

# CITIZEN'S COOLKIT

## ON CLIMATE CHANGE & URBAN FORESTRY

A VISUAL "DO-IT-YOURSELF"  
TOOLKIT FOR ENGAGING NEIGHBOURS  
ON YOUR BLOCK

(Test version 3.0)





**FROM  
TALKING ...**

**...TO ACTION**

## CONTENTS:

A do-it-yourself process on climate change that gradually ramps up community engagement in several steps:



### INTRODUCTION

Introduction, climate change, and Vancouver's urban forests



### START A CONVERSATION

Meet your neighbours, test your knowledge



### MAP YOUR COMMUNITY

Get to know your block and see it in a new way



### RATE YOUR BLOCK

Rate how sustainable your household & block are



### VISIONING YOUR FUTURE

What might your block look like in the future?



### ACTION ON THE GROUND

Identify priorities, implement strategies



### APPENDIX

Short how-tos for online programs

## WHY WE NEED THE COOLKIT:

Our communities are changing. How can we understand and manage that change? This Coolkit is designed to help you:

- Learn about your block and how climate change affects it
- Meet your neighbours and talk to them about climate change
- Improve quality of life on your block
- Climate-proof your home and neighbourhood
- Cut your carbon footprint together with your neighbours
- Have fun along the way!

## WHO IS THIS FOR?

- Community members wanting to have meaningful interaction with their neighbours in caring for the places where they live
- High school students and youth groups wanting to get involved
- Practitioners, teachers, librarians, and community leaders running neighbourhood engagement programs



## COOLKIT AT A GLANCE



# GRADUALLY RAMP UP ENGAGEMENT



## INTRODUCTION

- Coolkit introduction
- Climate change
- Urban forests

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## Step 1 **START A CONVERSATION**

- Story collection
- Photo gallery
- Photo quiz
- Non-trivia quiz

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## Step 2 **MAP YOUR BLOCK**

- Urban forest quest
- Climate change detective
- Habitat mapping
- Vulnerability mapping

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## Step 3 **RATE YOUR BLOCK**

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## Step 4 **VISION YOUR FUTURE**

- High/low carbon future visioning
- Before & After examples

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## Step 5 **ACTION ON THE GROUND**

- Make a pledge
- Plan ahead
- Protect your trees
- Beautify your yard/block

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## APPENDIX

- How to map with Google Earth
- How to map with i-Tree
- How to map with Vanmaps
- How to visualize with GIMP

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# HOW TO USE

## Scope

This booklet aims to help you climate-proof your neighbourhood while improving the urban forests that surround your home. This booklet is full of fun tools and hands-on activities that are organized into 5 steps. These activities aim to help you see your neighbourhood in a new way, make climate change visible, and re-imagine your future. Pick the activities that you find the most interesting - or do them all if you wish!

## Icons



Individual



Group



Family

Find the icons at the top right corner of each activity guide.

These icons suggest who the activities are best suited for. Individual activities are suited for one person, while group activities can be conducted with your family or neighbours. Children may find activities for families fun!

## Where can I use the Coolkit?

Most of the activities here are simple, easy, and fun to do with family, friends and neighbours!

Consider introducing the Coolkit at a block party, when spending time with neighbors or friends, or on Facebook. Don't forget to bring a copy of the coolkit along with some pens, markers, and other required materials.

### BLOCK PARTY



A good place to start the conversation and hold introductory games or exercises with your neighbours.

### INFORMAL GATHERING



Over coffee, wine, or supper at someone's home or a cozy pub nearby to discuss further activities.

If it is hard to meet in person, don't give up! Consider online options such as creating and using a Facebook group or meeting regularly on Skype.



# WHY BOTHER ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE?

## CLIMATE CHANGE IS HAPPENING

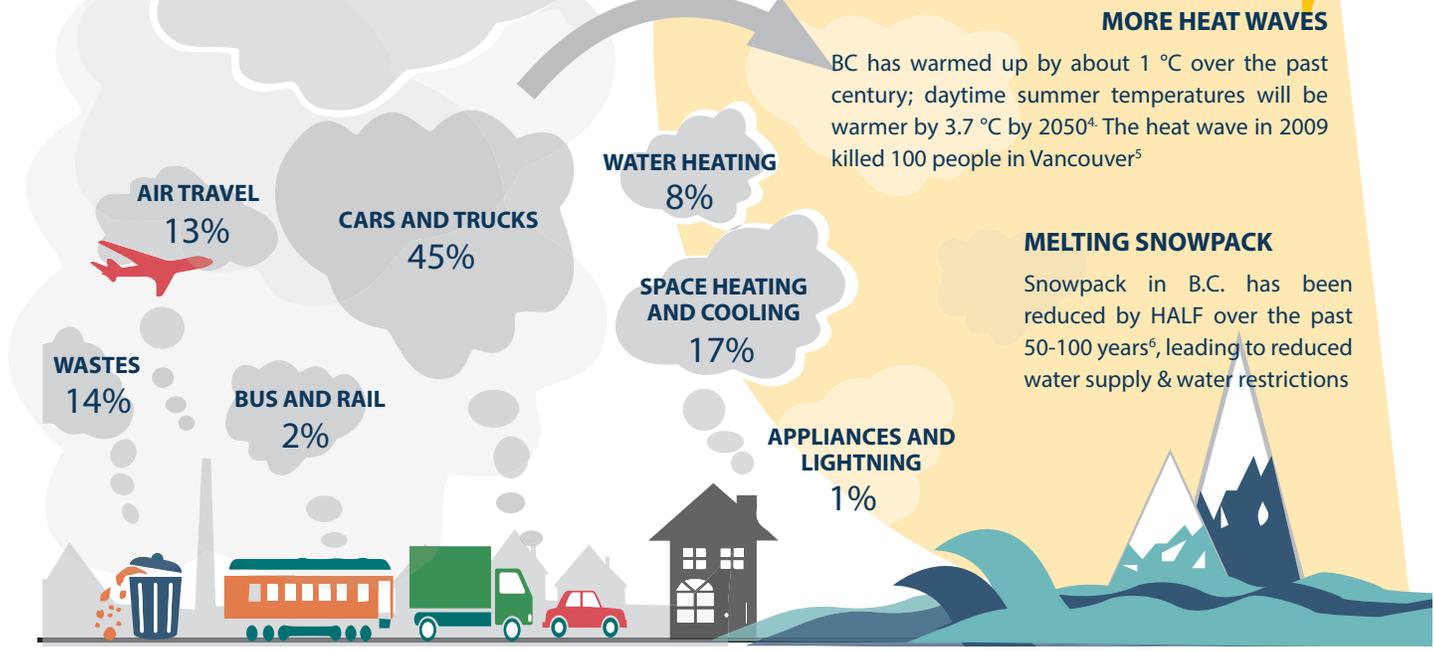
The main **CAUSE** of climate change is carbon emissions produced from human activities (e.g. driving cars, using natural gas), which adds to the greenhouse effect, trapping heat and further warming the earth's surface. Canada has committed to keep global warming below 2 °C (relative to preindustrial levels)<sup>1</sup>.

### WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF GLOBAL TEMPERATURE RISE ABOVE

# 2 °C



Households directly account for **40%** of B.C.'s total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions<sup>3</sup>.



#### MORE HEAT WAVES

BC has warmed up by about 1 °C over the past century; daytime summer temperatures will be warmer by 3.7 °C by 2050<sup>4</sup>. The heat wave in 2009 killed 100 people in Vancouver<sup>5</sup>

#### MELTING SNOWPACK

Snowpack in B.C. has been reduced by HALF over the past 50-100 years<sup>6</sup>, leading to reduced water supply & water restrictions

British Columbia has committed to reduce its carbon emissions to<sup>8</sup>:

**↓ 33% below** 2007 levels by 2020

**↓ 80% below** 2007 levels by 2050

#### MORE FLOODS & DROUGHTS

Hotter, drier summers, & more intense rainstorms will cause more severe and frequent floods and droughts<sup>6</sup>.

#### RISING SEA LEVEL

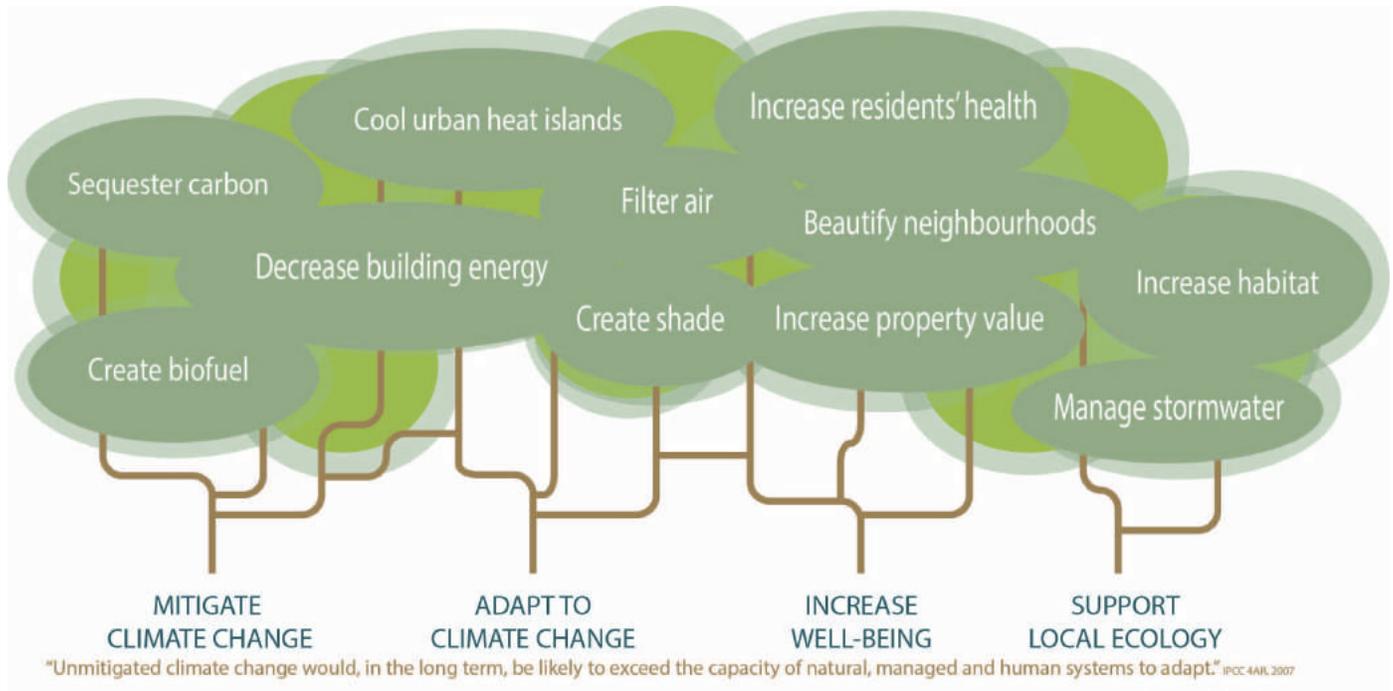
Estimated increase of sea level in coastal B.C. by 2100 is 1m or more<sup>7</sup>. We will lose homes, communities, and ecosystems (an estimated total damage \$30 billion by 2050)<sup>7</sup>

# HOW CAN URBAN FORESTS HELP?

## What is an Urban Forest?

The urban forest includes a variety of vegetation and landscape types such as parks, streetscapes, natural areas, and private yards, which together form a complex system of urban greenery.

A healthy urban forest will be vital in a hotter, unpredictable future to protect human health during heatwaves, reduce our reliance on air conditioning, reduce flooding, absorb carbon, and provide habitat to wildlife. It also increases property value and happiness. Our gardens can further help us adapt to climate change by growing food (reducing reliance of imported produce).



Infograph by Sara Barron

## How large is our urban forest?

Vancouver's urban forest today is made up of:<sup>9</sup>

**140,000** street trees

**300,000** park trees

**Unknown number** of private trees



**18%** of Vancouver is covered by tree canopy, as calculated and mapped by the City<sup>10</sup>

**11%** of canopy on streets

**27%** of canopy in parks

**62%** of canopy on private property



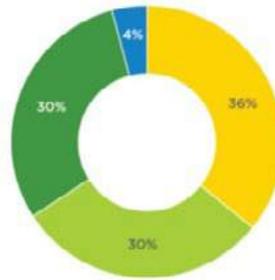
# BUT, WE ARE LOSING HEALTHY TREES EVERYDAY, MOSTLY ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

Vancouver aims to increase tree canopy from

**18% to 22%** by 2055

through better management and replanting

**150,000** trees by 2020<sup>10</sup>.



## 150,000 NEW TREES

54,000 (36%) TREES ON PRIVATE LAND

45,000 (30%) STREET TREES

45,000 (30%) TREES IN PARKS

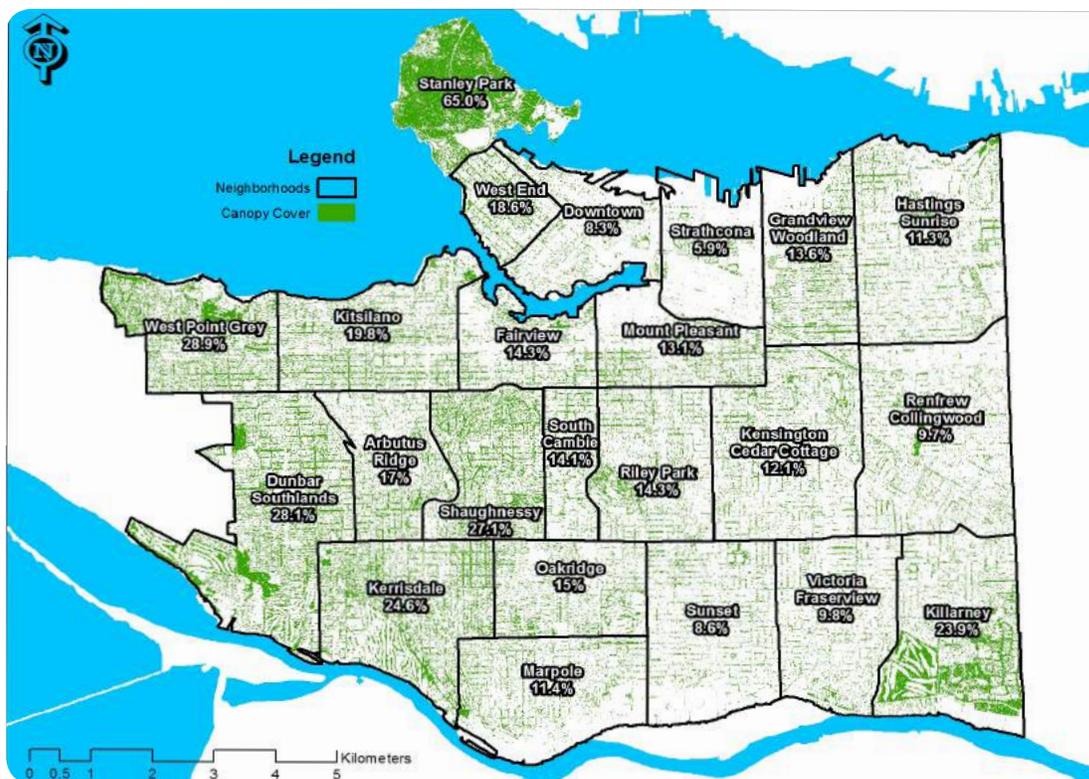
6,000 (4%) TREES ON OTHER PUBLIC LAND

by Gurtej Tung

"Over the last two decades, 23,490 healthy, mature trees were removed on private properties (including residential, institutional, commercial and industrial land). In 2013...about 5 healthy, mature trees were removed everyday."

- City of Vancouver

## HOW MUCH CANOPY COVER DOES YOUR NEIGHBOURHOOD HAVE?



Map of tree canopy cover (%) across Vancouver neighbourhoods

## WHAT CAN WE DO?

BC's carbon reduction targets and tree planting target is for all of us; we must do our share to keep to 2°C of warming. We also need to prepare for the impacts of climate change. We can begin to cut our emissions, for example, by taking better care of trees in our neighbourhood, switching to renewable energy sources, driving less, or switching to hybrids or EVs, and taking better care of our neighbourhood trees. Flip to the next page to begin the journey!



## STEP 1: START A CONVERSATION

Now that you know how important climate change and urban forests are to the future of our city, it's time to share that knowledge with your family, friends, and neighbours. Here we provide some activities to help you start a conversation with others on climate change and urban forests.

1. **COLLECTING STORIES** about changes that have happened on your block over time
2. **PHOTO GALLERY** to discuss changes on your block
3. **PHOTO QUIZ** to look for signs of climate change on your block
4. **NON-TRIVIA QUIZ** to test your knowledge on urban forests and climate change





# START A CONVERSATION PHOTO GALLERY



**Why do this?** To recognize how much your neighbourhood has changed over the past decades, through facets like urban development, changing lifestyles, tree growth, and climate change impacts.

**Collect stories of the changes that have happened on your block:**

 1-2 hours

More greenery or less greenery? Smaller houses or larger houses? Changes in weather patterns? More cars or less cars? How do you feel about it?

**Assignment:**

Grab a pen and a notebook, spend a pleasant afternoon with your relatives or your neighbour(s) who have lived in the area for a while. Record what stories you hear and what you see, and share your collections by documenting them online.

**STORY #1** \_\_\_\_\_

**STORY #2** \_\_\_\_\_



# START A CONVERSATION PHOTO GALLERY



**Why do this?** To recognize things you value around your block and how they relate to climate change.



## PHOTO GALLERY HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT

Each person/family takes a picture of:

1. Their favourite place or view on the block
2. Their favourite tree on the block
3. Something on the block that they connect with climate change

Option: Collect old photos of the block to compare changes over time



### OPTION 1: A photo gallery

 1-1.5 hours

When gathering, bring prints of photos in a room or public location with a bulletin board. Everyone pins their photos and discuss. Display your photos for all to see, and have each person describe theirs briefly.

If easier, keep a scrapbook or 3-ring binder of all photos - portable and easy to store!

**What do you notice?**



### OPTION 2: An online album

 1-3 hours, depends on how many photos and how often you update

Several options for making free online photo albums exist, such as Facebook, Flickr, or Instagram.



### WHAT TO DO NEXT:

After reviewing the photos, discuss what you learned and decide if you want to compile the photos and findings in an album that can be shared by meeting in person, or via through email, Facebook, or Skype.

\* This follow up session would be a great time to complete the Photo Quiz on page 9!



# START A CONVERSATION PHOTO QUIZ



**Why do this?** To test your skill in identifying signs of climate change around your block.

30 minutes

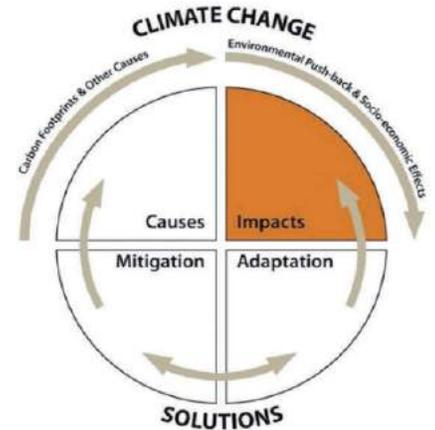
Here we are looking for signs of "CIMA".

**C**auses: anything that produces high carbon emissions

**I**mpacts: consequences of climate change & vulnerability to future impacts

**M**itigation: ways to reduce carbon emissions

**A**daptation: ways to deal with the impacts of climate change



Pick 3 photos to examine - for each photo of your block, identify which of the following you see in the space provided on the next page.

## Examples of what to look for

Consider potential impacts based on **possible threats** in different seasons, or what activities related to mitigation or adaptation could potentially take place. For instance, as seen in the photo below, mature trees can be a potential **impact** if they are unhealthy and blow down in wind storms, but are more often an **adaptation** against the effects of climate change by reducing the impacts of heat waves and stormwater floods.

**■ Causes**

- Automobiles
- Concrete (production)
- Heating - natural gas/wood burning
- Home energy use

**■ Potential impacts**

- Increased home cooling costs
- Tree decline/death
- Tree failure - damage to property
- Drought - water restrictions

**■ Mitigation**

- Car pool or car-share
- Limit use of automobiles
- Travel by bike or on foot
- Retrofit home for energy efficiency

**■ Adaptation**

- Plant trees for shade & insulation
- Grow a vegetable garden
- Plant drought resistant plant varieties

Example: Planter box on W. 14th Ave near Maple

# PHOTO QUIZ SHEET

YOUR NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

 30 minutes

Write down which of the following CIMA features you identify in 3 different photos; you can add a small version of each photo to place next to the description if you like. Use your photos to quiz each other on signs of climate change on your block.

**C**auses: anything that produces high carbon emissions

**I**mpacts: consequences of climate change & vulnerability to future impacts

**M**itigation: ways to reduce carbon emissions

**A**daptation: ways to deal with the impacts of climate change

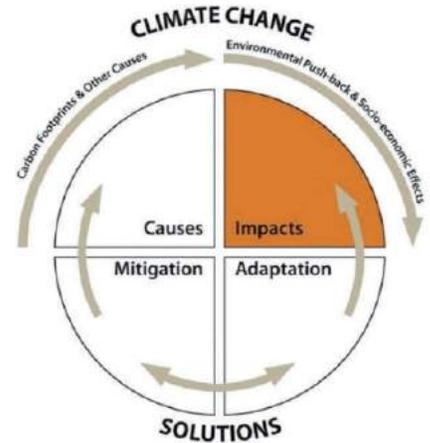


PHOTO #1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTO #2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTO #3 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**INSERT SAMPLE  
PHOTOS HERE**

## Compare your results with other group members:

- Did anyone see an actual impact of climate change in the photos?
- Did anyone see what is the biggest vulnerability around the block?
- Did anyone see visible adaptation taking place in the photos?
- Would you consider your block a high or low carbon area?



# START A CONVERSATION NON-TRIVIA QUIZ



**Why do this?** This quiz will test your understanding of local climate change and urban forestry issues.

**Preparation:** If needed, you can read the Coolkit to answer questions 1-4. For questions 5 & 6, do write your own answers by walking around your block and searching up answers online.

YOUR NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

 30 minutes

## QUIZ SHEET

The questions below are just examples - feel free to come up with your own that match the interests and issues in your own community. Once complete, discuss the answers with the group. Hold a trivia quiz activity at someone's home or a community event, and share answers.

### QUESTION #1

What is B.C.'s 2050 carbon emissions reduction target?

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### QUESTION #2

What produces the most carbon emissions from households in B.C.?

---

### QUESTION #3

What is the average carbon footprint of residents in B.C.?

---

### QUESTION #4

How many trees is Vancouver planning to plant from 2010 to 2020?

---

### QUESTION #5

What kind of tree provides the biggest canopy on your street?

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### QUESTION #6

Are there any trees on your street that are native to your region (coastal B.C.)? If yes, what kind?

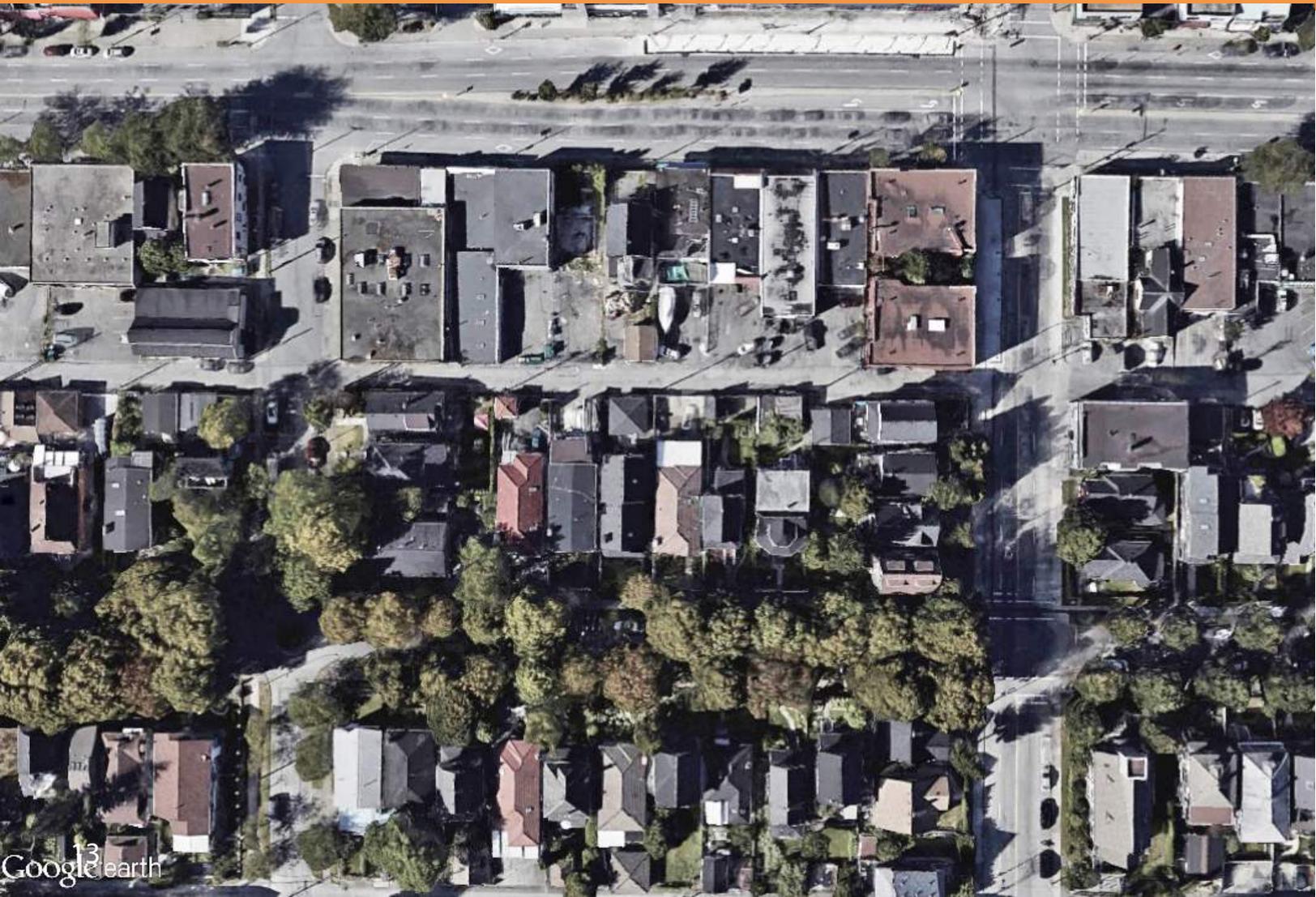
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## STEP 2: MAP YOUR BLOCK

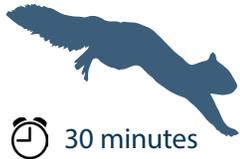
Do you know much about the trees on your block? Have you ever tried to inventory important things on your block and consider their links to climate change? Do you live on a high carbon or low carbon block? The activities in this section will help you see your surroundings in a new way, and learn to use some simple mapping techniques.

1. **URBAN FOREST QUEST** allows you to investigate “squirrel habitat” (tree canopy) and other features of your urban forest
2. **CLIMATE CHANGE DETECTIVE QUEST** allows you to investigate “car habitat” and other signs of climate change
3. **MAP DIFFERENT HABITAT TYPES** in your block to see how green or grey it is and where it could be improved
4. **VULNERABILITY MAPPING** allows you to find parts of your block which would be under the greatest threat from climate change





# MAP YOUR BLOCK URBAN FOREST QUEST



## DO YOU KNOW...

- How much squirrel habitat is on your block?
- How many trees there are on your block?
- Why trees are important to us and squirrels?

Your name/team name

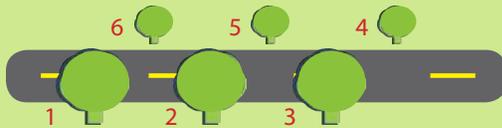
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### 1) COUNT THE TREES

Street trees are trees alongside the curb in the public right-of-way. Count the number of street trees on your block.



Total # of street trees: \_\_\_\_\_

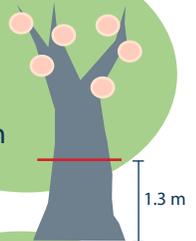
Total # of trees in gardens: \_\_\_\_\_

### 2) MEASURE TRUNK SIZE

Measure the circumference (girth) of the biggest and smallest trees. At around 1.3 metres (or 4.5 ft) up from the ground, measure around the tree's stem.

Girth of biggest tree: \_\_\_\_\_cm

Girth of smallest tree: \_\_\_\_\_cm



### 3) THE LEAPING SQUIRREL TEST

Check out your block's street tree canopy by using the distance a squirrel leaps. Squirrels live up in the trees and are safer there than on the ground. Assume squirrels can leap about 2 metres (6 ft or a person's height) between branches:

can a squirrel make it from one end of the block to the other and cross the street at least twice, without coming down to the ground?



Yes / No

If "No", how many gaps (greater than 2 metres) between canopies did you see?

\_\_\_\_\_

#### Important because...

Larger trees have bigger canopies and so more benefits. Smaller trees are also important since they will replace existing big trees one day.

#### Important because...

A continuous canopy has more shade during the summer for cooling and reduces stormwater flooding.

To read more: [http://forestry.ohiodnr.gov/portals/forestry/urbantoolbox/articles/BigTrees\\_SEOOhio.pdf](http://forestry.ohiodnr.gov/portals/forestry/urbantoolbox/articles/BigTrees_SEOOhio.pdf)

## FINISHED!



# MAP YOUR BLOCK CLIMATE CHANGE DETECTIVE QUEST



## DO YOU KNOW...

- How many carbon-emitting cars park on your block?
- How much local food is grown on your block?
- Whether your roof is suitable for solar panels?

30 minutes

Your name/team name

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### CASE 1: TRANSPORTATION

Difficulty ★

- How many cars are on your block? **Total:** \_\_\_\_\_
  - How many cars are electric, hybrid vehicles, or carshares (ex. Modo)? **Total:** \_\_\_\_\_
- \*% of sustainable cars on your block:**  
Simply divide your Q2 answer with Q1!  
Ex. If Q1 is 8 and Q2 is 2:  $2/8 = 1/4 = 0.25$  **Total:** \_\_\_\_\_
- How many people are riding bikes in /through your block? **Total:** \_\_\_\_\_

#### Important because...

Vehicles using gasoline or diesel account for 47% of household emissions in B.C..

To read more:  
<http://www.davidsuzuki.org/issues/climate-change/science/climate-solutions/transportation-solutions/>

### CASE 2: FOOD

Difficulty ★★

- How many households have gardens (planted areas with shrubs and/or trees) on your block? (If gardens are out of sight, try asking your neighbours!)  
Front yard: \_\_\_\_\_ Backyard: \_\_\_\_\_ **Total:** \_\_\_\_\_
  - How many households are growing food (vegetables, fruit...)? **Total:** \_\_\_\_\_
- \*% of food gardens on your block:**  
Divide your Q2 answer with Q1! **Total:** \_\_\_\_\_
- What is the most commonly grown vegetable on your block?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### How does local food help climate change?

Carbon emissions come from meat production, use of pesticides and fertilizers, and the transportation of food.

To read more:

<http://www.davidsuzuki.org/what-you-can-do/food-and-our-planet/>

### CASE 3: SOLAR ENERGY

Difficulty ★★★

- How many buildings have solar panels on their roofs?  
Count the number of buildings with solar panels. \_\_\_\_\_
- How many buildings have roofs suitable for solar energy? Count the number of buildings with south-facing roofs large enough for solar panels. \_\_\_\_\_



Roof

\* This side faces South

You've cracked all the cases!



# CONGRATULATIONS!

You have completed your urban forest and climate change detective quests. Share this completed form with others and see how you did.

## WHAT DID YOU LEARN ABOUT THE URBAN FOREST ON YOUR BLOCK?

1. Are there enough trees on the block?
2. How old do you think that big tree is? How much longer do you think it will live?
3. Why is safe squirrel habitat (tree canopy) important to us, not just squirrels? What do large trees give us?
4. What would it look like if all the trees were gone?
5. How can these trees survive droughts like the one we had in 2015? Do they need our help?
6. What else do we need to do to keep a healthy urban forest?

## WHAT DID YOU LEARN ABOUT CLIMATE CHANGE ON YOUR BLOCK?

1. Are people using sustainable forms of transportation such as bicycles, carshares, or electric vehicles?
2. How can growing your own food help mitigate and adapt to climate change?
3. Did you see any homes with solar panels on your block? Would your house be suitable for solar panels?
4. Can you think of any ways that climate change could affect existing trees around you block?
5. How would roads and alleys surrounding your block affect air temperature in the summer? List two ways trees can help to reduce temperatures.
6. What else do we need to do to keep a healthy urban forest?



# MAP YOUR BLOCK

## HOW TO MAP



**Mapping** is a great way to identify issues and resources in your neighbourhood by helping you think in a bigger picture. There are also many things you can map on your block. In the Coolkit, we are introducing two mapping exercises:

1. **VULNERABILITY MAPPING** to find areas prone to impacts of climate change - page 18
2. **HABITAT MAPPING** to explore different habitats on your block - page 20



Original view of the block



Hot Spots



Cool Spots



# MAP YOUR BLOCK HABITAT MAPPING



**Why do this?** To quickly identify different types of “habitats” or surfaces in your neighbourhood.

## You will need:

- 🕒 0.5-1.5 hours
- Several colourful markers and satellite photos of your block/yard to map on. Depends on the mapping tools you use, you will need a computer or some hard copies of photos (you can print them on regular paper instead of photo paper. Recommended size: 11” by 17” or 18” by 24”)

## What is habitat mapping?

There are many different habitats (other than human habitat) on your block. Here are some examples of different habitats that you can map in this exercise:

An example of habitat mapping using Google Earth - please see the Appendix page 50 for detailed instructions



### “Squirrel Habitat” - Trees & Canopy

Now that you have an idea of how safe it is for squirrels on your block after the Urban Forest Quest (page 13-14), examine all the trees on your neighbourhood map and figure out how much canopy cover you have. The results of urban tree canopies have many important benefits, such as lowering temperatures and reducing storm effects.



30% of total area is squirrel habitat

### “Worm Habitat” - Lawns & Soil

These soft surfaces allow water to pass into the ground, reducing the flooding and amount of contaminants entering streams all at once. Soil provides important habitat for many types of underground creatures, and space for trees, plants, and fungi to grow.



35% of total area is worm habitat

### “Car Habitat” - Hard pavement

Pavement is an impervious surface, which forces stormwater into the sewers or pipes rather than into the soil. This can result in chemicals from the road entering streams and heavy water flow damaging the stream banks. Roads and parking lots also take up a lot of space and increase temperatures.



20% of total area is car habitat

### “Pigeon Habitat” - Buildings & Roofs

These hard surfaces also affect storm water drainage, often directing rainwater straight into to the drains and not to the plants which need it during droughts. Roofs can also provide space for solar panel or green roof installation, which can help mitigate and adapt to the effects of climate change.



45% of total area is pigeon habitat



# MAP YOUR BLOCK

## HABITAT MAPPING cont'd



### Mapping Tools:

1. with **markers** (easiest and quickest) - Page 18
2. with **Google Earth** (simple mapping and visualization) - Page 50 (in the Appendix)
3. with **i-Tree Canopy** (simple and more complete measurement of different land covers and benefits of trees) - Page 51 (in the Appendix)

\* We include detailed instructions of mapping with markers, for instructions of using other mapping tools, please check the Appendix for more information.

### MAP with markers

#### Instructions:

1. Identify areas on the map as the habitat that you would like to map
2. Colour in parts of your block with different colours to show different types of habitats
3. Think about your results, and what you could do to help improve conditions for the future - show your neighbours and discuss

You can also map some signs of climate change!  
(CIMA is below!)

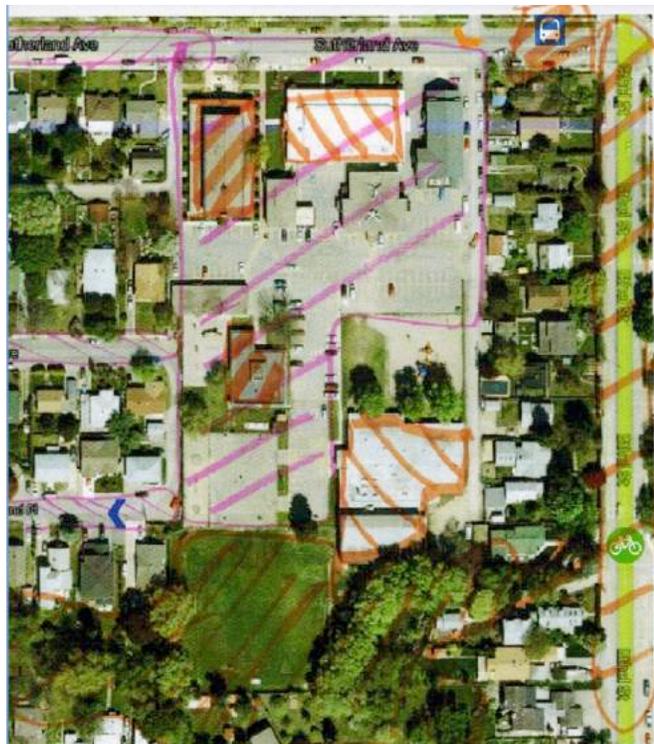
How are the habitats related to climate change?  
Which are causes and which are impacts? And  
are any influenced by climate change?

**C**auses: anything that produces high carbon emissions.

**I**mpacts: consequences of climate change & vulnerability to future impacts

**M**itigation: ways to reduce carbon emissions

**A**daptation: ways to deal with the impacts of climate change



Collaborative for Advanced Landscape Planning // UBC

— HIGH CARBON  
— LOW CARBON  
Paul Pereira  
Leonard Lin  
Nasa Bremer

# RESULTS SHEET for habitat mapping

Use this sheet to record the percentages of different habitats from Google Earth and/or i-Tree (to find the percentage of habitats, please see the Appendix "Calculating the area of a polygon").

## RESULTS

\_\_\_\_\_ % of your block & \_\_\_\_\_ % of your yard is squirrel habitat (tree canopy)

\_\_\_\_\_ % of your block & \_\_\_\_\_ % of your yard is car habitat (hard paving)

\_\_\_\_\_ % of your block & \_\_\_\_\_ % of your yard is \_\_\_\_\_ habitat

\_\_\_\_\_ % of your block & \_\_\_\_\_ % of your yard is \_\_\_\_\_ habitat

\_\_\_\_\_ % of your block & \_\_\_\_\_ % of your yard is \_\_\_\_\_ habitat

Note: try to aim for rough estimates, and don't strain yourself to get precise results!

### Think about your Google Maps/Earth results a bit more...

Which habitat had the highest %? Which had the lowest?

\_\_\_\_\_

18% of Vancouver is covered by tree canopy. How does this compare with your block?

\_\_\_\_\_

Are there any findings that surprise you?

### Think about your i-Tree results a bit more...

\_\_\_\_\_

What was the proportion of all of your classes? Was this surprising?

### Are there any connections between the maps you created?

If so, what are the overlaps?



# MAP YOUR BLOCK

## VULNERABILITY MAPPING



**Why do this?** To quickly identify possible risks to the neighbourhood from climate change.

**You will need:**

- 1-1.5 hours 
- Coloured pens and a paper print-out of an aerial photo of your block (VanMap or Google Earth)

### What is vulnerability mapping?

Vulnerability mapping shows the areas which may be susceptible to damage from environmental or manmade threats, such as climate change. This kind of mapping can help you think differently about the kind of risks which could affect your block and label things you may want to change<sup>26</sup>. This is a simple mapping exercise in which you will identify high and low risk areas of your block based on one or more climate change threats of your interest.

**Procedure (see detailed mapping instructions in the Appendix Page 54):**

1. Print out an aerial photo of your block (8.5x11 landscape)
2. Choose one or more threats from the diagram below such as urban heat island effect (UHI), drought, or floods. Refer to page 4 for climate change risks likely to occur in Vancouver
3. Identify parts of your block that would be most susceptible to these threats
4. Identify parts of your block which would be least susceptible to these threats, such as dense canopy, white roofs, and pervious surfaces - refer to page 18 for description of these surfaces
5. Colour in or mark high and low risk features with your own colours or symbols
6. Think about your results, how vulnerable your block is, and what you could do to help improve conditions for the future

**High Risk Features**

- Unshaded south facing home**  
Exposure to more summer heat
- Pavement**  
Absorbs heat: more UHI  
Increases surface runoff
- No trees/all lawn**  
Increases risk of drought
- Dark roofs**  
Absorb heat: more UHI
- Poor drainage**  
Increases risk of flooding  
Worse if it's a low spot



Aerial photo of a neighbourhood block with some high and low risk features labeled

**Low Risk Features**

- Dense Canopy**  
Reduces runoff/flooding,  
creates shade
- Pervious surfaces**  
Reduce surface runoff/flooding  
Stores water
- White Roofs**  
Reflect more heat



# MAP YOUR BLOCK VULNERABILITY MAPPING



## More Examples of high & low risk features to map

Hint: Walk around the block, or look at Google Earth/Map Street View to see conditions on the ground



### HIGH RISK: Heat Island Effect (UHI)

#### In this photo

##### Pavement & concrete

Absorb more solar heat  
Reduce evapotranspiration

##### Dark surfaces (eg. roads, roofs)

Absorb more solar heat

#### Other subtle features to look for

##### Tall buildings in dense cities

Trap more heat through the absorption and reflection of sun on multiple surfaces

##### Block cool air flow



### HIGH RISK: Flooding

#### In this photo

##### Pavement & concrete

Reduce storm water infiltration

##### Low laying/flat areas

Can overflow with storm water

##### Poor drainage

Causes pooling of water

#### Other features to look for

##### Streams

Can cause flooding if peak flows exceed surface level

##### Sewers/drains

Blockages can cause pooling



### HIGH RISK: Drought

#### In this photo

##### Drought intolerant species

Require frequent watering (eg turf grass)  
Consider summer water restrictions

##### Low precipitation/dry season

Especially July-August in Vancouver

##### High sun exposure

Especially south and south-west facing areas

##### Human modified soil

Soil in built environments is often shallow and eroded  
Holds less water



### LOW RISK Cooling effects, storm water mitigation

#### In this photo

##### Large trees growing together

Cool the air (evapotranspiration)  
Insulate against storms  
Reduce storm water runoff

##### White roofs

Reflect heat - reduce UHI

##### Pervious surfaces

Reduce storm water runoff  
Store water  
Filter contaminants

##### Trees near south-facing windows

Provide shade - reduce cooling costs

#### Other subtle features to look for

##### Food gardens

Increase foods security  
Reduce carbon emissions

##### Small trees

Will grow and provide more shade  
Reduce cooling costs

##### Solar panels

Reduce carbon emissions



## STEP 3: RATE YOUR BLOCK

This section contains two **SCORECARDS** to let you assess whether your block is prepared for climate change, and how green it is, by answering some questions about your household and block. Compare your results with other blocks - and see who has the highest score!



### 1. RATE YOUR HOUSEHOLD



### 2. RATE YOUR BLOCK



### *Do you know your carbon footprint?*

We strongly recommend that you find your carbon footprint so you know your biggest areas of resource consumption.

Visit here: <http://www.footprintnetwork.org/resources/footprint-calculator/>  
(You need an account to access the calculator)





# RATE YOUR HOUSEHOLD

CLIMATE CHANGE  
CAUSES & MITIGATION



# RATE YOUR HOUSEHOLD

CLIMATE CHANGE  
IMPACTS & ADAPTATION

1. How much floor area for heating and cooling per person is in your home?
  - a. <50 m<sup>2</sup> 3
  - b. 50-120 m<sup>2</sup> 2
  - c. >120 m<sup>2</sup> 1
2. How do you heat/cool your home?
  - a. Mostly renewable energy (eg. solar, hydro, air-sourced heat pumps) 3
  - b. Combination of renewable energy and fossil fuels 2
  - c. Mostly fossil fuels (eg. natural gas) 1
3. Has your home been retrofitted for energy efficiency?
  - a. In the last 10 years? 3
  - b. In the last 20 years? 2
  - c. Over 20 years ago or never? 1
4. % of your house shaded by trees in your yard or block in summer:
  - a. >60% 3
  - b. 30-60% 2
  - c. <30% 1
5. % of trips by foot/bike/bus in one week:
  - a. >60% 3
  - b. 30-60% 2
  - c. <30% 1

Add up the points. A higher score indicates a lower carbon footprint. Your subtotal score for *mitigation* at the household level is:

**SUBTOTAL**  
/15

6. What colour is your roof?
  - a. Light (reflecting heat) 3
  - b. Medium 2
  - c. Dark (absorbing heat) 1
7. How do you use and store water for you gardens?
  - a. Using roof rainwater capture (waterbutts) and rain gardens 3
  - b. Part of the garden is irrigated with tapwater 2
  - c. Garden fully irrigated with tap water 1
8. How many mature trees are on your property?
  - a. >3 3
  - b. 1-3 2
  - c. 0 1
9. How much green or pervious area ('worm habitat') is on your entire lot?  
*(Refer to page 20 for more information on the different habitats)*
  - a. >40% 3
  - b. 20-40% 2
  - c. <20% 1
10. What much of what you eat is grown by yourself?
  - a. I can make a cucumber, tomato, and pepper salad for an entire week 3
  - b. You can find some carrots and a potted mint plant 2
  - c. I don't grow any of my food 1

Add up the points. A higher score indicates more climate-proofedness. Your subtotal score for *adaptation* at the household level is:

**SUBTOTAL**  
/15



# RATE YOUR BLOCK

CLIMATE CHANGE

## CAUSES & MITIGATION

1. What is the most common house type?
  - a. Multi-story apartment 3
  - b. Multiple units on each lot (eg. duplex, townhouse, coach-house) 2
  - c. Single family homes 1
2. % of homes on your block using solar panels:
  - a. >40% 3
  - b. 20-40% 2
  - c. <20% 1
3. % of cars on your block that are EVs, hybrids, or car-shares:
  - a. >40% 3
  - b. 20-40% 2
  - c. <20% 1
4. How often do you see people riding bikes on your block?
  - a. Very frequently (>10/hour) 3
  - b. Sometimes (1-10/hour) 2
  - c. Not often (<1/hour) 1
5. What is the amount of tree canopy on your block?
  - a. >40% (check page 13 for the 'leaping squirrel quest') 3
  - b. 20-40% 2
  - c. <20% (little connected squirrel habitat) 1

**SUBTOTAL**  
**/15**

Add up the points. A higher score indicates a lower carbon footprint. Your subtotal score for *mitigation* at the block level is:



# RATE YOUR BLOCK

CLIMATE CHANGE

## IMPACTS & ADAPTATION

6. What type of trees are on your block?
  - a. Mostly large & mature trees 3
  - b. Mostly small ornamental trees 2
  - c. Very few trees are on my block 1
7. Do the trees on your block look healthy?
  - a. Yes (vigorous growth, dense foliage) 3
  - b. Somewhat/mixed 2
  - c. No (stunted, dried out, thin foliage) 1
8. What is the overall extent of impervious surface (grey car & pigeon habitat)?
  - a. <30% 3
  - b. 30-60% 2
  - c. >60% 1
9. How many rain gardens and/or swales are on your block?
  - a. 3 or more 3
  - b. 1-2 2
  - c. None 1
10. % of homes growing food (visible from the street):
  - a. >40% 3
  - b. 20-40% 2
  - c. <20% 1

**SUBTOTAL**  
**/15**

Add up the points. A higher score indicates more climate-proofedness. Your subtotal score for *adaptation* at the block level is:

# SCORECARD RESULTS

## TOTAL for HOUSEHOLD

\_\_\_\_\_/30

Add up the subtotals and write the number on the right

Think about your household results a bit more...

Were you surprised by your score? How does it compare with other households on your block?

---

---

Is there any action you could do or avoid immediately?

---

---

Is there obvious potential for further reducing your carbon footprints and climate-proofing?

---

---

## TOTAL for BLOCK

\_\_\_\_\_/30

Add up the subtotals and write the number on the right

Think about your block results a bit more...

Is this a high or low carbon neighbourhood? Were you surprised by your score?

---

---

How does it compare with other nearby blocks?

---

---

Is there obvious potential for decreasing your collective carbon footprint and adapting to climate change together?

---

---

**CONGRATS!**  
**YOU'VE FINISHED THE SCORECARDS!**



## STEP 4: VISIONING YOUR FUTURE

Now that you know more about your block and home, you might have some ideas on making some improvements in your own property. In this section, we will provide examples of visioning what you can do for your home and neighbourhood, with real-life and hypothetical examples - you can also try making your own “dream scenarios” using software such as Photoshop or GIMP!

In this exercise, you will learn how to change photos of your block/community to show the ideas you have been talking about with your neighbours. Through the visioning examples, you can explore your block’s potential future scenarios with climate change impacts, and possible green and sustainable solutions, and see what your friends and neighbours think!



BEFORE

Solar panels  
installed



AFTER

New trees and shrubs  
+  
food garden

by Yancey Chen, Iris Jang, Shuyan Ji



# VISION YOUR FUTURE WHAT TO VISUALIZE



Imagine what your block will look like if you lived in a...

## LOW CARBON FUTURE

- More hard surface is covered to greenspace
- A community garden/orchard is developed
- Solar panels are installed
- More bike lanes are in place

OR

## HIGH CARBON FUTURE

- Mature trees are gone (because of climate change)
- Streets are wider to allow for more cars
- More street parking at or near your place
- Potential flooding if close to sea-level

What other possible improvements do you want to see (e.g. shared compost bins, rain gardens, traffic calming curb gardens, passive solar houses)? Do some research to determine the feasibility of your ideas, and talk to people who have already done it - remember, this is great hands-on learning!

## Visualization Examples

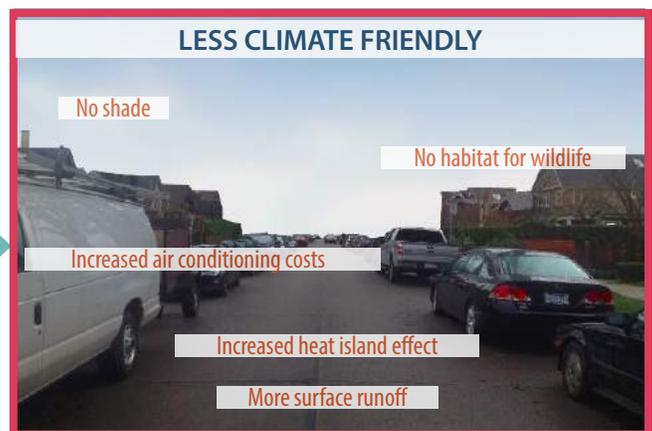


Porous paving + green walls



No actions taken

Mature trees are lost



by Yancey Chen, Iris Jiang, Shuyan Jiang, Jennifer Reid (2017)



# VISION YOUR FUTURE FROM VISIONING TO REALITY

**Why do this?** Start thinking of what you want for your yard and neighbourhood. Along with your maps, visualize what features you want and where you want them. Are your ideas low-cost and low-carbon, or grandiose and high-carbon?

## Examples: from vision to reality

Before



The lawn in this part of the yard was on a shady slope beside the house. Problems included:

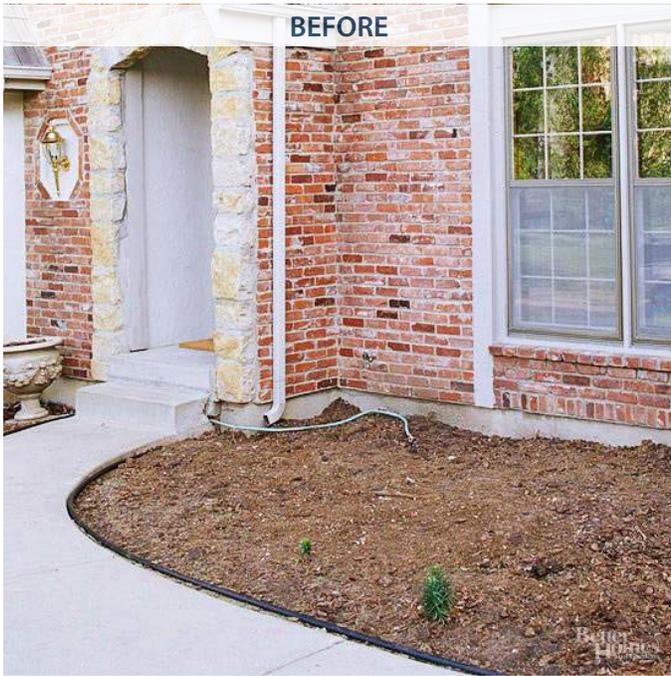
- Often damp and muddy
- Required frequent mowing
- Not aesthetically pleasing
- Required sprinklers in the summer
- Very few ecological benefits

After



Installation of a rain garden to replace lawn space. Benefits include

- Aesthetically pleasing
- Less maintenance
- Creates habitat
- Water conservation
- Filters pollution



Beautiful images from: <http://www.bhg.com/gardening/landscaping-projects/landscape-plans/great-garden-makeover-ideas/?slideId=51034ef4-1530-4e4f-bb79-83971667f0db>, and <http://www.countryliving.com/gardening/garden-tours/g143/garden-makeover-0205/>



## STEP 5: ACT ON THE GROUND

Now that we know the urgency of combating climate change, and the importance of urban trees in climate-proofing our communities, how could you **take action** together?

This section provides you tips and external resources on what you can do to help.

1. **PRIORITIZE AND MAKE A PLEDGE** so you can list what your goals and tasks
2. **MAKE A PLAN** and quickly see what goals you plan to accomplish and when
3. **BEAUTIFY (& CLIMATE-PROOF) YOUR YARD** with an array of different activities, each involving a way to act on the ground
4. **BEAUTIFY YOUR BLOCK** with you neighbours after you've made a difference in your own home!





# ACT ON THE GROUND PRIORITIZE & MAKE A PLEDGE



**Why do this?** To prioritize the ideas you have from your visioning and scorecard.

What goals are you planning to achieve in the new year? Are they about preparing your house for climate change, or protecting trees in your yard or block? Find out what your neighbours have been pledging, and work towards the goals together!



## Write them down! I PLEDGE

### #1

e.g. plant a suitable tree that I like in my yard and take good care of it

---

---

---

### #2

e.g. water street trees on my block during dry seasons

---

---

---

### #3

e.g. volunteer at least once at a City tree planting event with my family and/or neighbours

---

---

---

---



#### DO YOU KNOW?

Vancouver has a Climate Change Action Pledge:  
<http://vancouver.ca/green-vancouver/climate-change-action-pledge.aspx>



# ACT ON THE GROUND MAKE A PLAN



## What will you do by when?

Make a calendar to plan small steps that can help you achieve your climate action goal(s), and stick it in a place where you see everyday! When setting a goal, try adding a deadline to make actions bite-sized and more achievable. Use a wall calendar hung in an obvious location, or go digital with an Excel calendar template. Here is one resident's action plan for part of the month.

## MYGREEN PLAN

### WEEK 1:

Buy and plant some sweet peas in back yard tomorrow  
Get bike fixed by this weekend

Week 1	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7
	buy pea seeds after work		prepare soil for peas and plant			fix bike	
			1	2	3 M	4 M	5 M

### WEEK 2:

Buy and plant an Eastern redbud by this weekend  
Ride bike to work this week  
Volunteer at a City tree planting this or next week

Week 2	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14
Water peas	Buy digging shovel, mulch...		bike to work!		Buy and plant the tree **WATER & MULCH		City Tree planting @ 10

### WEEK 3:

Replace some of front lawn with native plants this week  
Ride bike to work two times this week  
Discuss gardening workshop idea with neighbours Thursday latest

Week 3	Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25	Day 26	Day 27	Day 28
Water peas and tree	bike! read up on native plants		dig up front lawn order topsoil	workshop plan w Evelyn @ 6	bike!	buy native plants	
							ask kids to water yard

In Appendix page 58, we have a calendar template for you to print out and use!

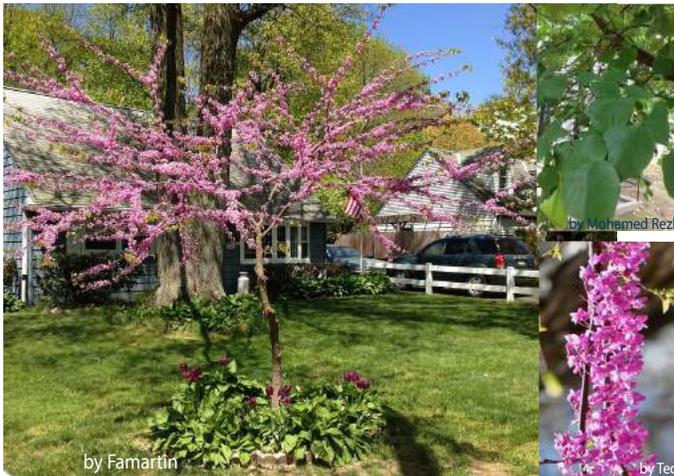


# ACT ON THE GROUND BEAUTIFY & CLIMATE-PROOF YOUR YARD



## A. PICK A TREE YOU LIKE

Here are some trees that are able to survive the future impacts of climate change<sup>13 14</sup>:



### 'Forest Pansy' Eastern Redbud<sup>15</sup>

*(Cercis canadensis)*

Medium-size (20-30 feet tall) deciduous tree with beautiful pink flowers and heart-shape leaves

- Can survive well under very dry environment
- Prefer full or partial shade
- Grow in well-drained sandy/clay soil

### 'Workhorse' European Hornbeam<sup>16</sup>

*(Carpinus betulus)*

Large (can be over 40 feet) deciduous tree with pointy oval leaves, and a beautiful canopy

- Can survive in harsh conditions with little care
- Tolerant to various levels of light exposure and soil pHs
- Prefer moist and well-drained soil



### 'Tough Survivor' Honey Locust<sup>17</sup>

*(Gleditsia triacanthos)*

Medium- to large-sized deciduous tree that can grow up to 70 feet with beautiful bright yellow flowers in the fall. It is fast-growing and easy to plant.

- Flood and drought tolerant
- Prefer to grow with full sun exposure
- Grow in various types of soil



## 'Pollution Fighter' Garry Oak<sup>18 19</sup> (*Quercus garryana*)

The only native oak species in B. C.. It can grow up to 70 feet tall with a majestic large canopy. It is great for improving air and water quality, and provides habitat for a number of rare plants and animals.

- Once established, minimal maintenance is needed
- Can tolerate very dry conditions
- Prefer open space with full or partial sunlight
- Grow in well-drained coarse sandy soil

## 'Well-Rounded Adapter' Green Ash<sup>20</sup> (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

A large (can be over 85 feet) deciduous tree. Leaves turn golden yellow in the fall. It is fast growing and provides nice shade in the summer:

- Can survive in harsh conditions with little care, e.g. droughts and floods
- Prefer full sun exposure
- Tolerant to various levels of pollution, soil textures, and moisture



## Where can I get a tree? I'm having a hard time picking a tree I like!

You can buy trees for only **\$10** at Vancouver's Tree Sale Events, which happen three or four times a year. Check the City's website for more information: <http://vancouver.ca/parks-recreation-culture/vancouver-tree-weekend.aspx>

Check out the Grow Green Guide for more tree suggestions: <http://www.growgreenguide.ca/plants>

## B. PLANT NATIVE SPECIES

**Why do this?** To introduce the benefits of native species.

**Native plants** are those that are found naturally in a particular area, and are well adapted to its climate<sup>40</sup>. Native plants help mitigate climate change because they require less resources (less watering for you!), are low maintenance, and provide habitat for birds and other wildlife<sup>41</sup>. Beautify your yard with some!



**Nootka rose**<sup>42</sup>

*(Rosa nutkana)*

Growing up to 2.5 m tall, this rose makes a great shrub for hedges or barriers. It bears velvety pink flowers in summer, each 5 to 8 cm across. Leaves are light green and toothed at the edges.

- Enjoys wet conditions
- Tolerates full sun to partial shade exposure



**Red elderberry**<sup>42</sup>

*(Sambucus racemosa)*

This plant bears pyramidal clusters of small white flowers in early spring, and the bright red berries attract birds. It forms a large shrub once mature and grows quickly once established.

- Enjoys moist but drained conditions
- Shade tolerant



**Salmonberry**<sup>42</sup>

*(Rubus spectabilis)*

This fast-growing shrub bears yellow or orange-red raspberry-like fruit. The fruit has been used in wines and jam. The end leaf larger than the two side leaflets.

- Enjoys moist or well-drained soils
- Requires full shade



**Red-osier dogwood**<sup>42</sup>

*(Cornus stolonifera)*

Clusters of small white flowers span 3 to 6 cm in diameter, and bear small white berries. Interesting fact: wherever the bright red branches touch the ground, new plants grow.

- Enjoys well-drained soils
- Full sun exposure



**False lily of the valley**<sup>42</sup>

*(Maianthemum dilatatum)*

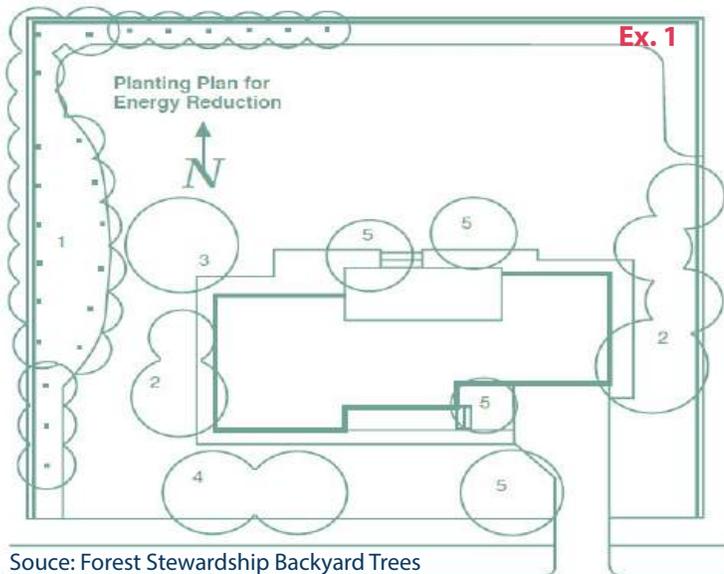
A deciduous plant that acts as a superb groundcover, forming an ocean of dark green leaves. The heart-shaped leaves are glossy, and tiny white star-shaped flowers are borne on stalk in late spring. Immature berries are speckled and flush red after late spring. Fast grower.

- Moist soil
- Prefers shade

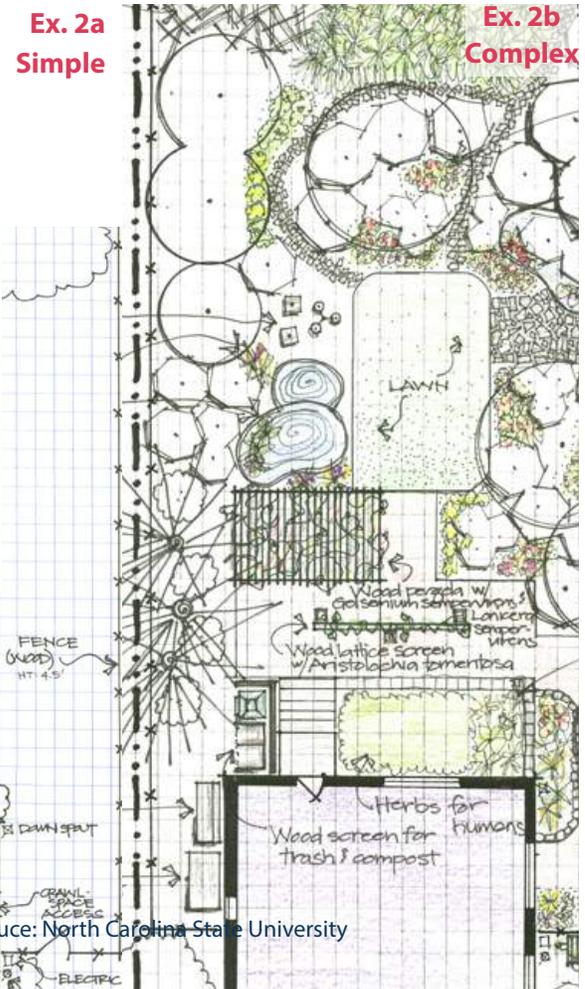
## C. WHERE TO PLANT YOUR TREE

**Why do this?** To acquaint yourself with your yard, and enhance the benefits that the trees provide.

Here are some tips and examples of how you can organize and design your yard, along with some helpful tips on where to plant your tree for energy use and comfort.



Source: Forest Stewardship Backyard Trees



To learn how to design your garden in detail, as seen in this photo, visit: <https://ncsu.edu/goingnative/howto/mapping/index.html>

Source: North Carolina State University

### KEY

1. Coniferous **windbreaks** to the north and west block winter winds.
2. Trees on the east and west sides provide cooling effects with **summer shade**.
3. A tree here will provide cool **shade** as the sun sets in midsummer.
4. A variety of deciduous trees to the south should grow tall to shade the building and pruning of the lower branches will allow the lower **winter sun** to strike the roof, walls, and windows uninterrupted.

\*Adapted from Forest Stewardship Backyard Trees (see above image)<sup>21</sup>

## ACTIVITY: GET TO KNOW YOUR YARD

In the space below, roughly draw your front or backyard and its main features (large trees, benches, walls, slopes, etc...). Keep the drawing simple as you will be adding notes and plants!



**Use different coloured pens or highlighters to mark each section. Along with the Key on page 37, indicate:**

1. Areas with most sunshine - good for vegetable growing or drought-tolerant plants
2. Areas with least sunshine - a possible shade garden for cooling
3. Wet and dry areas (areas prone to flooding or drying out easily) - rain gardens for wet areas

\*With the above information, you can plan where to place your native plants (page 36)

4. Existing large trees (the larger the tree, the more shade there will be around it)
5. Other locations you have/want in your yard (ex. a private retreat, child's play area, deck for hosting outdoor events...)

## D. HOW TO PLANT A TREE

Need some help planting a tree? Here are some guidelines from the Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation<sup>22</sup>:

**1. DIG A SAUCER-SHAPE HOLE** 3-4 times wider than the container or rootball. Make sure it is the same depth as the root ball.

**2. PLACE THE TREE IN THE CENTRE** of the hole. The top of the rootball must rest at ground level. If your tree is in a container, gently tap the sides of container to help loosen the edge and slide the trees out carefully.

\* **DON'T PLANT TOO DEEP!** Roots require air as well as water to grow. The tree root flare (the bottom part of the trunk that flares out) should be above the soil.

\* To prevent the roots from growing in a circular pattern (known as girdling roots), cut a few vertical slices along the sides of the rootball. You can also gently spread the roots making sure not to break them.

\* **FOR BALLED & BURLAPPED TREES**, cut away any twine or wires wrapped around the rootball and peel back the burlap.

**3. BACKFILL THE HOLE WITH NATIVE SOIL FROM TREE PIT.** If the soil is of marginal quality, ensure that topsoil amendment is thoroughly mixed with native soil.



Ensure you remove the tree from its container before planting



Girdling roots can cause harm to your tree

### SOME MORE TIPS ON TREE CARE<sup>22</sup>:

1. **MULCH** is an invaluable tool to improve the soil and provide more nutrients for the trees.

2. **BEWARE OF THE WEED EATER.** They can do devastating damage to trees.

3. **REMOVE THE GRASS** growing right around the base of your tree. Grass competes with the tree for water and nutrients, causing more stress for the tree.

4. If you want to prune your tree, it's best to **CALL THE CITY!** They have tree experts that will make your tree feel good and look good. Contact them at 3-1-1.



**FOR MORE TIPS**, please see the full version: <http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/vancouver-tree-week-caring-for-your-tree.pdf>

## E. PROTECT YOUR TREE

# HOW CAN I HELP MY TREE?



by City of Vancouver  
<http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/vancouver-tree-week-caring-for-your-tree.pdf>

### BE CAREFUL WHEN USING A LAWNMOWER OR WEED TRIMMER<sup>12</sup>

It can do detrimental damages to the base of the tree. Severe damage (like the picture) can kill a mature tree.



by Gratisography  
<https://static.pexels.com/photos/2259/man-hand-garden-growth.jpg>

### WATER STREET TREES OVER THEIR ROOTS IN FRONT OF YOUR YARD<sup>12</sup>

Two watering cans or 5-10 minutes from a slow-running hose during summer. Twice per week per tree will do.



### PARTICIPATE IN ARBOR WEEK TREE-PLANTING ACTIVITIES<sup>12</sup>

The City and various organizations e.g. TreeKeepers organize at least one tree-planting event per year.



by StuJP  
<http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/4589591>

### TELL THE CITY IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS<sup>12</sup>

You can request maintenance of trees in parks and on streets online <http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/trees.aspx>

## F. HOW TO CARE FOR YOUR YARD & GARDEN

Natural yard care is environmentally friendly and can save time and money!

### BE WATER WISE

- Water restrictions are put in place during periods of low rainfall<sup>37</sup>
- Spring loaded shut-off nozzles are required on hoses all year<sup>37</sup>
- Select drought resistant plants in areas which are dry in the summer<sup>28, 29</sup>
- Install a rain barrel to collect water - use in your garden during water restrictions<sup>28</sup>
- Apply mulch around plants which are not drought resistant to reduce evaporation<sup>28, 29</sup>
- Place potted plants in the shade during periods of high sun<sup>29</sup>
- Consider installing a rain garden in part of your garden - they filter pollution and reduce surface run-off<sup>28</sup>



A rain water collection barrel



A rain garden



A backyard composter



Lavender drought-resistant



Micro clover lawn



Lady bugs - effective aphid control

### RESPONSIBLE LAWN

- Reduce how often you mow - mowers require fossil fuels and can release more carbon emissions than grass absorbs<sup>34</sup>
- Consider replacing some lawn area with garden beds for trees and flowers - they add beauty and important ecological benefits (see page 29 for an example)
- Seed your lawn with micro clover - they stay green longer, and support other plants by enriching the soil<sup>39</sup>
- European chaffer beetles can be effectively treated with beneficial nematodes<sup>27</sup>

#### See more on lawn alternatives at:

Grow Green Guide - Lush Lawns:  
<http://www.growgreenguide.ca/lawns>

### REDUCE DISEASE & PESTS

- The City of Vancouver does not allow the use of pesticides in home gardens or lawns for cosmetic reasons<sup>33</sup>
- Select plant varieties resistant to pests and disease<sup>33</sup>
- Remove diseased plants to prevent infection of others<sup>33, 36</sup>
- Do not crowd or over water your garden - too much moisture can lead to root rot<sup>35</sup>
- There are natural, biological ways to control pests that are safe and effective, for instance lady bugs and beneficial nematodes<sup>27</sup>

#### Learn how to be waterwise:

Waterwise gardening: [www.metrovancouver.org/services/waterWaterPublications/](http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/waterWaterPublications/)

Rain Garden Network:  
<http://www.raingardennetwork.com/>

### SUPPORT YOUR SOIL

- Get a composter for your yard - leaves and trimmings will become a natural fertilizer for your garden<sup>30, 31</sup>
- Ensure your soil is well drained - compact soils can hold too much moisture and may restrict root growth<sup>31</sup>
- Avoid using chemical fertilizers which can cause unbalanced plant growth<sup>32</sup>
- Organic fertilizers are released slowly and help improve soil structure over time<sup>32</sup>

#### Want to know more about composting?

Backyard Composting:  
<http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/solid-waste/SolidWastePublications/HeretheDirt.pdf>

#### WANT TO KNOW MORE?

Pesticide-free lawns and gardens:  
<http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/gardening-naturally.aspx>

## G. IDENTIFY INVASIVE SPECIES

**Why do this?** To familiarize with some invasive species in order to remove them.

**Invasive plants** are those that have been introduced from other parts of the world and create substantial negative impacts on **native plants**<sup>43</sup>. Here are some plants you may have seen before:



(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_

### Morning glory<sup>42</sup> (bindweed) (*Calystegia sepium*)

A long trailing vine bearing large bell-shaped white flowers that bloom in June. Ensure that roots are dug out and no remains are left - any leftover plant material can regrow.



(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_

### English holly<sup>42</sup> (*Ilex aquifolium*)

Dark green leaves contrast with the bright red berries for this holly. This shrub can grow up to 10 m tall, depriving sunlight for other plants.



(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_

### English ivy<sup>42</sup> (*Hedera helix*)

Once a common wallcover, English ivy is now seen as an annoying invasive. They grow horizontally but will climb given the opportunity. All *Hedera* plants are potentially invasive.



(a) \_\_\_\_\_  
(b) \_\_\_\_\_

### Himalayan blackberry<sup>42</sup> (*Rubus armeniacus*)

While it provides berries for wildlife, its fast-growing nature prevents the establishment of native groundcovers. This blackberry has 5 oval or oblong leaflets and prickles on the stems.

### Can you find me??

Play a game of I-spy and find out how dominant the invasives are in:

**(a) your block (b) your front/back yard**

Next to each invasive plant, rate their dominance with 0 as low and 5 as high

ex. English Ivy

(a)   1  

(b)   3  

To learn more about invasives, please visit: [http://www.surrey.ca/files/Invasive\\_Plants\\_Brochure.pdf](http://www.surrey.ca/files/Invasive_Plants_Brochure.pdf)



# ACT ON THE GROUND BEAUTIFY & CLIMATE-PROOF YOUR BLOCK



## WORK WITH YOUR NEIGHBOURS TO CREATE A GREEN & CALMING SPACE ON THE BLOCK

You can simply create a street garden in traffic circles or even on the street in front of your place by planting vegetation that you like! Creating this type of green space can benefit you and your block in various ways<sup>23</sup>:



1. Boost the character of your block by personalizing gardens
2. Slow down traffic on your block
3. Provide free compost for your own garden, and sometimes even free food (depending on the species that you plant)
4. Strengthen the bonds with your neighbours and friends
5. Provide habitat for important pollinators
6. Add to summer shade with deciduous tree(s)

## STEPS TO CREATE A STREET GARDEN<sup>23</sup>:

1. **Decide** what type of garden you and your neighbours want to create: e.g. food gardens, bee hives, ornamental gardens...

2. **Pick** plants that you like.

Recommended plant list: <http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/recommended-plant-list.aspx>

3. **Plan** a day with your neighbours to plant!

Watch out for traffic when you are working. Stay visible and stay alert.

For more specific rules and guides, please visit <http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/gardening-guidelines.aspx>



You can also volunteer for the **City's Green Streets Program** to help them take care of street gardens near you. You will weed and water the gardens, make new friends, receive free training on gardening, and go to various fun events by the Green Streets<sup>23</sup>.

Sign up here: <http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/green-streets-volunteer-application-form.aspx>



# ACT ON THE GROUND DEVELOP A LOW-CARBON LIFESTYLE



**TRANSPORTATION AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION** are the two biggest contributors to the BC household's carbon footprint. Here are 2 ways to help you reduce your carbon footprint and become more sustainable:

## 1. TRAVEL MORE SUSTAINABLY

Our transportation (cars, trucks, planes etc.) contributes to more than half of the average BC household's carbon footprint. It also accounts for noxious air pollution, common air contamination, and water toxicity<sup>44</sup>.

### Walk or bike more

In 10 minutes = walking 1 km = biking 3.5 km. In the meantime, you can:

- Keep fit  
A 125-lb person walking at brisk pace for 30 minutes burns about 150 calories<sup>45</sup>
- Save money (gym fees or car expenses)
- Save time  
For short distances (< 10 km), cycling is usually the fastest way to travel in the city

**Calculate the calories you can burn by walking here:**

<http://www.shapesense.com/fitness-exercise/calculators/walking-calorie-burn-calculator.shtml>

### Take public transit

Read the news, chat with friends, or take a nap! Taking transit is much cheaper than owning a car: the average savings are \$586 per month for a family using public transit instead of driving.

### Carshare or carpool

It's a great way to bypass traffic congestions (by driving on HOV lane), save expenses and meet new people!





# ACT ON THE GROUND DEVELOP A LOW-CARBON LIFESTYLE



## 2. REDUCE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Canada is No. 1 when it comes to energy consumption per capita. We are consuming as much as the continent of Africa, which has double the population of Canada<sup>44</sup>! In BC, energy use accounts for a quarter of the household's carbon footprint on average.

### Use more Energy Star appliances<sup>46</sup>

A Energy Star certified CFL or LED bulb saves up to 30% energy and last 10-25 times longer. A Energy Star certified laundry machine can save 35% energy and water.

### Turn off electronics when you are not in the room

It costs \$20 per year to keep one light on 8 hours everyday for a year.

### Turn your thermostat down by 2 degrees

That is equivalent to a 5% reduction in heating energy

### Seal the heat leaks and insulate your home

Check walls, doors, and windows for draft. If you don't know how, this video can help: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mGPg-uxl5qk>.

You can also get a thermal image of your house to identify heat leaks and opportunities for energy efficiency upgrades. What is a thermal image? A thermal image is "a picture of the heat that comes off objects<sup>47</sup>". To request a thermal image of your home, please contact the City at [thermal.imaging@vancouver.ca](mailto:thermal.imaging@vancouver.ca).

Insulate the roof, floors, walls, and the basement to keep your house cool in the summer and warm in the winter.

### Learn more about Energy Star appliances:

<http://www.davidsuzuki.org/what-you-can-do/reduce-your-carbon-footprint/use-your-home-appliances-more-wisely/>  
<https://www.energystar.gov/campaign/waysToSave?tagIdList=Featured-Advice>





# ACT ON THE GROUND

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES



Here are some additional resources that you may find interesting. Reading materials are those that contain articles or documents, while online or interactive involve clicking around some exploration of the program.

### READING MATERIALS

- **Vancouver's Renewable Energy Strategy:**  
<http://vancouver.ca/files/cov/renewable-city-strategy-booklet-2015.pdf>  
*Incorporating environmental, social, and economic pillars of sustainability, the Renewable Energy Strategy lays out goals and tasks Vancouver must take to achieve 100% renewable energy in 2050 and reduce GHG emissions by 80% before 2050.*
- **Vancouver's Greenway Network:** <http://vancouver.ca/streets-transportation/city-greenways.aspx>  
*Learn more about Vancouver's many greenways, and where the nearest one to you is located. Once complete, the greenway network will reach 140 km long and span from Marpole to False Creek!*
- **Urban Forest Climate Adaptation Framework for Metro Vancouver:**  
<http://www.metrovancouver.org/services/regional-planning/PlanningPublications/UrbanForestClimateAdaptationFrameworkTreeSpeciesSelection.pdf>  
*What are the risks facing urban forests? How can we build resilience going forward? This strategy outlines the current condition of our urban forests, labels the threats, and describes how to move towards a more resilient future.*
- **Climate Action in BC:** <http://engage.gov.bc.ca/climateleadership/climateaction/>  
*What has B.C. done to fight against climate change? Visit this site to see what has been done in the built environment, transportation, and industry sectors as well as across sectors.*

### ONLINE or INTERACTIVE

- **Community Energy Explorer:** <http://energyexplorer.ca/>  
*An interactive website that allows you to explore community energy. Zoom in on your neighbourhood and see what the energy potentials are for each community.*
- **World Bank GHG Emissions Map:**  
<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.GHGT.KT.CE?end=2012&start=2012&view=map>  
*Curious about the emissions of other countries? Discover the emission levels of all countries and economies..*
- **Leafsnap (app):** [leafsnap.com](http://leafsnap.com)  
*Snap a photo of a leaf, seed, or flower from an unknown tree and this app will help you identify it.*
- **Grow Your Garden OR Find the Right Plant:** <http://www.growgreenguide.ca/>  
*This website gives you a variety of beautiful garden-bed layouts, and helps you find the perfect plant for any corner in your garden.*
- **Treepedia:** <http://senseable.mit.edu/treepedia/greenindex/london/d71aGxAA2RAQgVPDrL1uwQ>  
*Just how much canopy cover does Vancouver have relative to other cities? This website shows you the approximate green canopy cover of over twenty major cities, including Berlin, Seattle, Tel Aviv, and Cape Town.*

# CONGRATUALTIONS!

*(Full name)*

## HAS COMPLETED ALL COOLKIT STEPS!

Starting date:

Finishing date:

**Wow - you have finished the Coolkit!**

How do you feel? What did you learn after this journey?

Let us know your thoughts at our website [http://calp.](http://calp.forestry.ubc.ca/home/urban-forestry-toolkit/)

[forestry.ubc.ca/home/urban-forestry-toolkit/](http://calp.forestry.ubc.ca/home/urban-forestry-toolkit/)

OR

email us at [zhaohua.cheng@ubc.ca](mailto:zhaohua.cheng@ubc.ca)

# SPECIAL THANKS



**Vancouver Board of Parks and Recreation**

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**Collaborative for Advanced Landscape Planning**

David Flanders, Alicia Lavalle, Deepti Mathew Iype, Jenalee Kluttz

**EverGreen**

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**UBC Students & Alumni**

Dinara Yusufzyanova, Doris Sun, Jennifer Reid, Emme Lee, Iris Jiang, Shuyan Jiang, Yancey Chen, Ashley Rose, Roya Bennette, Zack Wentz, Ali Somer, Curtis Chance, Sarah Eshpeter, Nan Chow, Eva Snyder, Vivian Hua, John Prizzi, Kiefer Irvine, Robert Howell, Avishan Aghazadeh, Weicen Kate Wang, Sara Rickenbacher, Mengqiu Chen (Roger), Kristin Defer, Alfred Duval, Siyuan Zhao, Tahia Devisscher

**Planning, Urban Design & Sustainability, City of Vancouver**

Angela Danyluk, Leslie Ng

**One Earth**

Vanessa Timmer, Dagmar Trimmer

**Invivo Design**

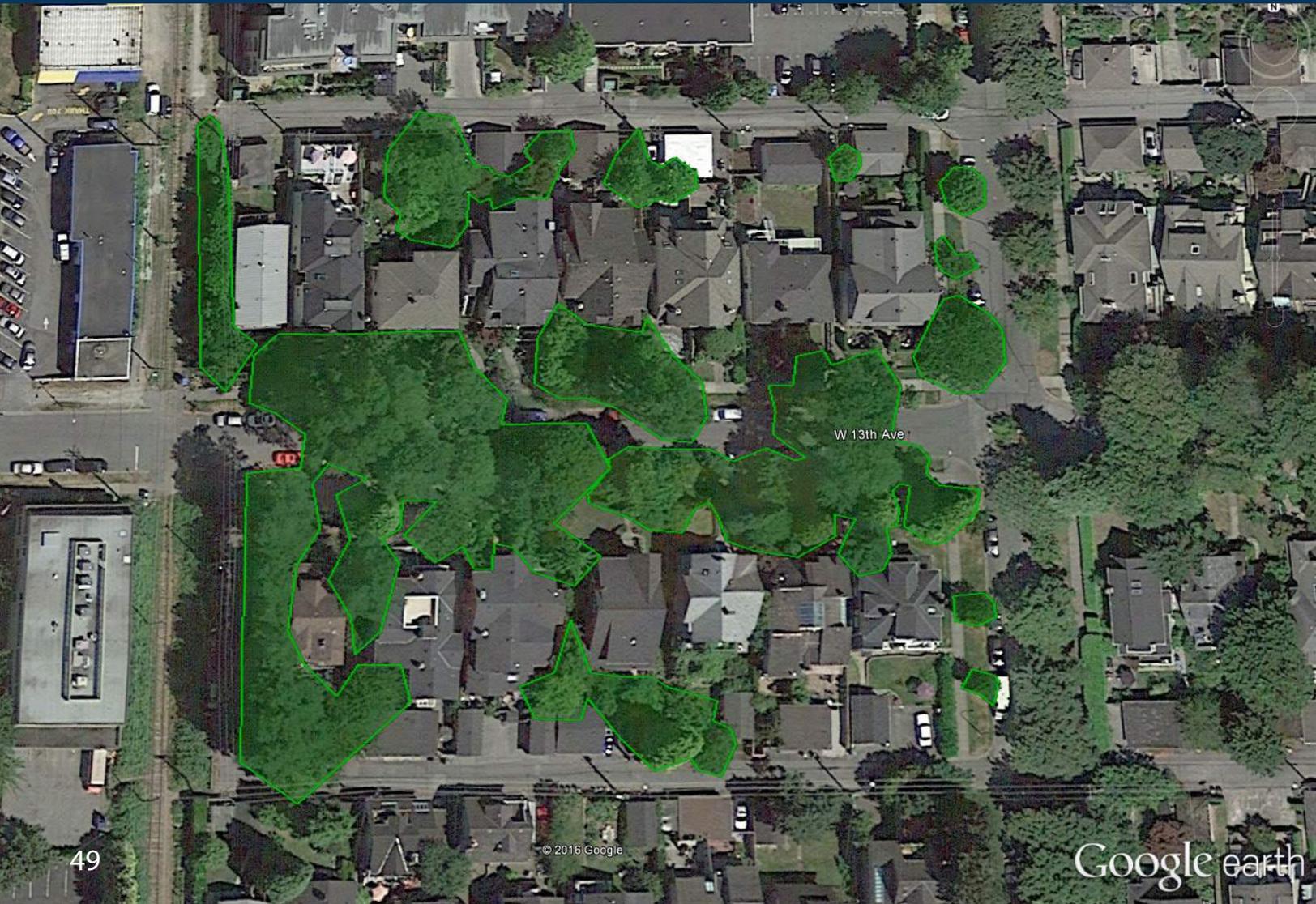
Yael Stav

# a

## APPENDIX

You've made it this far! This is the section for those interested in going the extra mile in their activities or are more computer-oriented. Here are further instructions for activities requiring the use of computer software.

1. **HOW TO MAP** with Google Earth
2. **HOW TO MAP** with i-Tree
3. **HOW TO MAP** with Vanmaps
4. **HOW TO VISUALIZE** with GIMP





## You will need:

- 🕒 1-2 hours
- A computer connected to the Internet

## CREATING POLYGONS (HABITAT)

Here we use canopy mapping of squirrel habitat as an example:

1. Download Google Earth Pro (free) on your computer first. You can download it here: <http://www.google.com/earth/download/gep/agree.html>.

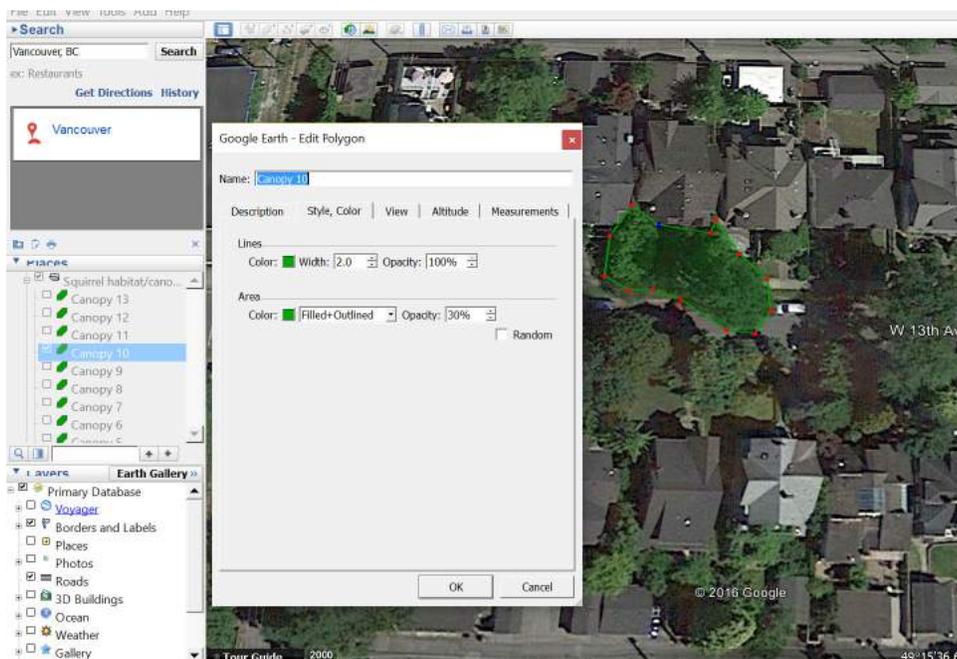
2. Type your address in the search bar on the left panel of Google Earth to find your place.

3. Menu bar:



4. Use the  button to add and create a polygon. Click points around the border of the canopy that you would like to mark. Left-click adds a new vertex (point), right-click removes the last vertex that you added. Click  to finish tracking.

5. Continue adding polygons for each area of canopy. You will see them show up in your Places menu on the left panel. Map all trees or tree clumps on your property, and give each tree/canopy a unique name as you like.



Want to learn more? Please go here:  
<https://www.google.com/earth/learn/>



# MAP YOUR BLOCK HOW TO MAP WITH I-TREE



## You will need:

- 🕒 1-1.5 hours
- A computer connected to the Internet

## What is i-Tree?

i-Tree (<http://www.itreetools.org/>) is a software developed by the U.S. Forest Service to provide urban/rural forestry analysis and assessment. Here we will use one of the i-Tree tools, i-Tree Canopy, for this exercise. You will find out the % coverage of each habitat and estimated ecosystem services of greenspaces on your block by using this tool.

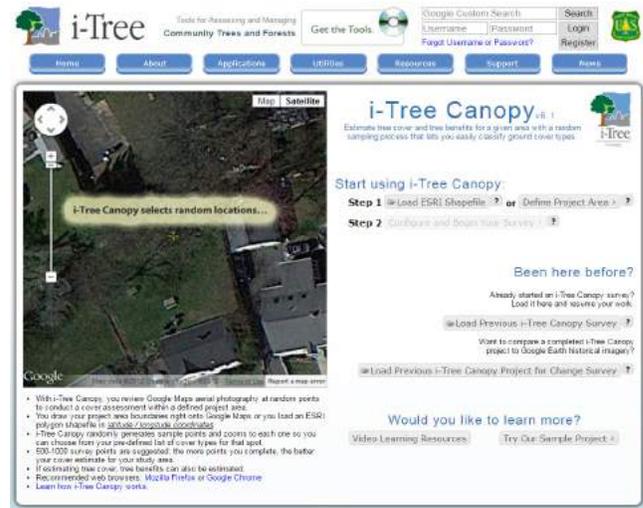
## MEASURING LANDUSE TYPE COVER

Here we use canopy mapping (squirrel habitat) again as an example:

1. Go to <https://www.itreetools.org/canopy/index.php>. You should see the webpage on the right.
2. Click **Define Project Area** when the pop-up appears, and click **Accept**.
3. When the map appears, enter any address into the search bar on the top right (or zoom onto Vancouver) and make a polygon of your block. Click Finish when you are done.
4. The website will bring you back to the main **i-Tree Canopy** page. Click **Configure and Begin Your Survey**.
5. A new page will open with your i-Tree classes. The default classes are Tree and Non-Tree. Change the classes as squirrel habitat, car habitat, worm habitat, and pigeon habitat by selecting the one of the four icons directly under your classes.

*Feel free to use these classes or make your own (some suggestions are: water, buildings, grass, and soil).*

*Note that some classes may be difficult to distinguish from each other by just using the images, so make sure that you can tell the classes apart.*



Step 1



Step 5

- A new page will open asking you questions about how to quantify the benefits of your urban forest. Change the currency to Canadian dollars (CAD).

Keep the project location as the U.S.A., as that is currently the only available location.

- Now we get to place random points and classify them!

Under **Id** click the **+** symbol.

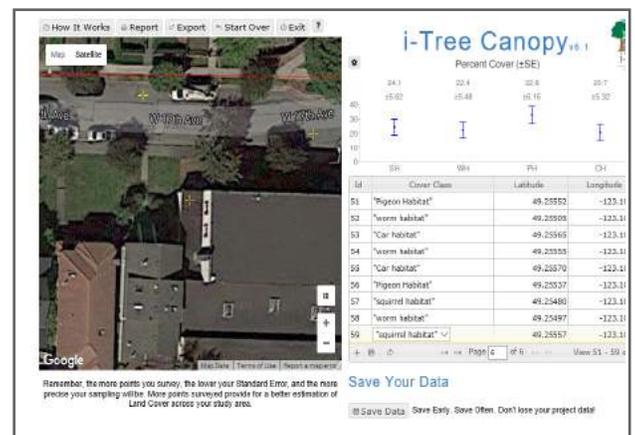
Which one of your classes does this point correspond to? Change the *Cover Class* to the class you want and click the **+** symbol again. Do this at least **100 times** to get a good representation of points for each class (at least 30 for each class). Do it more than 100 times if you're having fun!

Save your data to make sure that you don't lose it

- Click **Report** to see the ecosystem services provided by the trees and greenspace in your area, such as pollutant removal, carbon sequestration.



Step 6



Step 7

Cover Class	Description	Abbr.	Points	% Cover
"squirrel habitat"	Tree, non-shrub	SH	23	21.9 ±4.04
"worm habitat"	grasses & soil - pervious surfaces	WH	24	22.9 ±4.10
"Pigeon Habitat"	Rooftops - impervious surfaces	PH	38	36.2 ±4.69
"Car habitat"	Roads & driveways - impervious surfaces	CH	20	19.0 ±3.83

Tree Benefit Estimates					
Abbr.	Benefit Description	Value	±SE	Amount	±SE
CO	Carbon Monoxide removed annually	\$0.05	±0.01	14.54 oz	±2.6
NO2	Nitrogen Dioxide removed annually	\$0.09	±0.02	4.96 lb	±0.9
O3	Ozone removed annually	\$4.74	±0.87	49.35 lb	±9.0
PM2.5	Particulate Matter less than 2.5 microns removed annually	\$9.79	±1.80	2.40 lb	±0.4
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide removed annually	\$0.02	±0.00	3.12 lb	±0.5
PM10*	Particulate Matter greater than 2.5 microns and less than 10 microns removed annually	\$3.44	±0.63	16.53 lb	±3.0
CO2seq	Carbon Dioxide sequestered annually in trees	\$242.93	±44.76	5.02 T	±0.9
CO2stor	Carbon Dioxide stored in trees (Note: this benefit is not an annual rate)	\$6,124.95	±1,128.63	126.68 T	±23.3

Step 8

The tree benefits estimate table provides insight into the ecosystem services provided by trees on your block - trees remove many compounds from the air, such as pollutants and greenhouse gases, which would otherwise be very costly to manage

**NOW YOU CAN QUANTITATIVELY TELL PEOPLE HOW IMPORTANT TREES ARE TO THE CITY!**

Want to learn more? Please visit:  
<https://www.itreetools.org/resources/>

## CALCULATING THE AREA OF A POLYGON - GOOGLE EARTH

Google Earth Pro is free to download

- Once you have created a polygon in Google Earth, right-click it in the Places menu (on the left of the screen). Select "Get Info" and a Google Earth – Edit Polygon window opens up. You can see the measurements of the polygon's area and perimeter by looking under the button **Measurements**

You can also change polygon styles (e.g. colour, transparency) in the Properties window under Style, Color tab (see picture in the previous page).

- Measure the area covered by trees in your property, and divide them by the total area of your property:

$$\text{Tree canopy cover (\%)} = \frac{\text{Tree canopy (total area of the polygons)}}{\text{total area of your place}} \times 100\%$$

You will get a percentage of area covered by tree canopies, which is the **tree canopy cover**.

You can also measure the tree canopy cover of your block and compare with the city's average (18%).

**DON'T FORGET TO SAVE YOUR WORK:** click *File > Save > Save my places*, and all of the polygons will be saved to the *My Places* section of the Places menu.

## CALCULATING THE AREA OF A POLYGON - EARTH POINT

\*To use Earth Point, you need Google Earth installed on your computer.

- Open a new tab on your browser and visit <http://www.earthpoint.us/Shapes.aspx>.
- Go back to your polygon in Google Earth, right-click and click "Copy".
- In your Earth Point website, paste into the text box.
- Choose your preferred dimensions
- Calculate and view the results

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<kml xmlns="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:gx="http://www.google.com/kml/ext/2.2"
xmlns:kml="http://www.opengis.net/kml/2.2" xmlns:atom="http://www.w3.org/2005/Atom">
<Document>
  <name>KmlFile</name>
  <StyleMap id="m_ylw-pushpin">
    <Pair>
      <key>normal</key>
      <styleUrl>#s_ylw-pushpin</styleUrl>
    </Pair>
```

Step 3

	Name	Shape Type	Number of Points	Area (Sq Meters)	Perimeter/Length (Kilometers)	Centroid/Mid-Point (Degrees)	Bounding Box Maximum (Degrees)	Bounding Box Minimum (Degrees)
1	Test1	Polygon	4	25,318	0.65	49.2476416°, -123.0886581°	49.2485490°, -123.0877336°	49.2467158°, -123.0

Step 5



# MAP YOUR BLOCK

## HOW TO MAP WITH VANMAP



### You will need:

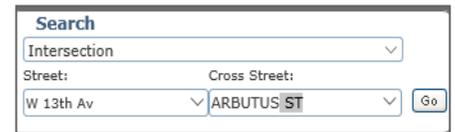
- 1/2 - 1 hour
- A computer connected to the Internet

### What is VanMap?

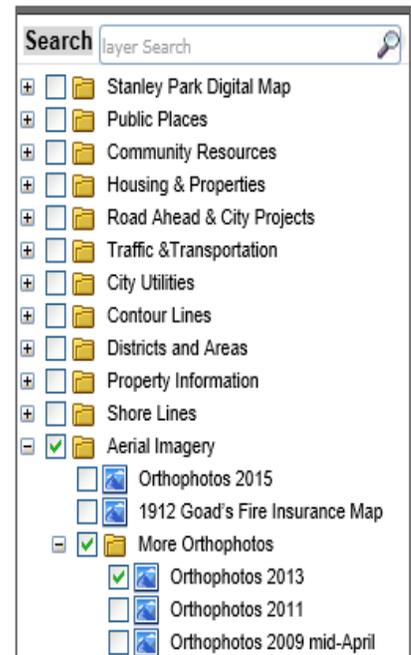
VanMap is an interactive mapping tool available on the City of Vancouver's website. It allows you to view many different features such as property lines, zoning districts, streets, traffic counts, water utilities, and many more. You can also view high quality aerial photos of the Vancouver area which provides photo detail not accessible on Google Earth - this can be very useful in cases where you want to look at various features in you neighbourhood more closely.

### FINDING AERIAL PHOTOS & CREATING POLYGONS

1. Go to <http://Vancouver.ca/your-government/vanmap.aspx> and click on
2. Enter your cross street or address at the top left search field to find your block on the map and zoom in by clicking
3. Uncheck all the legend boxes except 'Aerial Imagery' and select an orthophoto of your choice
4. You can move around the map using the pan tool
5. You can create polygons by selecting in the tool box. These can be used to map areas of risk or habitats. Skip this step if you would like to draw on your map by hand
6. Print out the image by clicking in the toolbox
7. If you are having fun, try exploring the different features and tools available to learn more about your block and neighbourhood!



Step 2



Step 3



Detailed aerial photo with street names overlaid



Step 5



# VISION YOUR FUTURE HOW TO VISUALIZE



There are many ways to visualize your block in the future. Here are two common ways:

1. With markers (easiest and quickest) – Page 29
2. With GIMP (free alternative to Photoshop) – Page 30

## 1. VISUALIZE with markers

Print a few copies of the street views on your block, and use markers to draw out the following scenarios. Please see detailed instructions on page 27.

### You will need:

- ⌚ 30 minutes
- Several colourful markers
- Several photos of your block/yard to map on

You can print them on regular paper instead of photo paper. Recommended size: 11" by 17" or 18" by 24".

## 2. VISUALIZE with

There are several kinds of visualization tools that are easy to access and use, e.g. GIMP, Photoshop, Sketchup...

Here are some useful tutorials if you want to try them out:

- Adobe Photoshop: <https://helpx.adobe.com/photoshop/tutorials.html>
- Google Sketchup: <http://www.sketchup.com/learn>



-  **Improved Air Quality**  
Problematic gaseous pollutants are absorbed through the stomata on the underside of leaves.
-  **Energy Conservation**  
Natural cooling in summer from mature trees, and insulative potential in winter from rooftop gardens.
-  **Improved Water Quality**  
Improved water quality - reduction in stormwater quantity due to increased evaporation on leaf surfaces.
-  **Reduction in Noise Pollution**  
Natural buffer from noise of people and cars.
-  **Improved Wildlife Habitat**  
Nesting and food sources.
-  **Improved Appearances**  
Vegetation breaks up hard lines of built structures.
-  **Enhanced Psychological Well-Being**  
Green spaces have been shown to lower stress levels.
-  **Increased Property Value**  
5% to 25% increase in value with increased canopy cover.

A student visualization of a "greened" block, with icons on the right to indicate improvements



# VISION YOUR FUTURE VISUALIZE WITH GIMP



## You will need:

- 🕒 1-1.5 hours
- A computer connected to the Internet
- Pictures in which you want to visualize potential futures

## What is GIMP?

GIMP (<https://www.gimp.org/>) is free image editing software that allows you to compose and retouch digital images.

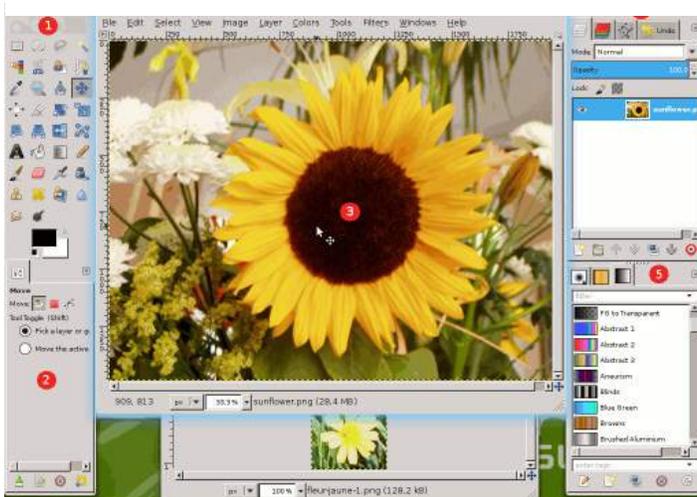
Here are some quick tutorials to help you visualize with GIMP (the following contents are adapted from **GIMP User Manual**<sup>11</sup>):

## GIMP QUICKIES: FIRST AND FOREMOST...

Go to <https://www.gimp.org/downloads/> to download the installation package and install GIMP by following the instruction.

Here is a quick intro of some key concepts and the interface of GIMP:

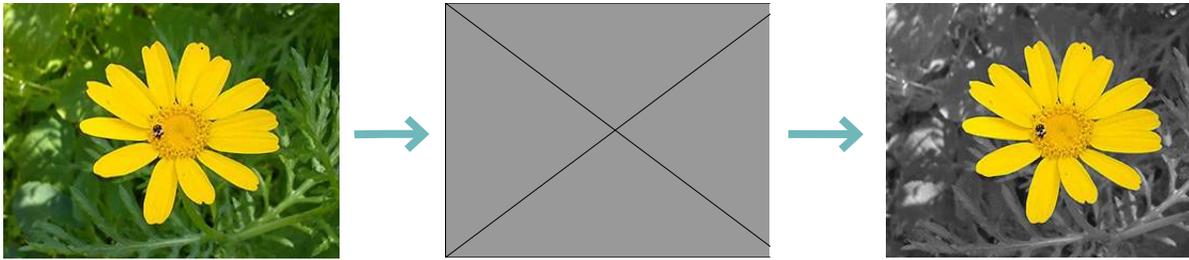
- **IMAGE** - basic entity to display and retouch in GIMP. It is like a single sheet of paper where you can draw.
- **LAYER** - similar to digital tracing paper stacked on top of the other, so you can draw on each paper (i.e. image) but still see and preserve the original the content of the other sheets.
- **UNDOING** - this is very important to know especially when you do something wrong, try the keyboard shortcut: *Ctrl+Z*.
- **SAVING YOUR WORK** - **DON'T FORGET TO SAVE YOUR FILES**: go to *File > Save as...* an .xcf (will save layers) or *File > Export as...* a .jpg (flattens layers).



Basic arrangement of GIMP Windows (multiple-window mode)

1. **The Main Toolbox:** Contains a set of icon buttons to select tools. You can use *Edit>Preferences>Toolbox* to enable, or disable the extra items.
2. **Tool options:** Shows options for the currently selected tool (in this case, the Move tool).
3. **Image windows:** Shows the image that you open in GIMP. You can display multiple images at the same time.
4. **Layers, Channels, Paths, Undo History Dock:** They are shown as tabs. The layers tab shows the layer structure of the currently active image, allowing it to be manipulated in different ways.
5. **Brushes/Patterns/Gradients:** Shows the dialogs (tabs) for managing brushes, patterns and gradients.

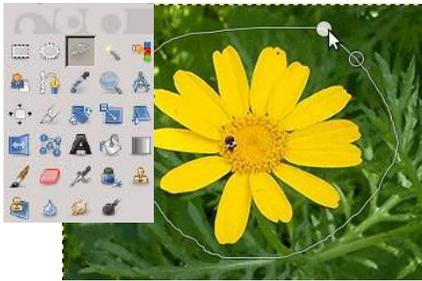
## Work with images: separating an object from its background



Sometimes you need to separate the subject of an image from its background, and use it on an existing background. To do this:

1. Select the object using the following tools:

*Free Select Tool* that allows you to create a selection by drawing the boundary free-hand with pointer.



*Intelligent Scissors Select Tool* that uses edge-recognition algorithms to better fit the border around the object.



*Foreground Select Tool* that let you mark areas as "Foreground" or "Background" and refines the selection automatically.



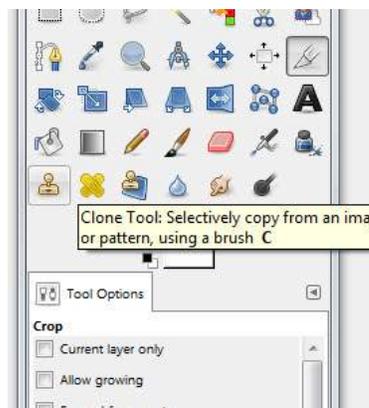
2. Once you have selected your subject successfully, use *Select > Invert*. Now, instead of the subject, the background is selected.
3. Use *Layer > Transparency > Add Alpha Channel* to add an alpha channel. Next, use *Edit Clear* or hit the *Del* key on the keyboard to remove the background. Please note that only a small subset of file formats support transparent areas. Your best bet is to save your image as PNG.

## Work with images: combining elements from more than one image

Using the *Clone* tool, adjust opacity, brush type and size, and then while holding the *Ctrl* key, sample part of an image, then clone it to a different part of the image.

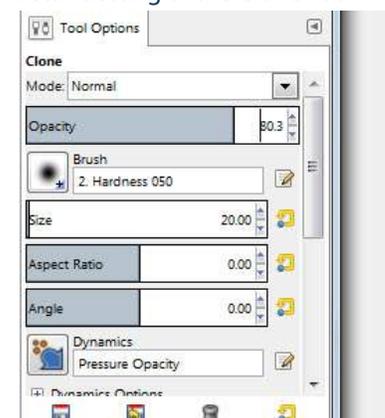
Open a new image and duplicate the layer (right-click > *duplicate*). Drag the layer into the first image.

Under *Image > Canvas Size*, double the canvas size, and then move the new layer to the side. Clone stamp elements of one layer over the other.



The Clone Tool in the Main Toolbox

Detail Setting of the Clone Tool



Want to learn more tools and functions of GIMP, please check **GIMP User Manual** at <https://docs.gimp.org/en/index.html>



# ACT ON THE GROUND MAKE A PLAN - CALENDAR



THIS MONTH

WEEK 1: eg. Read the Coolkit pages 5-6 on urban forests tonight.

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

Week 1	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7

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WEEK 2:

Week 2	Day 8	Day 9	Day 10	Day 11	Day 12	Day 13	Day 14

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WEEK 3:

Week 3	Day 15	Day 16	Day 17	Day 18	Day 19	Day 20	Day 21

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WEEK 4:

Week 4	Day 22	Day 23	Day 24	Day 25	Day 26	Day 27	Day 28

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## Nootka rose

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