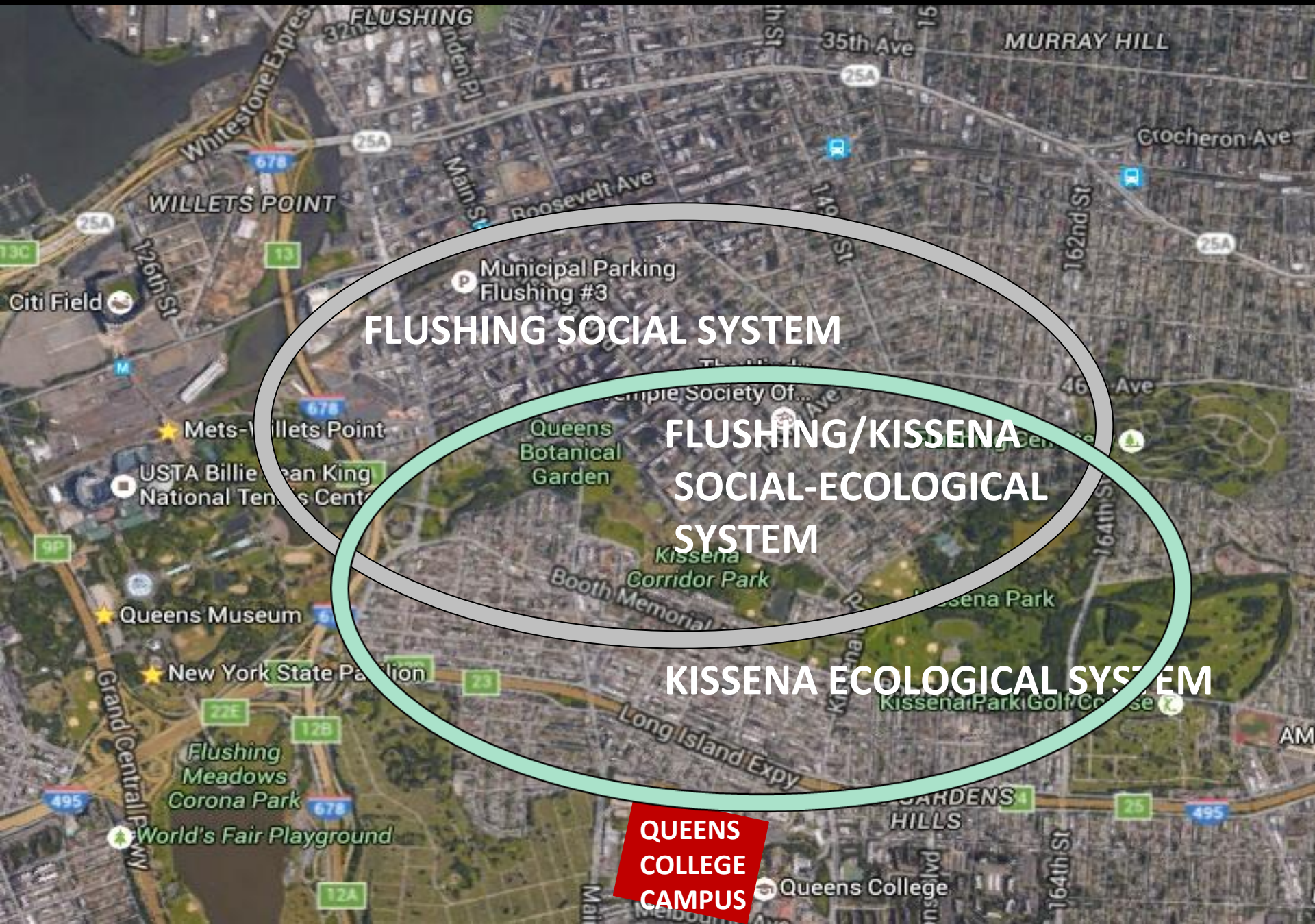


A sepia-toned photograph of a park landscape. In the foreground, there is a path or stream bed with rocks and some sparse vegetation. Several bare trees stand in the middle ground, their branches reaching upwards. The background shows a hazy, open area, possibly a body of water or a distant shoreline. The overall tone is historical and naturalistic.

FLUSHING/KISSENA CORRIDOR PARK SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM SUSTAINABLE STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 2030-2050

- **URBAN SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT**
- **STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN FRAMEWORK**
- **STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN TOOLS**
- **FLUSHING/KISSENA PARK STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN 2030/2050**

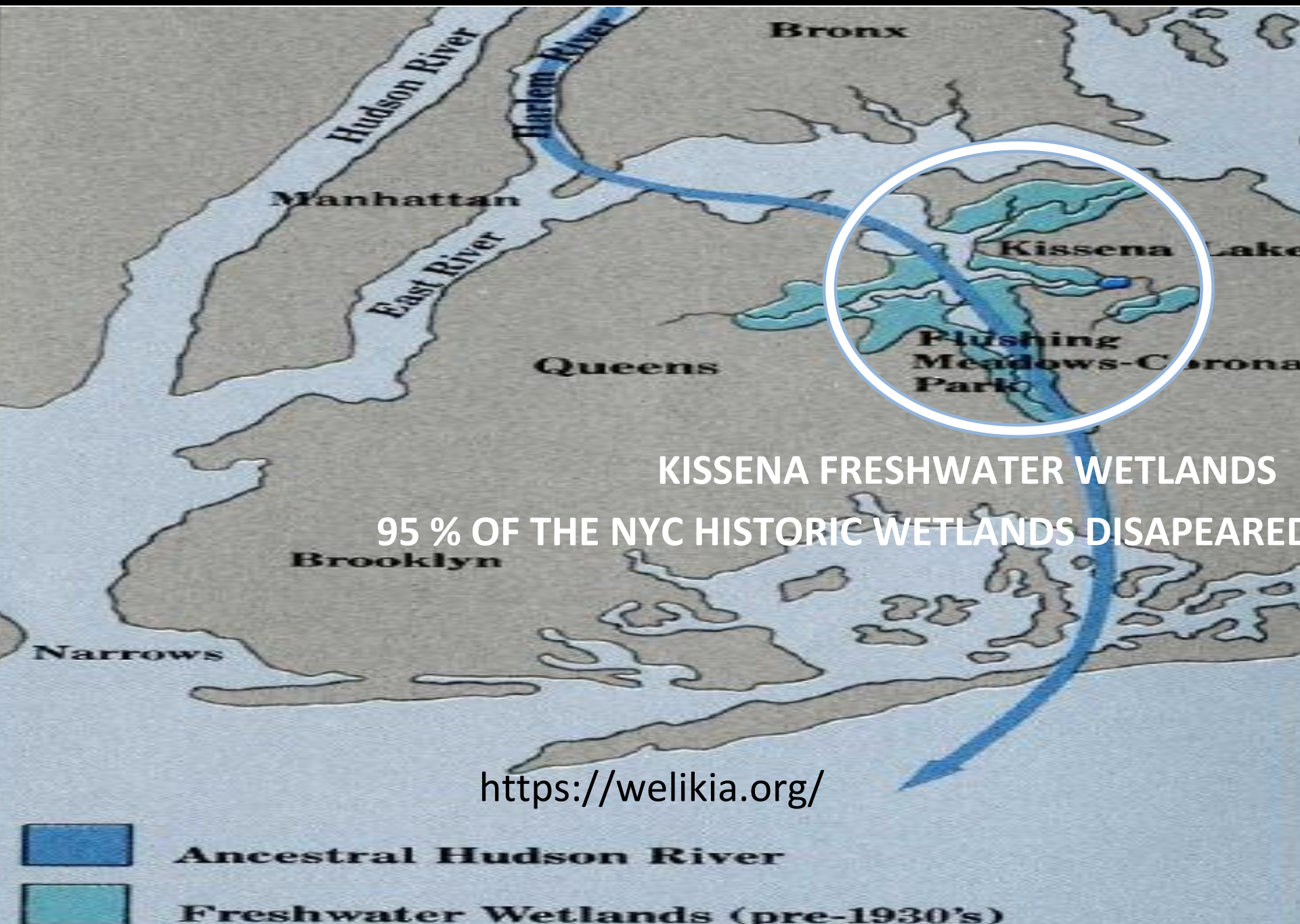


FLUSHING SOCIAL SYSTEM

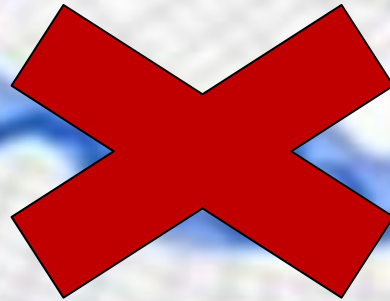
**FLUSHING/KISSENA
SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL
SYSTEM**

KISSENA ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

**QUEENS
COLLEGE
CAMPUS**

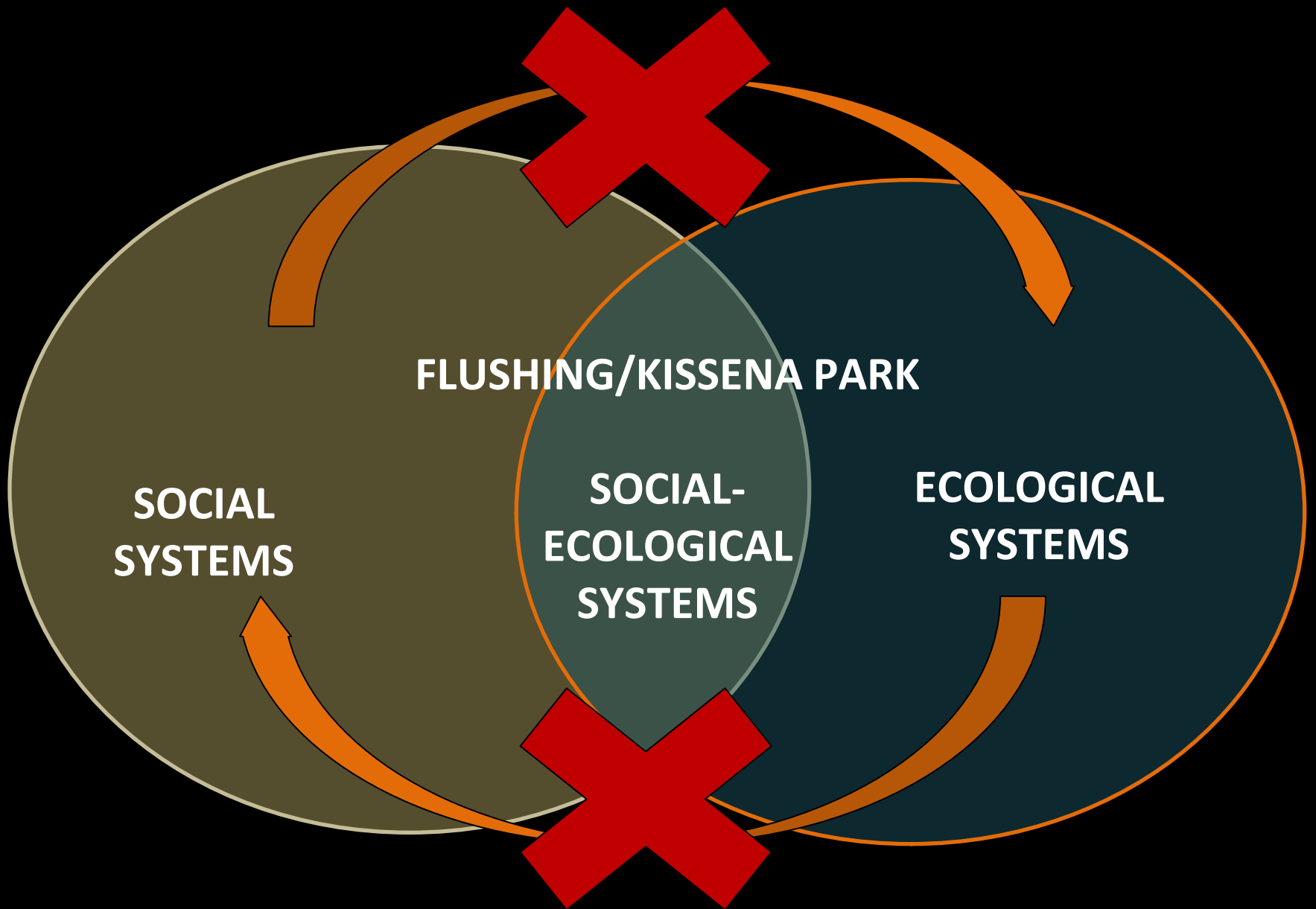


KISSENA FRESHWATER WETLANDS AND CREEK DISAPEARED

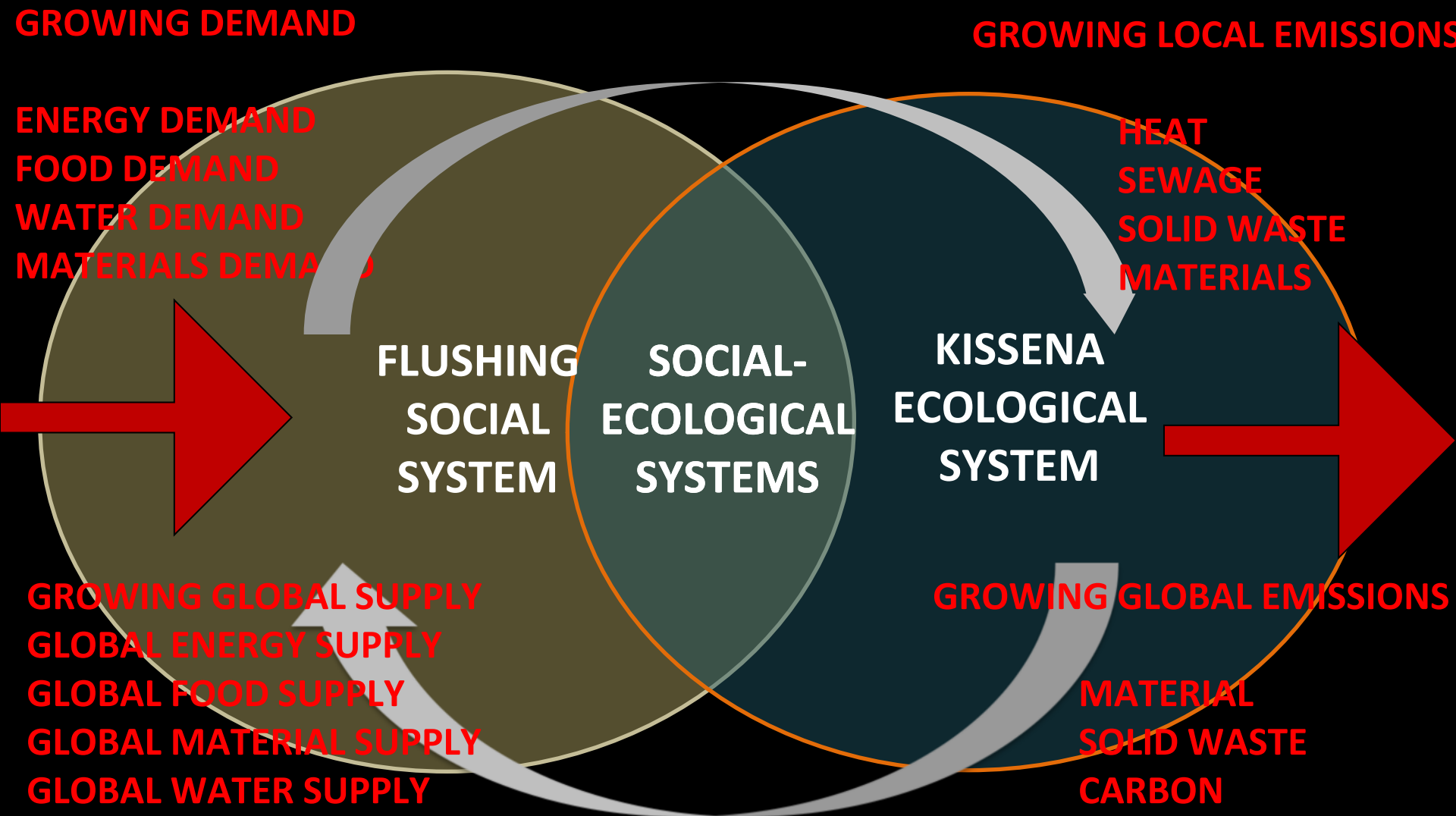


QUEENS
COLLEGE
CAMPUS

ASH LANDFILL
RAILWAY LINE
UNDERGROUND SEWAGE +
RAINWATER RUNOFF SYSTEM



FLUSHING/KISSENA METABOLISM IS A LINEAR AND OPEN LOOP
FLUSHING/KISSENA IS NO SELF-RELIANT



FLUSHING/KISSENA SES = LINEAR SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL METABOLISM

A sepia-toned photograph of a winter landscape. In the foreground, there are bare, leafless trees and a path leading towards a body of water. A small figure of a person is visible in the distance on the path. The background shows more trees and a hazy sky.

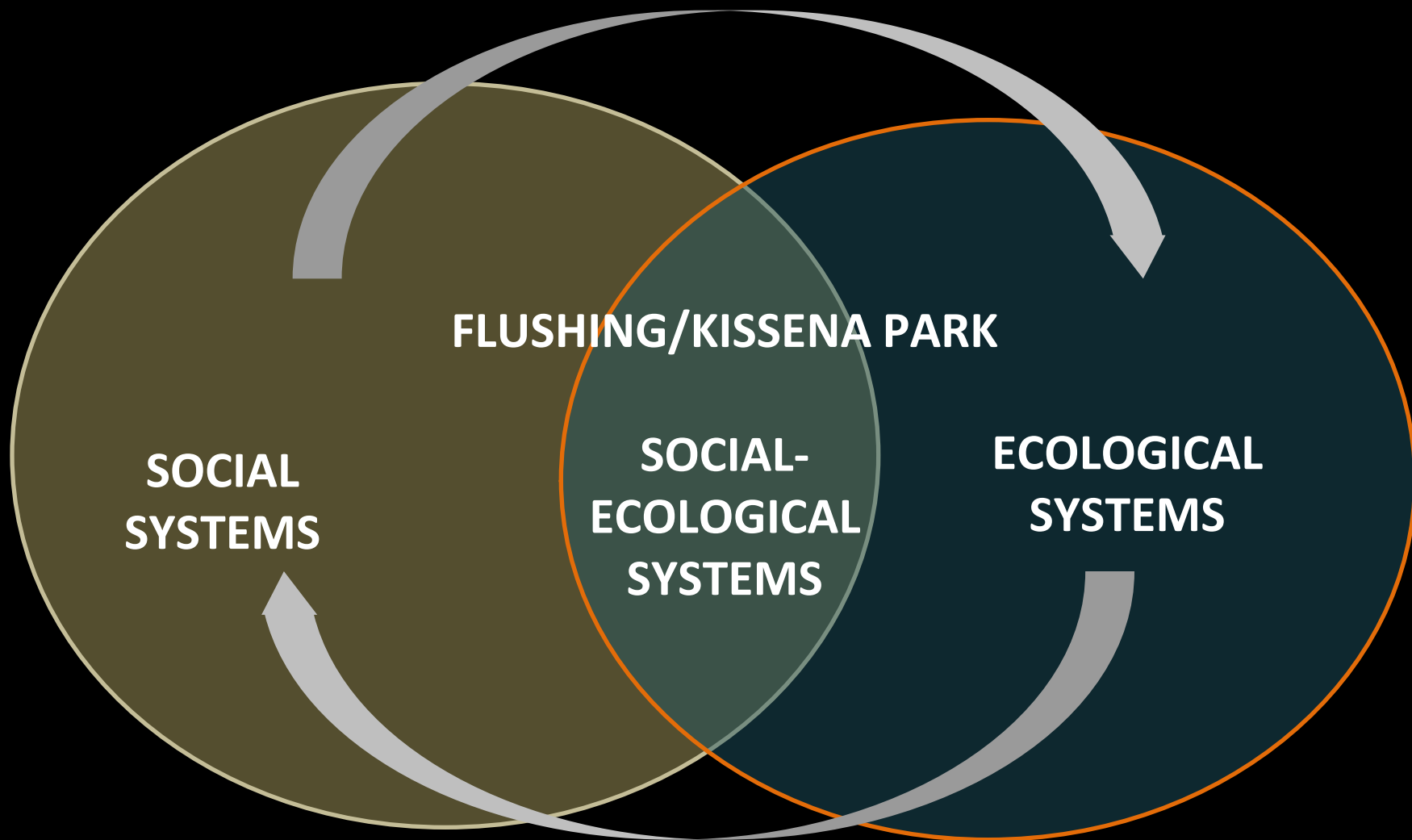
**THESE ARE THE TWO MAIN GOALS TO DESIGN
THE SUSTAINABLE ACTION PLAN FOR FLUSHING/KISSENA :**

GOAL 1:

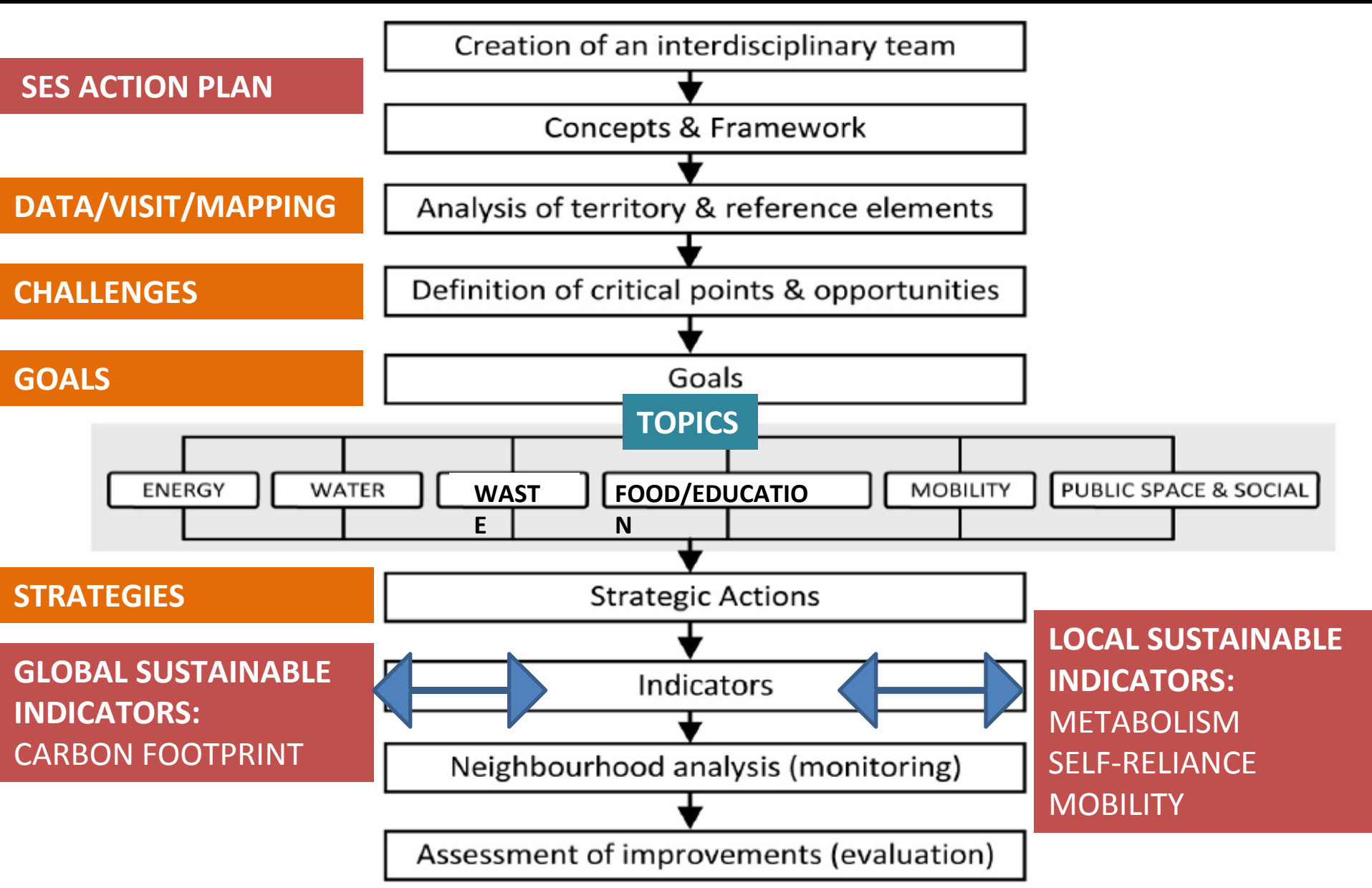
**HOW TO TRANSFORM FLUSHING/KISSENA INTO A SELF-RELIANT
SYSTEM?**

GOAL 2:

**HOW TO TRANSFORM FLUSHING/KISSENA
INTO A RESILIENT SYSTEM ?**



FLUSHING/KISSENA METABOLISM CIRCULAR AND CLOSED LOOP
FLUSHING/KISSENA SELF-RELIANT SES SYSTEM



SUSTAINABILITY ACTION PLAN TOOLS

ANALYSIS TOOLS

SES ANALYSIS EXERCISE

VISIT KISSENA PARK/DISCUSSIONS WITH THE KPCA
COMPARISON NYC PLAN 2030

MAPPING TOOLS

MAPPING

MAPPING CHALLENGES
MAPPING STRATEGIES

GOVERNANCE TOOLS

MULTI-SCALE GOVERNANCE

WORLD CAFÉ WORKSHOP
MULTI-CRITERIA EVALUATION (SPIDER-GRID)

INDICATORS TOOLS

SES URBAN SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS ESTIMATION

SELF-RELIANT INDICATORS (ENERGY, WATER, FOOD, WASTE,
MATERIALS, MOBILITY, ETC.)

FLUSHING/KISSENA PARK CORRIDOR SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

STUDENT FINAL RESEARCH PROJECT

HOW TO PROMOTE THE FLUSHING/ KISSENA SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SELF- RELIANCE

?

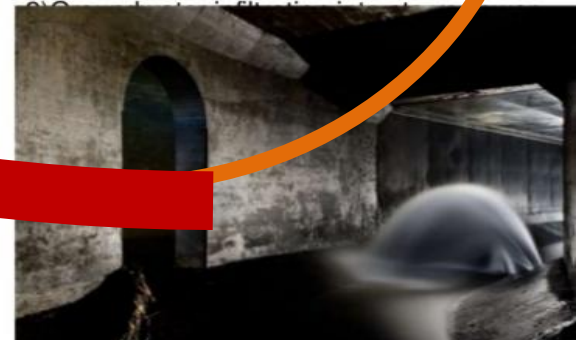


Kissena Creek, Queens



Two sources of water for daylighting:

1) Inflow from Kissena Pond, in Kissena Park (left)



THE PARK VISIT



Flushing/ Kissena Corridor Park (NY)

Social Ecological System



Flushing/ Kissena Corridor Park (NY)

Social Ecological System Challenges

- Water/Green Space
- Mobility/Energy
- Food Production/Waste



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1- No recycling bins | 10- Lack of green space made available to the public |
| 2- Lack of Green Space In the street | 11- Waste in the wetlands |
| 3- Lack of healthy food options through community agriculture | 12- No local food production |
| 4- Lack of local farmers markets | 13- No lighting |
| 5- Lack of pollinators | 14- No native trees- high density of trees planted |
| 6- No fruit bearing trees | 15- Litter in the park |
| 7- No local energy supply | 16- Queens College- No education connection |
| 8- No bike lanes | |
| 9- No disaster water supply or water catchment facilities | |

WATER & GREEN SPACE challenges



10 LACK OF GREEN SPACE



9 LACK OF PERMEABLE SURFACES TO ABSORB STORMWATER



2 LACK OF GREEN STREETS



14 HOW TO DEAL WITH FLOODING AREAS



11 WASTE IN WETLANDS IS HARMFUL TO THE ECOSYSTEM





ONE NYC / PLAN NYC 2030

- Goal 5 of the ONENYC plan is that New York City will mitigate neighborhood flooding and offer high-quality water services. We will use this plan as a guideline by:

Expanding green infrastructure and smart design for stormwater management in neighborhoods across the City.

The [NYC Green Infrastructure Program](#), led by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), is investing over \$900 million over a ten year period in green infrastructure practices such as curbside gardens.

ONE NYC / PLAN NYC 2030

- Bioswales and Stormwater Greenstreets



Bioswales and Stormwater Greenstreets



What is a Bioswale?

A bioswale is a ditch that allows for rainwater to soak into the earth slowly, rather than flooding streets or going into the ocean.

Here's how it works:

1 Stormwater runoff from streets and parking lots enters the bioswale through a gradual slope.

2 Once the water enters the bioswale, it slowly seeps into the soil.

3 The water slowly filters through the roots of native plants, where a majority of automobile pollutants are removed.

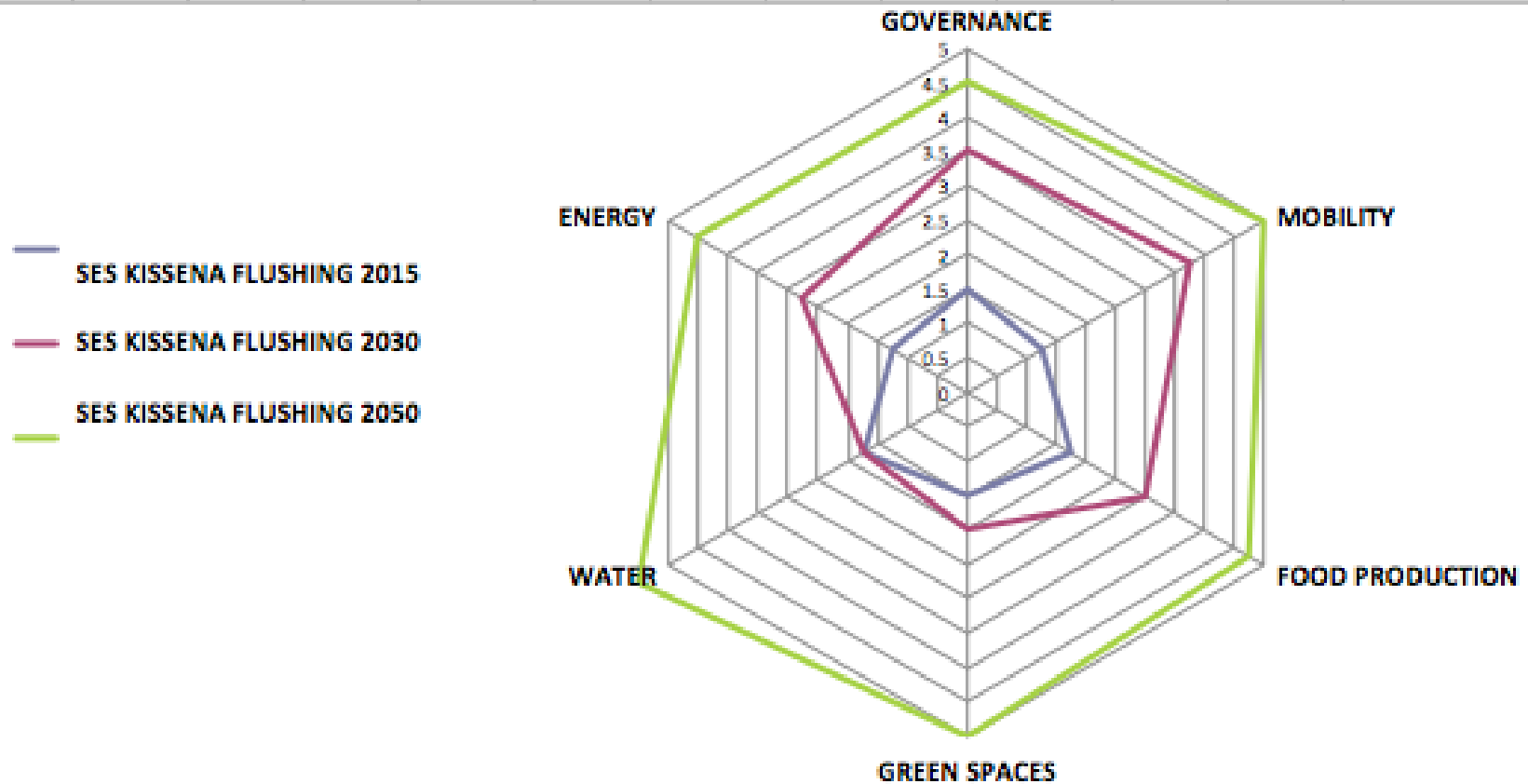
4 The water enters a secondary filtration level usually made of sand, gravel, or rock.

Lastly, the purified water slowly makes its way to the local aquifer.

5



WATER & GREEN SPACE SPIDER GRID



WATER & GREEN SPACE strategies



10 MORE GREEN SPACE WOULD
DECREASE FLOODING IN
PROBLEMATIC AREAS



9 RAIN BASINS WOULD
STORE WATER AND REDUCE
FLOODING



2
MORE GREEN SPACE
IN THE CENTER OF
STREETS WOULD DE-
CREASE FLOODING



14 LARGE ROOT TREES COULD
BE USED TO ABSORB WATER
AND REDUCE FLOODING



11 CLEANING OF WETLAND
AREAS



MOBILITY & ENERGY challenges



1 LACK OF RECYCLING BINS



13

LACK OF LIGHTING IN
PARK



8 LACK OF BIKE LANES



7 LACK OF LOCAL RENEWABLE
ENERGY SUPPLY



1. No lights

2. No bike lanes

3. No recycling bins

4. No local energy supply

5. No local food production



MOBILITY & ENERGY strategies



1 ADDING MORE AND VISIBLE
RECYCLING AND TRASH BINS



13
ADDING LIGHTS IN
PARK

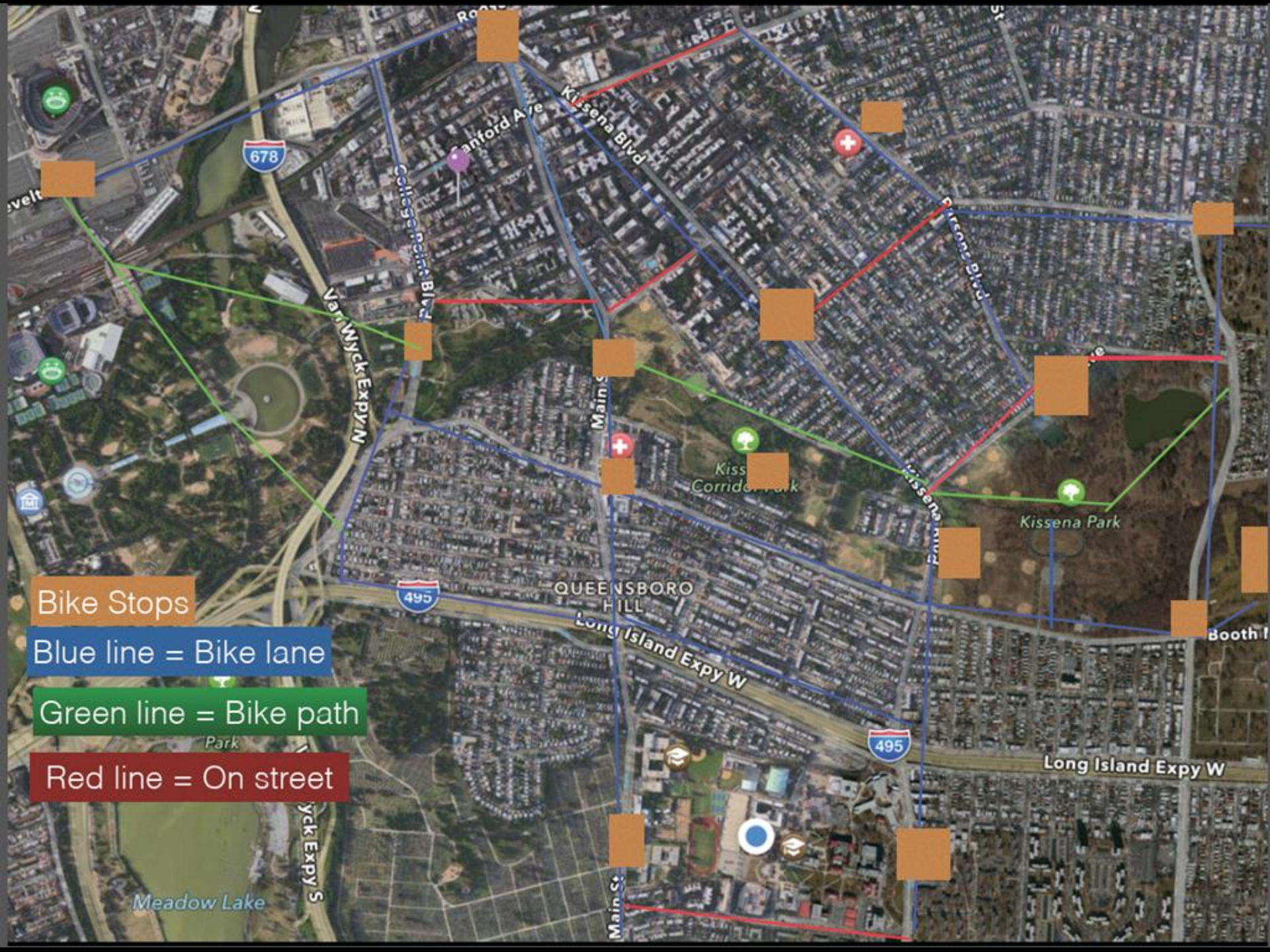


8 ADDING MORE BIKE LANES



7
ADDITION OF SOLAR
PANELS IN AREAS OF
KISSENA PARK





Bike Stops

Blue line = Bike lane

Green line = Bike path

Red line = On street



Bike shared lane



Bike lane



Bike path

Signals



Bike lane and pedestrian walkway

1. New bike system

2. New solar and wind energy lights

3. New collective points

4. New hydro and thermal energy supply

5. New local food garden



ONE NYC / PLAN NYC 2030

- NYC plans to reduce the amount of solid waste sent to landfills by 90% by 2030 (3.6M tons 2005 baseline), Kissena Park will aim for 75% by 2030 and 90% by 2050

Achieved by:

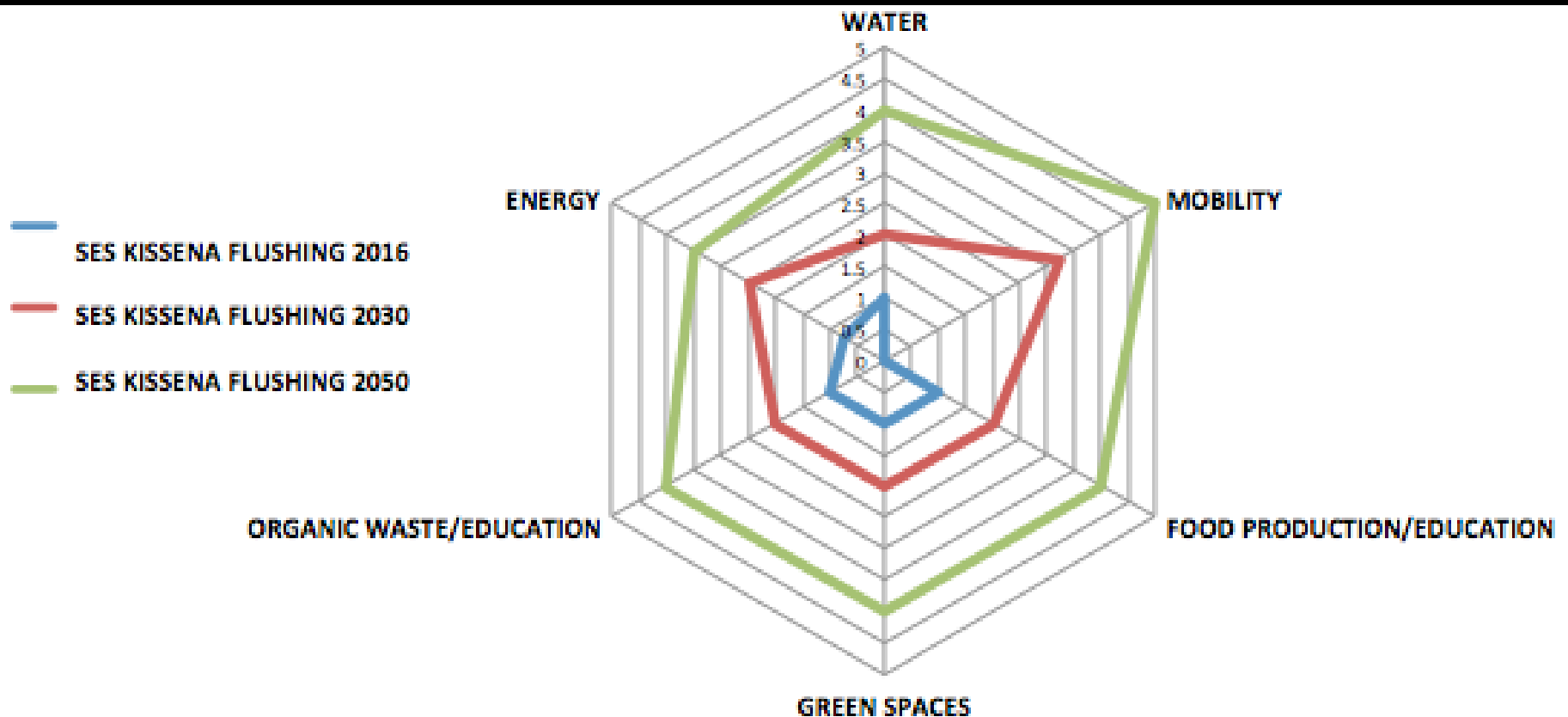
- Composting of the organic waste from the local food gardens
- expanding the recycling system by adding more recycling bins
- provide incentives for recycling such as cheaper or even free food from the local agriculture

Hydro Power



- Each unit can generate about 8,000 kwh/year which is almost enough energy to power a home for a year.
- One of these can be put at the mouth of Kissena Lake and one can be put at the end of the stream flowing off of Kissena lake which empties into the sewage system
- The average streetlight consumes about 150 watts of electricity. You Multiply $(0.15) \times (12 \text{ hrs}) = 1.8\text{KWh}$ per day.
- Between both units they can power 4,400 lamps, and it would be off the grid power

MOBILITY & ENERGY SPIDER GRID



FOOD PRODUCTION & ORGANIC WASTE challenges



5 LACK OF POLLINATORS



3 LACK OF LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION AND EDUCATION



6 LACK OF FRUIT BEARING TREES



15

LITTER IN THE PARK



4 UNUSED ORGANIC WASTE



Neighborhood
GRANT WINNER

**CITIZENS
COMMITTEE
FOR NEW
YORK CITY** 2013

FOR GRANTS: CITIZENSNYC.ORG

This community garden
is the responsibility of
the N.Y.C. Department
of Parks & Recreation

GARDEN HOURS
OPEN 8:00 A.M.
CLOSE 8:00 P.M.

Gardeners not allowe
into garden before

**EVERGREEN
COMMUNITY
GARDEN**

GreenThumb



This site is a public garden which is maintained by
neighborhood volunteers through GreenThumb. Founded
in 1978, GreenThumb helps local residents transform vacant
properties into attractive green spaces. If you want to join
this garden, call (212) 788-8070.

For questions about Parks, please call 311.
You can also find out about events, wheelchair access,
complete a customer survey, and more by visiting
www.nyc.gov/parks

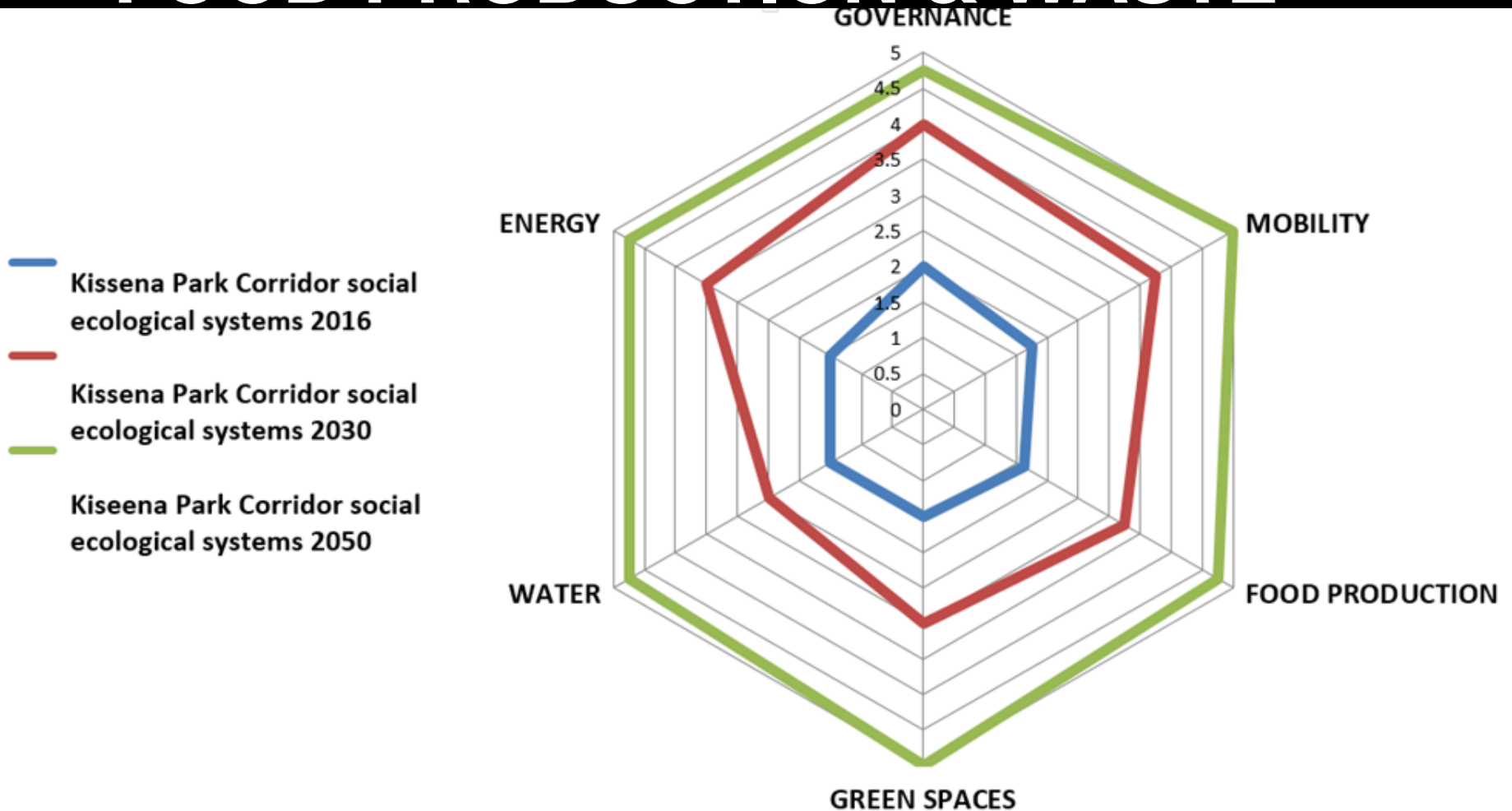
City of New York
Parks & Recreation



www.nyc.gov/parks



FOOD PRODUCTION & WASTE



FOOD PRODUCTION & ORGANIC WASTE strategies



5 MORE POLLINATORS



6 ADDITION OF FRUIT BEARING TREES



15
CREATE COMMUNITY
COMPOST PROGRAM



3
LOCAL FOOD
PRODUCTION
AND EDUCATION



4
ACCESS TO LOCAL FARMERS
MARKETS



SELF –RELIANT FOOD PRODUCTION & ORGANIC WASTE INDICATORS

ESTIMATION

Tunnel Farming produces an estimated 8.2 lbs of food per square foot.

2030 – .75 Acres = 32,670 SF; **32,670 SF * 8.2 lbs = 267,894 lbs of local vegetables for the year**

2050 – 3 Acres = 130,680 SF; **130,680 SF * 8.2 lbs = 1,071,576 lbs of local vegetables for the year**

Fruit Trees produces an estimated .82 lbs of food per square foot.

2030 – 3 Acres = 32,670 SF; **32,670 SF * .82 lbs = 26,789 lbs of local fruit for the year**

2050 – 12 Acres = 522,720 SF; **522,720 SF * .82 lbs = 428,630 lbs of local fruit for the year**

	2016	2030	2050
Pollinators	None	4 Urban Beehives 8 Butterfly Bushes (or comparable plant)	20 Urban Beehives 40 Butterfly Bushes
Tunnel Farming	None	0.75 Acre Tunnel Farming	3 Acres Tunnel Farming
Fruit Trees	None	3 Acres of Fruit Bearing Trees	12 Acres of Fruit Bearing Trees
Compost	None	Organic Waste Collection Program – 2 Local Businesses and a School Monthly Community Education and Collection Meetings	Organic Waste Collection Program – 12 Local Businesses and Area Schools Weekly Community Education and Collection Meetings
Education	None	25 Interns - Work with Queens College to Utilize Interns to Help Fuel the Park's Pollinator, Tunnel Farming, Fruit Trees, and Compost Strategies. Also to Set Up Student Powered Program to Run Community and School Education Park Programs, Supporting All Strategies	100 Interns – Have College Students Manage High School Interns and Expand Community Events and Education Programs

SCHOOL FLUSHING/KISSENA PARK FOOD PRODUCTION SELF-RELIANT ESTIMATION

- 10000 THOUSANDS STUDENTS IN PRIMARY, INTERMEDIATE, HIGH SCHOOL IN FLUSHING. 250 DAYS OF SCHOOL
- FOOD SCHOOL LUNCH DEMAND = 0.4 LBS VEGETABLES & FRUIT PER STUDENT/DAY

2016: FOOD SCHOOL SUPPLY PER YEAR=0 LBS/LOCAL VEGETABLE/FRUITS

FOOD SCHOOL LUNCH DEMAND PER YEAR = 1.000.000 LBS PER YEAR

FLUSHING/KISSENA FOOD SCHOOLS SELF-RELIANCE= SUPPLY/DEMAND

0% IN 2016

FLUSHING/KISSENA FOOD SCHOOLS SELF-RELIANCE= SUPPLY/DEMAND

29.46 % IN 2030

FLUSHING/KISSENAFOOD SCHOOLS SELF-RELIANCE= SUPPLY/DEMAND

100 % IN 2050

IN 2050, THE FLUSHING NEIGHBORHOOD AND THE KISSENA PARK CORRIDOR

SELF-RELIANT GREEN HOUSE & WATER SUPPLY INDICATORS ESTIMATION

- Greenhouse production = 20L of water/ 1m² of greenhouse
- Projected greenhouse = 100 m²

Demand = 100m² x (20L of water/ 1m²) = 2,000L of water/ day

Average flat roof collects 20.15 liters of rain water/ft²/ year

Collecting Roof Area = area of school building = 250ft x 150ft = 37,500ft²

Supply = 37,500ft² x (20.15 L/ ft²) = 755,625 L of rain water/ year

= (755,625 L/ 1 year) x (1 year/ 365 days) = about 2,070 L/ day

Supply/ demand = (2,070 L/day)/(2,000L/day) = 1.035= 100% Self-reliant

IN 2050, THE LAKE PRIMARY SCHOOL FLUSHING/KISSENA PARK CORRIDOR
WILL BE TOTALLY WATER SUPPLY SELF-RELIANT

THANK YOU !

CREDITS

Final Presentation on May 18th at 5 p.m. at the Godwin Museum at Queens College

COURSE 373 UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS:

Eggers, Dana M.
Irrizarry, Vincent S.
Kisarewski, Nicholas
Moser Ryan M.
Rocha, Christine M.
Shahid, Zee Han
Toala, Marco F.

COURSE 7603 MASTER URBAN AFFAIRS STUDENT

Landsdorf, Kate.

LOCAL COMMUNITY AGENTS

Kissena Park Civic Association
Carsten W. Glaeser MPhil, Ph.D, ASCA
Glaeser Horticultural Consulting Inc
Sustainable Initiatives Department of QC
Queens College Environmental Club

PROFESSORS

Alba Lucia Ring, Assistant
Rafael de Balanzo, Visiting Lecturer
rafael.debalanzojoue@qc.cuny.edu