# Part 3: Communication through ArcGIS StoryMap

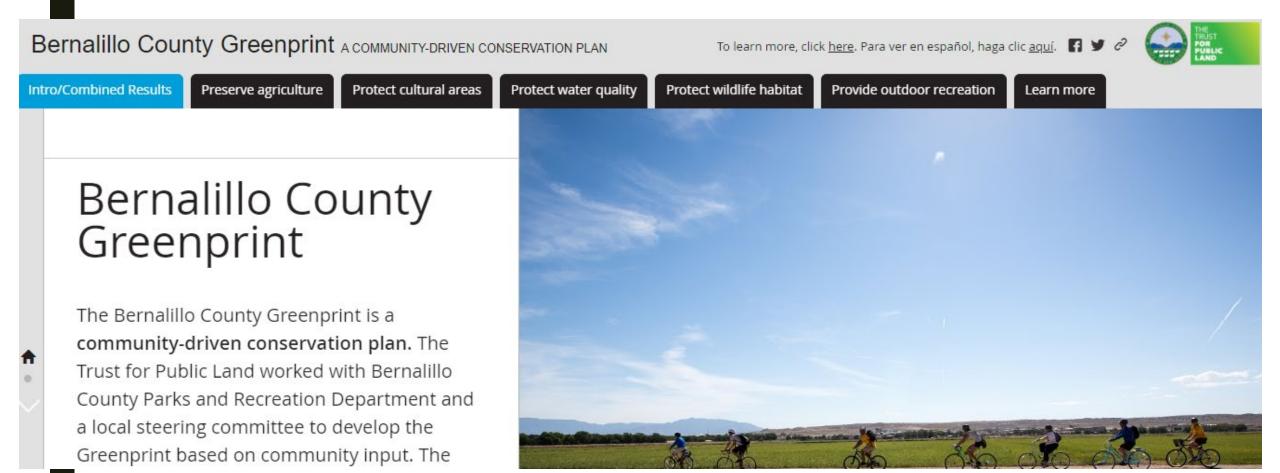
#### Communication of need for Urban Heat Island mitigation, implementation

- Using ArcGIS Story Map compared to comprehensive Greenprint
- Selection of team new idea to Alabama
- Choices in language, audience communicate basic principles to general public to effect policy, investment
- Visual presentation helps understanding
- Beta testing colleagues, across disciplines. COVID stopped direct presentation to public.
- Implementation plan: 2 areas highlighted in Story Map

## Inspiration: "Greenprint" to tell the story

- How Cool Green is similar to Greenprint
- How Cool Green is not like a Greenprint
  - Not a comprehensive green print
  - Cool Green had very small budget

#### Interactive Greenprint Bernalillo County California



#### Examples of comprehensive Greenprint

- San Bernalillo California
- Created by Trust for Public Lands
- https://www.bernco.gov/community-services/greenprint.aspx
- https://web.tplgis.org/Storymaps/Templates/MapSeries/?appid=f4c12ff3d0be486 19bde39b1c9c6fe54

#### Telling the story: Climate change mitigation vs adaptation

- COOL GREEN Focuses on both approaches:
- Mitigation through introducing urban trees for carbon storage, future flooding control through tree leaf transpiration, and stormwater management.
- Adaption though adjusting to actual or expected future climate. The goal is to reduce our vulnerability to the harmful effects of climate change (like sea-level encroachment, more intense extreme weather events or food insecurity).
- While climate change is a global issue, it is felt on a local scale. Cities and municipalities are therefore at the frontline of adaptation

#### Data Sources

■ High Risk areas were based on elements from

**EnviroAtlas Birmingham Community Study Area** - percent green space, percent impervious, percent of summer night cooling reduction, annual runoff, and acute respiratory symptoms.

■ Tree canopy data were calculated using US Forest Service

**i-Tree landscape**. The map shows 'plantable space' within the high-risk areas. The dark blue areas have the most potential - areas worth exploring for Cool Green solutions.

#### Team selection

- Francesca Gross: The Nature Conservancy Alabama office, Urban Conservation Program (program has been discontinued)
- Maianna Voge: UC Berkley, previous GreenInfo Network, previous Trust for Public Lands Greenprint Team
- Ariann Nassel: UAB School of Public Health, Director of Spatial Data Visualization and Senior GIS Analyst, Lister Hill Center for Health Policy
- Liz O'Donoghue: The Nature Conservancy California office, Spatial Data Scientist

#### Audience and content

- The **ArcGIS** work from UAB will be used for researchers, scientists and planners.
- StoryMap provides basic information about the results of the study
- StoryMap audience includes non-scientists, decision makers, stakeholders, public officials
- StoryMap will be used in Grant Proposals to fund projects in high risk areas
- GOAL: Communicate basic principles to general public to effect policy, investment
- Visual presentation helps understanding

#### Intro to our COOL GREEN StoryMap

This is one interpretation of the UAB GIS data.

Other EnviroAtlas data uses might include:

- Focus on climate induced flooding
- Focus on historical health conditions post War 'red lining'
- Focus on policy for maintaining existing tree canopy
- Focus on one section of the study area for adaption/mitigation

## COOL GREEN StoryMap Main Pages

- Why Plant Trees
- Green Natural Solutions
- Birmingham Study Area
- The Data Driven Case for more Trees
- Key Metrics: Urban Heat Island
- Key Metrics: Air Quality
- Key Metrics: Flooding

## **Opportunity Areas**

The intersection of data:

Urban Heat-

data tree canopy night time temperature change Impervious surfaces

- Air Quality
- Flooding

## **Opportunity Areas**

The intersection of data:

- Urban Heat
- Air Quality -

Reduction in Ozone
Reduction in PM 2.5

Flooding

## **Opportunity Areas**

#### The intersection of data:

- Urban Heat
- Air Quality
- Flooding –

Reduction in annual runoff from tree canopy
Available open spaces for flood control
FEMA Flood zones

## COOL GREEN study results

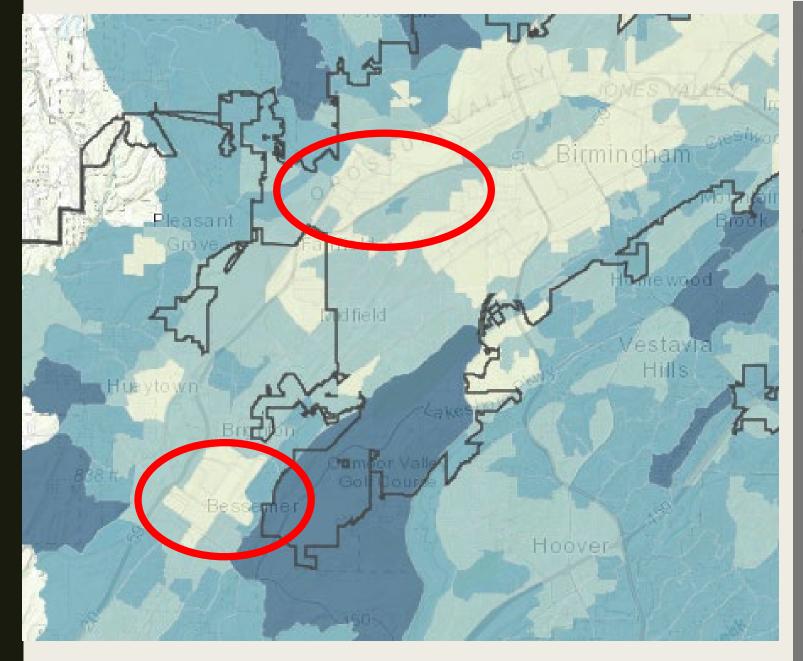
- Opportunity zone in Ensley-Pratt Neighborhood, Birmingham Alabama
- Opportunity zone in Bessemer, Alabama

#### Bessemer and Pratt City Neighborhood

- Historic context of flooding, wide streets, no green infrastructure
- Population has poor health conditions due to history and poverty
- "Its not about the trees" crime/safety, home (social cohesion), co-benefits (relief from flooding and future climate change power)

#### High Risk = Green Opportunity

- percent green space,
- percent impervious
- percent of summer night cooling reduction
- annual runoff
- acute respiratory symptoms
- 'plantable space'



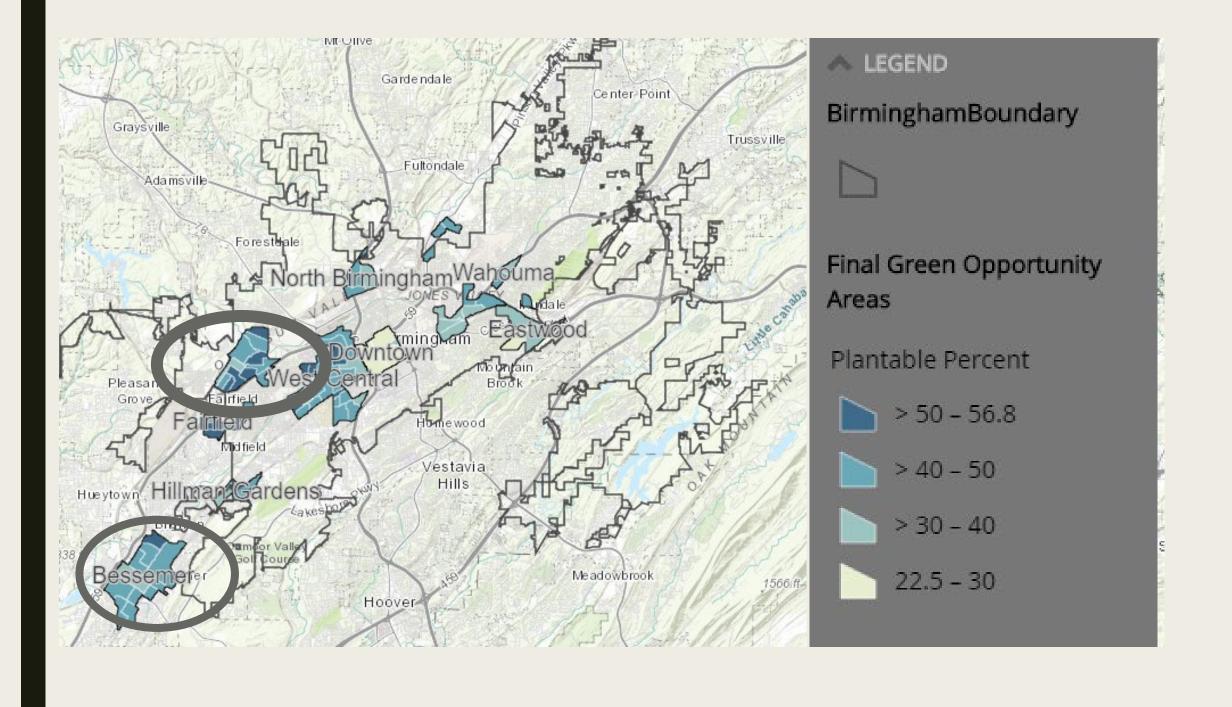
▲ LEGEND

BirminghamBoundary



Average Temperature Reduction by Block Group (°F)

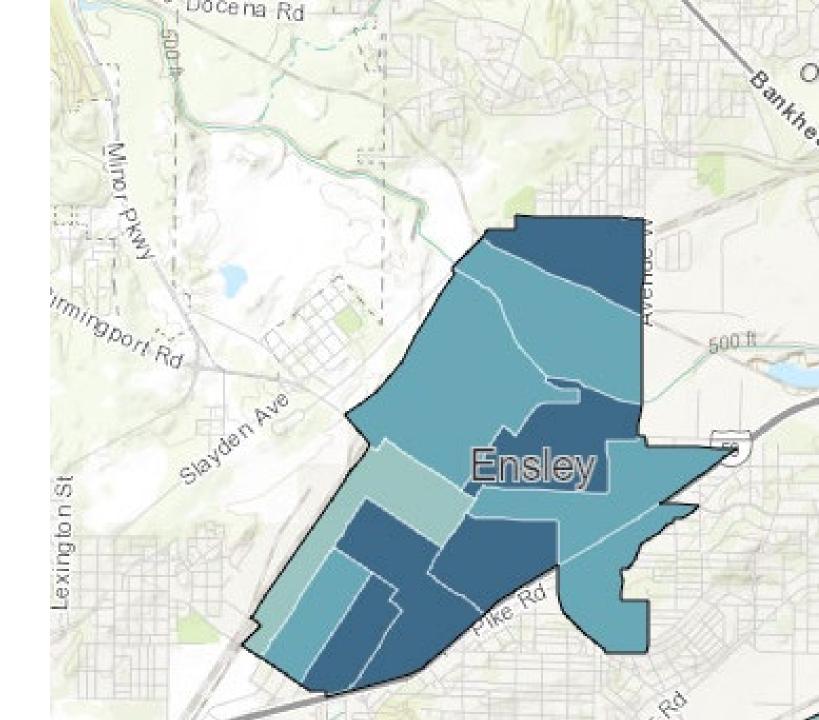
Average Nighttime Cooling (F)





# Opportunity: Ensley-Pratt Neighborhood





#### Green Opportunity Metrics

- Ensley/South Pratt StudyArea 11 block groups
- A 1612 acre area in Ensley has a low tree canopy of only 7 percent but 48 percent 'plantable' space is available for more shade!
- Data shown at right are from one census block in Ensley

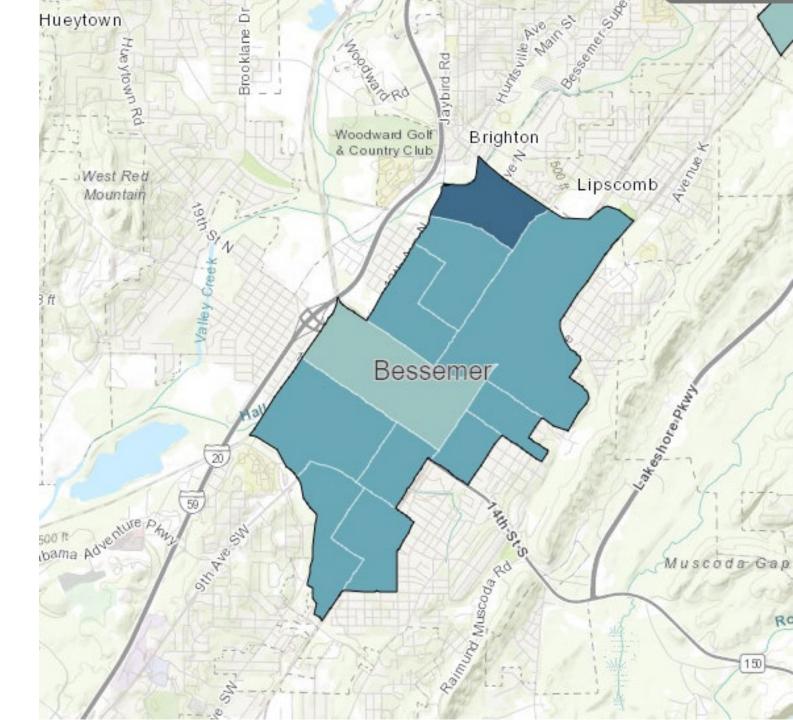
Total Acres	171.90
Canopy Acres	7.00
Canopy Percent	4.05
Impervious Acres	103.50
Impervious Percent	60.22
Plantable Acres	60.80
Plantable Percent	35.37
Carbon Sequestration (\$)	40,682
Carbon Sequestration (t/yr)	238.50
CO2 Equivalent Storage (\$)	1,815
CO2 Equivalent Storage (t/yr)	10.70

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CO2 Equivalent Storage (\$)	40,682
CO2 Equivalent Storage (t/yr)	874.70
CO2 Equivalent Sequestration (\$)	1,815
CO2 Equivalent Sequestration (t/yr)	39.00
Transpiration (mg/yr)	1.10
Rainfall Interception (mg/yr)	0.60
Avoided Runoff (mg/yr)	0.10
Avoided Runoff (\$/yr)	819



#### Opportunity: Bessemer Alabama





#### Green Opportunity Metrics:

Bessemer, Alabama -11 census block groups

The historic city of Bessemer also has low tree canopy coverage and high potential for hotter summer nights from urban heat island effect.

One of the 11 census blocks is shown at right as example of level of detail.

Total Acres	419.20
Canopy Acres	17.80
Canopy Percent	4.24
Impervious Acres	259.00
Impervious Percent	61.80
Plantable Acres	142.50
Plantable Percent	33.99
Carbon Sequestration (\$)	103,895
Carbon Sequestration (t/yr)	609.10
CO2 Equivalent Storage (\$)	4,634
CO2 Equivalent Storage (t/yr)	27.10

CO2 Equivalent Storage (\$)	103,895
CO2 Equivalent Storage (t/yr)	2,233.60
CO2 Equivalent Sequestration (\$)	4,634
CO2 Equivalent Sequestration (t/yr)	99.60
Transpiration (mg/yr)	2.90
Rainfall Interception (mg/yr)	1.40
Avoided Runoff (mg/yr)	0.20
Avoided Runoff (\$/yr)	2,093

#### FREDDO VERDE

- Please take a look and send comments to:
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