Criteria	Description	Criteria that apply					
1.1 Tree number	The number of trees decreased						
1.2 Tree number	The number of trees remained the same						
1.3 Tree number	The number of trees increased						
2.1 GALK list	Most trees are marked as suitable on the GALK street tree list and fulfill most recommendations listed in box 1.						
2.2 GALK list	Most trees are marked as unsuitable on the GALK street tree list and/or do meet few recommendations listed in box 1.						
3.1 BVOC	There are many trees known to emit high BVOCs, for example those listed in box 2, that are exposed to stressors.						
3.2 BVOC	There are many trees known to emit low BVOCs, for example those listed in box 3.						
Scenario		**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Descripition		This site benefits from more tree-based ecosystem services than before. It is likely that these services will be provided in the future because most trees are adapted to climate change. If 3.2 is met, most trees will not contribute to ozone formation even if there are many stressors at the site.	This site benefits from more tree-based ecosystem services than before. This might also be the case in the future because most trees are well adapted to climate change. However, some of the trees also have an adverse effect: They contribute to ozone formation.	This site benefits from more tree-based ecosystem services than before. However, most trees are not adapted to climate change and might not survive in the future.	This site benefits from more tree-based ecosystem services than before. However, most trees are not adapted to climate change and might not survive in the future. In addition, some of the trees have an adverse effect and contribute to ozone formation.	If old tree stocks were preserved this is beneficial because older trees are larger and thus provide more ecosystem services than young trees. However, the age of the existing trees should be taken into account. If they are very old and also not adapted to climate change, they could die in the next few years.	In terms of climate change and air pollution, it can be said that a decrease in the number of trees is a negative development. Not only did the mitigation of environmental threats decrease, but also the quality of life at the site, as there are most likely fewer shaded areas than before.
Recommended improvements		It is always beneficial to plant more trees, if not for ecosystem services then for biodiversity.	It is recommended to observe the local ozone concentration and to create the least possible stressed environments for trees listed in box 2.	It is recommended to plant new, more adapted trees or to replace damaged ones with some that are marked as suitable on the GALK list.	It is recommended to plant new, more adapted trees or to replace damaged ones with some that are marked as suitable on the GALK list. Moreover, it is recommended to observe the local ozone concentration and to create the least possible stressed environments for trees listed in box 2 or to replace them.	Rejuvenation of the tree population with site-appropriate species is recommended. If some trees were removed and new trees were planted, they should meet the criteria in box 1. The microclimate could be improved by increasing the number of trees at the site.	It is recommended to plant more trees. New trees should meet the criteria listed in box 1 and/or be recorded as suitable in the GALK list. If single trees are planted, they should emit few BVOCs like the species listed in box 3.

Box 1

Recommendations for newly planted urban trees

- Most of the newly planted trees should be heat and drought resistant.
- Trees with large canopies are recommended.
- Trees that trigger allergic reactions should not be planted next to balconies and windows.
- Evergreen species should not be planted on the south side of buildings.
- It is advantageous if trees tolerate compacted soil.
- In city centers, it is favorable if trees tolerate salt.
- The tree species should not be invasive.

Box 2

Examples of species not recommended to stand alone at hotspots of ozone formation (not exhaustive):

- **Quercus pubescens**
- **Quercus ilex**
- **Quercus petraea**
- **Quercus robur**
- **Salix sp.**
- **Populus sp.**
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Box 3

Examples of species recommended at hotspots of ozone formation (not exhaustive):

- **Castanea sativa** emits moderatley monoterpenes and is drought and heat tolerant but does not tolerate compacted soil and also has medium allergy potential.
- **Acer platanoides** emits few monoterpenes, has a high drought and medium heat tolerance, does not tolerate compacted soils, strongly absorbs nitrogen oxides and ozone and has a medium allergy potential.
- **Robinia pseudoacacia** emits moderately isoprene, absorbs medium PM, tolerates heat and drought, but not compacted soil.