

Green Infrastructure and Climate Change: An Arid Land Perspective

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In the West, the clear and present danger of climate change means Drought, Large Intermittent Rain Events, and Temperature Extremes. It also means Opportunities!

Global Warming is increasing Energy Demands as well as Water Scarcity. Our Infrastructure is Getting Overburdened from large storms. This is all decreasing Human Comfort



Causes/Cures of Global Warming





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Why Use Green Infrastructure

- Money Savings: Integration of Stormwater, Infrastructure and Park/Open Space Projects
- Energy Savings: Trees
 Decrease Energy Demand and Reduce the Heat Island Effect



Pollutant and Sediment Control



- Health Benefits (reduced UV, pollution, etc...)
- More Positive for Community Outreach
- Better Aesthetics in Infrastructure Projects





Urban Tree Cover

- Losses of Urban Tree Canopy in the West
- Trees and vegetation remove and store carbon
- Trees slow stormwater runoff, decreasing the necessary amount of constructed stormwater storage.
- In 2007 Albuquerque's tree canopy provided 20 million cubic feet in stormwater detention services, valued at \$123 million (using a local \$6/cubic foot local cost (CABQ)).





Arid Lands Approach

- Whole Systems Thinking
- Protect Land / Landscape
- Mimic Nature
- Harvest Water
- Technology: Cisterns, Hydrophilic Materials, Permeable Pavements, Etc...
- Increased Infiltration









Whole Systems Approach, Beyond LID

- Integration of Site with Culture / Economy
- Increased Safety
- Create more Multi-Modal Transportation Connections
- Dual Use facilities (reduce costs)
- Education / Interpretation/Art
- Wildlife Linkages
- Conserving water is important!







CASE STUDIES: HIGH DESERT HAHN ARROYO BACHECHI OPEN SPACE BLACK ARROYO MASTER PLAN NM COURT OF APPEALS





Land Protection / Reuse of Materials





Mimic Natural Stormwater Systems





Water Harvesting

Collection Ponds





Water Harvesting

Conveyances









Hahn Arroyo





Natural Stormwater Systems as the "Model"





Hahn Arroyo

LEGEND





RECYCLED

CONCRETE

PAVERS

NATIVE GRASS TURF

A DECIDUOUS SHADE TREE

O DECIDUOUS ACCENT TREE

EVERGREEN TREE

SHRUB BEDS RAINFALL ONLY

EXISTING TREE

DECIDUOUS ACCENT TREE

EVERGREEN TREE 6

SHRUB BEDS

BERMS WITH NATIVE GRASS SEEDING AND XERIC TREES

RECYCLED CONCRETE WALL

RECYCLED CONCRETE WALL

WILDFLOWER MEADOW

sites











Bachechi Open Space





BACHECHI SITE PLAN

ire







NM Court of Appeals, ca. 2008







Black Arroyo Open Space





Opportunities & Constraints





The Master Plan





Black Arroyo Open Space Draft Master Plan

Water harvesting and wildlife enhancement

COBBLE-LINED

CATCHMENT

BASIN



FLOW A

NATIVE

"Zuni bowl" water harvesting

VEGETATION

Wildlife drinker



Reducing Global Warming through Green Infrastructure

Grow-out nursery

CHANNELS



Water Harvesting





Trail Sections



DRAINAGE AND PARKING AT NORTHERN TRAILHEAD



Conclusions

- Increased Infiltration
 - Reduces construction and management costs
 - Reduces energy demand
- Decentralizing Facilities
- Reduces Effects of Storms
- Naturalistic Treatment of Stormwater
- Increased Vegetative Cover
 - Increased comfort
 - Increased carbon storage
 - Reduces erosion
- Increases Aesthetics
- Economic Development Potential



Thanks!



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Extreme Weather Map 2012

2012: Thousands More Weather Records Broken in the US, Costs Skyrocketing — Another "Year of What Climate Change Looks Like"

Climate change increases the risk of many types of record-breaking extreme weather events that threaten communities across the country. In 2012, there were 3,527 monthly weather records broken for heat, rain, and snow in the US, according to information from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC). That's even more than the 3,251 records smashed in 2011—and some of the newly-broken records had stood for 30 years or more.

Check out the interactive map below to find out what events hit your area.







Widespread use of LID practices would enable Southern California cities to import significantly less water, in turn reducing energy needs and associated CO2 emissions.

As one example, if all new residential and commercial development and redevelopment in urbanized Southern California started using LID practices, by 2030 CO2 emissions would be reduced by up to 292,000 metric tons per year.