

Thaweeppworadej, P. and K.L. Evans. 2024. Tree-cover dynamics in a rapidly urbanising tropical mega-city – are trees of greater biodiversity and ecosystem service value less likely to be lost?

Dataset accompany manuscript titled 'Thaweeppworadej, Phakhawat and Karl L. Evans. Tree-cover dynamics in a rapidly urbanising tropical mega-city – are trees of greater biodiversity and ecosystem service value less likely to be lost?' including tree canopy coverage (ha) in 2018 and 2022, percentage impervious surface cover in 2018, biodiversity data (native bird and tree species richness) in the urban Bangkok region during March to July 2018, and ecosystem service values of native trees (carbon storage capacity, human food production capacity, economic value) used for statistical analyses.

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File name

UFUG-D-24-01097_supplementary data.xlsx

Description

grid_ID	number of 150 1 km × 1 km grid cell selected using random stratification along the urbanisation gradient
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x	x coordinate of the sampling point
y	y coordinate of the sampling point
Location_type	type of location in grid cell (i.e., randomised or woodland points)
treecover2018	tree canopy cover measured in 2018
treecover2022	tree canopy cover measured in 2022
percent_impervious	percentage impervious surface cover of the focal 1 km × 1 km grid cell
Tree_species	native tree species richness
Bird_species	native bird species richness
CS_native	carbon storage capacity of native trees (tonnes/ha)
HFP_native	human food production capacity of native trees (tonnes/ha)
ECV_native	economic value of native trees – following 2018 Thai government's regulations enabling trees to be used as collateral in financial loans