





A tree fallen on power lines in Glastonbury, central Connecticut, after the 2011 October Snowstorm.

INTRODUCTION

Stormwise is a vegetation management program aiming to reduce the risk of tree-related storm damage to power lines. Tree trimming, removal, and planting directly affects places where people live. Therefore, this study seeks to understand public attitudes toward the program.

Past research suggests that attitudes toward natural resources vary from urban to rural areas. At a household level, trees can have a strong effect on people's experiences. Therefore, this study will evaluate how these landscape factors influence attitudes toward vegetation management.



Stormwise envisions a roadside forest with widely spaced trees that can grow resistant to wind damage, reducing the risk of power outages.

People, Trees, and Power: Human Dimensions of **Roadside Tree Management to Reduce Power Outages** Daniel C. Hale and Anita T. Morzillo

University of Connecticut, Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, Storrs, CT

SURVEY

Self-administered surveys were used to measure attitudes toward Stormwise vegetation management. In February 2017, we mailed 3,600 surveys to a random sample of Connecticut residents in two areas, and across an urban-rural gradient. Questions address:

- Experience with storms and power outages
- Attitudes toward utility vegetation management
- Ecosystem services and disservices related to trees
- New roadside tree management strategies
- Sociodemographic information

So far, more than 750 surveys have been received (21%).



Top: Tree cover within 35 m of road centerlines. Bottom: Census blocks by urban-rural index. 0 = rural; 1 = urban.



ve seek to learn more about your personal opinions related to trees

17. To what extent do you feel that each of the following attributes of trees is either an advantage or disadvantage related to trees on your property? (Circle ONE number for each statement) Advantage Disadvantage Advantage and Neither advantage

	Advantage	Disadvantage	disadvantage	nor dis
Shade	4	3	2	
Provide oxygen	4	3	2	
Aesthetics (i.e., looks nice)	4	3	2	
Wildlife habitat	4	3	2	
Privacy	4	3	2	
Noise reduction	4	3	2	
Reduced viewing distance	4	3	2	
Lower energy costs	4	3	2	
Calming effect	4	3	2	
Recreation	4	3	2	
Influence on property value	4	3	2	
Risk to property (e.g., damage to house, car)	4	3	2	
Allergies	4	3	2	
Problems with power lines	4	3	2	
Root damage	4	3	2	
Cost of pruning or removal	4	3	2	
Leaves, flowers, or seeds fall on the ground	4	3	2	
Attract animals or insects	4	3	2	
Create hiding places for criminal activity	4	3	2	

18. To what extent would the *removal of trees* from each of the following locations influence the way that you feel about your property? (Circle ONE number for <u>each</u> statement)

Removal of trees	◀ Very positive	Somewhat positive	<i>Influence</i> Neutral	Somewhat negative
On my own property	5	4	3	2
On my neighbor's property	5	4	3	2
On my street or road	5	4	3	2
In my neighborhood	5	4	3	2
Within my town or community	5	4	3	2
Within a one-minute walk of my property	5	4	3	2
Within a five-minute walk of my property	5	4	3	2
Within a 20-minute walk of my property	5	4	3	2
On my commute	5	4	3	2

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Neighborhood characteristics will be mapped and quantified around each survey respondent's address. We will evaluate trends in resident attitudes in relation to two landscape factors:

- distances of from the household and road.
- developed to assess attitudes along this gradient.

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- Stormwise tree management strategies statewide.
- versus rural locations.

This project is supported by the Eversource Energy Center and the University of Connecticut. Use of human subjects was approved by the University of Connecticut Institutional Review Board (#H16-007).



An excerpt from the survey mailed to Connecticut residents.

Trees contribute to neighborhood character and may be altered by vegetation management. To show the roadside forest in a household context, tree cover will be mapped within various

Differences exist among humans, forests, and vegetation management along an **urban-rural gradient.** An index is being

Survey data will be used to explore pathways toward adopting

Combined with survey data, spatial analysis will provide insight for developing management strategies targeting people in urban

> Eversource Energy Center **EVERSURCE**

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University of Connecticut Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, Storrs, CT, *daniel.hale@uconn.edu



A tree fallen on power lines in Glastonbury, CT, after the 2011 October Snowstorm. Stormwise aims to create a more resilient roadside forest.

INTRODUCTION

Most power outages are weather-related, and occur when trees fall on power lines. **Stormwise** is a vegetation management program for managing the roadside forest to reduce the risk of tree-related storm damage to power lines. Long-term practices will create healthy, storm resistant, and aesthetically pleasing trees and forests. Because these practices directly affect places where people live, this study seeks to understand **public attitudes** toward the program.

Attitudes toward vegetation management vary between urban versus rural areas, or between places where trees are abundant versus scarce. Therefore, this study will evaluate landscape factors that are related to public attitudes toward Stormwise practices.



Stormwise envisions a roadside forest with widely spaced trees that can grow resistant to wind damage, reducing the risk of power outages.

People, Trees, and Reliable Power

Daniel C. Hale^{*} and Anita T. Morzillo





An excerpt from the survey mailed to Connecticut residents.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Neighborhood characteristics are mapped and quantified around each survey respondent's address. Two landscape factors may help explain trends in resident attitudes toward proposed Stormwise management:

- **Tree cover** is mapped within specified distances from the roads, covering the area people pass by every day.
- An **urban-rural index** is calculated from land cover and population density variables.

MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

- the urban-rural gradient.

Funding for this project is provided by:



Survey data will provide information about resident perceptions of roadside trees and forests and potential management strategies in Connecticut.

Spatial analysis will allow management to adapt strategies to specific locations across the state, and along





COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, **HEALTH AND NATURAL** RESOURCES



University of Connecticut Department of Natural Resources and the Environment, Storrs, CT, *daniel.hale@uconn.edu



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INTRODUCTION

Stormwise is a vegetation management program aiming to reduce the risk of tree-related storm damage to power lines. Tree trimming, removal, and planting directly affects places where people live, this study seeks to understand **public** attitudes toward the program.

Attitudes may depend on where people live. This study will evaluate the landscape factors that influence decisions about vegetation management.



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SURVEY

Self-administered surveys are used to measure attitudes toward Stormwise vegetation management. Questions address:

- Experience with storms and power outages
- Attitudes toward utility vegetation management
- Ecosystem services and disservices related to trees
- New roadside tree management strategies
- Sociodemographic information

3600 surveys were mailed to Connecticut residents. Surveys are still coming in. As of 4/1/17, 730 surveys were returned (20.78 %).

	Advantage	Disadvantage	Advantage <i>and</i> disadvantage		~
Shade	4	3	2	1	L
Provide oxygen	4	3	2	1	L
Aesthetics (i.e., looks nice)	4	3	2	1	L
Wildlife habitat	4	3	2	1	L
Privacy	4	3	2	1	L
Noise reduction	4	3	2	1	L
Reduced viewing distance	4	3	2	1	L
Lower energy costs	4	3	2	1	l
Calming effect	4	3	2	1	L
Recreation	4	3	2	1	L
Influence on property value	4	3	2	1	l
Risk to property (e.g., damage to house, car)	4	3	2	1	L
Allergies	4	3	2	1	l
Problems with power lines	4	3	2	1	L
Root damage	4	3	2	1	l
Cost of pruning or removal	4	3	2	1	L
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Accordence of an observe	posit	-			negative
On my own property	5	•	3	2	1
On my neighbor's property	5	4	3	2	1
On my street or road	5	4	3	2	1
•	5	4	3	2	1
in my neighborhood	5	4	3	2	1
In my neighborhood Within my town or community	-		3	2	1
Within my town or community	5	4			
Within my town or community Within a one-minute walk of my property	-	4			1
Within my town or community	5 5 5	4 4 4	3	2	1

An excerpt from the survey mailed to Connecticut residents.

SPATIAL ANALYSIS

Neighborhood characteristics are mapped and quantified around each survey respondent's address. Two landscape factors may help explain trends in resident attitudes toward proposed management:

- **Tree cover** is mapped within specified distances from the household and road, capturing the neighborhood roadside forest.
- An urban-rural index is calculated for each household's census block using land cover and population density variables.



Funding for this project is provided by:

Eversource Energy Center

EVERSURCE





Survey data will provide guidance in developing long-term solutions to minimize tree and power line damage.

Spatial analysis will allow management to adapt to locations along the urban-rural gradient.











People, Trees, and Power: Human Dimensions of Roadside Tree Management to Reduce Power Outages

