#### Assessment of urban ecosystem services: from rhetoric to action. The interests of the habitat approach Évaluation des services écosystémiques : de la rhétorique à l'action. L'intérêt de l'approche par habitat

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# Findings

- Dominance of economic assessment
- Relevance of the transversal aspect
  - Social
  - Economic
  - Ecological ?!
- Conceptual uncertainties: wulti-function and « ecosystem services »

### The main assessment approaches

Assessments of urban ecosystem services



#### **Research questions**

How to assess ecosystem services provided by urban vegetation?And what criteria would be used?

## **Research Purpose**

- Operational research
- Propose and test an ecological assessment to quantify the potential of urban vegetation to provide services



- Confirmed impact on human well-being
- Quantification gap
- Services of regulation



#### i-Tree model: Required data and indicators

#### Input data

Field measurement data (diameter, total height, height to live top, height to crown, canopy missing, etc.;

Local climate data (temperature, precipitation, wind direction, sky cover, etc. ;

Spatial data

Tree density (tree/ha) Leaf area(km<sup>2</sup>) Biomass (kg) Pollutant flux (gm<sup>-2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>) Deposition velocity (ms<sup>-1</sup>) VOC emission rate(t)

#### Output data

Urban forest structure (species composition, number of trees, tree density; tree health, leaf area, leaf biomass, etc.);

Air pollution removal throughout a year;

Biogenic volatile organic compounds emission;

Carbon storage and sequestration

# Study area: Strasbourg city, France

Municipal green spaces



#### Survey

**Tree cover** (BDSERTIT, 2012)

Municipal greenspaces within land use classes (BDCUS, 2010; BDCIGAL, 2008)

Municipal greenspaces (BDCUS, 2010)

Land use classes (BDOrtho, 2007; BDCIGAL, 2008) 8 classes

Auteur: Selmi, 2013



### Results

#### **State indicators**



#### Results

#### **Performance indicators**



## **Results and decision making**

- Removal of PM<sub>10</sub>: 7 %
- Plantable trees in vacant area :38 %

- Spatial distribution of ecosystem services
- Ecosystem services and Citizen science

# **Discussions: Advantages and limitations**

- Privileged ecological approach
- Articulation of different numerical models
- Link: structure-function-service, non-linear
- Tree: « THE » solution?!
- > Adaptation in France
- > Map database: source of uncertainty

## Conclusions

- Exploratory approach and first order estimation
- Habitat approach to overcome the lack of knowledge
- Provision of knowledge to decision-makers

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Air pollution removal by trees in public green spaces in Strasbourg city, France<sup> $\pm$ </sup>



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