ASLA Southern California thanks the following sponsors:
A CALL TO ACTION:

HOW ASLA SOCAL

CAN LEAD THE REGION TO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE
GARY J. LAI
PRINCIPAL
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LOS ANGELES, CA COLLABORATIVE

www.livingbuildingchallenge.org

THE NEW AMERICAN DREAM

THINKING ABOUT A NEW PARADIGM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM
WE ARE ALL HORRIFIED BY THE EVENTS THAT UNFOLDED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS. I AM PERSONALLY ROILING WITH EMOTIONS, WATCHING IN REAL-TIME THE INJUSTICES AND INEQUITABLE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES WHO ARE IN ANGUISH BECAUSE OF CENTURIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. AS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, WE WORK TO ENSURE THAT ALL PERSONS HAVE THE RIGHT TO EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND COMMUNITY BENEFITS IN THE PLACES THEY LIVE, WORK, AND LEARN. NOW IS THE TIME FOR US TO WORK TO HELP ENSURE THAT THESE COMMUNITIES HAVE FAIR AND EQUITABLE TREATMENT IN ALL ASPECTS OF LIFE.

Wendy Miller, FASLA, ASLA President
SHORT TERM DISASTER, LONG TERM CATASTROPHE
For centuries, atmospheric carbon dioxide had never been above this line.
Temperature vs Solar Activity

Solar Irradiance

11-year average
Yearly

Temperature

T source: GISTEMP 3.1
TSI source: SATIRE-T2 + PMOD
The greenhouse effect

1. Sun's rays pass through atmosphere

2. Some rays reflected into space allowing Earth to cool

3. Some rays trapped by carbon dioxide in atmosphere

4. Increased carbon dioxide causes more heat to be retained and temperatures to increase
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- The cost of adapting coastal areas to rising sea levels
- Relocation of whole towns
- Shrinking productivity of harvests
- Prices of basic foodstuffs and consumer goods will rise
- Extreme meteorological phenomena will cause widespread poverty

- Loss of the capacity to work due to heat
- More wars to gain access to limited resources
- Fresh water will be in short supply in some areas
- Diseases will spread due to higher temperatures
SO WHAT CAN WE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, DO ABOUT IT?
A unique new system is being developed that sustainably creates a new water source for Earvin Magic Johnson Park by capturing urban runoff (dry and wet weather first-flush flows), treating the captured flows to improve water quality, and recycling the water for onsite irrigation use. The treated recycled water will be stored within the park’s lakes and will enhance the appearance and water quality of the lake system. This system will collect, retain and reuse all of the first-flush flows of the 375-acre watershed amounting to approximately 12 acre feet (3.9 million gallons) of flows from a significant wet weather event.

**RUNOFF RECYCLING PROCESS**

1. Divert wet and dry weather runoff from local stormdrain line
2. Treatment facility removes pollutants in runoff water
3. Sediments in water are removed and wetlands further filter water
4. Water in lakes circulated continuously through treatment facility
5. Treated water stored in lake and used for park irrigation
Net-Zero water and water conservation

Stormwater

Urban food production

Natural resources

Eco-Districts

Mitigation and Restoration

Urban habitats

Living Buildings

Biodiversity

Open Space

Healthy Environments

Green infrastructure

Climate change adaptation
GREEN NEW DEAL PLAN
ENVIRONMENT ECONOMY EQUITY
THE SUSTAINABLE SITES INITIATIVE™

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Lady Bird Johnson Wildflower Center
UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN

Institute for Sustainable Infrastructure

Envision Rating System

LOS ANGELES, CA COLLABORATIVE

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U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL
LEED USGBC™

U.S. GREEN BUILDING COUNCIL LOS ANGELES

EcoDistricts®
IPCC SPECIAL REPORT: GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 DEGREES C
GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 °C

an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.
How the level of global warming affects impacts and/or risks associated with the Reasons for Concern (RFCs) and selected natural, managed and human systems

Five Reasons For Concern (RFCs) illustrate the impacts and risks of different levels of global warming for people, economies and ecosystems across sectors and regions.

Impacts and risks associated with the Reasons for Concern (RFCs)

- **Purple** indicates very high risks of severe impacts/risks and the presence of significant irreversibility or the persistence of climate-related hazards, combined with limited ability to adapt due to the nature of the hazard or impacts/risks.
- **Red** indicates severe and widespread impacts/risks.
- **Yellow** indicates that impacts/risks are detectable and attributable to climate change with at least medium confidence.
- **White** indicates that no impacts are detectable and attributable to climate change.

Impacts and risks for selected natural, managed and human systems

- **Warm-water corals**
- **Mangroves**
- **Small-scale low-latitude fisheries**
- **Arctic region**
- **Terrestrial ecosystems**
- **Coastal flooding**
- **Fluvial flooding**
- **Crop yields**
- **Tourism**
- **Heat-related morbidity and mortality**

Confidence level for transition: L=Low, M=Medium, H=High and VH=Very high
ipcc.ch
Support the resolution!
How do you think Landscape Architects can best contribute to keeping the earth below 1.5 degrees C?