# WORKING WITH NATURE TRAINING SERIES

JUNE 15, 2022

Operating and maintaining nature-based solutions

LOUISIANA WATERSHED INITIATIVE

working together for sustainability and resilience



- Program overview
- Operating and maintaining nature-based solutions
- Maintaining green infrastructure in urban parks
- Questions

# NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### **MAXIMIZE NATURAL FUNCTIONS OF THE FLOODPLAIN**

- Fund projects that harness natural features to reduce flood risk, improve water quality and provide additional co-benefits
- Provide training and technical resources to advance understanding and adoption of nature-based solutions
- Prioritize nature-based solutions throughout state programs and projects
- Use tools to quantify benefits and measure performance of nature-based projects



# OPERATING AND MAINTAINING NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS



### Wes Michaels

PRINCIPAL | SPACKMAN MOSSOP MICHAELS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Wes has worked on a wide range of projects from sustainable campus design to urban waterfronts on a national and international scale. His work focuses on the interplay between culture and the environment in parks, streets and urban open space networks. Wes was awarded the ASLA National Award of Excellence in 2008, 2009 and 2012, as well as a Fulbright Fellowship in 2009 for research and travel in Estonia and Scandinavia.

# Overview

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### THREE KEY PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS

- 1. The community is the foundation.
- 2. Operations and maintenance begin with the design.
- 3. Start with simplicity and learn complexity.



# Free Trees? Many Detroit Residents Say No Thanks

It's not that residents don't like trees, a recent study found. They just don't quite trust the city to take care of them.











Members of The Greening of Detroit, a nonprofit group, planting a tree in the city's Osborn neighborhood in 2016. Carlos Osorio/Associated Press





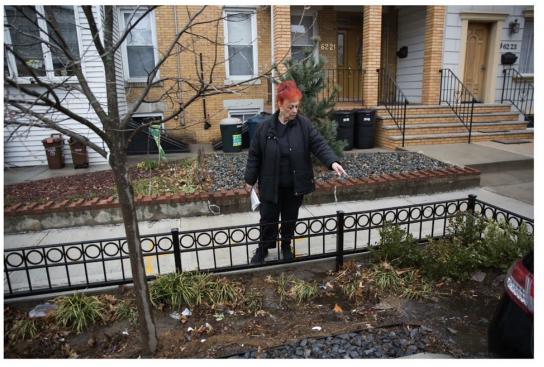
# To the City, a Pollution Fighter. To Some Residents, an Eyesore

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Jeanette Romano is not pleased with the bioswale placed in front of her house in Queens. She has spent \$2,600 to repair what she says was poorly laid concrete after the pit was dug. Kevin Hagen for The New York Times



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# Community is the foundation

#### CONTEXT IS CRITICAL

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- Different communities have different needs.
  - Streetscapes vs. neighborhood parks vs. large parks, etc.
  - Rural vs. suburban vs. urban
  - Marginalized vs. privileged
- "Heritage narratives" are important.



# Community is the foundation

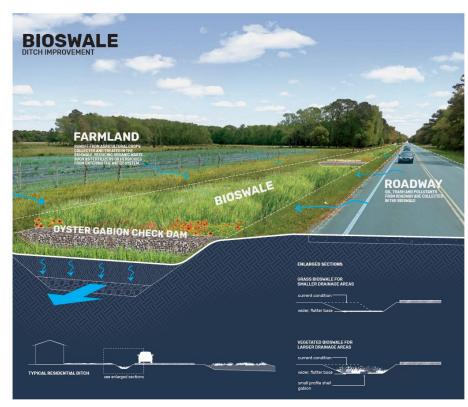
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#### CULTURAL SUSTAINABILITY IS THE GOAL

- Initially, communities often do not accept unfamiliar landscapes.
- Over time, the unfamiliar can become familiar (and even a cherished part of the cultural landscape).
- A maintained landscape is closely related to the users' expectations.
- Maintenance is the perception of care and how closely a landscape adheres to the cultural norms.
- These perceptions can change over time, and as the community grows to accept the novel landscape, the more it will demand that it be preserved.



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St. Helena Island, South Carolina SPACKMAN MOSSOP MICHAELS



Rosa F. Keller Library, New Orleans SPACKMAN MOSSOP MICHAELS



# O&M begins with the design

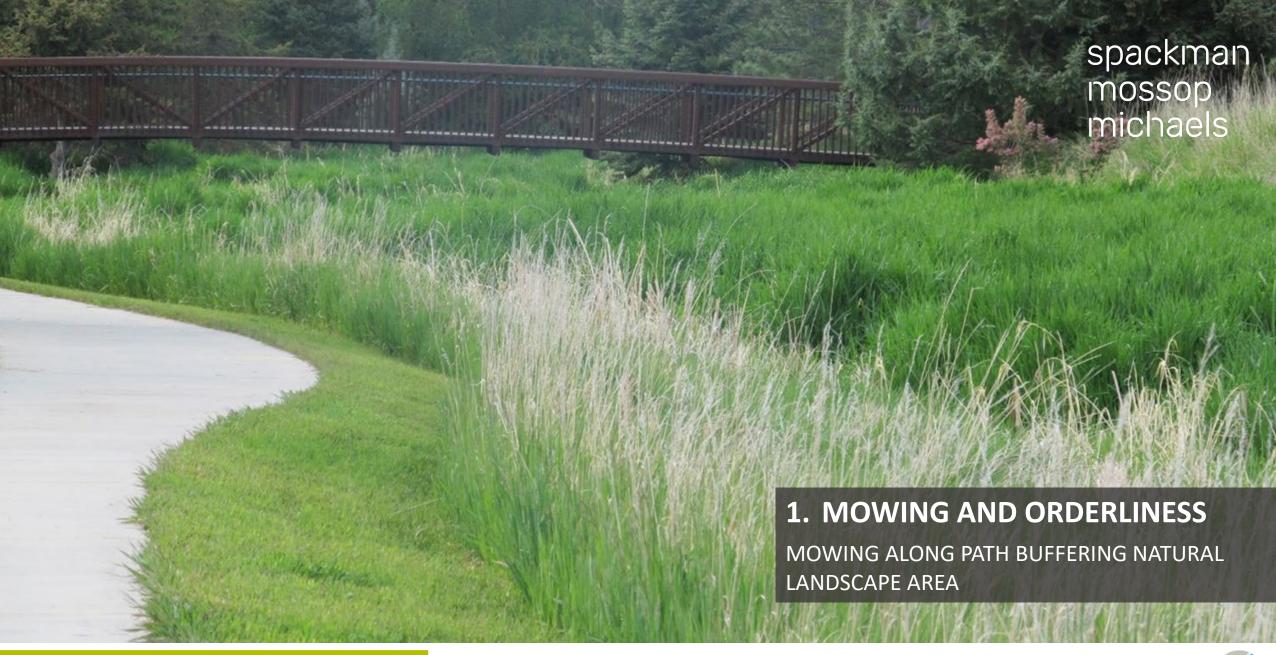
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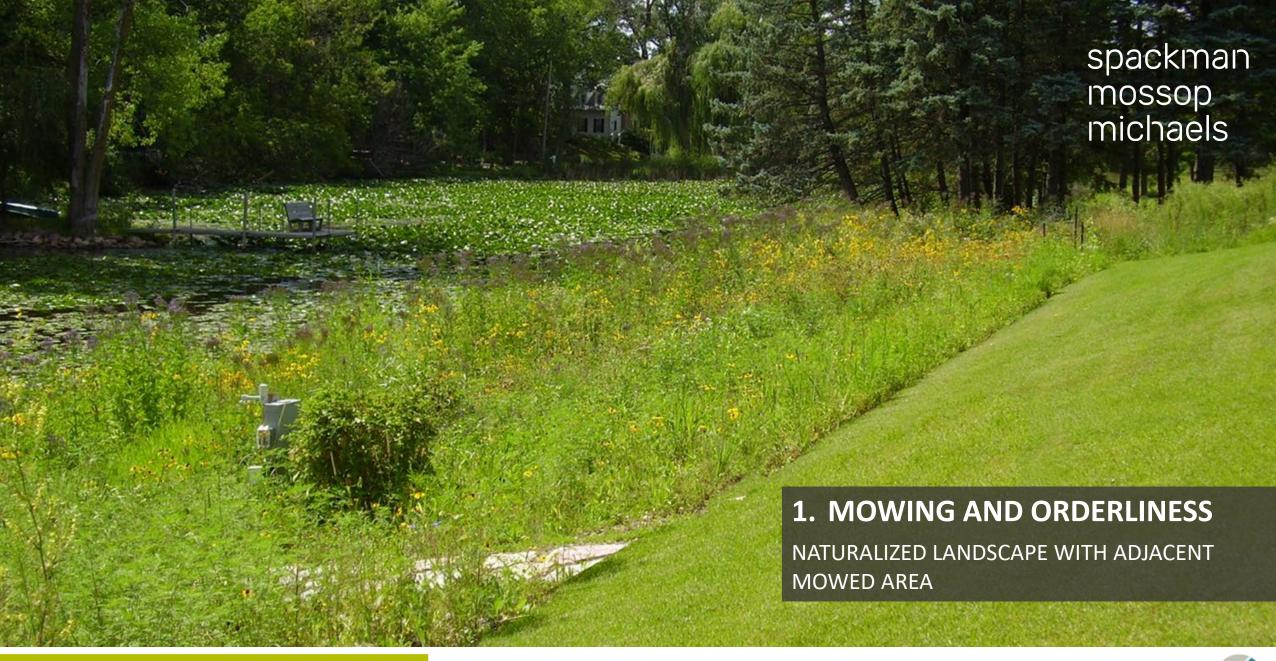
#### WHAT THE RESEARCH SAYS

- Joan Nassauer, University of Michigan
- James Hitchmough, University of Sheffield





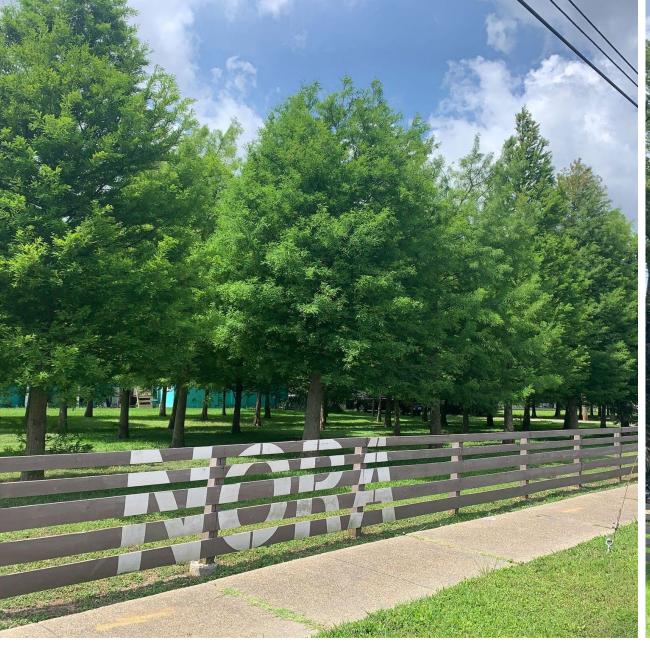










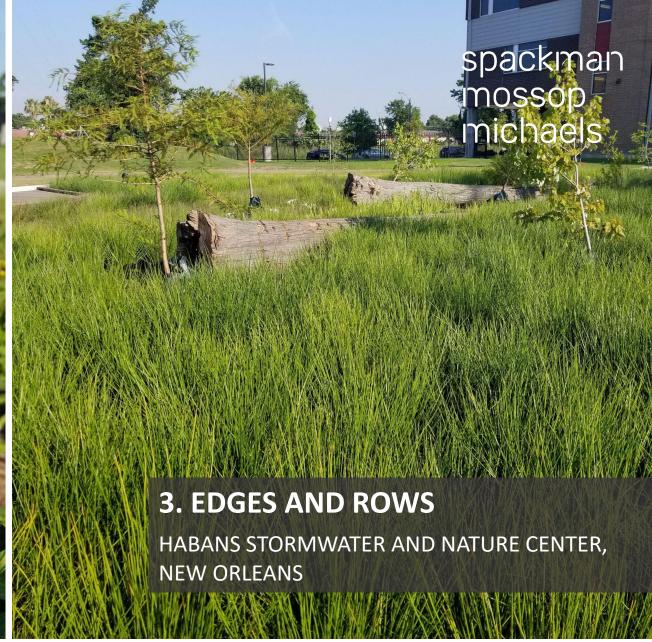






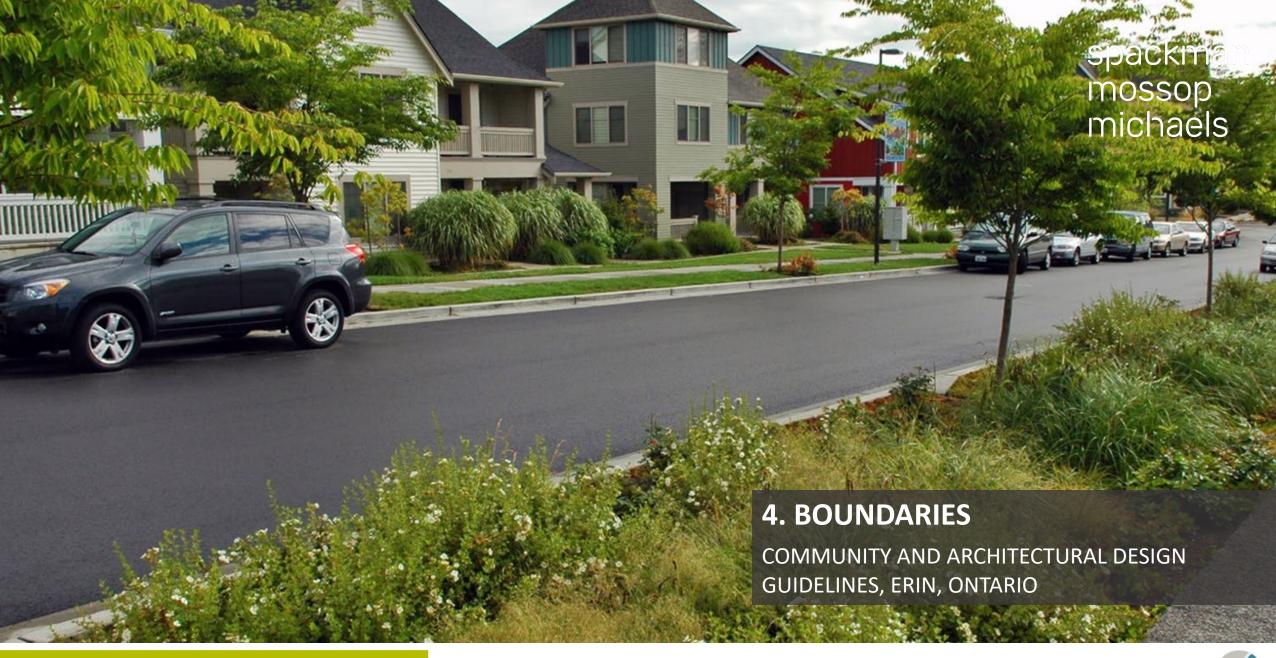














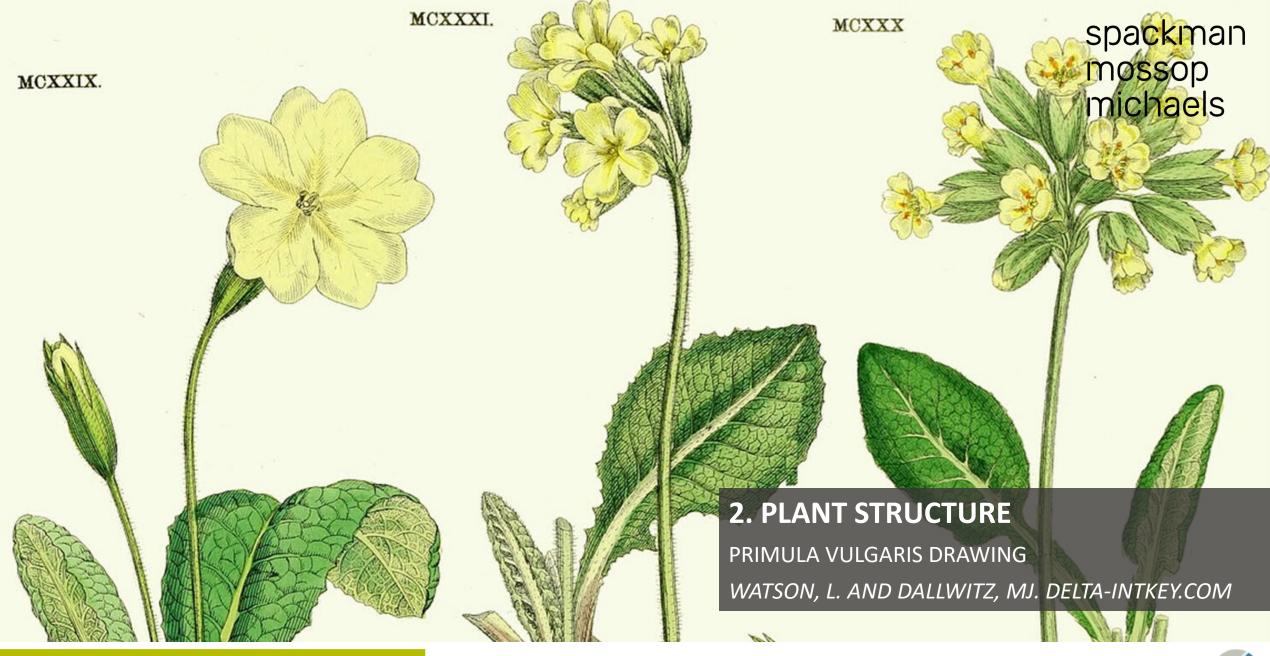
























# O&M begins with the design

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RESOURCE-BASED DESIGN PROCESS

Buildings are complete on opening day. Landscapes are just beginning.

- Think about maintenance as a design element
- Allocate maintenance resources before design begins
- Do not maintain all areas with the same regime

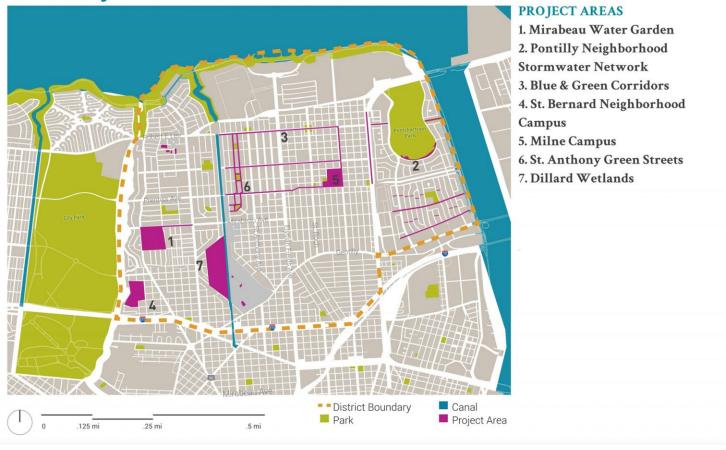
2 SITE SCALE IMPLEMENTATIONS





## O&M begins with the design

#### **Gentilly Resilience District**





## Start with simplicity, learn complexity

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#### NATURE-BASED SOLUTIONS ARE INTERCONNECTED SYSTEMS

- Designers need to use resource-based design principles and design for maintenance.
- Nurseries need to know what plants to grow.
- Soil suppliers need to know what kinds of soil to stockpile.
- Contractors/agencies need to be able to train staff to learn the plants and techniques.
- Local colleges (e.g., Delgado's Horticulture Department) and training programs (e.g., LA Green Corps) need to know how to educate students.



# 1 0 FUNDAMENTAL PLANTS FOR NEW ORLEANS BIOSWALES

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**GRASSES** 





**SEDGES** 





**FLOWERING** 







**SHRUBS** 



**TREES** 







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TREES





LARGER SITES







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**GRASSES** 





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**TREES** 





LARGER SITES





SHADE







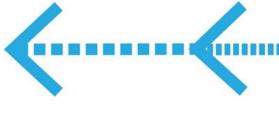
GRASS **BLUEST** 

RUSH

**GULF MUHLY SAW PALMET** 

SWEETBAY **CYPRESS** 

**LOUISIANA** 



GOLDENROD

SWAMP SUNFLOWER





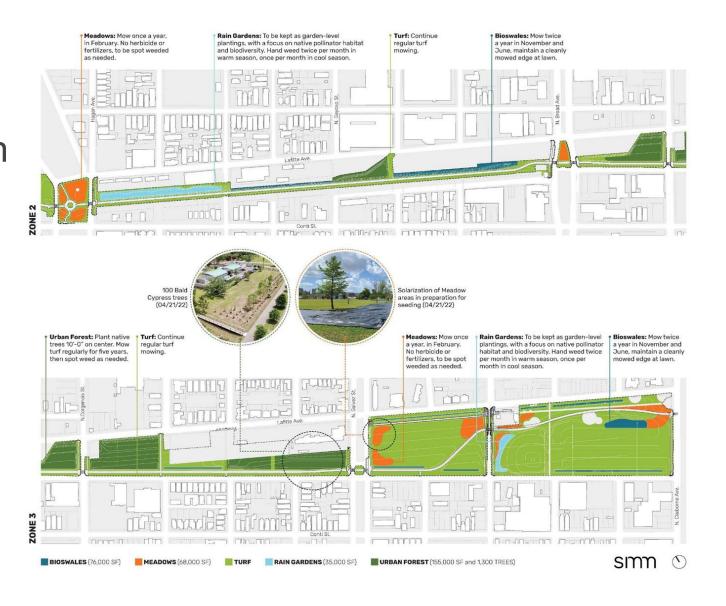








Multiple management practices within one project































# MAINTAINING GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IN URBAN PARKS



# Cara Lambright CEO | NEW ORLEANS CITY PARK IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Cara leads the 130-year-old New Orleans City Park Improvement Association, overseeing one of the largest urban parks in the nation. She specializes in operations, capital planning, program development, public engagement and fundraising for public spaces. She previously served as executive vice president and chief operating officer for Memorial Park Conservancy in Houston.

## The new urban park paradigm



- Parks
  - Culture
  - Recreation
  - Respite from the city
- Now: hub for resilience and biodiversity



#### Success through preparation



- Financial planning and resources
- Team training
- Adaptive management
- Preparing the public
- Ongoing communication



### Financial planning



- Labor
  - (Task hours per landscape type \* units of landscape) \* 2,080 hours
    - Establishment vs. post establishment
- Equipment
- Material



					Establishment	t Period	
	Units	Hours/Unit	Traditional InT House	Traditional Contracted	Conservation In House	Conservation Contracted	Volunteers
Pine Hard Forest	ACRE	123	21	5	21	67	10
Riparian Forest & Corridors	ACRE	120	24	8	24	56	9
Prairie	ACRE	<mark>123</mark>	13	5	36	55	14
Pine Hard Savannah	ACRE	134	15	5	32	70	13
Wet Savannah and Prairie	ACRE	127	12	0	39	62	15
Lawns	ACRE	443	365	36	0	0	42
Garden	ACRE	<mark>552</mark>	294	95	0	0	164
Memorial Grove	ACRE	249	59	13	76	58	43
Buffer Planting	ACRE	96	22	0	32	36	7
Living Bridge	ACRE	88	49	8	15	6	10
Baseball and Softball Fields	ACRE	539	465	23	0	0	51
Sports Fields	ACRE	537	458	29	0	0	51
Tennis Center	ACRE	185	125	13	0	0	47
Fitness Center and Natatorium	ACRE	126	89	9	0	0	27
Trail Center	ACRE	213	133	18	0	0	61
Playground	ACRE	465	293	39	0	0	134
Structures and Hubs	ACRE	250	189	15	0	0	46
Pond	ACRE	68	39	18	12	0	0
Road + Parking	ACRE	96	71	17	0	0	8
Cycle Track	ACRE	230	150	25	0	0	54
Timing Track	ACRE	248	192	11	0	0	46
Stone Dust Trails	1000 LF	51	27	17	0	0	6
Natural Paths	1000 LF	33	18	2	0	0	13
Boardwalk	1000 LF	24	13	5	0	0	6
Allee	ACRE	186	113	16	0	0	57
Restrooms	EACH	743	718	25	0	0	0
TOTAL PROJECT TASK HOURS							





	Post-Establishment Period						
	Units	Hours/Unit	Traditional In House	Traditional Contracted	Conservation In House	Conservation Contracted	Volunteers
Pine Hard Forest	ACRE	69	21	5	21	13	10
Riparian Forest & Corridors	ACRE	78	24	8	24	14	9
Prairie	ACRE	80	13	5	36	12	14
Pine Hard Savannah	ACRE	76	15	5	32	12	13
Wet Savannah and Prairie	ACRE	77	12	0	39	12	15
Lawns	ACRE	418	353	49	0	0	41
Garden	ACRE	<mark>522</mark>	294	95	0	0	164
Memorial Grove	ACRE	224	59	13	76	33	43
Buffer Planting	ACRE	71	22	0	32	11	7
Living Bridge	ACRE	88	49	8	15	6	10
Baseball and Softball Fields	ACRE	539	465	23	0	0	51
Sports Fields	ACRE	537	458	29	0	0	51
Tennis Center	ACRE	185	125	13	0	0	47
Fitness Center and Natatorium	ACRE	126	89	9	0	0	27
Trail Center	ACRE	213	133	18	0	0	61
Playground	ACRE	465	293	39	0	0	134
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TOTAL PROJECT TASK HOURS							





#### Memorial Park: Eastern Glades

CITY PARK NEW ORLEANS

- Phasing
- Lessons Learned: Bioswales







#### Eastern Glades Bioswales

- 2 4 full-time employees year round
- Focus on commonly managed species
- Multiple rounds of native seed plantings
- Additional tasks:
  - Hard trim in spring
  - Fire ant treatment
  - Compost tea twice per year
  - Winter cutback of trees
  - Mowed on three-year rotation in lieu of prescribed burns
- Iterative master plant list
  - Biannual update



Invasives/non-	natives
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Latin Binomial Name	Common Name
Cyperus enterainus	Deep Rooted Sedge
Cyperus esculentus	Yellow Nutsedge
Cyperus rotundus	Purple Nutsedge
Paspalum urvillei	Vasey Grass
Sorgum halepense	Johnson Grass
Panicum repens	Torpedo Grass
Echinochloa spp	Barnyard Grass
Digitaria spp	Crab Grass
Dichanthium annulatum	Old World Bluestem
Echinochloa colonoa	Jungle Rice
Euphorbia spp	Spurge
Eclipta prostat	False Daisy
Phyllanthus urinarea	Chamberbitter
Emelia spp	Emelia spp
Pisum sativum	Pea vine
Conovolvulus arvensis	Bindweed
Mikania scadens	Climbing Hempweed

#### **Aggressive Natives**

Latin Binomial Name	Common Name
Baccharis halimifolia	Eastern Baccharis
Eupatorium capillifolium	Dogfennel
Typha latifolia	Cattail
Genera: Asteacea	Thistle spp
Ludwigia octovalvis	Mexican Primrose Willow
Eupatorium serotinum	Late Boneset
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	Common Ragweed
Andropogon virginicus	Broomsedge Bluestem
Andropogon glomeratus	Bushy Bluestem
Solidago altissima	Goldenrod
Fimbristylis dichotoma	Fringe Rush
Sida rhombifolia	Common Sida
Erigeron canadensis	Horseweed





### Memorial Park: Land bridge and prairie



- 45 acres of restored coastal prairie
- 100 acres covering total site
- Wildlife corridors
- Stormwater management
- Native plant palette







## Land bridge and prairie lessons learned



- Know what works before you start
- Use demonstration plots





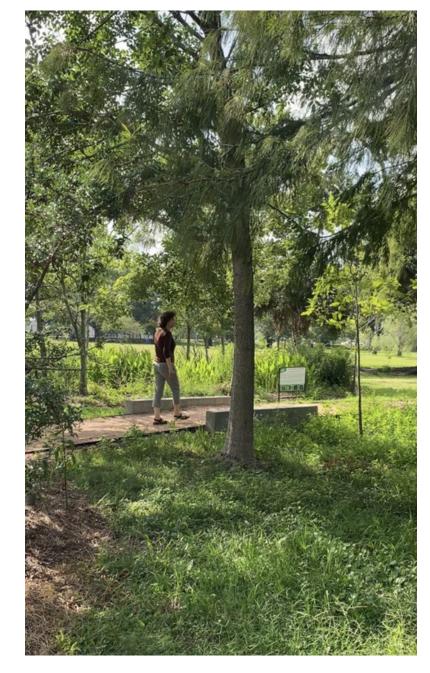
# Establishment task list

			Unit	Once		Annual	Total	
Wet Prairie and Savannah	QTY	Unit	(mins)	(mins)	(hours)	Freq	Hours	Comments
Year 1 Invasives treatment - spray	26	msf	9	234	3.9	1	4	60% of an acre; herbicide treatment of invasive species
invasives deadificine spray	20	11131	-	254	5.5	-	-	
Invasives treatment - manual	17	msf	15	255	4.3	4	17	40% of an acre; removal of invasive species by hands and tools
Dead wood removal	11	msf	60	660	11.0	2	22	25% of an acre; cutbacks and hauling of dead woods from existing vegetations and grounds
Monitoring and inspection		allow					5	Check for invasive species
Year 1							48	Annual Hours/Acre
Year 2								
Planting of wetland prairie species - seed broadcasting	17	msf	15	255	4.3	2	9	40% of an acre; percentage currently as a placeholder
Planting of wetland prairie species - plugs	11	msf	45	495	8.3	2	17	25% of an acre; percentage currently as a placeholder
Invasives treatment - manual	11	msf	15	165	2.8	4	11	25% of an acre; removal of invasive species by hands and tools
Monitoring and inspection		allow					5	Check for invasive species, plant conditions, etc.
Watering	11	msf	15	165	2.8	6	17	25% of an acre; percentage currently as a placeholder, done on newly planted materials
Year 2							58	Annual Hours/Acre
Year 3								
Mowing	7	msf	5	35	0.6	2	1	15% of an acre; done after end of spring or summer bloom, with a Batwing Mower (no shorter than 6")
Invasives treatment - spray	22	msf	9	198	3.3	1	3	50% of an acre; herbicide treatment of invasive species
Invasives treatment - manual	11	msf	15	165	2.8	4	11	25% of an acre; removal of invasive species by hands and tools
Dead wood removal	7	msf	60	420	7.0	2	14	15% of an acre
Monitoring and inspection		allow					5	Check for invasive species, plant conditions, etc.
Year 3							34	Annual Hours/Acre
Year 4-6								
Planting of wetland prairie species - seed boardcasting	11	msf	15	165	2.8	2	6	25% of an acre; replant on an as needed basis, percentage currently as a placeholder
Planting of wetland prairie species - plugs	7	msf	45	315	5.3	2	11	15% of an acre; replant on an as needed basis, percentage currently as a placeholder
Invasives treatment - spray	11	msf	9	99	1.7	1	2	25% of an acre; herbicide treatment of invasive species
, ,	_	,	4-					20% of an acre; removal of invasive species by hands and
Invasives treatment - manual	9	msf	15	135	2.3	4	9	tools
Dead wood removal	4	msf	60	240	4.0	2		10% of an acre
Monitoring and inspection		allow				_		Check for invasive species, plant conditions, etc.
Watering	9	msf	15	135	2.3	6	14	20% of an acre; percentage currently as a placeholder,
Year 4-6							E9	done on newly planted materials  Annual Hours/Acre
Ical 4-0							55	Annual Hours/Acre



## City Park: In transition

- Volunteer initiative:
  - Big Lake Nature Trail
  - Meadow
- Wisner Tract
- Stormwater plan/lagoon rehabilitation
- No-mow zones
- Forthcoming master plan







### Organizational readiness



#### Strategies for success

- Staff buy-in
- Advance training
- Nine natives
- Pocket guides
- Being a part of the process
  - Seed collection
  - Propagation
  - Stewardship
  - Ambassadorship



#### Public engagement

- Educate
- Prepare
- Celebrate
- Develop stewards





TREES AND GREEN WASTE

BECOME COMPOST

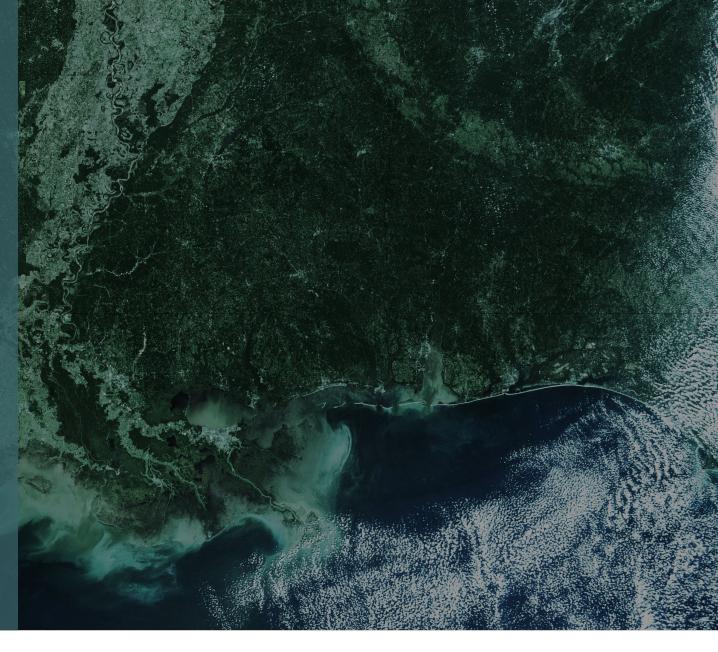
FOR **HEALTHY**NEW GROWTH



During heavy rain events, millions of gallons of water sheet flow through Memorial Park to Buffalo Bayou. This project will establish extensive native prairie areas and wetlands within a large watershed that extends both north and south of the future Land Bridge. Tallgrass coastal prairie, a part of this region's native ecology, is more effective at slowing, absorbing and cleansing storm water than the roads, parking lots, ball fields, and current ecology that exists in this area today. The prairie and constructed wetlands will help to absorb and purify the storm water flowing through the Park and will also reduce the amount of chemicals entering Buffalo Bayou.



# QUESTIONS? CONTACT INFORMATION wes@smm.studio clambright@nocp.org





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