Sustainability of The Urban Forest in Albuquerque

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We Know We Need Trees

- Environmental benefits:
 - Shading, cooling
 - Stormwater reduction
 - Carbon sequestration
- Social Benefits:
 - Enhanced wellbeing
 - Lower crime rates
- Economic Benefits:
 - Reduced heating costs
 - More spending at stores



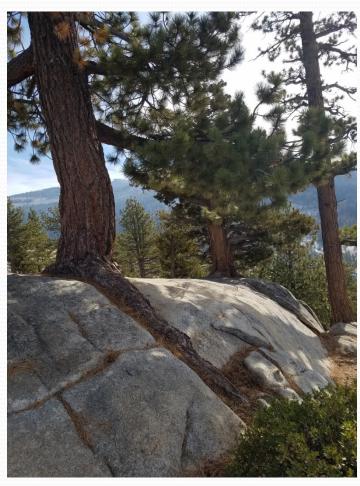
...but they don't always work out...



- Too little water into...
- Too little soil volume
- Soil compaction
- Heat stress
- Poor species choice
- Lack of ongoing maintenance
- Becomes a liability, not an asset

Well-planned Tree Planting

- To be sustainable, must have:
 - Environmental fit
 - Social buy-in
 - Economic support
 - \$ for trees
 - \$ for water
 - \$ for maintenance
- Albuquerque is NOT natural tree country!!!



Environmental Fit

- The tree:
 - Heat tolerant
 - Cold tolerant
 - Alkaline tolerant
 - Wind tolerant
- The site:
 - Large enough surface area = large soil volume
 - Irrigation
 - Not compacted soil



Social Buy-in

- Detroit planting project met resistance due to long standing grievances the residents felt toward the city
- Low-income communities may also be worried about ongoing costs

- Government funds will be needed (= taxes)
- Philanthropic donations can be very important
- Community "skin in the game" costs may help promote longevity
- Real strength is in local organizers and community members

Economic Support

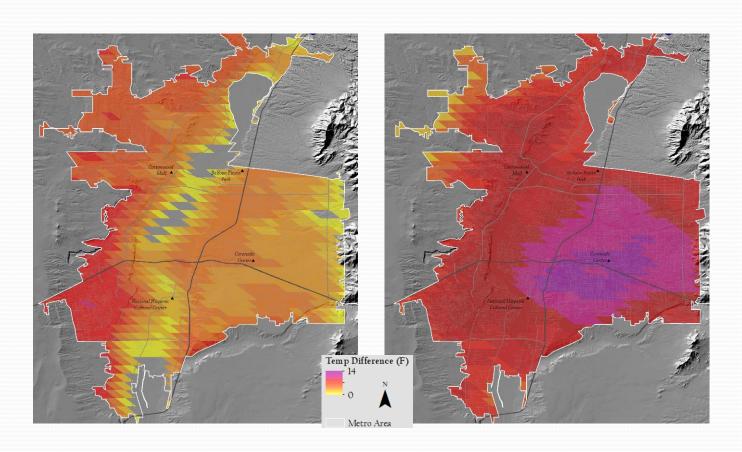
- Initial costs:
 - Trees, mulch
 - Labor (volunteers?)
 - Site remediation?
 - Irrigation installation?
- Ongoing costs:
 - Water
 - Pruning as needed
 - Mulch
- Removal costs



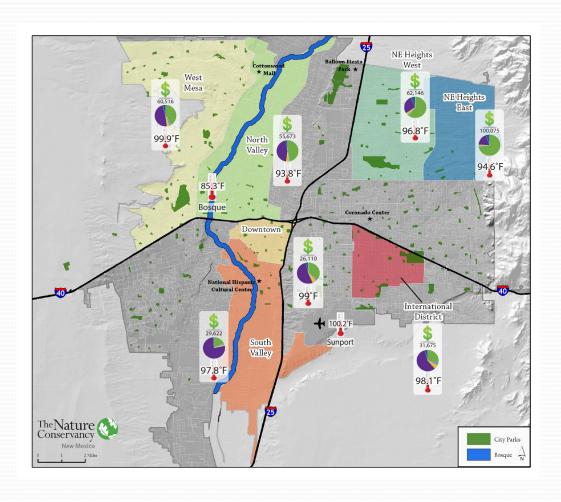
Urban Heat Island Impacts

Daytime core 5.5°F

Nighttime core 8.1°F



Socioeconomic Differences





Criteria Scoring

Soil type tolerance

Drought Tolerance

Heat Tolerance - Next 30 Years - El Paso

Cold Tolerance – Next 30 Years – ABQ now

2060-2099 - Tucson

2060-2099 – El Paso now







Top 35 Climate Ready Trees

Native Trees

Redbud (Cercis mexicana, reniformis or texicana)

Desert Willow (Chilopsis linearis)

New Mexico Olive (Forestiera neomexicana)

Yaupon Holly (*llex vomitoria*)

Golden Ball Lead Tree (Leucaena retusa)

Osage Orange (Maclura pomifera)

Little Leaf Mulberry (Morus microphylla)

Mexican Sycamore (Platanus mexicana)

Honey Mesquite (Prosopis glandulosa)

Arizona White Oak (Quercus arizonica)

Escarpment Live Oak (Quercus fusiformis)

Chinquapin Oak (Quercus muhlenbergii)

Texas Red Oak (Quercus texana)

Southern Live Oak (Quercus virginiana)

Mexican Elder (Sambucus mexicana)

Western Soapberry (Sapindus saponaria var. drummondii)

Texas Mountain Laurel (Sophora secundiflora)

Cedar Elm (Ulmus crassifolia)

Fruit & Nut Trees

Texas Persimmon (Diospyros texana)

Black Mission Fig (Ficus carica)

Pistachio (Pistacia vera)

Pomegranate (Punica granatum)

Jujube (Zizyphus jujuba)

Ornamental Trees

Mimosa/Persian Silk Tree (Albizia julibrissin)

Gingko (Gingko biloba)

Chinese Pistache (Pistacia chinensis)

Chaste Tree (Vitex agnus castus)

Golden Rain Tree (Koelreuteria paniculata)

Crape Myrtle (Lagerstroemia indica)

Lacebark/Chinese Elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*)

Conifers & Evergreens

Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica)

Deodar Cedar (Cedrus deodar)

Eastern Red Cedar (Juniperus virginiana)

Afghan Pine (Pinus eldarica)

Italian Stone Pine (Pinus pinea)

Nature.org/newmexicotrees



Can Green
Stormwater
Infrastructure help
support trees in our
arid landscape?

Slow it, Spread it, Sink it!







Which sidewalk would you use?



Closing Thoughts

- Tree serve two roles + Benefits
 - Mitigation
 - Adaptation
- Looking for longevity
 - Maintain existing canopy
 - Prepare for future canopy
 - Right tree in the Right Place
 - Link to Green Stormwater Infrastructure
- Non-tree heat moderation
 - Shade target
 - Cooling stations

