

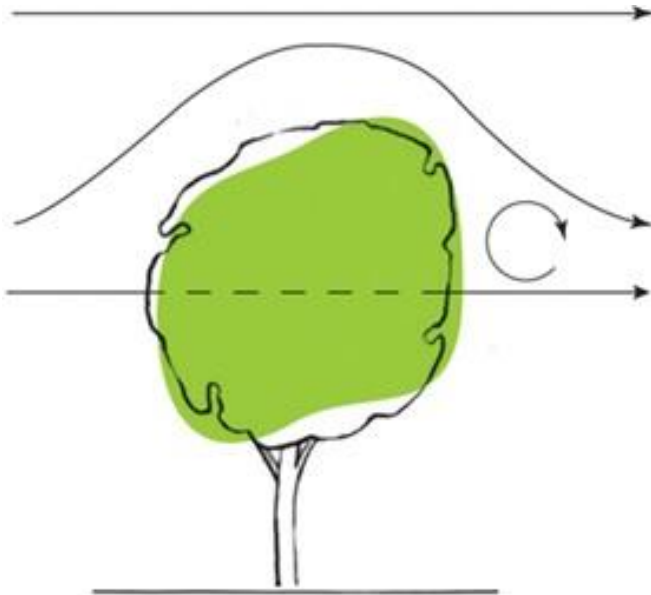
# CLAIRO Urban Innovative Actions project

## Reduction of air pollution with the use of greenery

*CARI Boot Camp, Szeged, 9 September 2021*



# dispersion



Source: Hewitt, C. N. et al

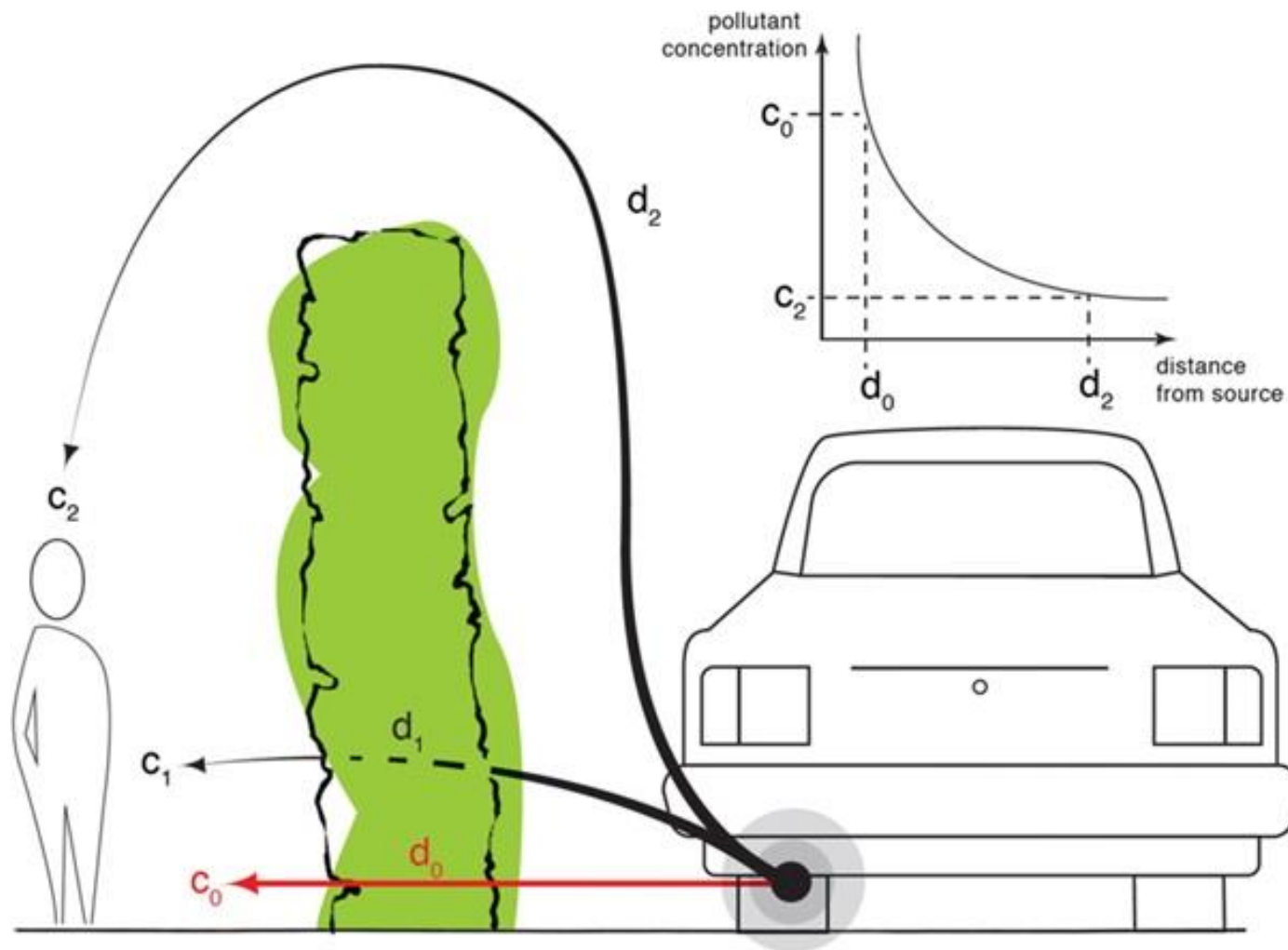
- Trees and hedges introduce turbulence and increase dilution of pollutants.
- An average 8% reduction can be achieved in ground-level concentration of  $PM_{2.5}$  due to the dispersive effect of trees.



# dispersion, linear obstacles

Hedges: extended effective path-length of air from source to receptor

Hedges can cut exposure to black carbon by up to 63% (University of Surrey)



Source: Hewitt, C. N. et al



# deposition

- Greenery can potentially protect against air pollution by enhancing the deposition rates of pollutants
- Pollutants deposit more efficiently on vegetation than on smoother artificial surfaces
- Highly dependent on the available surface area and the aerodynamic roughness of the surface

Image: @modernafflatusphotography, Unsplash

Which are the

# BEST TREE SPECIES

to reduce air pollution?

filtering activity of trees depends mainly on the **canopy size**



**Small Trees**  
1-4m canopy diameter  
3-7.5m<sup>2</sup>\* planting area  
e.g. Malus 'John Downie'  
Amelanchier lamarckii  
'Robin Hill'

**Medium Trees**  
4-7m canopy diameter  
7.5-23m<sup>2</sup>\* planting area  
e.g. Prunus 'Pandora'  
Betula pendula  
Alnus cordata

**Large Trees**  
7-25+m canopy diameter  
23-300m<sup>2</sup>\* planting area  
e.g. Quercus robur  
Platanus x hispanica  
Tilia platyphyllos

\* This area calculation assumes that a 1m depth of soil is available, if there is less depth then a larger area is required.

Image: Anna French Associates Ltd



the **density of the foliage** is a key factor

*Image: Lynn Greyling, Pixabay*



# shape of the crown



Source: Organically Green Blog



# shape of the crown

a **spherical crown** is more effective than one with a pyramid shape



**foliage longevity** is a key aspect



*Image: Yoksel Zok, Unsplash*



# leaf size

species with **smaller leaves**  
tend to be more effective in  
filtering pollutants



# features of leaf surface

**rough, hairy** surfaces, **sticky** leaves  
have better filtration potential





# COMPOSITION and STRUCTURE

of the vegetation



## complex, well-functioning urban ecosystems

- focus on environmental conditions
- plants to be adapted to topographical, soil and climatic conditions
- plant diversity

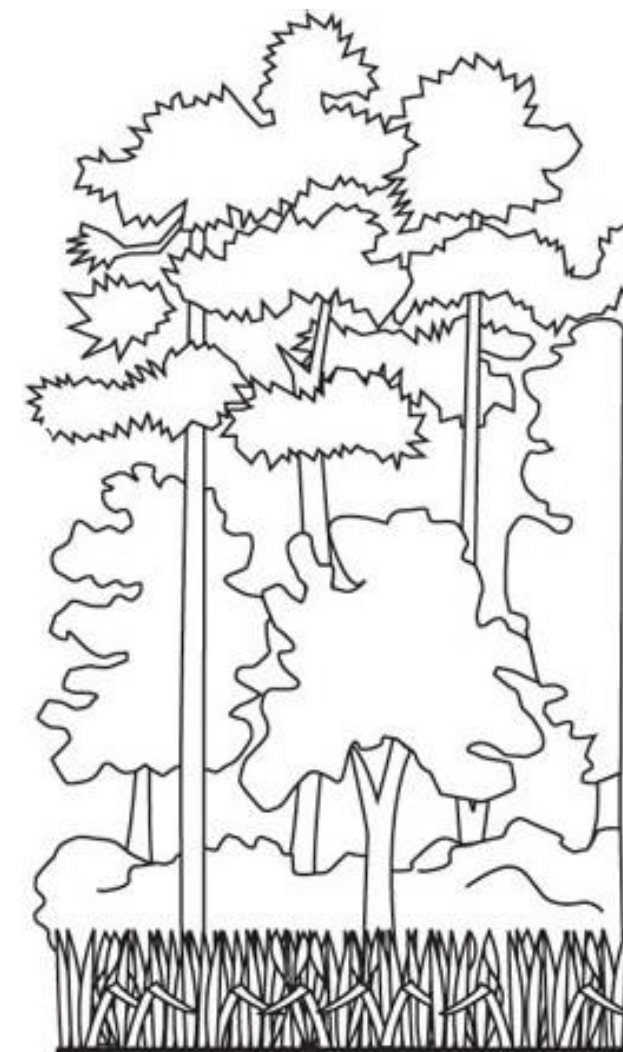
*Image: Gábor Adonyi, Unsplash*



# vertical layering of forests

Multi-level tree cover:

multiple floors with trees complemented by shrub floors



Source: University of Missouri



# **sensitivity** of the proposed greenery to the **air pollution**

species with increased tolerance to air pollution

*Image: Mike Marrah, Unsplash*



# CLAIRO Plant Database

(Silesian University in Opava)

- climatic requirements
- sensitivity to acid deposition
- sensitivity to ozone
- ability to remove dust particles



MAYOR OF LONDON

# USING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE TO PROTECT PEOPLE FROM AIR POLLUTION

April 2019



[https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/green\\_infrastruture\\_air\\_pollution\\_may\\_19.pdf](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/green_infrastruture_air_pollution_may_19.pdf)



Street canyons			Open roads	
street canyons with <b>little or no traffic</b>	street canyons with <b>moderate or heavy traffic</b>		people to be protected <b>immediately at the roadside</b>	people to be protected <b>further away</b>
	<b>wider canyons</b> (height/width ratio > 2)	<b>narrower canyons</b> (height/width ratio < 2)		
<b>A dense avenue of trees</b>	<b>Addition of green open space</b> to one side	<b>A hedge or green wall</b> between vehicles and people	<b>A hedge or green wall</b> between vehicles and people	<b>A combination of hedge and dense line of trees</b>

Source: Greater London Authority (2019) 'Using Green Infrastructure To Protect People From Air Pollution'

Thank you for your attention!

*Image: Pixabay*

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