### FROM THE CACAPON TO THE POTOMAC TO THE CHESAPEAKE BAY, WE PROTECT RIVERS AND WATERSHEDS USING SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

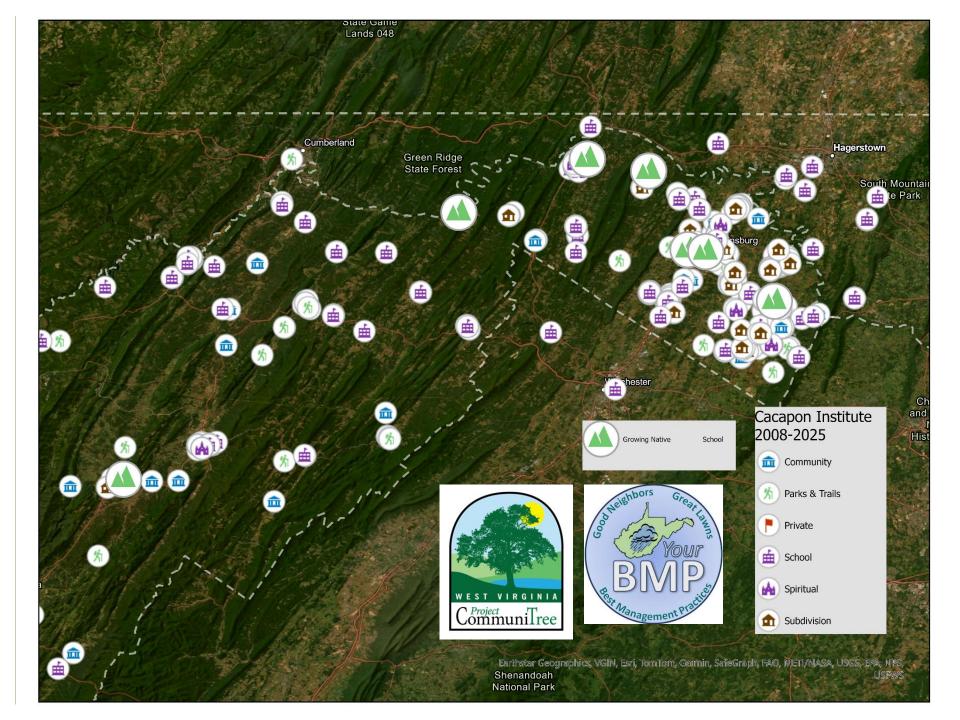
FRANK F. RODGERS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CACAPON INSTITUTE

ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST #MA-4468A







SIGN UP NEWSLETTER ARCHIVE ABOUT US CONTACT US CHESAPEAKEFORESTBUFFERS.NET

WHY TREE CANOPY? ▼ UNDERSTAND YOUR CANOPY ■ EXPAND YOUR CANOPY ▼ MAINTAIN YOUR CANOPY ▼

#### Welcome to the Chesapeake Tree Canopy Network

Connecting you with resources, stories, and best practices to understand your canopy, expand your canopy, and maintain your canopy. Learn about and make the case to others why tree canopy is so critical to a healthy, vibrant Chesapeake Bay watershed. We are building this resource as we go, so please send your ideas and suggestions for making the network most helpful.



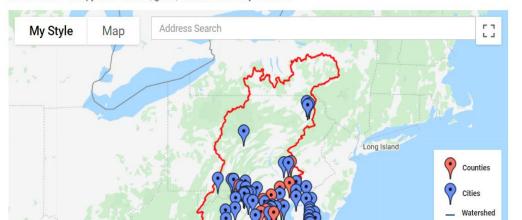
Get updates on tree canopy news and events!

SIGN UP ()

**NEWSLETTER ARCHIVES** 

#### **Tree Canopy Initiatives**

Find local tree canopy assessments, goals, and urban forestry contacts.



### chesapeake network

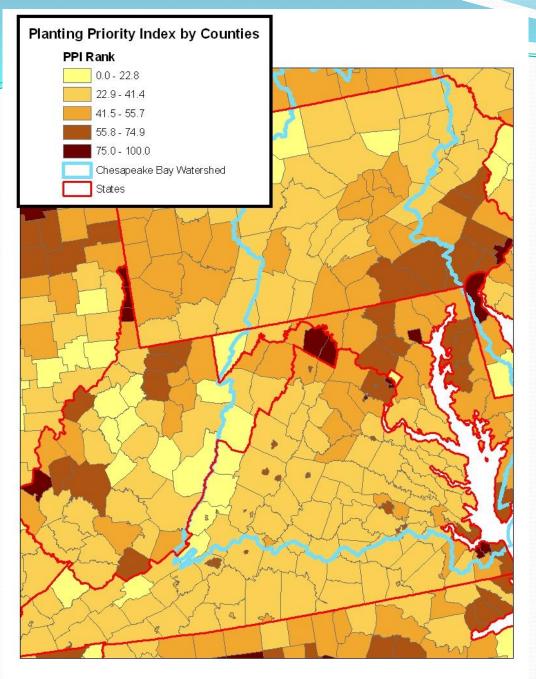
Looking to participate in the tree canopy conversation? Join our group on the Chesapeake Network. Need help joining, posting, or have questions? Check out our help guide (PDF).



Schoolyard forestry is the height of urban & community forestry

Urban Forestry is the care of the trees we live with, the trees that grace our cities and towns, schools, parks, roadsides, and neighborhoods.



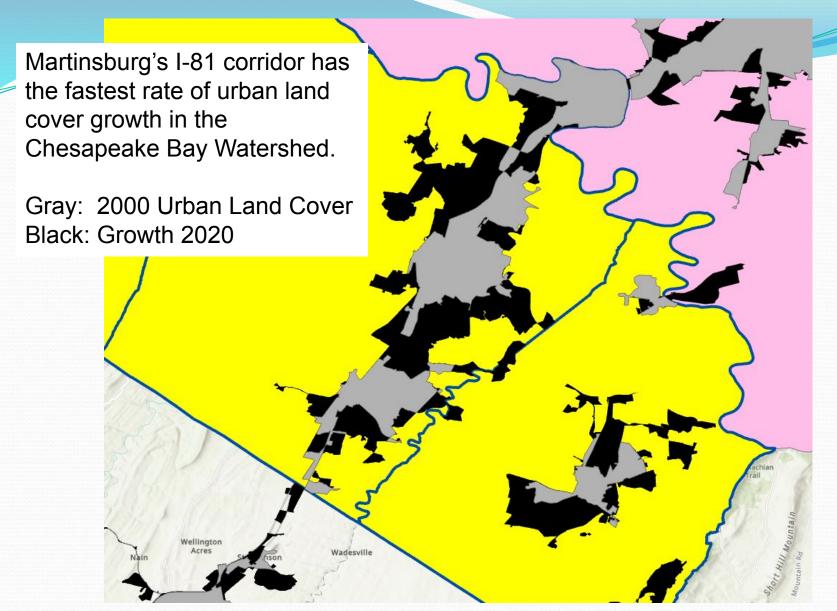


Why urban forestry for WV?

USDA Forest Service's Planting Priority Index (Nowak, 2000)

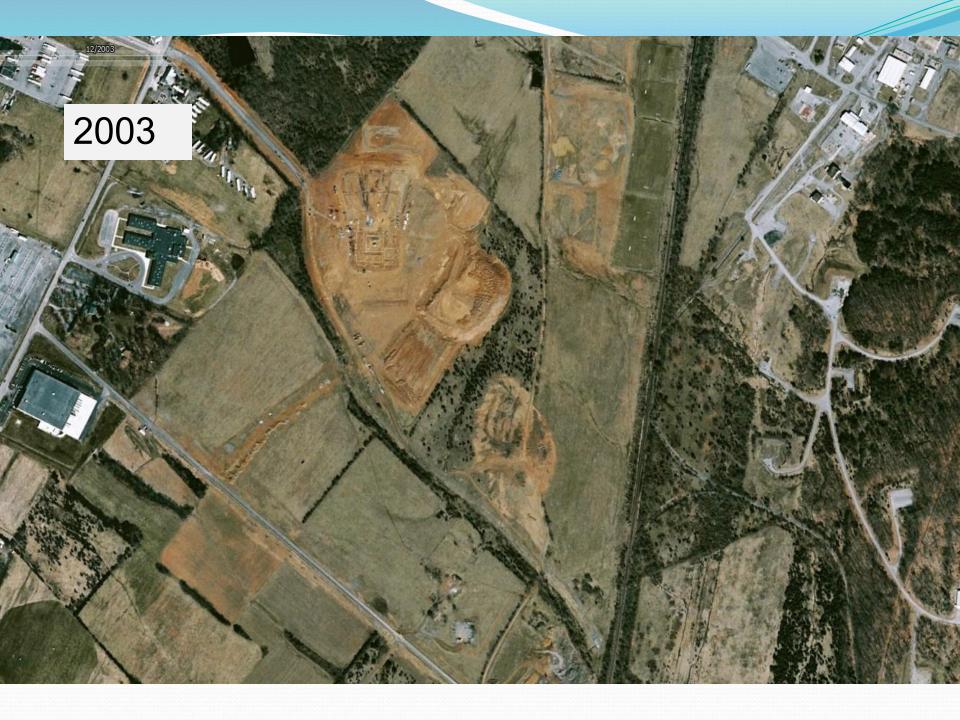
Identified, and ranked, areas of low canopy and growing population.

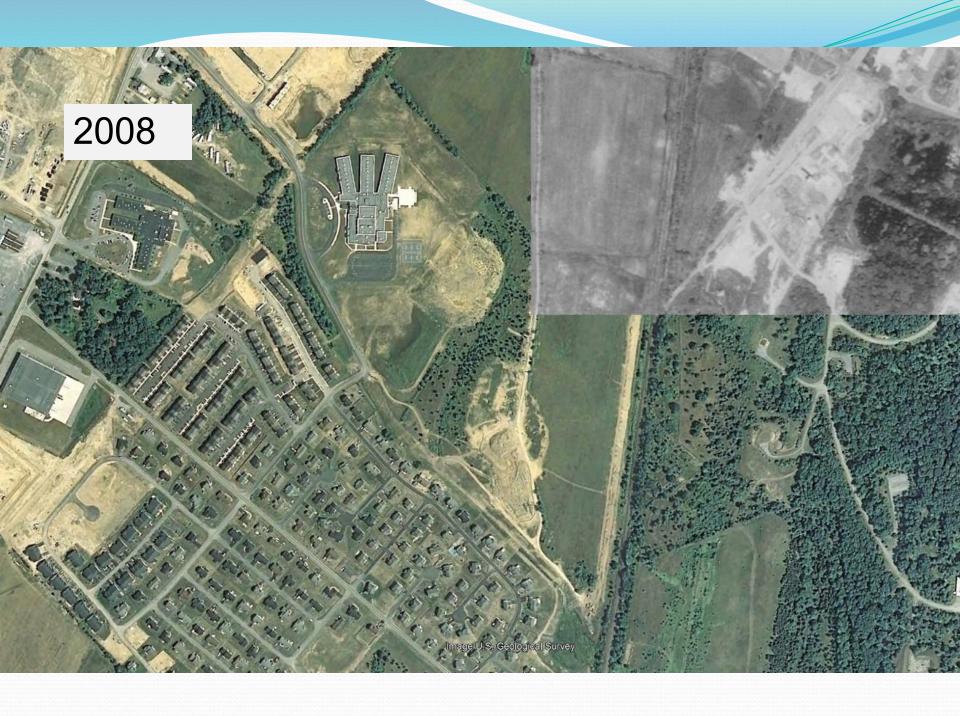
See how the E. Panhandle has a high PPI scores due to canopy loss and population growth.

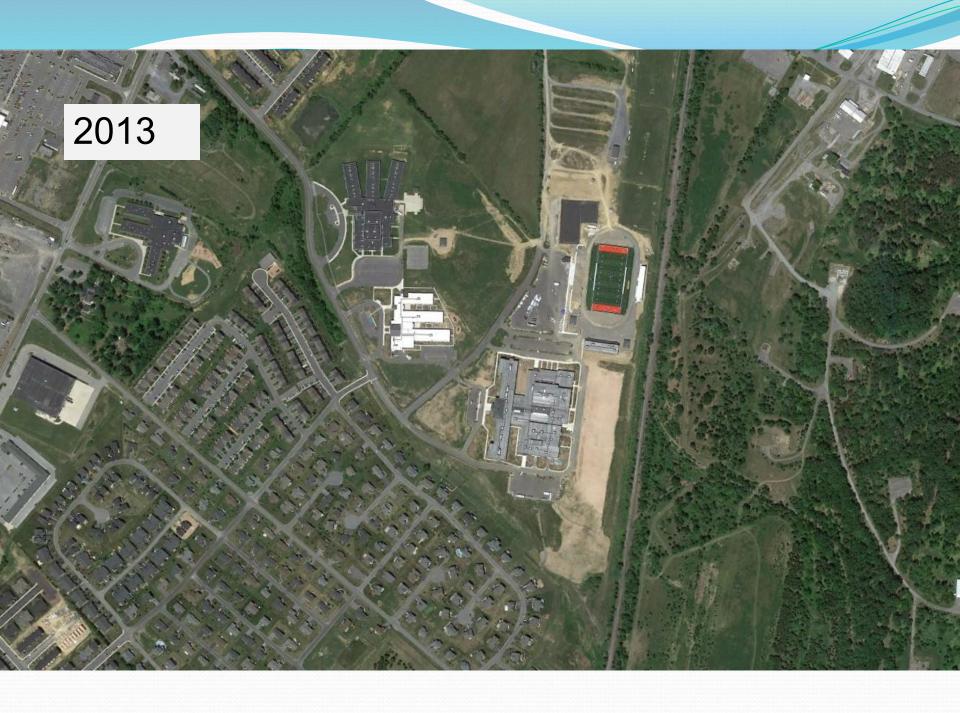


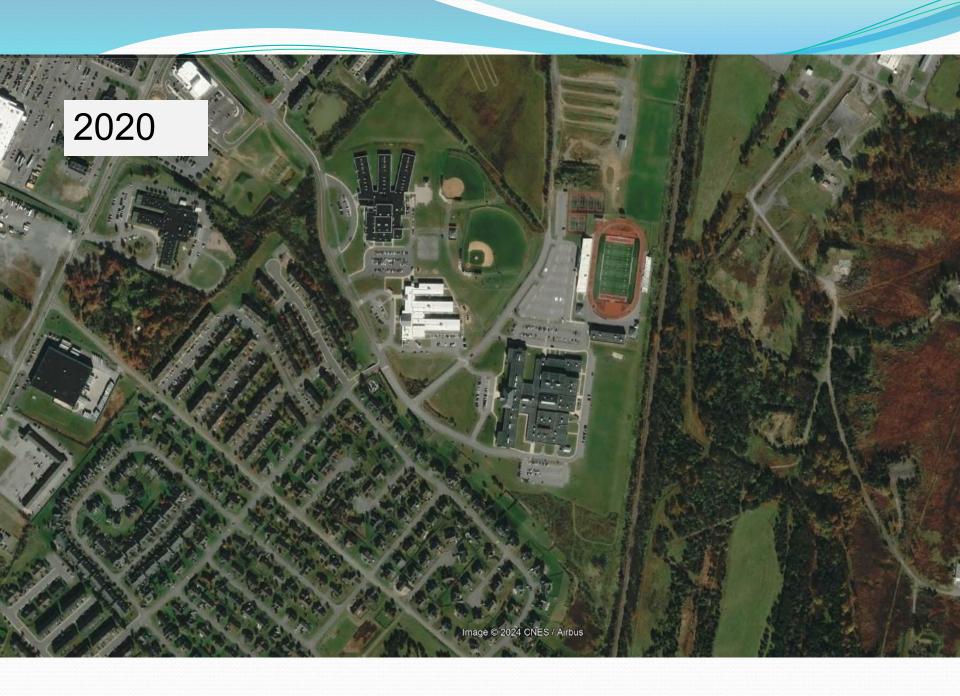
What does 73% rate of growth look like?



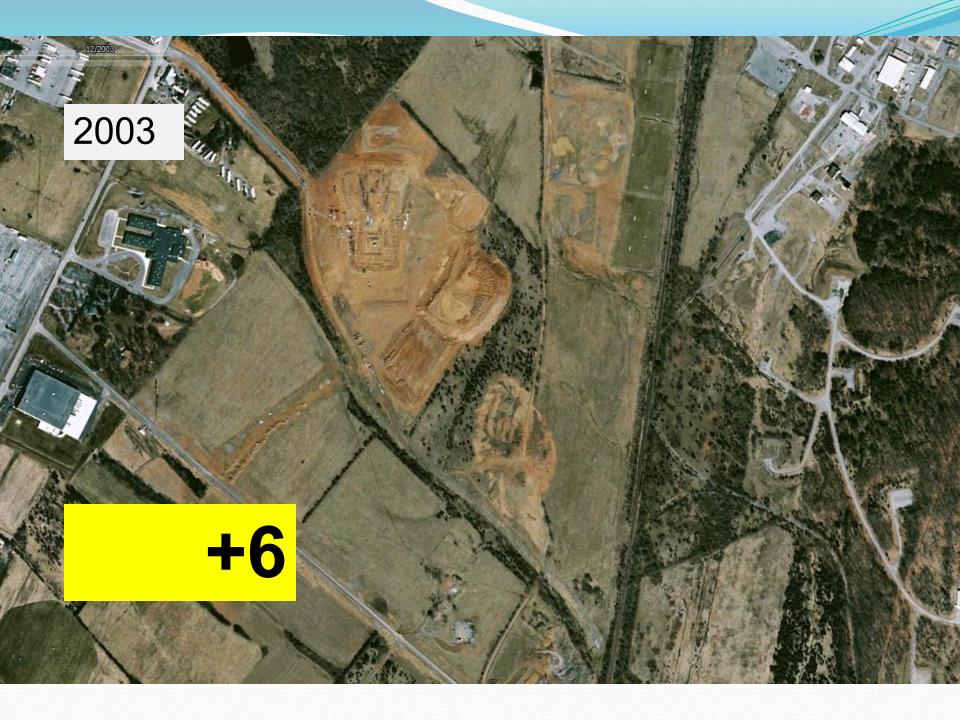


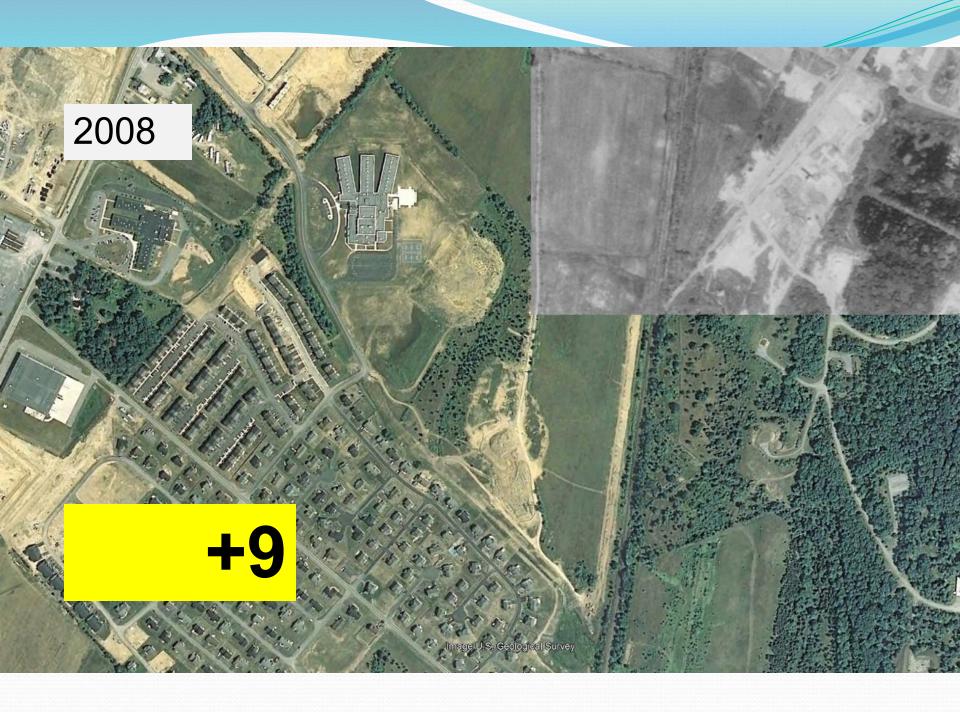
















#### 23 Years—a new generation of West Virginians



73% Rate of Urban Land Cover Conversion





#### **MWEE**—Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences











#### **WV OLNI- Outdoor Learning Network Initiative**









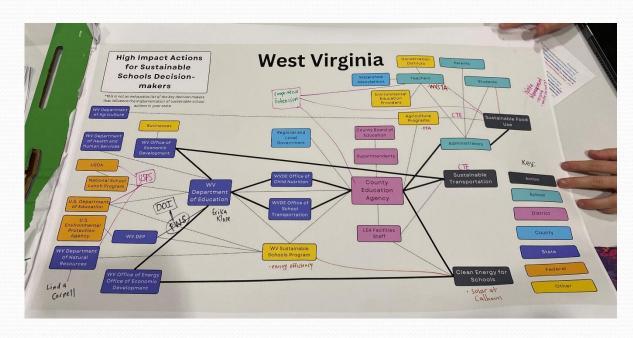






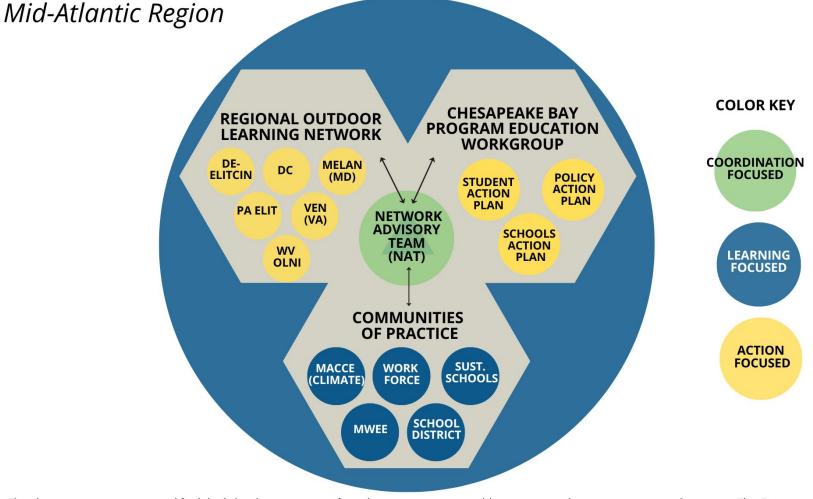






**Environmental Literacy Network Ecosystem** 

DRAFT June 2025



This diagram represents a simplified, high-level system map of overlapping environmental literacy networks operating across the region. The Environmental Literacy Network Advisory Team (NAT) convenes quarterly to share, learn from each other, think strategically, and plan regional convenings. The colors represent the primary function of each element (as represented by the Color Key), realizing that in network life there is always a possibility for action to emerge when people come together from across sectors to share and learn together. The ROLN state networks support coordination, learning and action at the state level.



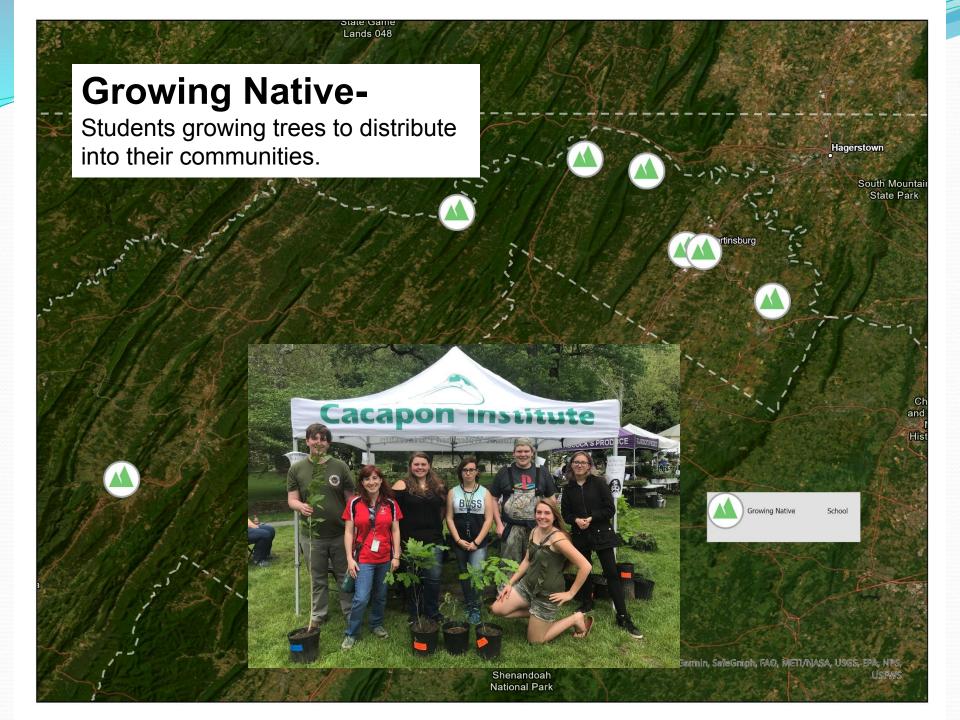
Facilities Manager!
Local volunteers
(i.e., experience & labor)

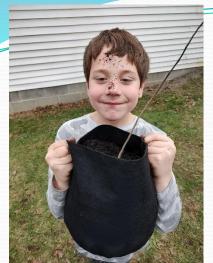
# Schoolyard Tree Planting

Bring an opportunity—n ot a workload!

Lead teacher
Teacher team
Engaged students

Willing administrator!
Ability to work outdoors
Student empowerment







**Growing Native** 







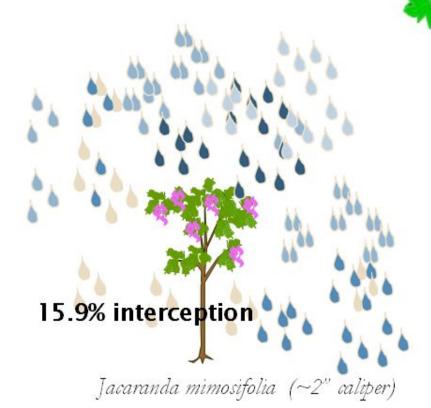


- T. Temperature
- R. Runoff
- E. Energy
- E. Environment

#### Benefits of Trees



~1 inch rainfall event (24 h)



A health shade tree will capture ¾ of the first inch of rainfall. This greatly reduces stormwater runoff pollution.

79.5% interception

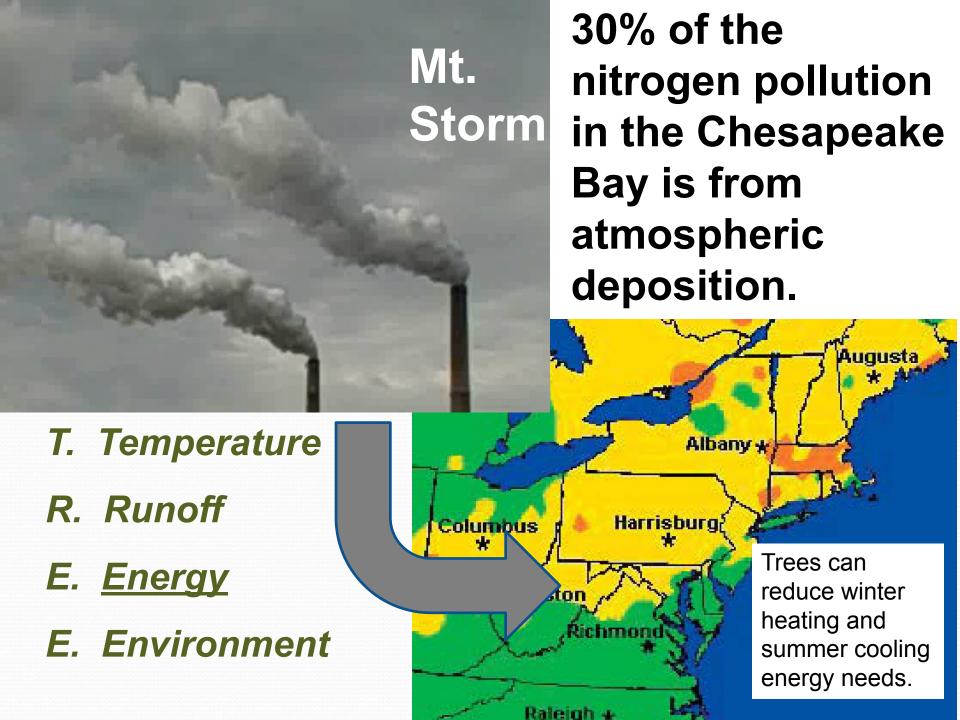
T. Temperature

R. Runoff

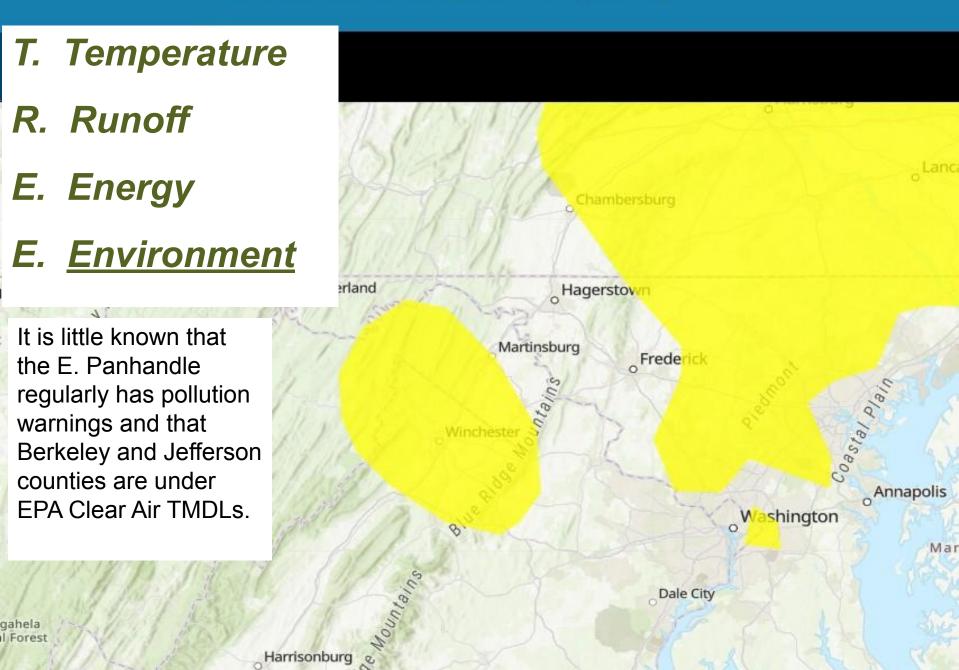
E. Energy

E. Environmentanus xacerifolia

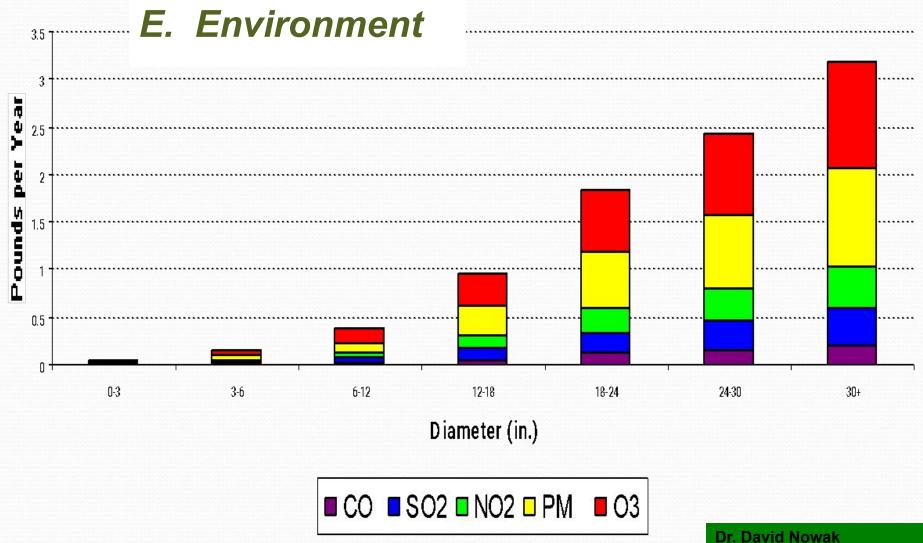
Xiao Q., and E.G. McPherson. 2003. Rainfall interception by Santa Monica's municipal urban forest. Urban Ecosystems



#### Interactive Map of Air Quality



#### **Pollution Removal by Trees**

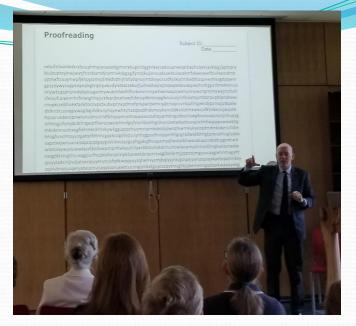


Dr. David Nowak
USDA Forest Service, NRS



#### Causal or coincidental?

In 2016 Dr. Sullivan's team performed the first experiment showing a causal relationship. They measured relaxation and mental attention before and after a stress test where high school students were given a break in a windowless room, a room with a built view, and a room with a view of a green environment.



Dr. Sullivan, Pittsburg, May 2018

During the experiment, sensors took physiological measures of stress measuring heart rate, skin temperature and skin moisture. The students were also asked to rate their mental fatigue and stress by filling out a questionnaire at different points during the experiment.

Students did better on the attention tests given after the break if they were in a classroom with a green view. Students showed a 13% increase in performance. There was no statistical difference in performance for the students in the windowless room or the room with a view onto a built space.

Students in the green room also showed a greater physiological recovery from stress after the break than the other students.

## **Pre and Post Mental Tests Color Stroop Test**

Green Blue Yellow Yellow Red Blue

Digit Forward/Backward Test. Fast as you can:

1,935 plus 13, repeat, repeat, repeat.......

1,935 minus 13, repeat, etc.

### Students were assigned stressful tests and challenges.

Proo	fros	dina
FIUU	II Ca	unig

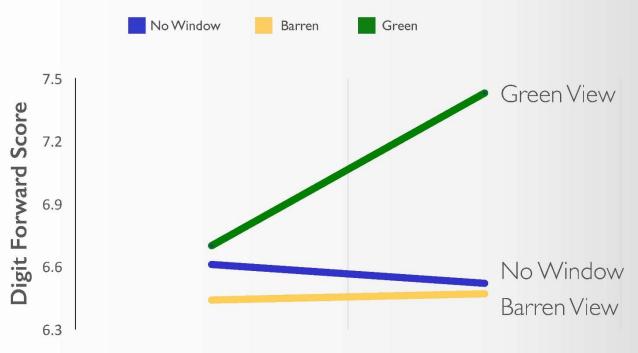
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#### DO VIEWS TO GREEN IMPROVE ATTENTION?



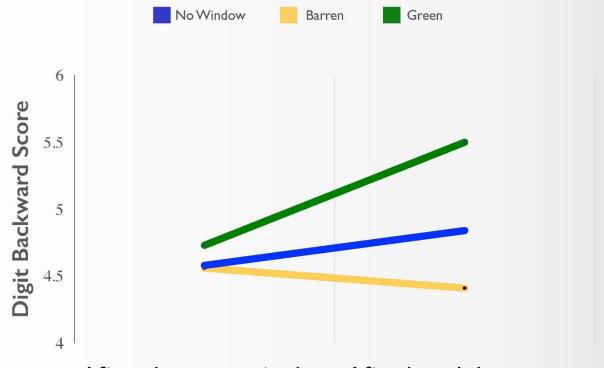
#### EFFECT OF WINDOW VIEW ON ATTENTION



After classroom tasks

After break in room

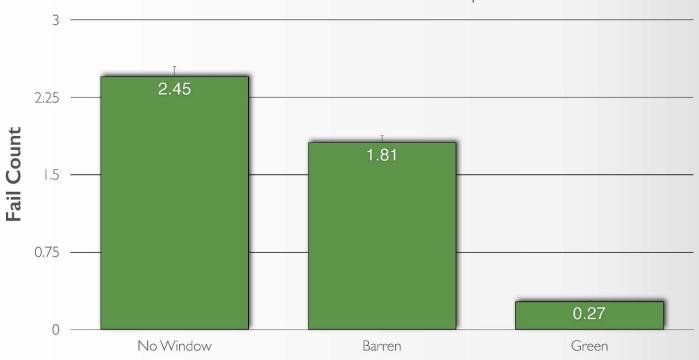
#### **EFFECT OF WINDOW VIEW ON ATTENTION**

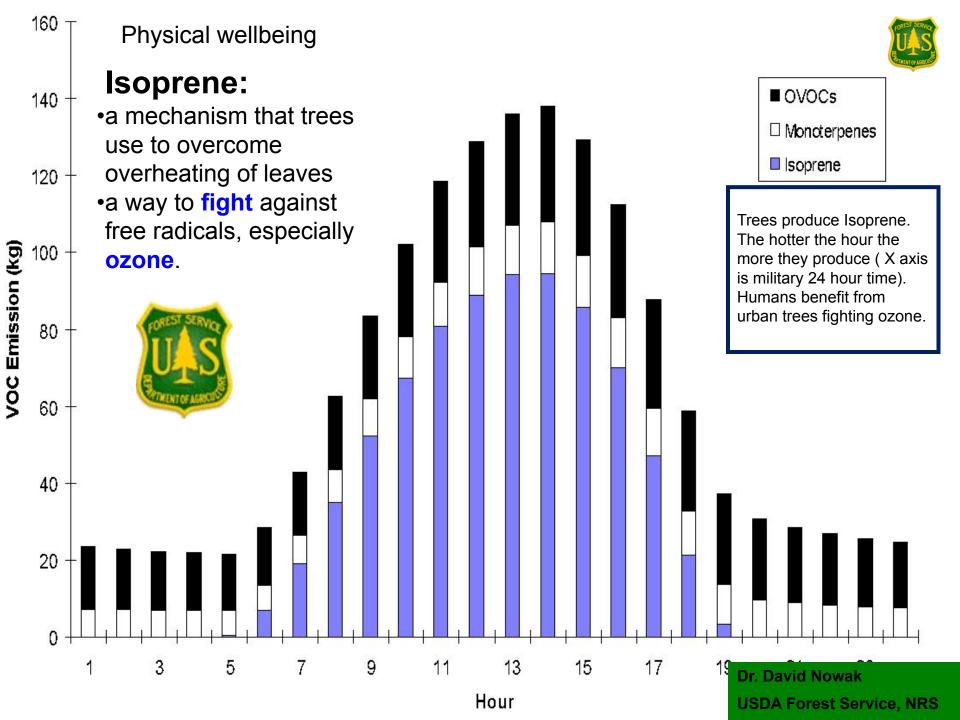


After classroom tasks After break in room

#### **CLASSROOM WINDOW & ATTENTION**

Fail Count in Color Stroop Test





# Trees and Schools: Growing the Connection



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