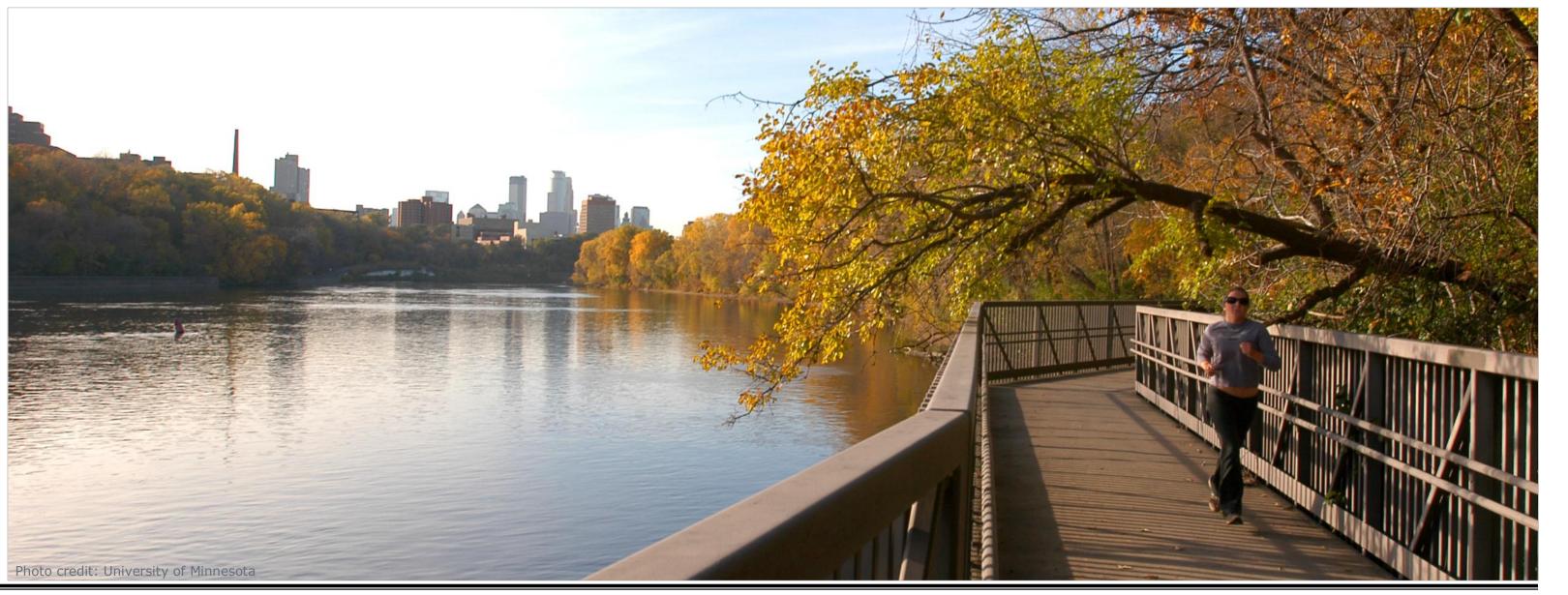
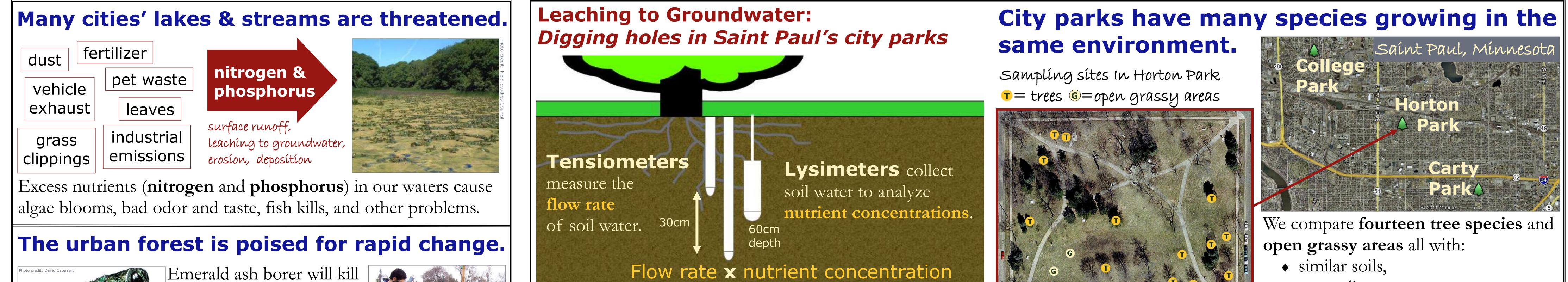
Can urban trees help protect our lakes and streams?

Daniel Nidzgorski, Sarah Hobbie, Jacques Finlay, Tamara Marcus, and Ben Janke

Ecology, Evolution, and Behavior University of Minnesota-Twin Cities



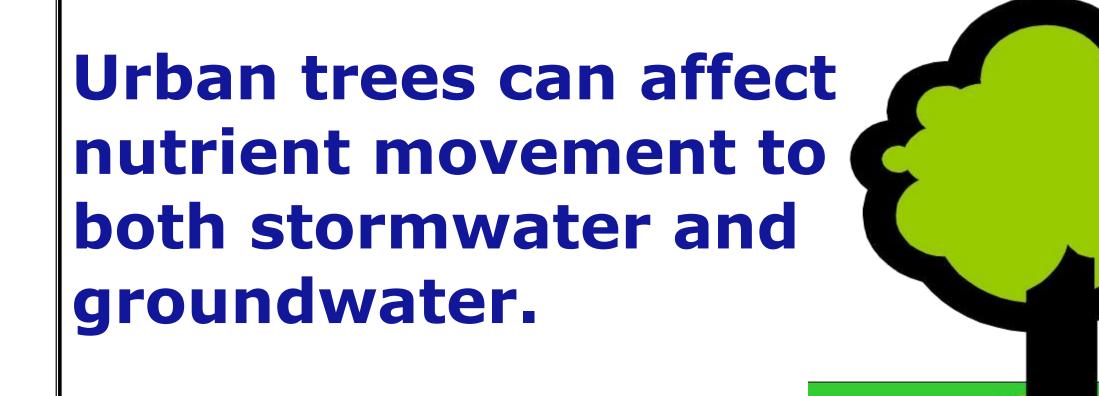




one quarter of the Twin Cities' trees in 15 years.

Renovation projects like the light rail create new spaces to plant trees in the urban core.

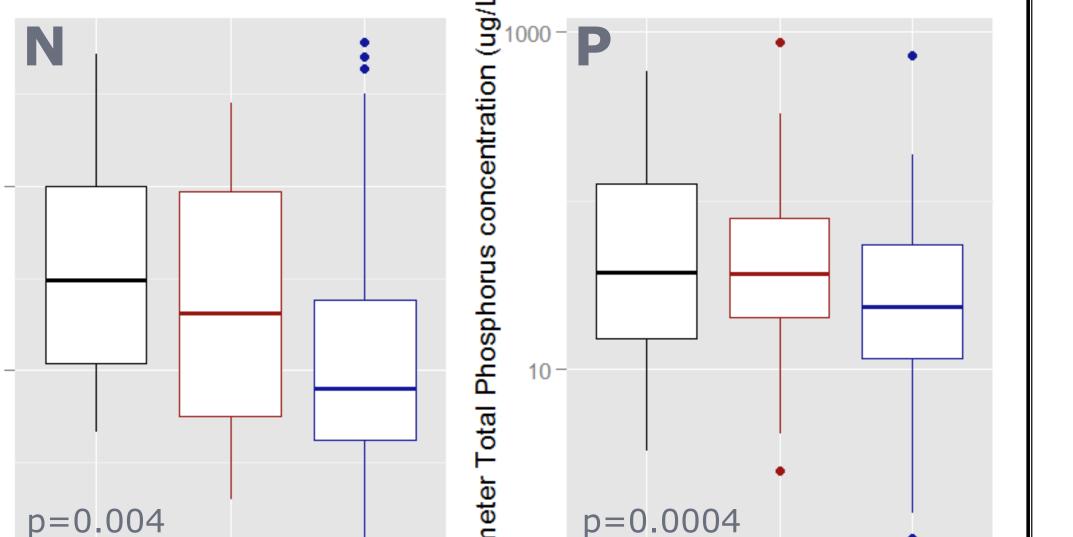
How will these changes affect our lakes and streams?



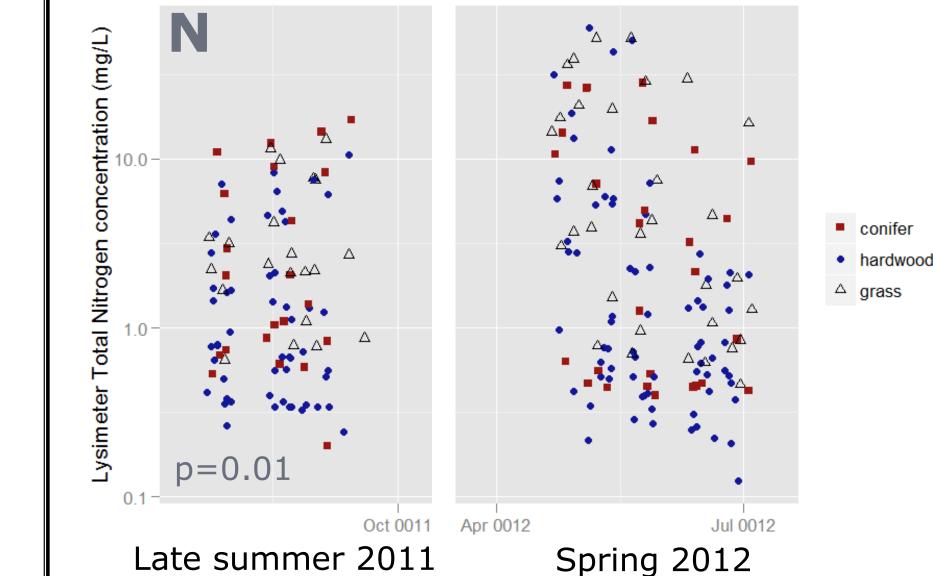
= nutrient leaching

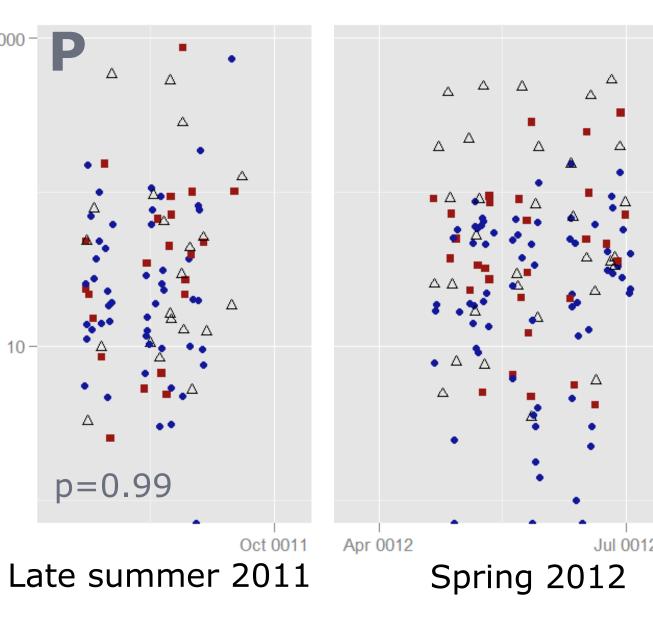
 same climate, • no fertilizer or irrigation.

Trees have lower nutrient concentrations than open grassy areas.

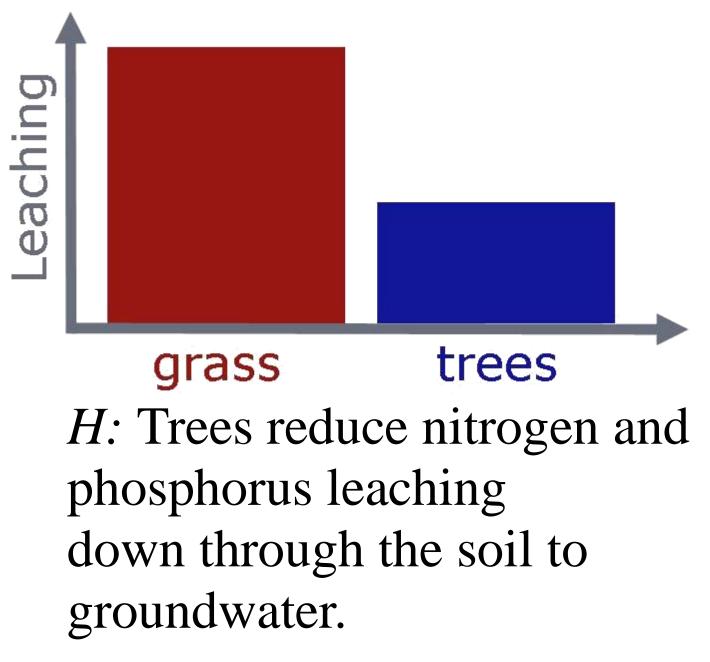


N concentrations show a seasonal pattern, but not P.

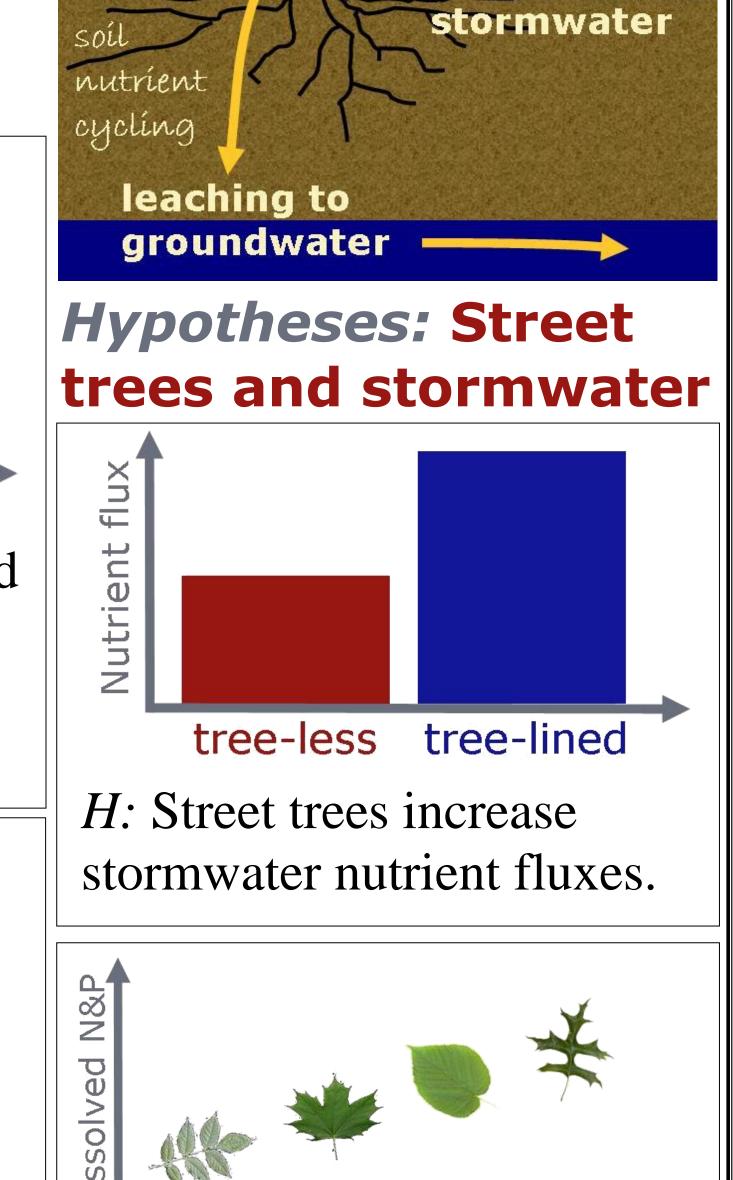












canopy

interception

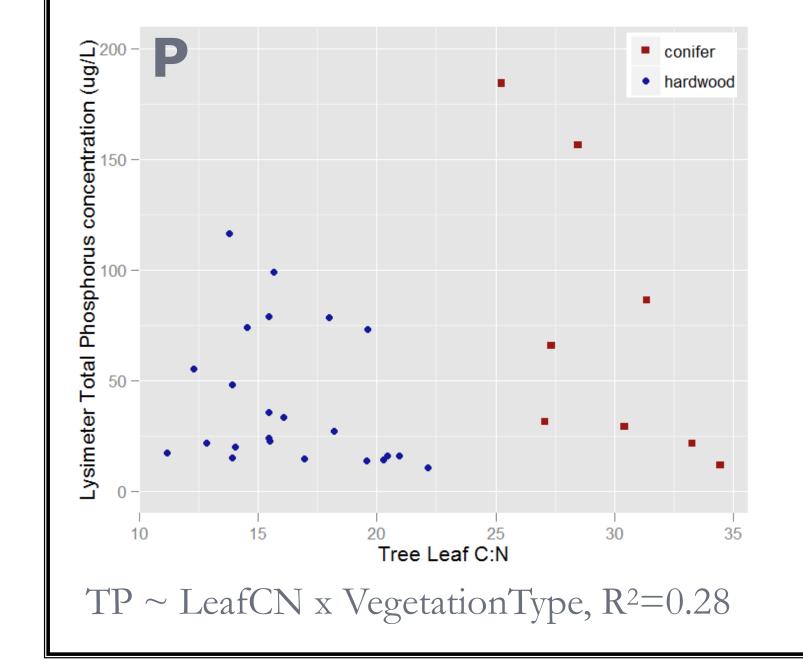
lítter

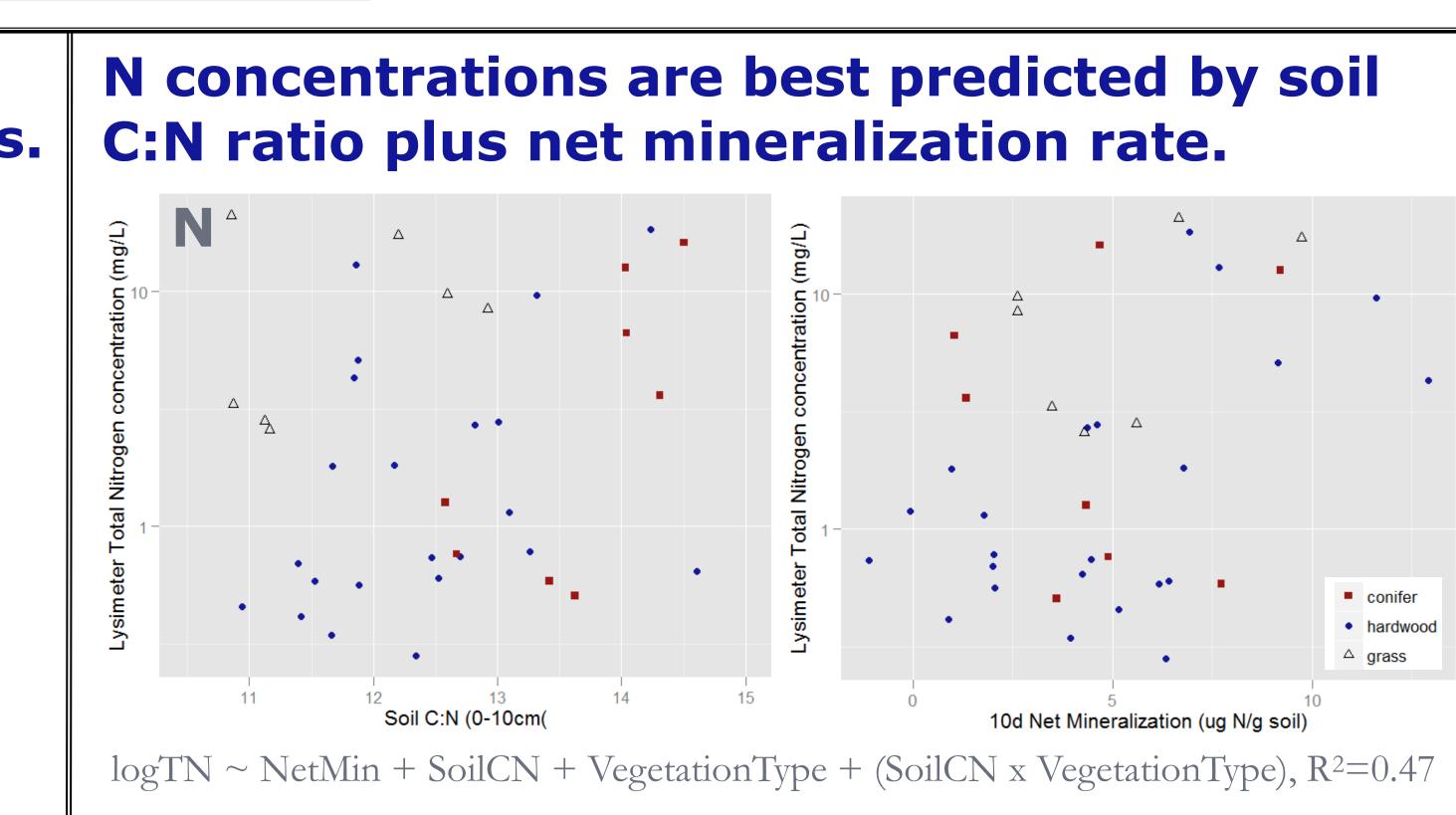
inputs

Phosphorus leaching (grand mean= $60\mu g/L$) is much higher than expected for most soils. For comparison, lakes are eutrophic above $50\mu g/L$.

Minnesota experienced a prolonged drought from mid-August 2011 through March 2012. There was not enough soil water to sample during leaf-drop nor snowmelt of this past year — but we expect those early and late parts of the growing season to have the highest leaching rates in normal weather patterns.

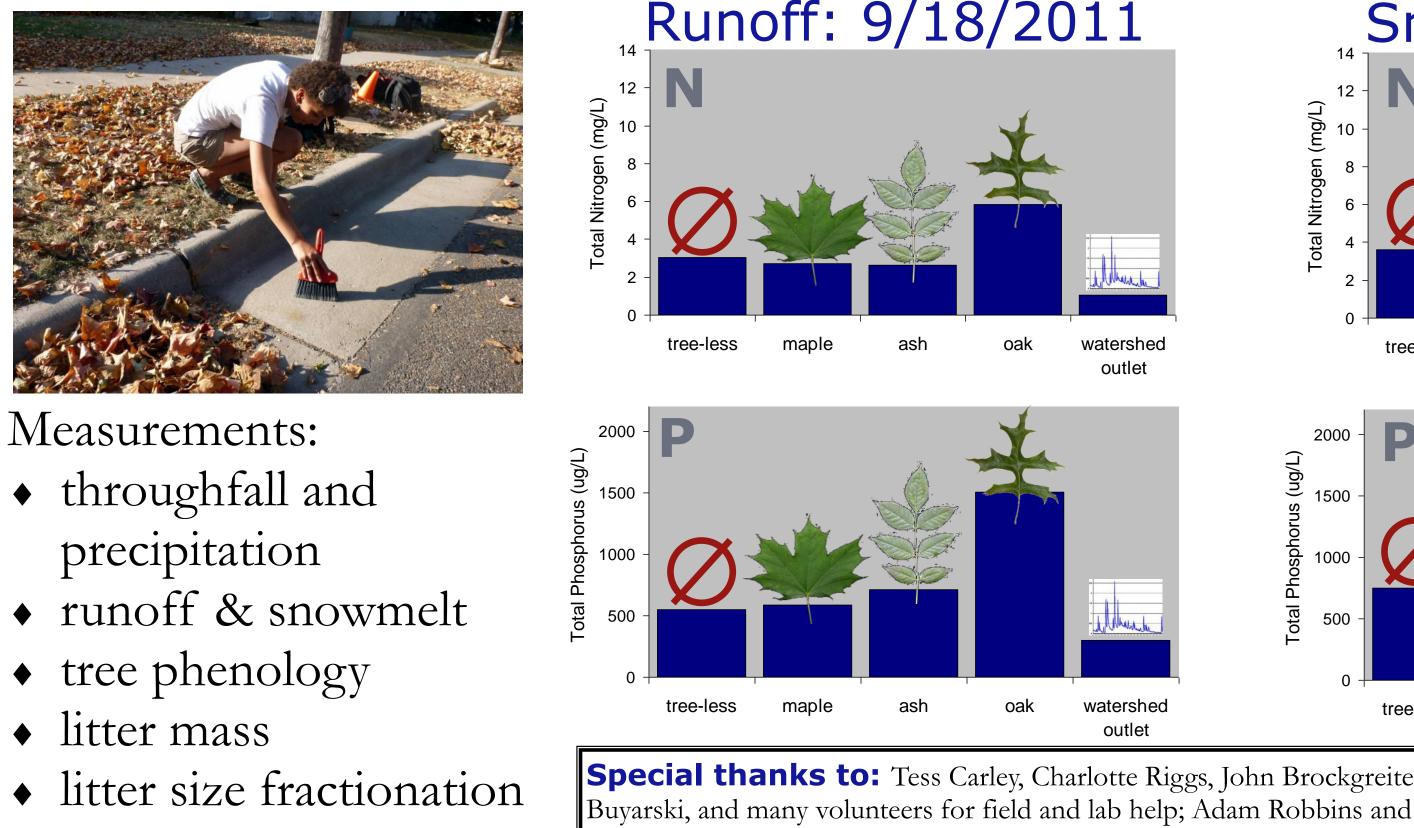
Tree leaf C:N, not leaf P, predicts P concentrations.

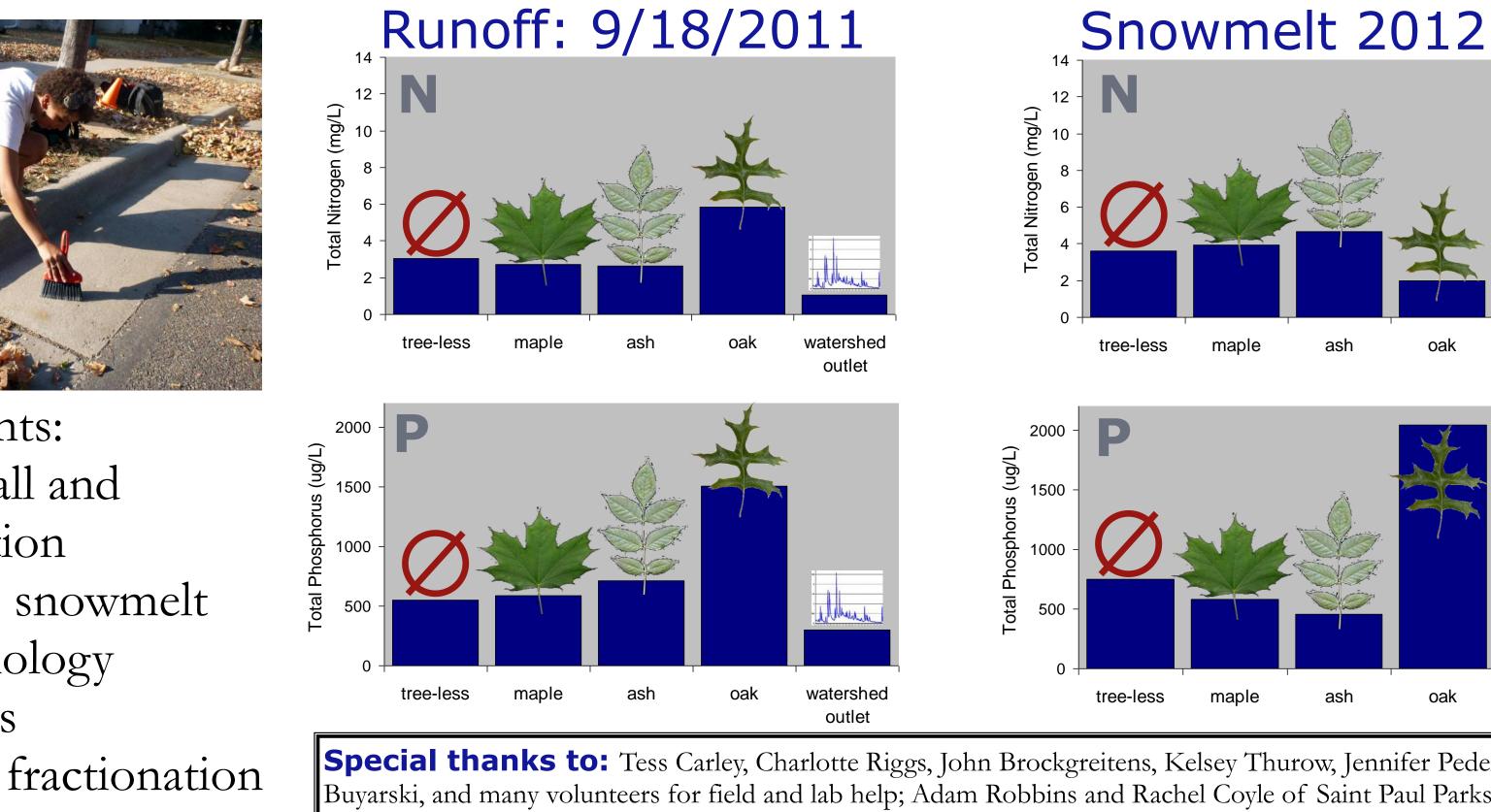




In Progress & Next Steps: Speciation: NH₄+,NO₃-, SRP, organic N and P Tree litter, root, grass C:N:P Brays-extractable P Net nitrification potential Flow rate calculations and bromide tracer experiment Leaf-drop and snowmelt (weather permitting...)

Street Trees and Stormwater:





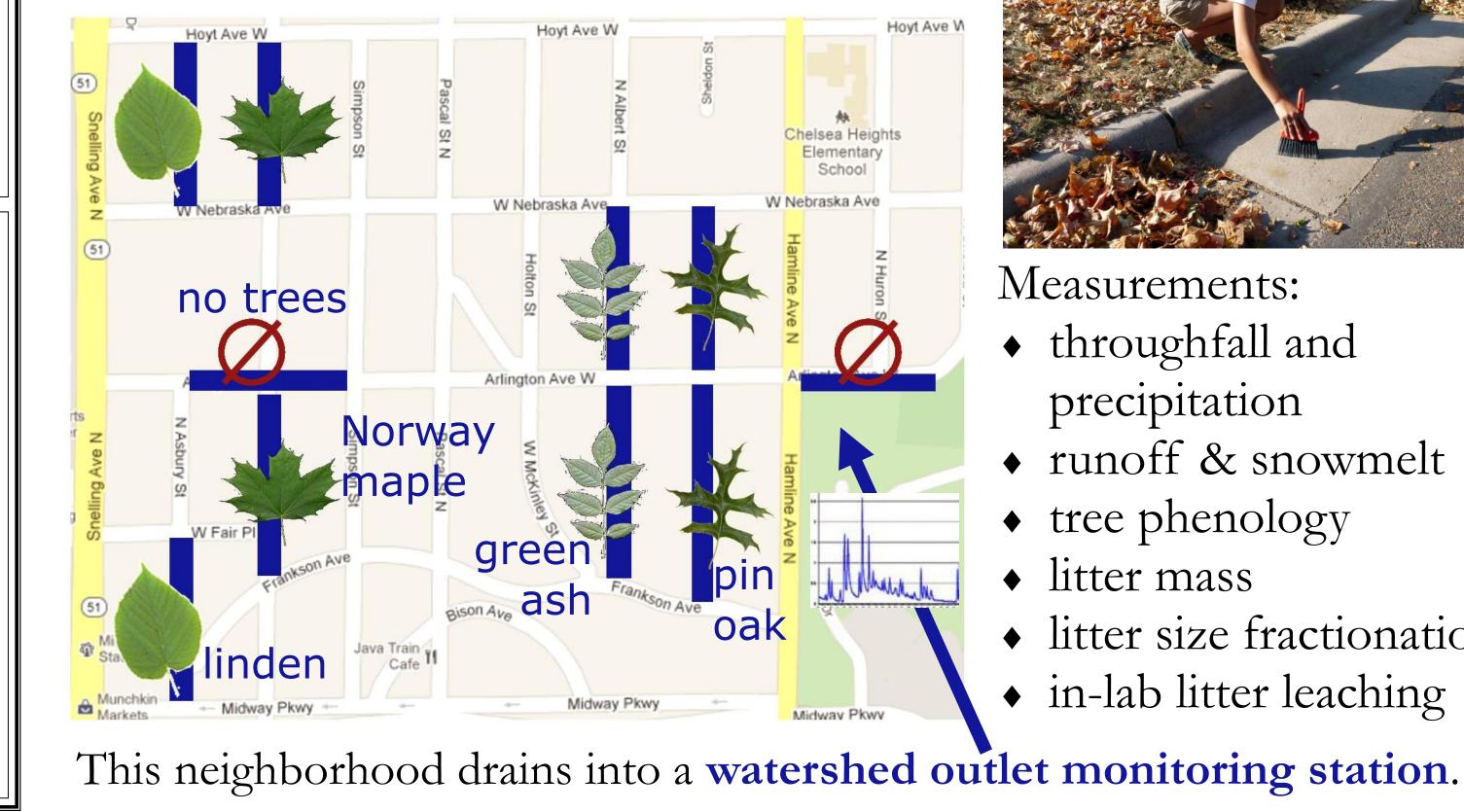
Tissue nutrient concentration *H*: Species with lower tissue nutrient concentrations have lower leaching.

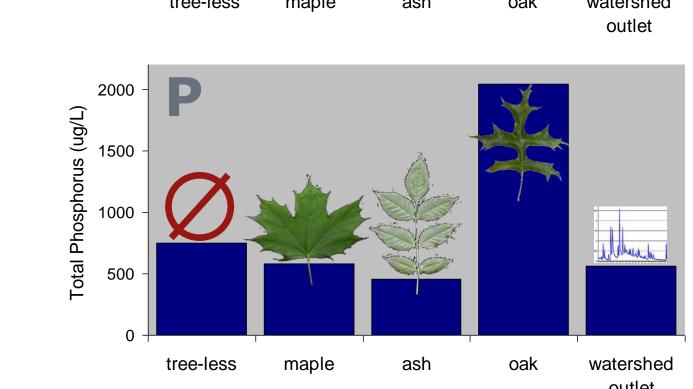
leaf-fall snowmelt hardwoods conifers spring summer fall spring summer *H*: Nutrient fluxes are high throughout spring and fall as *H*: Hardwoods and conifers have different seasonal species drop flowers, seeds, and leaves at different times. patterns of leaching.

Tissue nutrient concentration *H*: Species with lower tissue nutrient concentrations release less dissolved N & P.

fall







Special thanks to: Tess Carley, Charlotte Riggs, John Brockgreitens, Kelsey Thurow, Jennifer Pederson, Chris Buyarski, and many volunteers for field and lab help; Adam Robbins and Rachel Coyle of Saint Paul Parks and Recreation; and to Rebecca Montgomery, John Nieber, Larry Baker, Bob Sterner, Bruce Wilson, Minnesota Queer Science, and the Hobbie Lab for input, feedback, and encouragement. Funding from: Institute on the Environment Discovery Grant, Twin Cities Household Ecosystem Project, Plant Traits Course Small Grant, Bell Museum Dayton Fund, University of Minnesota Graduate School Fellowship, and National Science Foundation Graduate Research Fellowship