

Worth of trees

The biological and logical meaning of trees, which are one of the important woody plants of ecosystem. Trees are mostly used for timber purposes, but in the present article the utility of trees with respect to their importance in restoring, reclaiming, rejuvenating denuded and disturbed soils, their ecological, ecodevelopmental and environmental use, and their educational and recreational value in gardening land scaping and bioesthetic planning is discribed. In addition the importance of trees is dicussed with reference to their value as a source of sustenance : food, sugar, starches, spices, contiments, bevrages, fumitories, masticatories and narcotics, medicine, essential oils, fatty oils and vegetable fats, waxes, soap sustitutes, vegetable ivory, fodder, fuel, bioenergy or biofuel, fertilizers.fiber, pulp and paper, tannis, dyes, rubbar and other latest products gums, resins cark.Lastly food plants of mulberry and non mulberry silkworm, which need feed on the leaves ofmany forest trees.



Source: www.property24.com

Source: M.K. Seth et al, Botanical Review, Department of Bio sciences, Himachal Pradesh.

Benefits of trees

1. One hundred trees remove 53 tons of carbon dioxide per year. 430 pounds of other air pollutants per year.
2. Healthy trees mean healthy people. One hundred trees remove 53 tons of carbon dioxide and 430 pounds of other air pollutants per year.
3. Healthy trees mean healthy communities. Tree-filled neighborhoods lower levels of domestic violence and are safer and more sociable.
4. Healthy trees mean healthy environment. One hundred mature trees catch about 139,000 gallons of rainwater per year.
5. Healthy trees mean homeowner savings. Strategically placed trees save up to 56% on annual air-conditioning costs. Evergreens that block winter winds can save 3% on heating.
6. Healthy trees mean better business. In tree-lined commercial districts, shoppers report more frequent shopping, longer shopping trips, willingness to pay more for parking and willingness to spend 12% more for goods.
7. Healthy trees mean higher property values. Each large front yard tree adds 1% to the house sales price, and large specimen trees can add 10% to property value.

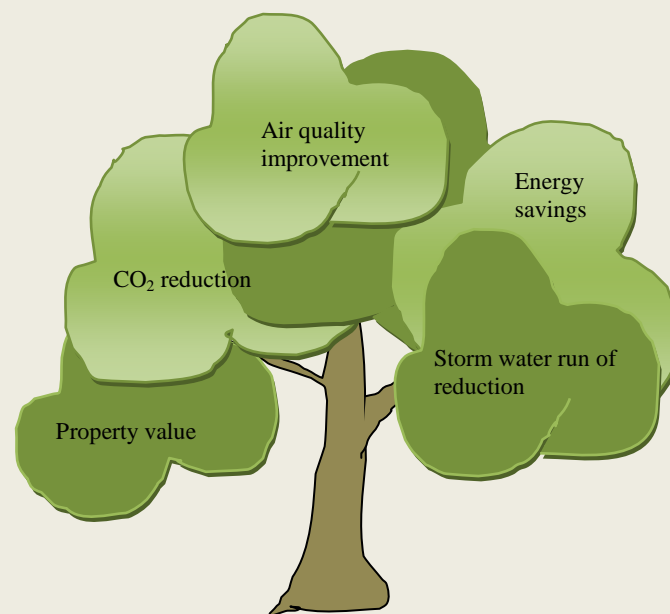
Source: Department of environmental conservation

Environmental Benefits

Trees promote life not only do trees produce oxygen and sequester carbon dioxide, they also provide homes for animals, recharge groundwater, replace soil nitrates, prevent erosion and more. The addition of an indigenous tree to any environment will have countless environmental benefits.

Social benefits

Research has also shown that greener urban areas encourage more healthy social interaction between adults and children, as well as lower levels of graffiti, property crime, and violent crime. Tree-shaded sidewalks encourage pedestrian activity – getting people to walk a few blocks rather than drive gives a city a friendlier atmosphere. Suburban and rural children still build tree houses in them. Urban areas tend to become concrete, glass, and steel islands of heat in summer, but trees and other plants help keep things more comfortable by providing shade and evaporation to lower temperatures.



1 in 5 South African children suffer from chronic malnutrition. This can negatively affect concentration, ability to learn and school attendance.

Planting fruit trees at schools can aid with food security.

In South Africa, there is huge disparity between 'leafy' privileged areas and 'barren' under-privileged areas.

Urban greening improves pride of place in communities and has also been linked to reductions in social ills, like crime and drug abuse.



Economic Value of Trees

1. A 25 foot tree reduces annual heating and cooling costs of a typical residence by 8 to 12 percent, producing an average \$10 savings per American household. Also, buildings and paving in city centers create a heat-island effect. A mature tree canopy reduces air temperatures by about 5 to 10° F, influencing the internal temperatures of nearby buildings.

Source: Center for Urban Horticulture, University of Washington.

2. “Landscaping can reduce air conditioning costs by up to 50 percent, by shading the windows and walls of a home.

Source: American Public Power Association

3. If we plant a tree today on the west side of your home, in 5 years your energy bills should be 3% less. In 15 years the savings will be nearly 12%.

Source: Dr. E. Greg McPherson, Center for Urban Forest Research

4. The net cooling effect of a young, healthy tree is equivalent to ten room-size air conditioners operating 20 hours a day.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture

5. Trees properly placed around buildings can reduce air conditioning needs by 30 percent and can save 20 - 50 percent in energy used for heating.”

Source: USDA Forest Service