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A CALL TO ACTION:

HOW ASLA SOCAL

CAN LEAD THE REGION TO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

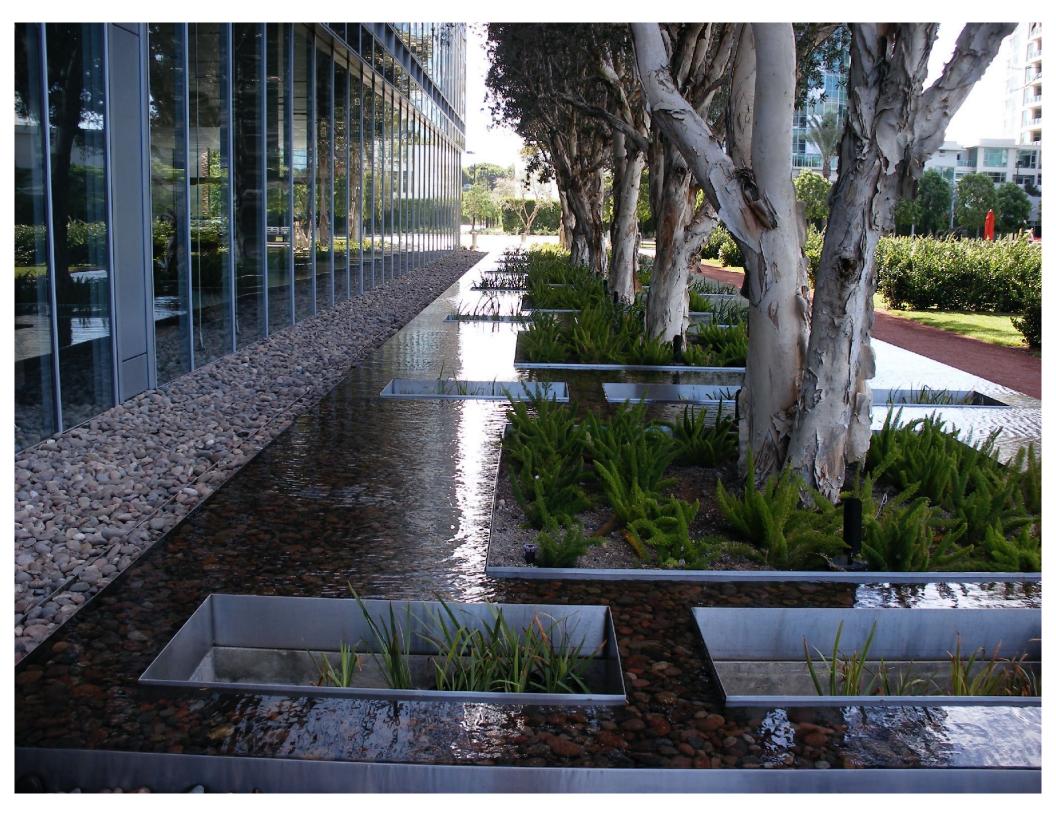


NHBE



GARY J. LAI
PRINCIPAL
DIRECTOR OF REGENERATIVE
DESIGN



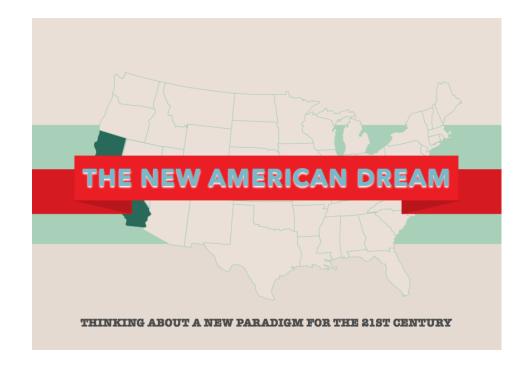




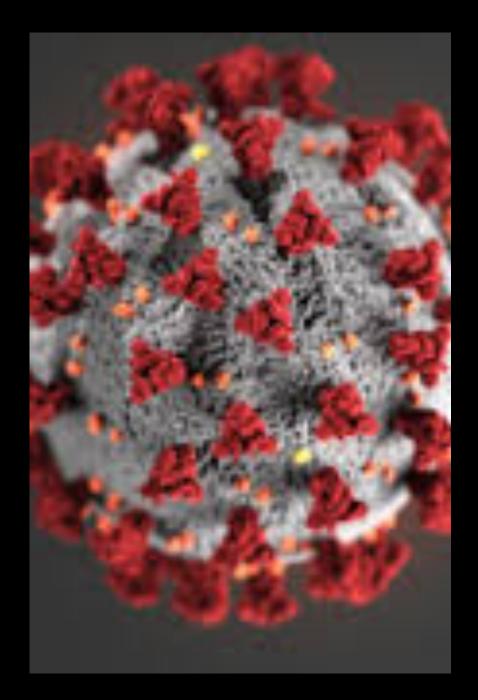








THE ELEPHANT IN THE ROOM







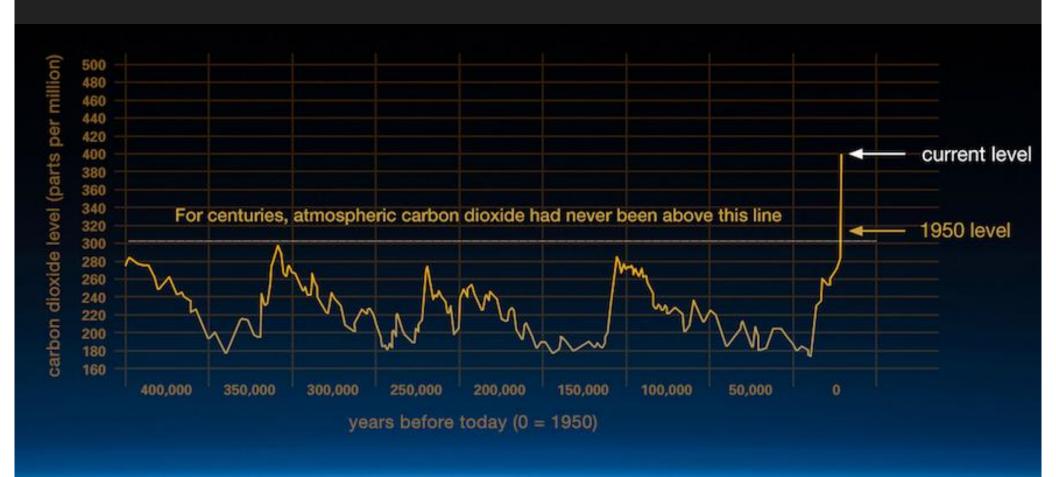
WE ARE ALL HORRIFIED BY THE EVENTS THAT UNFOLDED OVER THE LAST SEVERAL DAYS. I AM PERSONALLY ROILING WITH EMOTIONS, WATCHING IN REAL-TIME THE INJUSTICES AND INEQUITABLE TREATMENT OF PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES WHO ARE IN ANGUISH BECAUSE OF CENTURIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. AS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, WE WORK 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

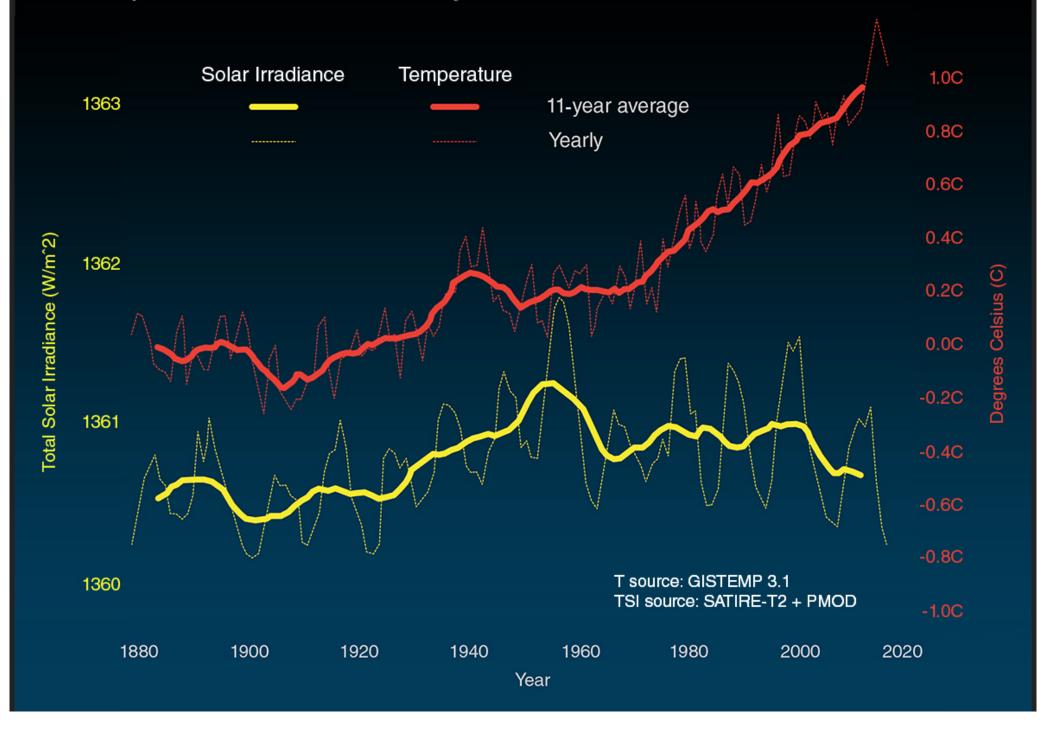




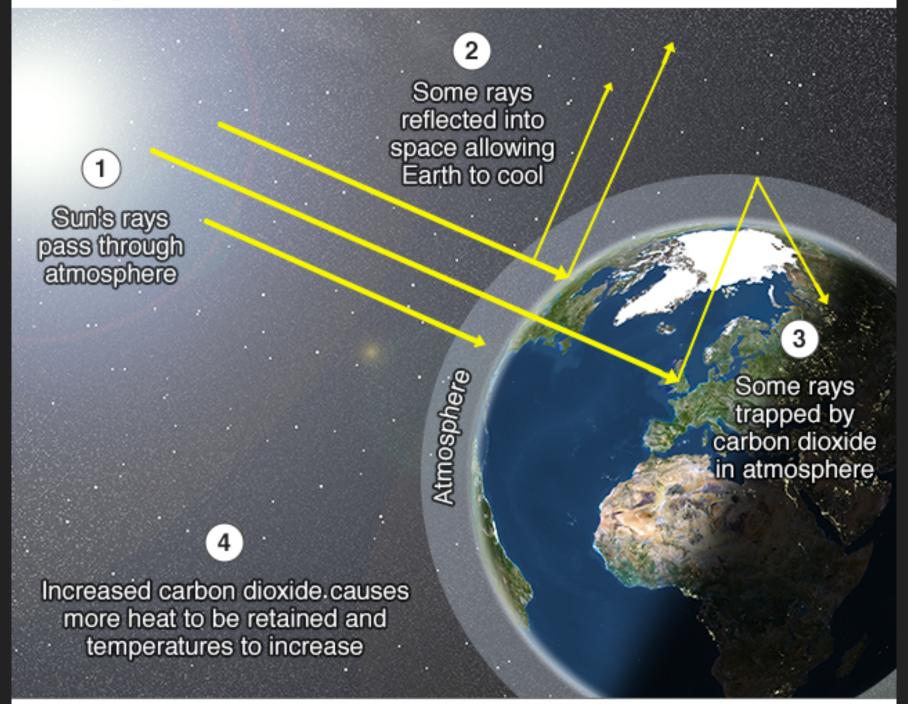
SHORT TERM DISASTER, LONG TERM CATASTROPHE



Temperature vs Solar Activity



The greenhouse effect









SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

OF CLIMATE CHANGE



The cost of adapting coastal areas to rising sea levels

Relocation of whole towns



Loss of the capacity to work due to heat





More wars to gain access to limited resources





Extreme meteorological phenomena will cause widespread poverty





Fresh water will be in short supply in some areas

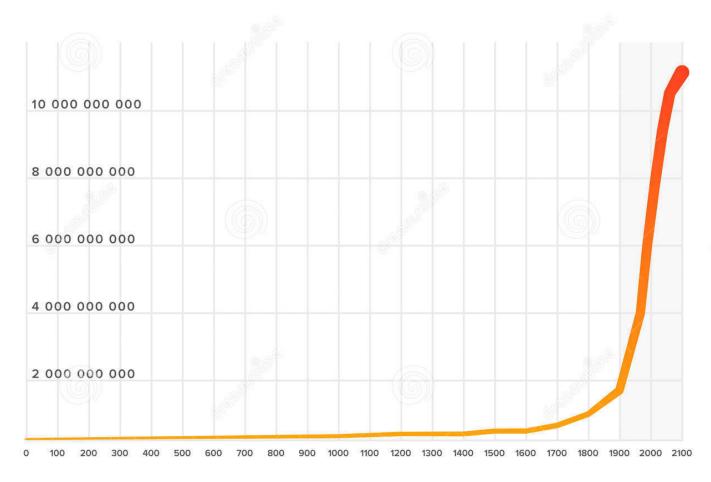
Diseases will spread due to higher temperatures





WORLD POPULATION

Past, Present and Future













SO WHAT CAN WE, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, DO ABOUT IT?



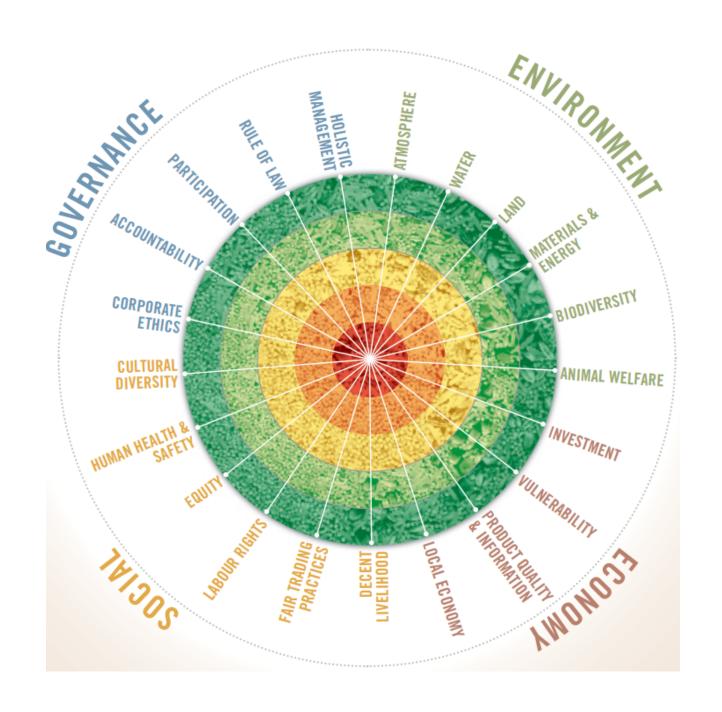
American Society of Landscape Architects



ASLA

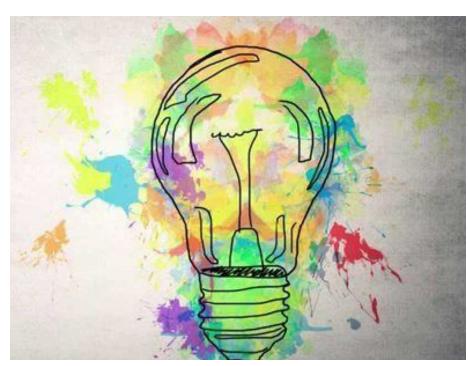
CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN



















EARVIN MAGIC JOHNSON PARK -

Urban Runoff Water Recycling

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
- Treatment facility removes pollutants in runoff water
- Sediments in water are removed and wetlands further filter water
- 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

Living Buildings

Urban habitats

biodiversity

Open Space

Healthy Environments

Green infrastructure

Climate change adaptation

WHAT CAN I DO?





ENVIRONMENT

ECONOMY

EQUITY



THE SUSTAINABLE SITES INITIATIVE™





Envision Rating System











IPCC SPECIAL REPORT: GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 DEGREES C

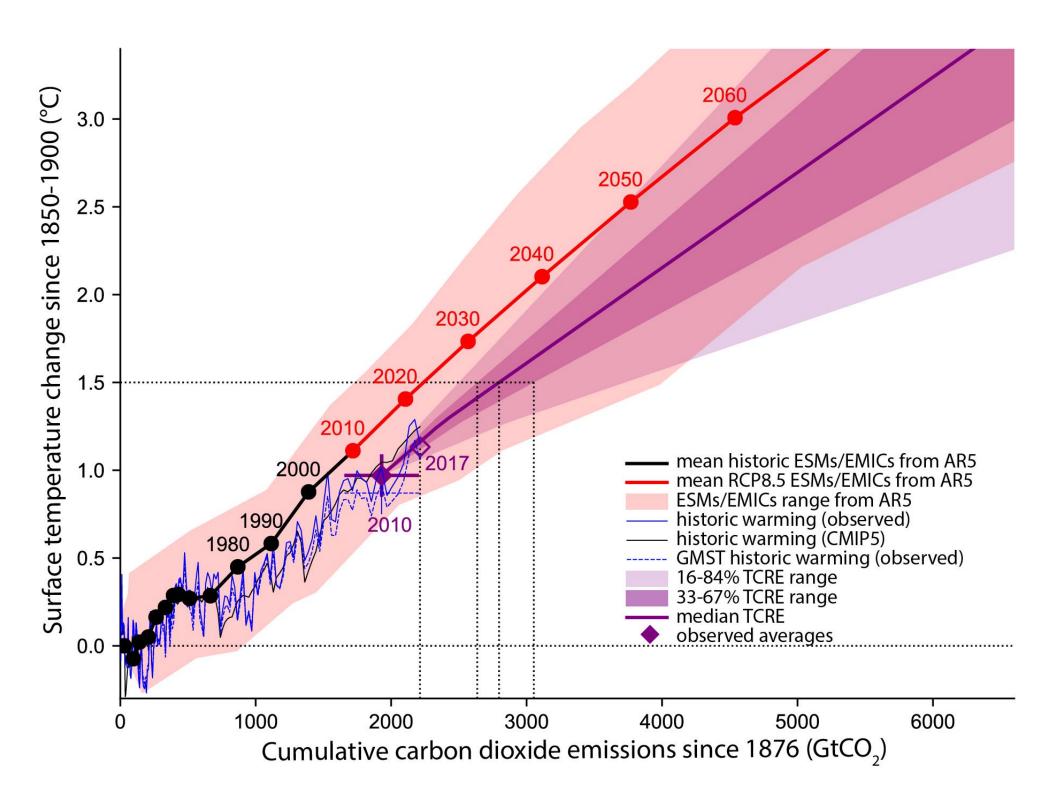




GLOBAL WARMING OF 1.5 °C



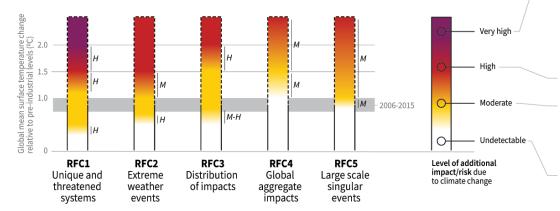
an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty



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)

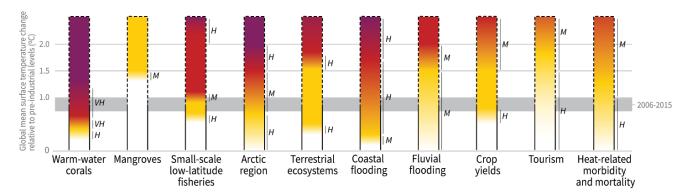


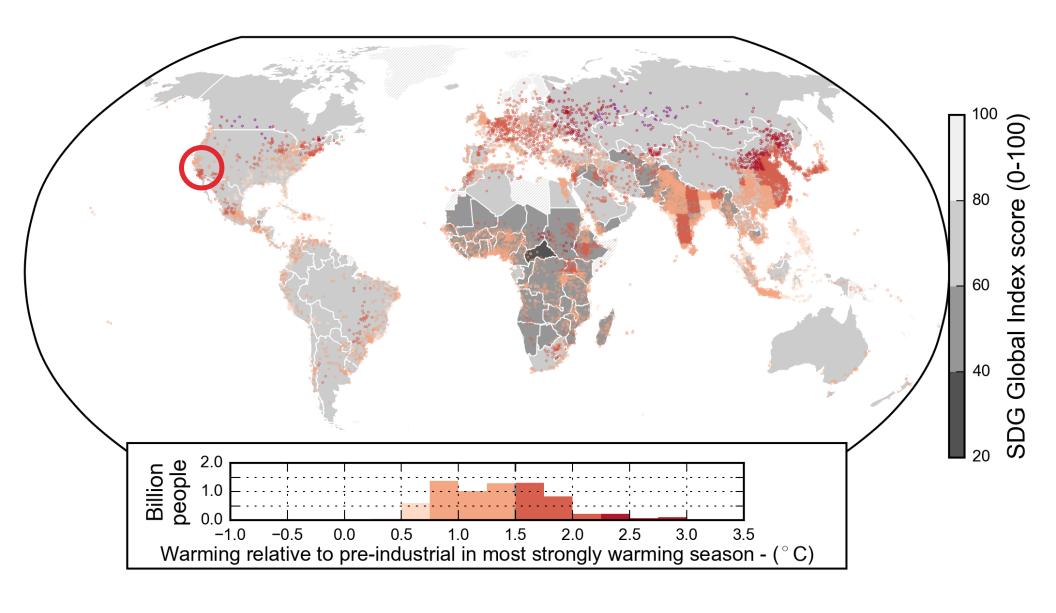
Purple indicates very high risks of severe impacts/risks and the presence of significant irreversibility or the persistence of climate-related hazards, combined with limited ability to adapt due to the nature of the hazard or impacts/risks.

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



















How do you think Landscape Architects can best contribute to keeping the earth below 1.5 degrees C?