This presentation premiered at WaterSmart Innovations

watersmartinnovations.com



RECLAMATION Managing Water in the West

Can Parks Inhibit **Outdoor Water Use?**



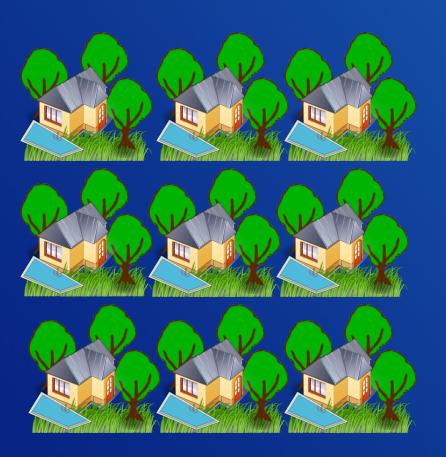
U.S. Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation

Eve Halper, Ph.D. WaterSmart Innovations October 6, 2011

Thanks to ...

- Dr. Rosalind Bark, co-investigator
- Faculty Advisors:
 Dr. Chris Scott and Dr. Stephen Yool
- Data Provider: Tom Arnold, Tucson Water
- GIS Data: Pima County
- Bureau of Reclamation, especially
 Lynne Fisher, Eric Holler and Bob Michaels

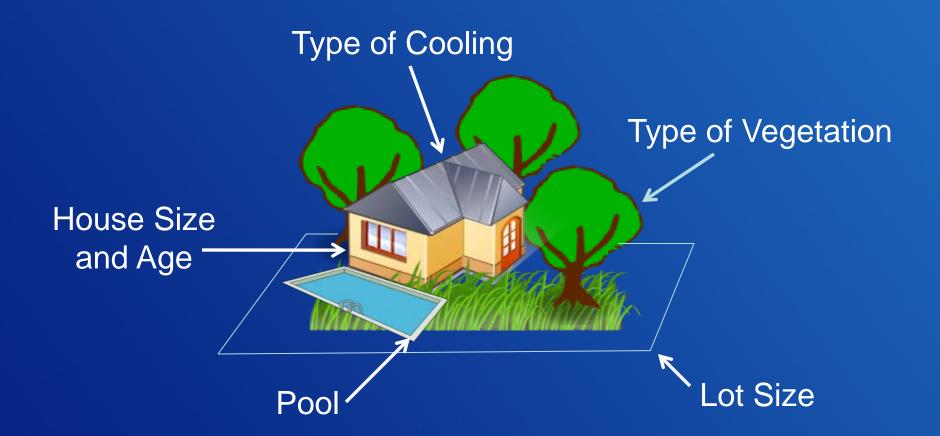
To what extent can a common amenity substitute for a private one?





Example: Irrigated Green Space and Swimming Pools

Factors known to influence household water use



Research Focus: Effect of Neighborhood

Specifically, does being close to a (green) park or public pool influence household water use?



Study Details





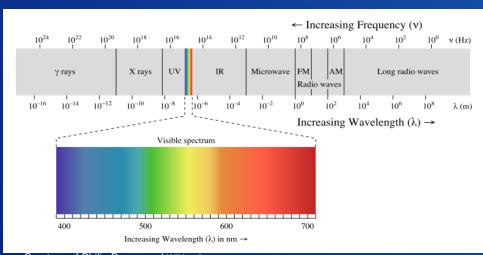
- Area of Interest: Tucson, AZ
- Data from Tucson Water (largest provider)
- Analyzed single-family residences (SFR)
- 45% of SFR water used outdoors
- Estimated 2007 SFR outdoor use: 31,000 acre-ft

Variables

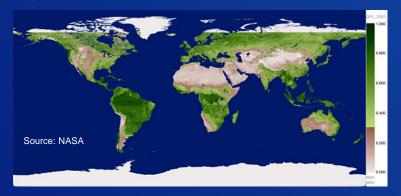
- House characteristics
 - House Size, Age
 - Yard Size
 - Evaporative Cooling
 - Pool (presence only, size not available)
 - Elevation about sea level
- Location characteristics
 - Distance to nearest (green) park
 - "Greenness of park
 - Size of park
 - Public pool

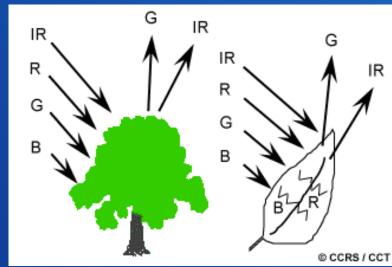
Vegetation Characteristics

- High-resolution aerial photography (6/25/2007)
- Vegetation Index derived from red and infrared bands, ranges from 0 to 1



Courtesy of Philip Ronan and Wikipedia



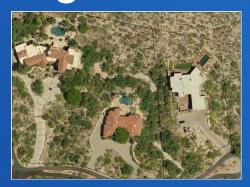


Source: Natural Resources Canada

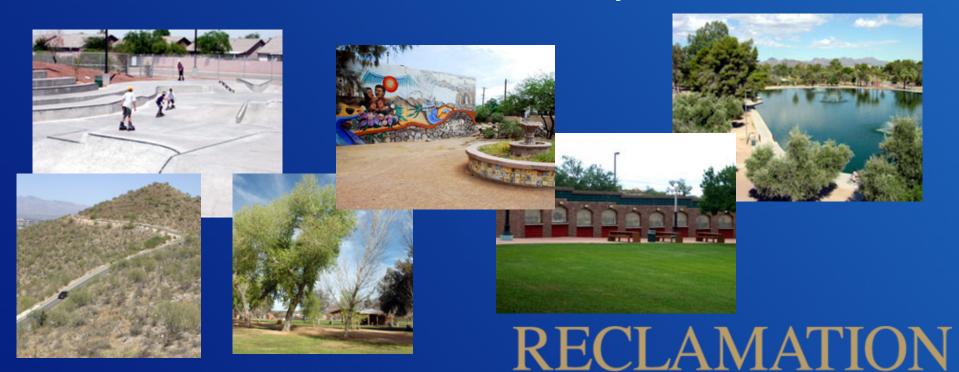
Tucson homes vary widely in "greenness"







...as do Tucson's parks



Study details

- Linear Regression Analysis
- Dependent Variable: Average of Single Family Outdoor Water Use, Spring 2007
- N (number of data samples) = 110,111
- Analyzed homes with and without pools separately

In conceptual terms, what factors influences SFR use, and how much?

"Property" Variables:

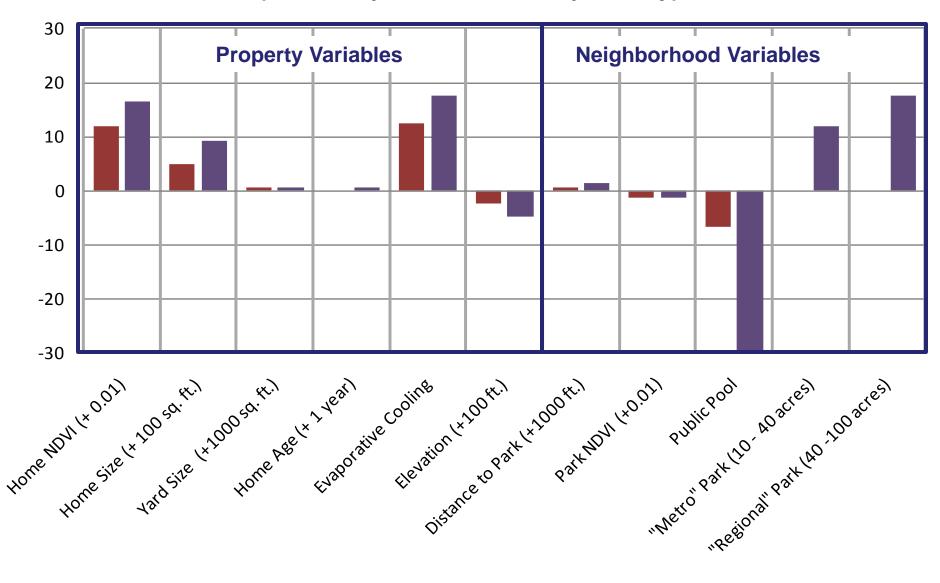
- House Size
- House Age
- Yard Size
- Pool
- Evaporative Cooler
- Elevation
- Yard "Greenness"

"Neighborhood" Variables

- Distance to Park
- "Greenness" of Park
- Public Pool
- Size of Park / Facilities

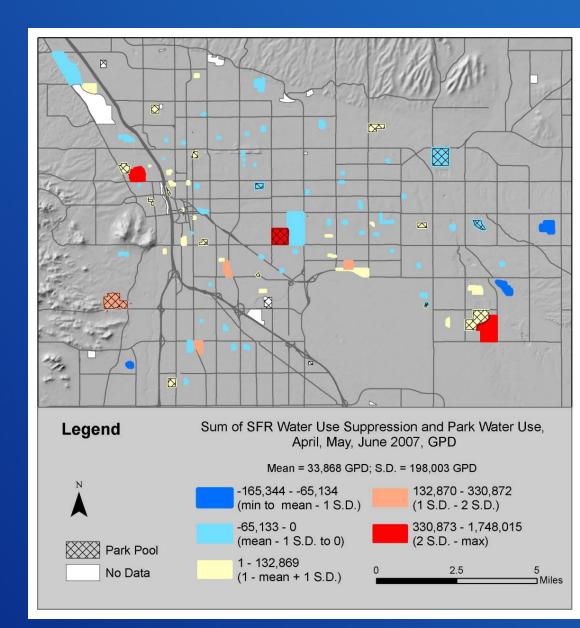


Effect of Standard Changes on SFR Outdoor Water Use (Gallons per Household per Day)



Are parks net water savers?

- Estimated 2007
 "park-induced" SFR
 water use changes
- Compared to data on 2007 park water use
- Most small parks appear to be net "savers", larger parks may or may not be.



Resource substitution - Reclaimed Water

- Larger parks have access to reclaimed water
- Substitution of a lower quality resource for a higher one is another form of conservation

Net Effect of Induced Residential Savings and Water Use by Parks, in Acre -Feet

							Class Total-
		Class Total-	Class Total-	Class Total-	Class	Class Total -	Difference of
		Park	Park	Park Water	%	Sum of Park	Park SFR effects
	Number of	Potable	Reclaimed	Use,	Reclaimed	Effects on SFR	and All Types of
	Parks	Water Use	Water Use	All Types	Water	Water Use	Park Water Use
Park Type	Evaluated	(A)	(B)	(A + B)	(B/(A+B))	(C)	(A + B + C)
Mini + Neighborhood	58	396,177	183,646	579,823	31.7%	-1,014,040	-434,217
Community	16	251,312	837,661	1,088,973	76.9%	-835,418	253,555
Metro + Regional,							
excluding golf courses	14	451,118	1,824,931	2,276,049	80.2%	-815,221	1,460,828
Metro + Regional,							
including golf courses	17	556,545	4,432,599	4,989,144	88.8%	-916,802	4,072,341

Conclusions

- Being close to irrigated green space and public pools inhibited outdoor water use in SFRs
- Homes with pools more sensitive to most factors
- Small parks generally show net water savings
- Large parks may or may not generate net savings,
 - substituting reclaimed for potable water may be considered an additional benefit