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## Evaluating Columbus, Georgia, Tree Canopy Interactions with Air Pollutants Using High Spectral Imagery and Portable PM Sensors

Kristin N. Youngquist

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COLUMBUS STATE UNIVERSITY

EVALUATING COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, TREE CANOPY INTERACTIONS WITH AIR  
POLLUTANTS USING HIGH SPECTRAL IMAGERY AND PORTABLE PM SENSORS

A THESIS SUBMITTED TO  
THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCES  
IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE  
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCES

BY  
KRISTIN N. YOUNGQUIST

COLUMBUS, GA

2018

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EVALUATING COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, TREE CANOPY INTERACTIONS WITH AIR  
POLLUTANTS USING HIGH SPECTRAL IMAGERY AND PORTABLE PM SENSORS

By

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Columbus State University  
May 2018

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## ABSTRACT

Trees provide environmental, economic, and social advantages in urban areas. Knowing the extent and location of tree canopy in a municipality is an important step in quantifying these benefits. Spatial and temporal tree canopy analysis was performed for the city of Columbus, Georgia, by categorizing the National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) aerial imagery for 2005, 2010 and 2015 into tree versus non-tree land cover type using unsupervised classification procedures. Air pollution removal rates from the i-Tree program were applied to this evaluation providing an estimate of the city's tree air quality benefits. The city's canopy overall has remained steady at 52% of the 38,143 hectares that compose the municipality for the years 2005 (89% accuracy), 2010 (93% accuracy) and 2015 (93% accuracy). Percent tree canopy within the city's 53 census tracts ranged from 13 to 75%. Tree loss due to development in south central, north, and north-eastern areas was offset by forest regrowth, having been cleared prior to 2005. These trees remove 1,700 tonnes of five critical air pollutants (CO, NO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, and SO<sub>2</sub>) and sequester 256,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually, based on i-Tree's first-order valuations.

Since trees influence fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) and the health impacts of PM<sub>2.5</sub> are great, a second study was conducted to better understand how tree stand formation controls PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Three portable, fine PM sensors (AirBeams) were used among three tree canopy configurations (dense tree buffer, n=5; small tree line, n=6; and U-shaped, n=4) to determine if stand design effects PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in open areas near trees. AirBeams were evaluated and found to have reliability, ease of use, repeatability among units, and stability across the study period. Overall results between open and tree concentrations were not significantly different. Site by site observations indicated that dense tree buffers (3 of the 5 sites) trap PM<sub>2.5</sub> resulting in higher tree particulate concentrations in the buffer zone and small tree lines (5 sites) had no

effect on  $PM_{2.5}$ . U-shaped tree stands interactions are dependent on location of the open area within the tree stand in relation to notable PM sources. While wind direction played a role in particulates reaching sampling locations, proximity to and type of PM source had the largest impact on local  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations.

Urban canopy cover recommendations are made so cities can benefit from ecosystem services that trees provide, but simply adding trees does not mean these benefits are fully utilized. Tree type, tree design, and tree placement, i.e. in available space and proximity to pollution source, need to be considered. Utilizing high spectral imagery and low-cost, portable sensors can help cities determine the best tree placement and design to aide in air pollution reduction.

INDEX WORDS: tree canopy, high spectral resolution, particulate matter, AirBeam, unsupervised classification, aerial imagery, remote sensing

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS .....	V
LIST OF TABLES .....	VII
LIST OF FIGURES .....	VIII
ABBREVIATIONS .....	X
INTRODUCTION .....	1
CHAPTER 1 – SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL CANOPY COVER ANALYSIS .....	4
1.1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
1.2 METHODS.....	9
1.3 RESULTS .....	15
1.4 DISCUSSION .....	21
CHAPTER 2 – TREE ARRANGEMENT PARTICULATE MATTER TESTS .....	31
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	31
2.2 METHODS.....	36
2.3 RESULTS .....	45
2.4 DISCUSSION .....	52
DISCUSSION.....	62
LITERATURE CITED .....	67
APPENDICES .....	<b>ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.</b>

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## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Tree air pollution annual removal rates and related monetary values for Columbus, Georgia, using i-Tree, developed by USDA Forest Service (Nowak et al., 2014).....	15
Table 2. Error matrices for 2005, 2010, and 2015 classifications containing user and producer accuracy, k statistics (78, 86, and 87 percent respectively), and overall accuracy (89, 93, and 93 percent respectively) results.....	16
Table 3. Columbus, Georgia, tree air quality benefits using USDA Forest Service i-Tree tool (Nowak et al., 2014).....	19
Table 4. Columbus, Georgia, tree carbon dioxide sequestration and storage using USDA Forest Service i-Tree tool (Nowak et al., 2014).....	20
Table 5. U.S. Southeastern counties' populations, areas, and canopy coverage. ....	25
Table 6. Equivalency test results for AirBeams' PM <sub>2.5</sub> mean, 95% CI, and Tukey HSD p-values indicating no significant difference between PM <sub>2.5</sub> concentration means of the three units. ....	48
Table 7. Relative humidity and temperature results: Kestrel, City, and AirBeams' mean, 95% CI, and Tukey HSD p-values. ....	48

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## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. City of Columbus service region (excluding Fort Benning) 2015 1-meter, 4-band NAIP natural color image with inset map showing location of Columbus, Georgia.....	8
Figure 2. City of Columbus natural-color image A) 2005 2-meter spatial resolution, 3-band NAIP and B) 2010 1-meter spatial resolution, 4-band NAIP. ....	10
Figure 3. A) 2005 NAIP Columbus natural-color image showing an area of misalignment. The sections used to analyze B) 2005, C) 2010, and D) 2015 NAIP imagery.....	11
Figure 4. Position of 1,500 randomly generated reference points used to check accuracy of classified thematic maps with in the Columbus, Georgia, service region. ....	13
Figure 5. City of Columbus thematic tree canopy map for A) 2005, B) 2010, and C) 2015.....	17
Figure 6. Percent tree canopy by census tract: A) 2005 ranging from 9 to 73 percent UTC, B) 2010 ranging from 10 to 75 percent UTC, and C) 2015 ranging from 13 to 75 percent UTC. ....	18
Figure 7. City of Columbus tree canopy change by census tract between 2005 and 2015. Light green represents losses (22 tracts) and dark green represents gains (13 tracts) in canopy over the ten-year period. ....	19
Figure 8. Annual air pollution removal by census tract. Numbers (except 11 and 25) represent tracts with largest air pollution removal. Numbers 111 and 25 represent tracts with lowest pollution removal. ....	20
Figure 9. Annual CO <sub>2</sub> sequestration by census tract ranging from 1.7 to 9.7 tonnes/hectare. Dark blue represents tracts with largest and light blue the least sequestration.....	21
Figure 10. Picture of neighboring open areas and an example of A) dense tree buffer, B) small tree line, and C) U-shaped tree arrangement with examples of open (blue arrows) and tree (orange arrows) sample locations. (Images taken in 2017 via Google Earth™.).....	36
Figure 11. Columbus wind rose (data from 2007 to 2016) indicating highest frequency of winds from the east. Wind direction frequency is marked by the 2 and 4 percent circles. ....	37
Figure 12. A) AirBeam diagram (Heimbinder & Besser, 2014) and B) smart phone app example. ....	38
Figure 13. The inside of the Shinyei PPD60PV (Heimbinder, 2013).....	39
Figure 14. Field study sites with dense field buffer (green circle), small tree line (an x), and U-shaped arrangements (yellow square with x) indicated across Columbus, Georgia.....	42
Figure 15. Airbeam PM <sub>2.5</sub> equivalency test results showing model II linear regression relationship between A) unit 1 v. unit 2, B) unit 1 v. unit 3, and C) unit 2 v. unit 3. 1:1 line denoted by solid line for reference.....	46

Figure 16. Equivalency test results PM<sub>2.5</sub> mean and 95% CI: A) indoor test one, D) indoor test two, C) outdoor test, and D) all tests combined..... 47

Figure 17. Hourly mean and 95% CI of A) relative humidity and B) temperature for Kestrel, City, and the three AirBeam units..... 49

Figure 18. Comparison of the open and tree PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations mean and 95% CI within dense tree, small tree line, and U-shaped tree stands..... 50

Figure 19. Average hourly data variability in Columbus February 2017 PM<sub>2.5</sub> as compared to A) relative humidity (RH) and B) temperature. .... 52

## ABBREVIATIONS

BAM – *b*-attenuation analyzer

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

GIS – Geographic Informational Systems

GSD – Ground Sample Distance

NAIP – National Agricultural Imagery Program

PM – particulate matter

PM<sub>2.5</sub> – PM < 2.5 μm in diameter

PM<sub>10</sub> – PM > 2.5 μm and < 10 μm in diameter

TEOM – Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance analyzer

UFORE – Urban Forest Effects

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A thesis submitted to the College of Letters and Sciences in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCES

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2018

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Dr. Troy Keller, Co-Chair

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## INTRODUCTION

Trees provide many benefits in urban areas, such as improving air quality, sequestering carbon dioxide (Nowak & Crane, 2002), filtering water (Booth, 2005), and decreasing urban heat islands (Bolund & Hunhammar, 1999). These environmental benefits also have health advantages, like improving senior longevity (Takano, Nakamura, & Watanabe, 2002), lowering the number of autism cases (Wu & Jackson, 2017), and lowering mortality with cleaner air (Tiwary, 2009). People value trees mostly for their shade, air quality improvements, and “calming effects” (Lohr, Pearson-Mims, Tarnai, & Dillman, 2004). The economic gains to a city can include everything from lower crime rates (Kuo & Sullivan, 2001) to increased housing prices that generate property tax revenues (Anderson & Cordell, 1988; Donovan & Butry, 2010).

Researchers have taken different approaches to understanding the values of trees. Top-down approaches involve quantifying trees regionally by classifying high spectral imagery into landcover classes including tree canopy cover (Nowak, 2012). Canopy is defined as the area of land covered by tree leaves, trunks, and branches as seen from an aerial perspective (Northern Research Station, 2017). Once canopy is analyzed, models can be applied to the findings to estimate tree benefits (McPherson & Simpson, 2002; Nowak & Crane, 2000). Conversely, field studies aimed at quantifying tree benefits in a locale are preferred, especially when few field studies exist to support models that apply air quality values to trees (Pataki et al., 2011; Setälä, Viippola, Rantalainen, Pennanen, & Yli-Pelkonen, 2013).

While all ecosystem services and economic attributes provided by trees are important, this research focuses on the removal of air pollutants by trees. The first investigation looks at the value of applying broad level air quality assessment to cities using high spectral canopy analysis and air pollutant removal rates, obtained from the i-Tree Tool ([www.i-Tree.org](http://www.i-Tree.org)), for Columbus,

Georgia, a municipality in western Georgia, USA. The air pollutant removal rates using the i-Tree Tool are based on first-order approximations, with environmental and meteorological data from one location often accounting for several counties in a region. As such, local research should assist in determining services and possible disservices of tree placement or removal practices (Nowak & Greenfield, 2008; Nowak et al., 2014). While other limitations exist in using the i-Tree model, fine particulate matter (PM<sub>2.5</sub>) is the one pollutant that poses additional specific limitations. The i-Tree model's PM<sub>2.5</sub> uses a positive removal rate in counties with low wind and a negative removal rate (meaning increase in PM<sub>2.5</sub>) in counties with high wind and low rain (Hirabayashi, 2014). Trees are a temporary resting location for PM<sub>2.5</sub>, and local weather conditions, especially wind and precipitation, can resuspend particles into the air or bring to the ground (Nowak et al., 2014). As a result, it was determined that the second part of this research would focus on tree and fine particulate matter interactions by tree buffer arrangement, as this interaction is more complex than other air pollutants removed from the air column by trees.

Particulate matter (PM) is among the six criteria air pollutants regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as part of the Clean Air Act (Girard, 2014). PM<sub>2.5</sub> causes major health related issues when inhaled (Hemon & Fechner, 2014), and has been linked to over 100,000 deaths annually in the United States (Fann et al., 2012).

### **Study Goals and Scope**

As the city of Columbus was the first city in the state to become Tree City USA certified (and has remained so for 39 years; GFC, 2012), maintaining a working knowledge of the tree canopy and its services (or disservices) in the community is vital. The goal of this research is to pair spatial and temporal analysis of canopy with air quality monitoring to quantify tree benefits



and aide in future tree planning for the city of Columbus. The final product will contain: a thematic tree canopy map and percentage breakdown of tree canopy by census tract for 2005, 2010 and 2015; tree canopy change over the ten-year period; a first-order estimation of Columbus air quality benefits; and the results of a field study examining tree effects on local PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels within tree canopy stands and adjacent open areas.

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## CHAPTER 1 – SPATIAL AND TEMPORAL CANOPY COVER ANALYSIS

### 1.1 Introduction

Municipalities for decades have focused on vegetative planning to improve water filtration, reduce air pollutants, support economic growth, and abate climate change (Howard, 1965; Miller, 1988; Platt, Rowntree, & Muick, 1994; Young, 2010; Escobedo, Kroeger, & Wagner, 2011; Roy, Byrne, & Pickering, 2012). Urban planning often incorporates these ecosystem services into local urban design with vegetation in mind, but determining what to account for, whether air pollution abatement, social improvements, or economic values take priority, is complex (Thomas & Geller, 2013). Knowing the amount and location of tree canopy in an urban environment is a mandatory first step as municipalities plan for future development.

The term canopy, for the purposes of this research, means the area of land covered by tree leaves, trunks, and branches as seen from an aerial perspective (Northern Research Station, 2017). US cities and counties produce Urban Tree Canopy (UTC) assessments using high spectral aerial or satellite imagery to classify land cover thereby ascertaining tree canopy amount and distribution. The USDA Forest Service's Northern Research Station and the University of Vermont's Spatial Analysis Laboratory created procedures and have assisted cities in developing UTC assessments to help with urban tree planning (Northern Research Station, 2017). Municipalities use similar procedures by classifying high spectral imagery to assess tree canopy spatially and temporarily in order to enhance "green" planning. As an example, Atlanta, Georgia, completed a UTC assessment using satellite imagery (2-foot pan-sharpened, 4-band data) through the Georgia Tech Center for Geographic Information Systems in 2014. That assessment determined the city had 47.9 percent canopy cover in 2008 (Giarrusso & Smith, 2014).

Land cover classification using high spectral imagery is a top-down approach to determine tree canopy versus the bottom-up approach used when surveying individual trees in an area. Each approach has its advantages and disadvantages, with the top-down approach being the best approach for assessing amount and location of trees in larger areas the size of municipalities (Nowak, 2012). The use of imagery to assess different land cover types is based on the idea that dissimilar objects, like water, vegetation, and roads, have unique spectral signatures because they reflect and absorb wavelengths of electromagnetic radiation (EM) differently (Kachhwaha, 1983; Keranen & Kolvoord, 2014). For example, water absorbs red and near-infrared wavelengths (0.76–0.90  $\mu\text{m}$ ), while vegetation reflects these wavelengths (0.63–0.90  $\mu\text{m}$ ). This difference allows the two land types to be distinguished using multispectral imagery and image analysis programs, like ESRI ArcGIS (Fox, 2015). Multispectral imagery is composed of three to seven bands of pixels with values 0 to 255, lower values are darker and higher values are lighter. Each band represents either visible or infrared wavelength ranges, i.e. for Landsat images band 1 is visible blue (0.45 to 0.52  $\mu\text{m}$ ), band 2 is visible green (0.52 to 0.60  $\mu\text{m}$ ), band 3 is visible red (0.63 to 0.69  $\mu\text{m}$ ), band 4 is near infrared (0.76 to 0.90  $\mu\text{m}$ ), band 5 is short-wave infrared 1 (1.55 to 1.75  $\mu\text{m}$ ), band 6 is thermal infrared (10.4 to 12.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ), and band 7 is short-wave infrared 2 (2.08 to 2.35  $\mu\text{m}$ ). These bands are combined and analyzed based on known spectral signatures of objects to classify an area of concern (Keranen & Kolvoord, 2014; Fox, 2015).

Once a municipality's tree canopy is known, ecosystem services (i.e. air quality, water filtration, and reduction of urban heat) can be estimated using tree models, like i-Tree Tools (online tools and software developed by US Forest Service, Davey Tree Expert Company, National Arbor Day Foundation, Society of Municipal Arborists, International Society of

Arboriculture, and Casey Trees) and ArcGIS based CITYGreen (software developed by American Forests with rates based on Urban Forest Effects (UFORE) methods, an earlier version of i-Tree). These models estimate UTC effects on air pollutant removal and carbon dioxide sequestration and storage. These removal rates were established through modeling the combination of tree canopy across the United States, leaf area index values, pollution removal rates by trees given local pollutant concentrations, and pollutant deposition rates based on local meteorological data. For i-Tree, the monetary value of these ecosystem services was applied based on health incidences and associated costs that would be avoided with pollutant removal (Nowak, Hirabayashi, Bodine, & Greenfield, 2014). The UFORE model took a similar approach, but used fewer cities and applied monetary values based on prevented health and tourism loss (Nowak & Crane, 2000).

The i-Tree Tool are a good starting point for tree planning and quantifying associated benefits of city trees. The i-Tree Tool incorporates data from across the United States and assesses removal rates for five of the six criteria air pollutants (carbon monoxide - CO, nitrogen dioxide - NO<sub>2</sub>, ozone O<sub>3</sub>, particulate matter – broken into PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>, and sulfur dioxide - SO<sub>2</sub>). The model also applies sequestration and storage rates for carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Empirical studies quantifying tree impacts on air quality are limited (Pataki et al., 2011), and models projecting tree reductions of air pollutants range from 0.13 percent for PM<sub>2.5</sub> removal in urban settings to 0.51 percent for ozone removal in rural settings (Nowak et al., 2014). Other research has quantified the ability of trees to reduce air pollutants, but the focus is on only one or two criteria air pollutants (reviewed in Nowak et al., 2014). The air pollutant removal rates using the i-Tree Tool are based on first-order approximations, with environmental and meteorological data from one location often accounting for several counties in a region. One

Italian study found good agreement when i-Tree ozone removal rates were compared to local level field measurements (Morani et al., 2014).

The Natural Resources Spatial Analysis Laboratory conducted a Georgia Land Use Trends analysis including tree cover for the state of Georgia. Landsat satellite data (30 m x 30 m resolution) was used to create GIS databases for the state with an overall accuracy of 85 percent for years 1974, 1985, 1991, 1998, 2001, 2005, and 2008 (Kramer, 2016). The study found an eight percent tree canopy loss in Muscogee County between 1991 and 2005 (GFC, 2012). The city of Columbus (consolidated with Muscogee County, Georgia) did not have a recent assessment of tree canopy nor a high resolution assessment needed for city wide tree planning.

Maintaining a working knowledge of the Columbus city tree canopy and its services (or disservices) in the community is important given the potential environmental implications. This research seeks to fill the knowledge gap regarding the city's tree canopy through spatial and temporal analysis of its UTC. The goal of this study is to assess the city of Columbus tree canopy and estimate its associated air quality benefits. The knowledge gained will aide in providing sound recommendations to the city on advantageous locations for future tree planting and removal and will enhance planning and policies concerning development with vegetation in mind.

Disparity in tree canopy can be found in a look at the spectral imagery of Columbus, Georgia. It is visibly apparent that a greater, healthier canopy exists in the northern portion of the area. The National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP) imagery is a rich green color above highway 80 (denoted in red in Figure 1). Conversely, tree canopy is scarce in the downtown industrial area (the portion of the city that appears greyish-white in the mid-west portion of the image). This contrast in percent canopy is consistent with the American Forests

recommendations for ideally 15 percent canopy in downtown and industrial and 50 percent canopy in suburban residential areas (American Forests, 2002). When disparity in canopy exists across the city, the environmental benefits of the urban trees are also unequal city-wide. Tree benefits are applied at a small scale given the spread of atmospheric conditions and sources of air pollutants in urban settings (Nowak & Greenfield, 2008; Tyrväinen, Pauleit, Seeland, & de Vries, 2005).

This research intends to answer the following question: will aerial imagery analysis, quantifying tree canopy spatially and temporally, highlight large tree canopy and air quality benefit disparities over time across the city of Columbus? It is hypothesized that a disparity will exist between tree canopy within the study domain, with northern areas of the municipality having the most canopy and downtown having least canopy, resulting in disproportionate air quality benefits across the city. Additionally it is hypothesized that the tree canopy will decrease over the time period examined.

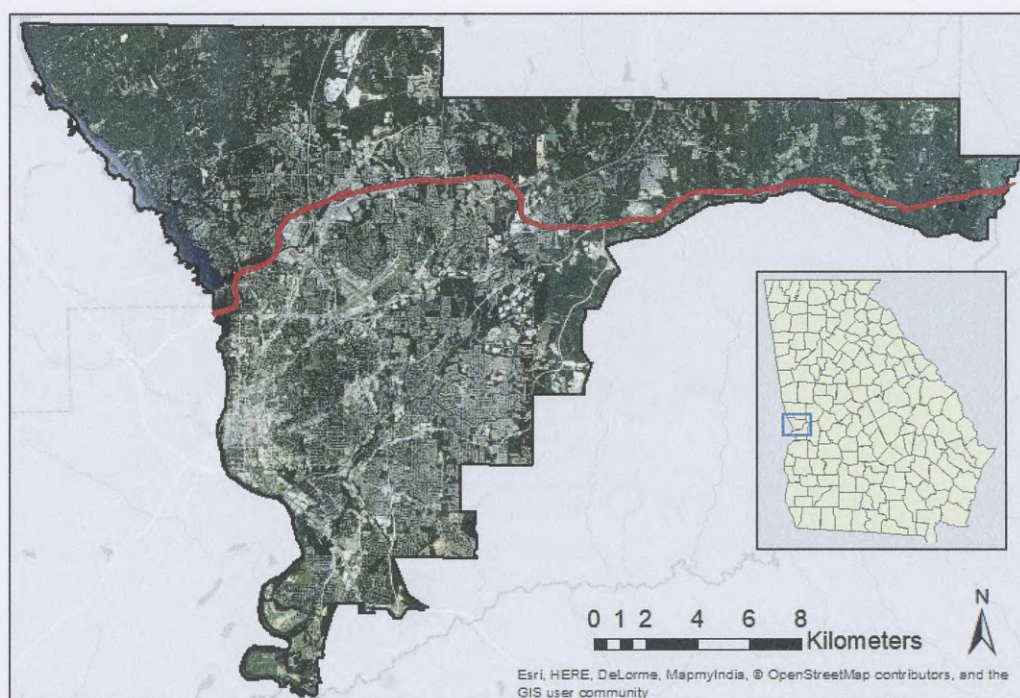


Figure 1. City of Columbus service region (excluding Fort Benning) 2015 1-meter, 4-band NAIP natural color image with inset map showing location of Columbus, Georgia.

## 1.2 Methods

**1.2.1 Study Area** – Columbus is located along the western border of Georgia, USA (Figure 1 inset, 32° 29' 32" N, 84° 56' 25" W). The city and county (Muscookee) governments are consolidated, therefore, the area of the city is the County land area of 56,045 ha (138,490 acres). Part of the Fort Benning Army base is located in southeastern Muscookee County. Excluding this portion of the County (17,902 ha), the city of Columbus has a land area of 38,143 ha (94,253 acres). The landscape to the north-northeast is dominated with agriculture and pine forest found throughout the southeastern United States, while the south-southwestern landscape is urban. Columbus is the second most populous municipality in Georgia with population of 189,885 in 2010 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010).

**1.2.2 High-Resolution Imagery** - The 2010 and 2015 tree canopy were analyzed using the 1-meter ground sample distance (GSD) spatial resolution, 4-band National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP; 1m x 1m spatial resolution) imagery of Muscookee County. The 2005 tree canopy was analyzed using 2-meter GSD spatial resolution, 3-band NAIP imagery, as this is what was available. NAIP produces digital orthoimages roughly biannually (Georgia imagery exists for years 2001-2002, 2005-2007, 2009-2010, 2013, 2015, and 2017; USDA, 2017) by aerially photographing agricultural regions during the growing season, usually between July and September. The 1-meter GSD spatial resolution, available for free through the USDA program, offers the best resolution publicly available for Columbus in recurrent years, and it is, therefore, the best available imagery of the city accessible to city planners and other researchers for future tree canopy analysis. The 2005 NAIP imagery was obtained through the Columbus City Planning Department in compressed county mosaic format (Figure 2A). The 2010 city NAIP imagery was obtained from the U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency, Aerial

Photography Field Office in Digital Ortho Quarter Quad (DOQQ) tiles format containing 25 separate DOQQ files (Figure 2B). The 2015 NAIP imagery was available online to download via the Aerial Photography Field Office in compressed county mosaic format (Figure 1). All three were projected in the UTM coordinate system, North American Datum of 1983.

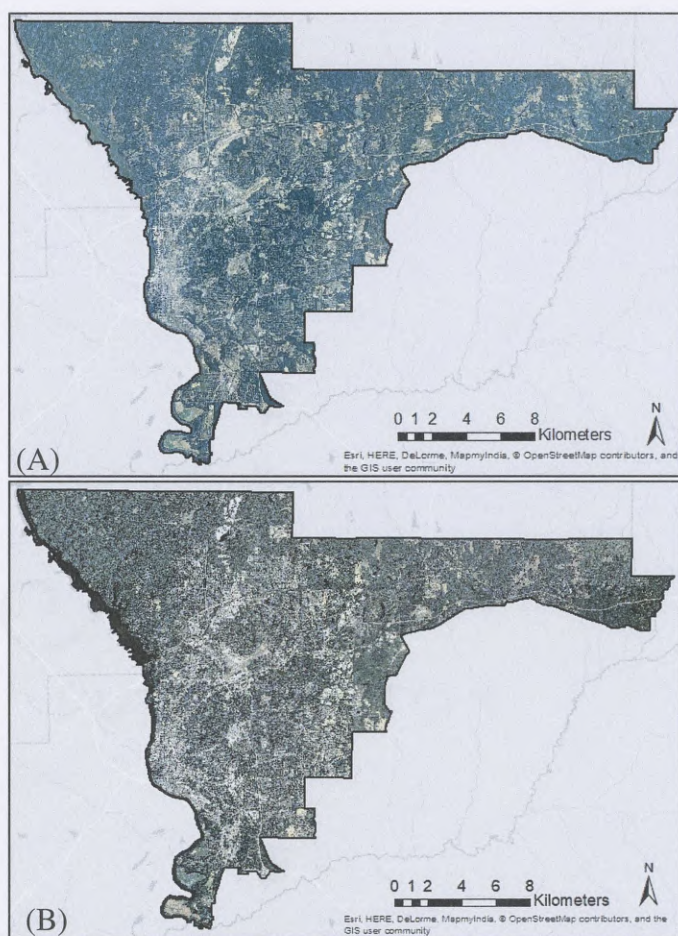


Figure 2. City of Columbus natural-color image A) 2005 2-meter spatial resolution, 3-band NAIP and B) 2010 1-meter spatial resolution, 4-band NAIP.

Imagery classification was conducted using ESRI ArcGIS 10 software. NAD 1983 State Plane Georgia West FIPS 1002 Feet was used as the projected coordinate system as requested by the city of Columbus GIS Division. The city service boundary shapefile was used to clip Fort Benning from the imagery. Imagery was gathered at different times of day and on different days. The 2010 imagery was flown between two separate months. As a result, shadows, which



complicate classification, are at different angles in different sections. Recognizing flight pattern reduces this potential classification error. Quarter quadsacre closely followed the flight pattern used to gain the imagery. For this reason, the clipped city image was split using the DOQQ shapefiles to reduce classification error. The 2010 imagery was provided in 25 DOQQ tiles, so analyzing each separately was the most effective analysis technique (Figure 3A). For the 2015 imagery, DOQQ shapefiles were combined into four large images to group based on similar topographical sections (e.g. urban versus forest) and to reduce processing time (Figure 3B). The 2005 imagery, as received, was not cleanly mosaiced with north-south alignment issues across the image (Figure 3C highlights this issue). To reduce error, this imagery was cut along these mosaiced sections and analyzed in 10 sections (Figure 3D).

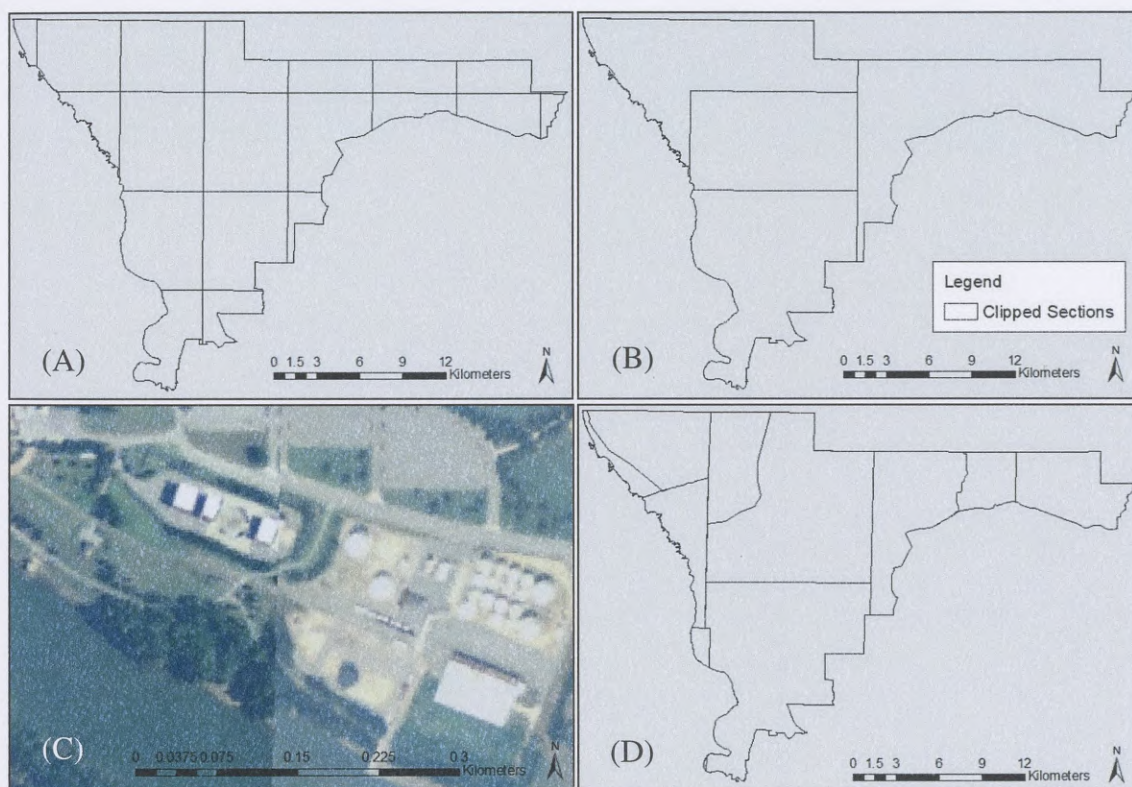


Figure 3. A) 2005 NAIP Columbus natural-color image showing an area of misalignment. The sections used to analyze B) 2005, C) 2010, and D) 2015 NAIP imagery.

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**1.2.3 Tree Canopy Image Classification** - For larger areas that an analyst is not fully acquainted with, performing unsupervised classification can reduce error (Rozenstein & Karnieli, 2011). Therefore, for each section of the NAIP imagery, an unsupervised iso cluster classification process was conducted clustering the image bands (3-band for 2005, 4-bands for 2010 and 2015) into 40 classes. The 40 classes were visually interpreted and assigned labels of tree or non-tree (see Appendix A for iso cluster values by year). Postprocessing procedures involved mosaicing the classified sections into one raster of the whole city. The Majority Filter and Boundary Clean tools were used to clean the image by filling in areas of no data and smoothing the edges of tree and non-tree clusters (Keranen & Kolvoord, 2014). This approach yielded three classified thematic maps spatially showing tree canopy across Columbus, Georgia, in 2005, 2010, and 2015.

**1.2.4 Classification Accuracy Analysis** – A simple random sampling scheme with a sample size of 500 reference points for each year (i.e. 1,500 total points) was used to assess accuracy. Using multinomial probability theory, the following equation was used to determine sample size:

$$N = \frac{B\pi_i(1-\pi_i)}{b_i^2},$$

where B is the upper  $\alpha/k$  percentile of chi square distribution with 1 degree of freedom, k is number of classes (2),  $\alpha$  is acceptable error (0.05),  $\pi_i$  is the proportion of trees in the classification (0.52), and  $b_i$  is confidence interval and precision (0.05). The multinomial model and simple random sampling satisfy assumptions of the kappa statistic (K-hat), which is used to calculate the significance of the error matrix table generated during the accuracy assessment (Congalton, 1991). Using this method, 1,500 reference points (500 for each of the three thematic classification rasters being assessed) were randomly generated using the Create Radom Points

tool in ArcGIS (Figure 4). All three years were assessed at each point with a separate value applied for each year based on landcover type in that particular year. Assessing all 1,500 points for all three years increases sample size, which in turn increases confidence in the classifications (Dicks & Lo, 1990).

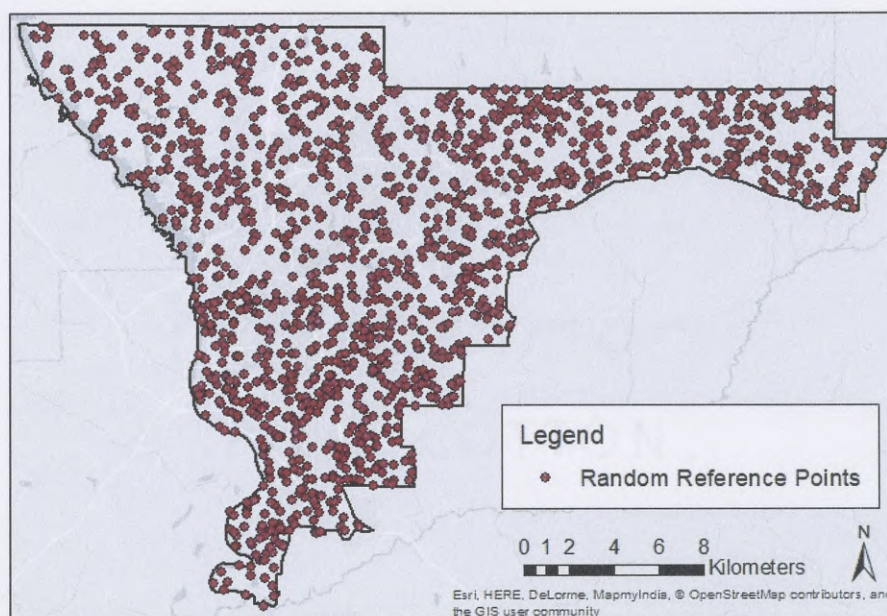


Figure 4. Position of 1,500 randomly generated reference points used to check accuracy of classified thematic maps within the Columbus, Georgia, service region.

The reference imagery data used to assess classification accuracy for 2005, 2010, and 2015 was Google Earth™ imagery. This tool was selected over actual ground truthing at the physical location because landcover changes rapidly. Google Earth™ serves as a good reference tool as the imagery within the tool has high-resolution and offers the historical images needed for assessment (Congalton, 1991; Olofsson et al., 2014). The history bar within Google Earth was utilized to access imagery from 1993 to 2017 for the region. The tool allows for rotating views, viewing imagery from different angles, and street view, which helped in determining tree versus non-tree when shadows were prominent. All years of imagery available (1993, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2017) were used to assess the accuracy of the

classification, especially the years before and after those of interest (i.e. 2005, 2010, 2015), as described in Olofsson et al. (2014).

All 1,500 reference points were manually assessed using Google Earth™ and given a value of 1 for tree and 2 for non-tree. The Extract Values to Points tool was used in ArcGIS to compare reference points to the classification raster for each of the three years (see Appendix 1, Table 4). Accuracy was then assessed using the error matrix table and corresponding Kappa coefficient (Congalton, 1991).

**1.2.5 Spatial and Temporal Analysis** – The Spatial Analysis tools in ArcGIS (Price, 2014) were used to determine percent tree canopy of the 53 census tracts using the 2015 US Census TIGER tract shapefile for the city of Columbus service region. A comparison of tree canopy change over time by tract was conducted and assessed by evaluating percent change by census tract between the three classified thematic maps. Changes within tracts were further evaluated to determine cause of any differences found, i.e. tree loss due to development and timber harvesting or gains due to tree plantings.

**1.2.6 Air Quality Benefit Analysis** - The i-Tree Tool was used in conjunction with the tree classification results to estimate urban tree canopy air quality benefits. This tool applies average air pollutant removal rates and monetary values based on county level data. These county level rates were determined by combining tree canopy analysis, leaf area index (LAI) values, pollution removal rates by trees given local pollutant concentrations, and pollutant deposition rates based on local meteorological data (Nowak et al., 2014). The 2001 National Land Cover Database was used to determine tree cover and percent of cover that was evergreen, while the LAI values were found using the MODIS/Terra global Leaf Area Index product. Tree removal of air pollutants was determined using a statistical model that combined total tree cover,

evergreen percentage, LAI, local weather, and local air pollutant concentration data (Hirabayashi, 2014). Monetary value was estimated based on health incidences and associated costs that would be avoided with pollutant removal (Nowak et al., 2014). Table 1 contains the removal rates derived using this process for Columbus, Georgia.

Table 1. Tree air pollution annual removal rates and related monetary values for Columbus, Georgia, using i-Tree, developed by USDA Forest Service (Nowak et al., 2014).

Pollutants (Removed annually)	Removal Rate (tonnes/hectare-year)	Monetary Value (\$/tonnes)
CO	0.0016	\$463.91
NO <sub>2</sub>	0.0105	\$145.57
O <sub>3</sub>	0.0560	\$774.98
PM <sub>10</sub> (2.5-10 µm)	0.0126	\$2,068.42
PM <sub>2.5</sub> (<2.5 µm)	0.0036	\$35,253.35
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.0025	\$40.25
CO <sub>2seq</sub>	13.0	\$39.00
CO <sub>2stor*</sub>	282.5	\$39.00

### 1.3 Results

**1.3.1 Classification Accuracy Assessment** – A 93 percent overall accuracy was found for the 2010 and 2015 classifications, while the 2005 classification had an accuracy of 89 percent (Table 2). The user and producer accuracy are the same for both tree and non-tree for the 2010 thematic map, so error was spread evenly between error of omission and commission (Table 2). The user accuracy (error of commission) for trees, i.e. the percent of trees correctly classified, is highest in the 2015 classification at 95 percent, with 2005 also being good at 92 percent. The kappa statistics for all three years is relatively high showing good agreement between reference data and thematic map data after accounting for agreement by chance. User accuracy for non-tree is 4 percent lower than tree for 2015 and 6 percent lower for 2005 classifications. The producer accuracy (error of omission) for trees, i.e. the percent of pixels correctly labelled as trees, is 3 percent lower for tree versus non-tree for the 2015 classification and 4 percent lower

for 2005. In summary, the 2015 and 2005 classifications represent actual referenced trees better than non-trees, while the percent of pixels correctly labelled as non-tree is higher.

Table 2. Error matrices for 2005, 2010, and 2015 classifications containing user and producer accuracy, k statistics (78, 86, and 87 percent respectively), and overall accuracy (89, 93, and 93 percent respectively) results.

	2015 Accuracy Assessment				2010 Accuracy Assessment				2005 Accuracy Assessment			
	Reference Data				Reference Data				Reference Data			
Thematic Map Data	Tree	Non-Tree	Map Total	User's Accuracy	Tree	Non-Tree	Map Total	User's Accuracy	Tree	Non-Tree	Map Total	User's Accuracy
Tree	751	36	787	95%	735	53	788	93%	716	62	778	92%
Non-Tree	64	649	713	91%	53	659	712	93%	103	619	722	86%
Reference Total	815	685	1500		788	712	1500		819	681	1500	
Procedure's Accuracy	92%	95%			93%	93%			87%	91%		
	<b>Overall Accuracy = 93%</b> <b>K-hat = 87%</b>				<b>Overall Accuracy = 93%</b> <b>K-hat = 86%</b>				<b>Overall Accuracy = 89%</b> <b>K-hat = 78%</b>			

**1.3.2 Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Tree Canopy Coverage** – In 2015 and 2010,

the city of Columbus tree canopy covered 52 percent of the area, equivalent to 19,815 and 19,809 ha (48,964 and 48,949 acres), respectively. In 2005, the tree canopy made up 53 percent of landcover, equivalent to 20,012 ha (49,453 acres).

In 2015 the tree canopy cover in the 53 census tracts ranged from 13 to 75 percent of land cover. The range was 10 to 75 percent in 2010 and 9 to 73 percent in 2005 (Figures 5 and 6). While the overall canopy coverage for Columbus remained steady (2005-2015), the change over time within certain tracts and in certain areas of the city is notable (Figure 7). In 2005, 5 tracts had less than 20 percent canopy. This number dropped to 2 tracks with less than 20 percent canopy in 2015. The number of tracks with 20 to 39 percent canopy changed from 18 in 2005 to 26 in 2015. The tracts within the 40 to 59 percent canopy range decreased from 24 in 2005 to 21 in 2015. The tracks with the highest canopy (60 percent and over) decreased from 6 in 2005 to 4

in 2015 (Figure 6, see Appendix A for Table 5 summarizing by tract tree canopy and Table 6 by tract air quality benefits).

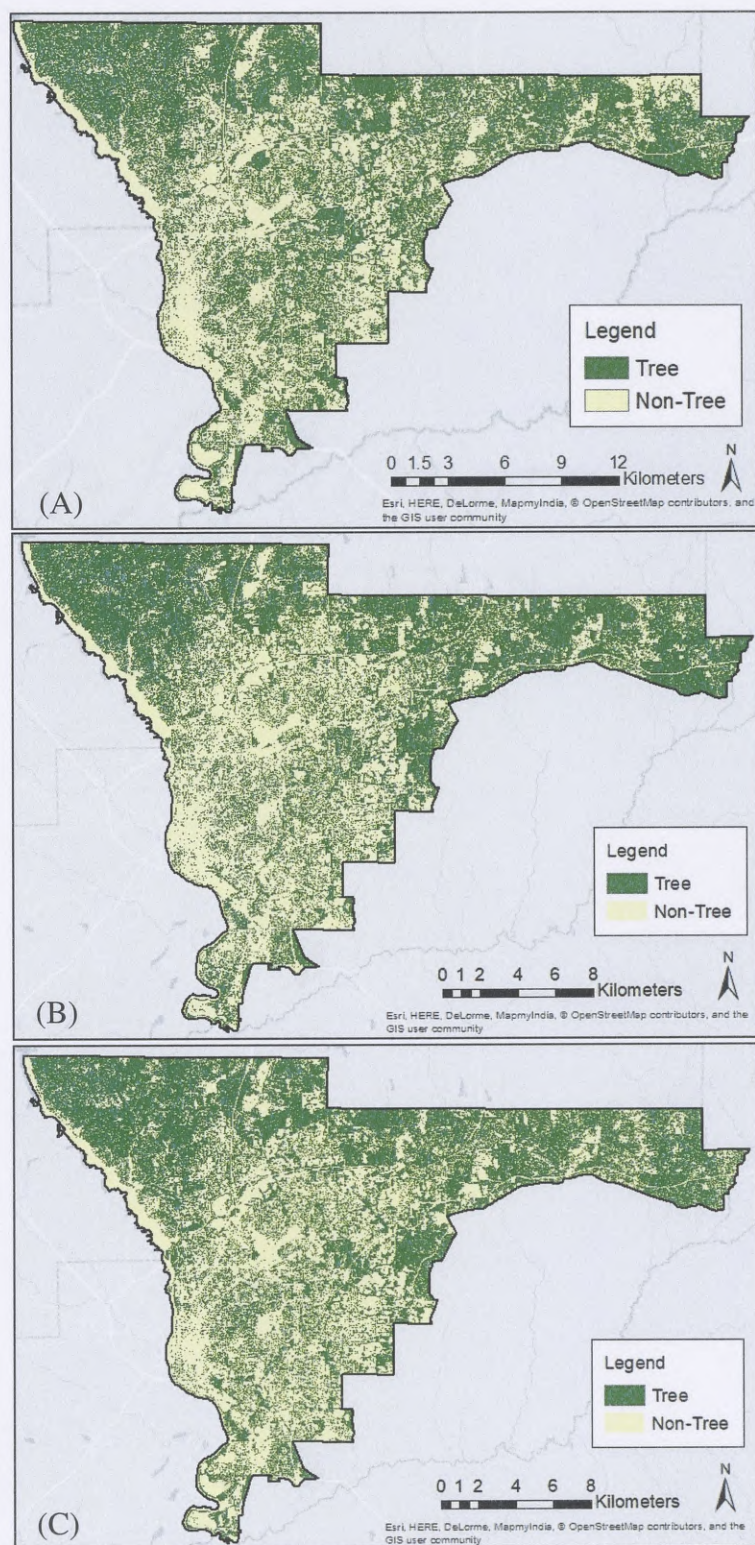


Figure 5. City of Columbus thematic tree canopy map for A) 2005, B) 2010, and C) 2015.

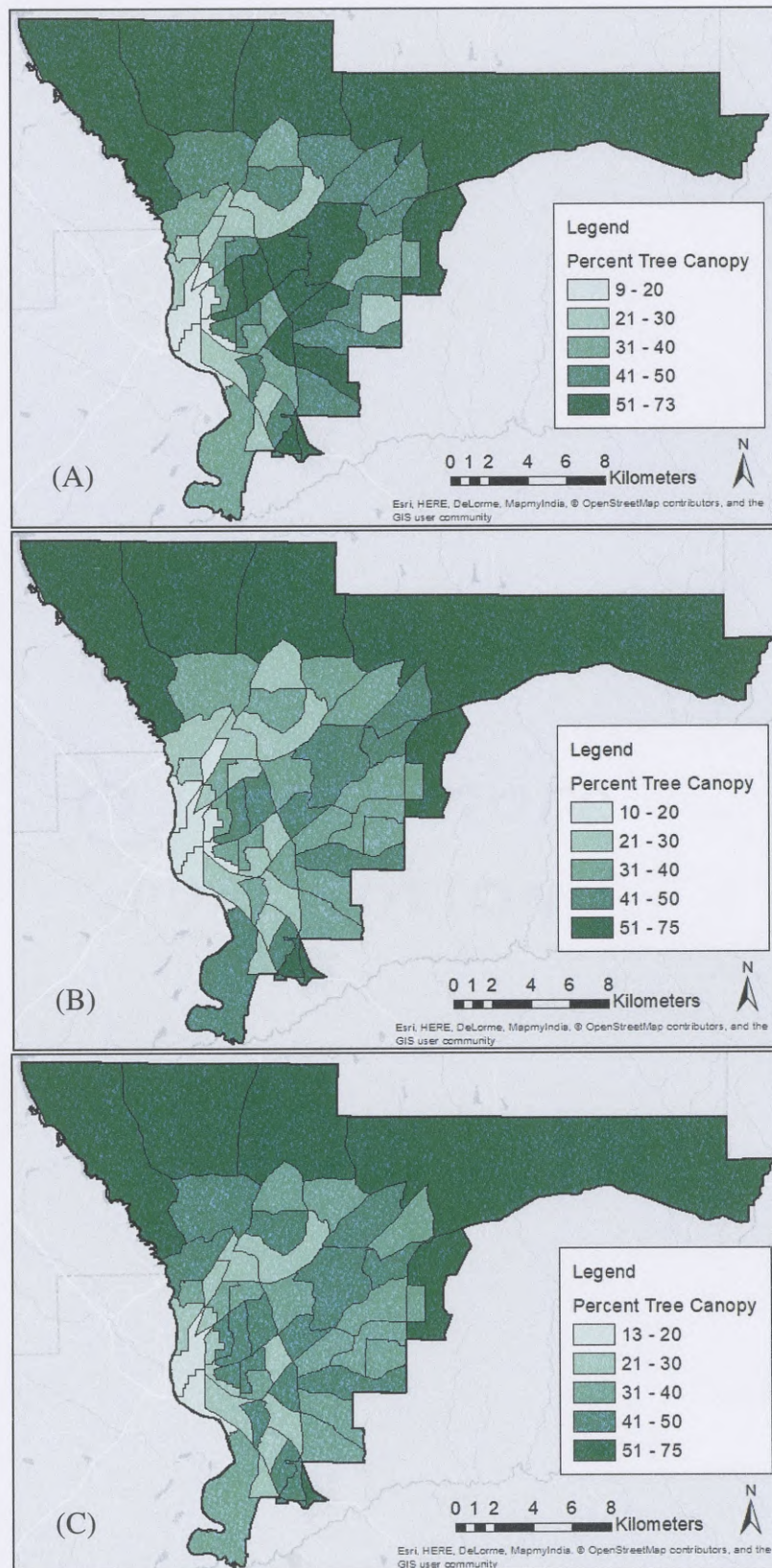


Figure 6. Percent tree canopy by census tract: A) 2005 ranging from 9 to 73 percent UTC, B) 2010 ranging from 10 to 75 percent UTC, and C) 2015 ranging from 13 to 75 percent UTC.



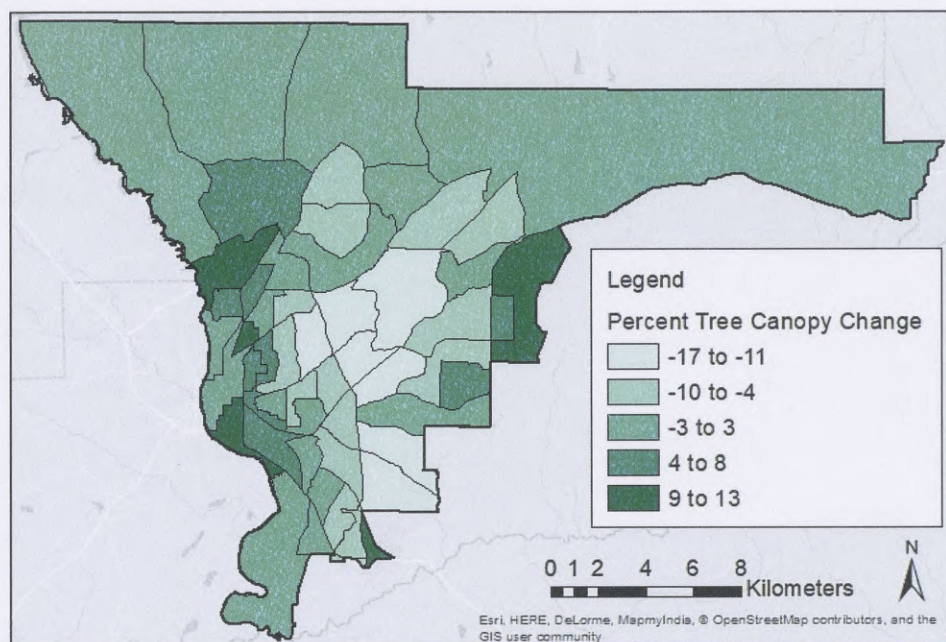


Figure 7. City of Columbus tree canopy change by census tract between 2005 and 2015. Light green represents losses (22 tracts) and dark green represents gains (13 tracts) in canopy over the ten-year period.

**1.3.3 Air Quality Benefit Analysis** - Approximately, \$4 million in health-related savings can be attributed to the removal of 1,700 tonnes (1,900 tons) of pollutants annually by trees (Table 3). \$10 million of savings is due to 256,000 tonnes (282,000 tons) of carbon dioxide sequestered annually by Columbus trees (Table 4). Additionally, the 20,000 hectares (49,000 acres) of trees store 5.6 million tonnes (6.2 million tons) of carbon dioxide valued at \$218 million (i.e. this is a long-term value).

Table 3. Columbus, Georgia, tree air quality benefits using USDA Forest Service i-Tree tool (Nowak et al., 2014).

Pollutants (Removed annually)	2015 Columbus Removal (tonnes/yr)	2015 Monetary Value (\$/yr)	2010 Columbus Removal (tonnes/yr)	2010 Monetary Value (\$/yr)	2005 Columbus Removal (tonnes/yr)	2005 Monetary Value (\$/yr)
CO	31	\$14,394	31	\$14,389	31	\$14,537
NO <sub>2</sub>	209	\$30,449	209	\$30,440	211	\$30,753
O <sub>3</sub>	1106	\$857,419	1106	\$857,157	1117	\$865,982
PM <sub>10</sub> (2.5-10 µm)	248	\$512,863	248	\$512,706	250	\$517,985
PM <sub>2.5</sub> (< 2.5 µm)	73	\$2,564,998	73	\$2,564,212	73	\$2,590,614
SO <sub>2</sub>	50	\$1,999	50	\$1,998	50	\$2,019
Total Criteria Air Pollutant Removal	1,717	\$3,982,122	1,717	\$3,980,902	1,732	\$4,021,891

Table 4. Columbus, Georgia, tree carbon dioxide sequestration and storage using USDA Forest Service i-Tree tool (Nowak et al., 2014).

Pollutants (Removed annually)	2015 Columbus Removal (tonnes/yr)	2015 Monetary Value (\$/yr)	2010 Columbus Removal (tonnes/yr)	2010 Monetary Value (\$/yr)	2005 Columbus Removal (tonnes/yr)	2005 Monetary Value (\$/yr)
CO <sub>2seq</sub>	256,300	\$9,995,634	256,221	\$9,992,572	258,860	\$10,095,460
CO <sub>2stor</sub>	5,583,416	\$217,751,913	5,581,706	\$217,685,205	5,639,177	\$219,926,585

Air quality benefits across Columbus are best visualized by applying the removal rates to trees within each census tract (Figures 8 and 9). Trees in the northern portion of the city (tracks 101.07, 108.02, 102.03, 102.01, and 103.01) remove the largest tonnage of air pollutants per unit area. The trees in the downtown areas (the southwestern portion of the city) remove the least, with the midtown trees removing slightly higher amounts of pollutants. This trend matches the tree canopy across Columbus. Air pollution removal rates through the i-Tree Tool are calculated based on tree coverage.

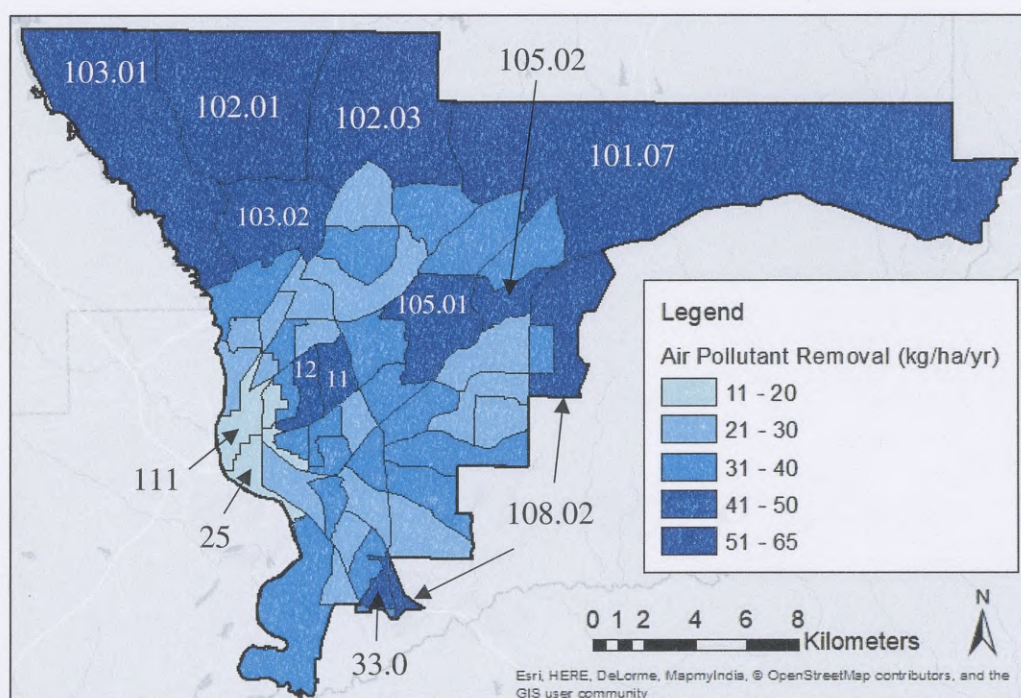


Figure 8. Annual air pollution removal by census tract. Numbers (except 11 and 25) represent tracts with largest air pollution removal. Numbers 111 and 25 represent tracts with lowest pollution removal.

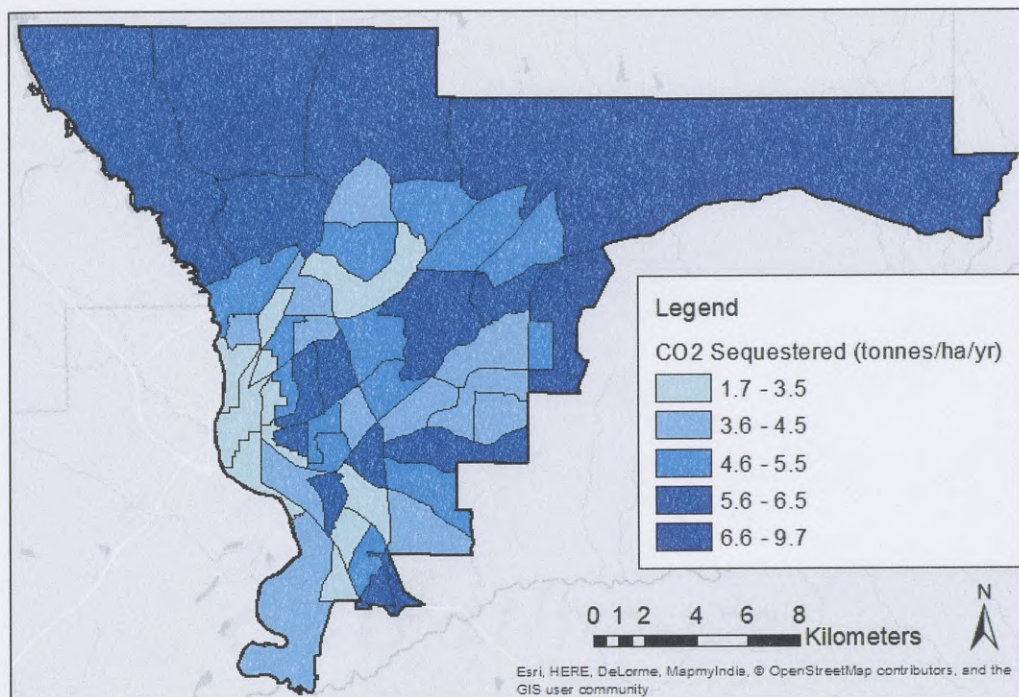


Figure 9. Annual CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by census tract ranging from 1.7 to 9.7 tonnes/hectare. Dark blue represents tracts with largest and light blue the least sequestration.

## 1.4 Discussion

**1.4.1 Classification Accuracy Assessment** – The lower accuracy seen in the 2005 data is due to the NAIP imagery having a spatial resolution of 2-meters and only 3-bands. Using 4-band imagery allows for greater distinction between water and vegetation, both of which can have a greenish hue especially when water has high nutrient content. Water is not reflective, but rather absorbs EM radiation in the near-infrared (band 4) while healthy vegetation is very reflective in this band (Fox, 2015). Additionally, the 2005 iso cluster rasters had lower resolution with larger clusters covering multiple landcover types, i.e. trees, buildings, and road were in one clustered pixel group. Given these constraints, the 2005 NAIP imagery was more difficult to analyze, which increased error.

The main source of error in the 2010 and 2015 classification rasters was due to performing an iso cluster unsupervised classification. Distinguishing shadows between those

concealing trees and those concealing non-tree landcover was difficult as these were combined in at least one iso cluster class for most clipped sections. Often iso cluster classes combined tree and non-tree features. For example, tree and non-tree vegetation share at least one or two iso cluster classes in each clipped section because spectral signatures for grass, bushes, and trees can overlap. Reclassifying these classes as only tree or non-tree increased error. Unfortunately, all classification processes have error whether computer generated, as with unsupervised classification, or human error, as seen with the supervised classification process due to lack of familiarity with the region being analyzed (Rozenstein & Karnieli, 2011). The accuracy of the 2010 and 2015 classifications is good compared with other classifications of NAIP imagery found in literature (Davies et al., 2010; Li et al., 2014; Moskal, Styers, & Halabisky, 2011). Also of note, the 2010 NAIP imagery had added error with clouds covering a field of trees in the northeast portion of the image.

*1.4.2 Spatial and Temporal Dynamics of Tree Canopy Coverage* – The ideal canopy cover for an urban area as stated by the American Forests Urban Forest Program is 40 to 60 percent for forested states like Georgia (Leahy, 2017). The city of Columbus falls well within this range when the city is considered as a whole, possessing 52 percent canopy cover between 2005 to 2015. The 200-hectare difference between 2010, 2015 and 2005 is negligible when classification error is considered. While the aggregate canopy cover did not change over that time period, the canopy within the 53 census tracts did change over time. These results highlight the city's recent development and forestry practices.

The greatest loss in canopy over the ten-year period occurred in the lower middle census tracts (Figure 7). Based on interpretations of classification changes over time and changes seen during the error check, there are two main reasons for tree loss: development and removal of

residential trees. The majority of the UTC loss seen over time was associated with development. In many cases, trees were cleared between 2005 and 2010, but buildings and pavement were not in place until after 2010. These areas of development have lower canopy cover to start with, and, therefore, the tree loss leaves a greater impression than areas with greater percent canopy. The increase in impervious surfaces in these areas affects air quality too, as roads and businesses increase vehicle traffic to these areas. Ornamental trees are often planted at new businesses and shopping areas, but these trees are smaller than the mature trees removed during construction. Ornamental trees, like crape myrtles (*Lagerstroemia indica L.*), have small leaf area indexes and mature tree heights, which makes them poorly suited for reducing air pollutants (McPherson, Simpson, Peper, & Xiao, 1999; Yang, Chang, & Yan, 2015).

Census tract 25, the area between the Chattahoochee river and south of Highway 280 containing the Columbus Civic Center (Figure 8), had the second smallest tree canopy for all three years. This tract experienced a 9 percent gain in tree canopy between 2005 and 2015 because the city arborist and local tree organizations focused on tree plantings in this area (S. Jones, personal communication, October 27, 2017). Based on a thorough examination of the area and discussions with the city arborist, little can be done to further improve tree canopy in this area unless businesses get involved, even with a canopy cover of only 18 percent in 2015. Much of the land is owned by the city in the form of public parks with ball fields and parking lots. The remainder of the tract is private property.

Other tree canopy gains over the ten-year period are due in large part to tree growth on forestry lands previously cleared for timber. This growth was evident in the northeast corner of Columbus (Figure 5). Another noteworthy area is the northeast tract, known as Midland (tract 101.07). While this area has experienced little overall change in canopy between 2005 and 2015,

a lot has changed in canopy location across this large census tract. The most eastern portion of the tract has many pine tree farms that were harvested around 2005 and have since been replanted. The western to middle portion of this tract has experienced a lot of development with the expansion of neighborhoods and businesses at the expense of tree canopy. While the forest regrowth offset the losses due to development, another timber harvest would reduce tree canopy for this area and the city as a whole. Due in part to the city tree ordinance enacted in 2002, Columbus maintained marginal loss of trees despite large gains in impervious surfaces. Key to the reduction of tree loss is the mandate that requires new business developments plant trees in parking lots.

When adding trees to an urban environment, planning often focuses on location and types of trees to best provide the ecosystem services trees offer. Attention should be given to utilizing as many of tree benefits as possible in addition to air pollution reduction, like water management, social and recreational values, and noise reduction (Miller, Hauer, & Werner, 2015; Grey, 1996; Jim, 2004). City owned property, i.e. parks, city buildings, monuments, cemeteries, and right of ways, lacking tree coverage is the first priority for planting locations (Grey, 1996). Columbus has done a good job of managing trees in many of these areas, but downtown municipal buildings lack appreciable tree canopy. In the Columbus downtown area, cemeteries, the medical center, and businesses comprise the land available for planting trees. Increasing trees in these vegetation sparse areas will involve educating businesses on the value of trees.

When compared with 5 other counties and their associated major cities in the Southeastern United States, Muscogee County has the best canopy cover (Table 5). However, the urban portion of Columbus only has more canopy cover than Montgomery, Alabama. As

Chatham is located on Georgia's coast, it's land cover is 32 percent water, which reduces land available for tree plantings (Plan-It Geo, 2015). The five counties viewed for comparison, except for Chatham, Georgia, have the same trend as Muscogee County: they all possess greater canopy cover than their major cities. This alludes to the idea that air pollutants are most likely being produced in areas with lower numbers of trees to reduce the pollution. Charlotte, North Carolina, has similar population density over land area as Columbus, but Charlotte has a greater canopy cover as compared to the urban portion of Columbus. This suggests that Columbus can improve its tree canopy in the developed portions of the city.

Table 5. U.S. Southeastern counties' populations, areas, and canopy coverage.

County (Major City)	2010 County Population	City % of County Population	City Population/ Hectare	City % of County Land Area	County % Canopy	City % Canopy	Study Year
Muscogee (Columbus), GA	189,885	84	8.9	47	52	37	2015
Mechlenburg (Charlotte), NC <sup>1</sup>	919,628	80	9.6	53	50	46	2008
Guilford (Greensboro), NC <sup>2</sup>	488,406	55	7.9	20	50	38	2007
Chatham (Savannah), GA <sup>3</sup>	265,128	52	5.2	21	36	44	2013
Tri-county area (Montgomery), AL <sup>4</sup>	363,597	57	5.2	8	47	34	2002
Hamilton (Chattanooga), TN <sup>5</sup>	336,463	50	4.5	25	N/A	51	2008

1 American Forests, 2010b; 2 Cusimano, Bardsley, Ashton, & Hill, 2009; 3 Plan-It Geo, 2015;

4 American Forests, 2004; 5 American Forests, 2010a

**1.4.3 Air Quality Benefit Analysis** - Spatially, the city tree canopy differs greatly from north to south. The census tracts (101.07, 102.03, 102.01, and 103.03) north of highway 80 and tract 108.02 (second most eastern tract below 101.07) are considered the northern portion of the city. These four and tract 108.02 (previously Fort Benning land) are not as developed as the rest of the city, containing mainly forest and agriculture landcover. These five tracts comprise 53 percent of the area for the city of Columbus. Only 16 percent of the Columbus population

resides in this northern portion of the city. The remaining 48 tracts make up the other 47 percent of the land in the southern portion of the municipality. This distinction, north versus south, separates the mainly urban, developed portion of Columbus (south) from the agricultural, rural portion (north).

The north portion of Columbus contains two-thirds the city tree canopy. Not surprisingly these 5 tracts experience the most air quality benefits of trees (1,141 tonnes of air pollutant removal, 170,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> sequestered annually). If these 5 northern census tracts were removed from Columbus (leaving the urbanized portion of the city), it would only have 37 percent tree canopy capable of removing an estimated 576 tonnes of air pollutants and sequestering 86,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually. Many of the city's shopping centers and businesses exist in the south central portion of the city, so most residents must travel within the southern section. Therefore, the majority of the air pollutants are being produced (via vehicles and businesses) in the portion of the city with the least number of trees.

Urban forest management involves diversifying types of trees planted and selecting trees that can remain stable, improve air quality, and not emit high amounts of volatile organic carbon (VOC). VOCs contribute to air pollution and can lead to higher particulate concentrations (Miller et al., 2015). The best tree species to reduce pollution are typically unpopular trees to use in street and residential planting (Yang et al., 2015; Simpson & McPherson, 2011; Curtis et al., 2014; Benjamin, Sudol, Bloch, & Winer, 1996). Conversely, popular trees, like oaks, offer great air pollutant reduction but also emit high VOCs during spring and summer seasons (Curtis et al., 2014; Bolund & Hunhammar, 1999). This points to the need to diversify the types of trees planted across cities, prioritizing the species with the best overall performance.



The methods used here to quantify tree canopy coverage and its associated air quality benefits have limitations. Comparing city canopy cover using aerial imagery at five-year intervals may not provide adequate time to detect differences at a city-wide scale. Analysis every ten years, is better for tracking these changes. However, technological advancements are expected during a time period of ten-years, which makes comparable imagery difficult. NAIP imagery improved over the 10 years used in this analysis, from 3-band, 2 m resolution in 2005 to 4-band, 1 m resolution in 2010. Starting in 2017, three states had NAIP imagery available with 50 cm resolution. It is likely that this higher resolution imagery will be available for all states soon (USDA, 2017). Satellite imagery is also improving, offering better resolution and more bands than NAIP (WorldView-2: 0.5m resolution with 8 bands). However, these satellite images are not free, like NAIP.

Meneguzzo, Liknes, and Nelson (2013) found the unsupervised approach to NAIP imagery classification overestimates tree clusters as compared with object based image analysis (OBIA) and better reflects photo-interpreted results compared to ground-based or bottom-up approaches. Ground surveying trees in a city on a block by block approach is often the next step after quantifying canopy using high spectral imagery (Miller et al., 2015). Tree surveys are helpful in identifying tree health, height, and type, which better assists in planning at a street level.

Since the i-Tree Tool is a first-order assessment of air pollutant removal associated with trees, it is not possible to estimate the degree of accuracy and variability associated with its predictions. The developers of i-Tree acknowledge that there are limitations in using this method (Nowak et al., 2014). Removal rates are calculated in part based on air pollution concentrations and meteorological data, which are gathered at county and regional levels. For

example, SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, O<sub>3</sub>, and meteorological data were retrieved from data collected at the Columbus Airport (AQS Site ID: 13-215-0008), which is centrally located in Muscogee County. PM<sub>10</sub> data was collected at Cusseta Road Elementary school (AQS Site ID: 13-215-0011) in south Columbus. NO<sub>2</sub> and CO data were collected near Atlanta, Georgia, (AQS Site ID: 13-089-0002) approximately 145 km away from Columbus (EPA, 2015). Thus, the removal rates for SO<sub>2</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub> and O<sub>3</sub> are better applied at the city scale, given the data used to determine these rates was obtained within Columbus, as compared to the removal rates for NO<sub>2</sub> and CO. Vehicles and energy production are main sources of NO<sub>2</sub> and CO emissions in urban settings (Girard, 2014). As Atlanta, Georgia, is more heavily populated with more vehicles than Columbus, Georgia, relying on NO<sub>2</sub> and CO data gathered in the Atlanta metropolitan area to create Columbus removal rates raises concerns. With fewer vehicles in Columbus, it is conceivable the pollution concentrations in the area are lower than the Atlanta area. Therefore, removal rates for these two air pollutants by trees in the Columbus area are likely overestimated. In this study, pollutant removal rates were applied at the census tract level. While useful for highlighting variation in the removal of air pollutants across the city, this approach may not accurately represent pollutant attenuation. As air pollution is generated locally, the trees in the northern portion of the city may not be removing air pollutants at the rates estimated if the air pollution does not exist in these areas.

In addition to the limitations caused by the lack of air pollutant concentration data, too few studies quantify tree reductions of air pollutants (Pataki et al., 2011; Setälä et al., 2013). This scarcity of data is a noteworthy drawback to the i-Tree model. Additionally, the PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations removed by trees may be insignificant compared to the levels in the air (Witlow, 2009).

Over half the monetary savings of the five criterion pollutants found using i-Tree are attributed to PM<sub>2.5</sub> removal (4 percent of the 1,700 tonnes of air pollutants removed annually). PM<sub>2.5</sub> health concerns have been well researched (Sarnat, Schwartz, & Suh, 2001; Pope III et al., 2002; Schlesinger et al., 2006; Fann et al., 2012), but the tie between trees interactions with PM<sub>2.5</sub> and the credited health benefits has not been well researched (Pataki et al., 2011). Estimates from the i-Tree model suggest that Columbus trees offer \$4 million in health savings. This estimate may not be an accurate assessment.

As an example, consider PM<sub>2.5</sub> and its complex interactions with trees. This relationship cannot fully be captured in a simple removal rate, even if the rate was generated using Muscogee County specific data. Other air pollutants such as O<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, and CO (being gaseous) have simpler relationships with trees because they are removed from the atmosphere by leaf stomata. In contrast, temperature, wind direction and wind speed alter PM<sub>2.5</sub> deposition and resuspension (Hemond & Fechner, 2014; Nowak et al., 2014; Tong, Whitlow, MacRae, Landers, & Harada, 2015). County PM<sub>2.5</sub> removal rates vary in the i-Tree model and are positive or negative (increases in PM<sub>2.5</sub>) depending on county wind and precipitation conditions (Hirabayashi, 2014). While PM<sub>2.5</sub> rates used in the model come from county specific data, the interaction with trees and PM<sub>2.5</sub> is clearly complicated. This complex interaction between PM<sub>2.5</sub> and local tree canopy conditions requires additional research.

While the approach employed in this research to quantify trees' air quality services has limitations, the benefit of this top-down approach in locating and determining change in canopy over time allows for city planners to develop tree plans that can improve local environmental conditions. Conducting a thorough tree benefit analysis at the street level would be ideal, but, access, time, and funding are large hinderances to this endeavor. A standard model, like i-Tree,

provides city planners with information that can be used to gain support and funding for future tree plantings. As long as caution is taken by weighing the approximated air quality reductions and monetary values in light of the model's restrictions, this approach is helpful to start conversations relating to vegetation planning at the city level.

## CHAPTER 2 – TREE ARRANGEMENT PARTICULATE MATTER TESTS

### 2.1 Introduction

Air pollution reduction benefits by trees in urban areas have been linked to health improvements (Beckett, Freer-Smith, & Taylor, 2000; Tiwary, 2009; Nowak et al., 2014). The air quality benefits of trees for gaseous air pollutants is a simpler relationship compared to particulate pollutants because trees remove gaseous pollutants from the atmosphere through leaf stomata. In contrast, trees are a temporary resting location for fine particulate matter, PM<sub>2.5</sub>. Tree interactions with particulates is dependent on weather conditions such as temperature, relative humidity, wind direction and wind speed all of which alter PM<sub>2.5</sub> deposition and resuspension (Hemond & Fechner, 2014; Nowak et al., 2014; Tong, Whitlow, MacRae, Landers, & Harada, 2015; Cai et al., 2017). While studies have been conducted to better define this relationship, studies often discuss the need for testing across regional conditions (Ortolani & Vitale, 2016; Nowak & Greenfield, 2008; Nowak et al., 2014; Witlow, 2009). The complex interactions between trees and particulates warrants additional examination.

**2.1.1 Particulate Matter and Trees** - Particulate matter (PM) is among the six criteria air pollutants monitored by state agencies and regulated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) as part of the Clean Air Act (Girard, 2014). PM is categorized by aerodynamic diameter into coarse, PM<sub>10</sub> – 2.5 to 10  $\mu\text{m}$  in diameter, and fine particles, PM<sub>2.5</sub> - 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or smaller in diameter. The residence time of PM<sub>10</sub> is minutes to hours, being removed from the air due to gravitational settling. As a result, PM<sub>10</sub> travels less than 100 km. PM<sub>2.5</sub> has a residence time of days to weeks. It is often removed through dry deposition and rain and travels 100s to 1000s of kilometers (Wilson & Spengler, 1996). In interactions with trees, PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels on leaves are lower than PM<sub>10</sub> due to

gravitation deposition properties (Beckett, Freer-Smith, & Taylor, 2000; Freer-Smith, 2005; Sæbø et al., 2012). Fine particulates are solid/liquid aerosols created through anthropogenic activities e.g., fossil fuel combustion, wildfires, steel making, and natural processes e.g., sea spray, pollen, vegetation releasing volatile organic compounds (Hemond & Fechner, 2014; Girard, 2014). These microscopic particles are most distressing for health reasons as inhaling these aerosols can cause respiratory and cardiovascular complications (Sarnat, Schwartz, & Suh, 2001; Pope III et al., 2002; Schlesinger et al., 2006). Inhalation of PM<sub>2.5</sub> caused an estimated 130,000 deaths in the U.S. in 2005. For comparison, 4,700 deaths were attributed to ozone exposure in the same year (Fann et al., 2012).

Field studies monitoring PM<sub>2.5</sub> within and near tree buffers report varying results. Several small-scale experiments in the New York City area indicate that tree buffers limit PM<sub>2.5</sub> dispersion causing concentrations to be elevated in close proximity downwind from tree lines, while PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations quickly decrease in open areas (Tong et al., 2015). The New York City study and two other studies conducted in and near Beijing found PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations are higher within dense tree canopy buffer or forests as compared with open areas (Tong et al., 2015; Liu, Yu, & Zhang, 2015; Chen et al., 2015). A Detroit, Michigan field study found vegetation barriers caused particulates to decrease more gradually beyond the tree stand than open areas (Brantley, Hagler, Deshmukh, & Baldauf, 2014). Witlow (2013) found that particulates increased with distance behind tree stands. Another study reported that tree buffers decreased particulate matter beyond tree stands when the wind is from the direction of the road (Baldauf et al., 2008). These reported results were conducted across different weather conditions in various locations, which further points to the need for site specific analysis of tree fine particulate air quality benefits.

The EPA has a guide for designing vegetation barriers along roadways in order to reduce air pollution and recommends denser tree lines to reduce air flow and stop pollutants near the street (Baldauf, 2016). In recent years, studies have been conducted in various tree configurations. Most studies, discussed above, indicate higher  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations exist within denser canopies (Tong et al. 2015; Whitlow, 2013; Tong, Chen et al. 2015). One study modelled the impact of air pollutant reduction among six tree designs finding dense tree buffers most effective (Baldauf, Isakov, Deshmukh, & Zhang, 2016). A few studies have modelled the tunnel effect created by trees lining either side of the street, which traps pollutants between the tree lines increasing concentrations (Gromke, 2011; Cai et al., 2017). These studies investigated the trees near roadsides, concentrating on the reduction of vehicle produced pollutants. Vehicles are a main particulate pollution sources in cities, but other sources like restaurants, prescribed burns, and utility companies can also contribute to  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations (Zheng et al., 2002). Additional field studies are needed to better understand the relationships between urban tree stand arrangements and  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations, especially accounting for local  $PM_{2.5}$  sources and atmospheric conditions.

**2.1.2  $PM_{2.5}$  Instrumentation** - Fine particulate matter as regulated by the EPA is monitored by states using in situ continuous monitors that are accurate and expensive equipment, e.g, the Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) and *b*-attenuation monitoring (BAM) analyzers (EPA, 2013). These monitors are located in larger cities across the U.S. (EPA, 2015), and are designed to measure regional PM levels. Air pollution across cities is heterogeneous, depending on localized interactions of  $PM_{2.5}$ , weather, and vegetation, and small portable sensors can be beneficial in identifying areas of focus and concern. Low-cost, portable PM sensors can be used to bridge the gap in knowledge between regional particulate data and

neighborhood level exposure to pollutants. However, caution should be taken when using these portable devices due to accuracy and reliability concerns (Jiao et al., 2016; Lewis & Edwards, 2016; Rai et al., 2017; Snyder et al., 2013; Wang et al., 2015; Manikonda, Zíková, Hopke, & Ferro, 2016).

The EPA encourages cities to study air quality at several locations using a variety of sensors to assess local air quality conditions (EPA – Smart City Challenge, Green Cities project). With advances in sensor technology, people can monitor their local air quality by operating a personal, portable PM device. While not promoting specific equipment, the EPA has supported these efforts by providing agency research on portable PM devices and data regarding how individuals and communities can use these devices to facilitate urban planning (EPA – Air Sensor Toolbox).

The Community Air Sensor Network (CAIRSENSE) project was conducted by the EPA and Georgia Environmental Protection Department to assess the accuracy of a few of these low-cost particulate matter devices including the AirBeam. The AirBeam is a low-cost portable fine particulate matter sensor developed in 2013. In CAIRSENSE, three AirBeams were tested for 168 days and compared to federal equivalent method (FEM) monitors. The results indicated mid-level agreement ( $r = 0.65-0.66$ ; Jiao et al., 2016). This result was comparable to another low-cost PM device, the Dylos ( $r = 0.63-0.67$ ). Notably, CAIRSENSE found a strong association among the three AirBeam devices tested (e.g.  $r = 0.99$ ; Jiao et al., 2016). Another recent study compared AirBeam performance to reference instruments in field tests and found similar results (AirBeams to each other:  $r^2 = 0.99$ , to GRIMM 11-R  $r^2 = 0.66$  to  $0.71$ ; Mukherjee, Stanton, Graham, & Roberts, 2017). While the AirBeam has mid-level agreement to FEM, these devices have utility as portable field devices when conducting comparative studies.



**2.1.3 Study Goals** - This research project investigated the question of the relative relationship of PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations within varying tree canopy types versus adjacent open areas. The AirBeams provide a useful tool to address this question. Since the complex relationship between trees and particulate matter is dependent on local factors (e.g., particulate sources, weather conditions), this research presents an opportunity to test the efficacy of AirBeams in the field at different locations and under different atmospheric conditions. Thus, one question posed by this research is whether a portable, low-cost monitoring device (specifically AirBeams) can be used to effectively compare PM<sub>2.5</sub> among differing tree canopy configurations? Based on previous AirBeam studies (Jiao et al., 2016; Mukherjee et al., 2017), it is hypothesized that the devices will be sufficient for measuring relative relationships among tree canopy configurations, but they will not be accurate for quantifying actual PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in the field. As such, the first goal of this research is to assess the field capabilities of the AirBeam.

The PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations within open areas will be compared to adjacent tree buffers composed in the following tree arrangements: dense tree buffer (width > 45 m), small tree line (width < 30 m), and U-shaped tree arrangement (Figure 10). The following question will be addressed in this approach: Do open areas near PM sources differ in PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations as compared with adjacent tree stands of various configurations? It is hypothesized the dense tree stands will have higher PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations than adjacent open areas, small tree line PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations will have no appreciable difference to adjacent open areas concentrations, and the U-shaped tree arrangements will have highest relative concentrations of PM<sub>2.5</sub> within the open areas adjacent to the trees. Columbus has average low wind speeds, PM<sub>2.5</sub> should be trapped by dense trees and disperse less in open areas along streets. Therefore, the primary goal of this

study is to examine the relationship between  $PM_{2.5}$  and trees by investigating varying tree canopy configurations.

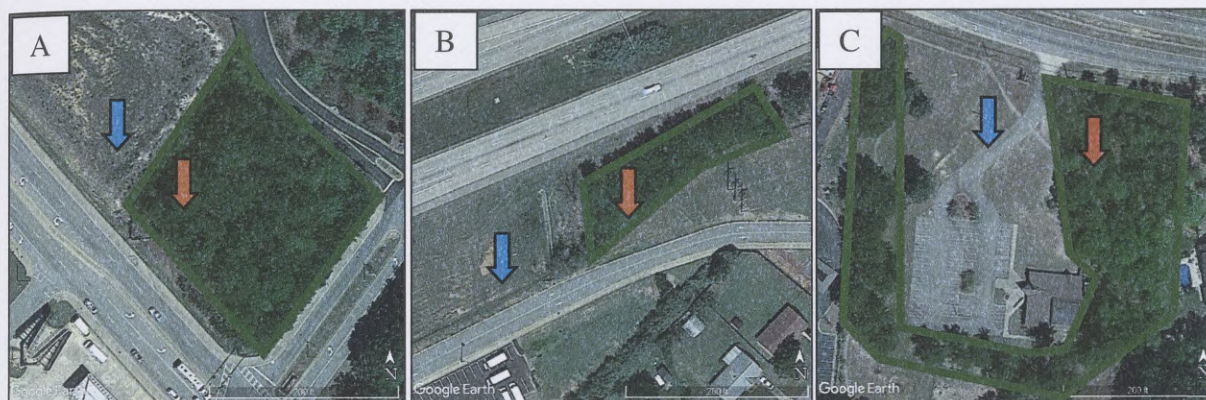


Figure 10. Picture of neighboring open areas and an example of A) dense tree buffer, B) small tree line, and C) U-shaped tree arrangement with examples of open (blue arrows) and tree (orange arrows) sample locations. (Images taken in 2017 via Google Earth™.)

## 2.2 Methods

**2.2.1 Study City Atmospheric Conditions and PM Sources** - Columbus, Georgia, is located along the western border of the state ( $32^{\circ} 29' 32''$  N,  $84^{\circ} 56' 25''$  W). The Fort Benning Army base is located to the southeast of the city. This city has an annual precipitation of 46 inches (NWS, 2017). Maximum monthly temperatures range from  $57^{\circ}$  F to  $92^{\circ}$  F and monthly minimum temperatures from  $36^{\circ}$  F to  $73^{\circ}$  F (lows in January and highs in July and August). Monthly relative humidity stays close to the annual mean of 65 percent, peaking at 71 percent in August with low of 62 percent in February and March (NCEI, 2017a). The city has mean wind speeds of 2.5 m/s with highest winds, 2.9 m/s, in the winter months. Mean wind direction is variable throughout the year, with the highest frequency of winds from the east (Figure 11; NCEI, 2017a). Climatological data used in this study was retrieved from the weather station located at the Columbus Metropolitan Airport (WBAN: 93842, Lat/Long  $32.5161^{\circ}$ ,  $-84.9422^{\circ}$ ). The city's high annual precipitation and low annual wind speed should be conducive for  $PM_{2.5}$  to

be trapped by trees and brought to the ground rather than resuspended into the air (Hirabayashi, 2014).

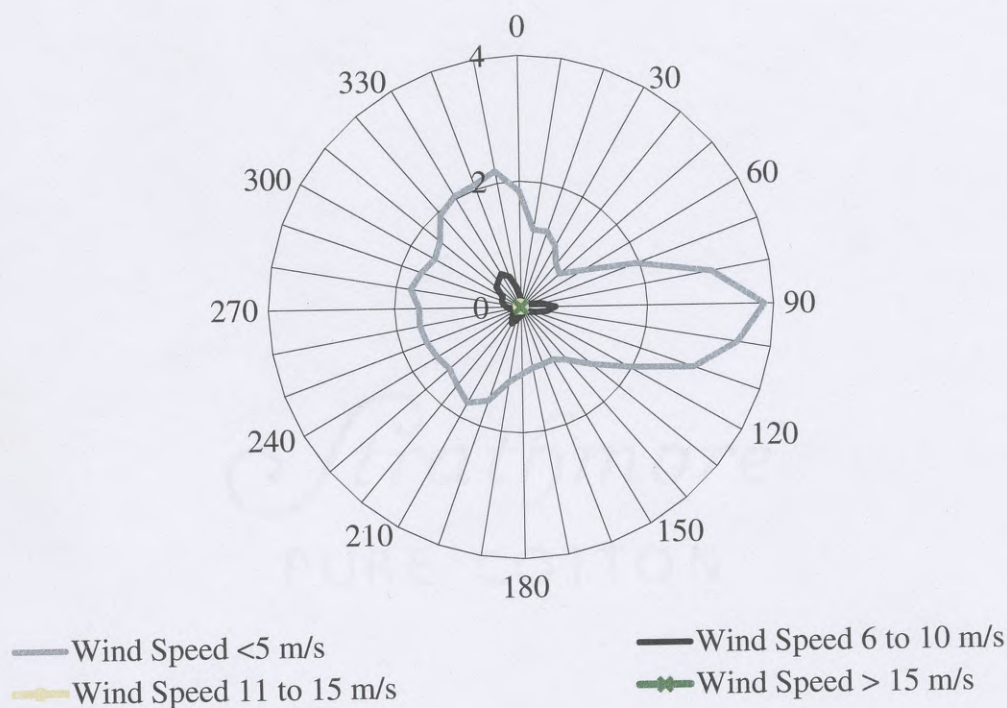


Figure 11. Columbus wind rose (data from 2007 to 2016) indicating highest frequency of winds from the east. Wind direction frequency is marked by the 2 and 4 percent circles.

Fort Benning is located to the southeast of Columbus. Many of the city's worst air quality days occur during controlled wildfire burns at Fort Benning. These burns increase  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations, among other pollutants. Several studies have monitored the air pollution at increasing distances around Fort Benning (Achtmeier, 2011; Baumann, 2005; Liu, 2010; Odman, 2012) because this pollution impacts the region. Like other cities, vehicles, residential wood burning, and meat cooking are main sources of fine particulate matter (Reff et al., 2009; Zheng, Cass, Schauer, & Edgerton, 2002), which have more localized influence as compared to the prescribed burns.

**2.2.2 Instrumentation** – In order to quantify PM<sub>2.5</sub>, this research utilized the AirBeam (Figure 12A). This device employs a Shinyei PPD60PV particle sensor and Bluetooth to transmit data through a smart phone app called AirCasting (Android app, Figure 12B) or a website ([aircasting.org/map](http://aircasting.org/map)). The AirBeam can record data while mobile or in fixed position. The AirBeam reports PM<sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ), temperature ( $^{\circ}\text{F}$ ), percent relative humidity, and sound level (decibels) every second, minute, or hour in real time (Heimbinder & Besser, 2014). The Shinyei PPD60PV particle sensor uses the light scattering method to count particulates that cross the path of the encased infrared light (Figure 13). This particle sensor has a concentration measurement range of 0.5 to 300  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  (Shinyei Technology Co., Ltd). The AirBeam has an output resolution of 0.0001  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  when recording at 1-minute intervals and 0.01  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  when recording at 1-second intervals (Heimbinder & Besser, 2014). The data were sent from the app to email in comma-delimited format and converted to an Excel spreadsheet for analysis. The AirBeams each have a unique serial number recorded with the data to assist in quality assurance. Additionally, the devices and corresponding phones were labeled 1, 2, and 3 (AirBeam 001896105818, 001896105926, and 0018961061CE respectively) for easy identification in the field.

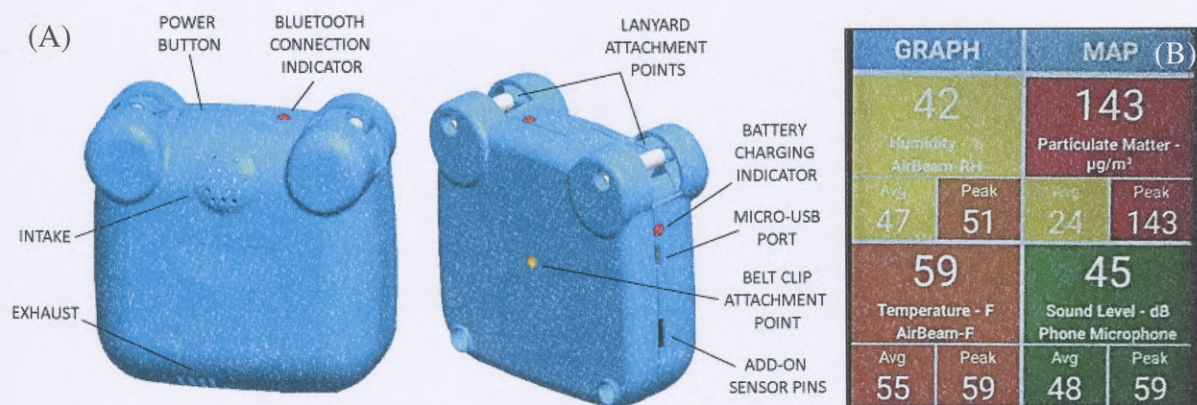


Figure 12. A) AirBeam diagram (Heimbinder & Besser, 2014) and B) smart phone app example.

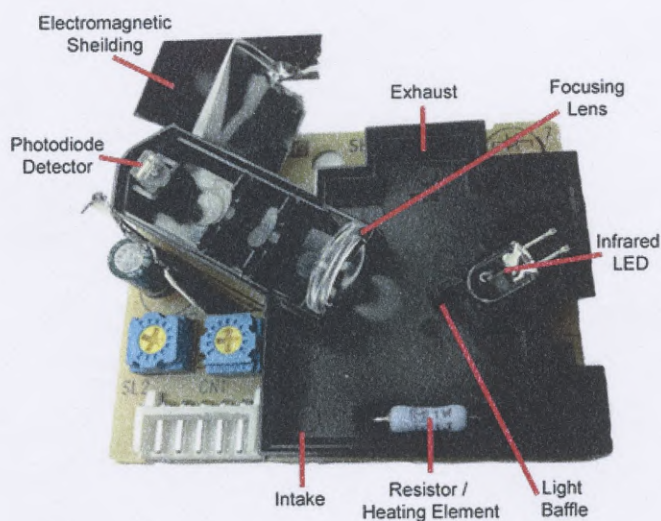


Figure 13. The inside of the Shinyei PPD60PV (Heimbinder, 2013).

Since temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and direction (Hemond & Fechner, 2014; Nowak et al., 2014; Tong et al., 2015; Tai, Mickley, & Jacob, 2010), precipitation, and change in pressure over time have been shown to account for 30 percent of the daily variability in PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Southeastern U.S. (Tai et al., 2010), a handheld Kestrel 4000 pocket weather meter (Nielsen-Kellerman, Nelson, PA) was used to collect the ambient temperature (accuracy:  $\pm 1$  °C; resolution: 0.1 °C), relative humidity (accuracy:  $\pm 3\%$ ; resolution: 0.1%), and wind speed (accuracy:  $\pm 0.1$  m/s; resolution: 0.1 m/s) aligned with wind direction at each site in ten-minute intervals. The wind direction was obtained using a compass by noting direction at maximum wind speed. Field tests were performed during periods of no precipitation to protect the AirBeam units.

**2.2.3 AirBeam Equivalency Tests** – Following best practices (Lodge, 1988) and EPA recommendations (Williams et al., 2004) any device used for monitoring air quality should be suitably calibrated. Based on the standard reference instrument method, the AirBeams were compared with the state's TEOM continuous monitor located at the Columbus airport. Due to instrumentation differences (the TEOM has omnidirectional intake, while the AirBeam units

have unidirectional intakes), data resolution differences (TEOM has 1-hour resolution and AirBeams have 1-minute resolution), and the limited lifespan of the AirBeams (2-hour battery life), it was determined intra-unit correction (through equivalency tests conducted prior to and during field testing) would be the best standardization method.

The three AirBeams were assessed for their equivalency across a range of PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations from 0 to 177  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  before the start of the field tests. These units were assessed for equivalency at low ranges by running the devices over the course of three days in an undisturbed room, in which the room's HVAC vents were sealed and entry into the room was limited to conducting the test. The Austin Air HealthMate Plus® (an air purifier capable of removing particulates larger than 0.3 microns) was used to reduce particulate matter within the room after small levels of smoke were allowed into the room through a small opening in the window to compare response to stimuli over time. The three units were equal distance from the opening in the window and the air purifier.

A second indoor test was conducted to compare the units' response to high particulate concentrations. This test was performed by burning a 160 g carbon fiber vinyl ester specimen in a muffle furnace at 600 °C for 1 hour 47 minutes. The AirBeams were positioned in the fume hood 1 m above the furnace smoke stack. The fume hood was allowed to run prior to and during the burning of the carbon sample to ensure steady airflow. During this equivalency test, unit 3 disconnected from the phone app and did not record 22 minutes of data. These 22 minutes were removed from the statistical analysis for all units.

The first two tests were conducted in controlled indoor environments. The last equivalency test was conducted outdoors to assess response of the units to stimuli without the ability to control environmental factors. The AirBeams were set up outside equal distances and

downwind from an outdoor wood burning stove. Smoke was allowed to escape from the top of the stove for 5 minutes, and then the fire was squelched in the stove. The units collected data for 5 minutes before and after the smoke, and the data were assessed to determine if the units responded to the stimuli at the same time.

The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was computed between the three AirBeams and the state TEOM. Model II linear regression was used to assess the relationship among the three AirBeams for all equivalency tests combined. As with time-series data, autocorrelation was an issue in the results of all three equivalency tests. The appropriate lag was determined and autocorrelation corrected for each individual test (indoor test 1 lag = 21 min, indoor test 2 lag = 4 min, outdoor test 1 lag = 2 min) before using one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) to compare the results of the three units.

**2.2.4 AirBeam Temperature and Relative Humidity** – The AirBeam's relative humidity and temperature sensors are good indicators to ensure the devices are not overheating or oversaturated. AirBeams are programmed to shut off at 100 percent humidity (Heimbinder & Besser, 2014) and the Shinyei PPD60PV performs best at temperatures of 0 to 45°C (Shinyei Technology Co., Ltd). Jiao et al. (2016) and Mukherjee et al. (2017) did not address the performance of the temperature and relative humidity sensors housed in the AirBeams. The output from these sensors were compared to Kestrel 4000 data obtained during field testing and to hourly data from the weather station at the Columbus Metropolitan Airport (WBAN: 93842) [gathered from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI, 2017b)].

**2.2.5 Field Test** – During February 2017 (winter, leaf-free period), particulate concentrations were measured in one-hour sampling sessions at 15 study sites (Figure 14), on rain free days, along major Columbus roads (Interstate 185, Highway 80, Highway 27, and

Highway 280), near busy shopping centers, and close to restaurants that produce smoke (e.g. Burger King). The roads that run along the study sites are considered principle arterial highways and experience average daily traffic ranging from 27,000 vehicles (Manchester Parkway) to 66,000 vehicles (Highway 80). As access to power was limited, the devices were operated for one hour to avoid exceeding the two-hour battery lifespan.

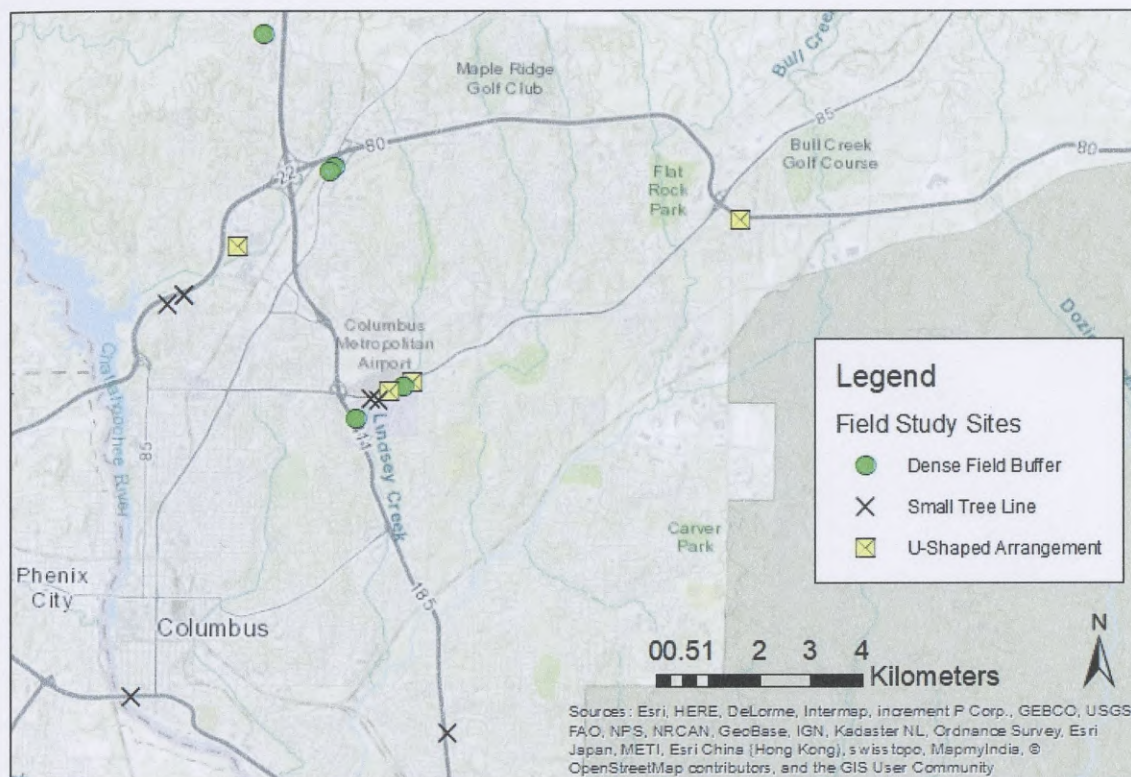


Figure 14. Field study sites with dense field buffer (green circle), small tree line (an x), and U-shaped arrangements (yellow square with x) indicated across Columbus, Georgia.

Sites were categorized as dense tree buffers ( $n = 5$ ), small tree lines ( $n = 6$ ), and U-shaped tree arrangements ( $n = 4$ ). At eleven sites more than one location was tested so each tree arrangement type had 10 sample locations. Barriers, like fences, walls, and steep drop-offs in elevation, limited ability for more than one sample location at four sites. For each sample location two AirBeam units monitored particulate concentrations, one within the tree stand and one in the adjacent open area (Figure 10). In total, 60 sample locations (30 pairs of tree stand and open areas) were monitored.



The study sites were chosen based on proximity to major roads and busy shopping centers. The closeness to smoke producing restaurants was not accounted for in the original experimental design, and sites were not picked with this feature in mind. Each site needed a tree buffer with neighboring open area and a higher density of conifers than deciduous trees (as testing occurred during winter months). Sample locations picked within sites were based on distance from source, with first locations close to the road and successive locations set farther back as spaced allowed. Detailed pictures of each study site with marked test locations can be found in Appendix B. It should be noted that sites were not tested randomly as wind direction needed to correspond to the direction of particulate matter source and access to some sites (Haverty's, Lazyboy, Colony Bank, and the three churches) was limited to specific days and times.

At each site AirBeams were set at the height of 1.7 m, the average adult height in the U.S. (Ogden, Fryar, Carroll, & Flegal, 2004). All three units were started at the same location close to the street, in the open area, and collected data for at least five minutes. While positioned facing the direction of the road, a compass was used to determine the unit orientation, and units remained facing this direction for the entirety of each testing session. The two units with the most similar peak and average data were identified and used for subsequent testing. The two selected units were placed within the tree buffer and adjacent open area at the same distance from the road. The units sampled for five to ten minutes at this location. Units within the tree buffer and adjacent open area were moved back farther (if space allowed) for an additional five to ten minutes. All units were moved back to the start location for the final five minutes. At each location in the open area, the Kestrel 4000 was held at approximately 1.5 m and

temperature was allowed to equilibrate before wind speed, relative humidity, and temperature data were recorded.

Aakash et al. (2017) recommends frequent recalibrations in an environment similar to study conditions when using low-cost portable devices. Therefore, the five-minute start and end  $PM_{2.5}$  data were used to correct for AirBeam discrepancies. The units' median values for the start/end period were calculated. A median ratio (unit 1: unit 3 and unit 2: unit 3) was then applied to the  $PM_{2.5}$  data recorded at each location. Unit 3 was used as the standard for comparison testing as unit 3 was used at 27 of the sampling locations for tree/open concentration monitoring. (This matches the equivalency test results as unit 3 was found to vary between unit 1 and unit 2). For the three locations in which unit 3 was not deployed, a median ratio of unit 1: unit 2 was used to correct baseline differences. While a high correlation was found during equivalency tests among the units, this added corrective measure was used to ensure the data of importance, the tree and open  $PM_{2.5}$  concentration data, aligned before final analysis. At three sites (the first site for each tree arrangement type), the units were corrected based on median ratio data for all sites and equivalency tests because the median ratio correction method (described above) was not employed until after testing was completed at these sites.

Columbus hourly weather from the weather station at the Columbus Metropolitan Airport (WBAN: 93842) airport for February 2017 were obtained from the National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI, 2017b). Columbus hourly  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations for February 2017 were certified and obtained from the Georgia Environmental Protection Department - Air Branch Division. These data were used to assess if a relationship existed at city level between weather conditions and particulates. The daily averages were calculated and correlations examined between wind direction, wind speed, temperature, relative humidity, precipitation, and

Columbus PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations. Fort Benning controlled burn (Fort Benning's Smoke and Sound Archive, 2017) and regional agricultural fire (NESDIS, 2017) dates were gathered to determine if regional smoke impacted PM<sub>2.5</sub> and study sample locations' PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations.

The Columbus hourly PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration were also used to assess whether study sample locations' PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels were influenced by localized sources. Each location's peak PM<sub>2.5</sub> values less the city PM<sub>2.5</sub> data were calculated. The results ranged from 2.0 to 92.6  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ . Values 70 to 499  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  were labelled as high, 30 to 69  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  as medium, and below 29  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  as low sources. As a part of their Village Green Project, the EPA developed this scale for short-term air sensors in order to understand personal exposure to nearby air pollutants (Keating et al., 2016). This method matched what was experienced at the sites as the three high PM source locations were near local restaurants producing smoke and the one medium location occurred near a stop light with idling vehicles. These PM source level results were considered a random factor in the analysis as this was controlled for in the experimental design. The mean PM<sub>2.5</sub> for each location (tree vs open) and by type (dense, small, U-shaped) was used in an analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) with temperature, relative humidity, the wind direction versus the AirBeam unit orientation, and wind speed as covariates. IBM SPSS Statistics (Version 25.0) computer software was used for the statistical calculations (IBM Corp., 2017).

## 2.3 Results

**2.3.1 AirBeam Equivalency Tests** – Two of the three AirBeams had good correlation (Unit 1:  $r = 0.78$ ,  $p = 0.066$ ; Unit 2:  $r = 0.85$ ,  $p = 0.032$ ; Unit 3  $r = 0.85$ ,  $p = 0.03$ ) to the state TEOM when PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations ranged from 0 to 10  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ . The among unit equivalency tests yielded a total of 774 minutes (601 min for indoor test one, 85 min for indoor test two, and 88 minutes for the outdoor test) of PM<sub>2.5</sub> data for each AirBeam. All three units showed a

significant positive relationship to each other (Figure 15; Model II Regression Units 1 & 2:  $F_{1,773} = 67471$ ,  $r^2 = 0.989$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ; Units 1 & 3:  $F_{1,773} = 37019$ ,  $r^2 = 0.980$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ; Units 2 & 3:  $F_{1,773} = 53262$ ,  $r^2 = 0.986$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). All three units were not statistically different from each other when comparing the mean  $PM_{2.5}$  among all three equivalency tests (ANOVA  $F_{2,278} = 0.440$ ,  $p = 0.645$ ). Overall, units 2 and 3 differed least as compared to unit 1 (Units 2 & 3 Tukey HSD  $p = 0.991$ ; Units 1 & 2 Tukey HSD  $p = 0.738$ ; Units 1 & 3 Tukey HSD  $p = 0.661$ ; Table 6).

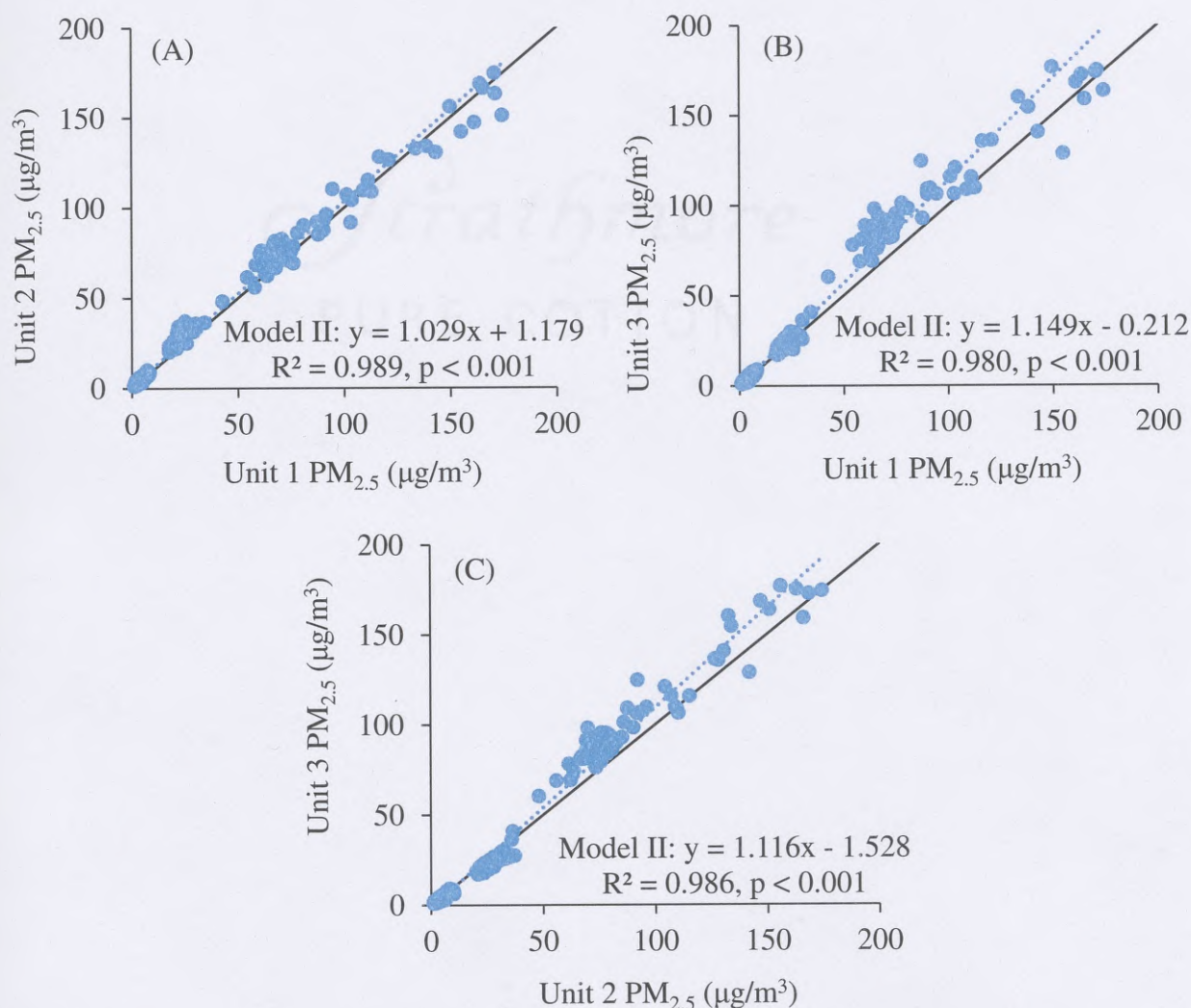


Figure 15. Airbeam  $PM_{2.5}$  equivalency test results showing model II linear regression relationship between A) unit 1 v. unit 2, B) unit 1 v. unit 3, and C) unit 2 v. unit 3. 1:1 line denoted by solid line for reference.

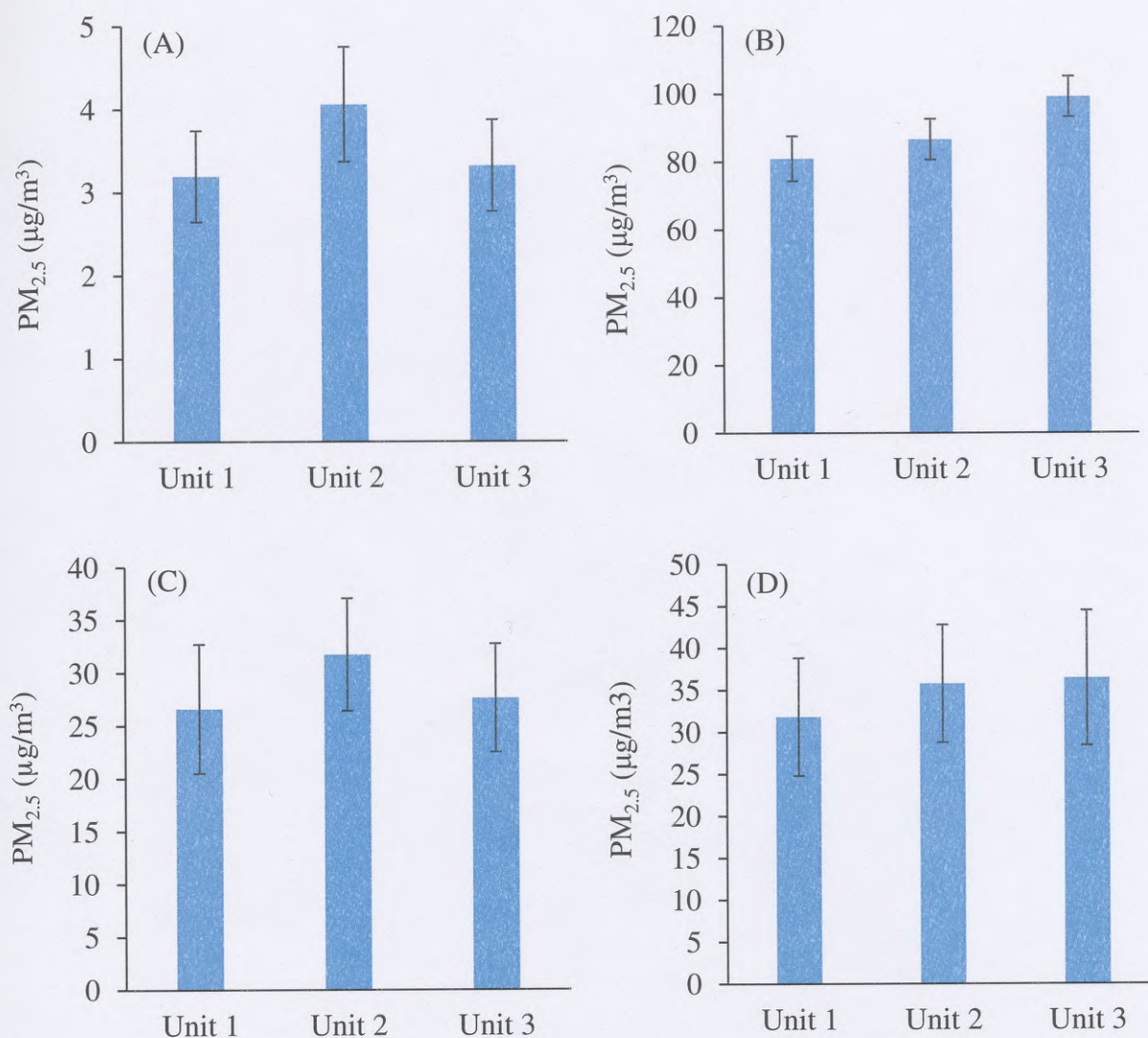


Figure 16. Equivalency test results PM<sub>2.5</sub> mean and 95% CI: A) indoor test one, D) indoor test two, C) outdoor test, and D) all tests combined.

To better understand the relationship among the units, comparisons were made among the three separate equivalency test results to determine how the units performed with various particulate concentrations and indoors versus outdoors (Table 6). The three tests varied in PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration ranges: indoor test one ranged from 1 to 10 µg-m<sup>-3</sup>, indoor test two ranged from 30 to 177 µg-m<sup>-3</sup>, and the outdoor test ranged from 17 to 155 µg-m<sup>-3</sup>. No statistically significant difference was found between the average PM<sub>2.5</sub> estimates for the three units for the first indoor

test (ANOVA  $F_{2,81} = 2.322$ ,  $p = 0.105$ ), the second indoor test (ANOVA  $F_{2,62} = 2.562$ ,  $p = 0.086$ ), and the outdoor test (ANOVA  $F_{2,131} = 0.927$ ,  $p = 0.398$ ). Units 1 and 3 varied less at lower concentrations (4 percent difference) versus higher concentrations (20 percent difference). The pairwise relationship results were similar between the first indoor test and the outdoor test. Units 1 and 3 have a 4 percent mean difference for the outdoor test (Figure 16).

Table 6. Equivalency test results for AirBeams' PM<sub>2.5</sub> mean, 95% CI, and Tukey HSD p-values indicating no significant difference between PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentration means of the three units.

Units	Indoor Test 1 (n = 28)			Indoor Test 2 (n = 21)			Outdoor Test (n = 44)			Combined (n = 93)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Mean	3.2	4.1	3.3	80.9	86.5	99.1	26.5	31.7	27.6	31.8	35.8	36.4
±95%CI	±0.5	±0.7	±0.6	±12.1	±10.6	±11.4	±6.1	±5.3	±5.1	±7.0	±7.0	±8.0
Unit 1		0.120	0.955		0.777	0.078		0.407	0.966		0.738	0.661
Unit 2			0.209			0.284			0.557			0.991

**2.3.2 AirBeam Temperature and Relative Humidity** – For average relative humidity, all three AirBeam units, the Kestrel and the City data were not significantly different (ANOVA  $F_{4,89} = 2.425$ ,  $p = 0.054$ ; Table 7). The mean relative humidity for unit 3 was significantly different (at an  $\alpha = 0.1$  threshold) because it was 15 percentage points lower than Kestrel and City data and 7 percentage points lower than units 1 and 2. For temperature, a statistically significance difference was found (ANOVA  $F_{4,89} = 2.425$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ). Units 1, 2, and 3 showed mean temperatures that were 4 °C and 5 °C higher than the Kestrel and City, respectively (Figure 17).

Table 7. Relative humidity and temperature results: Kestrel, City, and AirBeams' mean, 95% CI, and Tukey HSD p-values.

	Relative Humidity (%)					Temperature (°C)				
	Kestrel	City	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Kestrel	City	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3
Mean	45	45	37	37	30	21	20	25	25	25
±95%CI	±8.6	±9.0	±7.0	±7.1	±7.0	±1.8	±1.6	±2.8	±2.1	±2.6
Kestrel		1.000	0.553	0.531	0.074		0.951	0.090	0.102	0.080
City			0.631	0.609	0.098			0.013	0.016	0.012
Unit 1				1.000	0.785				1.000	1.000
Unit 2					0.821					1.000

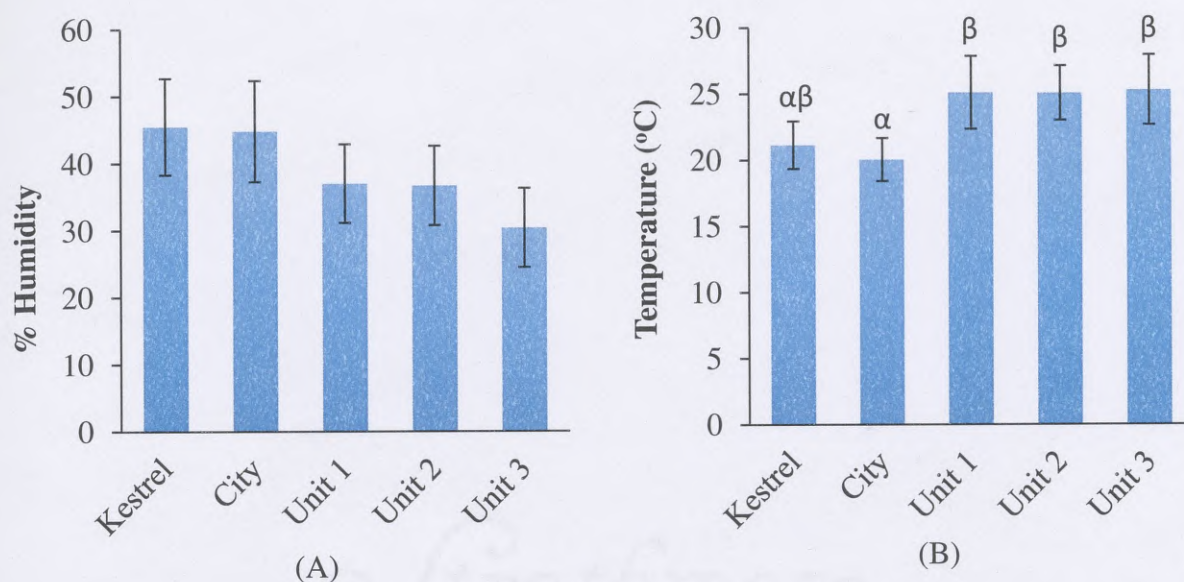


Figure 17. Hourly mean and 95% CI of A) relative humidity and B) temperature for Kestrel, City, and the three AirBeam units.

**2.3.3 Field Test** – The temperature obtained using the Kestrel 4000 during the field testing period ranged from 12.1 to 28.6 °C with mean of 21.2 °C, the relative humidity varied from 19.4 to 87.1 percent with mean of 51.1 percent, and the wind direction was variable at speeds of 0 to 5.1 m/s with a mean of 1.6 m/s. The temperature, relative humidity, wind direction in relation to unit orientation, and wind speed were assessed using linear regression and found to account for little variation in PM<sub>2.5</sub> across all locations ( $r^2 = 0.110$ ,  $F_{4,23} = 0.712$ ,  $p = 0.592$ ). Therefore, the Kestrel obtained weather data were not included in the rest of the analysis.

The PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations differed across PM source level ( $F_{2,52} = 41.635$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). The tree stand arrangements also differed significantly (ANCOVA  $F_{2,52} = 3.939$ ,  $p = 0.026$ ). No difference in PM<sub>2.5</sub> was found in open areas versus trees (0.9 percent difference) across all sites (ANCOVA  $F_{1,52} = 0.003$ ,  $p = 0.956$ ). Dense tree buffers differed as compared to small tree lines (43 percent difference; Tukey HSD  $p = 0.001$ ) and U-shaped arrangements (31 percent

difference, Tukey HSD  $p = 0.018$ ). However, small tree lines and U-shaped arrangements showed no differences in mean  $PM_{2.5}$  (Tukey HSD  $p = 0.633$ ). Dense tree buffers had higher  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations in trees versus open areas with a mean difference of  $1.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ . In contrast, small tree lines (mean difference of  $0.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) and U-shaped (mean difference of  $1.7 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) arrangements had higher  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations in open areas versus trees (Figure 18). This interaction was not statistically significant ( $F_{2,52} = 0.716$ ,  $p = 0.493$ ). Sample location details used in the analysis, including  $PM_{2.5}$  corrected data and weather data, are located in Appendix B, Table 7.

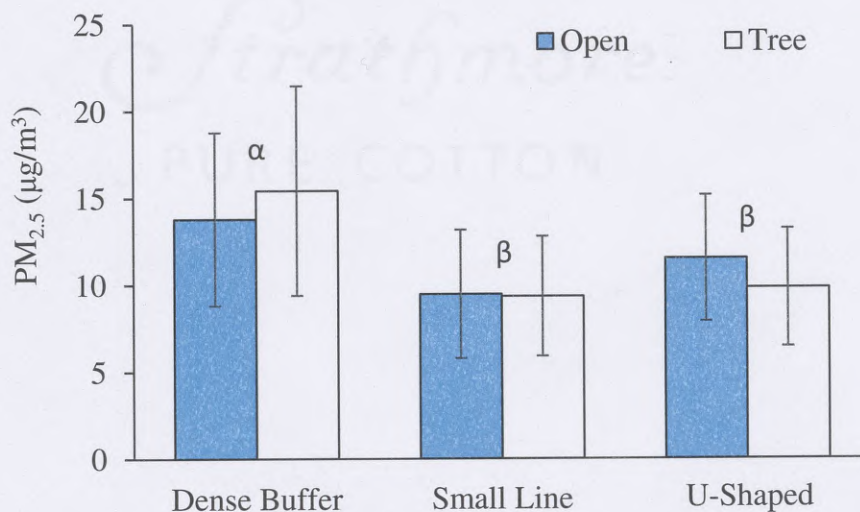


Figure 18. Comparison of the open and tree  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations mean and 95% CI within dense tree, small tree line, and U-shaped tree stands.

The Columbus city weather and  $PM_{2.5}$  data for February 2017 were also analyzed to better understand the city's particulates in relation to atmospheric conditions. During February 2017, the city experienced 20 days with particulate concentrations less than  $12 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ , 7.4 days with  $12.1 - 35.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ , 12 hours with  $35.5 - 55.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ , and 2 hours with  $55.5 - 150.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ . All 24-hour averages were below  $12 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ , except for 5 days (February 5, 6, 11, 14, and 18), where concentrations were between  $12.1 - 35.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ , with the highest being  $27.3 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  on February 18<sup>th</sup>.



Winds from the south or east bring fine particulate concentrations to the city during Fort Benning controlled burns. Fort Benning conducted controlled burns on February 1st, 11th, 17th, 24th, and 25<sup>th</sup> when winds were predicted to be from the north and west (Fort Benning's Smoke and Sound Archive, 2017). Overnight between February 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> the wind direction shifted, and winds from the southeast brought smoke into the Columbus area. This phenomenon was observed through an increase in PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations and the highest concentrations all month. Rain occurred later on the day of the 18<sup>th</sup> and reduced airborne particulates. An increase in PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations on February 11<sup>th</sup> could also be linked to Fort Benning prescribed burns. The remaining three 24-hour periods (February 5, 6, and 14) were most likely due to agricultural burning in other parts of the state (NESDIS, 2017). No field test days overlapped agricultural burning dates, and three test days took place on the same day as controlled burns (February 1<sup>st</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup>, and 24<sup>th</sup>). The city hourly PM<sub>2.5</sub> ranged from 0.7 to 11.9  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  with a mean of 5.7  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  during the hours when field testing occurred. Regional agriculture and Fort Benning fires were not found to contribute to field test particulate levels.

When Fort Benning prescribed burn data were removed, statistically significant correlations were found between city hourly PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations and the following city weather variables: wind speed ( $r = -0.253$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), relative humidity ( $r = -0.080$ ,  $P = 0.043$ ), temperature ( $r = 0.134$ ,  $p = 0.001$ ), and precipitation ( $r = -0.093$ ,  $p = 0.018$ ). When daily averages for the month of February 2017 were calculated, the city PM<sub>2.5</sub> correlated positively with temperature ( $r = 0.460$ ,  $p = 0.024$ ) and negatively with relative humidity ( $r = -0.433$ ,  $p = 0.035$ ). No correlation was found with daily city PM<sub>2.5</sub> and wind speed ( $r = 0.166$ ,  $p = 0.438$ ). These findings suggest the daily changes in Columbus city PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations could be attributed to daily temperature and relative humidity fluctuations (Figure 19).

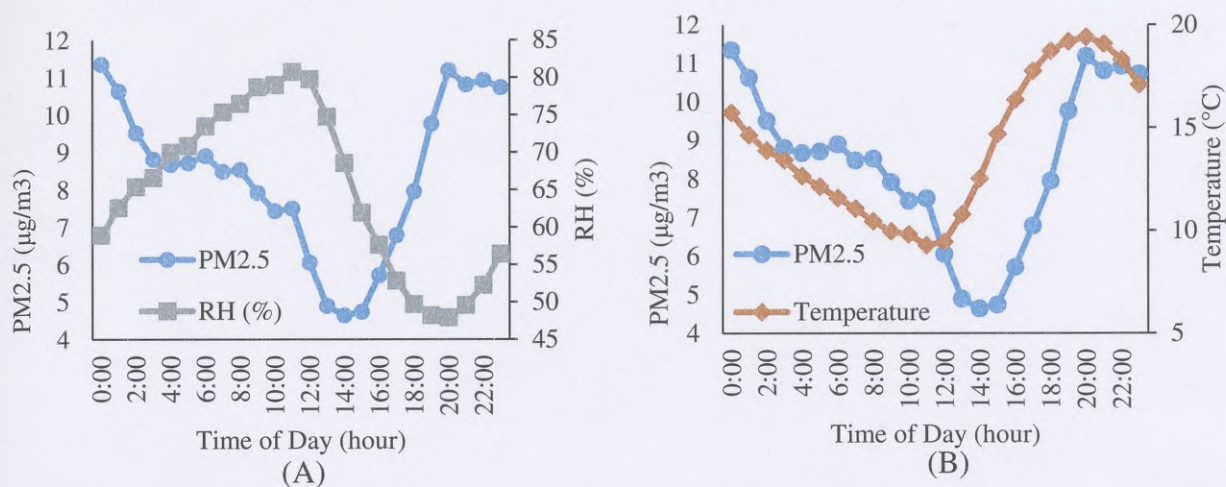


Figure 19. Average hourly data variability in Columbus February 2017 PM<sub>2.5</sub> as compared to A) relative humidity (RH) and B) temperature.

## 2.4 Discussion

**2.4.1 AirBeam Performance** - The stability, reproducibility, and reliability are concerns when using low-cost PM sensors (Rai et al., 2017). The three AirBeam units were assessed for these three factors during the equivalency evaluations and throughout the field study. Stability refers to the performance of the sensors remaining constant over a period of several months (Rai et al., 2017). The stability of the units was determined based on the change in unit median ratio between units over the course of the research. The median ratio for all tests for unit 1: unit 3 was 1.17 and for unit 2: unit 3 was 0.93. At the beginning of the equivalency testing period (October 2016), the median ratios were 1.01 (unit 1:3) and 0.92 (unit 2:3). At the start of the field testing median ratios were 1.03 and 0.91 (February 2017), and at the end of the field study they were 1.22 and 0.85, respectively. The change in the median ratio may be due in part to units not being cleaned during the testing period. The makers of the particle sensor inside the AirBeam suggest a lifespan of two to three years for the sensor if it is cleaned properly (Shinyei Technology Co., Ltd.). Jiao et al. (2016) found a change in response with “days of use” for the AirBeams they tested over 168 days. Given the small change in median ratio from beginning to end, the

AirBeams were found to be stable for the short time period of use. Longer testing sessions could prove problematic if particles collect on sensors over time.

Reproducibility is the difference in measurements found between similar devices (Rai et al., 2017). As  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations increased, the differences among the three units also increased. While at lower levels all three units did not differ greatly, and units 1 and 3 corresponded most closely. Units 1 and 2 correlated best at higher levels. Correlations among the units were the same in the field study as with equivalency tests. Particulate levels were low at many study sites with average concentrations of  $12\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  for all locations. Units 1 and 3 were found to be closer in mean and peaks, and, therefore, were used in tandem at half the study locations. As seen in the equivalency tests, the three units had the same response to stimuli and were found to have high reproducibility. These findings match the two studies previously conducted in regards to the high correlation found between AirBeam units (Jiao et al., 2016; Mukherjee et al., 2017).

The relative humidity and temperature sensors within each unit were used as an additional means to determine sensor reliability. The relative humidity and temperature sensors housed within the units were used as a gauge to ensure the units would not shut off, as AirBeams are programmed to shut off at 100 percent relative humidity (Heimbinder and Besser 2014) and do not operate outside the temperature range of 0 to  $45^\circ\text{C}$  (Shinyei Technology Co., Ltd). The AirBeams' internal temperature and relative humidity were determined to not interfere with unit performance in the present study. The maximum relative humidity reading of all three units was 80 percent recorded on unit 2. The maximum temperature reading was  $38^\circ\text{C}$  and the minimum reading was  $12^\circ\text{C}$ , both measured on unit 1. The comparison between the AirBeams, Kestrel, and City weather data suggest that these sensors should not be used when collecting local

weather data. For example, all three units' mean temperatures were 17 percent higher than Kestrel and 22 percent higher than City mean temperatures. The AirBeams' black casing may account for the higher average temperatures seen in each unit as compared with the Kestrel and City data. Using the units during the summer in Columbus, Georgia, could prove problematic as temperatures average 33 °C in July and August (NCEI, 2017a) leading to a greater probability of exceeding the acceptable AirBeam internal temperature range.

The utility of the AirBeam PM<sub>2.5</sub> sensors for extended deployments and over multiple seasons with varying temperatures has yet to be established. One additional problem is the need to tether the device to a cell phone with a data plan to record data in the field. However, the AirBeams' high correlations, short-term stability, and reliability make these units legitimate sensors for the field studies. These units have limitations in data accuracy and usable temperature ranges, but the practicality of these devices is in their portability and ease of use. Field assistants were trained in less than five minutes to use the units and the accompanying cell phone app. The only complication occurred when field assistants did not save data properly. These features were found to be valuable when conducting the field study tests at multiple locations.

**2.4.2 Fine Particulate Matter and Trees** – The relationship between PM<sub>2.5</sub> and trees was statistically insignificant for all tree versus open sample pairs. While not significant, isolating by tree design found results similar to other studies. In this study, small tree lines had no impact on particulate levels as compared to surrounding open areas. This finding parallels the results of Hagler et al. (2012) that roadside buffers less than 10 m did not hinder particle transport beyond the vegetative barrier. Tong et al. (2015), Whitlow (2013), Liu et al. (2015) and Chen et al. (2015) found PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations were higher in dense tree buffers versus neighboring open

areas. While this study found no significance between all open versus dense tree buffer sample sites, it did find higher  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations in dense field sample locations as compared with other tree configurations. Overall the small difference between open and tree concentrations when using active monitors is consistent with the observations of Setälä et al. (2013).

For dense tree arrangements, the trees trap nearby  $PM_{2.5}$  keeping particulates from leaving these tree barriers after being intercepted by the trees. Three locations used in this study did not have this relationship dynamic. For the Havertys and Lazyboy sites,  $PM_{2.5}$  was essentially the same in the trees ( $m = 6.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) and the open ( $m = 6.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ). These locations were tested in the same sampling session because these sites are located near the same high traffic shopping center. The notable differences versus the other seven locations was the lower than anticipated traffic volumes,  $3^\circ\text{C}$  higher temperature, and  $PM_{2.5}$  that was  $12 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  lower than the other dense field locations. It is not possible to determine whether the higher open  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations is a confounding variable of these three locations, that, when removed, would make the overall dense tree buffer configuration results significant. Four of the dense field sites had a second location at farther distance from PM source. At each of these sites, a decrease in particulate concentration was measured with distance from PM source in both open and tree locations.

One dense tree location, the Manchester bike park, had the highest overall particulate matter concentrations of the entire study (tree  $m = 39.8 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  and open  $m = 34.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ). This location is located near a traffic stop, and cars and trucks were idling at the stop light with wind direction coming from the direction of this source during the sampling session. An increase in  $PM_{2.5}$  is expected with idling vehicles, especially diesel trucks (Girard, 2014; Reff et al., 2009). The city  $PM_{2.5}$  was  $8.5 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  during the test. Two other testing sessions (not used in statistical

analysis due to partial loss of data) at this location, saw the same relationship of higher particulates in the trees versus open areas at lower  $PM_{2.5}$  levels (5.8 and  $5.4 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ). The sessions with data loss were conducted at low traffic periods, so this may account for the difference in particulate levels among sessions.

Another dense tree site located on Williams Road near the I-185 exit 12 on/off ramp had relatively elevated particulate levels (average of tree  $m = 17.0 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  and open  $m = 15.3 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ). This site (Figure 10A) offered the perfect dense field set-up with dense trees to the east of a cleared open area and across the street from two gas stations. The slightly elevated  $PM_{2.5}$  in the area was thought to be due to proximity to these gas stations and idling traffic. The winds were calm for the majority of the testing session with the exception of the start. The lower winds could also lead to a build-up of pollution in the area (Tai et al., 2010).

The small tree line arrangement overall saw no statistical difference in tree  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations versus open  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations. The smaller number of trees in these arrangements are not able to noticeably reduce the fine particulate matter in the air. One site (the CSU softball field site) experienced high PM source levels, and open  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations were  $2.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  higher than tree concentrations. This may be a feature of this location. Tall pine trees populated the site. Wind direction aligned to bring smoke from a local Burger King to this site. Smoke from a meat cooking restaurant is higher in the air column, and the tree tops should intercept some of the particulate pollution. The parts of Columbus that have small tree line arrangements are shopping centers with meat cooking restaurants. As discussed in Chapter 1, often smaller ornamental trees frequent these areas as compared with the trees found at this site. The CSU softball site, with additional testing, could serve as a case study example of how tall

trees within small tree line designs can reduce fine particulate concentrations, which may influence the types of trees planted near restaurants that produce smoke.

While no relationship was found between field measured weather parameters and particulates, the city  $PM_{2.5}$  and city temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed were found to have a significant correlation. This weather-particulate interaction at the city level could help explain some of the findings at sample locations. The direction of relationship found between city  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations and city temperature, relative humidity, and wind speed are consistent with Tai et al. (2010) findings for Southeastern U.S. and point to organic carbon (OC) and elemental carbon (EC) in the atmosphere. OC and EC are mainly caused by combustion of fossil fuels, which is consistent with Fort Benning controlled burns, vehicles, and smoke from restaurants as sources of particulates. Additionally, the daily decrease of particulates from morning to afternoon might explain the higher levels of particulate matter found at Cascade Hills Church (small tree line site) during the only sampling session that took place in the morning. All three locations sampled at the church averaged  $12 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  the morning tested with relatively high traffic conditions (83 vehicles per minute), but two previous tests conducted in the afternoon measured particulate levels below  $3 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  with higher traffic conditions (99 vehicles per minute).

The U-shaped tree arrangement also had no statistically significant difference between tree and open area particulate concentrations. At all PM source levels open area concentrations were higher by  $1.7 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  when compared with tree concentrations. Not all study sites constituted ideal U-shaped tree stand arrangements, making city-wide generalizations difficult. However, the All Saints Presbyterian Church (Figure 10C) could be considered an almost perfect U-shaped tree stand with idling cars and diesel trucks at the opening of the U being the main

source of particle pollution. The average  $PM_{2.5}$  at this site was low, but high winds (the highest recorded throughout the entire field study at 5.1 m/s) from the direction of the road brought an increase in particulate levels to the open area as compared to the trees. While sampling at the second location, the winds increased from 2.9 to 11 m/s. Unit 2 was left at the start/end location approximately 35 m from the road. Unit 1 was positioned 85 meters from the road in the open area, and unit 3 was the same distance in the tree line. With the increase in winds the particulate level also increased. This was seen with particulate levels peaking in series four times, first at unit 2 and 25 to 37 seconds later at unit 1. This dynamic of flowing through the opening of the U and not the trees highlights the impact the right wind direction and wind speed can have on particulate levels in this tree arrangement.

Two other U-shaped sites (Colony Bank and the corner of University Avenue and Manchester Expressway) were located across the street from restaurants that produced smoke during testing sessions. Wind direction was from the direction of these sources, and, consequently, these sites experienced high  $PM_{2.5}$  concentrations. The Colony Bank site is also located near a shopping center parking lot. The U-shaped opening points towards this parking lot, while a small tree line exists directly opposite the restaurant. The Colony Bank site had the same average  $PM_{2.5}$  levels ( $14.6 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) in the trees and open areas with a slightly elevated level in the trees ( $22.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) as compared to the open ( $21.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) when smoke was present. Conversely, at the corner of University Avenue and Manchester Expressway the U opens towards the restaurant. The average particulate concentrations were higher in the trees ( $12.9 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) versus the open ( $8.1 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) being  $8.5 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$  higher in the trees over the open area when smoke was present. A bike path runs through the U-shaped opening at this site, meaning higher particulate levels are experienced by people using this path for recreation when the restaurant is



cooking meat. The difference between the two sites demonstrates how the right (or wrong) alignment of trees to PM source impacts particulate levels. The city of Columbus has several of these U-shaped tree designs because often only trees necessary for development are cleared in order to save tree canopy. This tree arrangement becomes problematic when it is located in areas where people frequent, like parks, and a PM source is near.

Every site, even those closely located (i.e. Manchester bike park and the corner of University Avenue and Manchester Expressway), has different localized PM sources that contribute to particulate levels. As discussed in methods and results sections, these localized sources must be controlled for in order to compare tree stands across the city. It is important to note these PM sources beyond controlling for background though. A study conducted in southeastern United States cities found wood combustion made up 25 to 66 percent, diesel exhaust 14 to 30 percent, meat cooking operations 5 to 12 percent, and vehicle exhaust 0 to 10 percent of the OC PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations (Zheng et al., 2002). The portion of fine particulate matter caused by vehicles in Atlanta, Georgia, has decreased due to vehicular emission regulations (Vijayaraghavan et al., 2012). The low wind speeds in Columbus cause vehicle particulate pollution to remain in the vicinity of the roads. This concept could be seen with low particulate levels at most locations near areas of high traffic (sample locations were greater than 15 m from the road), except those mentioned already as being located near smoke producing restaurants or heavy idling traffic with diesel trucks and cars.

Smoke producing restaurants were the sources of high PM in this study. Smoke from restaurants were found to pass through sampling areas within minutes. These higher concentrations plumes (73 to 93  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ) can impact people in sensitive groups such as those with respiratory issues (EPA, 2016b). A study conducted in Los Angeles found meat cooking

establishments contribute 21 percent of the OC PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in the city (Rogge, Hildemann, Mazurek, Cass, & Simoneit, 1991). Reducing pollution at the source is the best way to combat it, but cities have shown little will to regulate restaurant emissions (Murphy, 2015; Chaudhury, 2015). Taller trees can assist in blocking the spread of smoke from these point sources, as seen at the Colony Bank and CSU softball field sites. Future studies should focus on this dynamic looking at height of trees near smoke producing restaurants as well as distance to source.

This field study test had limitations. The testing took place for one month, only encompassing one season of the year. The study, while city wide, was on a small scale based on the number of locations visited. The small sample size limits the ability to apply findings beyond specific sites tested. The use of the Kestrel 4000 and its limitations may be the main reason for the insignificant statistical relationships seen between PM<sub>2.5</sub> and weather conditions measured at each site. The Kestrel 4000 is not capable of determining wind direction. Wind speed and direction were variable and Kestrel sampling was not continuous, rather a sample point method was employed. Continuous weather monitoring with similar sample resolution as the AirBeam is needed to assess if localized weather influenced PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations.

The time of year offers some complications as deciduous trees had shed their leaves before this study took place. Leaf absorption of ultrafine particulates is limited (Hemond & Fechner, 2014). Fine and ultrafine particulates settle on leaves through deposition. PM<sub>2.5</sub> levels on leaves are lower than PM<sub>10</sub> due to gravitation deposition properties (Beckett et al., 2000; Freer-Smith, 2005; Sæbø et al., 2012). Conifers are better at capturing particulate matter due to leaves having a waxy coating, (Sæbø et al., 2012), high leaf area index, and no annual loss (Yang et al., 2015). Broadleaf trees have the second greatest capacity to capture airborne particles

(Beckett et al., 2000; Yang et al., 2015). All study sites had conifer trees (site pictures in Appendix B show sites during leaf-off season). Focusing on locations that had more conifer tree species during the winter makes findings specific to study locations during the one season. A Beijing study comparing forest PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations to open area concentrations found the same higher concentrations in forests during leaf-off periods (Liu et al., 2015), while Cai et al. (2017) found higher deposition levels in urban settings in winter months. The composition and main sources of fine particulate matter can change throughout the year, with more wood combustion in the winter and higher biogenic VOC in the summer (Tai et al., 2010; Malm, Schichtel, Pitchford, Ashbaugh, & Eldred, 2004). These changes could have an impact on tree-particulate interactions throughout the year in addition to leaf-on vs leaf-off differences (Cai et al., 2017).

Additional field study tests need to be conducted to determine the appropriate level of tree services in reducing PM<sub>2.5</sub> taking into account various localized particulate sources. The insignificant statistical findings between open and tree PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations point to the low ability of conifer trees at these study locations to trap particulates during the winter season. A larger sample size, across multiple seasons will help in determining if similar findings are significant annually and city-wide for the city of Columbus. Dense tree barriers may reduce PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations in other seasons. Additionally, taller trees may assist in the reduction of airborne smoke particulates from nearby restaurants. The results of this study highlight the need to focus on various tree configurations in relation and distance to different particulate sources when considering utilizing trees as a deterrent to particulate pollution. Low-cost, portable sensors, like the AirBeam, can aide in determining neighborhoods with higher relative PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations and identify sources, as well as, assist in determining appropriate tree design and placement to reduce pollution.

## DISCUSSION

When looking at air quality benefits, the PM<sub>2.5</sub> results found using the i-Tree model in Chapter 1 should be discussed with respect to the results of the PM<sub>2.5</sub> field tests conducted in Chapter 2. The field tests (i.e. Chapter 2) can better characterize the interactions between trees and PM<sub>2.5</sub> on a site by site level and facilitate generalizations regarding if the PM removal associated monetary savings are valid for the Columbus area. The field study documented higher particulate levels in treed versus adjacent open areas in seven of the ten dense field sample locations tested. On average, the observed difference was not great (1.6  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ ). The greatest variation in PM<sub>2.5</sub> was measured at the Manchester bike park, the area with highest average particulate levels for the whole study.

Most of the northern portion of Columbus consists of dense fields of tree. Census tracts 103.02 (Bradley Park area, south of 102.01), 33.01 (area northwest of the I-185, highway 280 intersection), 105.02, and 105.01 (to the west of 108.02) are less developed with higher tree canopy percentages and dense tree buffers are the main type of tree arrangement (See Figure 8 or Appendix A, Figure 2 to locate tracts). Assuming the i-Tree Tool removal rates are accurate, these nine tracts contain 14,516 ha (35,871 acres) of canopy that could potentially remove 15 tons of particulates (or 18 percent of the original overall city removal of this pollutant) during Columbus winters (i-Tree Tool removal rate was adjusted to account for the field study being conducted during leaf-off period). The notion this removal rate is valid for these areas hinges not only on dense tree stands trapping particulates, but also on particulate pollution being the same in these nine tracts as it is for the whole city. This rate depends of pollution levels gathered at the Columbus Airport. Witlow (2009) argues localized particulate concentrations differ from those detected by regional monitors. These nine tract areas are less populated with less traffic

and meat cooking restaurants, and, therefore, the fine particulate levels may not be as high as those near the airport. Regional fires may contribute to particulate pollution in these mainly northern tracts with the right wind direction. However, based on the tested conducted during controlled burns at increasing distance from Fort Benning by Baumann (2005) and Liu (2010), the smoke from Fort Benning controlled burns will likely disperse before significantly impacting these areas.

The remaining 44 census tracts contain residential, business, and shopping neighborhoods with various tree arrangements.  $PM_{2.5}$  removal by trees is not as accurate in these areas using the i-Tree Tool. Additionally, if the results from the field study hold, U-shaped tree stands have open areas with elevated particulate pollution, and small tree stands would not impact this pollution. Therefore, the areas of the city with the greatest population would not observe trees reducing particulate levels.

In addition to limitations previously discussed, the applicability of the field test results relative to the i-Tree  $PM_{2.5}$  removal rates is questionable. The field study took place over the course of one month (February), while the i-Tree removal rates are annual rates. Simply adjusting the rate to cover one season, as above, does not account for the change in particulate levels, sources, and trees across all seasons. While Columbus, GA, experiences similar wind conditions throughout the year, other seasonal factors such as tree leaf off, weather, and fine particulate matter variations were not taken into account in this research. One big difference between summer and winter seasons is the existence of more leaves on trees to intercept particulates. Trees emit more volatile organic carbons during the summer, which increases ozone and can lead to eventual increase in particulates within and around trees (Yang et al.,

2015). These seasonal dynamics could change the interactions observed between trees and particulates in the field study.

Neither studies' results unequivocally conclude that trees abate PM<sub>2.5</sub> in Columbus. Additional research is needed to assess the effectiveness of trees for reducing particulates specifically as tree planting activities relate to particulate reduction. Researchers have argued that planting trees solely for the purposes of improved health from reduced particulates is in "vain", and that government funds should be used to reduce pollutants at their source (Whitlow et al., 2014). While this argument is valid, as discussed in Chapter 2, not all pollutant sources are regulated at the source. A telling example is the lack of desire to control pollutants from meat cooking restaurants (Murphy, 2015). Trees also help cities in other ways, like cooling air temperatures, reducing storm water runoff, and improving health not related to air quality (Pataki et al., 2011). Therefore, the aim of tree planting should be to provide maximum total benefits of the services offered by trees as a whole and not simply their ability to remove particulate pollution.

In this research, the ability of trees to reduce air pollutants was assessed using high spectral analysis that quantified tree canopy and its associated benefits. The overall the canopy for Columbus, Georgia, at 52 percent, meets the criterion set by the American Forests Urban Forest Program for ideal urban canopy cover (Leahy, 2017), but the variations in percent cover across the city leaves the impervious downtown, business, and shopping center areas lacking in good canopy cover. Urban canopy cover recommendations are made so cities can benefit from the ecosystem services trees provide, but simply adding canopy does not mean these benefits are fully utilized. Tree placement, tree type, and tree design need to be considered, and the latter often is not when considering urban vegetation plans.

The city's high tree canopy cover is estimated to remove 1,900 tons of criterion air pollutants and sequesters 282,000 tons of carbon dioxide annually. The high spectral imagery analysis highlighted large tree canopy and air quality benefit disparities over time across the city of Columbus. Areas of highest removal of gaseous air pollutants is dependent on location of trees. These are the northern sections of the city, which also have fewer air pollutant sources. Higher pollution and a lower number of trees in more urban areas of the city (downtown and shopping centers) lead to lower pollution removal.

This research utilized a low-cost, portable particulate sensor to analyze the interactions between fine particulate matter and tree stand designs. AirBeams are affordable (\$250/unit) and easy to use. Accurate, more expensive equipment, is not feasible for studies of this scale and length or reasonable for citizen use. The three units tested in this study effectively measured PM<sub>2.5</sub> variations at multiple sample locations. The unestablished stability of the AirBeam over extended periods and its temperature restraints limits usability for longer testing periods. AirBeams and other portable sensors allow simple, city-wide field studies to be performed. Use of more affordable sensors leads to more measurements by more people, which in turn yields big data with incredible potential. Open access to big data allows for new possibilities in understanding the environment. The possibilities, given advancements in portable sensors, are wide, and can be very valuable in understanding air quality as it relates to many aspects of an urban setting at localized levels.

PM<sub>2.5</sub> has more complex interactions with trees than other air pollutants and removal is dependent on local PM sources, weather conditions, and tree design. Small tree lines have no discernable impact on PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations and dense tree buffers trap PM<sub>2.5</sub> resulting in slightly higher tree particulate concentrations as compared to open areas. U-shaped tree stand

interactions with particulates depended on location of the open area within the tree stand in relation to notable PM sources. Overall, in the winter, trees had little impact on particulate concentrations as compared with open areas. While the city of Columbus has, on average, low wind speeds, wind direction played a key role in particulates reaching sampling locations. Future tree plantings and removal should take note of areas with lower tree canopy as well as paying attention to tree arrangement and proximity to PM sources to better assist in the removal of air pollutants. Also, as the dense tree buffer arrangements trap pollution particles, the clearing of fields of trees should be seen as impeding the removal of PM<sub>2.5</sub> along with other air pollutants.

Given the limitations of the study conducted, future research is needed to better understand the relationship between tree stand arrangements and fine particulate matter involving more sample locations across multiple seasons. Research should also focus on alternative fine particulate sources in addition to that from vehicles, like restaurants that produce smoke. Using portable monitoring devices to assess smoke fallout and interception by placing sensors in trees of varying height would be useful in determining tree height effect on local pollution produced by restaurants. Research is lacking in this area, and more portable sensors allows for more methods to assess these interactions.



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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A – COLUMBUS TREE CANOPY ANALYSIS SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Table 1. 2005 iso cluster values and reclassified values for 10 clipped sections.

Iso Cluster Name:	Section Names Used to Identify									
	Midland East	Midland Middle	Midland West	Smith_River	Smith	Middle_NW (Fortson)	Middle_NE (Fortson)	Middle_S (ColumbusS)	NCo_SW	SCo_SW
	isocluster25	isocluster23	isocluster27	isocluster59	isocluster63	isocluster73	isocluster75	isocluster71	isocluster79	isocluster81
Values	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value
1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
6	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
7	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1
8	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
9	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
10	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
11	1	1	2		1	1	1	1	2	2
12	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	2	2
13	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	2	2
14	1	1	1		1	1	2	2	2	2
15	1	2	1		1	1	1	2	2	2
16	1	1	1		1	2	2	2	2	2
17	1	1	2		1	2	1	2	2	2
18	1	1	1		2	2	2	2		
19	1	1	1		1	2	2	2		
20	1	2	2		1	2	2	2		
21	1	1	1		1	2	2	2		
22	2	1	1		1	2	2	2		
23	2	1	1		1	2	2	2		
24	2	1	2		1	2	2	2		
25	2	1	2		1	2	2	2		
26	2	1	1		1	2	2	2		
27	2	1	2		1	2	2	2		
28	2	1	2		1	2	2	2		
29	2	2	2		1	2	2	2		
30	2	1	2		2	2	2	2		
31	2	2	2		1	2	2	2		
32	2	2	2		1	2	2	2		
33	2	2	2		1	2	2	2		
34	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
35	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
36	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
37	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
38	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
39	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		
40	2	2	2		2	2	2	2		



Table 3. 2015 iso cluster values and reclassified values for 4 clipped sections.

Iso Cluster Name: Values	Section Names Used to Identify			
	Columbus	Midland, Upitoi, Ochillee	Fortson South	Smith- Fortson N
	columbus_40	midupi_40	fortsonS_40	smithfort_40
	New Value	New Value	New Value	New Value
1	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2
3	2	2	2	2
4	1	2	1	2
5	1	2	1	2
6	1	2	1	2
7	1	1	2	2
8	1	1	1	2
9	1	1	1	2
10	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1
15	2	1	1	1
16	2	1	2	1
17	2	1	1	1
18	2	1	2	1
19	2	1	2	1
20	2	1	2	1
21	2	1	2	1
22	2	1	2	1
23	2	1	2	1
24	2	1	2	1
25	2	2	2	1
26	2	2	2	1
27	2	2	2	1
28	2	2	2	2
29	2	2	2	1
30	2	2	2	2
31	2	2	2	2
32	2	2	2	2
33	2	2	2	2
34	2	2	2	2
35	2	2	2	2
36	2	2	2	2
37	2	2	2	2
38	2	2	2	2
39	2	2	2	2
40	2	2	2	2

Table 4. Reference point locations and values.

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2191416	939936.367	41	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	2048263.36	91001.957
1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2053522.64	937371.086	42	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2047380.73	941469.833
2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2059919.32	900392.757	43	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2052470.11	909136.997
3	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2078161.99	917319.254	44	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2128229.88	928448.121
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2083086.96	933045.195	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2107872.96	935790.295
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2037389.7	942211.915	46	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049363.32	919162.781
6	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041286.95	924647.189	47	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2120695.28	932255.702
7	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2056429.11	897175.777	48	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2079770.34	916397.279
8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2130102.13	931281.711	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086545.97	937958.824
9	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065370.95	893297.089	50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2031966.16	936421.73
10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2079001.04	923773.623	51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2089024.88	932381.832
11	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2071317.48	936971.514	52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067695.09	900757.577
12	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2081398.9	921626.564	53	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059141.07	894497.231
13	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055463.57	877891.757	54	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051856.96	924070.657
14	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2063657.98	925857.82	55	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2092605.14	933968.726
15	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2074038.39	934258.466	56	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2077755.07	900847.536
16	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2082142.93	939608.63	57	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2068186.1	941935.764
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061463.9	905258.805	58	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050991.21	872271.289
18	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2039851.44	925154.529	59	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2061581.28	893262.311
19	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2092041.24	933547.152	60	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2079803.33	91282.37
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084467.45	921848.04	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2046682.6	897115.661
21	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2029126.96	938120.4	62	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	219212.5	928892.865
22	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2061880.84	907856.271	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2088475.32	919052.11
23	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062603.57	886784.876	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2135219.3	924057.19
24	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2040902.22	920913.003	65	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2071694.73	927789.154
25	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2056825.65	916799.818	66	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2076213.21	933816.256
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2070097.21	909935.266	67	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2056099.68	941458.814
27	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2027485.33	930649.906	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2119630.06	932755.223
28	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048622.04	895002.266	69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2036827.06	943697.498
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062103.99	897116.245	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2032202.04	946325.896
30	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044920.75	921667.753	71	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2066787.43	937649.223
31	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059334.03	930662.803	72	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2124810.8	932539.34
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068891.02	896714.842	73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2049671.56	934193.781
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2107118.59	931364.409	74	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041734.74	901126.217
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2065703.45	947865.07	75	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2060817.32	883679.716
35	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2052923.76	878551.656	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	214995.62	939140.707
36	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2075367.34	901383.257	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2074301.09	936793.023
37	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2056067.12	946860.522	78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2100744.08	929805.436
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2133744.42	931663.273	79	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2027014.94	944716.249
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2050609.99	886708.419	80	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2122727.25	930355.815
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2045504.05	927889.092	81	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049647.11	894396.525
										82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2070488.049	896370.8416
										83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2017252.737	948169.3252
										84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2076388.692	924362.8804
										85	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057334.604	893746.9063
										86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2059753.691	938138.3353
										87	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2050096.444	871217.5315
										88	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2094530.738	939630.786
										89	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045176.692	898238.0519
										90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047999.824	940049.1376
										91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2069690.851	915160.0115
										92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2039246.375	936445.8179
										93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2058200.236	879648.4822
										94	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049084.809	912331.8854
										95	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2066562.133	916134.5882
										96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061884.035	901309.9351
										97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2033445.349	945957.0863
										98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2038228.34	943959.538
										99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086076.34	930502.8865
										100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2124332.257	937138.6106
										101	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2053692.963	923416.7245
										102	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051451.921	884167.6366
										103	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2075786.974	895005.1716
										104	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2039991.563	945363.0021
										105	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2032581.79	944820.2472
										106	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041357.99	912521.4113
										107	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2035778.538	936680.5567
										108	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2040126.218	932263.647
										109	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2044831.624	927165.7255
										110	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2087642.826	940081.2689
										111	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2055767.79	899855.5946
										112	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065819.006	884095.3669
										113	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	210338.313	937841.7308
										114	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2074718.172	918372.2812
										115	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2135256.778	927029.4986
										116	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2078537.545	915721.0637
										117	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062814.069	899883.3902
										118	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2116206.745	934928.8279
										119	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2128083.3	939867.7719
										120	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2072731.526	893886.1758
										121	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065659.29	923524.7929
										122	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047278.567	945038.2017

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
123	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2045500.35	910037.471	164	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050963.8	897669.125	205	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	216561.663	936089.8275
124	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050702.99	871194.316	165	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	218732.4	932517.121	206	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	218247.168	939335.9445
125	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2072781.92	896331.571	166	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046392.44	868165.06	207	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	213984.228	925372.7866
126	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2059413.54	946086.351	167	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2132824.05	932492.431	208	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2091435.736	925946.6008
127	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055389.97	898857.803	168	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059719.96	930653.979	209	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2066942.198	895154.3632
128	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2072305.49	896592.677	169	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2027637.66	940898.831	210	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2130030.025	924995.6755
129	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2087844.18	937189.58	170	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051534.55	903477.004	211	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048167.155	879527.381
130	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068537.62	947167.394	171	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2134276.79	923133	212	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2050278.313	947503.2316
131	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064595.89	895572.247	172	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046884.81	879410.408	213	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2075339.454	896874.8916
132	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2026517.03	946324.703	173	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042739.19	920506.777	214	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2061504.621	91144.0435
133	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041075.45	922458.736	174	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2055033.92	895765.182	215	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2079824.287	910553.5659
134	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2026063.32	944287.98	175	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067397.42	943456.212	216	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2053217.146	923584.6554
135	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068229.66	931827.328	176	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2075987.19	919915.795	217	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079779.944	902820.6062
136	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2080297.18	931438.422	177	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2117710.94	928066.988	218	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084932.381	917692.7374
137	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2063770.17	940552.81	178	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2063924.61	925724.665	219	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043770.726	898289.182
138	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2073100.77	895661.559	179	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2052451.25	875465.432	220	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2060773.354	909163.0809
139	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2158884.14	931336.642	180	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2035423.76	939891.227	221	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2080089.963	913999.9201
140	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044492.45	925451.918	181	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045167.02	895277.651	222	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2087903.958	927042.9103
141	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2047226.66	930316.613	182	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054082.16	895994.376	223	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2058903.715	909727.2102
142	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2088844.9	918487	183	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061304.71	946300.052	224	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2058203.583	898141.3054
143	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051253.88	912947.484	184	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2088357.93	927915.984	225	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2093734.994	934751.743
144	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068927.03	939941.651	185	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2074354.78	934113.66	226	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2082279.48	929971.0923
145	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2048532.93	911599.369	186	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060507.95	925950.674	227	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054735.204	923093.3514
146	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2081955.8	933050.978	187	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2046703.75	873387.992	228	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046903.083	945223.2383
147	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2093436.87	924246.655	188	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047899.67	932142.711	229	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2076799.561	893986.7333
148	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2064265.7	882397.717	189	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2057439.07	893001.217	230	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2075824.035	907747.5533
149	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2023724.41	939345.881	190	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2093906.86	939033.037	231	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2128836.113	930246.1892
150	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051559.08	905070.691	191	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2093950.7	939146.643	232	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067352.753	912648.3915
151	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2082704.63	927245.133	192	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2078087.08	895118.228	233	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045556.413	946573.8906
152	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2052895.36	875880.454	193	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053745.09	918299.342	234	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064116.608	909493.4632
153	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2125443.77	930567.981	194	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20655949.37	887449.616	235	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2026006.116	943295.9542
154	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2077992.46	922008.584	195	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2074193.74	898309.728	236	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2073860.951	932773.0593
155	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062560.93	918506.968	196	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2090556.2	938528.874	237	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067323.082	899408.3235
156	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2041022.9	908699.183	197	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050598.07	91865.703	238	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041274.483	923666.1441
157	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086389.4	918766.923	198	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086553.13	949560.961	239	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050287.929	932094.2369
158	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2074362.06	921351.038	199	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2058921.03	948894.264	240	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2076083.676	900872.3525
159	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2105273.03	933145.504	200	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2072237.95	929026.989	241	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2078931.081	937143.5516
160	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2022895.59	940607.984	201	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2053042.84	927833.175	242	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051849.025	924869.1712
161	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2118555.34	934703.363	202	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043850.79	916791.26	243	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2044802.608	948731.8603
162	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2077451.87	938370.913	203	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20384319	927552.842	244	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2040058.011	925518.6166
163	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2052251.79	870105.609	204	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079182.81	933645.915	245	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062480.733	906967.288



FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
369	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2025306.46	942740.114	410	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2062764.09	929797.182
370	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050116.95	905177.581	411	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2092384.15	934469.755
371	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2061925.22	876090.999	412	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044407.73	869680.918
372	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2070093.96	913415.525	413	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2046881.23	928370.067
373	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051046.86	887602.772	414	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2117441.52	939448.505
374	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2030727.77	942851.804	415	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042764.7	914801.697
375	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2061794.71	882963.337	416	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2083448.93	923606.125
376	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068534.18	905302.786	417	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2113798.92	932181.62
377	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059874.89	887454.151	418	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064013.44	916400.911
378	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	204107.08	941054.189	419	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2072616.65	912788.84
379	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2089540.98	931805.618	420	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2191962.79	924809.943
380	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047827.67	876089.996	421	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2019233.22	941273.799
381	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2039023.96	927451.21	422	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2030300.76	948217.728
382	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047202.29	925181.949	423	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042073.98	906069.201
383	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	202321.83	936337.287	424	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2069778.87	939573.194
384	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	20789317	901757.411	425	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061939.9	899917.78
385	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2084395.35	939336.386	426	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2072399.58	925728.647
386	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	205575.27	937468.842	427	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2126139.97	939832.52
387	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2045230.69	934137.37	428	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	211444.44	932073.364
388	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2059658.4	938491.181	429	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2099238.95	926183.17
389	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2027437.77	932328.546	430	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045796.67	923885.098
390	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2083030.17	91817.143	431	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2039058.14	925992.056
391	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2075856.18	91771.966	432	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2043780.36	902553.974
392	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068026.16	936620.055	433	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2096790.37	937804.345
393	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048822.44	948726.587	434	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2094899.36	936188.616
394	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2058391.12	91293.066	435	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2095420.16	940188.018
395	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2039695.86	924722.103	436	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070416.21	892430.696
396	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2123811.9	930040.928	437	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2063496.81	883160.511
397	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049207.35	893650.059	438	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2080388.58	918854.179
398	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051340.85	901732.273	439	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2124239.06	925663.862
399	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2082907.02	935601.303	440	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2057879.82	887807.227
400	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046906.22	910185.167	441	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2100364.14	927438.636
401	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	204192.39	909201.301	442	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2028658.28	931227.659
402	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2052708.83	938639.045	443	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2050692.38	887666.543
403	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2061274.47	880067.739	444	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2091813.69	923994.342
404	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047754.43	921593.508	445	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2096395.6	937875.4
405	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2037878.93	921060.531	446	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084843.15	914306.111
406	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2080486.68	913346.195	447	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068339.12	879167.71
407	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2058462.9	938926.711	448	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2072160.58	889382.696
408	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2079228.86	907769.819	449	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054777.94	945459.139
409	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2127796.35	926553.499	450	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2083432.9	903527.54

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
492	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	2063662.37	899604.266	533	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2046022.5	938743.471
493	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2196388.7	934384.191	534	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2026772.86	935549.756
494	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2064400.11	876602.782	535	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2058201.11	890036.787
495	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2035678.2	933803.469	536	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047970.75	946953.331
496	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2054863.37	90145.1	537	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	205818.49	879451.741
497	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2008567.22	905152.707	538	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043806.94	922800.42
498	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2040866.05	923672.447	539	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042071.1	906397.584
499	0	2	2	2	2	1	2	2132126.96	937692.345	540	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2063463.21	917940.447
500	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070825.71	894268.037	541	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2123659.19	926548.826
501	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2060730.62	932132.914	542	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044723.46	900096.703
502	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060441.12	888147.851	543	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046533.98	875298.087
503	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2025318.14	939768.542	544	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	206738.99	936882.578
504	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2114769.82	939225.828	545	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2038497.97	935244.492
505	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2066050.71	936362.801	546	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2050693.1	904823.732
506	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079947.23	939202.822	547	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2077552.2	933215.442
507	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079389.28	912204.149	548	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2065328.47	946487.51
508	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059519.49	911246.069	549	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2063964.63	946640.433
509	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053818.54	905537.347	550	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043936.48	910555.678
510	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2096869.76	938469.734	551	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2066403.18	881797.467
511	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2079041.99	910517.431	552	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2092569.73	926334.331
512	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2059653.46	928724.515	553	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	2042248.03	928006.974
513	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050802.82	893745.369	554	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2060169.35	932353.647
514	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2082267.95	908436.005	555	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2033996.73	928244.577
515	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2046653.21	901163.031	556	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068713.95	900000.195
516	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047527.03	942923.415	557	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2036743.63	928919.327
517	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2046780.23	943943.309	558	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2049732.51	926573.166
518	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086217	940212.338	559	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2084233.16	939862.361
519	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062119.9	942464.578	560	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044411.86	943659.75
520	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047672.53	894409.845	561	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	211145.55	929085.455
521	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2038811.3	922498.845	562	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2076710.6	911434.561
522	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070306.4	888895.169	563	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	213105.88	939915.837
523	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050508.12	911537.652	564	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2084653.64	915133.701
524	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055016.33	912688.448	565	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2095317.45	926289.332
525	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2045767.87	926883.635	566	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2105356.89	938367.338
526	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2059137.19	946885.814	567	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2089787.67	934278.812
527	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2035437.97	938445.055	568	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2045339.38	896449.768
528	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2049333.09	892675.79	569	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2106036.21	928824.505
529	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2139655.15	927617.704	570	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2081054.14	925262.581
530	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2037933.64	904775.197	571	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2040464.66	938863.972
531	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2106159.46	938416.688	572	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2058913.89	905737.91
532	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2020762.52	938918.638	573	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062105.97	929538.959



FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
615	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2079000.31	902234.975	656	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2066091.35	946810.07
616	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	212518.42	925190.532	657	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2084925.03	936532.165
617	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2132594.71	923242.721	658	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068866.22	908960.497
618	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051543.2	883241.701	659	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2053618.07	923412.651
619	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061953.58	885108.392	660	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2127755.02	923740.594
620	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2041637.21	923998.192	661	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2058507.03	918008.758
621	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2097663.37	931890.96	662	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2128727.48	931746.79
622	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048257.84	923731.235	663	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2081323.23	922748.469
623	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2125460.35	927521.359	664	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2028025.27	938888.146
624	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2058987.88	933895.919	665	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2053165.74	978338.977
625	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2074707.81	917061.232	666	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2040052.31	948708.696
626	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2056735.67	938840.271	667	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2118496	928252.619
627	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054033.91	899820.01	668	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2036478.12	939007.451
628	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2066936.7	889086.83	669	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2037162.9	948398.828
629	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2060612.77	896301.778	670	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061092.75	891808.688
630	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2069620.56	892277.706	671	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2022407.26	943055.035
631	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2025827.23	943973.835	672	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2066325.99	903922.835
632	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2074440.81	897141.761	673	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2083465.15	922380.297
633	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2045044.47	923085.11	674	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060264.46	927952.193
634	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2075560.74	926883.977	675	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2071372.75	896345.776
635	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068775.22	927366.316	676	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2083136.98	933540.066
636	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2066526.96	909428.503	677	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2135935.25	928866.361
637	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051523.88	916518.346	678	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2063597.97	915347.723
638	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2058430.74	875267.938	680	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062032.07	937820.18
640	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068006.87	909629.501	681	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062590.66	945266.379
641	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051863.03	929227.332	682	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	212791.25	930137.379
643	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2075636.11	912392.375	684	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2060751.46	934647.461
644	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067186.35	910975.042	685	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2069428.05	933122.44
645	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057865.28	880994.727	686	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2058823.57	937080.089
646	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046145.45	895359.063	687	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2093032.94	936625.993
647	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2069188.13	927366.014	688	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057588.06	905379.525
648	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043137.8	904691.454	689	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2140871.7	932058.818
649	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057986.44	90127.448	690	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2088484.67	914442.005
650	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047426.99	910760.274	691	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061912.77	93851.26
651	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046152.48	913136.087	692	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2040236.85	935191.796
652	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051845.71	890212.44	693	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2103755.25	929613.469
653	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	2089129.3	928111.071	694	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2052604.46	919111.066
654	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2086889.03	939416.721	695	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064030.58	919040.749
655	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2045707.81	875862.796	696	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046772.08	926624.23

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
738	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2036673.39	934242.248	820	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041932.304	91077.4804
739	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2040697.27	934131.85	821	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2066524.313	910425.7932
740	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2053293.98	925663.285	822	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2073754.733	896596.286
741	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2081295.95	930495.387	823	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2043615.629	928725.8116
742	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057242.81	897063.298	824	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2041928.38	939504.3429
743	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2081855.48	921614.254	825	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2066377.871	900950.2485
744	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046398.47	875377.308	826	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060352.432	930152.5918
745	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067037.18	946218.919	827	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2069145.551	930283.3303
746	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057993.88	909932.242	828	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2076633.498	939029.5349
747	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2100602.26	930060.115	829	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2031500.705	927414.4313
748	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2040561.67	912567.004	830	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050722.169	887987.8045
749	0	1	1	2	2	1	1	2033111.85	934478.632	831	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2063501.588	912957.6751
750	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2115322.35	929959.737	832	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045377.196	893066.3512
751	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2064182.22	895880.281	833	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2056647.052	880468.1058
752	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2090073.18	923293.019	834	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2106656.529	933590.1254
753	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2019889.57	940433.098	835	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049807.206	928281.9822
754	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2048973.42	944203.069	836	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2084163.485	907471.9545
755	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2066584.88	892375.208	837	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2059024.932	941732.6817
756	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	2067709	918410.852	838	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2071250.022	922714.0077
757	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2050845.6	868690.309	839	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2078067.374	915216.6317
758	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2050022.35	940008.36	840	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067317.573	885230.6762
759	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054552.31	941770.818	841	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2131852.115	928459.7644
760	0	2	1	2	2	1	2	2041051.92	91723.042	842	0	1	2	2	1	2	2	2053923.854	937310.6497
761	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054805.67	892301.062	843	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045240.1	939758.4795
762	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	208574.48	936573.033	844	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2106801.888	935616.2369
763	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084077.16	93320.241	845	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	211825.763	931904.1962
764	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2084231.7	927477.69	846	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	2051998.57	867602.113
765	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2089182.57	936091.594	847	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079993.212	901253.4463
766	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2078790.81	93063.695	848	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048098.38	920802.8907
767	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2093837.03	928227.682	849	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054276.395	892249.1654
768	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047908.78	908117.958	850	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2082877.929	907798.8343
769	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2055924.7	885908.432	851	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086611.896	914285.1642
770	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2075949.4	93327.872	852	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	20636919.798	928617.4018
771	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2018321.48	944028.933	853	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062893.077	931384.5126
772	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2051524.08	875682.769	854	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2053906.473	915614.3402
773	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2083545.84	90772.147	855	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053575.526	873544.7915
774	0	1	2	2	2	1	2	206797.83	938569.822	856	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048006.547	916514.8275
775	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	2100271.74	927686.199	857	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	210923.415	929362.9169
776	0	2	2	2	2	2	1	2084170.77	918710.375	858	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2081473.367	907068.1028
777	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2052584.6	892963.752	859	0	1	1	2	2	2	2	2050531.46	902113.2741
778	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2023666.91	938886.098	860	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2080162.151	922869.0911

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
861	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2067538.09	932854.748	902	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2019291.51	945253.619
862	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2185565.97	935045.203	903	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2066304.33	889586.667
863	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2185216.64	932303.696	904	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079869.5	916405.581
864	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	2073920.69	916513.578	905	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2109319.86	934959.416
865	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2078108.17	896930.996	906	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084307.28	918957.965
866	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050795.78	875796.245	907	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064087.48	880300.323
867	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046622.04	890063.842	908	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2066497.81	898648.548
868	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2050163.8	949049.633	909	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079804.12	932676.894
869	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054735.64	884697.222	910	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2065255.38	921843.767
870	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2056441.67	912664.893	911	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048292.34	922489.9
871	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2079350.166	901892.073	912	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065196.6	937398.653
872	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2191515.45	922561.413	913	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062660.78	910223.708
873	0	2	1	1	1	1	2	2080966.65	914023.115	914	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044341.43	912995.971
874	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2033775.29	932823.93	915	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2067696.72	901889.295
875	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054004.5	902998.449	916	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2039091.74	931670.139
876	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2089754.04	923949.919	917	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	215096.96	936344.33
877	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2085430.04	923249.151	918	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2069612.53	882876.424
878	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068233.85	931212.999	919	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2048919.35	869094.332
879	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2156132.36	923813.169	920	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2076361.37	905497.712
880	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062141.69	924674.539	921	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2080384.74	916537.094
881	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044269.84	890861.848	922	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2076380.49	930038.368
882	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2130424.45	936310.12	923	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2040806.12	924101.651
883	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2055815.3	935181.024	924	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067955.6	913266.113
884	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2094515.54	928959.493	925	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2077636.11	916623.893
885	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050075.97	907383.175	926	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068706.72	899411.968
886	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065332.1	918150.62	927	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2066544.56	899331.131
887	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2075071.97	903556.776	928	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2046779.17	948347.725
888	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2037087.16	931520.441	929	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2100637.05	940201.39
889	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2052962.52	889317.482	930	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2043134.36	943120.562
890	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2044299.2	946247.534	931	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053704.18	923819.517
891	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2056192.95	905561.341	932	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2042619.91	926038.792
892	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2100284.81	931425.01	933	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050521.54	893478.607
893	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2037087.16	941918.389	934	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059122.43	928850.46
894	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2029708.18	941921.185	935	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2065520.91	934187.643
895	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2063999.24	941918.389	936	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2070422.45	914696.13
896	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2078882.3	923417.543	937	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2031890.66	937472.433
897	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054672.03	920745.11	938	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2088168.23	920847.861
898	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2042565.35	947455.136	939	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068182.79	905564.794
899	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2105962.88	939323.308	940	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2099981.52	931996.758
900	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2063865.12	924760.604	941	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053955.48	946562.114
901	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2067706.17	898167.839	942	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044172.46	938184.332

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
984	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2027478.24	946100.392	1025	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2045965.22	944243.688
985	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	20663976.72	938705.038	1026	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2119982.8	938471.053
986	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2057277.4	944393.327	1027	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2120073.03	936012.566
987	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	2125259	939320.554	1028	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2040073.19	916414.409
988	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	2065646.02	919654.902	1029	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2062022.02	886732.537
989	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2092261.05	940187.53	1030	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2044996.47	93286.687
990	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053412.53	939149.258	1031	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2069434.48	924792.246
991	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2188729.75	927801.512	1032	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047990.54	925893.999
992	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2076782.01	934800.596	1033	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	2059537.6	906304.711
993	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060817.34	918853.381	1034	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047822.67	941272.953
994	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2073687.31	916519.119	1035	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2044407.9	946273.288
995	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070916.61	923902.169	1036	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2042568.95	948025.307
996	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049817.75	923002.33	1037	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2041360.36	932355.405
997	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2072784.89	912167.109	1038	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	206170.36	910431.911
998	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055224.61	930164.202	1039	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2067196.45	933778.212
999	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2100869.02	926184.937	1040	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2058890.47	918865.522
1000	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2077186.97	905318.66	1041	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2077063.07	908368.492
1001	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2048299.35	941811.396	1042	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057099.27	883046.56
1002	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2102790.39	928532.405	1043	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2034874.16	925956.388
1003	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051153.7	897465.207	1044	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	2061071.78	927222.37
1004	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050833.28	874861.542	1045	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2071379.99	923915.024
1005	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2078265.78	907442.512	1046	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054397	886958.24
1006	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062873.61	883092.588	1047	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2057040.15	931803.582
1007	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2056769.91	908894.498	1048	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2032712.06	941913.002
1008	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2047422.33	933085.914	1049	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2104623.16	927455.705
1009	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2065773.73	938682.477	1050	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2059467.15	922583.702
1010	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2046253.78	938451.127	1051	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2071901.08	914096.544
1011	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057195.1	892177.001	1052	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2071819.93	915112.043
1012	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054006.54	925115.713	1053	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2071038.87	930141.308
1013	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051915.77	896906.156	1054	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059966.1	913687.168
1014	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2068643.05	933078.928	1055	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051568.89	892220.895
1015	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065049.95	893500.909	1056	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2073710.58	927727.275
1016	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2035603.43	941362.866	1057	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2051342.48	895561.797
1017	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	2068903.35	893895.194	1058	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2103616.15	931848.219
1018	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2079459.53	897424.772	1059	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2027195.69	947734.18
1019	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046284.75	906261.402	1060	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2056695.46	931024.633
1020	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062166.83	934215.78	1061	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062734.87	901664.417
1021	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2087462.8	923351.183	1062	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2024561.74	948203.097
1022	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	2123676.51	935936.872	1063	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2030846.76	932381.514
1023	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2064664.21	937453.033	1064	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2039049.62	936992.972
1024	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	211423.91	939688.2	1065	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2072505.51	905597.913

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
1107	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	208782.24	929327.243	1189	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2034012.302	932904.6029
1108	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	209161.58	930868.407	1190	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2064484.525	876245.7323
1109	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053811.78	925357.713	1191	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046106.629	903638.7395
1110	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	218863.95	930471.897	1192	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2061471.789	938561.1952
1111	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046416.27	913041.934	1193	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2067545.251	934740.3052
1112	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2052879.41	925222.543	1194	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	213427.21	925187.6719
1113	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2063257.53	896949.963	1195	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2080163.184	923868.7418
1114	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047987.36	866293.449	1196	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042730.034	908886.052
1115	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2066145.05	92781.894	1197	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053549.643	884248.8562
1116	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060741.99	904551.058	1198	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	20656104.332	881559.5266
1117	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2059786.74	895376.175	1199	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	20688200.489	920735.0853
1118	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	2078451.3	939605.273	1200	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2123840.387	931100.8695
1119	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2064368.64	924178.12	1201	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	212030.71	934091.6293
1120	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041020.52	895507.08	1202	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2089147.514	935261.9395
1121	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079429.1	936438.135	1203	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2060900.831	879806.9157
1122	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	207876.94	900407.19	1204	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2124528.684	925455.7412
1123	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2105063.64	928774.882	1205	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055845.745	880968.0787
1124	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2063819.07	900130.548	1206	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044884.273	904550.0533
1125	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068460.25	913339.66	1207	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2088621.621	908990.4315
1126	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051824.48	881269.974	1208	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054069.402	884103.2221
1127	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068083.96	885294.992	1209	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048198.471	873481.4464
1128	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067983.63	922288.978	1210	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2096237.094	927211.2209
1129	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2128525.19	936685.728	1211	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2064682.676	926350.52
1130	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2087951.35	925526.093	1212	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2054913.814	897615.7682
1131	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068415.59	936805.272	1213	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070698.4	902303.4388
1132	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054771.08	935393.789	1214	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2086828.184	916333.8812
1133	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2131410.92	925670.894	1215	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2094326.288	938952.4803
1134	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2059950.77	896936.006	1216	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2048824.398	893104.058
1135	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	216562.23	936608.546	1217	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2127903.104	924977.039
1136	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055346.98	904796.593	1218	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2120801.262	937498.8691
1137	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2089822.78	937728.325	1219	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2052320.91	874210.7026
1138	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2038900.35	932761.542	1220	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048291.967	877963.8305
1139	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2075711.4	916900.587	1221	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2104467.642	928112.8875
1140	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2021774.07	943074.518	1222	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2127833.457	936427.9896
1141	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2082442.65	927443.363	1223	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051221.542	908818.3249
1142	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2052177.62	944921.366	1224	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046286.624	895949.292
1143	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2088871.32	932640.639	1225	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061047.638	897247.7417
1144	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2041754.65	934366.887	1226	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086873.195	920418.2271
1145	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064250.39	888577.115	1227	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060349.293	895933.4761
1146	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2066838.57	942925.309	1228	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2093949.191	926349.346
1147	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2112804.94	939947.355	1229	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2064285.704	893925.0653

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
1230	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2130504.49	937032.185	1271	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2134688.86	937238.231
1231	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2100063.41	937048.109	1272	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	206453.67	88516.654
1232	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2077776.74	893988.506	1273	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086174.47	936902.954
1233	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2081972.29	914096.308	1274	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2072919.08	903060.839
1234	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047870.98	888478.202	1275	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2182265.85	925794.077
1235	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2087704.31	918437.11	1276	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	212016.11	935933.861
1236	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2044840.94	866921.937	1277	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2047205.28	907851.331
1237	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053691.21	909166.115	1278	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2106792.52	933687.422
1238	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2039061.89	934587.014	1279	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	218421.36	934088.327
1239	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2116882.01	930452.787	1280	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043365.38	908047.877
1240	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2058403.3	902688.677	1281	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	210444.88	933290.881
1241	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2092790.72	923103.467	1282	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070438.99	893657.776
1242	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051641.06	884325.448	1283	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2108016.67	936498.003
1243	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2082811.84	936025.143	1284	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2083236.98	906584.96
1244	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057091.04	878471.264	1285	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2095949.99	932349.463
1245	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2054441.14	894503.746	1286	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2086082.33	925685.751
1246	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2073897.2	898970.91	1287	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045553.04	897528.623
1247	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2089720.55	933538.19	1288	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049756.01	909168.421
1248	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	210788.21	937588.377	1289	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2089449.52	882413.788
1249	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2103844.66	937909.452	1290	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2088862.28	918870.784
1250	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2040925.47	896288.956	1291	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2082324.84	937285.606
1251	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2069223.54	895082.907	1292	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051873.95	879760.067
1252	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045162.73	898131.998	1293	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062900.7	899026.609
1253	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055338	901528.359	1294	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2062900.7	899026.609
1254	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2072865.19	897701.731	1295	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2127016.57	937698.667
1255	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2090034.4	938138.434	1296	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2080794.91	936490.125
1256	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042418.05	898792.441	1297	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2069297.21	895976.194
1257	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2048880.29	873847.895	1298	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2080292.76	903261.11
1258	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2056057.21	881843.31	1299	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2123819.91	937234.689
1259	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2127162.46	936285.279	1300	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2066350.88	907256.33
1260	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2118910.19	929347.784	1301	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065877.73	884257.782
1261	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046523.42	897632.037	1302	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2073700.66	909523.336
1262	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2087435.95	922580.489	1303	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2047086.49	90128.26
1263	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2131106.14	925235.099	1304	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2083736.82	914451.09
1264	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2124896.81	937450.5	1305	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084742.39	905116.501
1265	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2078899.79	932283.2	1306	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2107684.95	934449.378
1266	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2078440.2	926377.252	1307	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2082767.09	932383.357
1267	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2136359.41	932269.669	1308	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2080891.09	909005.984
1268	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2112403.93	931054.848	1309	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	2044893.61	909067.656
1269	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042164.62	892465.685	1310	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2074472.47	88195.389
1270	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2082646.16	93045.486	1311	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2111216.26	936922.986

FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y	FID	CID	GT05	GT10	GT15	2005	2010	2015	POINT_X	POINT_Y
1353	0	2	2	2	1	2	2	2088008.787	925837.6308	1402	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	218188.611	936570.244
1354	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051678	873173.8947	1403	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	205886.122	875393.559
1355	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050755.388	864438.4742	1404	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2049820.27	90401.185
1356	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2068075.467	917043.5848	1405	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	207187.41	882932.334
1357	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2068598.489	892904.6744	1406	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2071733.88	89490.078
1358	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2079332.063	916790.326	1407	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2089839.92	928684.849
1359	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	204254.321	90135.8285	1408	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2056018.74	90765.588
1360	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043677.062	897770.1642	1409	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2156518.95	932025.278
1361	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2128887.58	926087.0717	1410	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043490.39	90900.674
1362	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	212716.652	934347.8204	1411	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068741.04	90606.823
1363	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2057826.179	893354.7487	1412	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060115.45	896184.513
1364	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084226.174	936553.2046	1413	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2076103.58	896153.016
1365	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2120984.471	934189.6057	1414	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045126.88	901738.852
1366	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	218332.805	929017.0207	1415	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2084117.24	938675.837
1367	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2046318.873	877822.5622	1416	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2066300.2	894526.785
1368	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2133865.728	930756.8809	1417	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2188390.49	937910.544
1369	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2079183.543	933169.5418	1418	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	216878.88	92952.68
1370	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2130886.082	938470.5346	1419	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2051952.53	908216.452
1371	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	205632.147	896796.8804	1420	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2053387.35	90184.686
1372	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2098601.897	928663.7541	1421	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	212175.57	929628.104
1373	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2068653.13	901489.8645	1422	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	212843.94	931835.635
1374	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2101423.737	934172.2707	1423	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	205801.11	877080.492
1375	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2080910.617	910296.1905	1424	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070680.46	904893.626
1376	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2061742.057	897854.2781	1425	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	206376.27	90285.047
1377	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2090237.558	938463.0689	1426	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	212126.51	923717.634
1378	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2070222.576	890525.884	1427	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2124425.89	935272.824
1379	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2051904.134	876767.5639	1428	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064774.91	896193.752
1380	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2090379.022	927446.0817	1429	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2078347.57	895810.226
1381	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2057717.834	909178.8337	1430	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2122289.37	937791.516
1382	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	213243.556	934814.3461	1431	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2043268.49	906679.555
1383	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2073980.23	907776.7662	1432	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2083781.75	917443.953
1384	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2053013.276	893368.6394	1433	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2106239.63	934178.274
1385	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045944.037	908528.7354	1434	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2130082.68	923810.144
1386	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2090890.161	928224.1575	1435	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2065685.06	883213.953
1387	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2069744.151	894606.1864	1436	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068810.43	906036.577
1388	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2088804.176	917047.0626	1437	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	207774.62	905805.922
1389	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2075308.864	898394.0565	1438	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2064748.29	880195.787
1390	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2040775.58	909863.0356	1439	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2085062.71	890338.404
1391	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2067328.289	905442.5881	1440	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2043425.44	887942.925
1392	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2055355.645	893993.187	1441	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2068718.81	878203.505
1393	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060641.089	900378.8996	1442	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2076827.57	900702.818
1394	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065800.31	909042.6228	1443	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2103374.23	930740.943
1395	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2060020.589	909510.2649	1444	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2108857.32	938951.001
1396	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2050694.784	882250.0708	1445	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2060658.82	903172.11
1397	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2058805.229	895616.7092	1446	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2096129.67	930627.07
1398	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2045795.313	897617.5276	1447	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2062456.68	875594.94
1399	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2065452.807	906114.5177	1448	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2041868.11	906372.322
1400	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2090965.723	923615.6242	1449	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2087632.97	918948.159
1401	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2041427.264	907862.9396	1450	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2042263.94	904687.53

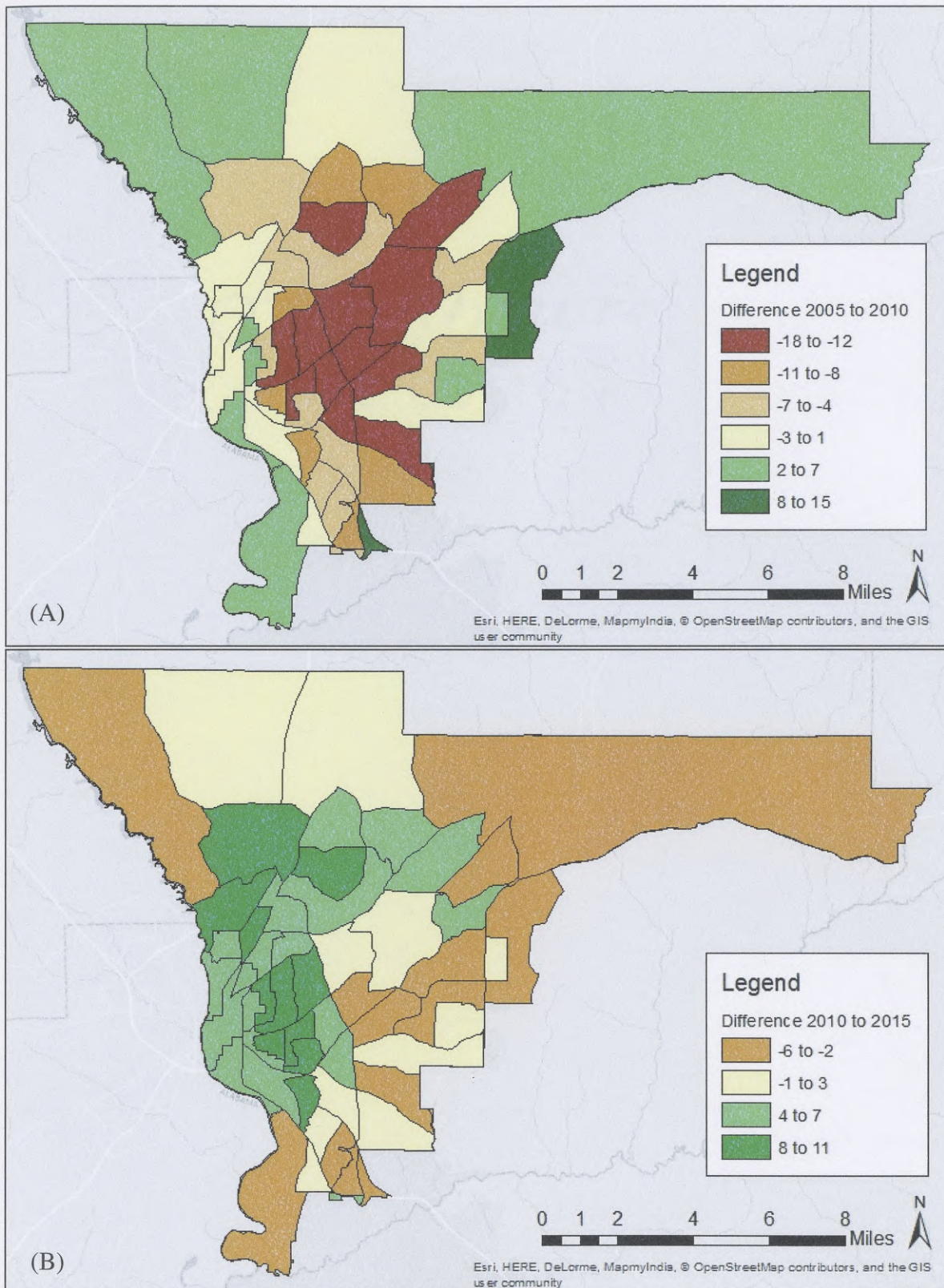


Figure 1. City of Columbus tree canopy change by census tract between: A) 2005 and 2010 and B) 2010 and 2015. Dark green represents canopy gains and light green represents loss in canopy over time.





Table 5. City of Columbus census tract percent tree canopy detail.

FID	NAME	2005 % Tree	2010 % Tree	2015 % Tree	Difference '05 to '10	Difference '10 to '15	Difference '05 to '15
0	104.01	46	33	41	-13	8	-6
1	101.06	49	37	41	-12	4	-8
2	102.04	43	35	40	-8	5	-3
3	102.05	37	28	32	-9	4	-6
4	102.03	59	57	58	-2	1	-1
5	103.01	63	67	64	4	-3	2
6	102.01	73	75	75	2	0	2
7	101.07	63	70	66	7	-4	2
8	101.04	44	42	40	-2	-2	-5
9	106.06	31	37	37	6	0	6
10	10	50	36	37	-14	1	-13
11	105.01	63	48	49	-15	1	-14
12	104.02	27	21	24	-6	3	-3
13	105.02	49	44	47	-5	3	-2
14	12	56	41	50	-15	9	-6
15	112	38	32	42	-6	10	4
16	14	14	21	27	7	6	13
17	8	35	32	37	-3	5	2
18	114	28	28	34	0	6	6
19	3	21	20	27	-1	7	5
20	9	41	30	34	-11	4	-6
21	111	11	10	13	-1	3	2
22	28	36	30	39	-6	9	3
23	22	49	34	42	-15	8	-8
24	23	43	35	43	-8	8	1
25	18	16	19	24	3	5	8
26	29.01	53	40	44	-13	4	-9
27	107.01	46	43	45	-3	2	-1
28	20	36	23	28	-13	5	-8
29	106.02	52	37	35	-15	-2	-17
30	21	56	43	40	-13	-3	-16
31	11	60	42	49	-18	7	-11
32	33.02	48	44	41	-4	-3	-7
33	32	29	25	27	-4	2	-2
34	107.03	43	32	31	-11	-1	-12
35	29.02	31	24	26	-7	2	-4
36	107.02	52	40	37	-12	-3	-15
37	30	44	36	44	-8	8	0
38	27	24	23	29	-1	6	4
39	25	9	13	18	4	5	9
40	24	16	17	22	1	5	6
41	108.02	56	71	69	15	-2	12
42	106.07	41	36	34	-5	-2	-6
43	106.05	39	36	34	-3	-2	-5
44	106.08	25	31	31	6	0	6
45	108.01	47	41	44	-6	3	-4
46	33.01	59	51	49	-8	-2	-10
47	4	33	30	41	-3	11	9
48	2	27	22	28	-5	6	1
49	103.02	41	36	46	-5	10	5
50	16	22	19	24	-3	5	2
51	115	36	41	35	5	-6	0
52	34	23	23	23	0	0	1

**Table 6.** City of Columbus census tract air quality benefits.

FID	NAME	Area (ha)	Tree (ha)	Air Pollutant Removal (kg/yr)	CO2seq (kg/yr)	Air Pollutant Removal (kg/ha)	CO2seq (kg/ha)	CO2seq (tonnes/ha)	Population 2010
0	104.01	510	206	17,856	2665516	35.0	5224	5.2	6401
1	101.06	723	293	25,411	3793234	35.2	5249	5.2	5451
2	102.04	585	232	20,088	2998705	34.3	5123	5.1	6013
3	102.05	502	159	13,736	2050397	27.3	4081	4.1	2911
4	102.03	2955	1710	148,172	22118654	50.1	7485	7.5	7933
5	103.01	3502	2249	194,873	29090003	55.7	8307	8.3	2478
6	102.01	3201	2402	208,093	31063509	65.0	9704	9.7	6740
7	101.07	9197	6020	521,607	77863811	56.7	8466	8.5	7265
8	101.04	583	230	19,917	2973075	34.2	5102	5.1	6532
9	106.06	176	65	5,666	845789	32.2	4802	4.8	1834
10	10	492	182	15,796	2357956	32.1	4792	4.8	4384
11	105.01	1054	515	44,640	6663789	42.3	6322	6.3	6399
12	104.02	704	166	14,422	2152916	20.5	3056	3.1	4049
13	105.02	370	176	15,281	2281066	41.3	6159	6.2	1406
14	12	298	149	12,877	1922247	43.2	6454	6.5	3371
15	112	137	57	4,979	743269	36.3	5415	5.4	1942
16	14	83	22	1,889	281930	22.8	3402	3.4	1768
17	8	158	57	4,979	743269	31.5	4705	4.7	2431
18	114	148	50	4,292	640749	29.1	4340	4.3	2132
19	3	163	44	3,777	563859	23.1	3456	3.5	1741
20	9	174	59	5,151	768899	29.7	4431	4.4	2851
21	111	388	52	4,464	666379	11.5	1715	1.7	1992
22	28	171	67	5,838	871419	34.2	5098	5.1	2107
23	22	158	65	5,666	845789	35.9	5353	5.4	2795
24	23	117	52	4,464	666379	38.3	5718	5.7	1785
25	18	111	26	2,232	333189	20.0	2992	3.0	1272
26	29.01	241	107	9,271	1384018	38.5	5746	5.7	2878
27	107.01	627	279	24,209	3613824	38.6	5766	5.8	6010
28	20	215	61	5,323	794529	24.8	3696	3.7	3266
29	106.02	383	135	11,675	1742837	30.5	4547	4.5	4936
30	21	311	125	10,817	1614687	34.8	5195	5.2	2381
31	11	326	161	13,907	2076027	42.6	6362	6.4	2588
32	33.02	223	91	7,898	1178978	35.5	5293	5.3	2455
33	32	197	52	4,464	666379	22.7	3385	3.4	1744
34	107.03	552	170	14,766	2204176	26.8	3995	4.0	5995
35	29.02	306	81	7,039	1050828	23.0	3438	3.4	2249
36	107.02	482	178	15,452	2306696	32.1	4788	4.8	4764
37	30	189	83	7,211	1076458	38.1	5693	5.7	2676
38	27	376	107	9,271	1384018	24.7	3685	3.7	2710
39	25	272	48	4,121	615119	15.2	2262	2.3	2626
40	24	98	22	1,889	281930	19.2	2865	2.9	1581
41	108.02	1150	791	68,506	10226353	59.6	8895	8.9	6454
42	106.07	440	153	13,220	1973507	30.0	4482	4.5	5328
43	106.05	588	202	17,513	2614256	29.8	4447	4.4	4146
44	106.08	347	109	9,443	1409648	27.2	4062	4.1	4156
45	108.01	32	14	1,202	179410	37.7	5631	5.6	1427
46	33.01	150	73	6,353	948308	42.3	6313	6.3	1317
47	4	557	230	19,917	2973075	35.8	5339	5.3	2841
48	2	300	83	7,211	1076458	24.0	3583	3.6	2498
49	103.02	1251	581	50,306	7509578	40.2	6003	6.0	6293
50	16	228	55	4,807	717639	21.1	3149	3.1	2749
51	115	1370	476	41,207	6151190	30.1	4490	4.5	5496
52	34	176	42	3,606	538229	20.5	3056	3.1	2338

APPENDIX B – PM<sub>2.5</sub> FIELD STUDY SUPPLEMENTAL DATA

Table 7. Sampling locations details used for statistical analysis.

Date	Time	Site Name	Location	Treatment	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) (Median corrected)	Unit	Type	Temp (°C)	% RH	Device less Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mps)	Fort Benning Burn?	City PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM Source Level (EPA AQI Based)	Peak PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Distance to PM Source (m)	Tree density (m)
2/1/2017	16:00	4th Street Park	Loc 1	Tree	2.1	a1	Line	22.4	39.8	38	1.5	Y	1.1	L	2	15	10
2/1/2017	16:00	4th Street Park	Loc 1	Open	1.9	a3	Line	22.4	39.8	38	1.5	Y	1.1	L	2.9	15	10
2/2/2017	17:00	CSU	Loc 1	Tree	13.5	a1	Field	23.4	53.8	39	0.4	N	11.9	L	3.2	40	75
2/2/2017	17:00	CSU	Loc 1	Open	10.9	a3	Field	23.4	53.8	39	0.4	N	11.9	L	1.1	40	75
2/2/2017	17:00	CSU	Loc 2	Tree	13.4	a1	Field	22.8	54.8	12	0.5	N	11.9	L	3.6	40	75
2/2/2017	17:00	CSU	Loc 2	Open	10.8	a3	Field	22.8	54.8	12	0.5	N	11.9	L	1.5	40	75
2/3/2017	16:00	Bike Park E	Loc 1	Tree	9.4	a3	U-Shaped	13.6	67.9	1	2.5	N	8.8	L	2.7	30	20
2/3/2017	16:00	Bike Park E	Loc 1	Open	10	a1	U-Shaped	13.6	67.9	1	2.5	N	8.8	L	3.3	30	20
2/3/2017	16:00	Bike Park E	Loc 2	Tree	10.5	a3	U-Shaped	13	68.8	1	2.1	N	8.8	L	4.6	40	20
2/3/2017	16:00	Bike Park E	Loc 2	Open	13.2	a1	U-Shaped	13	68.8	1	2.1	N	8.8	L	6	40	20
2/3/2017	17:00	Bike Park E	Loc 3	Tree	12.7	a3	U-Shaped	13	68.3	8	3.1	N	5.5	L	9.1	55	20
2/3/2017	17:00	Bike Park E	Loc 3	Open	14.8	a1	U-Shaped	13	68.3	8	3.1	N	5.5	L	10.9	55	20
2/9/2017	16:00	All Sts Church	Loc 1	Tree	2.6	a3	U-Shaped	12.1	38.4	8	5.1	N	2.1	L	3.3	60	65
2/9/2017	16:00	All Sts Church	Loc 1	Open	2.6	a1	U-Shaped	12.1	38.4	8	5.1	N	2.1	L	7.9	60	65
2/9/2017	17:00	All Sts Church	Loc 2	Tree	3.3	a3	U-Shaped	12.3	36.7	0	3.1	N	2.9	L	5.1	85	65
2/9/2017	17:00	All Sts Church	Loc 2	Open	5	a1	U-Shaped	12.3	36.7	0	3.1	N	2.9	L	8.7	85	65
2/10/2017	16:00	Cascade Church E	Loc 1	Tree	1.4	a3	Line	21.3	19.4	136	0.7	N	0.7	L	1.7	45	20
2/10/2017	16:00	Cascade Church E	Loc 1	Open	1.7	a1	Line	21.3	19.4	136	0.7	N	0.7	L	1.9	45	20
2/13/2017	17:00	Bike Park W	Loc 1	Tree	39.8	a2	Field	21.2	22.9	1	2.1	N	8.5	M	37.5	50	50
2/13/2017	17:00	Bike Park W	Loc 1	Open	34.1	a3	Field	21.2	22.9	1	2.1	N	8.5	M	34.6	50	50
2/15/2017	17:00	Cunningham	Loc 1	Tree	2.8	a2	Line	16.4	35.4	0	2.5	N	1	L	4.9	23	15
2/15/2017	17:00	Cunningham	Loc 1	Open	3.1	a3	Line	16.4	35.4	0	2.5	N	1	L	5.1	23	15
2/17/2017	17:00	Corner Uni-Man	Loc 1	Tree	6.3	a3	U-Shaped	20.2	27.4	1	1.2	Y	4.4	L	5.3	135	70
2/17/2017	17:00	Corner Uni-Man	Loc 1	Open	7.5	a2	U-Shaped	20.2	27.4	1	1.2	Y	4.4	L	7	135	70
2/17/2017	17:00	Corner Uni-Man	Loc 2	Tree	9.8	a3	U-Shaped	20.2	26.6	1	2.3	Y	4.4	H	26.1	160	70
2/17/2017	17:00	Corner Uni-Man	Loc 2	Open	18.3	a2	U-Shaped	20.2	26.6	1	2.3	Y	4.4	H	75.5	160	70
2/19/2017	15:00	Haverty's	Loc 1	Tree	6.9	a1	Field	24.9	44.2	278	0.7	N	3.8	L	5.5	45	90
2/19/2017	15:00	Haverty's	Loc 1	Open	6.9	a3	Field	24.9	44.2	278	0.7	N	3.8	L	4.6	45	90
2/19/2017	15:00	Lazyboy	Loc 1	Tree	7	a3	Field	27.2	38.1	0	0.6	N	3.8	L	5.5	15	45
2/19/2017	15:00	Lazyboy	Loc 1	Open	7.2	a2	Field	27.2	38.1	0	0.6	N	3.8	L	6.3	15	45
2/19/2017	15:00	Lazyboy	Loc 2	Tree	5.8	a3	Field	26.5	40.3	23	1.6	N	3.8	L	4.9	20	45
2/19/2017	15:00	Lazyboy	Loc 2	Open	6.7	a2	Field	26.5	40.3	23	1.6	N	3.8	L	4.9	20	45

Date	Time	Site Name	Location	Treatment	PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) (Median corrected)	Unit	Type	Temp (°C)	% RH	Device less Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mps)	Fort Benning Burn?	City PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	PM Source Level (EPA AQI Based)	Peak PM <sub>2.5</sub> ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )	Distance to PM Source (m)	Tree density (m)
2/20/2017	17:00	Colony Bank	Loc 1	Tree	11.3	a1	U-Shaped	24.3	42.4	1	1.5	N	7.2	L	12.4	130	15
2/20/2017	17:00	Colony Bank	Loc 1	Open	10.8	a3	U-Shaped	24.3	42.4	1	1.5	N	7.2	L	10.3	130	15
2/20/2017	17:00	Colony Bank	Loc 2	Tree	10.3	a1	U-Shaped	24.1	43	1	1.8	N	7.2	L	8.3	145	15
2/20/2017	17:00	Colony Bank	Loc 2	Open	11.1	a3	U-Shaped	24.1	43	1	1.8	N	7.2	L	7.8	145	15
2/20/2017	17:00	Colony Bank	Loc 3	Tree	22.1	a1	U-Shaped	23.9	43.8	1	1.9	N	7.2	H	59.6	160	15
2/20/2017	17:00	Colony Bank	Loc 3	Open	21.9	a3	U-Shaped	23.9	43.8	1	1.9	N	7.2	H	73.3	160	15
2/23/2017	8:00	Cascade Church W	Loc 1	Tree	12.9	a2	Line	17.3	85.9	66	1.1	N	4.2	L	12.4	80	28
2/23/2017	8:00	Cascade Church W	Loc 1	Open	12.1	a1	Line	17.3	85.9	66	1.1	N	4.2	L	10.5	80	28
2/23/2017	8:00	Cascade Church W	Loc 2	Tree	12.5	a2	Line	17.4	85.6	66	2.2	N	4.2	L	12.4	90	28
2/23/2017	8:00	Cascade Church W	Loc 2	Open	11.5	a1	Line	17.4	85.6	66	2.2	N	4.2	L	10.4	90	28
2/23/2017	8:00	Cascade Church E	Loc 1	Tree	12.2	a1	Line	17.5	87.1	226	1.8	N	4.2	L	12.1	45	20
2/23/2017	8:00	Cascade Church E	Loc 1	Open	11.8	a2	Line	17.5	87.1	226	1.8	N	4.2	L	10.7	45	20
2/23/2017	16:00	CSU Baseball	Loc 1	Tree	18.1	a1	Line	24.8	49	15	1.3	N	1.8	H	76.7	150	25
2/23/2017	16:00	CSU Baseball	Loc 1	Open	21	a3	Line	24.8	49	15	1.3	N	1.8	H	93.1	150	25
2/23/2017	16:00	CSU Baseball	Loc 2	Tree	8.6	a1	Line	24.7	50.4	5	0.4	N	1.8	L	11.8	170	25
2/23/2017	16:00	CSU Baseball	Loc 2	Open	8.3	a3	Line	24.7	50.4	5	0.4	N	1.8	L	11.9	170	25
2/24/2017	16:00	St. Marys Church	Loc 1	Tree	10.2	a2	Line	28.2	43.1	33	2.4	Y	4.1	L	9.4	55	10
2/24/2017	16:00	St. Marys Church	Loc 1	Open	11	a3	Line	28.2	43.1	33	2.4	Y	4.1	L	11.2	55	10
2/24/2017	16:00	St. Marys Church	Loc 2	Tree	12.6	a2	Line	28.6	39.9	33	1.6	Y	4.1	L	12.1	60	10
2/24/2017	16:00	St. Marys Church	Loc 2	Open	12.3	a3	Line	28.6	39.9	33	1.6	Y	4.1	L	11.2	60	10
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 1	Tree	18.1	a2	Field	22.1	74.85	0	1.3	N	9.3	L	16.1	30	60
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 1	Open	15.4	a3	Field	22.1	74.85	0	1.3	N	9.3	L	10.2	30	60
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 2	Tree	16.7	a2	Field	24.5	70.7	0	0	N	9.3	L	11.9	45	60
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 2	Open	15.1	a3	Field	24.5	70.7	0	0	N	9.3	L	9.8	45	60
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 1	Tree	16.6	a2	Field	24	68.3	0	0.9	N	9.3	L	12.5	23	60
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 1	Open	15.3	a3	Field	24	68.3	0	0.9	N	9.3	L	11.6	23	60
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 2	Tree	16.4	a2	Field	25	65.5	0	0	N	9.3	L	11.6	40	60
2/28/2017	16:00	Williams Rd Lot	Loc 2	Open	15.5	a3	Field	25	65.5	0	0	N	9.3	L	10.3	40	60

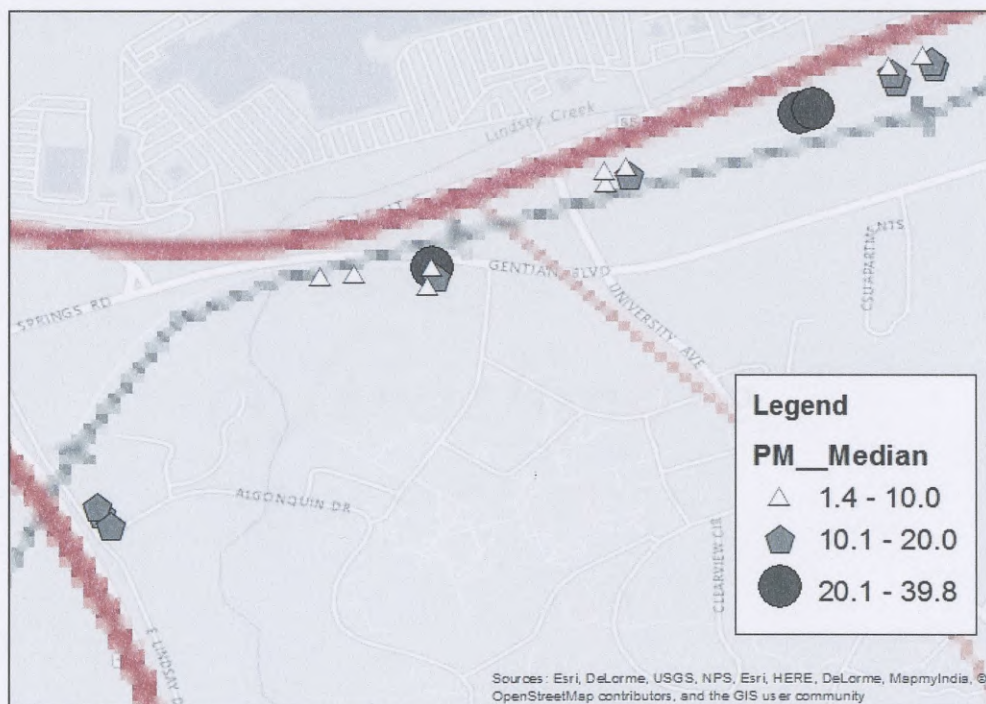
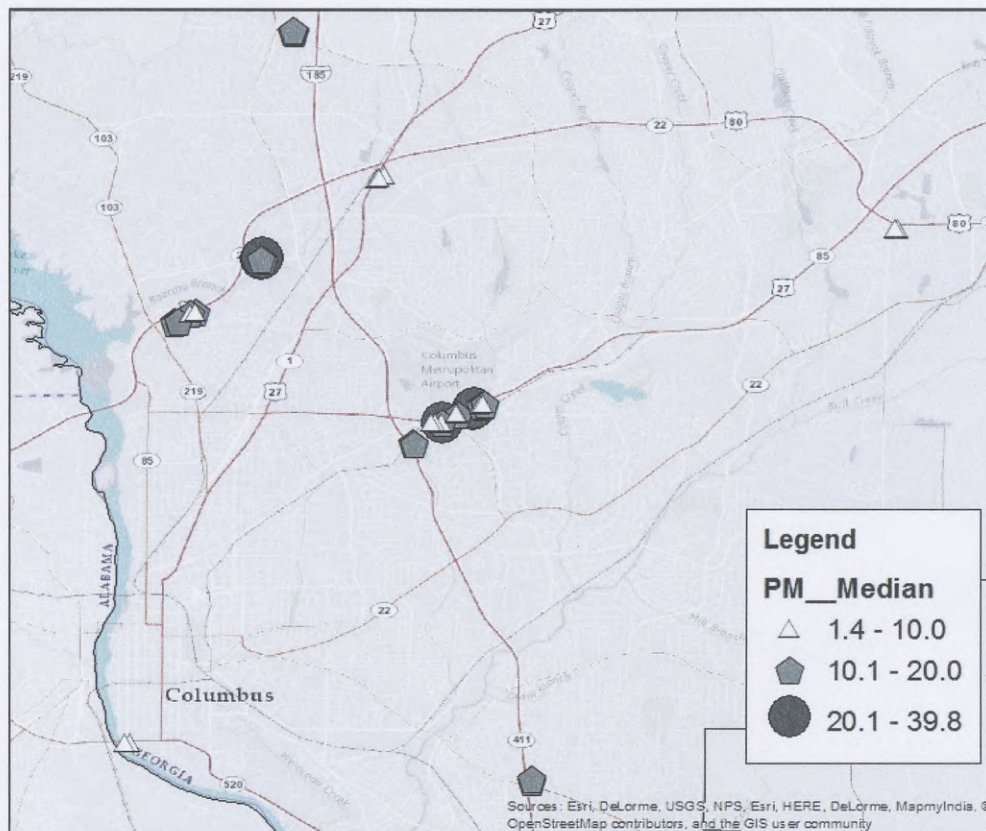


Figure 3. A) Variation in average particulate concentrations by sample location. B) Zoomed view to highlight locations closely clustered.

## Field Sites AirBeam Tests Metadata

The following figures and metadata provide details on each study site. Figures highlight test locations, tree and open field, with white markers (numbers indicate which AirBeam unit was used at that place, i.e. #1, 2 or 3). The start and end location, equivalency check, of all AirBeams is represented with a yellow marker.

### 4<sup>th</sup> Street River Walk Access Parking Lot 2-1-17

- When:** 2-1-17 16:00-17:15 EDT  
**Who:** K. Youngquist and Care Bacon  
**Where:** 4th Street River walk access parking lot  
**What:** 4th street has a thin line of trees near highway 280. Test in tree line compared to open grass near parking lot. Units 1 and 3 used based on equivalency tests.  
**How:** Unit 1 placed in treeline and unit 3 in field next to parking lot.  
**Notes:** 26 trees bigger than 3 inch diameter and less than 5 inch diameter in line of sight. Road is higher elevation than trees and field.  
**Hypothesis:** Thin tree line will not create enough of a fence to reduce particulate matter farther from the road as compared with open parking lot without trees.

### Particulate Notes

Time	Note
16:25-16:37	2 cars idle in parking lot
16:54-17:01	Smell of smoke. Fort Benning prescribed burn earlier (around noon). Wind shifted from out of SW.

### Car Data:

Time	Cars	Minutes	Cars/Min
16:30	45	1	45
16:40	47	1	47
16:45	127	2	63.5
16:56	90	2	45
17:03	101	2	50.5

### Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
15:00	0.1
16:00	1.1
17:00	1.7
18:00	2.8

Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
17:15	SW	9	73	36	44	30.10

Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
16:18pm	W	270	4.7	22.8	38.8			29.75	
16:28pm	W	270	3.7	21.7	34.9	7.3	13.8	29.75	
16:33pm	NW	315	6.2	22.2	39.7	7.6	13.7	29.76	140
16:38pm	NW	315	8.1	22.1	41.3	8.2	13.9	29.75	145
16:43pm	NW	315	3.1	22.4	40.5	8.8	14.6	29.76	135
16:49pm	W	270	1.3	22.4	39.6	8.0	14.1	29.76	136
16:51pm			0						
16:53pm			0	22.4	41.0	8.6	14.4	29.75	145
16:54pm	SW	225	4						
16:58pm	NW	315	5.4	22.6	40.8	8.8	14.6	29.74	158
17:03pm	NW	315	1.8	22.7	40.8	9.1	14.9	29.75	145
17:08pm	NW	315	2.9	22.8	40.8	8.4	14.3	29.77	143
Average	WNW	292.5	3.4	22.4	39.8	8.3	14.3	29.75	143

Airbeam Location Data:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation A1 (ft)	Elevation A3 (ft)	Location
16:07-17:08	32.4529361°	-84.9926944°	32.4529389°	-084.9935917°	330° NW	310	230	1



Figure 5. The River Walk parking lot has a thin tree buffer adjacent to highway 280.



Columbus State University ROTC 2-217

When: 2-2-17 15:30-17:52 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist and Care Bacon  
 Where: CSU Lindsey Creek Road/ROTC Field  
 What: CSU has dense line of trees near I-185. Test in tree line compared to open area near sign. Units 1 and 3 used based on equivalency tests.  
 How: Unit 1 placed in treeline and unit 3 in open.  
 Notes: Road is 10 feet lower elevation than trees and field.  
 Hypothesis: In the winter, dense tree line will have higher particulate matter level as compared with open area without trees.

Particulate Notes

Time	Note
17:02	Campus police smoking near bridge. Smelled worse in trees.
17:03	Staff leaving campus
17:42-17:43	ROTC ran by devices and through the trees

Car Data:

Time	Cars	Minutes	Cars/Min
16:57	242	2	121
17:19	254	2	127
17:29	250	2	125
17:38	237	2	119
17:48	282	2	141

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
14:00	7.1
15:00	7.9
16:00	9.7
17:00	11.9
18:00	11.1

Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
17:00	W	9	73	51	53	30.13

*Strathmore*  
 PURE COTTON

## Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
16:56	W	270	0.9	23.9	51.6	13.4	17.3	29.73	166
17:01	W	270	1.0	23.4	55.0	14.0	17.5	29.74	161
17:06	W	270	1.5	23.3	52.6	13.0	16.8	29.73	166
17:11			0	22.9	56.1	13.5	16.9	29.73	165
17:17			0	22.9	55.1	13.5	16.9	29.73	165
17:22			0	22.8	55.7	13.2	16.6	29.73	166
17:26	SW	225	1.3	22.8	54.4	13.1	16.7	29.73	165
17:31			0	24.2	51.7	13.9	17.5	29.73	166
17:36	SW	225	1.4	23.1	53.2	13.3	16.9	29.73	166
17:41	SW	225	1.7	22.6	55.5	13.3	16.7	29.73	165
17:46	W	270	2.7	22.0	56.5	13.0	16.4	29.74	161
17:51	W	270	1.6	21.9	56.4	12.8	16.2	29.74	158

## Airbeam Location Data:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
16:48-17:15	32.502139	-84.946553	32.501955	-84.94642	231° SW	314	1
17:16-17:52	32.502222	-84.946608	32.501955	-84.94642	231° SW	314	2

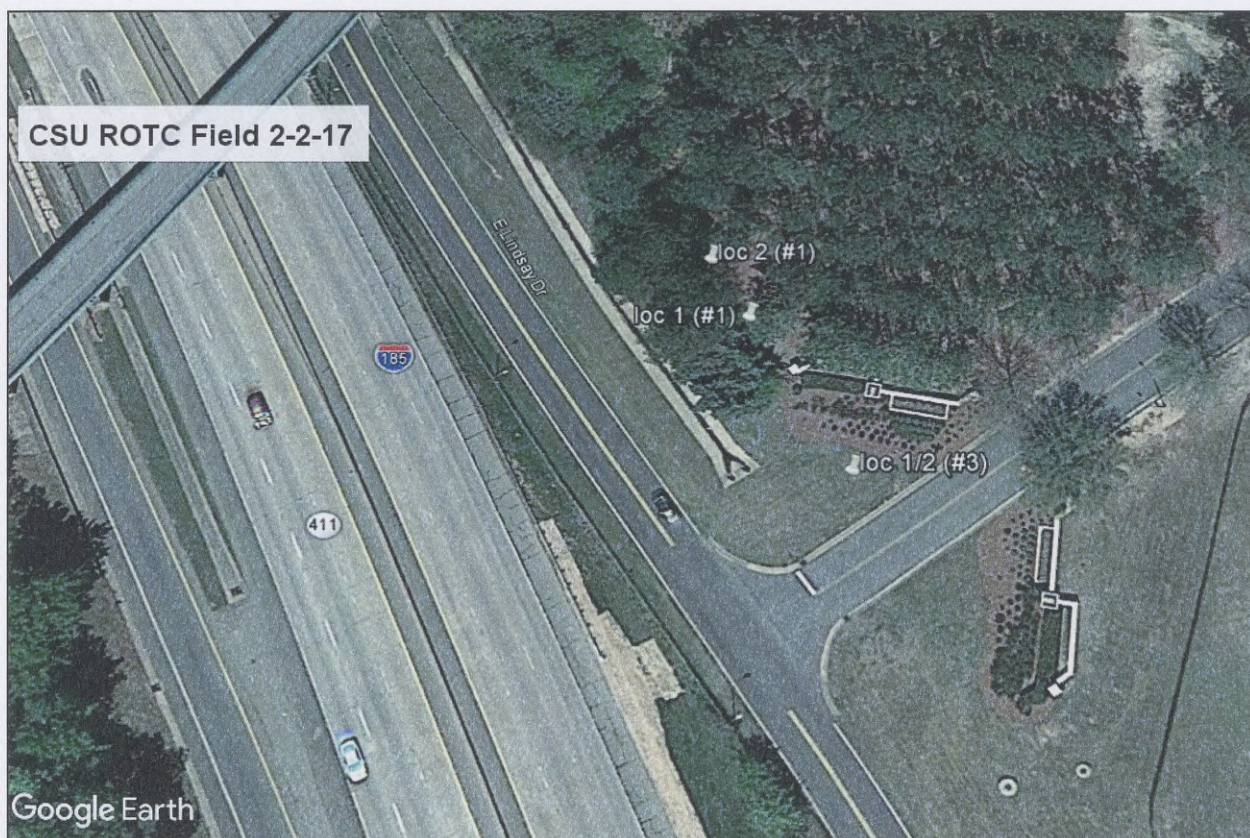


Figure 5. Columbus State College has a big field of trees adjacent to an open space.

## Manchester Expressway Park and Ride Bike Park 2-3-17

**When:** 2/3/2017 16:30-17:18 EDT  
**Who:** K. Youngquist and Trevor Gundberg  
**Where:** Manchester Expressway Park and Ride Bike Park, 3690 Manchester Expy, Columbus, GA 31909  
**What:** The bike park has a dense patch of trees surrounding the parking lot and playground on all sides except the north entrance to parking lot. Test beyond tree line compared to parking lot.  
**How:** Unit #1 in open and #3 in tree line. Moved two airbeams at similar distances from road, behind trees and the other in parking lot.  
**Notes:** Broke pencils and pens, cut session short. Only one other car in parking lot due to cold, windy weather.  
**Hypothesis:** In the winter, the dense tree line will create a fence, reducing particulate matter farther from the road as compared with open parking lot without trees.

### Particulate Notes

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
16:00	8.8
17:00	5.5
18:00	6.1

### Weather

Weather.com: Cloudy the whole time

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
16:30	NNW	11	55	68	45	30.21
17:18	NNW	11	55	66	44	30.20

Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
16:35	NNW	337.5	3.1	13.8	66.2	8.2	11	29.8	113
16:40	NNW	337.5	6.4	13.4	69.2	7.9	10.4	29.79	110
16:45	NNW	337.5	7.5	13.5	68.3	7.6	10.2	29.79	106
16:50	NNW	337.5	5.1	13	68.5	7.4	9.9	29.8	105
16:55	NNW	337.5	5.6	13	69.4	7.5	10.1	29.71	105
17:00	NNW	337.5	3.4	13	68.6	7.3	9.8	29.8	101
17:05	NNW	337.5	4.1	13.2	67.4	7.3	10.0	29.8	96
17:10	NNW	337.5	9.8	12.7	69.2	7.3	9.9	29.8	96
17:15	NW	315	7.2	13.1	68.3	7.3	9.9	29.8	93

Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
16:34-16:46	32.508447°	-84.935431°	32.508608°	-84.934950°	N 338°	340	1
16:49-17:01	32.508347°	-84.935400°	32.508525°	-84.934833°	N 338°	340	2
17:06-17:18	32.508233°	-84.935347°	32.508444°	-84.934811°	N 338°	340	3



Figure 6. The Bike Park has U-shaped tree canopy with an open area in the center adjacent to Manchester Expressway.

### All Saints Presbyterian Church 2-9-17

When: 2-9-17 16:30-17:30

Who: K. Youngquist (Alone)

Where: All Saints Presbyterian Church, 7170 Beaver Run Rd, Midland, GA 31820

What: All Saints has a dense patch of trees surrounding the parking lot. Test in trees and beyond tree line compared to parking lot.

How: Start/end three airbeams at distance from road. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, one in trees and the other in parking lot.

Hypothesis: In the winter, trees will create a fence, reducing particulate matter farther from the road in trees as compared with open parking lot without trees.

#### Particulate Notes

Time	Notes
16:39	Truck idling and all airbeams particulate count increased.

#### Car Data:

Time	Cars	Minutes	Cars/Min
16:36	45	2	22.5
16:53	66	2	33
17:10	91	2	45.5

#### Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
15:00	0.4
16:00	2.1
17:00	2.9
18:00	1.1

## Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
16:34	NNW	14	55	32	26	30.24

## Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
16:24	N	360	16	12.2	35.3	-2.7	5.7	29.72	173
16:35	N	360	8.2	12.6	38.5	-1.2	6.3	29.73	178
16:40	NNW	337.5	5.6	12.9	37.5	-1.0	6.5	29.72	178
16:45	NNW	337.5	7.2	12.1	38.8	-1.2	6.2	29.74	157
16:50	NNW	337.5	6.4	12.6	39.3	-0.8	6.5	29.73	165
16:55	N	360	13.4	12.1	38.3	-1.6	6	29.73	165
17:05	N	360	2.9	12.6	36.1	-2.0	6.1	29.77	136
17:10	N	360	11	11.9	37.3	-1.9	5.9	29.75	148
17:18	N	360	14.6	11.5	37.7	-2.5	5.4	29.76	140
17:24	N	360	8.9	11.9	37.7	-2.5	5.5	29.75	153

## Airbeam Location Data:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location	Notes
16:31-16:46	32.537679°	-84.867638°	32.537679°	-84.867639°	32.537679°	-84.867637°	360° N	410	Start	In front of cross at entrance
16:49-16:59	32.537368°	-84.867639°	32.537679°	-84.867639°	32.537362°	-84.867162°	360° N	410	1	
17:04-17:13	32.537183°	-84.867636°	32.537679°	-84.867639°	32.537126°	-84.867166°	360° N	410	2	
17:17-17:20	32.537368°	-84.867639°	32.537679°	-84.867639°	32.537362°	-84.867162°	360° N	410	1	#1 fell at 5:20 due to wind
17:23-17:25	32.537679°	-84.867638°	32.537679°	-84.867639°	32.537679°	-84.867637°	360° N	410	End	#3 fell at 5:25 due to wind



Figure 7. All Saints Presbyterian Church location represents a U-shaped tree arrangement with an open field in the center adjacent to highway 80.

Cascade Hills Church 2-10-17

- When: 2/10/2017 16:20-17:00 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist and Trevor Gundberg  
 Where: Cascade Hills Church, 54th Street, Columbus, GA 31904  
 What: Cascade has a thin line of trees east of the church building. Test beyond thin tree line compared to parking lot.  
 How: Start/end three airbeams at fence boarder facing highway. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at same distances from road, behind trees and the other in parking lot.  
 Notes: Started second location, but church event caused early end. End equivalency test not performed due to manager informing us it was time to leave.  
 Hypothesis: In the winter, trees will create a fence, reducing particulate matter farther from the road as compared with open parking lot without trees.

Particulate NotesCar Data:

Time	Cars (Trevor Count)	Cars (Kristin Count)	Minutes	Cars/Min
16:27	179	183	2	91
16:41	219	212	2	108

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
16:00	0.7
17:00	1.1
18:00	3.3

WeatherWeather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
16:14	SSE	8	67	20	23	30.30
16:59	S	10	67	20	24	30.30

Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
16:24	SSW	202.5	1.4	21.5	19.1	-3.5	9.4	29.83	166
16:31	SSW	202.5	1.8	21.1	19.7	-3.3	9.4	29.74	158
16:39	SSW	202.5	3.2	19.7	19.8	-3.4	9.6	29.75	140

Airbeam Location Data (My iphone):

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
16:21-16:31	32.523491°	-84.982631°	32.523491°	-84.982631°	32.523491°	-84.982631°	338 NW	420	Start
16:35-16:40	32.523335°	-84.982998°	32.523491°	-84.982631°	32.523673°	-84.982118°	338 NW	420	1
16:43-16:44	32.523103°	-84.983225°	32.523491°	-84.982631°	32.523611°	-84.981942°	338 NW	420	2

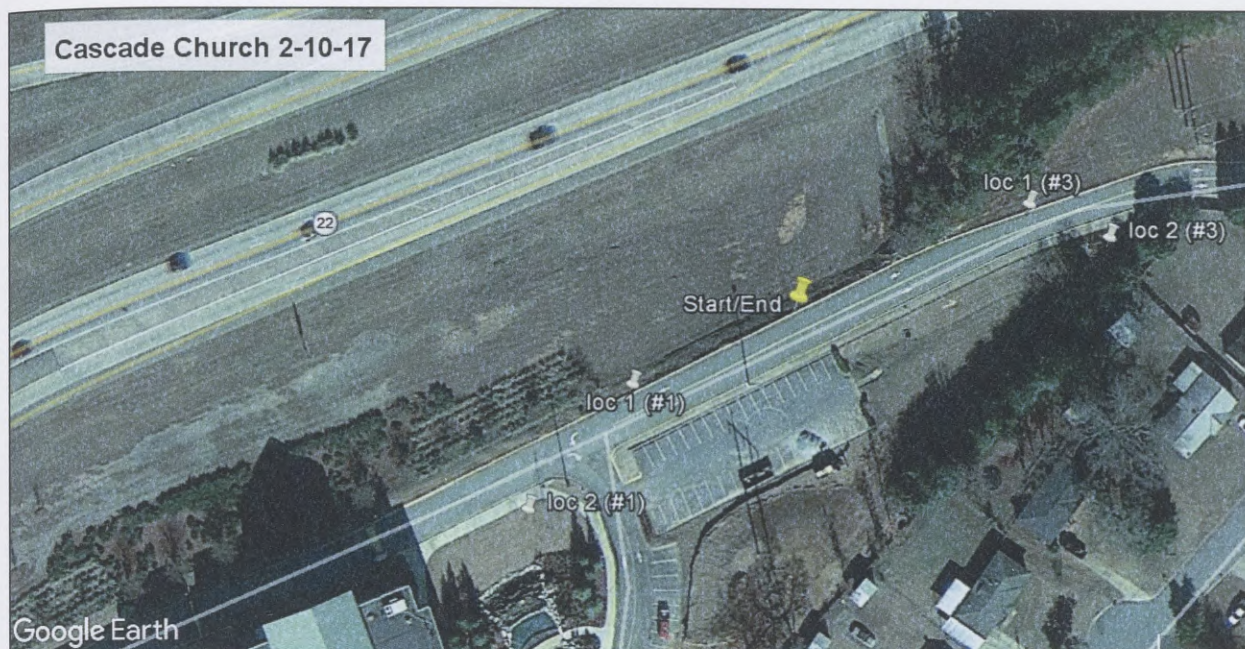


Figure 8. To the east of Cascade Hills Church, the tree buffer is small adjacent to highway 80.

#### Manchester Expressway Park and Ride Bike Park 2-13-17

When: 2/13/2017 17:00-18:00 ET

Who: K. Youngquist and Trevor Gundberg

Where: Manchester Expressway Park and Ride Bike Park, 3690 Manchester Expy, Columbus, GA 31909

What: The bike park has a dense patch of trees surrounding the parking lot and playground on all sides except the north entrance to parking lot. Test beyond tree line compared to parking lot.

How: Start/end three airbeams at distance 70 ft from road in grass north of parking lot. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, behind trees and the other in parking lot.

Notes: 1 and 2 were not set to record until 5:21pm and 5:34pm respectively. Closest airbeams based on averages and peaks during start will be used moving forward (as was done on west side of parking lot) and not previous equivalency tests.

Hypothesis: In the winter, the dense tree line will create a fence, reducing particulate matter farther from the road along tree line as compared with open parking lot without trees.

#### Particulate Notes

Car Data:

Time	Cars (Trevor Count)	Cars (Kristin Count)	Minutes	Cars/Min
17:06	129	131	2	65
17:56	122	122	2	61

## Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
16:00	6.1
17:00	8.5
18:00	23

## Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)	Note
17:00	N	6	73	15	25	30.06	Sunny

## Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
17:06	N	360	4.8	23.1	20.6	-0.7	11.3	29.62	268
17:16	NNW	337.5	2.6	23.1	20.6	-0.8	11.3	29.63	268
17:26	NNW	337.5	3.7	22.7	19.8	-1.3	11.1	29.64	255
17:36	NNW	337.5	3.8	22.2	21.2	-1.1	10.7	29.63	260
17:46	NNW	337.5	4.5	21.5	21.8	-1.2	10.5	29.64	250
17:55	NNW	337.5	4.7	21.2	22.9	-0.9	10.4	29.65	243

## Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
17:21-17:24	32.508447	-84.935431	32.508535	-84.935441	32.508608	-84.934950	NW 338°	340	East 1
17:26-17:32	32.508222	-84.935306	32.508535	-84.935441	32.508425	-84.934786	NW 338°	340	East 2
17:34-17:40	32.508535	-84.935441	32.508535	-84.935441	32.508535	-84.935441	NW 338°	340	East End
17:46-17:48	32.508092	-84.936525	32.508099	-84.936521	32.508092	-84.936522	NW 338°	340	West Start
17:50-17:53	32.508092	-84.936525	32.507795	-84.936710	32.507850	-84.936514	NW 338°	340	West 1
17:56-18:00	32.508092	-84.936525	32.508099	-84.936521	32.508092	-84.936525	NW 338°	340	West End

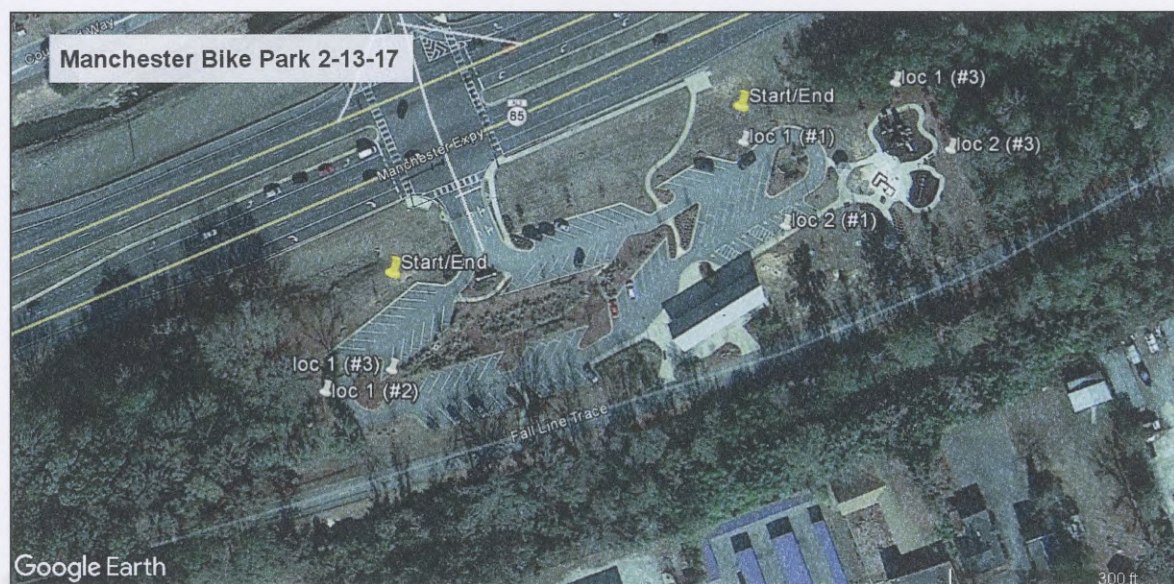


Figure 9. The Bike Park has U-shape tree canopy with an open area in the center adjacent to Manchester Expressway.



### Cascade Hills Church 2-15-17

When: 2/15/2017 5-5:10pm

Who: K. Youngquist and Trevor Gundberg

Where: Cascade Hills Church, 54th Street, Columbus, GA 31904

What: East of the church building, Cascade has a newly cleared openly in tree line.

How: Started three airbeams at fence boarder facing highway. Moved all back same spot.

Notes: Only did equivalency tests as church members started arriving.

#### Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)	
4:51pm	NNW	17.3	61	36	34	29.75	Clear Skies

#### Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
5:03	NE	1.8	20.4	35.1	2.9	10.4	29.24	608
5:09	NE	1.1	20.4	35.1	2.9	10.4	29.24	608

#### Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat 1	Long 1	Facing	Elevation (ft)	Notes
5:01-5:07pm	32.524167	84.980556	NW 336°	340	All
5:08-5:10pm	32.524064	84.980511	NW 336°	340	All



Figure 10. To the east of Cascade Hills Church, the tree buffer is small adjacent to highway 80.

Cunningham Center 2-15-17

When: 2/15/2017 17:30-18:15 EDT

Who: K. Youngquist and Trevor Gundberg

Where: Cunningham Center, CSU, 3100 Gention Blvd, Columbus, GA 31907

What: The Cunningham Center has a thin patch of trees lining the street and part of the parking lot. Test tree line compared to parking lot.

How: Start/end airbeams at distance 30ft from road in grass north of parking lot near Cunningham sign. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at same distances from road, behind trees and the other in parking lot.

Notes: 3 was not set to record until 5:36pm. 3 fell over at 5:56 while being moved.

Hypothesis: In the winter, the small tree line will not impact particulate matter as compared with open parking lot without trees.

Particulate Notes:Car Data:

Time	Cars (Trevor Count)	Cars (Kristin Count)	Minutes	Cars/Min	Note
18:05	62	67	2	32	5 cars in parking lot at 5:55pm

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
16:00	0.8
17:00	1
18:00	-0.1

WeatherWeather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)	Note
17:51	NW	10.4	61	34	32	29.77	Clear

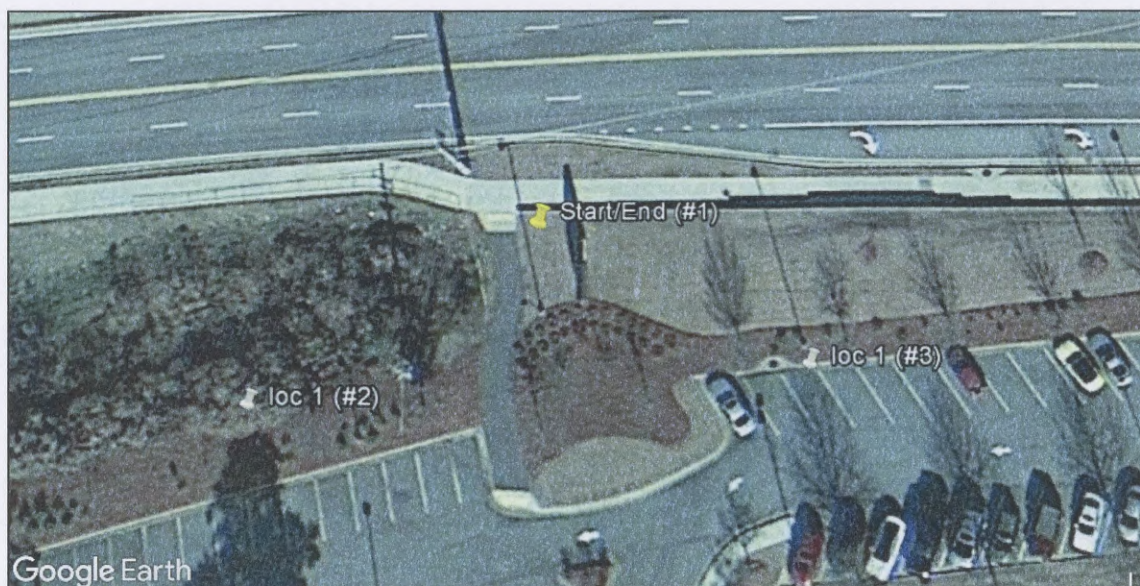


Figure 11. Cunningham Center has thin tree line adjacent to open parking lot.

Manchester Expressway Park and Ride Bike Park 2-17-17

- When: 2/17/2017 16:00-18:00 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist and Care Bacon  
 Where: Manchester Expressway Park and Ride Bike Park, 3690 Manchester Expy, Columbus, GA 31909  
 What: The bike park has a dense patch of trees surrounding the parking lot and playground on all sides except the north entrance to parking lot. Test beyond tree line compared to parking lot.  
 How: Start/end three airbeams close to road in grass at west corner of park. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, within trees and along path.  
 Notes: Testing started at 4:21pm, but airbeam 3 data (in the tree line) was not saved. So analysis can not be conducted.  
 Hypothesis: The trees will create a fence, increasing particulate matter in the tree line as compared to open parking lot.

Particulate Notes

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
15:00	3.2
16:00	3.6
17:00	4.4
18:00	8.5
19:00	7.7

Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
16:04	WSW	7	69	20	29	30.01

Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
16:28			0	22.0	25.3	0.5	10.9	29.57	318
16:45	WSW	247.5	0.8	21.9	26.5	1.9	11.6	29.57	318
16:54	WSW	247.5	1.1	21.7	30.0	3.6	12.2	29.57	315

Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat 1	Long 1	Lat 2	Long 2	Facing	Elevation (ft)	Location
16:26-16:37	32.5080417°	-84.9366306°	32.5080417°	-84.9366250°	338° NW	330	Start
16:39-16:46	32.5080417°	-84.9366306°	32.5078417°	-84.9367417°	338° NW	330	1



Figure 12. The Bike Park has U-shape tree canopy with an open area in the center adjacent to Manchester Expressway.

### Corner of University and Manchester

- When:** 2/17/2017 17:00-18:00 EDT
- Who:** K. Youngquist and Care Bacon
- Where:** Fall Line Bike Path - Corner of University and Manchester
- What:** The bike path has a tunnel of trees surrounding the path. Test on path and in tree line at distance from street.
- How:** Start/end three airbeams 10ft from road in grass at corner. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, within trees and along path in open area.
- Notes:** Smoke from Burger King across the street started around 17:34 and was picked up by units 2 and 3 farther from sources as compared with unit 1 closest to source at start/end location.
- Hypothesis:** The trees will create a fence, reducing particulate matter in the tree line while increasing it within the tunnel created by the trees as move away from the road.

### Particulate Notes

Car Data:

Time	Cars (Care Count)	Cars (Kristin Count)	Minutes	Cars/Min
17:15	168	168	2	84

## Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
15:00	3.2
16:00	3.6
17:00	4.4
18:00	8.5
19:00	7.7

## Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
16:04	WSW	7	69	20	29	30.01

## Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
17:04	W	270	1.4	20.8	28.8	1.8	11	29.57	321
17:14	W	270	2.8	21.1	25.1	0.4	10.7	29.57	313
17:25	WSW	247.5	2.6	20.2	27.4	0.8	10.5	29.58	306
17:34	WSW	247.5	5.2	20.2	26.6	0.4	10.3	29.59	301
17:44	W	270	1.6	20.5	26.1	0.3	10.4	29.59	298

## Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
17:12-17:20	32.506806°	-84.939878°	32.506806°	-84.939878°	32.506806°	-84.939878°	300° NW	330	Start
17:23-17:28	32.506806°	-84.939878°	32.506806°	-84.939431°	32.506964°	-84.939458°	248° SW	330	1
17:30-17:39	32.506806°	-84.939878°	32.506919°	-84.939111°	32.507031°	-84.939147°	248° SW	330	2
17:40-17:43	32.506806°	-84.939878°	32.506806°	-84.939878°	32.506806°	-84.939878°	270° W	330	End

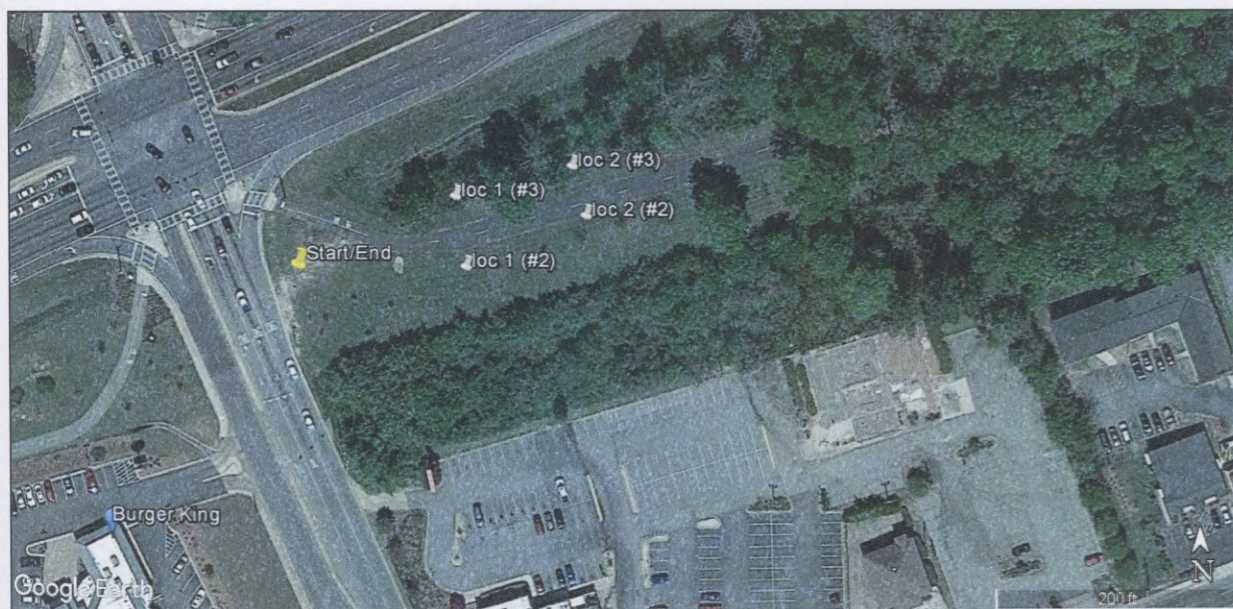


Figure 13. Trees create U-shape/tunnel arrangement around bike path at corner of University and Manchester.

Colony Bank 2-19-17

- When: 2/19/2017 12:30-13:30 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist  
 Where: Colony Bank, 1581 Bradley Park Dr, Columbus, GA 31904  
 What: The bank has U- shape arrangement of trees lining street at Bradley Park Drive and at the back of the bank between the parking lot and the highway 80 on ramp. Test at small opening in tree line and in tree line at distance from street.  
 How: Start/end three airbeams 15ft from road in grass at SE corner of bank lot. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, within trees and along opening in tree line.  
 Notes: Winds from NNW not in right direction for most traffic idling at stoplights, but only had permission for two days. So moved forward.  
 Hypothesis: Wind direction will have greater impact reducing tree baracade effect. The dense tree line will not reduce particulate matter farther from the road more as compared with open parking due to wind direction.

Particulate Notes

## Car Data:

Time	Cars (Kristin)	Minutes	Cars/Min
12:42	93	2	46.5
13:16	92	2	46

## Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
11:00	7.4
12:00	4.5
13:00	3.3
14:00	2.6

Weather

## Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
12:24	NNW	7	67	60	53	30.09

## Ambient Weather Data (Krestel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
12:40	NNW	337.5	3.2	22.2	49.1	11.6	15.4	29.56	331
12:52	NNW	337.5	4.6	22.2	51.7	11.8	15.9	29.55	331
12:59	NNW	337.5	3.0	22.2	48.6	11.0	15.5	29.55	331
13:09	NNW	337.5	1.3	24.4	48.1	12.7	17	29.54	343
13:13	NNW	337.5	0.9						
13:19	NW	360	1.9	23.2	47.4	12	16.4	29.51	369

Airbeam Locations:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
12:39-12:47	32.532353°	-84.970875°	32.532356°	-84.970875°	32.532350°	-84.970875°	96 E	330	Start
12:50-12:54	32.532283°	-84.970914°	32.532356°	-84.970875°	32.532286°	-84.971067°	96 E	330	1
12:57-13:00	32.532228°	-84.971111°	32.532356°	-84.970875°	32.532222°	-84.971175°	133 SE	330	2
13:08-13:10	32.532244°	-84.971111°	32.532356°	-84.970875°	32.532233°	-84.971381°	170 SE	330	3
13:14-13:17	32.532308°	-84.971372°	32.532356°	-84.970875°	32.532319°	-84.971139°	170 SE		4
13:20-13:22	32.532353°	-84.970875°	32.532356°	-84.970875°	32.53235°	-84.970875°	96 E		End

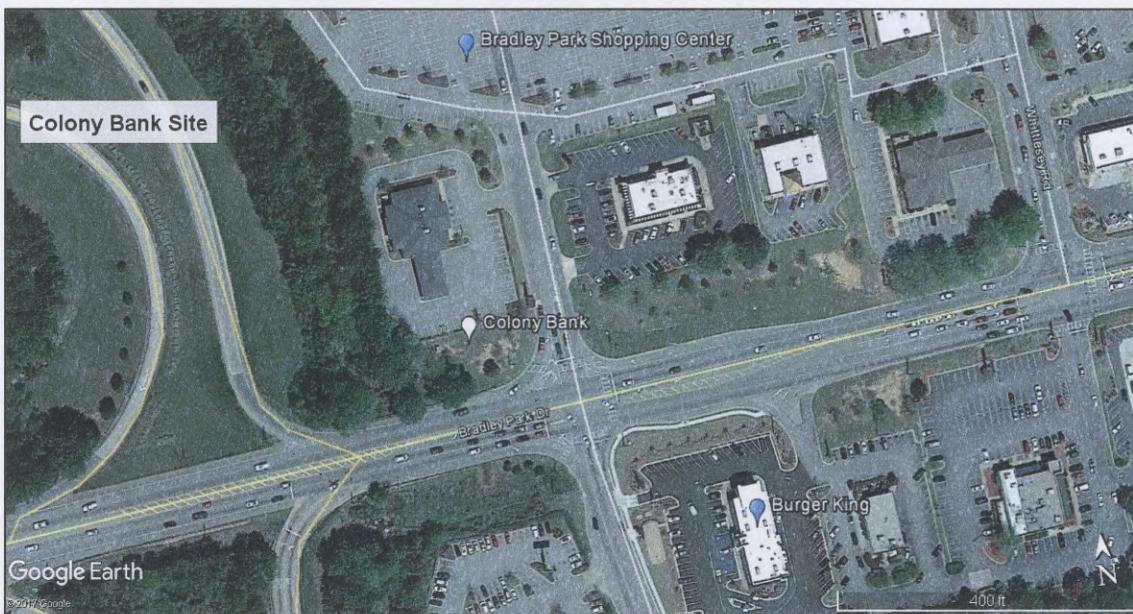


Figure 14. View of Colony Bank and surrounding shopping center area.



Figure 15. Trees create U-shape tree arrangement around Colony Bank parking lot.

Haverty's and Lazyboy 2-19-17

When: 2/19/2017 14:57-15:55 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist and Will Kiourtsis  
 Where: Havertys and Lazeboy, 5555 Whittlesey Blvd #1000, Columbus, GA 31909  
 What: Line of trees at fence separating back of Havertys store from exit/on ramp to highway 80 at Veterans Parkway. Traffic sits at street light waiting to turn onto Veterans. Possible PM build-up at light. Similar situation at street near Lazyboy.  
 How: Start/end three airbeams at opening in tree line along fence. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams one in trees and two in openings.  
 Hypothesis: The tree dense line will trap particulate matter increasing levels in trees as compared to open areas.

Particulate NotesCar Data:

Time	Cars (Will Count)	Cars (Kristin)	Minutes	Cars/Min
15:04	40	41	1	40.5
15:36	93	93	2	46.5

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
14:00	2.6
15:00	3.8
16:00	3.5
17:00	5.7

WeatherWeather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
14:57	NW	3	73	43	49	30.04

Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
15:03	WNW	292.5	1.6	24.2	43.9	11.4	16.3	29.44	445
15:14	WNW	292.5	1.6	24.9	44.2	12.7	17.7	29.44	443
15:27	NW	315	3.1	24.7	42.7	11.9	17	29.42	453
15:38	NW	315	1.3	27.2	38.1	11.4	17.5	29.43	448
15:46	WNW	292.5	3.5	26.5	40.3	12.6	17.9	29.43	451
15:53	NW	315	2.5	25.9	39.9	11.2	16.8	29.45	445



Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
15:01-15:08	32.546186°	-84.951300°	32.546189°	-84.951300°	32.546189°	-84.951303°	15 N	470	Start Hav
15:11-15:16	32.546228°	-84.951422°	32.546189°	-84.951300°	32.546178°	-84.951253°	15 N	470	1 Hav
15:18-15:20	32.546186°	-84.951300°	32.546189°	-84.951300°	32.546189°	-84.951303°	15 N	470	End Hav
15:25-15:31	32.545419°	-84.952392°	32.545419°	-84.952394°	32.545422°	-84.952392°	315 NW	485	Start LB
15:33-15:39	32.545419°	-84.952392°	32.545294°	-84.952369°	32.545561°	-84.952222°	315 NW	485	1 LB
15:42-15:48	32.545419°	-84.952392°	32.545292°	-84.952333°	32.545561°	-84.952142°	315 NW	490	2 LB
15:51-15:55	32.545419°	-84.952392°	32.545419°	-84.952394°	32.545422°	-84.952392°	315 NW	490	End LB

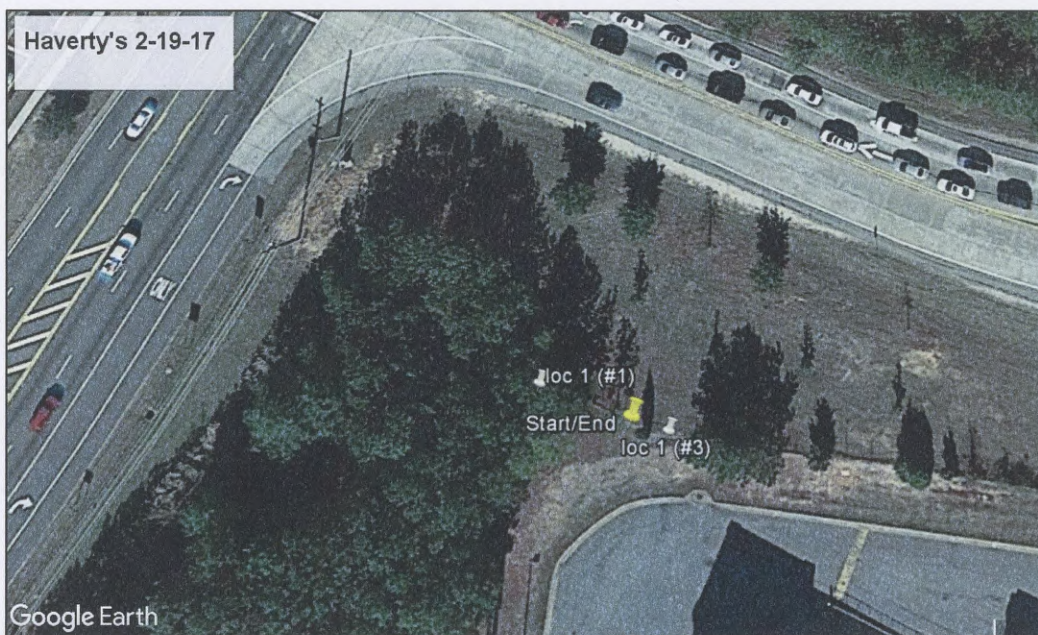


Figure 16. Back side of Haverty's parking lot has a dense field of trees with little opening.

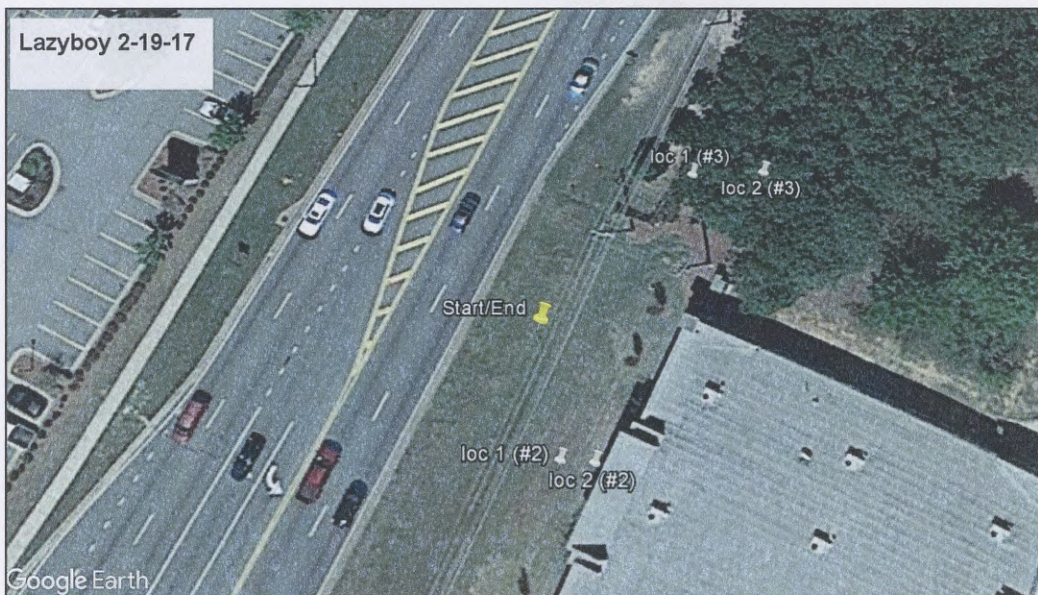


Figure 17. Back side of Lazyboy has a dense field of trees next to grass opening.

Colony Bank 2-20-19

- When: 2/20/2017 17:15-18:15 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist and Trevor Gundberg  
 Where: Colony Bank, 1581 Bradley Park Dr, Columbus, GA 31904  
 What: The bank has U-shape arrangement of trees lining street at Bradley Park Drive and at the back of the bank between the parking lot and the highway 80 on ramp. Test at small opening in tree line and in tree line at distance from street.  
 How: Start/end three airbeams 15ft from road in grass at SE corner of bank lot. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, within trees and along opening in tree line.  
 Notes: Smoke from Burger King during testing.  
 Hypothesis: The dense tree line will create a fence, reducing particulate matter farther from the road more as compared with open parking lot without trees.

Particulate Notes

## Car Data:

Time	Cars (Trevor Count)	Cars (Kristin)	Minutes	Cars/Min
17:29	74	98	2	43
18:01	74	80	2	38.5

## Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
16:00	6.4
17:00	7.2
18:00	12.7

Weather

## Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
17:20	SSE	6	75	40	49	30.11

## Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
17:23	SSE	157.5	3.1	24.6	44.9	10.8	16.1	29.58	304
17:33	SSE	157.5	3.3	24.3	42.4	10.7	16	29.58	304
17:40	SSE	157.5	4.0	24.1	43.0	10.7	15.9	29.58	304
17:50	SSE	157.5	4.3	23.9	43.8	10.7	15.9	29.59	296
18:00	SSE	157.5	2.3	23.9	42.9	10.5	15.8	29.59	296

## Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
17:19-17:24	32.532281°	-84.970919°	32.532289°	-84.970908°	32.532283°	-84.970914°	135° SE	420	Start
17:27-17:33	32.532206°	-84.971275°	32.532289°	-84.970908°	32.532211°	-84.971100°	158° S	420	1
17:36-17:43	32.532269°	-84.971408°	32.532289°	-84.970908°	32.532297°	-84.971136°	158° S	420	2
17:46-17:53	32.532439°	-84.971469°	32.532289°	-84.970908°	32.532472°	-84.971139°	158° S	420	3
17:56-18:04	32.532281°	-84.970919°	32.532289°	-84.970908°	32.532283°	-84.970914°	135° SE	420	End

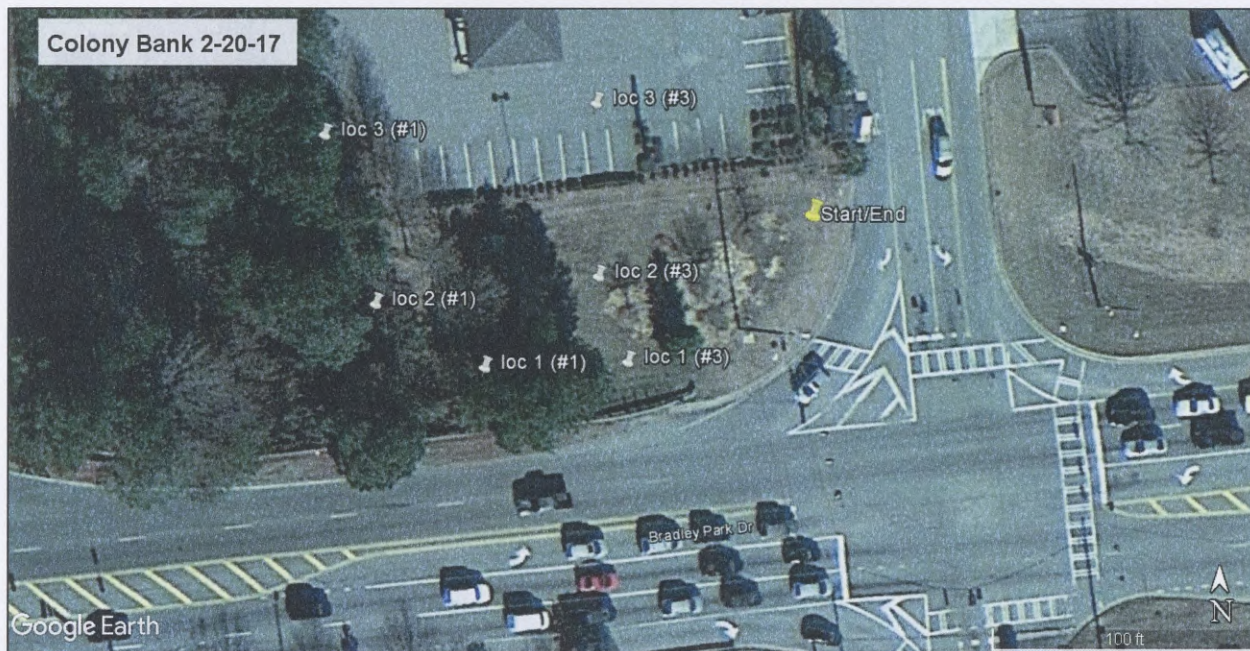


Figure 18. Trees create U-shape tree arrangement around Colony Bank parking lot.

### Cascade Hills Church 2-23-17

When: 2/23/2017 7:55-9:05 EDT

Who: K. Youngquist and Dalton Peters

Where: Cascade Hills Church, 54th Street, Columbus, GA 31904

What: Cascade has a line of trees near the entrance to parking lot and a second line of trees past the church building. Test in tree line compared to parking lot.

How: Start/end three airbeams at fence boarder facing highway. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, behind trees and the other in parking lot.

Hypothesis: The highway traffic is not close enough to impact PM levels at the church.

#### Particulate Notes

##### Car Data:

Time	Cars (Kristin)	Cars (Dalton)	Minutes	Cars/Min
8:14	190	179	2	92
8:53	148	148	2	74

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
7:00	3.9
8:00	4.2
9:00	3.5
10:00	4.8

Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
7:57	ENE	5	61	90	58	29.86

Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
8:01	ENE	67.5	2.3	16.9	87	14.8	15.6	29.36	510
8:11	ENE	67.5	2.5	17.3	85.9	15.0	15.8	29.37	506
8:21	ENE	67.5	4.9	17.4	85.6	15.0	15.9	29.35	505
8:32	ENE	67.5	7.0	17.2	86.6	15.0	15.8	29.37	501
8:41	ENE	67.5	3.9	17.3	86.7	15.2	16.1	29.38	496
8:51	ESE	112.5	6.1	17.5	87.1	15.4	16.3	29.37	498
9:01	ESE	112.5	4.1	17.3	85.5	15.1	16.0	29.37	501

Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
7:56-8:04	32.522364°	-84.985139°	32.522364°	-84.985144°	32.522361°	-84.985142°	2 N	430	Start W
8:08-8:16	32.522083°	-84.985014°	32.522003°	-84.985547°	32.522361°	-84.985142°	2 N	430	1 W
8:28-8:33	32.522006°	-84.984989°	32.521889°	-84.985639°	32.522361°	-84.985142°	2 N	430	2 W
8:35	32.522364°	-84.985139°	32.522364°	-84.985144°	32.522361°	-84.985142°	2 N	430	End W
8:40-8:46	32.523489°	-84.982633°	32.523492°	-84.982631°	32.523486°	-84.982631°	338 NW	420	Start E
8:48-8:57	32.523672°	-84.982117°	32.523333°	-84.982994°	32.523486°	-84.982631°	338 NW	420	1 E
8:58-9:04	32.523489°	-84.982633°	32.523492°	-84.982631°	32.523486°	-84.982631°	338 NW	420	End E

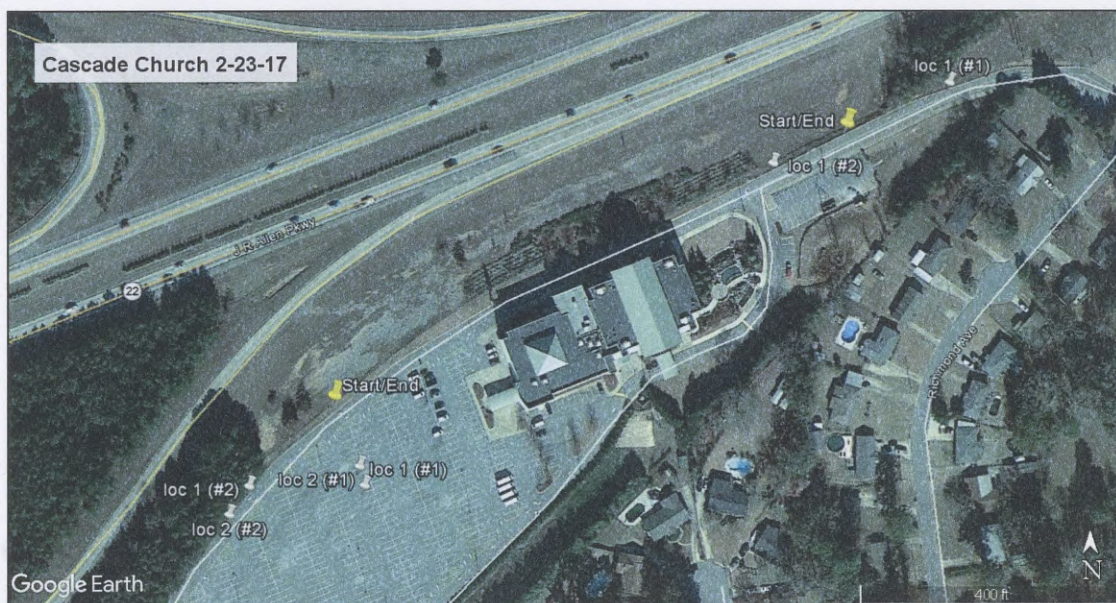


Figure 19. Cascade Hills Church the tree buffer runs parallel to highway 80.

Columbus State University Softball Field 2-23-17

- When: 2/23/2017 16:11-17:15 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist and Kiara Mills  
 Where: North of CSU Softball Field, 3100 Gention Blvd, Columbus, GA 31907  
 What: To the north of the CSU softball field, pine trees line the street. Test within tree line compared to open field.  
 How: Start/end three airbeams in grass north of parking lot near end of north Cunningham building. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road within trees and the other in parking lot.  
 Notes: Airbeam 2 had trouble connecting. So used 1 and 3 for test. Ended longer to record Airbeam 2 at higher PM levels.  
 Hypothesis: The tree tops are not full enough due to pruning to reduce particulate matter more as compared with open area without trees.

Particulate Notes

Car Data:

Time	Cars (Kristin Count)	Cars (Kiara Counted only one side)	Minutes	Cars/Min
16:51	58	38	2	24
17:11	73	52	3	21

Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
15:00	0.4
16:00	1.8
17:00	3.1
18:00	3.8

Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
16:14	E	9	76	45	54	29.80

Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
16:39	E	90	3.3	25.3	47	13.1	17.5	29.36	513
16:49	E	90	2.9	24.8	49	13.4	17.6	29.36	510
17:02	E	90	1	24.7	50.4	13.7	17.6	29.36	510
17:09	E	90	2.1	24.6	50	13.4	17.5	29.36	510

## Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
16:31-16:43	32.505614°	-84.941900°	32.505611°	-84.941897°	32.505608°	-84.941894°	75 E	330	Start
16:46-16:55	32.505472°	-84.941839°	32.505611°	-84.941897°	32.505558°	-84.942050°	75 E	330	1
16:58-17:01	32.505333°	-84.941942°	32.505611°	-84.941897°	32.505481°	-84.942197°	85 E	330	2
17:08-17:21	32.505614°	-84.941900°	32.505611°	-84.941897°	32.505608°	-84.941894°	85 E	340	End



Figure 20. North of CSU softball field is a small patch of trees.

### St. Mary's United Methodist Church 2-24-17

When: 2/24/2017 15:52-17:06 EDT

Who: K. Youngquist and Kiara Mills

Where: St. Mary's Road UMC, 3993 St Marys Rd, Columbus, GA 31907

What: To the west of St. Mary's Church a thin tree line exists between the church and the highway. Test within tree line compared to open.

How: Start/end three airbeams in open grass on west side of church. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road within trees and the other in open lawn.

Hypothesis: Thin tree line will not cause difference in particulate levels as compared with open areas.

#### Particulate Notes

##### Car Data:

Time	Cars (Kristin)	Cars (Kiara Count)	Minutes	Cars/Min
15:59	119	120	2	60
16:38	118	116	2	59

## Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
15:00	1.6
16:00	4.1
17:00	11.1

## Weather

Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
15:52	SSW	6	81	39	54	29.81

## Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
15:54	SSW	202.5	1.8	27.9	39.7	12.9	18.0	29.36	514
16:04	SW	225	5.4	28.2	43.1	14.4	19.2	29.35	523
16:17	SW	225	3.1	29.1	39.2	14.0	19.3	29.35	514
16:23	SW	225	3.9	28.0	40.6	13.5	18.6	29.35	518
16:34	SW	225	7.6	27.7	42.1	13.7	18.7	29.35	526
16:44	SSW	202.5	5.8	27.4	41.1	13.1	18.2	29.35	523
16:54	SW	225	4.5	27.3	41.8	13.3	18.3	29.34	526
17:04	SW	225	3.8	27.1	40.2	12.4	17.7	29.35	523
17:14	SW	225	5.9	27.0	41.4	12.8	17.9	29.35	526

## Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
15:54-16:02	32.446883°	-84.927222°	32.446878°	-84.927222°	32.446881°	-84.927222°	258	340	Start
16:04-16:13	32.446883°	-84.927222°	32.447069°	-84.927183°	32.446772°	-84.927190°	258	340	1
16:14-16:24	32.446883°	-84.927222°	32.447067°	-84.927139°	32.446744°	-84.927142°	258	340	2
16:26-16:36	32.446883°	-84.927222°	32.446878°	-84.927222°	32.446881°	-84.927222°	258	340	End

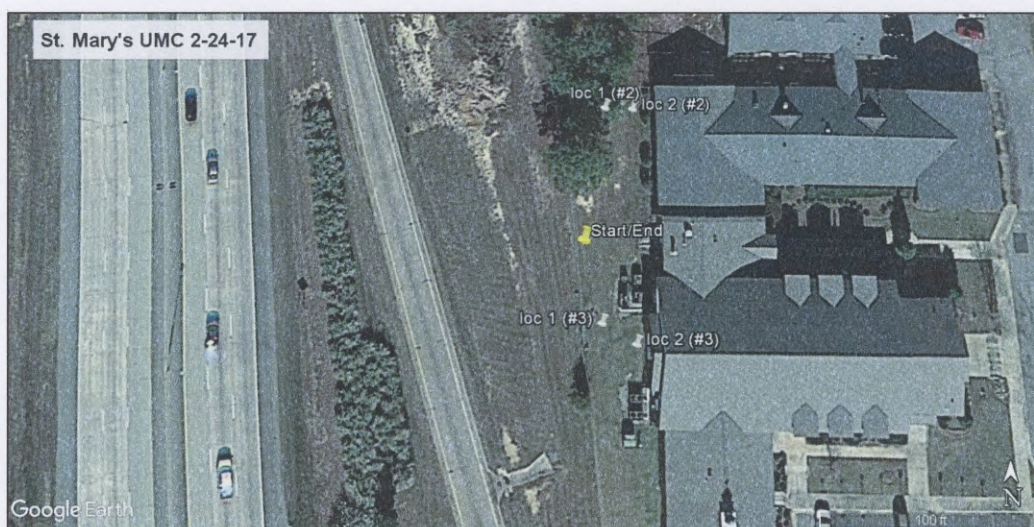


Figure 21. St. Mary's UMC Church has tree buffer along I-185 with open grass area.

Williams Road 2-28-17

- When: 2/28/2017 15:47-17:00 EDT  
 Who: K. Youngquist and Dalton Peters  
 Where: Williams Road Field across from Shell Gas Station  
 What: Cleared field sits beside thick field of trees across the street from gas station and off ramp of I-185. Test within tree line compared to open.  
 How: Start/end three airbeams in cleared field near road. Pick two with closest averages and peaks. Leave third at start location. Move two comparable airbeams at similar distances from road, within trees and the other in open field.  
 Notes: Calm wind might account for highest particulate at control, as it was closest to street and gas station. Yellow jackets interrupted 3rd location test, 3 minutes shorter than others.  
 Hypothesis: Trees higher particulate matter, trapping gas station and idling car exhaust.

Particulate Notes

## Car Data:

Time	Cars (Kristin)	Cars (Dalton Count)	Minutes	Cars/Min
16:02	20	20	1	20
16:59	34	35	2	17

## Area PM2.5 via GA EPD Air Branch:

Time	PM2.5
15:00	6.7
16:00	9.3
17:00	10.1
18:00	9.2

Weather

## Weather.com:

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°F)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°F)	Pressure (in)
15:47	WSW	7	68	79	61	30.18

## Ambient Weather Data (Kestrel 4000):

Time	Wind Direction	Wind Direction (°)	Wind Speed (mph)	Temp (°C)	% Humidity	Dew Point (°C)	Wet Bulb (°C)	Pressure (Hg)	at ft
15:57	SW	225	3.2	20.9	78.0	17.2	18.6	29.56	326
16:09	SW	225	3.9	21.3	77.5	17.5	18.9	29.55	331
16:17	SW	225	1.8	22.9	72.2	17.8	19.6	29.55	335
16:27			0.0	24.5	70.7	18.8	20.6	29.54	345
16:37			0.0	25.0	65.5	17.8	20.0	29.54	348
16:47	Cloudy		0.0	24.0	68.3	17.7	19.8	29.53	356
16:51	SW	225	4.1	Wind picked up but went away at 4:52					
16:57	SW	225	1.2	22.4	73.4	16.7	18.3	29.52	356



Airbeam Location:

Time	Lat A1	Long A1	Lat A2	Long A2	Lat A3	Long A3	Device Facing Direction (°)	Elevation (ft)	Location
15:53-16:05	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569536°	-84.966475°	225	520	Start
16:09-16:18	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569447°	-84.966069°	32.569683°	-84.966369°	225	520	1
16:20-16:28	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569619°	-84.965933°	32.569797°	-84.966236°	225	520	2
16:31-16:40	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569611°	-84.966075°	32.569667°	-84.966169°	225	520	3
16:43-16:52	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569475°	-84.966192°	32.569544°	-84.966286°	225	520	4
16:54-17:03	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569536°	-84.966475°	32.569536°	-84.966475°	225	520	End

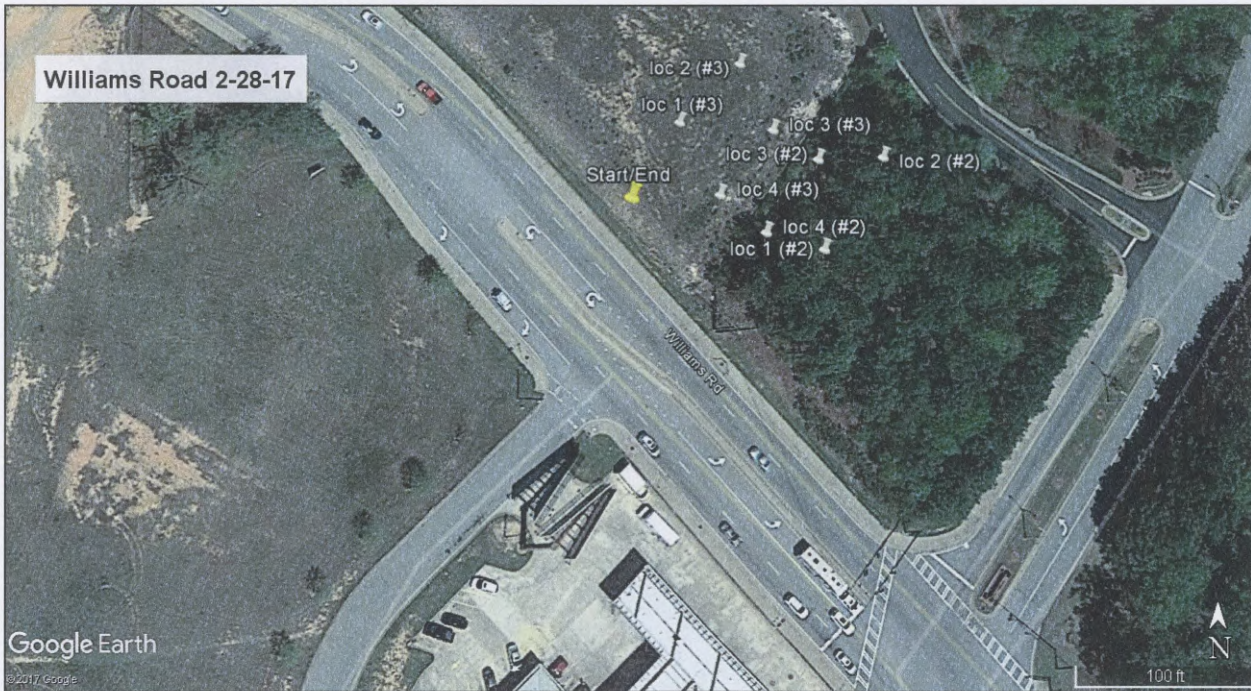


Figure 22. Williams Road has dense tree field next to clear open field.

*Strathmore*  
PURE COTTON

EVALUATING COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, TREE CANOPY INTERACTIONS WITH AIR  
POLLUTANTS USING HIGH SPECTRAL IMAGERY AND PORTABLE PM SENSORS

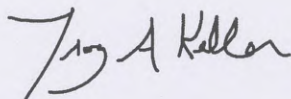
A thesis submitted to the College of Letters and Sciences in partial fulfillment of the  
requirements for the degree of  
MASTER OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCES

By

Kristin N. Youngquist

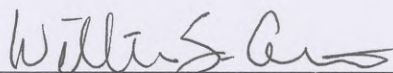
2018



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Dr. Troy Keller, Co-Chair

5-3-2018

Date



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Dr. William S. Gunter, Co-Chair

5/7/2018

Date



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Dr. Samuel Abegaz

5/7/2018

Date

