Webinar Series: Part 1 Introduction and Design Concepts

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US Army Corps Engineers_® Engineer Research and Development Center Design Manual: Engineering With Nature Using Native Plant Communities

Based on

Overview

- This webinar series is based on the design manual, however this features some additional information in some sections.
- Documents the use of native plants to provide engineered design elements that consider the diverse range of Corps water resource projects.
- The goal of this webinar series is to describe how to utilize plant communities within the built environment to create sustainable landscapes.
- The advantage of this approach is to reduce construction and operating costs, while increasing benefits to the environment.
- This manual explores the idea of transforming the way in which native plant communities are thought about, and valued by the Corps.





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Webinar Series Contents: Part 1, 2 and 3

- PART 1: INTRODUCTION and DESIGN
- Why do we need to pay attention to our native plant communities?
- Why are native plants communities important to the Corps mission?
- How to use the plant resources available on Corps' lands nationwide.
- How to incorporate native plant communities into projects by describing specific tools and techniques to survey, plan, design, construct, maintain, and monitor projects.
- Design and scientific components are blended together into a holistic approach, so this manual is accessible to many people with varied professional backgrounds.
- PART 2: SCIENCE and PLANTING TECHNIQUES
- National Vegetation Classification
- Sources to Obtain Native Plant Materials
- Conservation Methods
- Planting Techniques, Site preparation, Seed Mixes and Seeds, Seed Treatments, Interseeding, Mosaic seeding and Planting
- PART 3: CASE STUDIES
- List of specific uses incorporating native plant communities
- Specific case studies that illustrate well-designed, well-built examples of elements using native plant communities.





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Why Protect Native Plants?

Provisioning services	Regulating services	Habitat services	Cultural services
Food	Air quality regulation	Maintenance of life cycles of migratory spp.	Aesthetic values
Water	Regulation of water flows	Maintenance of species diversity	Spiritual experience
Raw materials	Moderation of climate	Maintenance of genetic diversity	Inspiration for culture, and arts
Genetic resources	Moderation of extreme ever	nts	Information for cognitive development
Medicinal resources	Maintenance of soil fertility		Opportunities for recreation and tourism
Ornamental resources	Waste treatment		
	Erosion prevention		
	Biological control		
	Pollination		ALL ALL A
	Waste treatment		

Adapted from: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) 2010. United Nations, the European <u>Commission</u>, and the German and UK government





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The value of native plant communities to the Corps water resource projects and sustainable landscapes nationwide

- Provide wildlife habitats and migration routes
- Protection of water quality and water supply
- Produce oxygen and protect air quality
- Regulate temperatures
- Nutrient cycling
- Reduction of sedimentation and erosion into waterways
- Commercial uses (food, fiber, medicine, resins, and building supplies)





The value of native plant communities to the Corps water resource projects and sustainable landscapes nationwide (continued)

- Riparian buffers
- Phytoremediation and site clean up abandoned mine lands
- Stability of coastal, riparian and lake shorelines using plants
- Bio-engineering techniques
- Reduction of storm-related impacts
- Moderation of effects of climate change
- Reduction of operations and maintenance costs, such as mowing, and pesticide and herbicide use
- Monitoring efforts





Design Principles

- Unity
- Sequence
- Proportion
- Rhythm
- Accent
- Repetition
- Variety

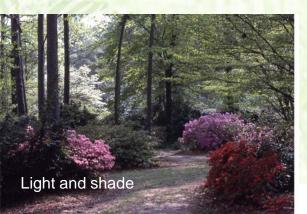


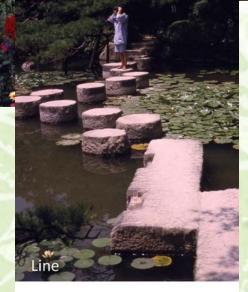
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Elements of Design











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Elements of Design





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Assessment of needs and constraints

• Safety

- Greenways to allow for migratory and resident wildlife species safety
- Vehicular and pedestrian safety in and around site
- Zoning, ADA and other safety codes apply to all designs
- Fencing
- Signage
- Sight Lines through the site
- Buffers to provide privacy, noise reduction, and screening of site elements

Health

- Environmental enhancements that perform a number of functions on site
- Provides more structure in the environment to support more diversity
- Water, soil and air quality to support natural processes

• Welfare

- Enhance the visual aesthetics and natural processes on site
- Provide more resiliency within the ecosystem
- Provide wellbeing of all inhabitants





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Assessment of needs and constraints

- Site analysis
 - Topography and landforms
 - Views
 - Soils
- Existing plants communities
- Hydrology
- Man-made aspects:
 - Circulation and transportation corridors on and through the site
 - Built structures
- Climatic considerations
 - Aspect
 - Light and shade patterns
 - Seasonal wind and microclimate conditions
 - Solar gain





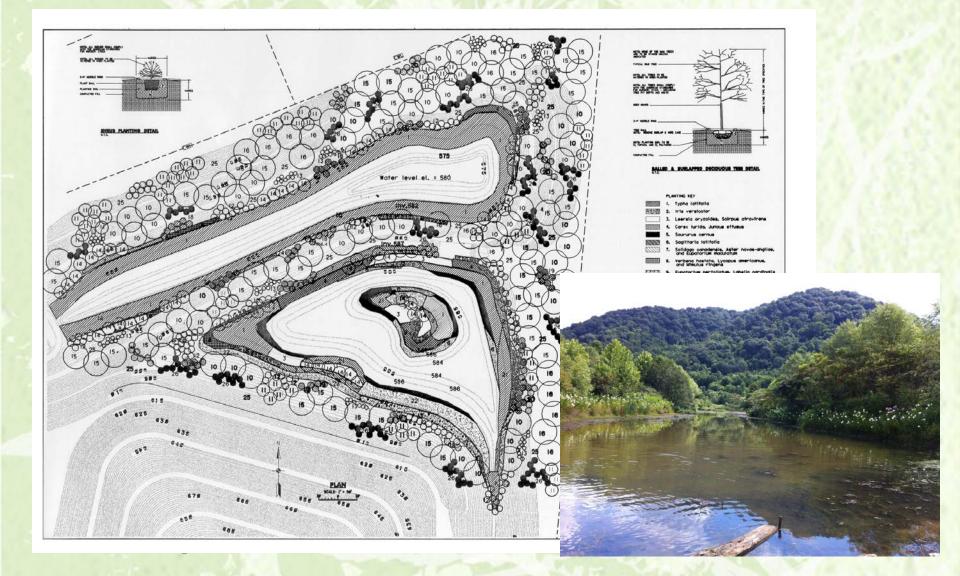
The Design Process

- Develop a Site Plan
- Develop a Planting Plan
- Develop a Grading Plan
- Site specific details
- Construction specifications
- Monitoring plan
- Maintenance

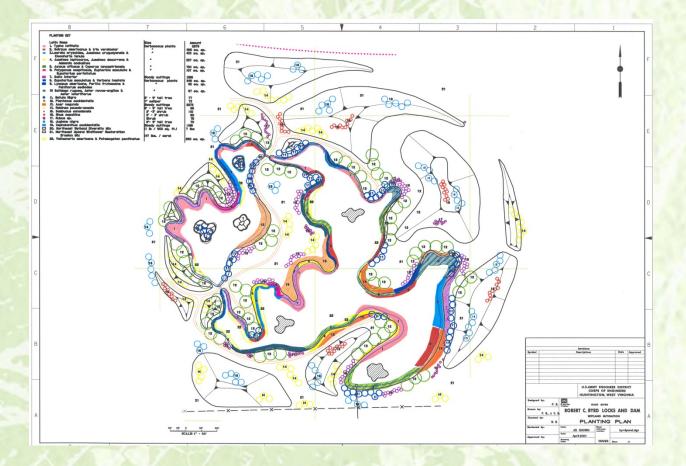




Site Plan with construction details



Planting Plan for Wetland







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Monitoring



As the site develops, maintaining records of species diversity, percentages of cover, and other aspects of monitoring will aid in understanding site dynamics. A manager should ask the following questions regarding the site:

- Which of the planted species germinated and grew?
- •What is the overall percentage of planting survivability?
- •Which plants came in from wild sources verses specified plantings?
- •What is the percentage of native species verses non native exotic species?
- •How are treatment techniques working on any invasive species present?





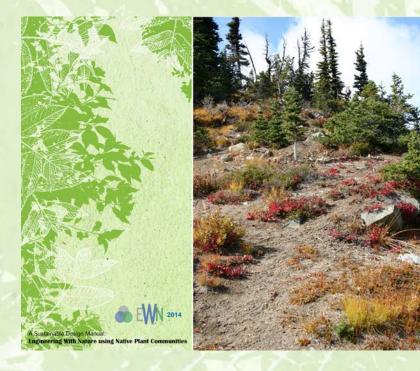
Maintenance

- The use of native plants will reduce maintenance costs such as irrigation, mowing, and the use of herbicides. This is a sustainable approach with shrinking maintenance budgets.
- Use natural processes to maximize benefits, thereby reducing demands on limited resources.
 Example: Use of prescribed fire in a fire dependent ecosystem.
- There is beauty in a naturalized grass and wildflower planting, which provides for wildlife and pollinators, and offers a great opportunity to educate the public to appreciate the difference.





For a free download of the Design Manual; http://el.erdc.usace.army.mil/ewn/pdfs/EWN%20Design%20Manual.pdf







A Sustainable Design Manual: Engineering With Nature using Native Plant Communities

Presented by: Dr. Pamela Bailey U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg: MS

Dr. Todd Bridges Engineering With Nature Program





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EWN Website





ON PROJECTS

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WHAT IS ENGINEERING WITH NATURE?

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Engineering With Nature (EWN) Program enables more sustainable delivery of economic, social, and environmental benefits associated with water resources infrastructure. EWN directly supports USACE's "Sustainable Solutions to America's Water Resources Needs: Civil Works Strategic Plan 2011 – 2015" and contributes to the achievement of its Civil Works Mission and Goals. EWN is the intentional alignment of natural and engineering processes to efficiently and sustainably deliver economic, environmental, and social benefits through collaborative processes.





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Engineering With Nature

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) initiative known as Engineering With Nature (EWN) is the intentional alignment of natural and engineering processes to efficiently and sustainably deliver economic, environmental and social benefits through collaborative processes (Figure 1). EWN seeks to apply science to our engineering to improve the decision-making process and expand the range of benefits that can be achieved through our projects. The projects and tool development through EWN directly supports a number of USACE plans and directives including the USACE Civil Works Strategic Plan, the USACE Campaign Plan, and USACE Environmental Operating Principles. As a leading practice, EWN is being pursued through innovative research, field demonstrations, communicating lessons learned, and active engagement with field practitioners and USACE partners and stakeholders.

Utilizing plant communitites within the built environment to create sustainable landscapes

For more information on EWN, please contact:

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www.EngineeringWithNature.org

Questions???





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