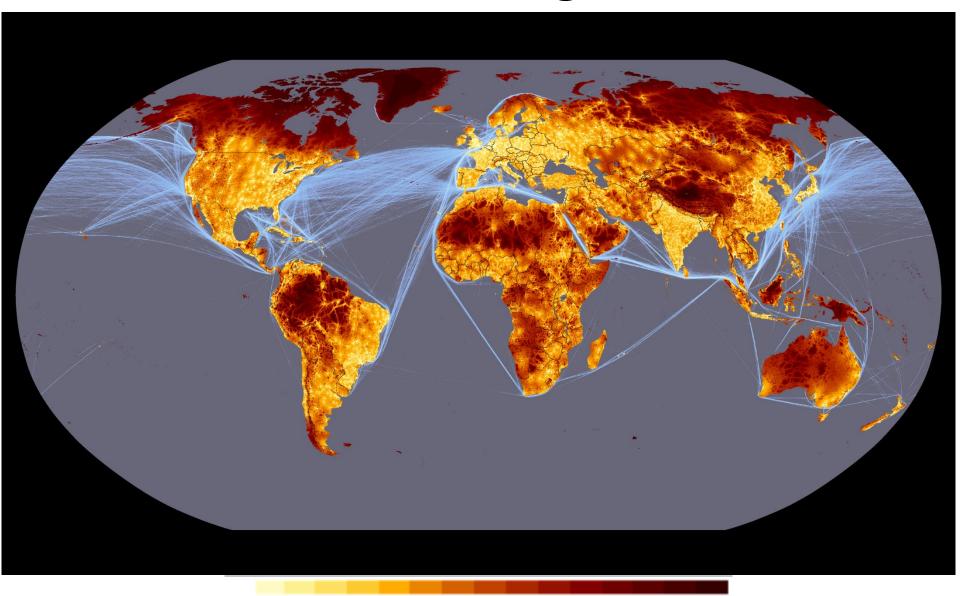


The Challenges of Restoring Urban Biodiversity

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Our Urbanizing World









The city as an environment:

- Climate
- Air
- Soil
- Hydrology
- Habitats
- Disturbance



The Urban Climate

An Urban Heat Island Profile

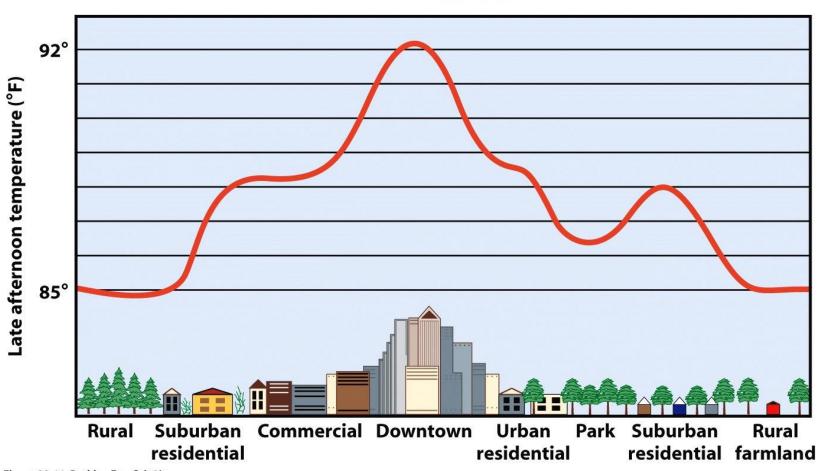
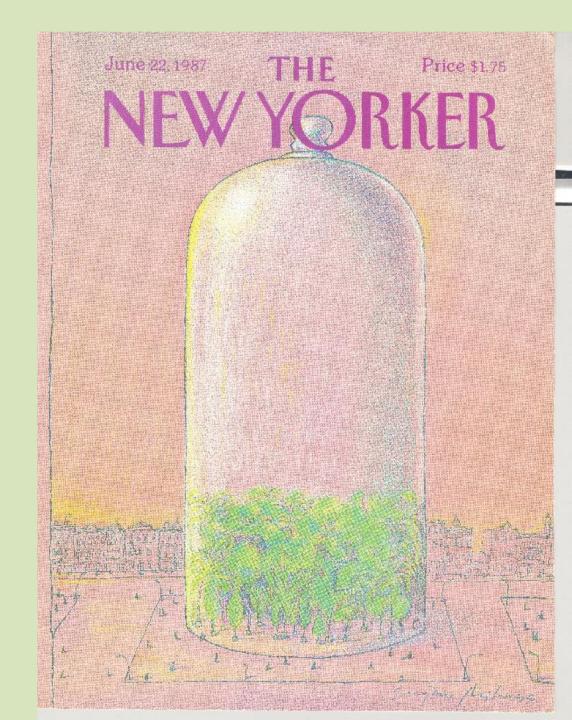


Figure 29-11 Botkin - Env. Sci. 6/e © 2008 John Wiley & Sons

Urban problems: Heat island effect & climate change



The Urban Atmosphere

- Dust (particulates)
 - Soot, cement, tiny particles formed from emissions of sulfur dioxide and others from coal burning.

-Natural sources (soil particles from

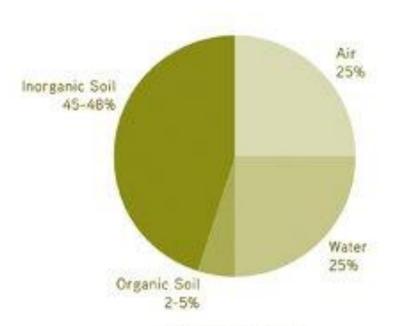
denuded land)



Urban Soils

- Lack of leaf litter/organic layer
- Compaction
- Low water holding capacity due to loss of organic matter and compaction
- Chemical pollution, heavy metals, pH change
- Lack soil biodiversity
- Erosion
- Heat
- Fill

Urban Soils

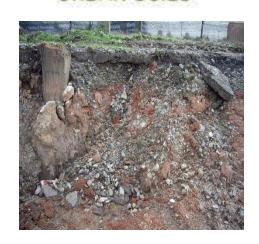


Inorganic Soil
69-79%
Water
10-20%
Organic Soil
1%

FOREST SOILS

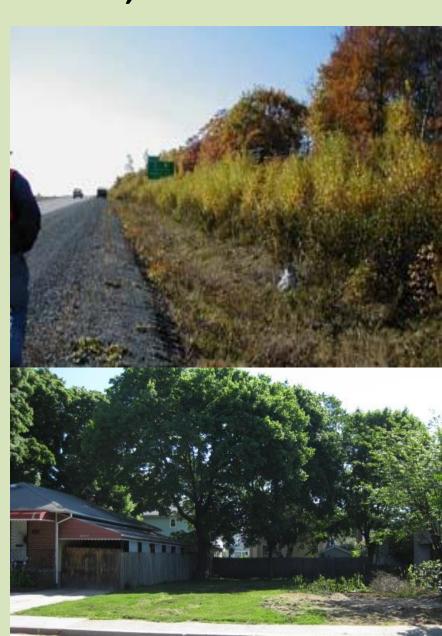


URBAN SOILS



Existing Urban Habitats, a Mosaic

- Managed parks
- Backyards
- Gardens
- Green roofs
- Riparian corridors
- Vacant lots
- Remnant vegetation
- Roadsides, medians



Plants in Cities

- Cultivated
- Naturalized
- Remnant

Ecosystem Functions of Urban Plants

- Temperature reduction
- Food/habitat for wildlife
- Erosion control
- Nutrient absorption in wetlands
- Aesthetics

- Soil building on degraded land
- Colonization of bare ground
- Carbon sequestration
- Oxygen production



AUG. 5, 2002 PRICE \$3.50 THE

In urban conditions: what is the ecological target?

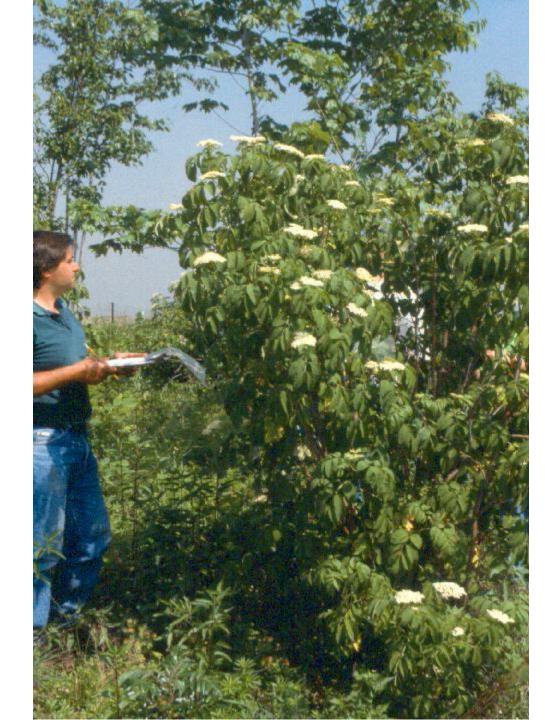








Is lack of pollinators a limitation to restoration?









Megachile sp.



Ecological restoration of habitats requires a partnership between ecologists and the design professions



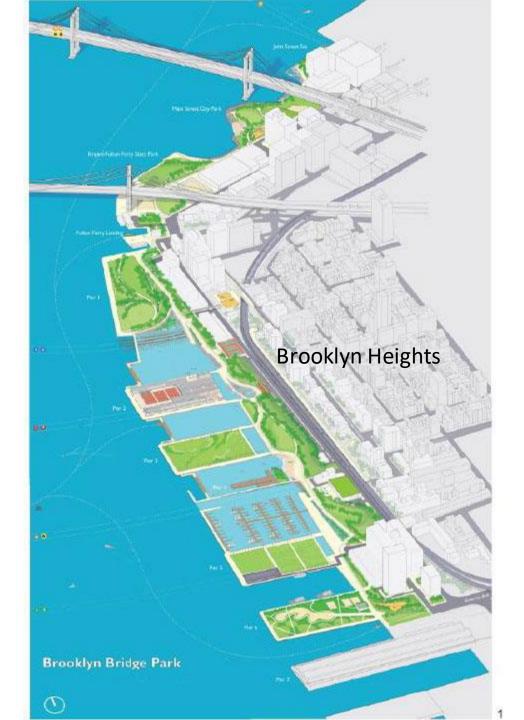
City of New York



Former Brooklyn Waterfront 20

Brooklyn Bridge Park

Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates



Proposed Habitat Types

- Woodlands and shrublands
- Freshwater wetlands and swales
- Meadows
- Marine zones uplands
 - salt marsh
 - submarine habitat

Promenade, Brooklyn Bridge Park





Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates













Beijing 2008 Olympics

Sasaki Associates

←1500 acre Forest Park

←700 acre athletic zone

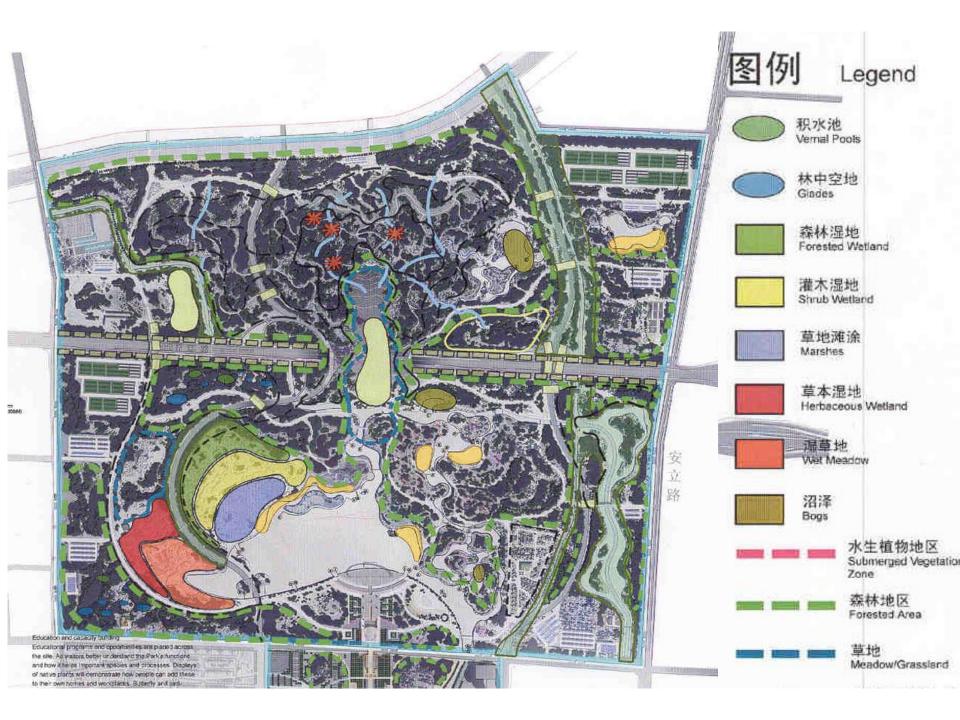




Beijing 2008 Olympics Forest Park







Art by Mike McCann

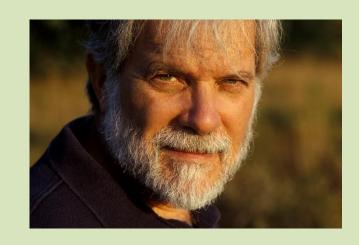
Ecological Constraints

- Dispersal
- Degraded plant and animal communities
- Soil quality and biota
- Successional processes (natural disturbances)
- Invasive species are lurking
- Proper varieties of planting material needed

Ecological Opportunities

- Restore natural heritage of the land
- Restore ecological functions
- Minimize, but not eliminate, management needs and costs
- Improve biodiversity in surrounding areas
- Add ecological resiliency for the future

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Recommended Readings

Handel, S. N. 2013. Ecological restoration foundations to designing habitats in urban areas. Pages 169-186 in: Designing Wildlife Habitats. J. Beardsley, ed. Harvard Univ. Press, Cambridge.

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