



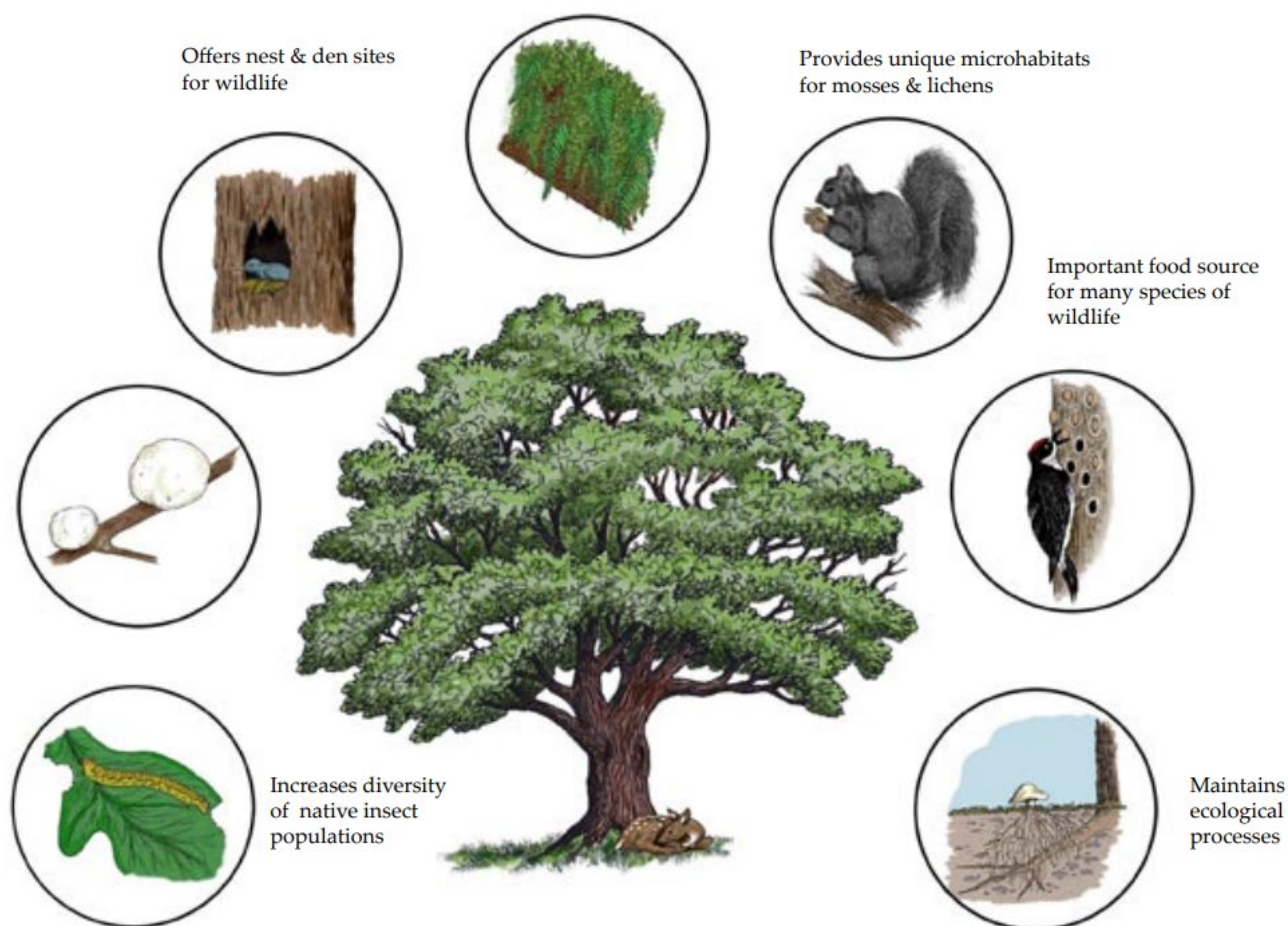
Trees Contribute to Climate Resiliency in Many ways. Native Trees Even More!

Carbon Storage by Trees

- Large, long-lived plants with dense cell structure store more carbon in their tissues than other plants (Trees!)
- Plants with large root systems deposit the most carbon in soil where it can remain out of harm's way for thousands of years (Trees!)

Water Management by Trees

- The large root systems and broad canopy spread of trees manage watersheds far better than small plants with shallow root systems
- Tree canopies and roots manage heavy rain
- Leaf litter from trees provides a buffer against soil erosion



https://www.blm.gov/or/districts/salem/files/white_oak_guide.pdf

The Mighty Oak: a Native Powerhouse for Climate Resiliency

- Oaks are superior to other plants in all of the categories above
- Although not all oaks are large, most are; and even small species are very long lived
- The average oak species has a 900-year life cycle; 300 years of growth, 300 years of stasis, and 300 years of decline
- Large species oaks have enormous root systems that can extend 300 feet or more in all directions from the trunk
- Oak leaves take up to three years to break down—far longer than leaves produced by maples, birches, hickories, willows, poplars, and other deciduous trees

