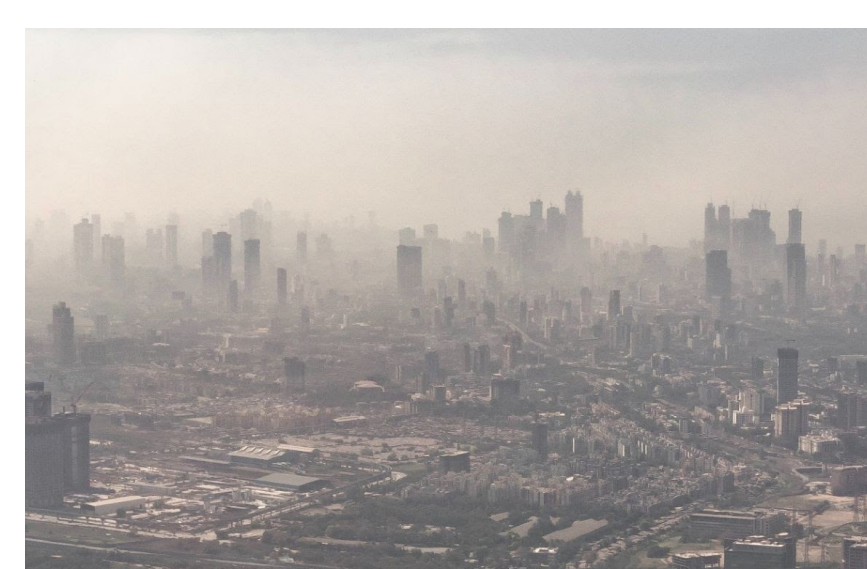
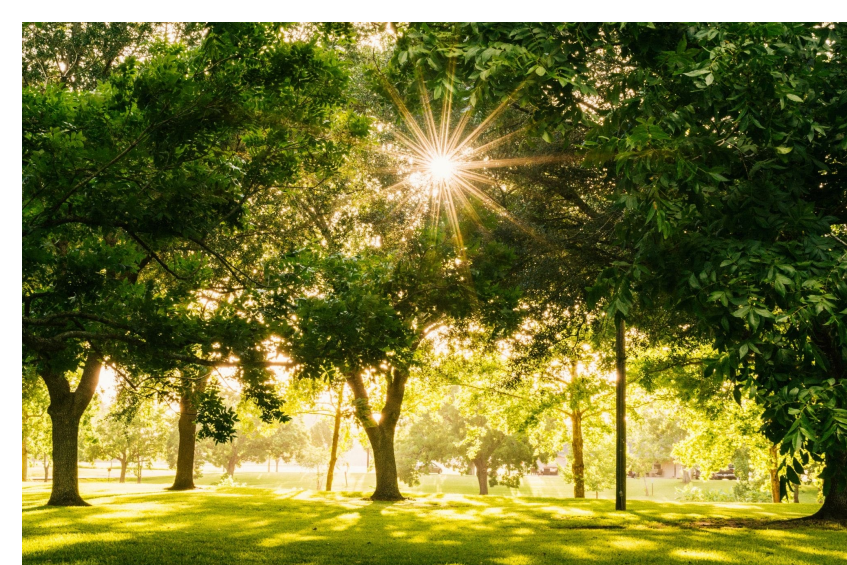


Motivation

City trees provide critical ecosystem services to a growing urban population¹



Air filtration



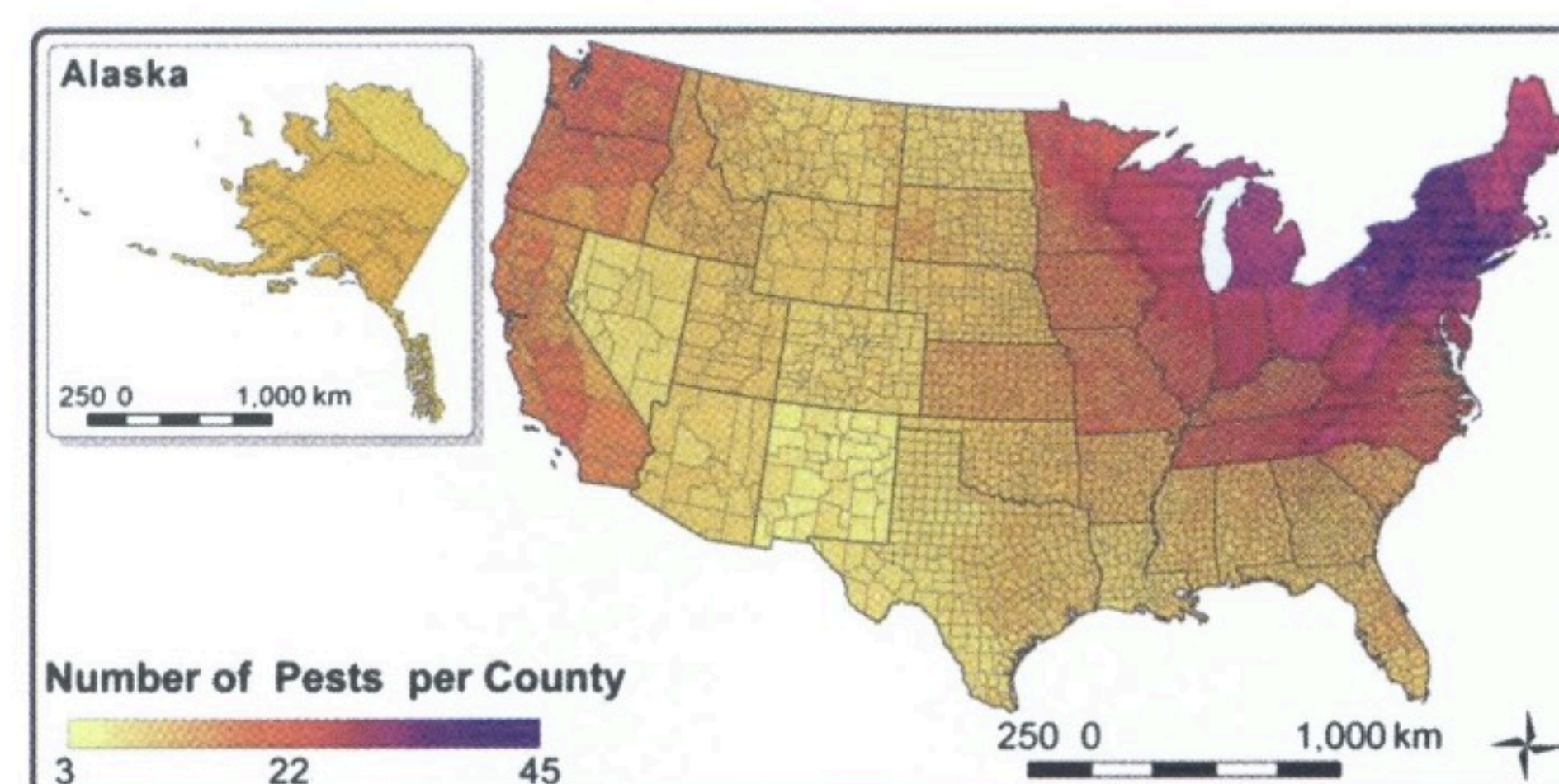
Carbon sequestration



Wildlife habitat

So What's the Problem?

City trees are rapidly declining, and introduced insects are their #1 threat!²



Feeding by introduced insects weakens or even kills trees, and this reduces the ecosystem services trees provide.

Research Gap

Insect outbreaks are highly patchy for reasons unknown.³ Understanding what promotes insect outbreaks is critical for managing pests in cities.



Tree A

Tree B



Why is this?

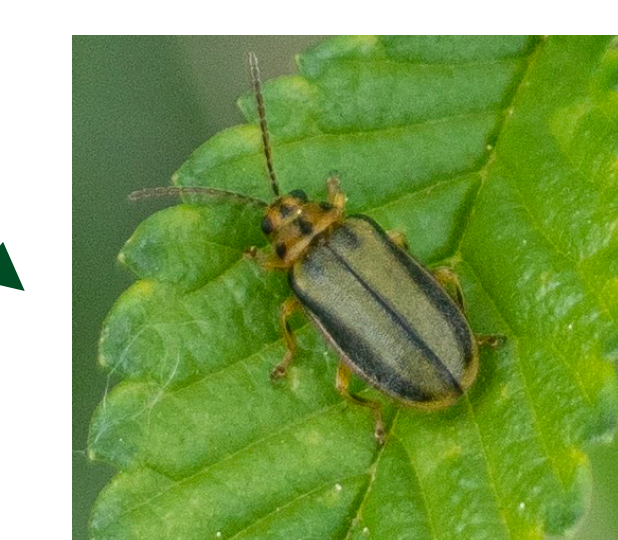
Methods



I collected data on 85 trees in local cities to see how urban environments affect abundance of two different pests of elm trees.



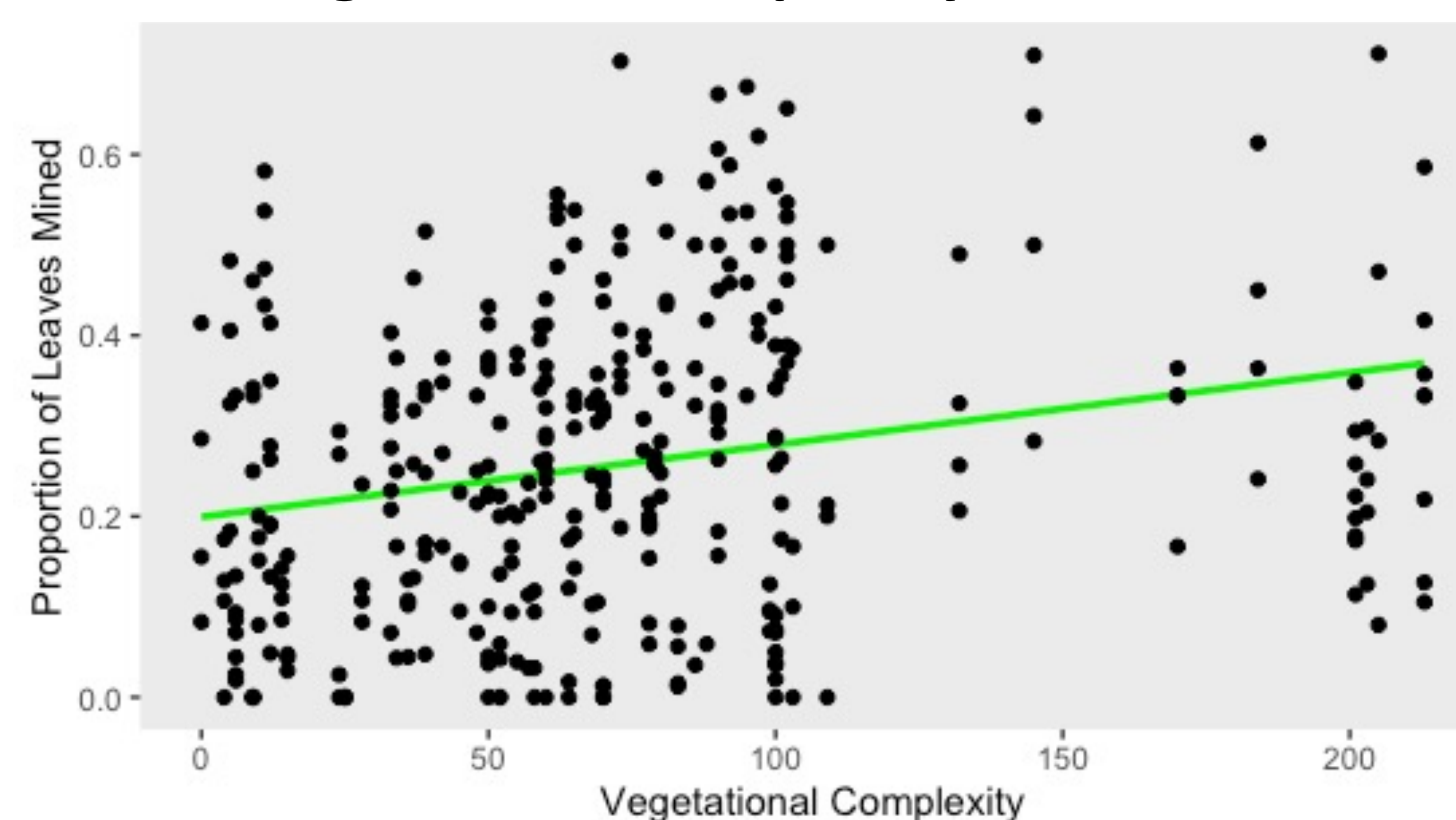
Elm Leafminer



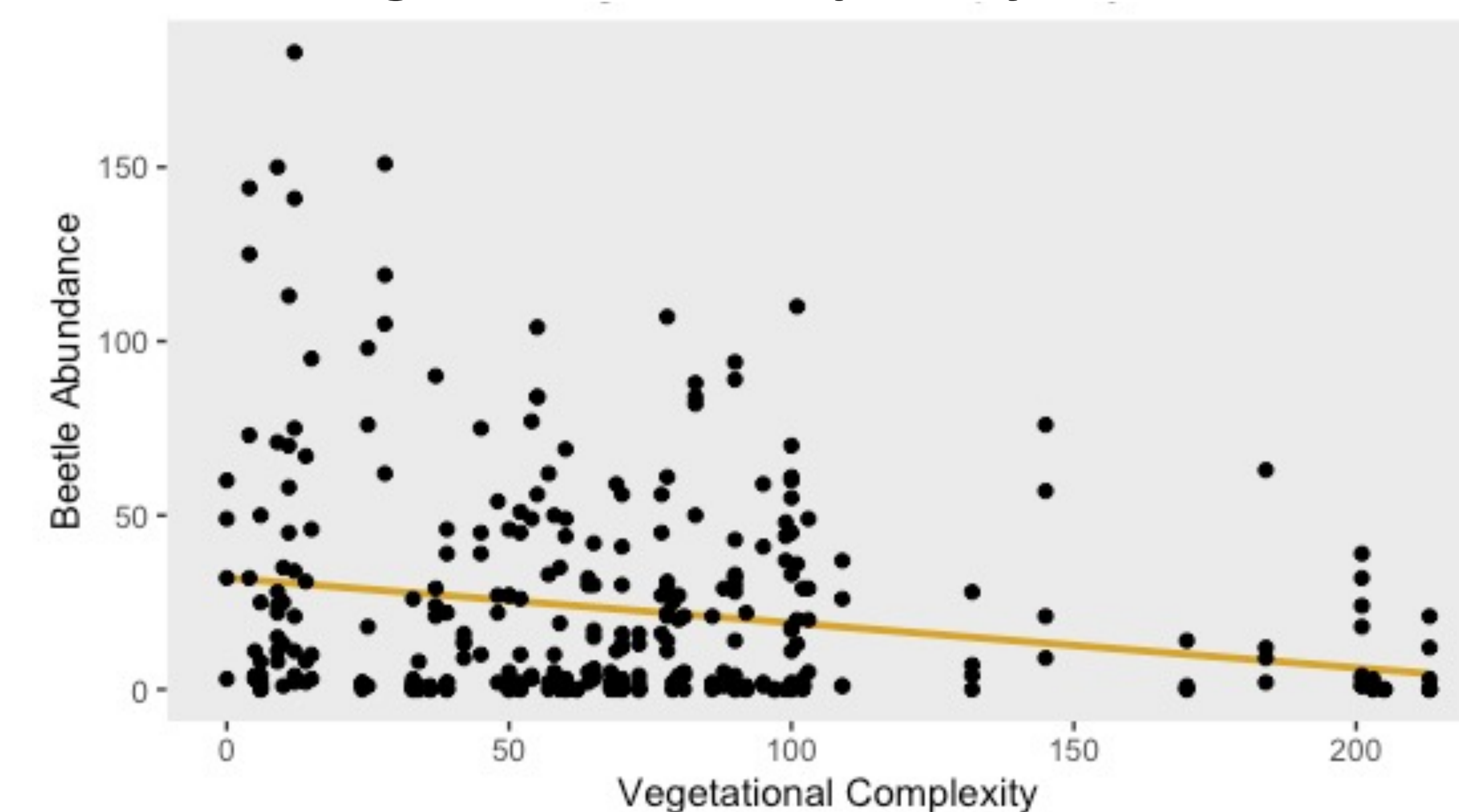
Elm Leaf Beetle

Results: Different factors promote outbreaks, depending on the insect

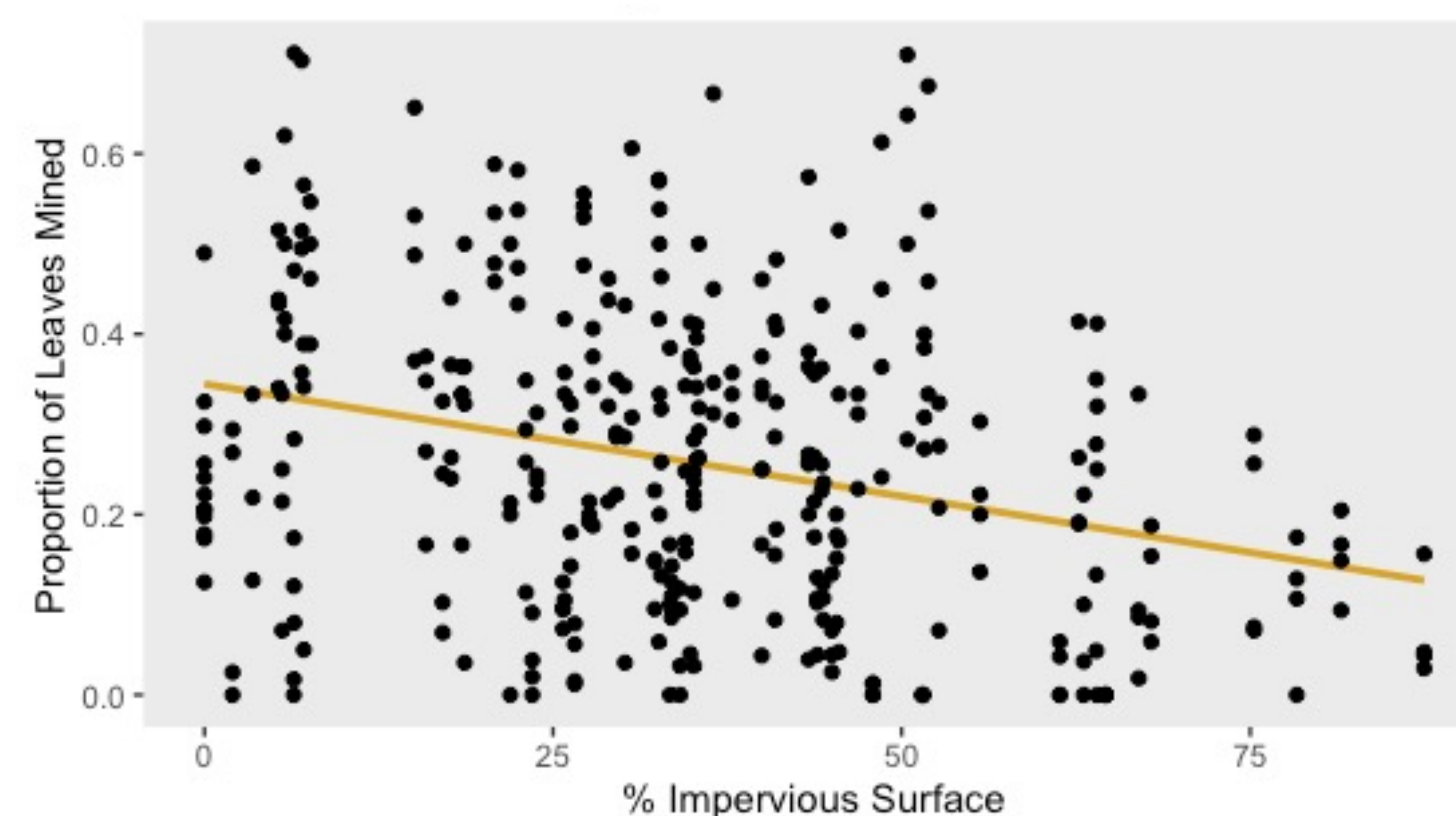
More vegetational complexity = More Leafminers



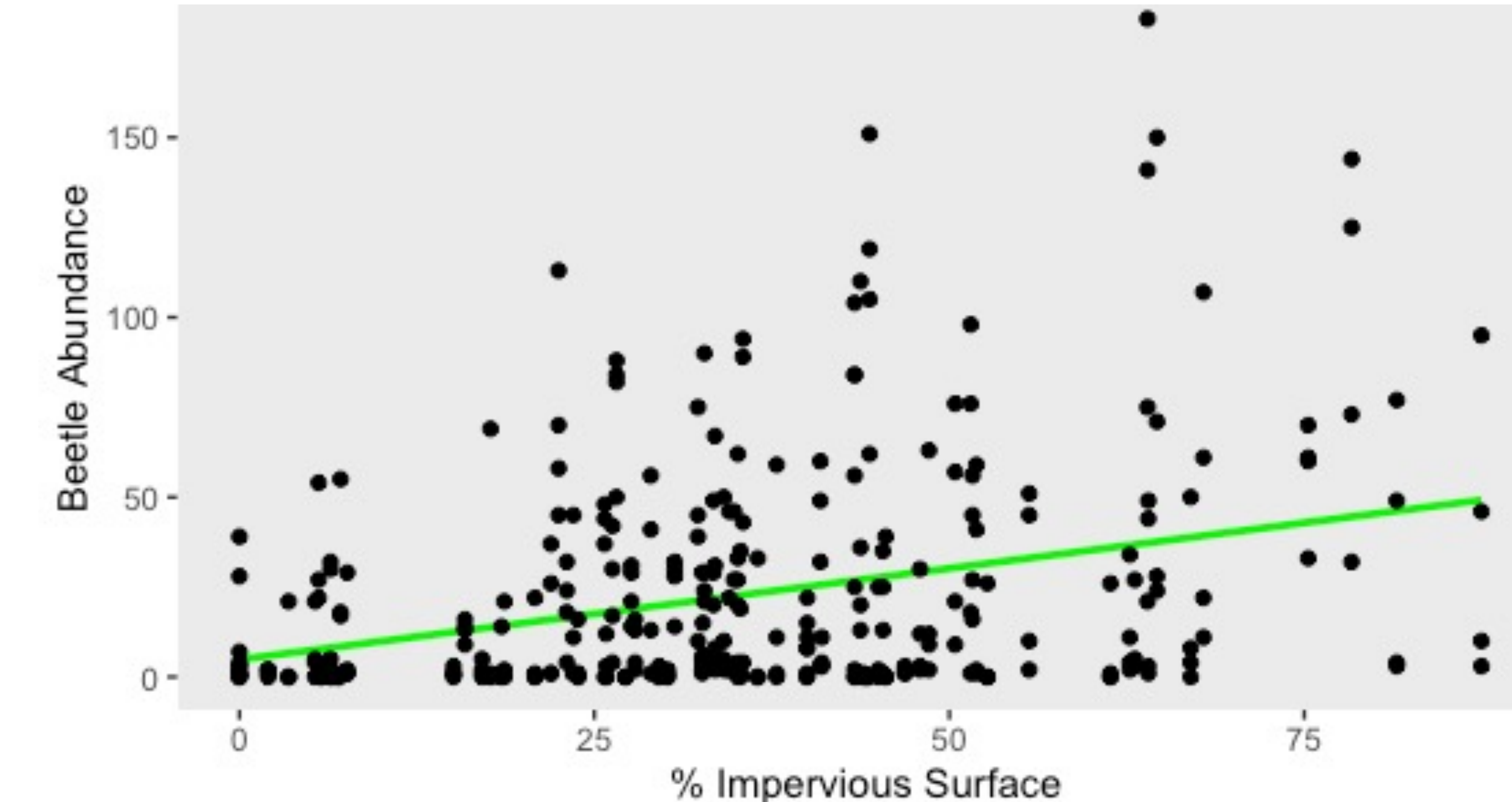
More vegetational complexity = Fewer Beetles



More impervious surface = Fewer Leafminers



More impervious surface = More Beetles



Pest management should address environmental risk factors specific to the pest of interest, or the insect species that causes the most damage to city trees.

¹ Salmond *et al* (2016). Health and climate related ecosystem services provided by street trees in the urban environment. *Environ Health* 15(S1), 36–3.

² Lovett *et al* (2016). Nonnative forest insects and pathogens in the United States: Impacts and policy options. *Ecological Applications*, 26(5), 1437–1455.

³ Dale, A. G., & Frank, S. D. (2014). The Effects of Urban Warming on Herbivore Abundance and Street Tree Condition. *PLoS One*, 9(7), e102996–e102996