



Trees save energy.

They shade buildings to reduce the need for air conditioning. Evergreens that block winter winds can save on heating.



Trees help handle stormwater.

Trees collect rain on their leaves and channel heavy rainfall to the soil. Together, a community's trees reduce the water that flows into storm sewers. The USDA Forest Service estimates 100 mature trees intercept about 250,000 gallons of rainfall per year.



Trees make communities healthier.

Children who live in neighborhoods with more street trees are less likely to have asthma. People who live in areas with plenty of greenery are less likely to be overweight or obese.



Let us help.


The Community Trees Program, the urban forestry outreach arm of The Morton Arboretum, is ready to help you and your community make the best of your trees. We offer a wide and flexible range of practical, nuts-and-bolts advice, training, expertise, and support for all those who are responsible for the health and future of our urban and community forest. If we can't help, chances are we know who can.

The Community Trees Program supports the Chicago Regional Trees Initiative, a partnership to foster and support a healthier urban forest.


Find a wide range of resources online.

Visit mortonarb.org/communitytrees for tips, research, and answers to many questions. Bookmark the page, as we update information often.

Contact us

 communitytrees@mortonarb.org

 mortonarb.org/communitytrees

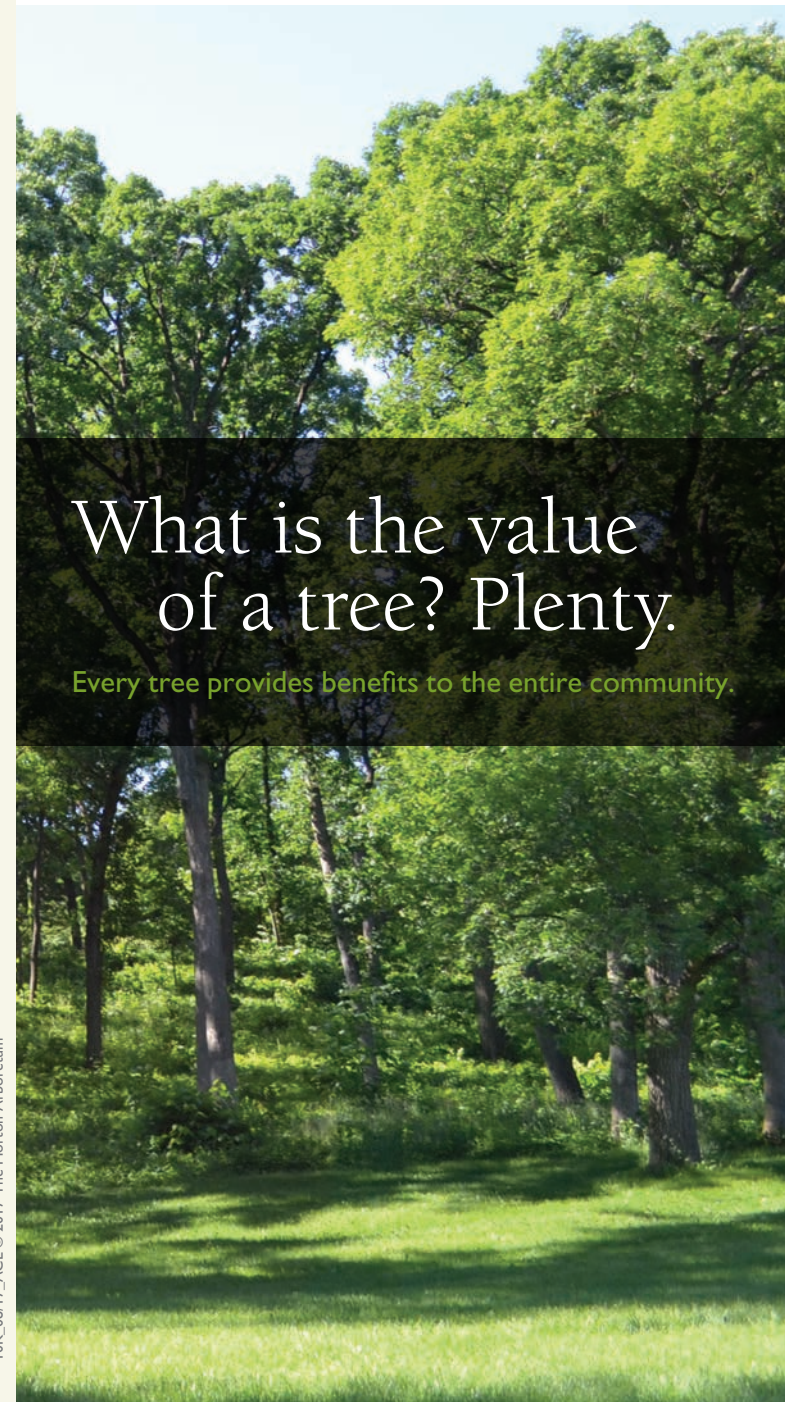
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What is the value of a tree? Plenty.

Every tree provides benefits to the entire community.



Trees increase property values.

Homes in neighborhoods with mature trees sell for 3.5 to 10 percent more than in neighborhoods without trees.



Trees shelter and feed wildlife.

Birds and other wildlife live and find food in trees. Trees' flowers provide pollen and nectar to feed bees and other insects we depend upon to pollinate plants in our gardens and farms.

Trees keep us cooler.

A big shade tree can reduce the surrounding temperature by 10 to 15 degrees. Trees can reduce the "heat island effect", caused by heat stored in paving and masonry buildings.



Trees are good business.

Shoppers will travel farther to shop in tree-lined business districts and tend to spend more, according to research.



Big trees are worth more.

Large, mature shade trees provide the lion's share of benefits. It takes many years for a newly planted tree to provide as many services as a big tree. Policies and planning that preserve large trees on both public and private land are a long-term investment in community well-being and prosperity.



Trees pay us back.

Every year, the trees in the seven-county Chicago region—more than 157 million of them—provide an estimated \$51.2 billion worth of services to our environment and our communities.



Trees clean the air we breathe.

Urban trees capture fine particles from the air as well as carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, and other pollutants. Scientists estimate the pollution trees save in the U.S. is worth \$7 billion a year.



Trees together are a forest that needs our care.

All our trees—on public or private lands, in a parkway, backyard, park, or natural area—make up a vast, green urban forest. Collectively, they multiply the value of each tree. The urban forest is as important a part of our communities' infrastructure as streets and sewers.