

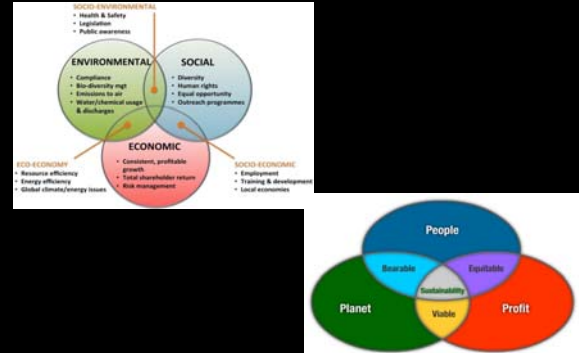


Overview

- Define sustainability/application to landscapes
 - General principles/applications
 - Drought
 - Stormwater
- Design with nature
 - Look
 - Feel
 - Function
- Local examples
- Questions




Sustainability – the triple bottom line



HOUSE BILL No. 2366
By Committee on Energy and Environment
2-15

AN ACT concerning the use of public funds to promote or implement sustainable development.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 2. (a) No public funds shall be used, either directly or indirectly, to promote, support, mandate, require, order, authorize, advocate, plan for, participate in or implement sustainable development. This prohibition on the use of public funds shall apply for (1) any activity by any state governmental entity or municipality;

(2) the payment of membership dues to any association;

(3) employing or contracting for the service of any person or entity;

(4) the preparation, distribution or use of any file, pamphlet, booklet, publication, electronic communication, radio, television or video presentation;

(5) any materials prepared or presented as part of a class, course, curriculum or instructional material;

(6) any current, proposed or pending law, rule, regulation, code, administrative action or order issued by any federal or international agency; and

(7) any federal or private grant, program or initiative.

(b) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of public funds outside the context of sustainable development: (1) for planning the use, development or extension of public services or resources; (2) to support, promote, advocate for, plan for, enforce, use, teach, participate in or implement the ideas, principles or practices of planning, conservation, communication, fiscal responsibility, free market capitalism, limited government, federalism, national and state sovereignty, individual freedom and liberty, individual responsibility or the protection of personal property rights; and

(3) to advocate against or inform the public about any past, present or future governmental action that is violative of this act.

(c) For the purposes of this section: (1) "Municipality" shall have the meaning provided to it in K.S.A. 75-4305; and nonresident theories; and

(2) "Sustainable development" means a mode of human development in which resource use aims to meet human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but

Prohibit sustainable development?

HB 2366 2

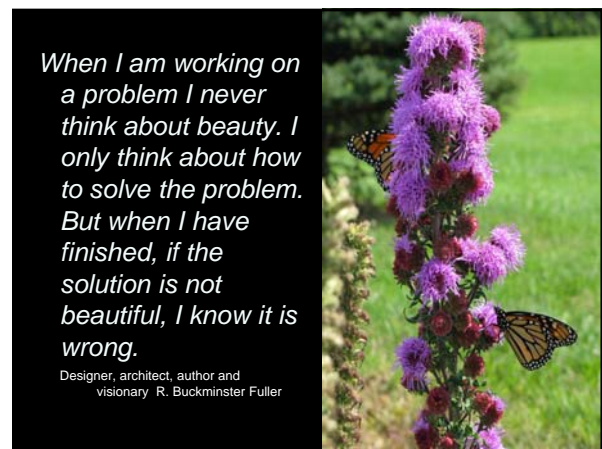
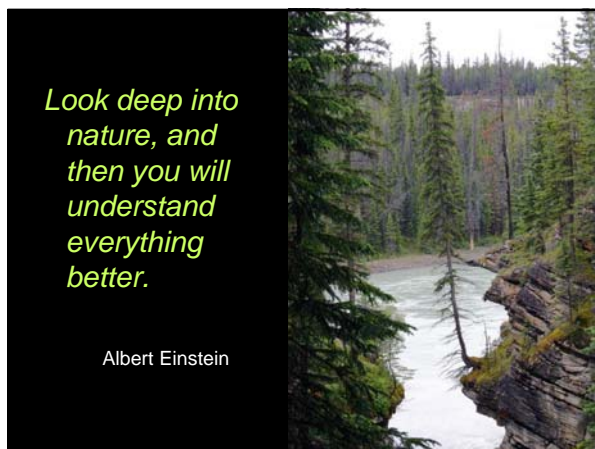
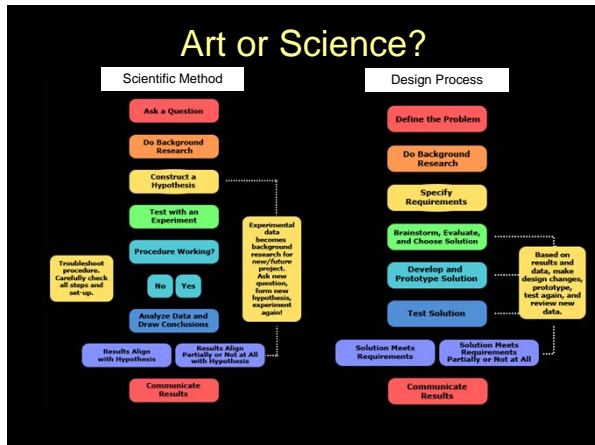
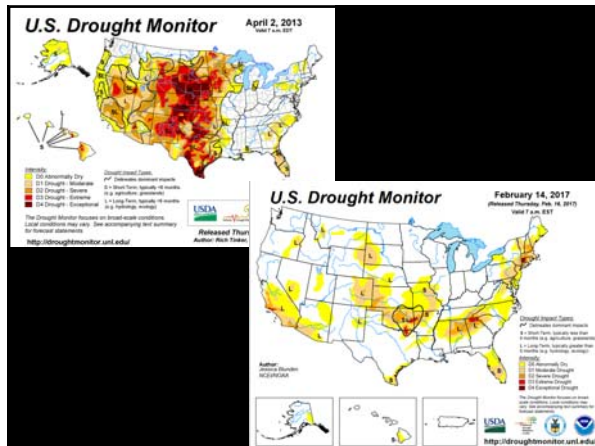
1 also for generations to come, but not to include the idea, principle, or practice of conservation or conservationism;

2

3 Sec. 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

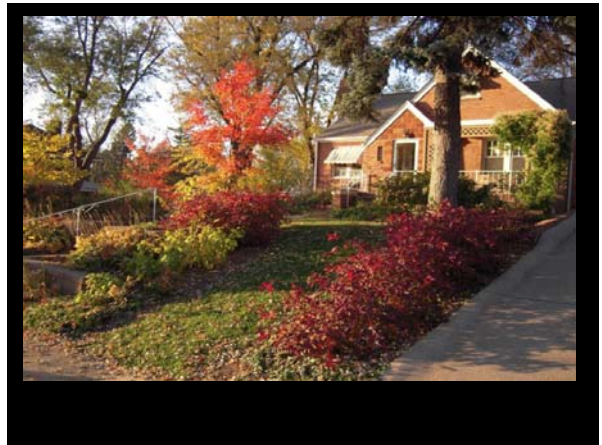
4





Landscapes Designed by "Nature"

- ❑ Combinations of plants in communities
- ❑ Diverse selection of plant materials
- ❑ Mix of fast growth/slow growth
- ❑ Plant layering -- forests as well as prairies
- ❑ Landscapes are never completed
- ❑ Many subtle characteristics
- ❑ Mulch used extensively
- ❑ Minimized plant stress--correct plant placement



Sustainability: Habitat Value and Ecosystem Services



Valuing Ecosystem Services
Capturing the true value of nature's capital

Forest ecosystems are human life-support systems. They provide a suite of goods and services that are vital to human health and livelihood—natural assets called ecosystem services.

Ecosystem services Taken for granted as public benefits, ecosystem services (air and water purification, flood and climate regulation, biodiversity, scenic resources, etc.) lack a formal market and are traditionally absent from society's balance sheet. As a result, their critical contributions are overlooked in public, corporate and individual decision-making.

Markets and payments for ecosystem services services may supplement traditional forest revenues and promote good stewardship, especially when used together with other conservation tools.

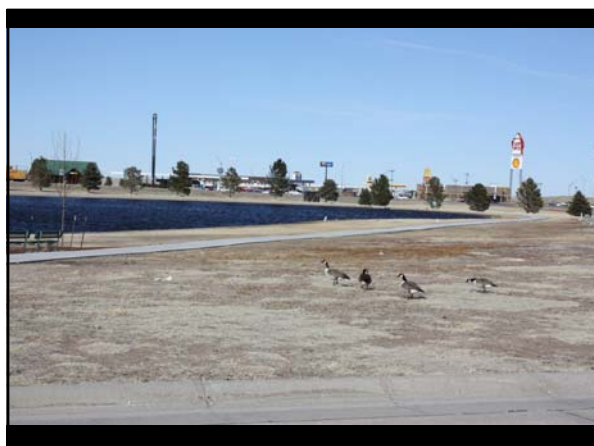
Sustainability: Vegetation Management



❑ Avoid turfgrass growing right up to a waters edge



❑ Plant riparian buffers



Sustainability: Soil Management

- ❑ Conserve/ keep topsoil
- ❑ Amend soils - incorporate organic matter
- ❑ Prevent/relieve compaction



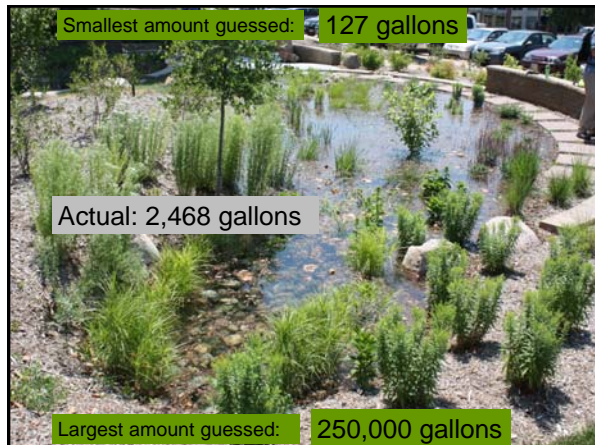
Sustainability: Irrigation



An American family of four can use 400 gallons of water per day, and about 30 percent of that is devoted to outdoor uses. More than half of that outdoor water is used for watering lawns and gardens. **Nationwide, landscape irrigation is estimated to account for almost one-third of all residential water use, totaling more than 7 billion gallons per day.**

Some experts estimate that **more than 50 percent of irrigation water is wasted.**

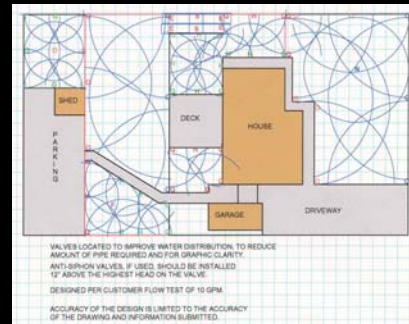
<http://www.epa.gov/WaterSense/pubs/outdoor.html>

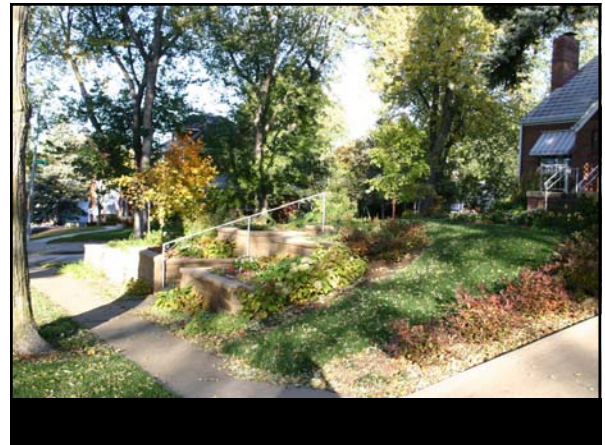


Whenever possible, separate turf irrigation from woody/herbaceous




Irrigation design should create overlaps to minimize dry areas and maximize watering efficiency





Sustainability: Xeriscape ?

- ❑ Xeriscape coined by Denver Water Board in 1981
 - About 1,820,000 hits (Google 2/23/17)
- ❑ Xeroscape? Or Zeroscape?

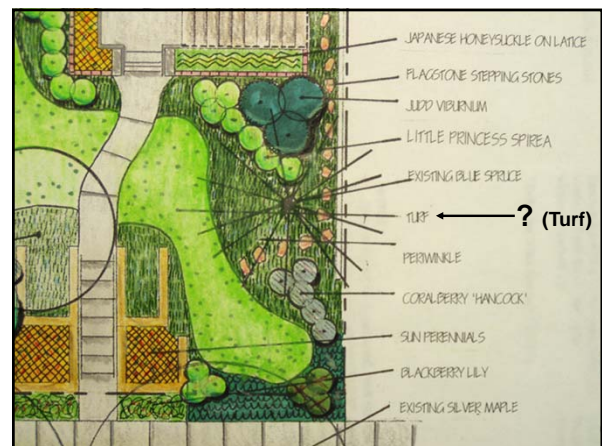
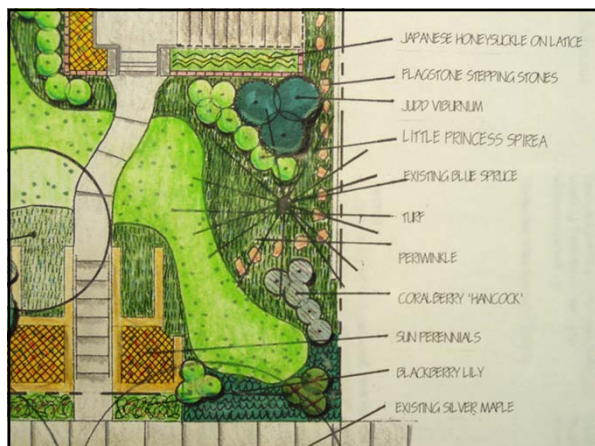
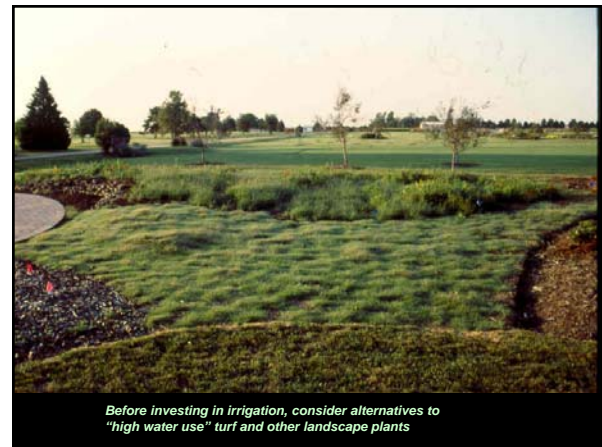
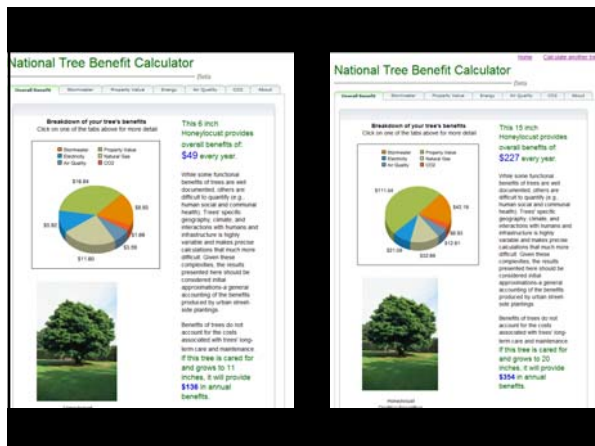




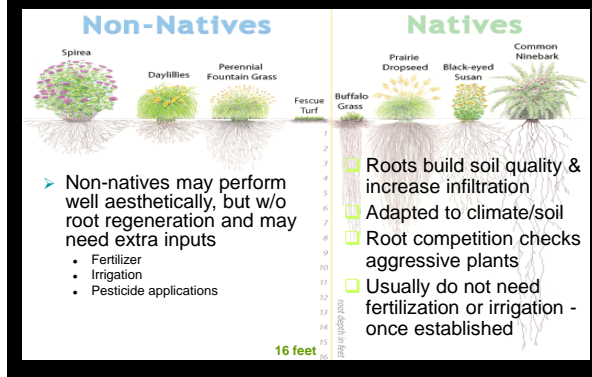


Sustainability: Trees





Native and Deep Rooted



Adapted is also OK

☐ NEWANIP*

- Native [AND]
- Ecologically well-adapted
- Non-invasive
- Plants

*from City of Omaha Environmental Element



Look Like Nature..... but not too much.....

- ☐ Critical to understand client and public biases and expectation for natural landscape character
- ☐ "Well-behaved" nature
 - physically possible?
 - potentially high maintenance and inputs
- ☐ "Natural nature" – no maintenance not an option



Intelligent Care

- ☐ Interpretive signage and labeling
- ☐ Provides context
- ☐ Educational value



Vivid Care

- ☐ Massing creates structure and framework
- ☐ Defined edges reflect care; also lessen maintenance



Drought and Landscape Sustainability



Drought - Lawns

- ❑ One inch of water required/week for turf-type fescue and Kentucky bluegrass under 90 F degrees; one and one-half inches between 90-100 F degrees
- ❑ Sharp mower blade; increase height
- ❑ Mulch the lawn with clippings
- ❑ Turf dormancy (buffalograss and bluegrass)



Drought – Trees/Shrubs/Herbaceous

- ❑ Susceptibility to insect pests and diseases
- ❑ A drought-stressed tree may take 3-5 years to recover full vigor
- ❑ Place water in root zone, and water infrequently
- ❑ Mulch with a 3-4 inch layer and replenish when required
- ❑ Initial establishment = supplemental irrigation

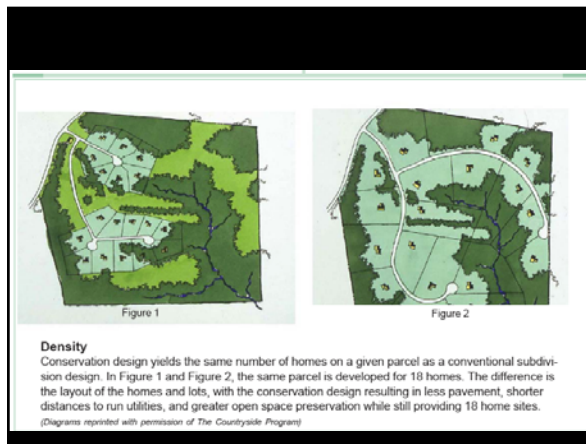


Stormwater and Landscape Sustainability



Low Impact Development (LID)

is an innovative stormwater management approach ...modeled after nature: manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls. LID's goal is to mimic a site's predevelopment hydrology.





The EPA defines a storm water **Best Management Practice** as a "technique, measure or structural control that is used for a given set of conditions to manage the quantity and improve the quality of storm water runoff in the most cost-effective manner."



Rain Gardens



Rain Barrels and Cisterns

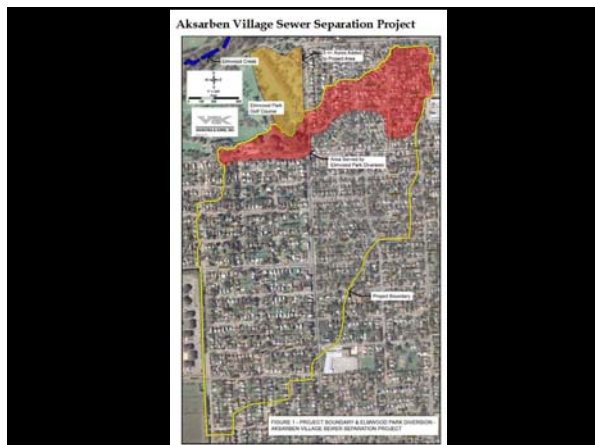


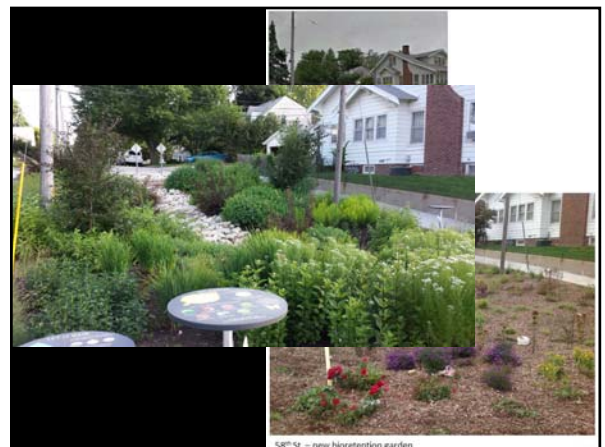
Direct Roof Water into Cisterns

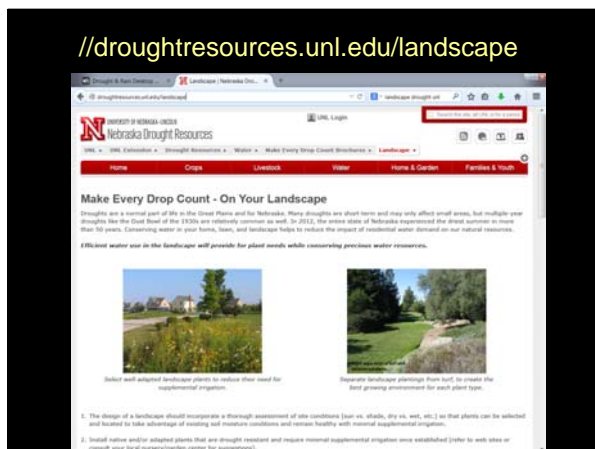
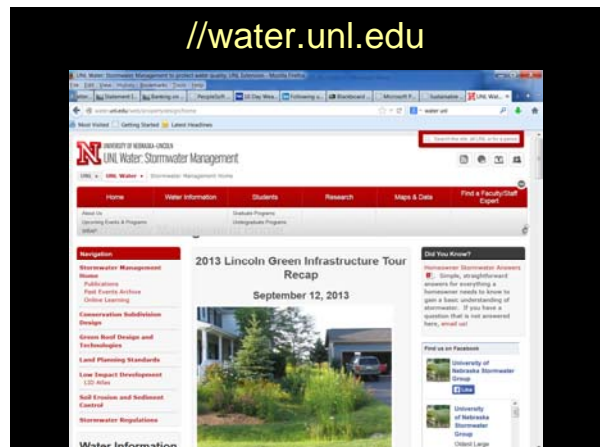
- 1500 gallon cistern, underground
- Water reused to drip irrigate landscape



Local and Regional Case Study Projects







Questions?

