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Exploring Urban Greenery: A Case Study of Roadside

Trees in Pokhara Metropolitan City

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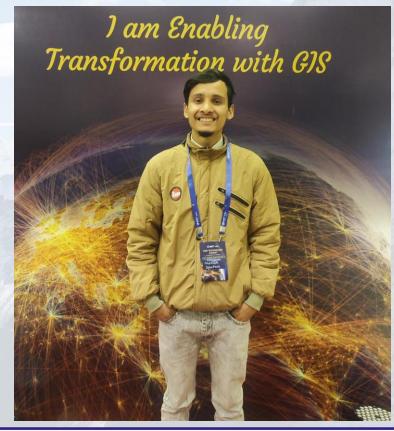
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Introduction

 Urban greenery, encompassing various elements such as parks, gardens, and street trees, constitutes an integral aspect of urban landscapes worldwide (Smith et al., 2016; Zhou et al., 2019).

Roadside trees are important components of urban ecosystem.

Roadside trees in urban environments contributes to creating healthier cities.

Our study focuses on the vital role of roadside trees in urban greenery management.

• Our Objective was to evaluate the condition, maintenance, and proximity of roadside trees to electric wire corridors in Pokhara Metropolitan City, Nepal.

Targeted Pokhara Metropolitan City.



ORGANISED BY

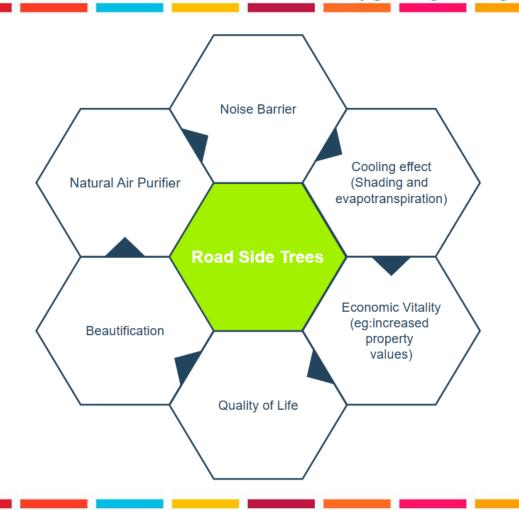






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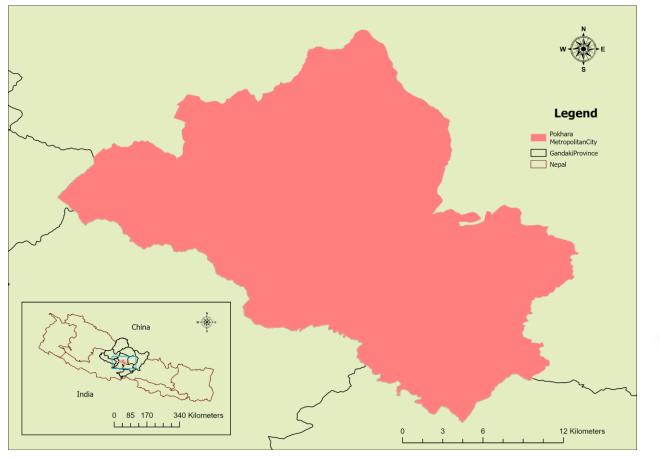
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Study Area

- Pokhara MetropolitanCity,
- latitude 28.2393° N,
- longitude 83.9956° E,
- > 33 wards

Road Sections Bagar – Mahendrapool - Naya Bazar – Mustang chowk – Rastra Bank Chowk – Lake side area Hallan Chowk – zero km – Shrijana chowk – Bindyabasini chowk











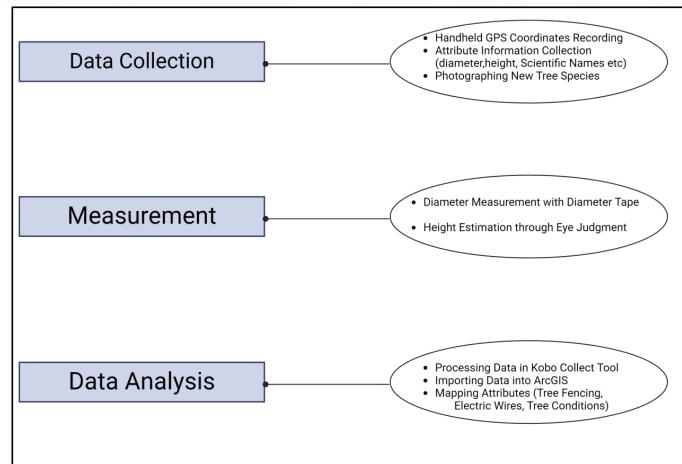


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Methodology













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Result

Dataset Preparation

- 1435 trees recorded after data processing,
- Majority of trees were Ashoka, Dhupi and Kapur,

S.N.	Latitude	Longitude	ScientificName	Fencing	Categorey	Chautaro	Electricwire	Condition
1	28.24189	83.98877	crapemyrtles	Yes	Small	Yes	Yes	Good
2	28.23377	83.99022	Nyctanthes arbor-tristis	No	Medium	Yes	No	Good
4	28.23078	83.99127	Cinnamomum camphora	No	Medium	No	Yes	Good
5	28.24173	83.98874	Schizolobium parahyba	No	Medium	No	No	Good
6	28.23073	83.99127	Schizolobium parahyba	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Good
7	28.23061	83.99131	Cinnamomum camphora	No	Medium	Yes	Yes	Good
8	28.24099	83.98879	Schizolobium parahyba	Yes	Medium	Yes	Yes	Good
9	28.23078	83.99128	Cinnamomum camphora	Yes	Small	No	No	Good
10	28.23075	83.99119	Cinnamomum camphora	No	Medium	No	Yes	Good











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Key Attribute Visualization

- Almost 50 trees species counted,
- 288 Juniperus indica, followed by 253 Cinnamomum camphora, and 226 Saraca asoca. Additionally, 316 trees were recorded as "others," consisting of Areca catechu (39), Ficus religiosa (35), Cinnamomum tamala (32), among others.
- Trees with height < 3 meters (635 out of 1435) categorized as small, with height 3-10 meters (658) categorized as medium and height >10 meters (142) categorized as large,
- 48 out of 1435 trees has got chautaro structure,
- 256 trees out of 1435 trees were clearly touching electric wires,
- Out of 1435 trees surveyed, approximately 58% were provided with fencing







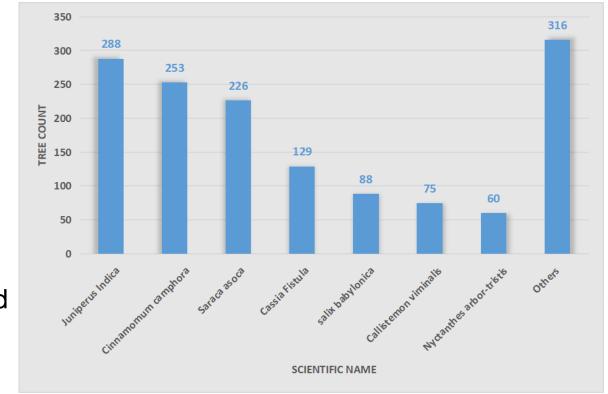




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- 1229 trees were in good condition,
- Approximately 9% (136 trees) required further maintenance,
- 56 trees were chopped down and
- 14 out of 1435 trees were dead and must be replaced by new plants







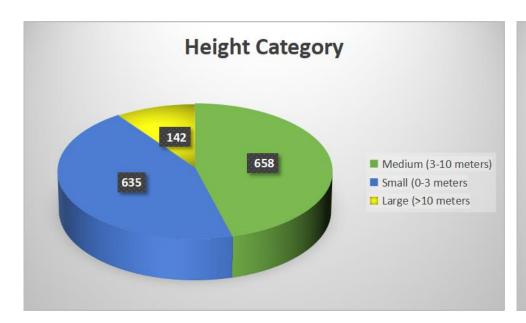


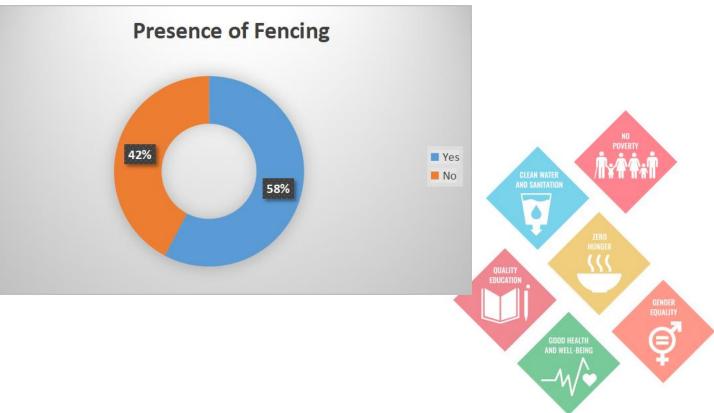




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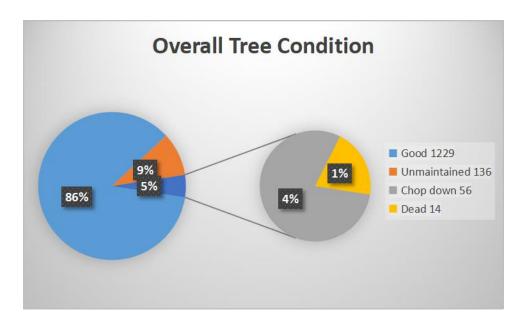


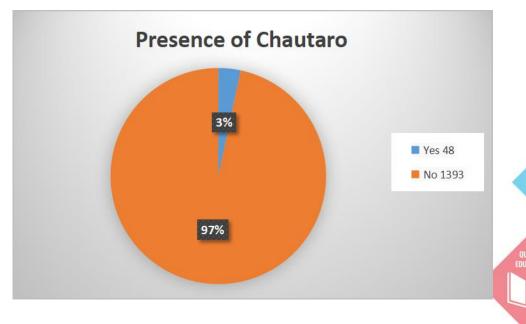




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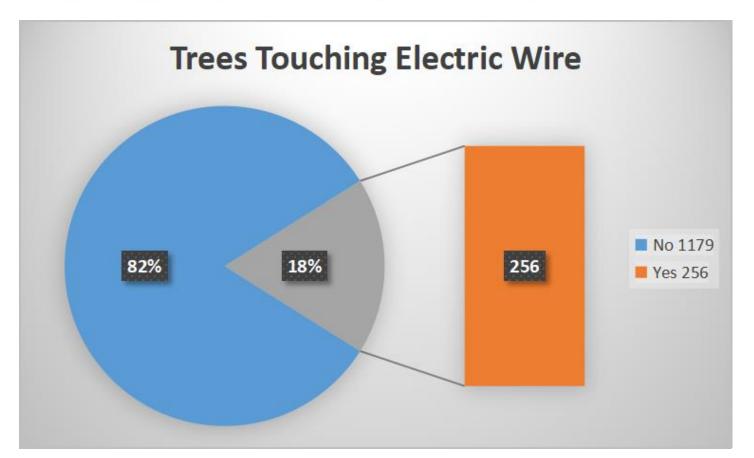






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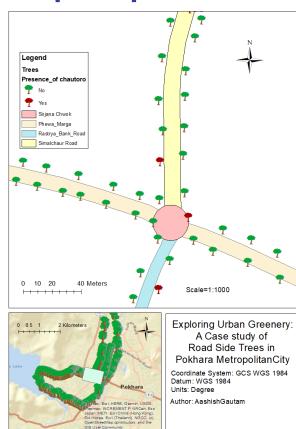


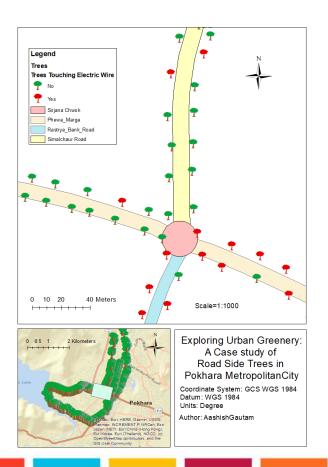
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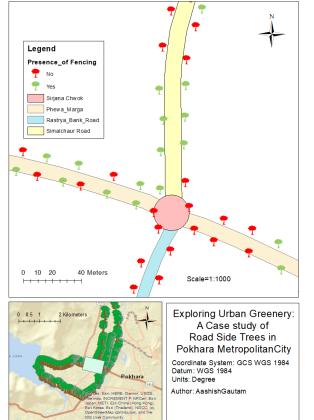
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Map Preparation













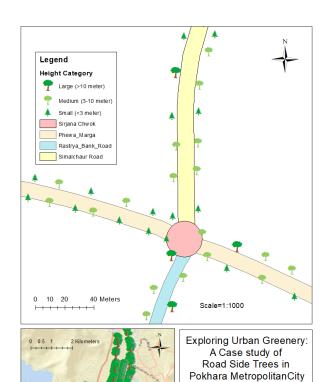


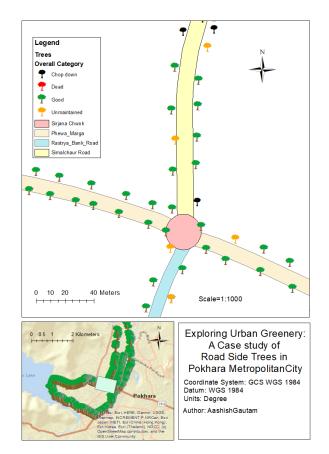


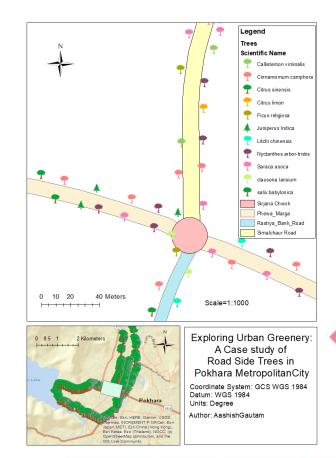
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Datum: WGS 1984

Author: AashishGautam

Units: Degree

Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984





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Key Findings:

- ➤ Identifies significant presence of trees in good condition, with dominant species including Dhupi, Kapur, and Ashoka.
- > Noted a notable percentage of trees requiring maintenance.
- Highlighted substantial number of trees dangerously close to electric wires, emphasizing safety hazards.

Local Name	Scientific Name		
Dhupi	Juniperus Indica		
Kapur	Cinnamomum camphora		
Ashoka	Saraca asoca		
Baar	Ficus benghalensis		
Pipal	Ficus religiosa		











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Conclusion

- Effective management strategies crucial for tree health, safety, and urban ecosystem contribution.
- Sustainable practices such as regular maintenance and addressing safety hazards are essential.
- Further research are essential to quantify the importance of urban greenery.











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