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A Framework for Urban Forests as Social-Ecological Systems



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A Comprehensive Framework for Understanding Urban Forests as Social-Ecological Systems

By Jess Vogt

Abstract. Urban forest management is a multistakeholder, multi-objective situation whereby a surfeit of synergistic or competing goals may exist. Greater research and applied guidance for what works in which urban forest contexts could help improve urban tree and forest outcomes. The challenge in conducting research of this nature is systematic definitions of “what works” and “which contexts” across multidimensional, polycentric urban forest social-ecological systems. This paper presents a comprehensive framework for studying the complexities in urban forest

Human Community

Urban forests are
complex, polycentric
**social-ecological
systems.**

**What is a
social-ecological
system?**

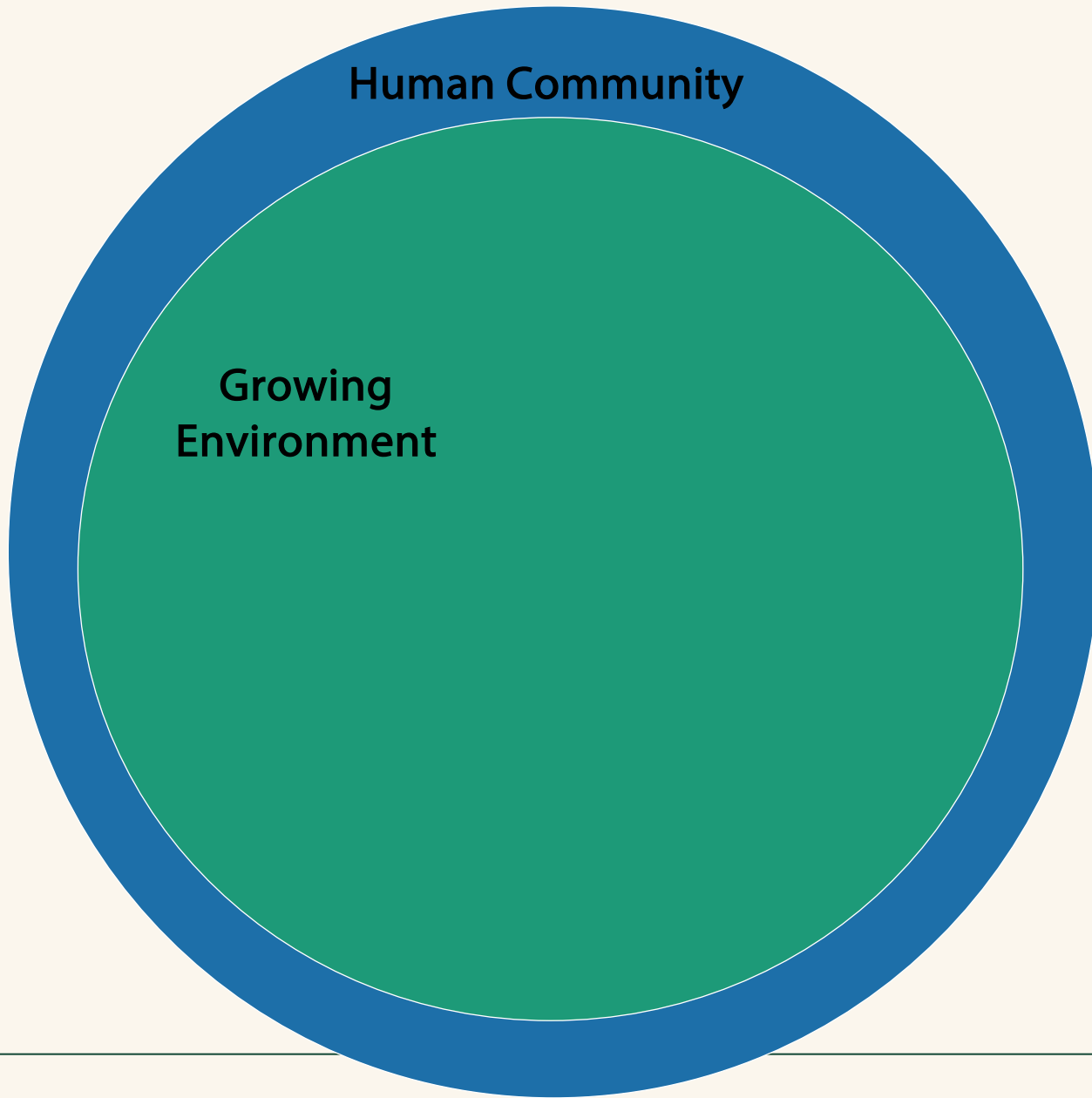


Human Community

Urban forests are **social-ecological systems.**

Human communities are diverse and heterogeneous:

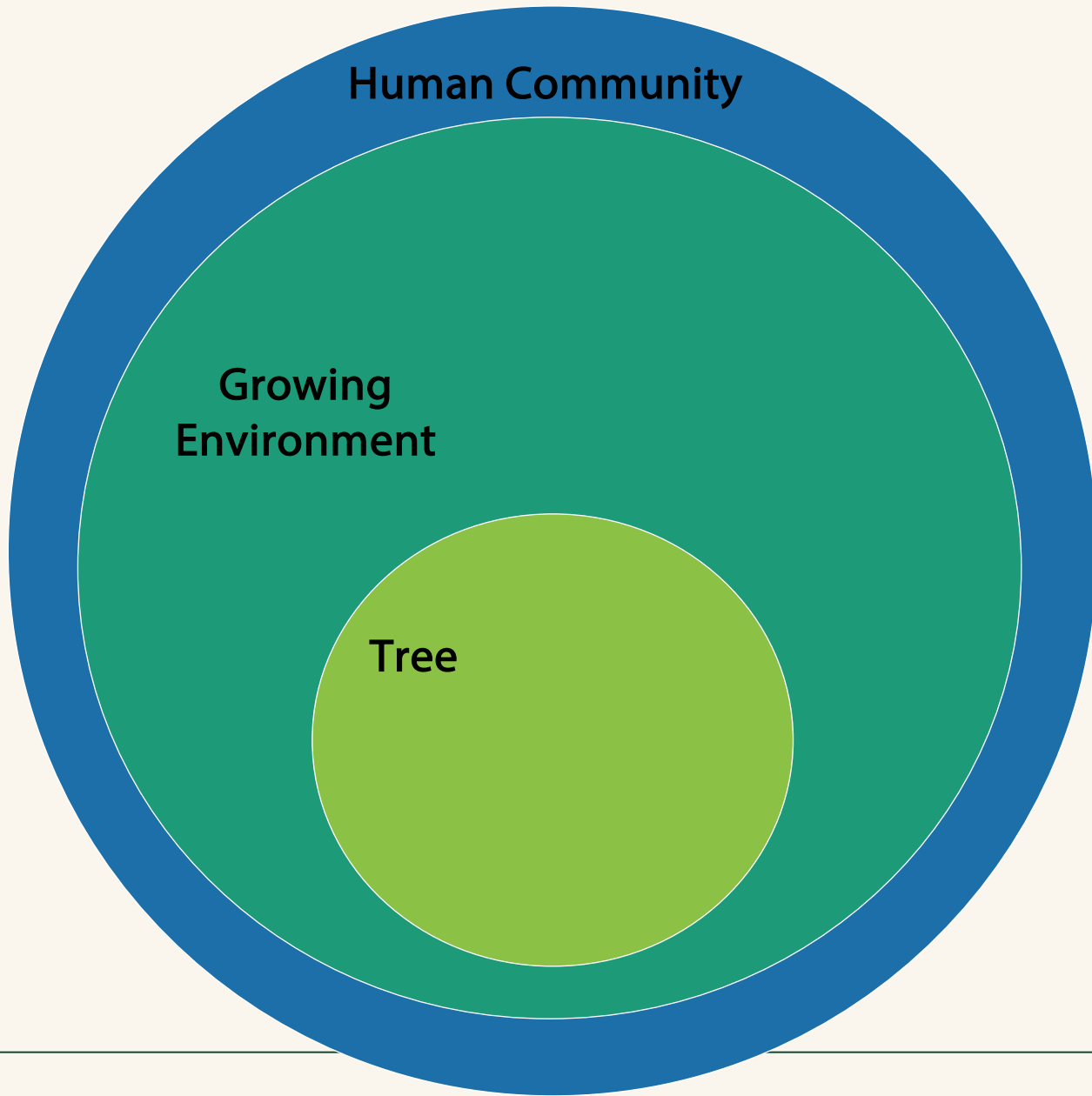
- ✓ Small towns to large megacities
- ✓ Diverse in people, urban form, and economy
- ✓ In ecology, geography, and landscape
- ✓ In legacies of history, geology, and hydrology



Urban forests are **social-ecological systems.**

Trees grow a huge variety of places:

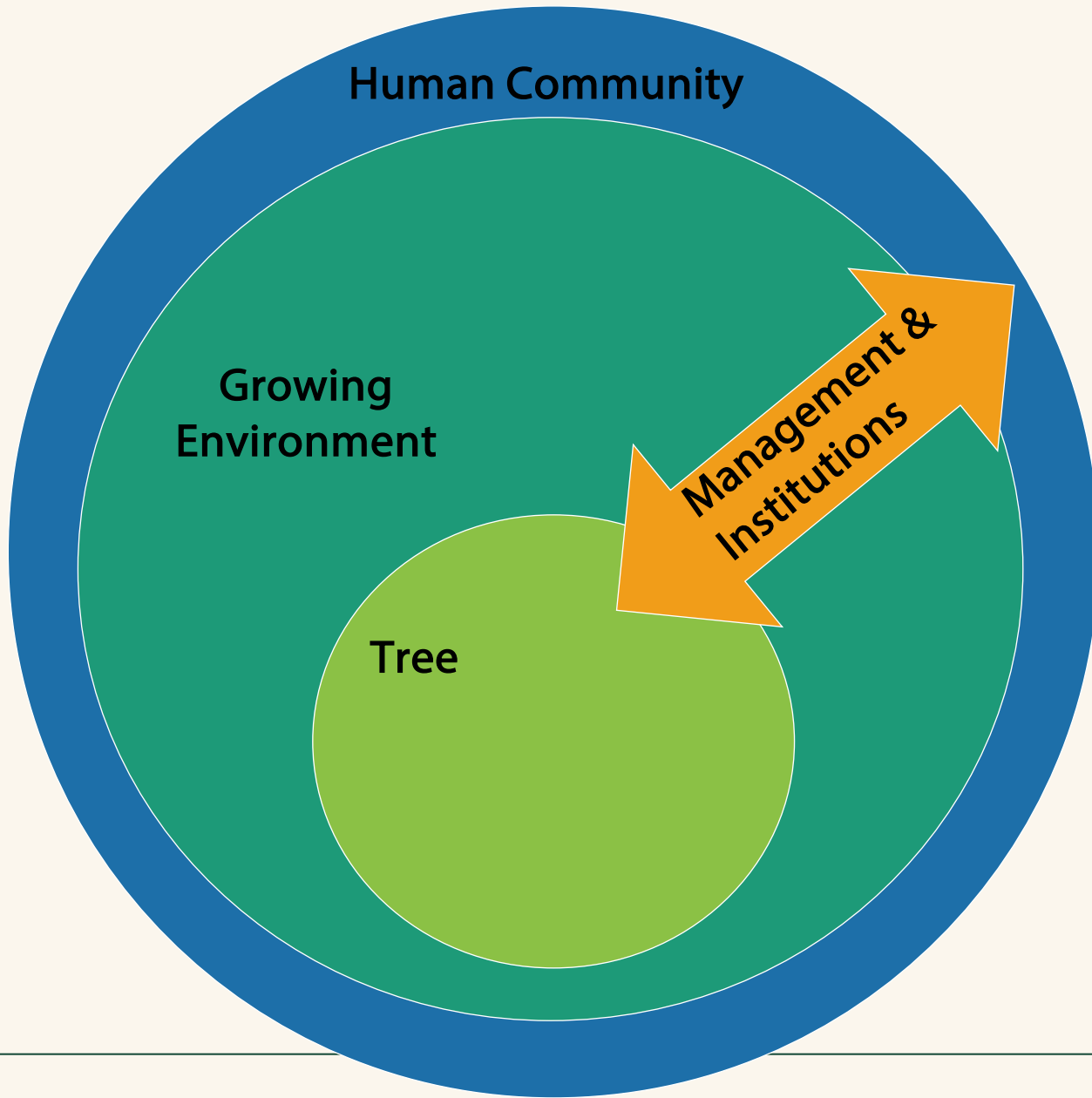
- ✓ Tree pits, parkways, boulevards, yards
- ✓ Manicured parks, golf courses, residential estates
- ✓ Vacant lots, restored prairie patches
- ✓ Along highway shoulders
- ✓ On raised rail trails, green roofs
- ✓ ...and so many more places



Urban forests are **social-ecological systems.**

There are so many kinds of trees:

- ✓ Shade trees, ornamental trees, fruit-bearing trees
- ✓ Old trees, new trees, tall trees, small trees
- ✓ Meticulously cared for trees, scrappy alley trees
- ✓ ...and more

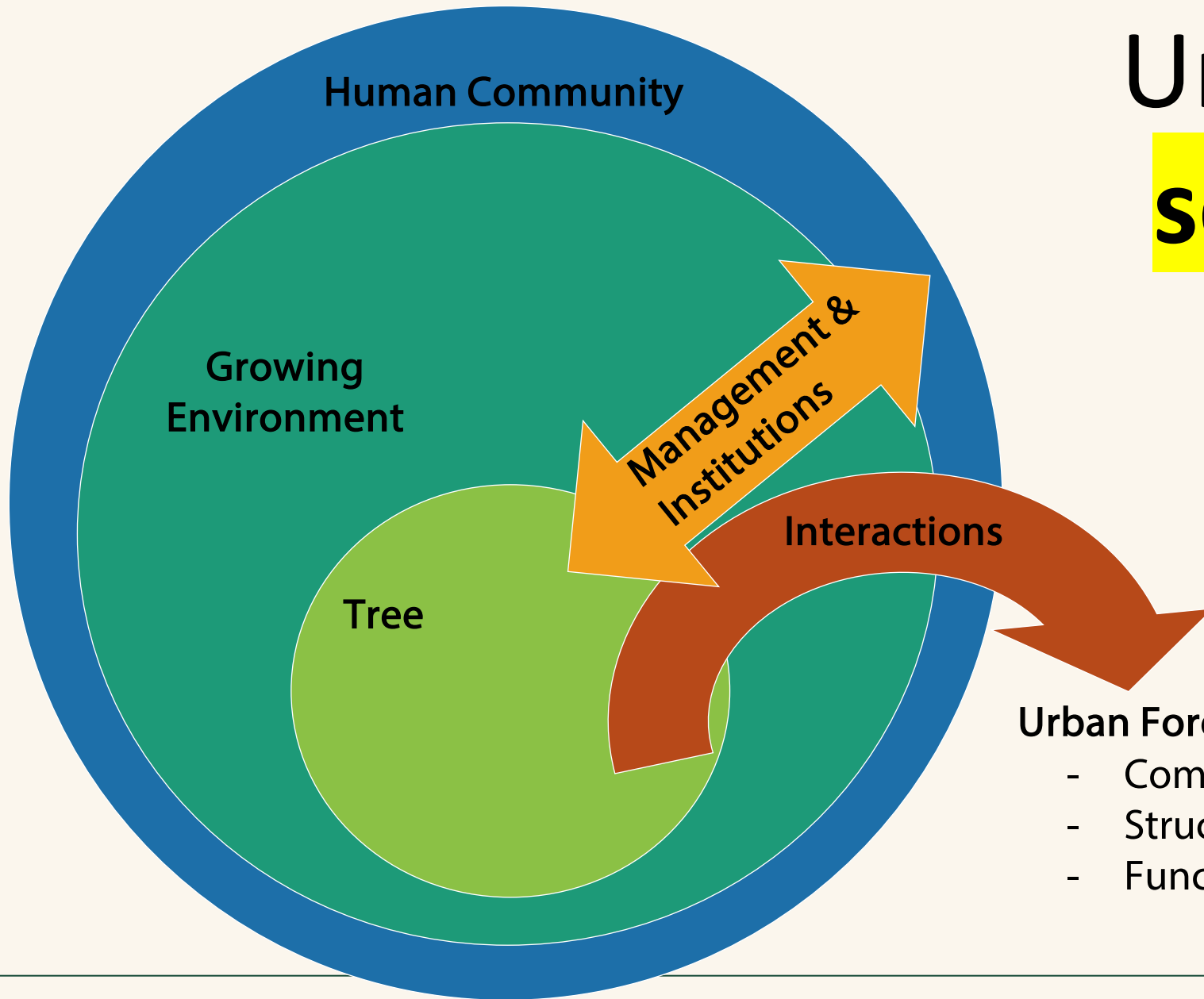


Urban forests are **social-ecological systems.**

There are many management scenarios:

- ✓ City depts pruning street trees
- ✓ Parks districts mulching park trees
- ✓ Homeowners watering yard trees
- ✓ Nonprofits planting & caring for trees
- ✓ Volunteers removing invasive spp in forest patches
- ✓ ...and more

Urban forests are social-ecological systems.



Urban Forest Outcomes

- Composition
- Structure
- Function
- Benefits/Disservices
- Sustainability/Persistence
- etc. ...

Urban forests are
complex, polycentric
social-ecological
systems.

This is
complexity.

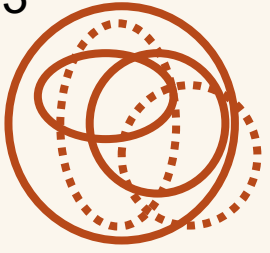
**This is
complexity.**





Fall 2021 >>
<< Summer 2024

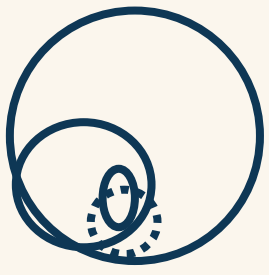




Multiple, overlapping centers of decision-making

Human community

Nested, yet decentralized



Layering of individuals, organizations, decision-making venues, and narratives...

... with heterogeneous biophysical and social realities

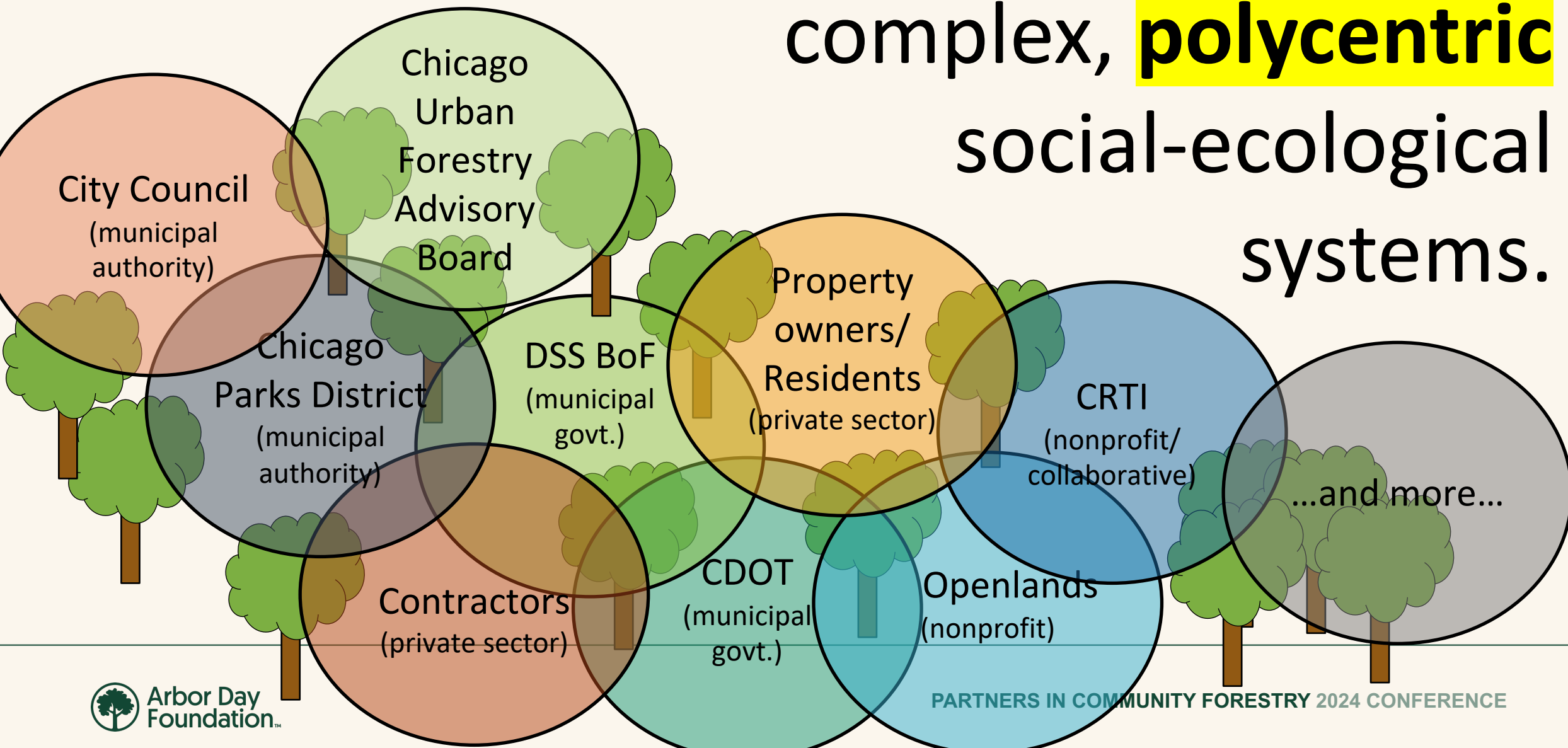


Urban forests are complex, **polycentric** social-ecological systems.

Because of complexity, polycentricity arises.

Ex.: overlapping urban forestry decision-making in the City of Chicago

Urban forests are complex, **polycentric** social-ecological systems.



Key terms:

Organized,
nested set of
variables

What works,
which contexts

- Social-ecological system
- Complexity
- Polycentricity

- Case study
- Transferability

Framework

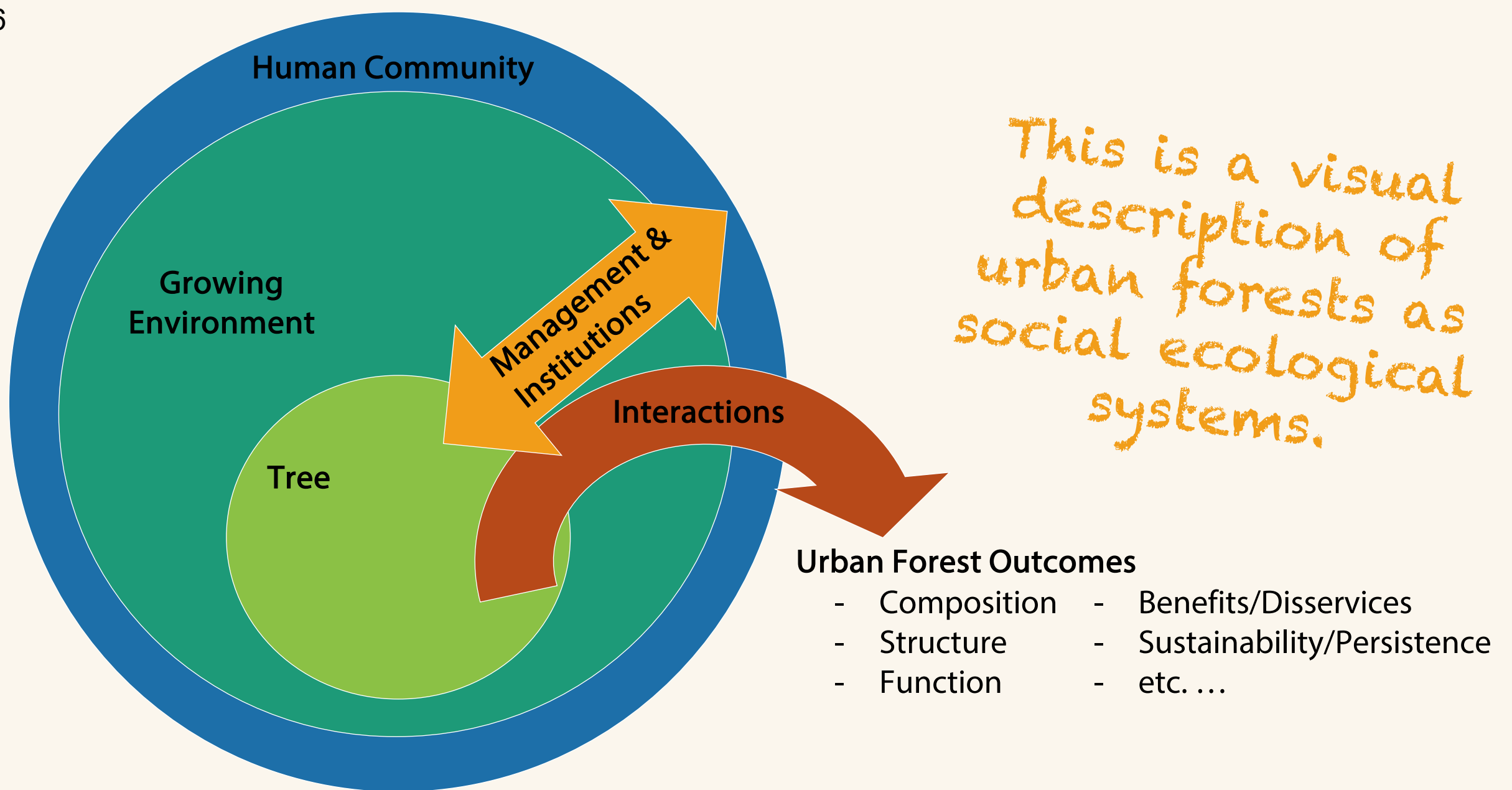
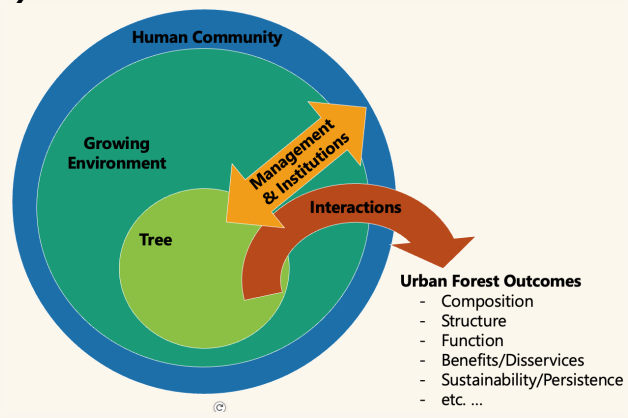
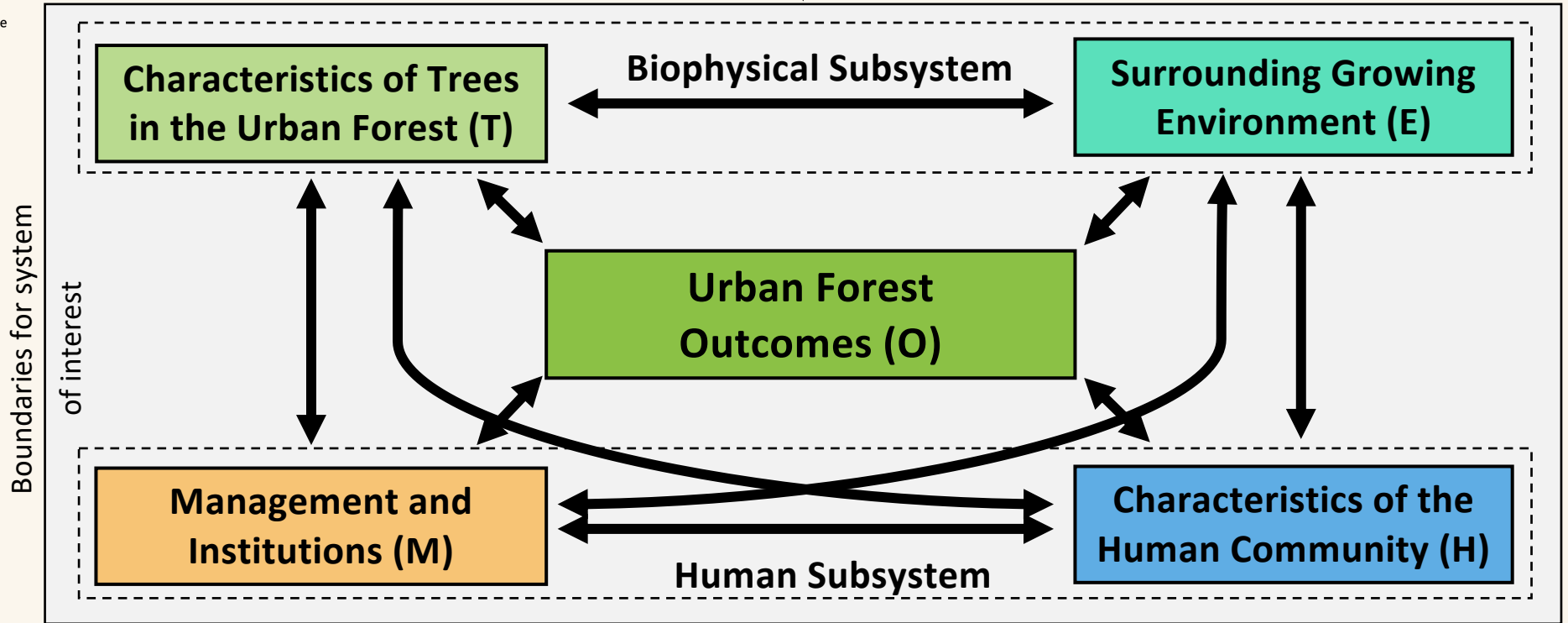
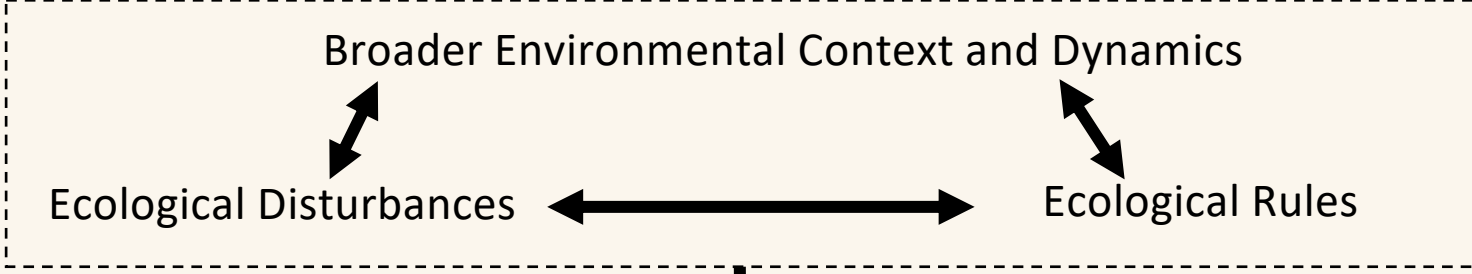


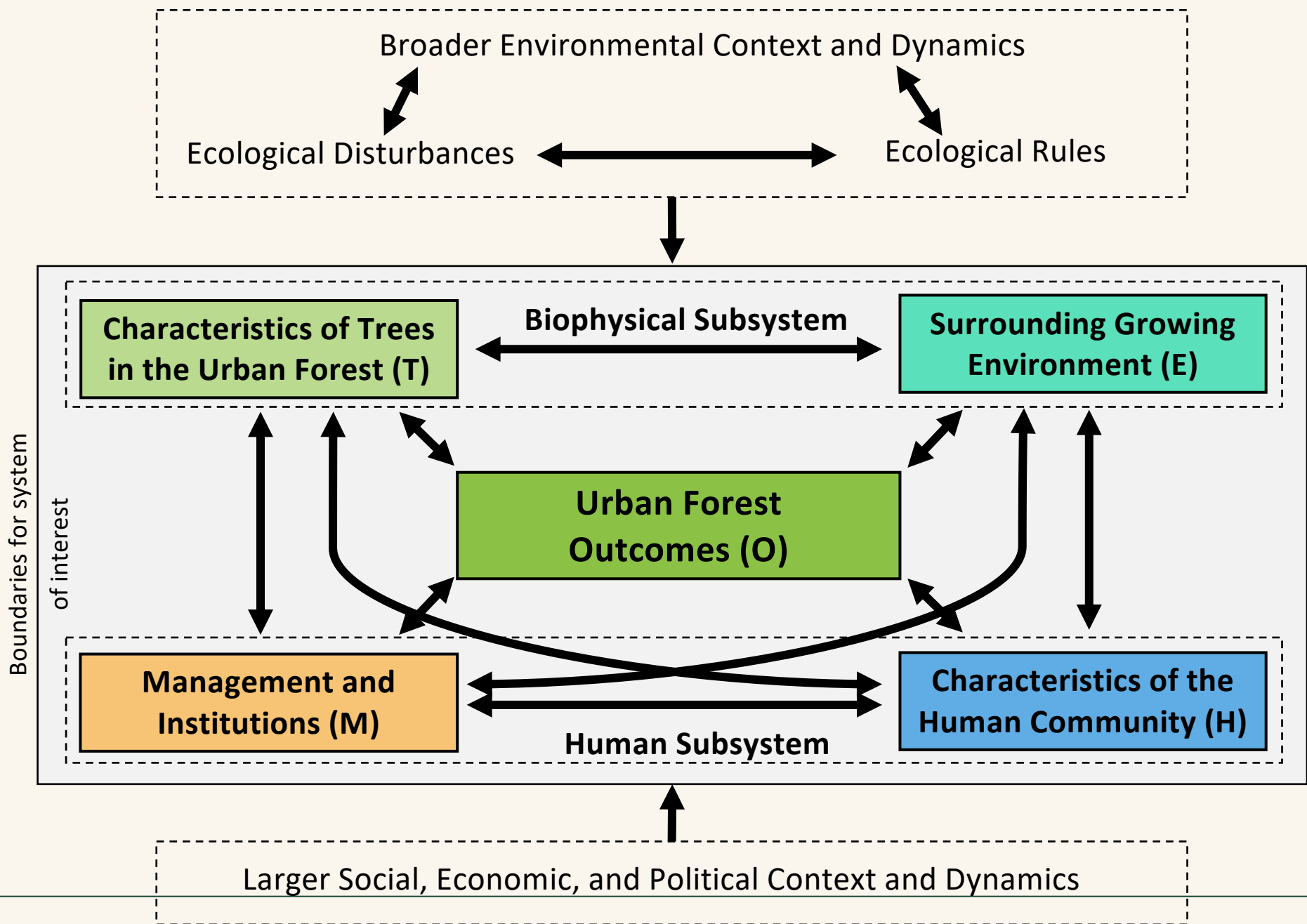
Figure after Vogt and Fischer, 2014, *Cities and the Environment*

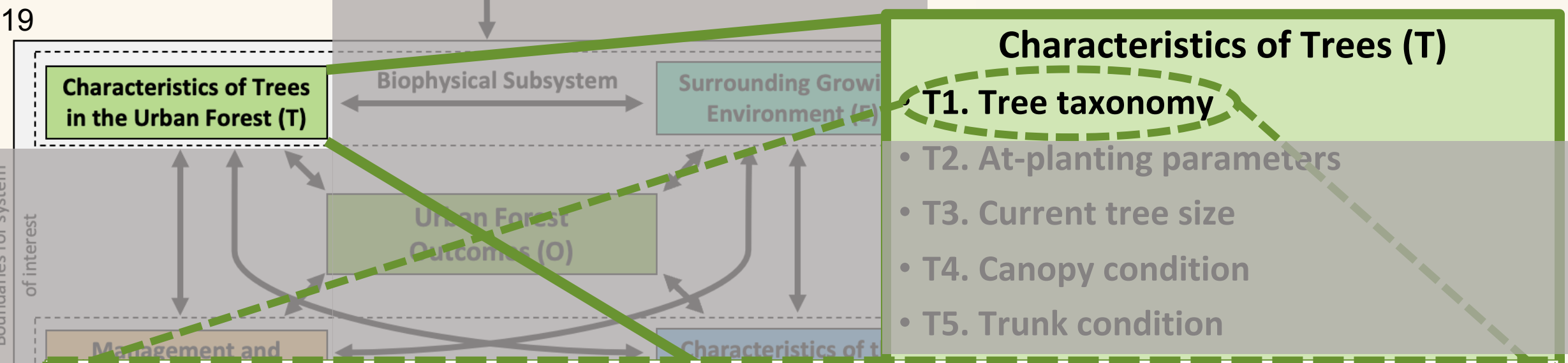


Re-organize into a formal framework

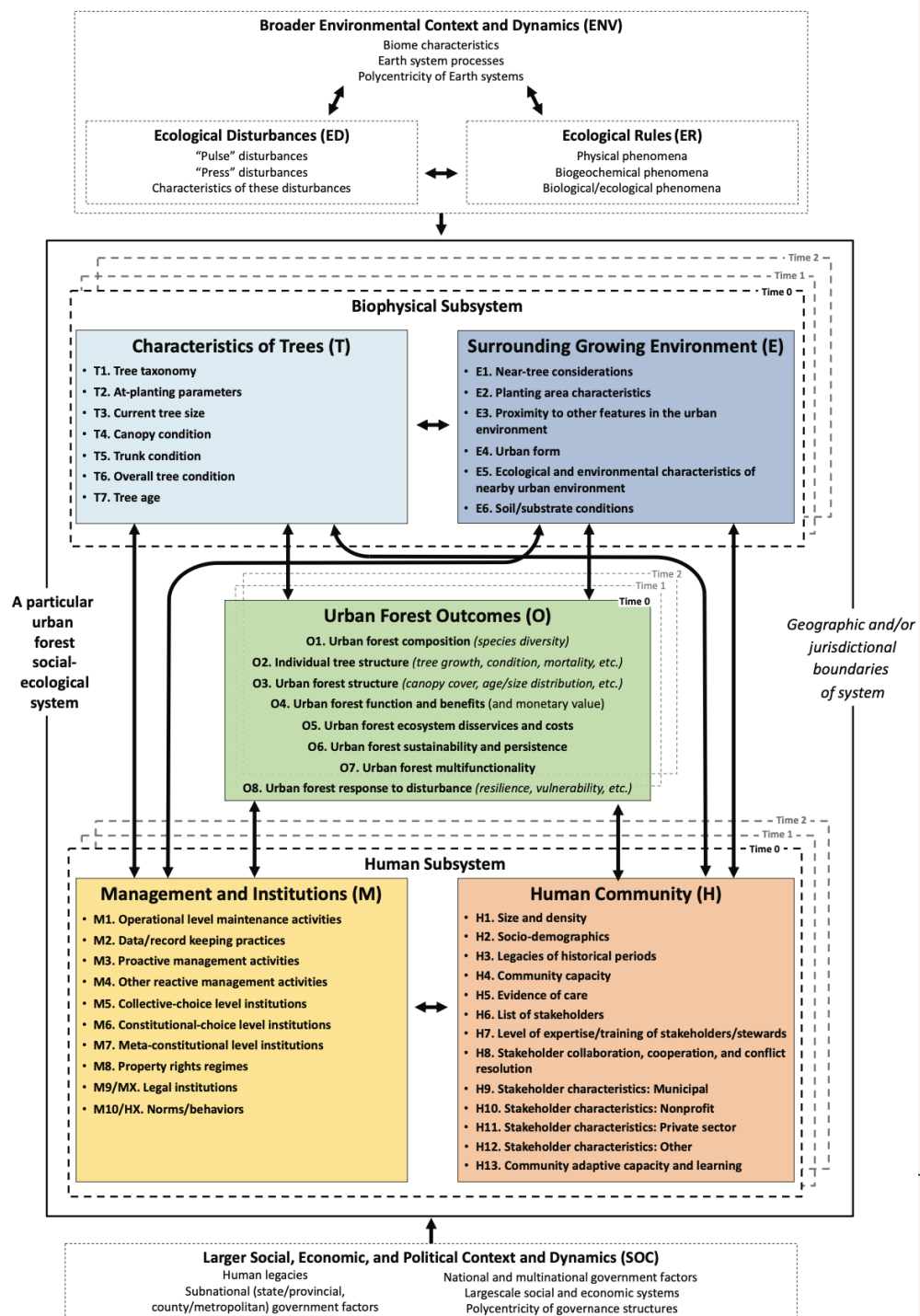


Urban Forest Social-Ecological Systems (UFSES) Framework





Number	Second-tier variable	Third- ^a and fourth-tier ^b variable(s)	Description and possible values	Other UF frameworks
T1	Tree taxonomy	Family, genus, species, cultivar; native/nonnative/invasive; seed source ^b	Taxonomy influences tree form, size-at-maturity, average growth rate, drought/flood tolerance, nutrient requirements, pest vulnerabilities, climate change vulnerability, etc. (Note 18).	SUS, SES1, CC, VULN, MORT
T1-1		Tree traits ^a	Tree traits are nested within <i>T1</i> . <i>Tree taxonomy</i> as traits are directly connected to the species/cultivar of a tree.	
T1-1a		Tree type ^b	Deciduous, coniferous, evergreen, fruit trees, palms, etc.	
T1-1b		Stature/expected size-at-maturity ^b	Large, medium, small, ornamental, etc.	
T1-1c		Tree form/growth habit ^b	Excurrent, decurrent, columnar, etc.	
T1-1d		Drought or flood tolerance ^b	How well a tree is expected to be able to withstand periods of low or no rainfall/water or excessive moisture during periods of flooding; connected to tree species and cultivar.	



My *AUF* article expands each one of the boxes into a working list of **second- and third-tier variables.**

Go beyond case studies



Foster holistic systems thinking – systematic, yet flexible

Adaptable to existing and new research

<https://tinyurl.com/UFSES>



Working draft of a common language

Virtues of a comprehensive UFSES framework

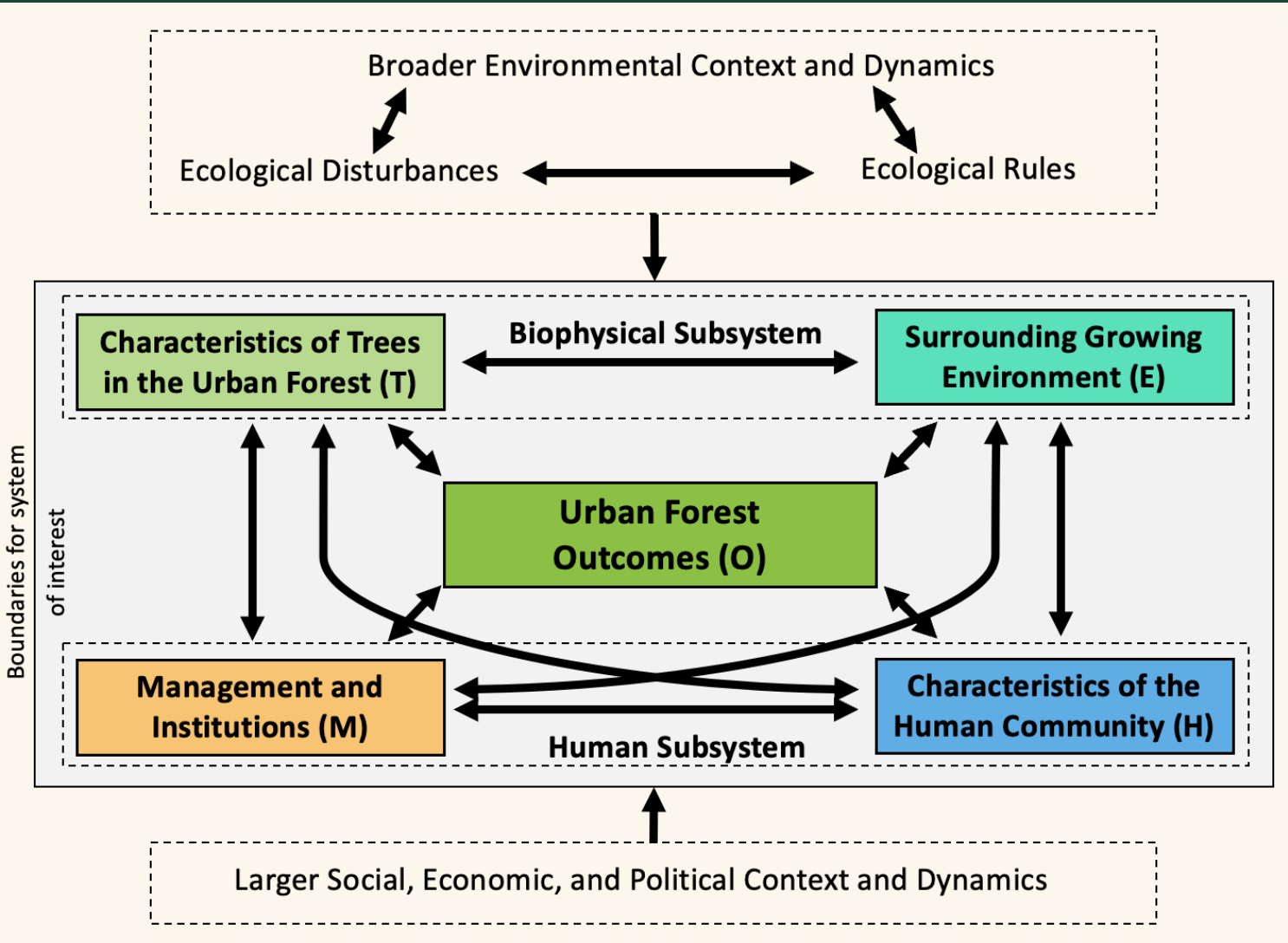


Enable comparative case research

Imagine a database...

Thank you.

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