

Parks Helping to Build Resilient Communities

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Welcome to the 2021 FRPA Conference! August 30 - September 2



REIGNITE YOUR POTENTIAL FRPA 1 2021

Learning objectives

- 1. Outline the critical role parks play in helping rebuild communities is emergency situations.
- 2. Summarize the effects of climate change on your community.
- 3. Describe how natural areas play a role in combating the negative effects of climate change and how conserving green spaces keeps communities safe and resilient.



What does the word resilient mean to you?



Parks Help Rebuild Communities in Times of Emergency

Covid-19:

- Mental and Physical Health
- COVID Testing Sites
- Food Distribution Sites
- Vaccination Sites









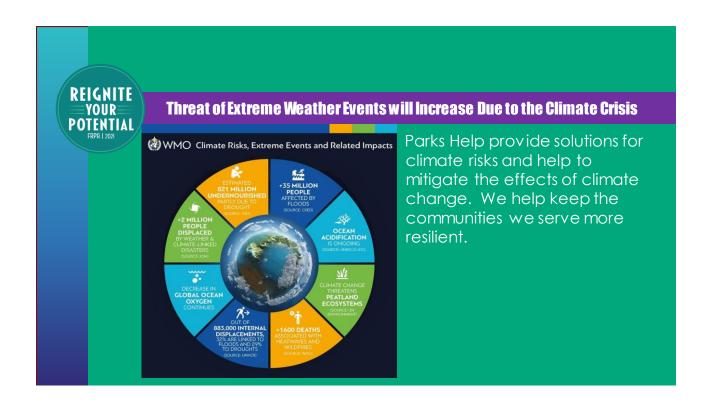


Parks Help Rebuild Communities in Times of Emergency

Extreme Weather Events-On the Front-Line:

- Distribution site for emergency supplies for the community.
- Staging and deployment area for emergency vehicles and personnel.
- Parks are one of the first areas to open after the storm to help provide child care.
- Park employees are distributed to help at evacuation shelters and call centers.
- Parks employees help the police with public safety after a storm by directing traffic while traffic lights are out.







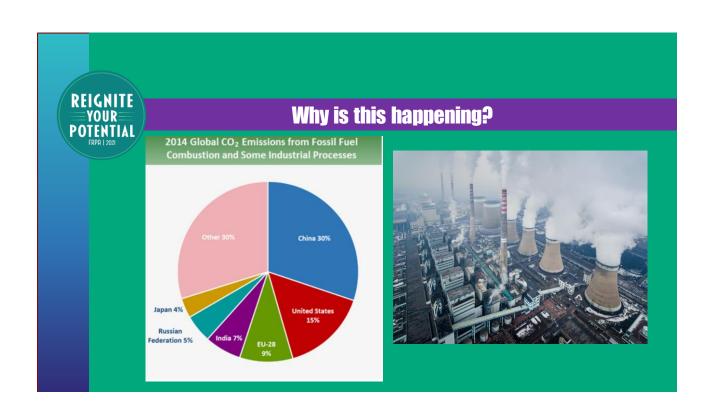


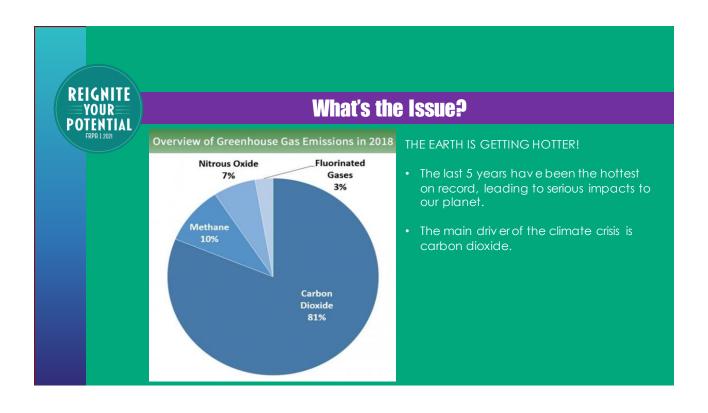
What is Climate Change?

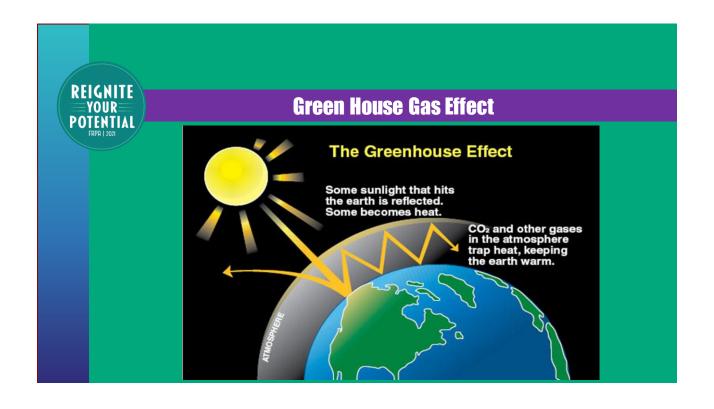
- 97% of actively publishing climate scientists agree that global warming trends <u>ARE</u> happening and <u>EXTREM ELY LIKELY</u> due to human activity
- Industrialization of our civilization → burning of fossil fuels → excess carbon dioxide (CO2)
- 80% of carbon emissions comes from the burning of fossil fuels: coal, oil, and gas. 81% of the energy used in the US comes from fossil fuels. Carbon Dioxide is main greenhouse gas that is driving climate change.

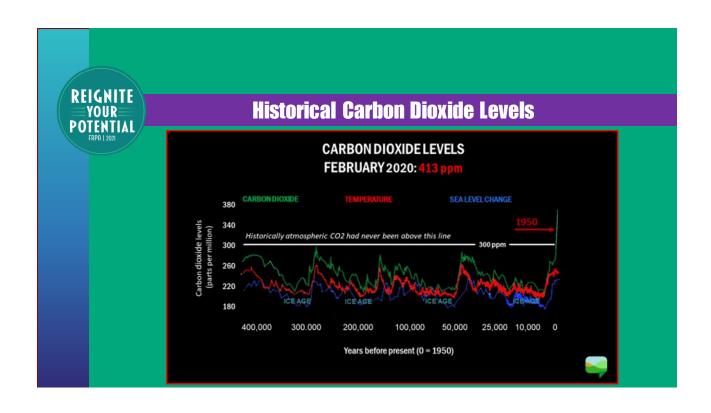


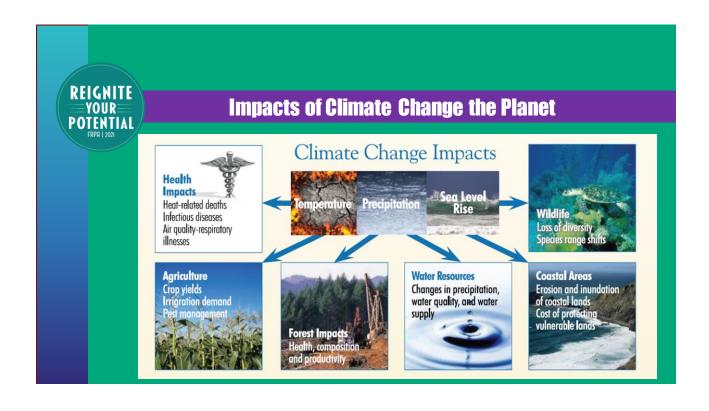


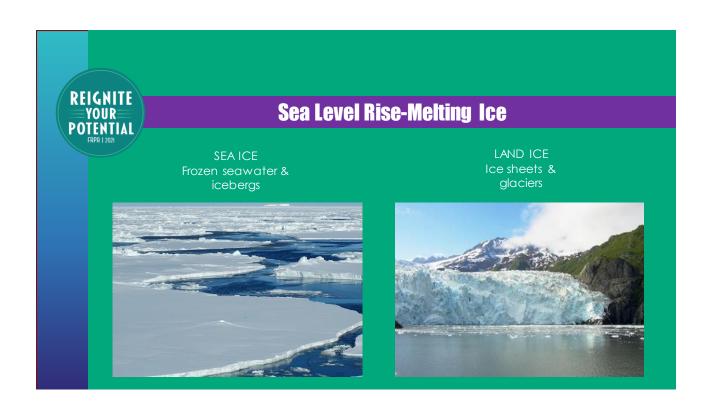


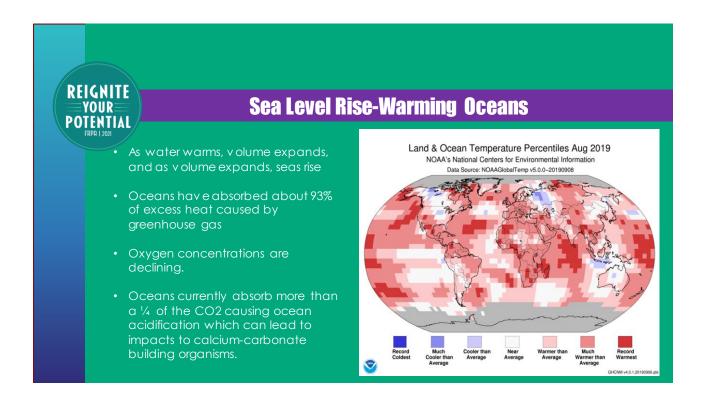


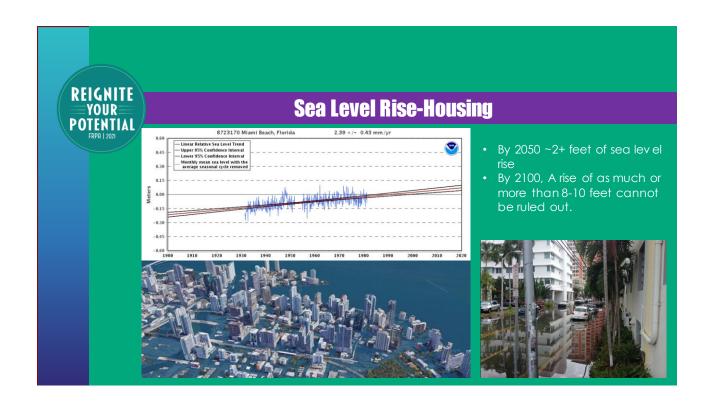


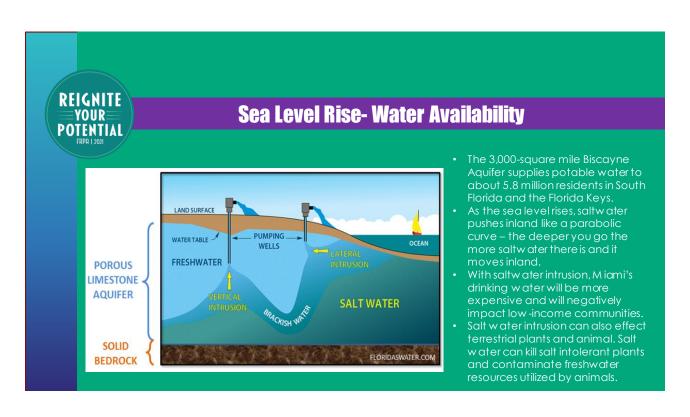


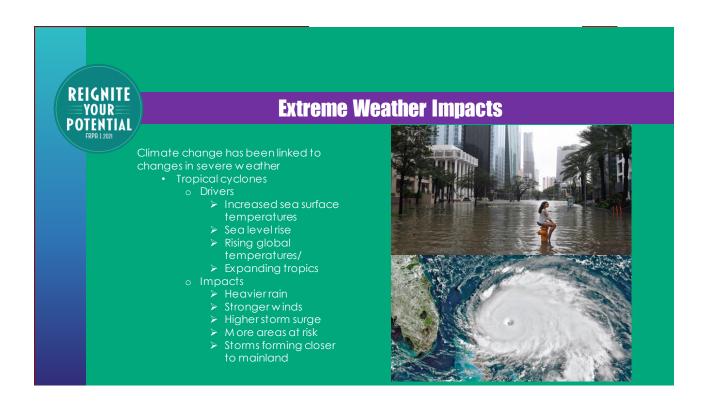


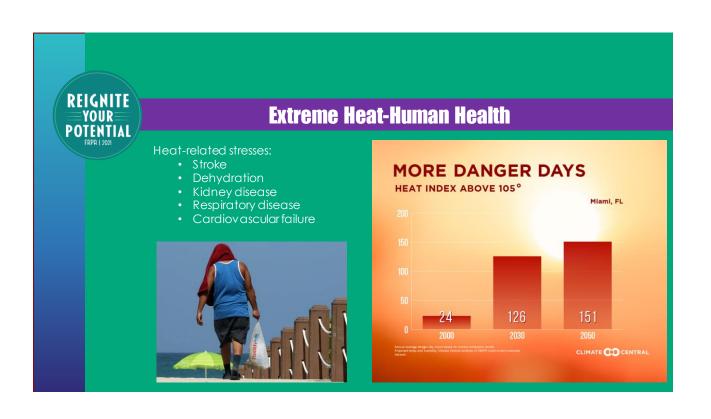














Food Security



- Climate change will limit our access to food and can affect the quality of our food.
- Changes in temperatures can affect growing seasons an the availability of water.
- Extreme weather patterns can affect the health of livestock.
- Bacteria and pathogens that cause foodborne illnesses tend to thrive in warmer temperatures. This will lead to increases in food spoilage and contamination.
- Food delivery can also be impacted.
- With less food availability, food costs will rise.



Economic Impacts

- Extreme Heat & Humidity
- Increased Vector-borne Diseases
- Extreme W eather Events
- Beach Frosion
 - Nearly 61% of Florida's sandy beaches are eroding.
- · Coral Reef Bleaching/ Death
- Florida's fisheries
- Coastal protection from storm surge
- Tourists spent \$2 billion during beach visits in 2012-2013.
- Number 1 reason why tourists choose to visit Florida-Beaches at 26%. Theme parks came in 2nd at 24%.



Florida's massive tourismindustry could lose \$178 billion annually

by 2100, according to The Union of Concerned Scientists.

FL economic drivers: #1 Tourism #2 Agriculture-Both will be impacted by climate change.



Solutions: Mitigate or Adapt



Mitigate: Address the CAUSES of climate change



Adapt: Adjust to the EFFECTS of climate change

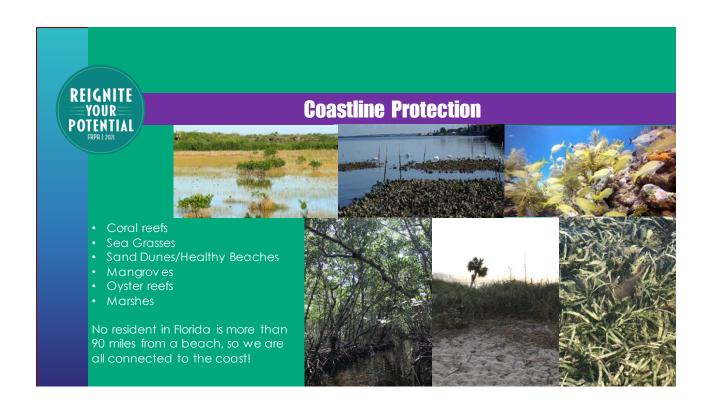


PARKS ARE SOLUTIONS! Mitigation

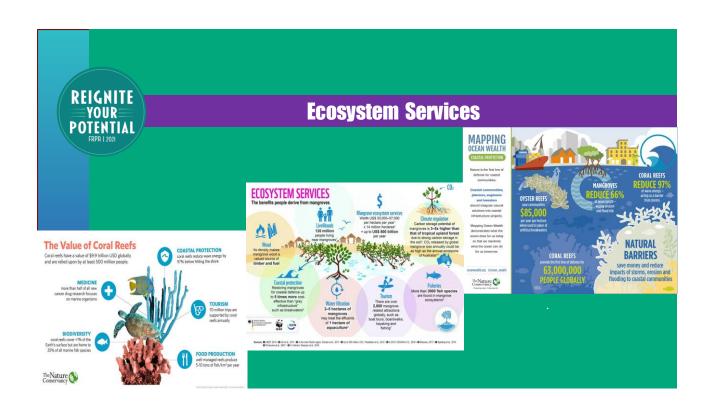
Parks Conserve Natural Areas

- One of the most important roles that parks play in keeping communities resilient is conserving natural areas and green spaces.
- The green infrastructure is one of the best defenses against climate change impacts.
- Coastal ecosystems, in particular, provide the mainland with some of the best protection against wind, wav es, flooding, erosion, and storm surge.













Green Infrastructure-Living Shore Line VS Grey Infrastructure

- One of the biggest threats to the protections that living shorelines provide is development.
- When we develop on our coastlines, we remove green infrastructure and replace it with grey infrastructure, or seawalls.
- Seawalls do not provide the protection that living shorelines do. They are used to slow erosion, but they in fact, increase erosion.
- They are costly to build and repair.
- Seawalls do not provide proper habitat and tidal zone flow.
- Green Infrastructure provides the best benefit.







Preserving Forests/ Native Landscaping

- Native plants are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions where they naturally occur. These important plant species provide nectar, pollen, and seeds that serve as food for native butterflies, insects, birds and other animals.
- Native plants **do not require fertilizers** and require few er **pesticides** than lawns.
- Native plants require **less water** than lawns and help prevent erosion.
- Native plants can significantly reduce waterrunoff and consequently flooding
- and, consequently, flooding.Native plants help reduce air pollution.
- Native plantscapes do not require mowing. Ex cessive carbon from the burning of fossil fuels contributes to global warming. Native plants sequester, or remove, carbon from the air.
- Native plants provide shelter and food for wildlife.
- Native plants promote **biodiversity** and stewardship of our natural heritage.
- of our natural heritage.

 Native plants are beautiful and increase scenic values.







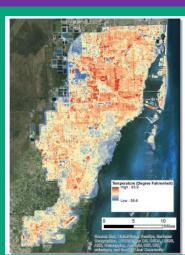
Preserving Forests and Tree Plantings



- According to a NASA Climate study, by planting more than a half trillion trees we could capture about 205 gigatons of carbon (a gigaton is 1 billion metric tons), reducing atmospheric carbon by about 25 percent.
- That's enough to negate about 20 years of human-produced carbon emissions at the current rate, or about half of all carbon emitted by humans since 1960



Urban Heat Island Effect



- Heat islands occur in urbanized areasw here streets, buildings, and other infrastructure absorb and reemit the sun's heat.
- Day time temperatures in heat islands can reach 1-7 degrees Fhigher and night time temperatures can reach 2-5 degrees Fhigher than outlying areas.
- Parks help to mitigate the urban heat island effect by conserving green spaces and tree canopy that help to keep city temperatures down.





Park Planning

Plans new parks and for growing parks systems can be used as a frame work to plan to mitigate against climate change.

<u>Parks Master Plan</u>: 50 year plan to create an interconnected system of parks, public spaces, natural and cultural places, greenways, water trails, and streets. This plan strengthens resilience by ensuring environmental stability and protection, economic growth, and equitable access to parks. It address issues such as health, traffic, flooding and sea level rise, and public safety.

<u>Park Landscape Pattern Book</u>: Framework that promotes green infrastructure, contributes to the preservation and promotion of history, builds on design heritage and conservation value, and serves as a guide toward environmental sustainability.

<u>Conservation Plan</u>: Provides the necessary guidelines to improve the coordination of conservation and sustainability efforts for its own use, for use across other County departments, with state and federal agencies, as well as with private sector organizations.



Park Planning

Park Resilience Design Guidelines: U sed as a framework for park planners and designers to plan parks in response to climate change effects such as sea level rise, tidal flooding, rain events, and increasing surface temperatures. (finalizing)

Recreation Plan: Connects the community to parks taking into account community need/want and how we acquire land, design our parks, operate our facilities, program in our parks, and prioritize capital improvements and development.

Water Recreation Access Plan: Extension of the Open Space Master Plan to create a connected blueway system. This plan is guided by the principals of climate resilience and environmental protection to provide equitable, safe, and healthy water access for all citizens. (finalizing)

Sea Level Rise Studies: Develop a report with flood/sea level rise mitigation strategy for coastal parks





Park Procurement

- What we purchase to use in our parks can make a difference in slowing the effects of climate change.
- Most plastic materials are made from fossil fuels (oil and gas). The process of extracting the fossil fuels, making plastic materials, and then transporting these materials releases billions of tons of greenhouse gases.
- By reducing or eliminating plastics from the procurement process, parks can lead the way in more sustainable purchases.
- It also helps eliminate plastic pollution in our parks and natural areas creating a healthier environment.
- Phase out these items from procurement process.
- Put some responsibility on outside vendors.
 Hold them accountable.







Other Solutions that can be Supported by Parks



Solar Power

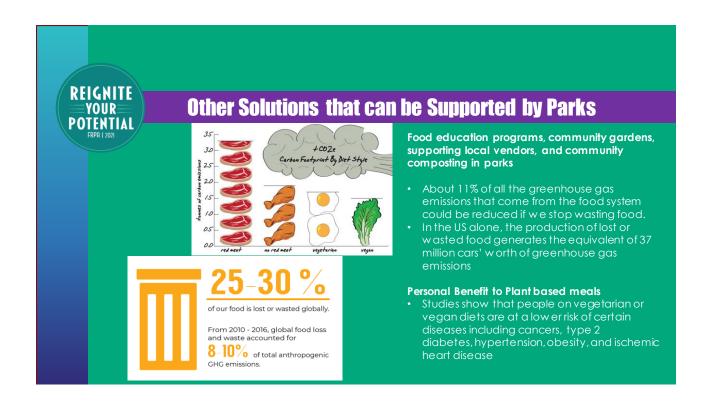
- Florida calls itself the Sunshine State. But when it comes to the use of solar power, it trails 19 states
- At the same time it's one of our strongest job creators

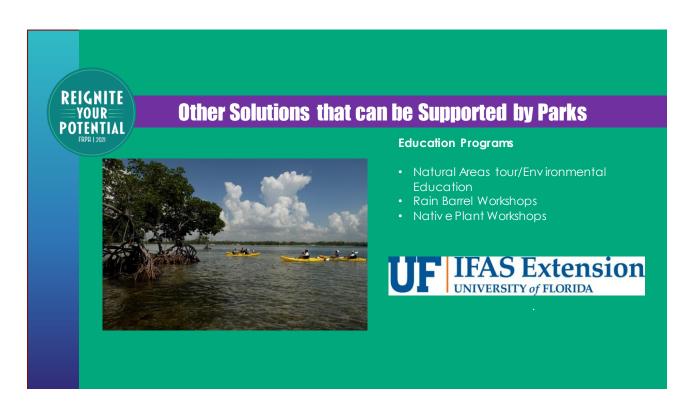
Parks

- Solar Park buildings/ LEED Certified buildings.
- Solar energy is an essential part of addressing the climate crisis by weaning the electric grid from fossil fuels

Personal Benefits

 Federal Solar Tax Credit: 26% deduction from your federal taxes (personal benefit).





REIGNITE YOUR POTENTIAL

Personal Solutions = BEhavioral Change

- Research ways on how you can lower your carbon foot print and commit to some individual goals. THERE ARE SO MANY OPTIONS!
- Talk about the issues and educate others.
- · Stay responsibly informed about the issues.
- Sign up for a new sletter from your local Office of Resilience
- Join a local environmental organization, group or club
- Write a letter or email to an elected official ex pressing your concerns about climate change for your region
- Consume sustainably and responsibly
- Support climate-conscious businesses and organizations.
- Participate in a beach cleanup or coastal restoration project.
- Support local, state, and federal parks



NO ACT IS TOO SMALL! USE: Your Voice, Your Wallet, and Your Vote



Parks = Resilience

- Outline the critical role parks play in helping rebuild communities is emergency situations.
 - COVID-19
 - Hurricanes
- Summarize the effects of climate change on your community.
 - · Housing availability
 - Water availability
 - Food availability
 - Human health
- Describe how natural areas play a role in combating the negative effects of climate change and how conserving green spaces keeps communities safe and resilient.
 - Carbon sinks
 - Reversal of urban heat island effect
 - Tourist drivers
 - Storm protection





How are you going to IGNITE your organization's or your personal resilient potential?



