
Urban Nature in Salzburg

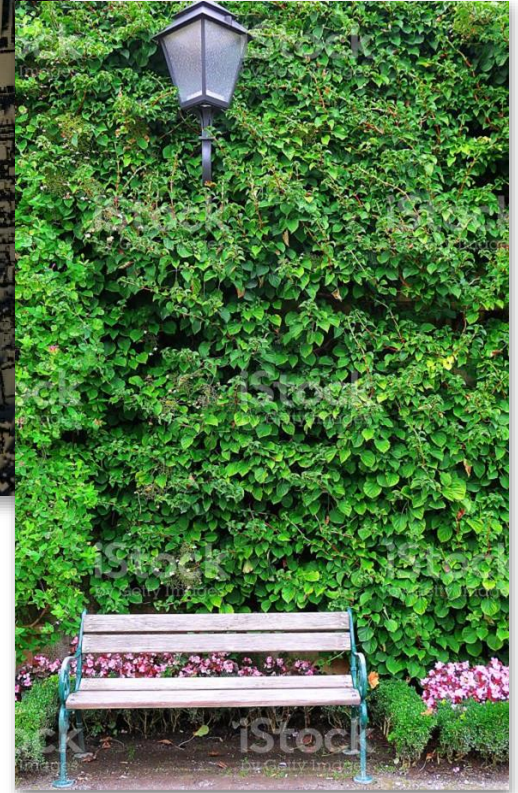
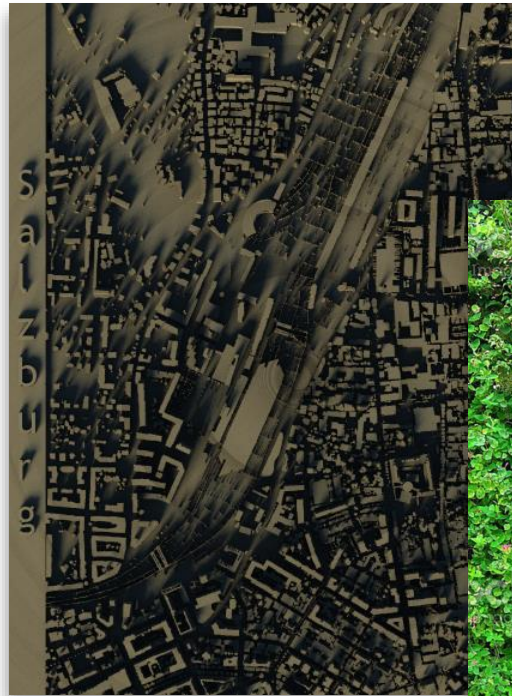
Red Group (4)

Alex-Daniel Viciu, Opeyemi Adesewa Kazeem-Jimoh, Lena Fröschl, Madeline Mulder, Rama Kamala Rajeswari Parasa, Emma García Boadas, Dautriche Martin, Ana-Maria Todoran, Maria Alexandra Achim, Alexandru Ovedenie, Justin Vezeteu




Area: Schallmoos

Outline

- Introduction
- Study Area
- Methodology
 - GIS / Remote Sensing
 - Network Analysis
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion



What is urban nature? - Definitional Debates

Urban nature conservation & management	Urban Political Ecology	Use case based proxies
<p>Urban nature as areas which have:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Semi-natural origins or appearance • Where wildlife maintenance is a management objective • Where ecosystem has complex and changing communities • Interactions between plants and animals  <p><i>Urban Nature Conservation</i> Kendle & Forbes, 1997</p>	<p>Urban nature as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A socio-ecological construct influenced by political, economic, and cultural factors • interconnectedness of nature and cities – socio-political processes, power dynamics, and ecological transformations that occur in urban spaces  <p><i>In the Nature of Cities</i> Edited by Heynen et al., 2005</p>	<p>Urban nature as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all the trees in a city (a proxy) <p>In order to understand the meaning that different ethno-cultural groups assign to urban nature</p>  <p><i>How different ethno-cultural groups value urban forests and its implications for managing urban nature in a multicultural landscape</i> Camilo Ordóñez-Barona, 2017</p>

A working definition for our purpose -

– **species and habitats in urban matrix**, where natural processes are active (water infiltration, ecological succession, nutrients and carbon cycles) (Kowarik, 1999)

What types of Urban Nature exist?

Pristine Nature



Production Ecosystems



Designed Landscapes



Restored Areas



Nature based solutions

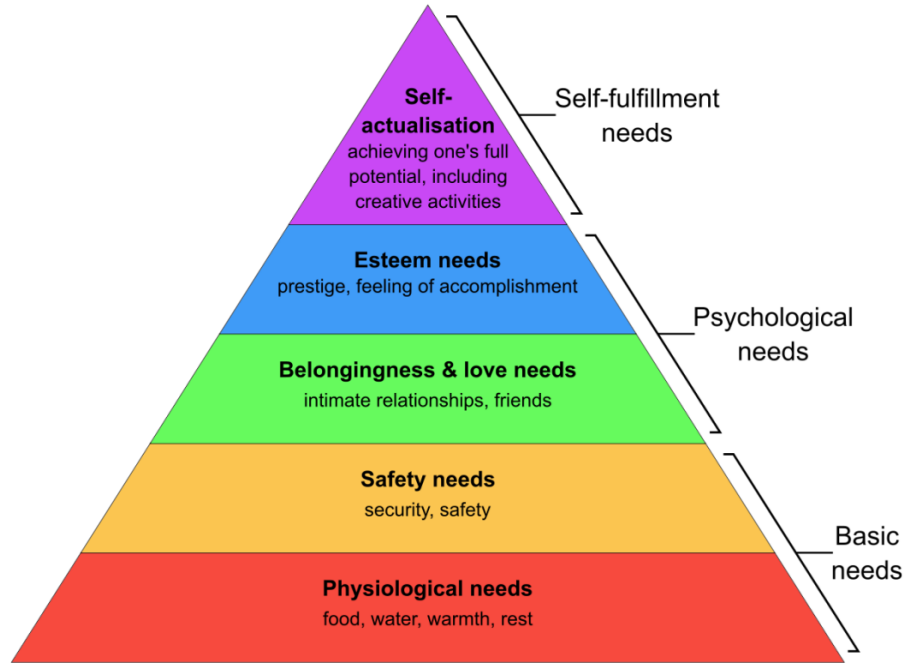


Five urban Nature categories by Kowarik, 1999

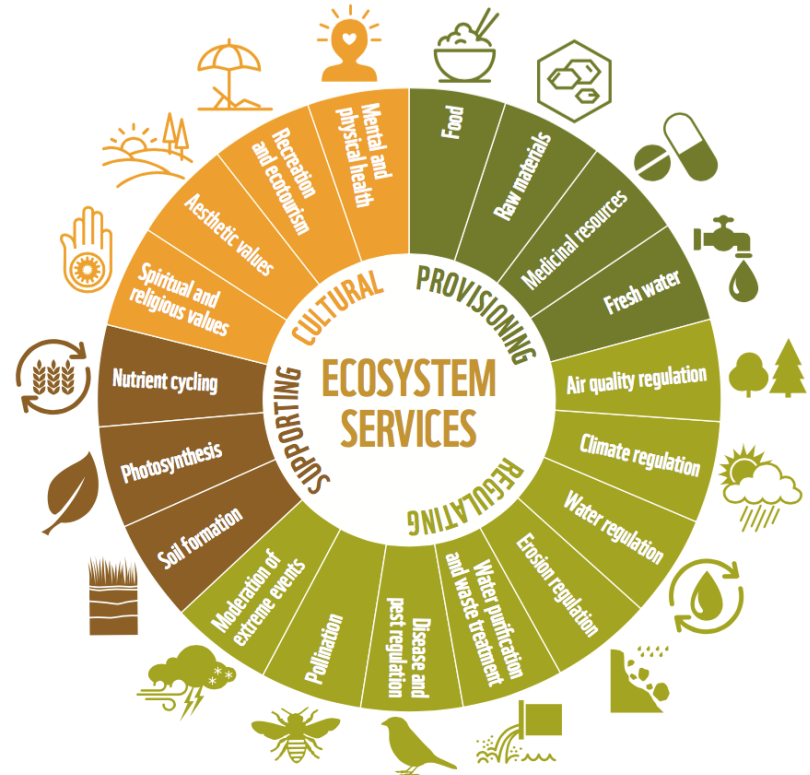
Images under CC BY license from respective sources

Why Urban Green is important?

Human Needs & Ecosystem Services



Maslow, 1970



Sam & Ukotije-Ikwut (2020)

Where are we?

- North of Kapuziner-Hill
- Between the railway → good transportation infrastructure/steel landscape/Pollution
- Trading and commercial companies
- Accommodation units

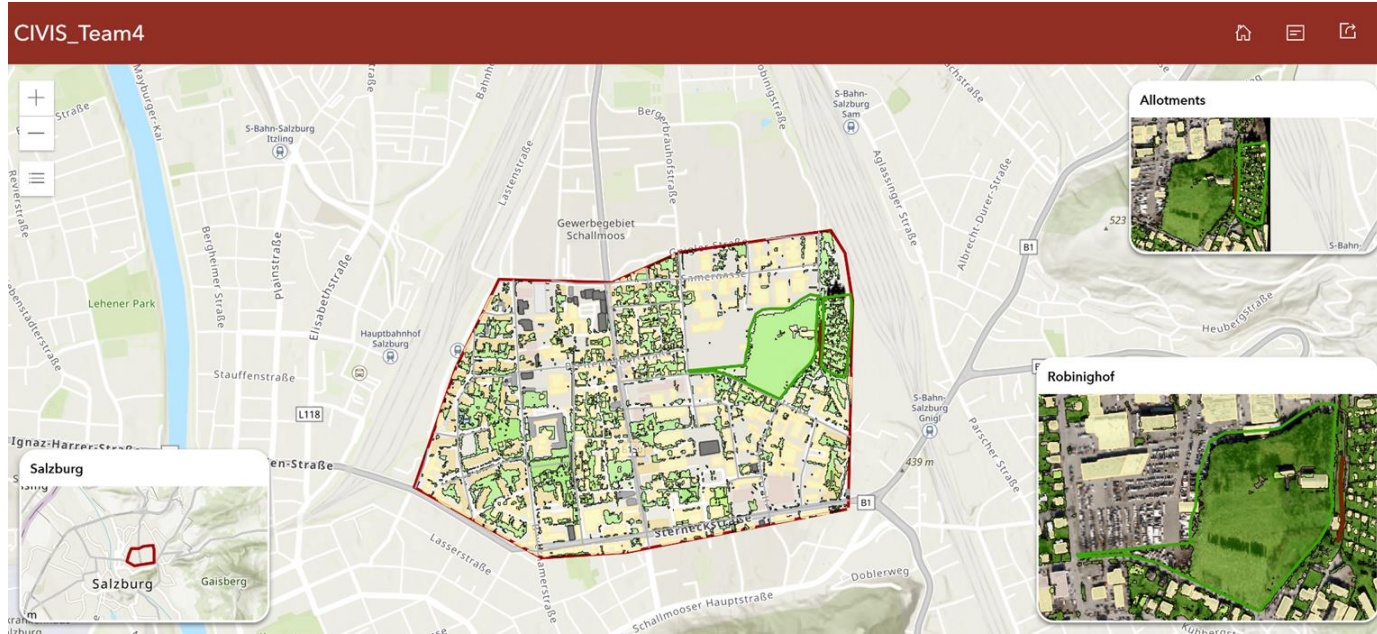


Methodology (GIS/Remote Sensing)

Workflow

- Collected vector data (roads, boundaries, buildings, points of interest)
- Clipped data to study area and created polygons and points to highlight key areas
- Calculated NDVI to find vegetation using eCognition
- Created interactive web map including pop ups

Results (Map and Webapp)



Team 4 Web Map

Team 4 Map

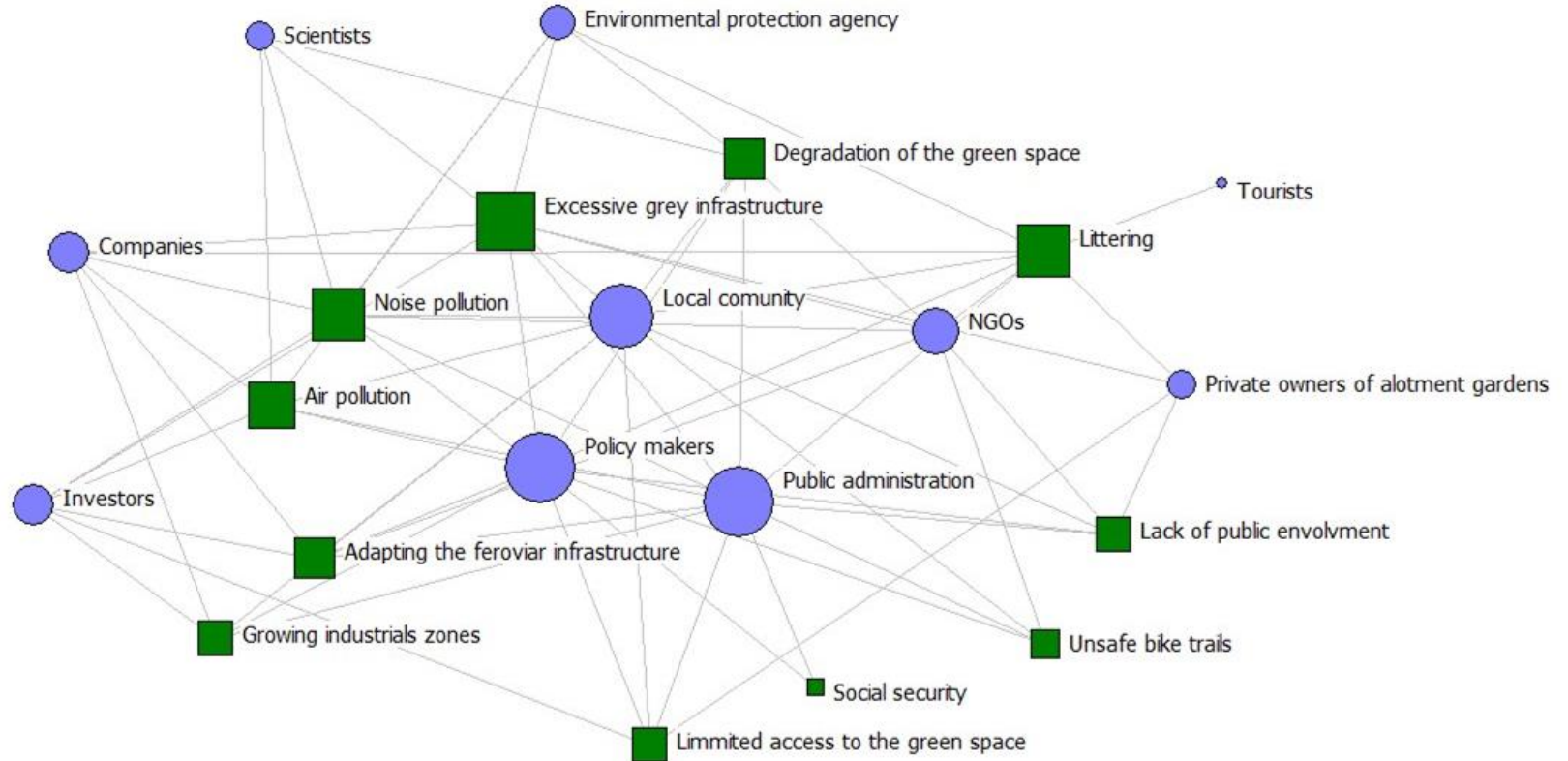
Methodology (Network Analysis)

Workflow

- Identify environmental challenges to optimal urban development planning and implementation
- Identify stakeholders
- Estimate potential impact of stakeholders on the problems identified and possible solutions
- Create network analysis to visualise this

Stakeholders	Environmental challenges									
	Limited access to the green space	Littering	Air pollution	Noise pollution	Degradation of the green space	Growing industrial zones	Excessive grey infrastructure	Lack of public involvement	Social security	Adapting the feroviar infrastructure
Local community	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
NGOs		1		1	1		1	1		1
Public administration	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Companies		1	1	1		1	1			1
Investors	1		1	1		1	1			1
Tourists		1								
Scientists			1	1	1		1			
Policy makers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Environmental protection agency		1	1	1	1		1			
Private owners of allotment gardens	1	1						1	1	

Results (Challenge/Stakeholder Network)



Discussion - Problems

- Private Green Spaces (near Castle)
 - Justice & accessibility
- Pollution
 - Noise
 - Air
- Missing Green Spaces
 - too much concrete



Discussion - Possible Solutions

Greening the city:

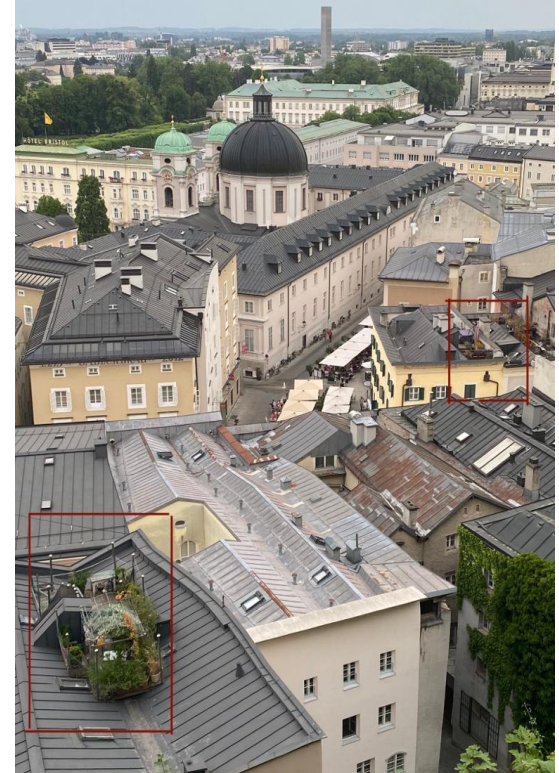
- Opening up the private space → planning a park
 - public participation
- Planting trees
 - reducing air pollution
 - noise near streets/railway
- Facade greening



Discussion - Examples of implemented measures

Greening the city

- “A study conducted in Andalusia, Spain found that the widespread implementation of cool roofs would lower carbon dioxide emissions by 135,000 metric tons annually as a result of the reduced energy use, equivalent to removing almost 29,000 passenger vehicles from the road for an entire year.”
- “Thick strips of vegetation in conjunction with landforms or solid barriers can reduce highway noise by 6 to 15 decibels.”



Discussion - Possible Solutions

Whitening the city:

- Whitening the infrastructure → working with the industries



Discussion - Examples of implemented measures

- “Urban albedo enhancements are effective in moderating greenhouse gas emissions and local climate change.”
- “Painting surfaces such as roofs and pavements white or otherwise adding a reflective coating [...] has been demonstrated to reduce the urban heat island effect with reductions in air circulation and evaporative cooling”
- “An experiment conducted in western Athens found that brightening of asphalt and concrete pavements reduced ambient temperature by 6.1 degrees Celsius.”



Conclusion

There exist some potential to improve the area regarding urban green spaces

Important!

Stakeholder must think about justice/accessibility when planning

Literature & Sources

- HEYNEN, N., KAIKA, M. & SWYNGEDOUW, E. 2006. In the Nature of Cities - Urban Political Ecology and The Politics of Urban Metabolism.
- ISTOCK. 2023a. Blue Sky Landschaft Eisenbahnschienen aus der Stadt Reiseperspektive Verkehr elektrische Struktur Bäume – Stockfoto [Online]. Available: <https://www.istockphoto.com/de/foto/blue-sky-landschaft-eisenbahnschienen-aus-der-stadt-reiseperspektive-verkehr-gm1444398747-483108373> [Accessed].
- ISTOCK. 2023b. otografie de stoc Zid de construcție în Salzburg acoperit de frunze verzi de plante târâtoare în toamnă [Online]. Available: <https://www.istockphoto.com/ro/fotografie/zid-de-construc%C8%9Bie-%C3%AEn-salzburg-acoperit-de-frunze-verzi-de-plante-t%C3%A2r%C3%A2toare-%C3%AEn-gm1176203575-327839321> [Accessed].
- KENDLE, S. F. T. 1997. Urban Nature Conservation Landscape Management in the Urban Countryside.
- KOWARIK, I. 2005. Wild Urban Woodlands: Towards a Conceptual Framework. In: KOWARIK, I. & KÖRNER, S. (eds.) Wild Urban Woodlands: New Perspectives for Urban Forestry. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- MASLOW, A. H. 1970. Motivation and Personality, New York: Harper & Row. .
- ORDÓÑEZ-BARONA, C. 2017. How different ethno-cultural groups value urban forests and its implications for managing urban nature in a multicultural landscape: A systematic review of the literature. Urban Forestry & Urban Greening, 26, 65-77.
- SAM, K. S. U.-I. & ROWLAND, P. 2020. Policy issues on biodiversity and environmental sustainability.

THANK YOU

Red Group (4)

Alex-Daniel Viciu, Opeyemi Adesewa Kazeem-Jimoh, Lena Fröschl, Madeline Mulder, Rama Kamala Rajeswari Parasa, Emma Garcia Boadas, Dautriche Martin, Ana-Maria Todoran, Maria Alexandra Achim, Alexandru Ovedenie, Justin Vezeteu

Area: Schallmoos
