

Urban Densification, Urban Forestry, and Porous Pavements as Ecological Interventions

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**We must live,
We must work,
We must play,
We must shop**

**Its so much smarter if we can do all
these things in the same
neighborhood**

Urban densification

Smart growth sorts of interventions:

- Higher densities
- Mixed land uses
- Transit-oriented development
- Mixed income housing
- Native vegetation

Takes underdeveloped areas



And transforms them



Into mixed-use neighborhoods





Revitalizes existing communities



To create walkable communities

Urban heat islands

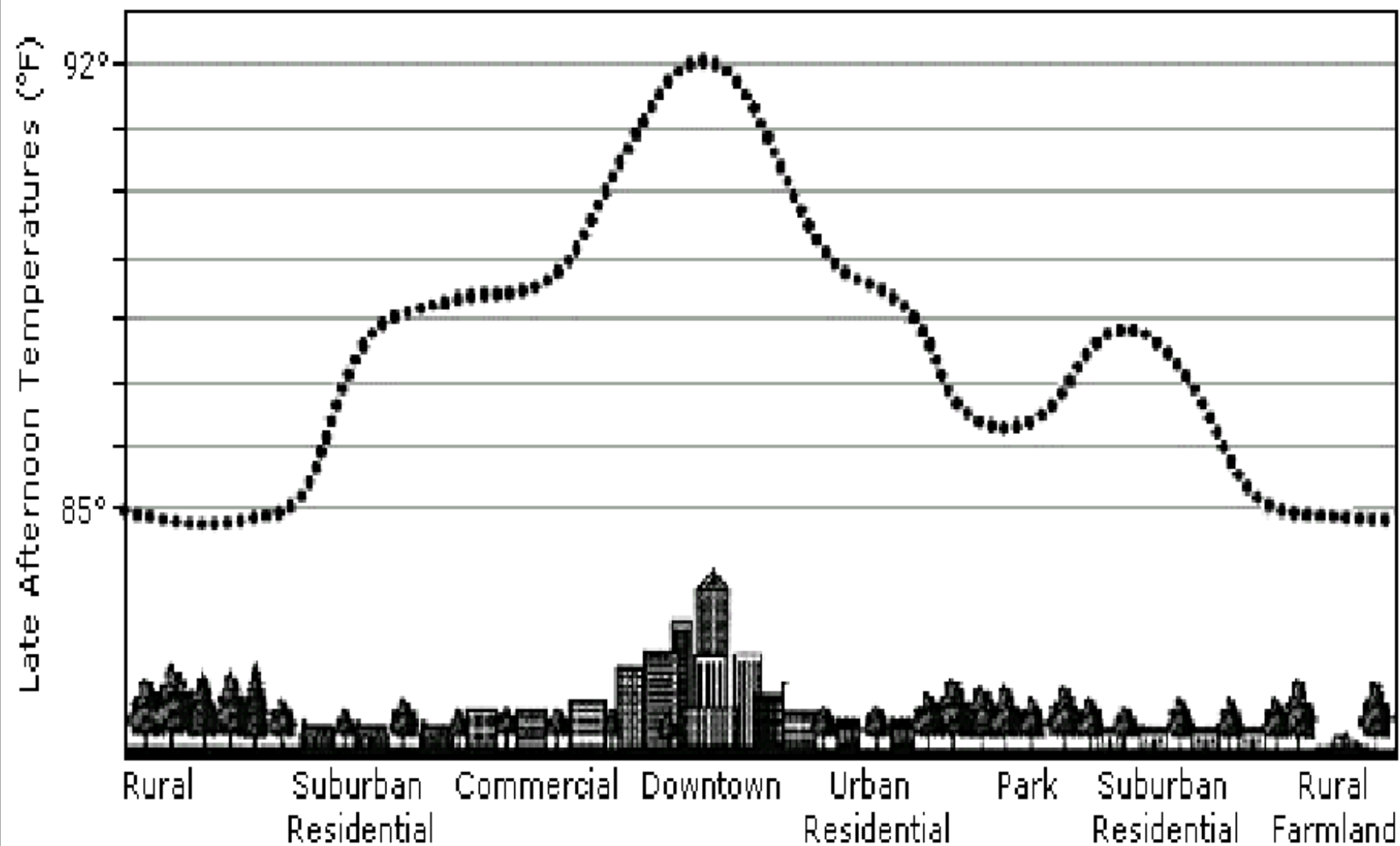
Urbanized areas tend to be 4°F to 8°F hotter than the countryside

- **Darker surfaces**
- **Roofs and paving**
- **Less vegetation**
- **More heat generating machines**

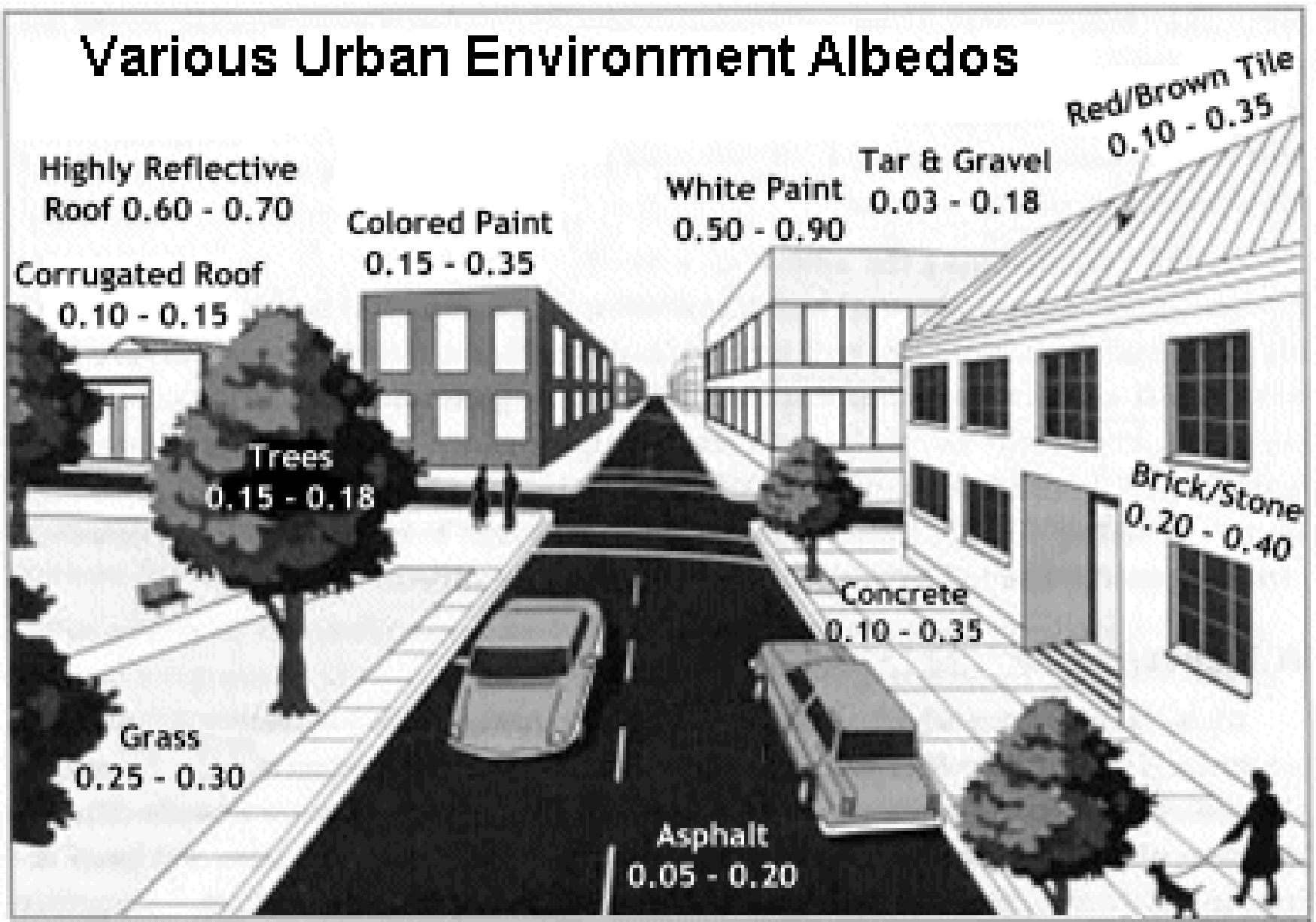
This tends to increase:

- **Air Pollution**
 - Ozone formation
 - Particulate matter
- **Energy Consumption**
- **Stormwater Runoff**

Sketch of an Urban Heat-Island Profile



Various Urban Environment Albedos



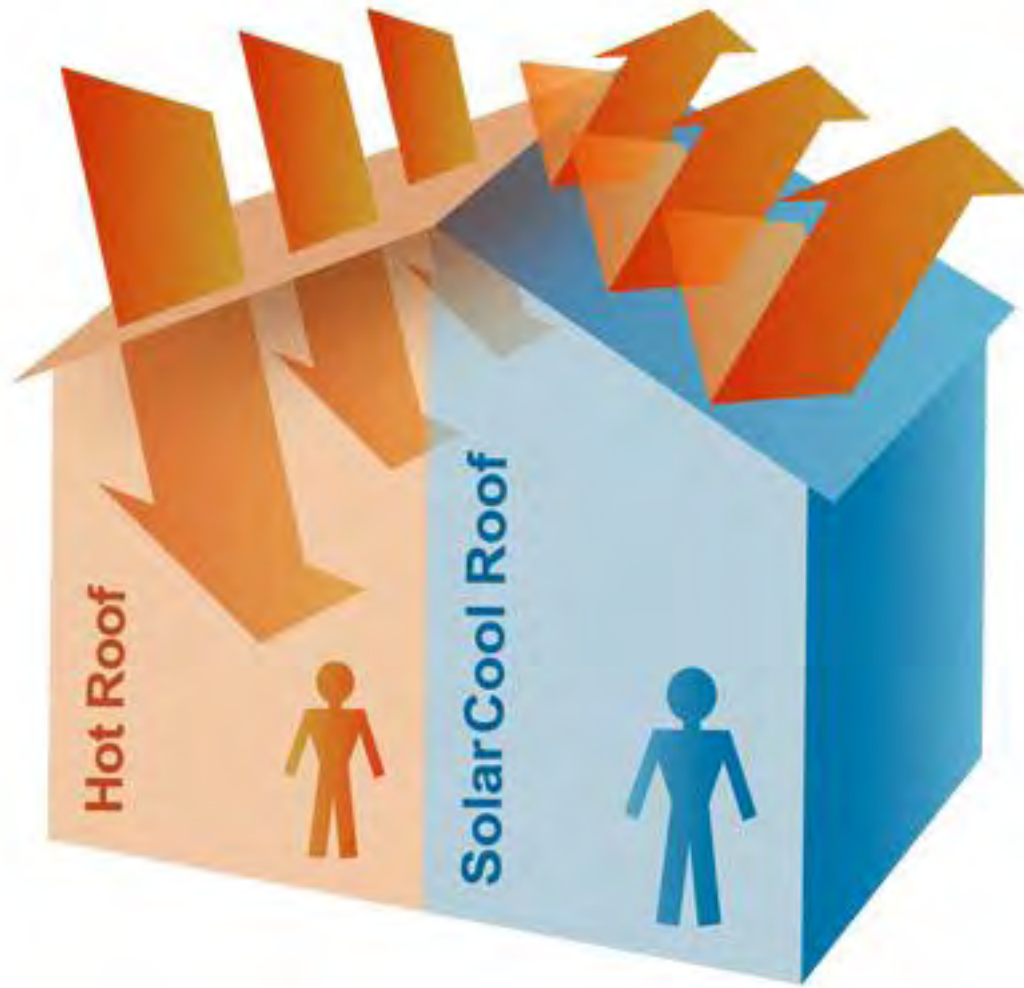
Two Potential Strategies:

- **Surface Albedo Modification**
- **Urban Forestry**

Surface Albedo

Modification *“Cool Roofs, Cool Pavements”*

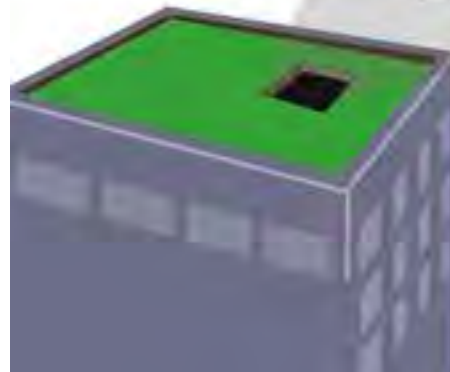
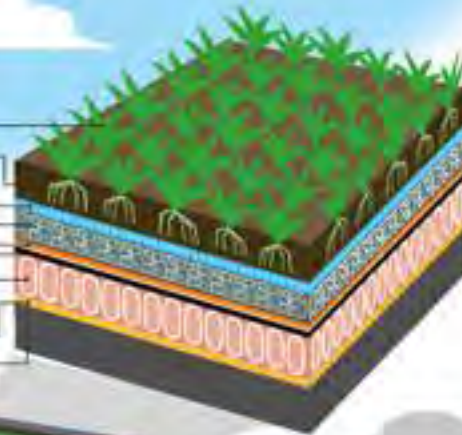
- **Lighter colors**
- **Thermal materials**





GREEN ROOFS

Vegetation
Growing medium
Filter membrane
Drainage layer
Waterproof/root repellent layer
Support panel
Thermal insulation
Vapour control layer
Structural support



Benefits:

- Can reduce energy costs 25%
- Extends roof lifespan 2 to 3X over conventional roof
- Cools surrounding air, reducing urban heat island effects
- Reduces stormwater runoff by 40% or more
- Filters air pollution and reduces carbon air pollution
- Provides sound insulation

Urban Forestry

- **Tree plantation**
- **Tree replacement**
- **Landscaping**

Plant on the west and northwest to provide mid-to-late afternoon shade in most locations.

Shade east and west windows, but prune lower branches to prevent blocking the view.

Plant shade trees over patios, driveways, and air-conditioning units.



Three Benefit Streams:

- **Improvements in Air Quality**
- **Improvements in Energy Efficiency**
- **Improvements in Groundwater**

Improvements in Air Quality

- **Urban heat island mitigation reduces Ozone formation**
- **Trees and leaves capture airborne dust**
- **Trees and albedo modification improve thermal comfort**

Shade Trees in Parking Lots

- **Reduce evaporative losses from automotive fuels in parked cars**
- **Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions**
- **Reduce heat load within automobiles**

Air quality benefits from urban heat island mitigation

- **10-15% Reduction in VOC emissions for Running Losses from Mobile Sources**
- **15-30% Reduction in VOC emissions from Parked Vehicles**
- **15-20% Reduction in Exceedance Exposure to Ozone**
- **Additional Emission Reductions from Area and Stationary Sources**

Improvements in Energy Efficiency

- **Strategically chosen and planted trees cut thermal load**
- **Cool roofs and thermal insulation reduce indoor temperatures**
- **Albedo modification reduces urban heat island effect**

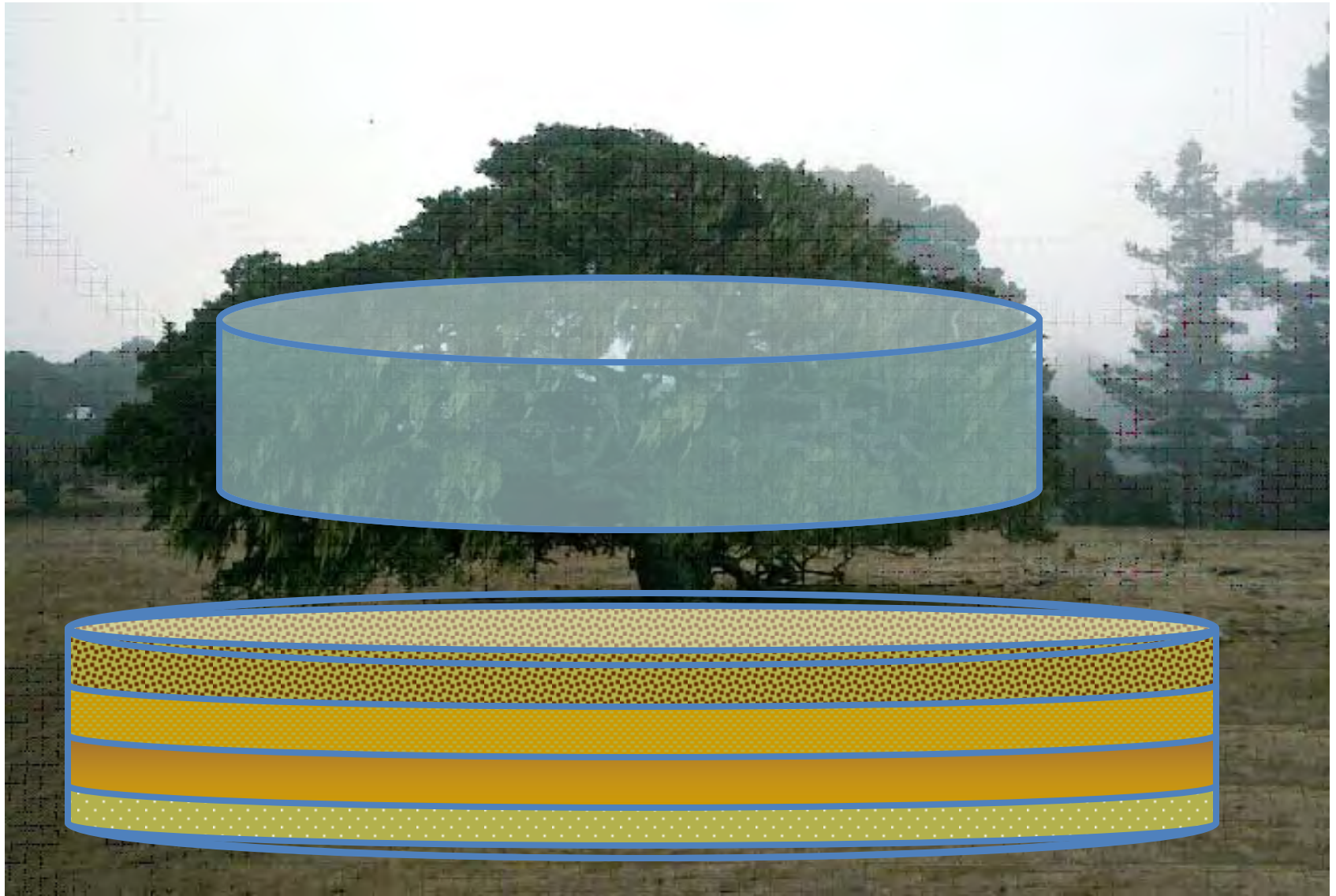
Estimated Energy-saving Potential of Light Colored Roofs

Extrapolated National Savings - \$ 0.75 Billion/year

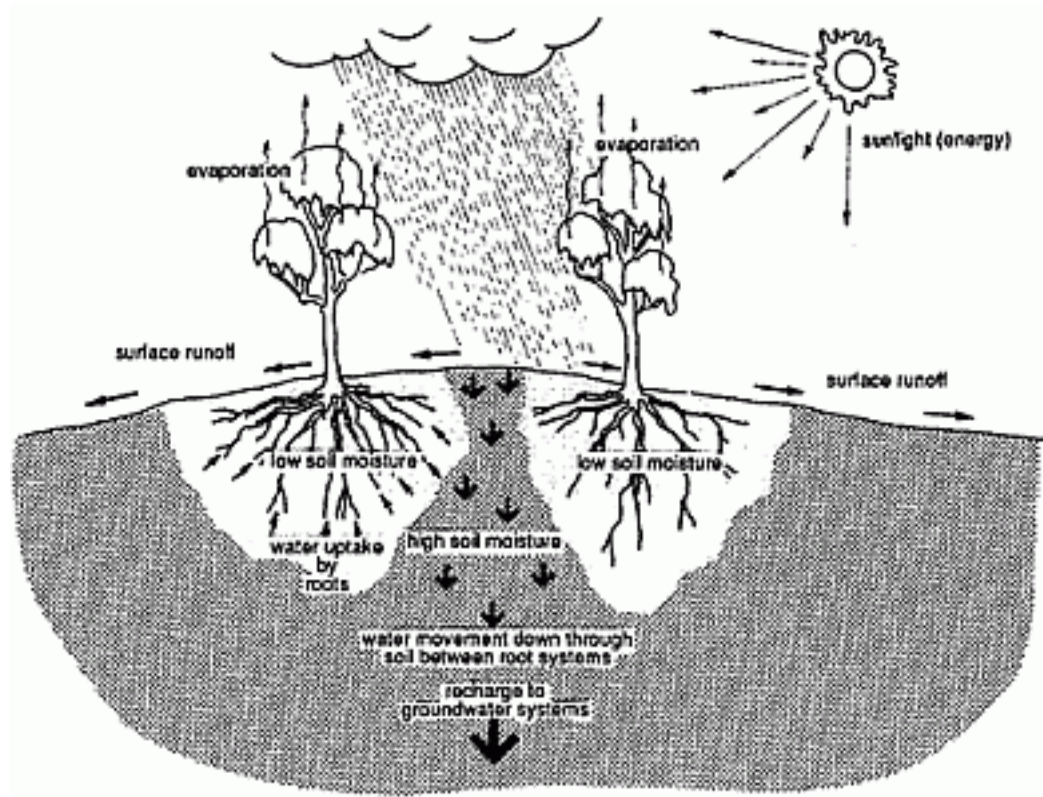


Improvements in Groundwater Recharge

- Trees capture and entrain rainwater into the ground**
- Underground cisterns can store and then release rainwater and stormwater**
- Porous pavement allows groundwater recharge and reduces stormwater runoff**



Tree Roots Entrain Rainwater for Ground Water Recharge









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Air Quality Benefits

- Ozone Reduction
- PM10 Reduction
- Global Warming Mitigation
(carbon sequestration)

Electric Energy Benefits

- Electricity Consumption Reductions

Water Quality Benefits

- Groundwater Recharge
- Stormwater Retention

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