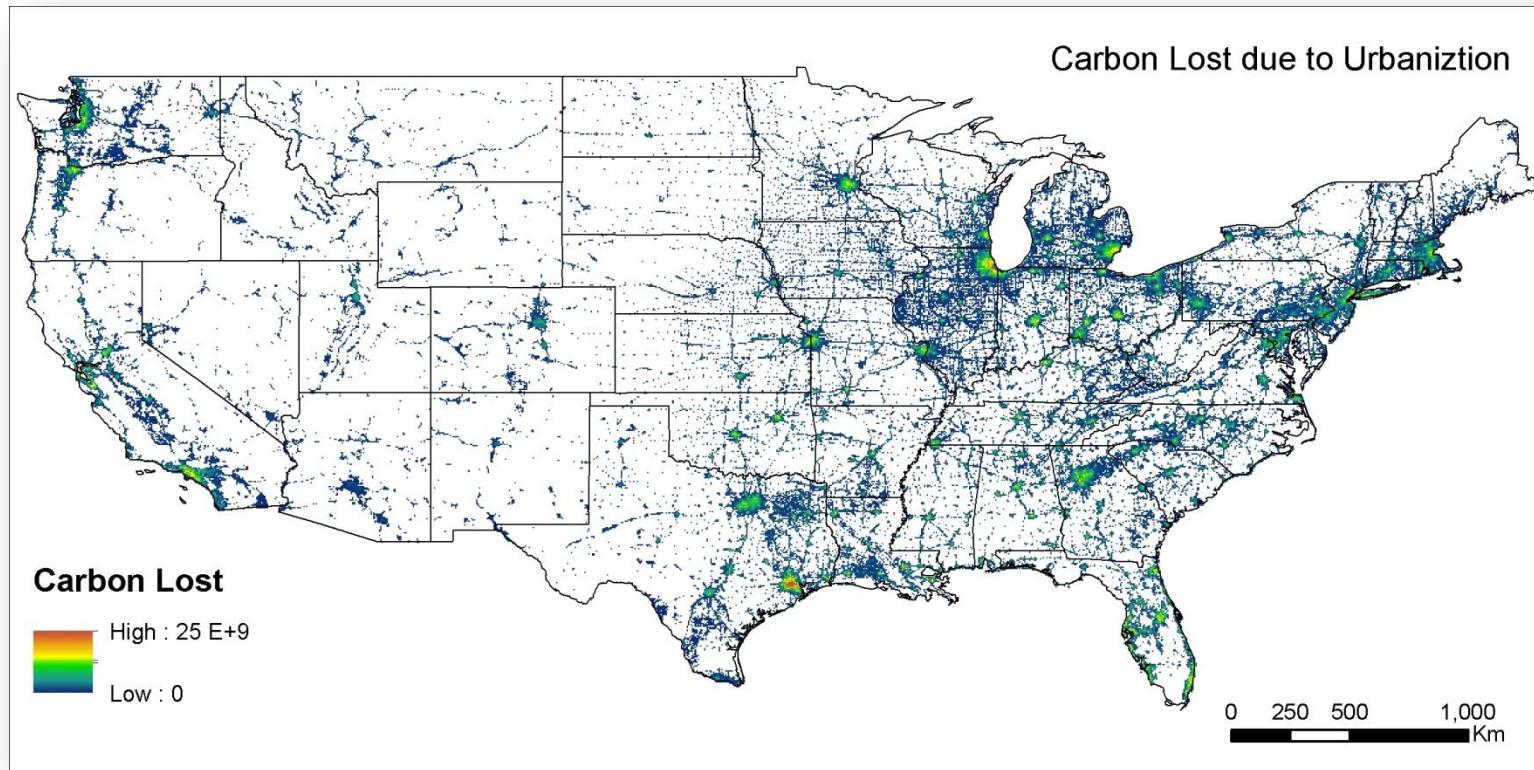
b) Veg. area Runoff for ISA>20



City			DJF Mean		JJA Mean		Annual Mean	
	Precipitation		2.71		3.52		2.85	
Atlanta	Surface runoff	Urban	1.69	62.4	1.67	47.0	1.58	55.4
		MF	0.12	4.4	0.11	3.1	0.11	3.9
	Precipitation	1.85		3.70		2.38		
Washington DC	Surface runoff	Urban	0.95	51.4	1.67	45.0	1.17	49.2
		BD	0.04	2.2	0.57	15.4	0.24	10.1



Carbon Lost



- About 1.4% of the current GPP is lost due to urbanization.



Trees are helpful

- 1. Mitigation of Heat**
- 2. Reduction of flush floods**
- 3. Sequestration of CO₂**





Thanks!

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