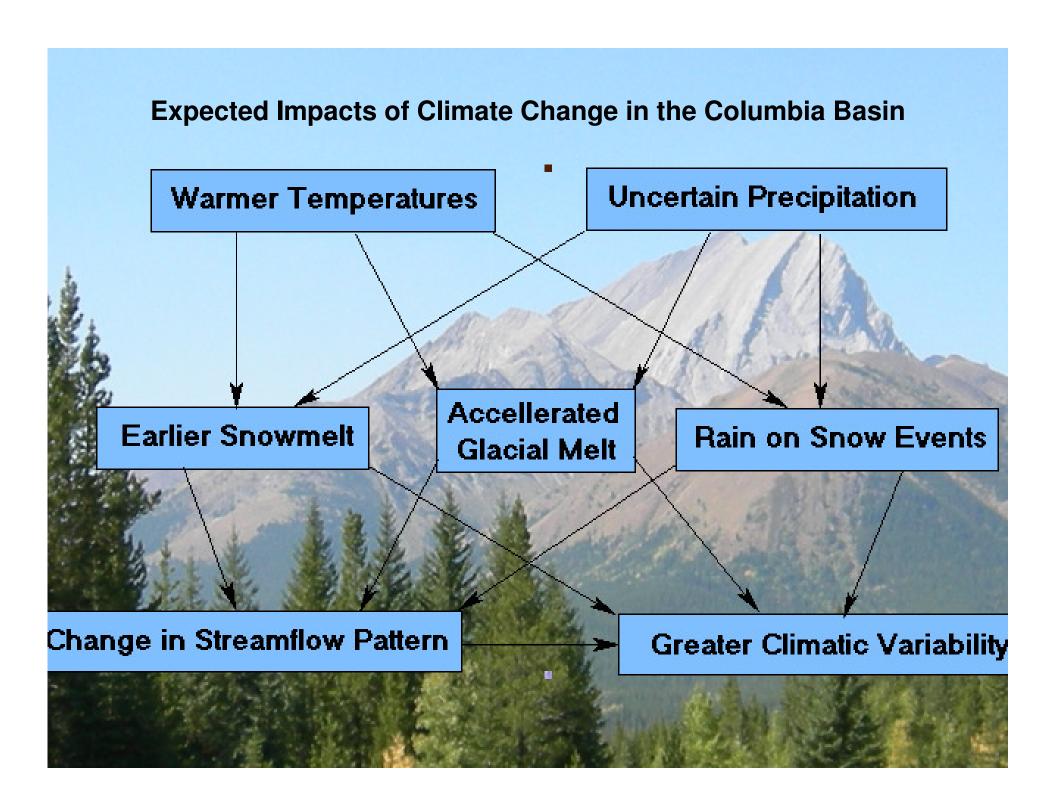
# **Adapting to Increased Climatic Variability**

Hans Schreier

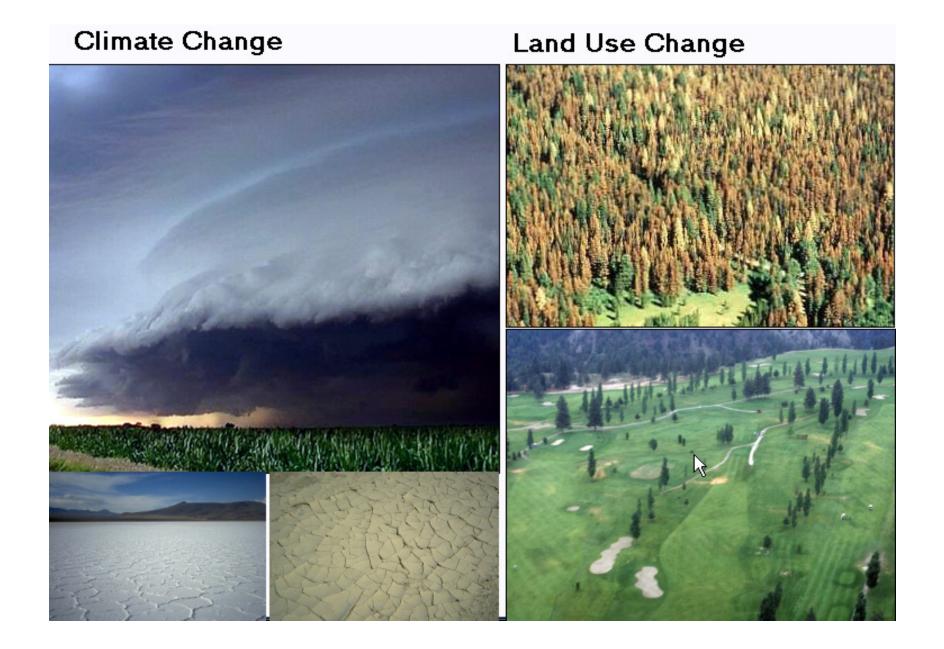
INSTITUTE FOR RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENT, UBC



Columbia Basin Trust: April 14-16, 2008



# **Climate Change and Land Use Change Interact**



# What you as an individual can do to adapt to increased climatic variability





# What You Can Do in the Columbia Basin to Adapt

SCALE		TRADITIONAL APPROACH	INNOVATIVE APPROACH
Individual Site (Property)	Indoor	Waste Water	Water Conservation
	Outdoor	Drain & Remove (Piping)	Retain Rain on Site
Neighbourhood (Subdivision)		Drain & Remove (Piping)	Store & Delay Runoff
Watershed		Store Runoff (dams) Channalize Flow Protective Structures	Delay & Reduce Floods, Large Buffer Zones & BMP's

## **Innovative & Efficient Domestic Water Use**



## Site or Property

#### Indoor

Collect Rain & Reuse Water Conservation Reduce Footprint

#### Outdoor

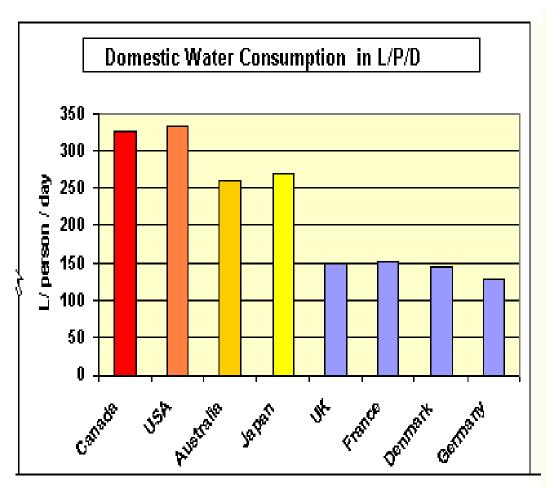
Keep Rain on Site Detention & Infiltration Focus on Light Rain

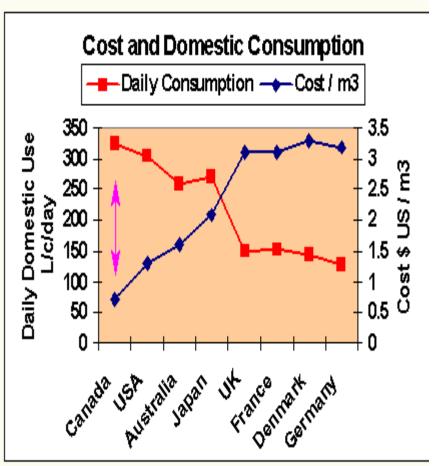
### **Innovations**

Water Metering (Smart Meters)
Low Flush Toilets
Water Efficient Appliances
Don't Drink Bottled Water

Green Roof
Roofwater Harvesting and Re-Use
Minimize Impervious Surfaces
Pervious Pavement
30 cm Topsoil Requirements
Encourage Urban Tree Planting

# **Domestic Water Consumption & Cost**

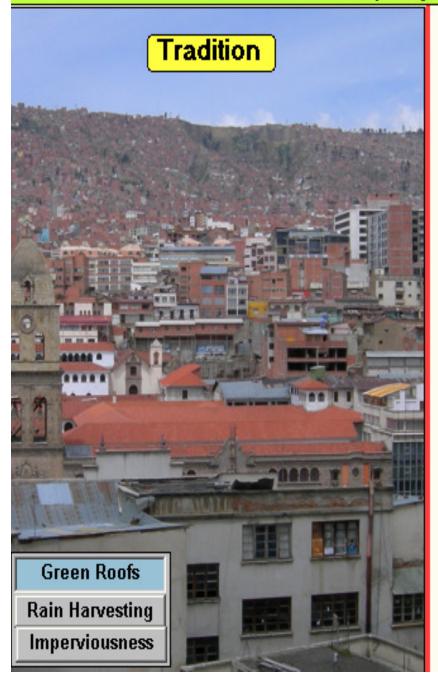




Bottled Water: See Fine Print
No information on Na and Nitrate but information on Fat content



# Site (Property) Scale: Green Roofs







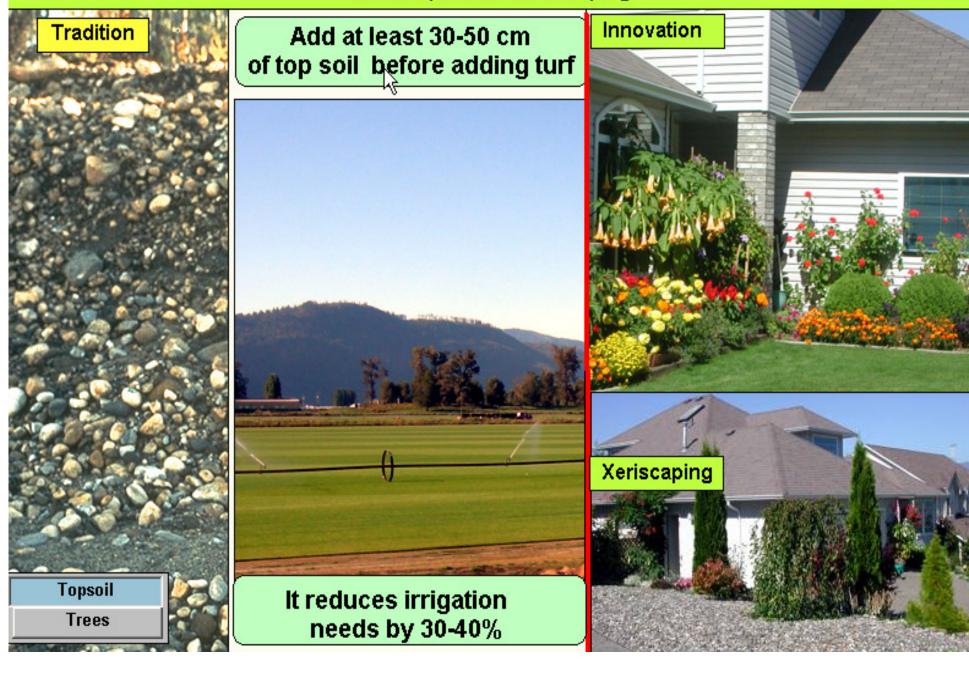
# Don't Drain Roofwater, Harvest it and Reuse it



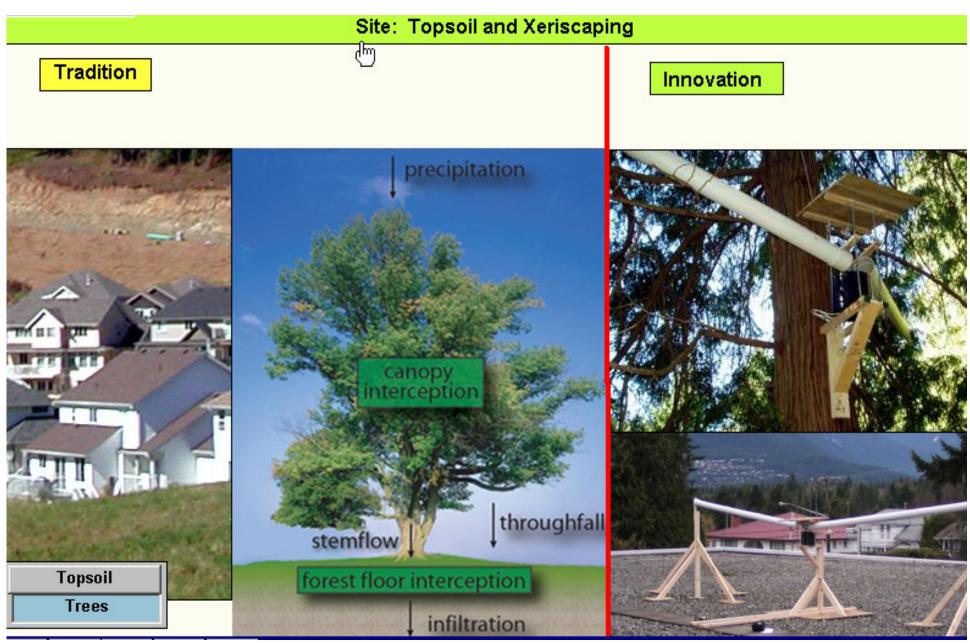
## Site (Property) Scale: Minimizing Imperviousness



### Site: Topsoil and Xeriscaping



# Urban Trees can Intercept & Evapotranspire 30-50% of the Rainfall



## Neighborhood Scale

Delay Runoff Detention & Filtration Focus on Heavy Rain

#### **Innovations**

Smaller Roads (no Curbs & Gutters)
Swales for Road Runoff
Detention Ponds (Wetlands)
Pervious Pavement
Innovative Parking Lots



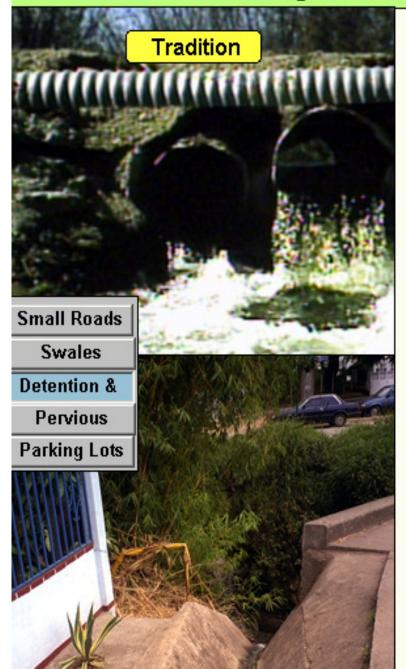
## Neighborhood Scale: Swales

Tradition

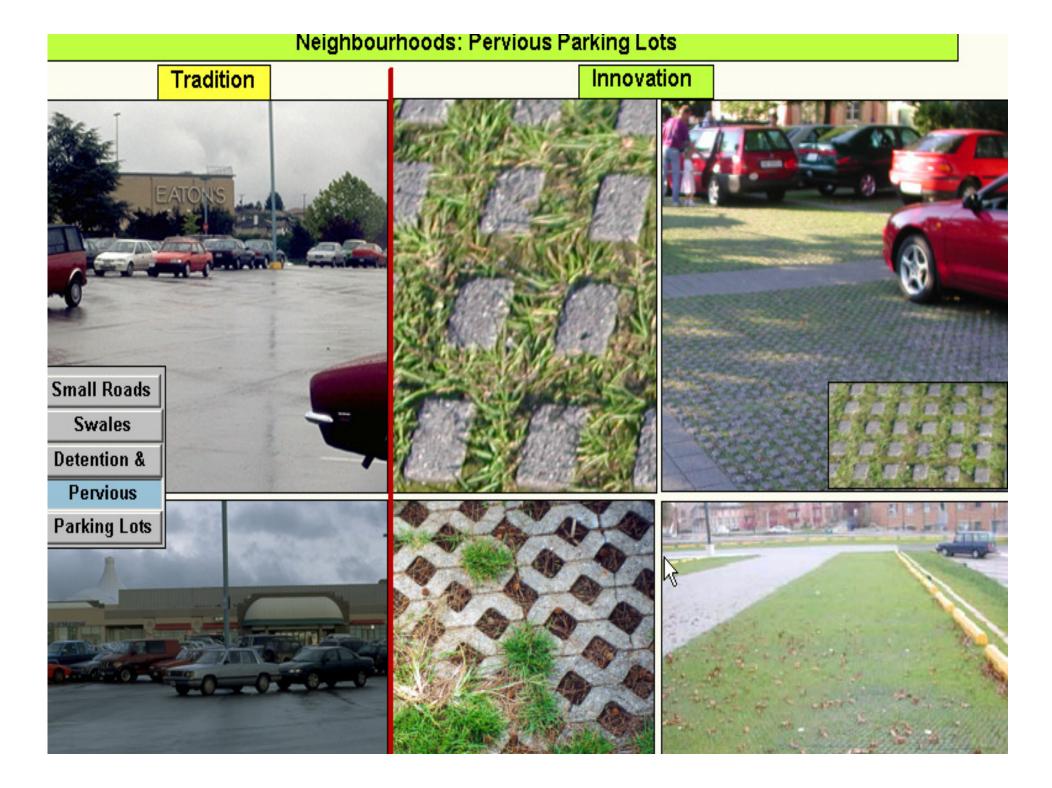
Innovation



## Neighborhoods: Detention Ponds and Wetlands









## At the Watershed and Regional Scale

#### Watershed Scale

Minimize Floods
Detain, Devert and
Temporate Storage
Efficient Use of
Water and Energy

#### **Innovations**

Lange Buffer Zones
Diversify Stream Channel
Pervious Pavement
Land Use Zoning
Floodplain Management

#### Traditional Approach

Innovative Approach

Minimizing Buffer Zones

**Draining Wetlands** 

**End of Pipe Treatment** 

**Expanding Water Supplies** 

Water Use for Human Activities

Manage Blue Water

**Government based Management** 

Maximizing Buffer Zones

**Creating Wetlands** 

Source Control

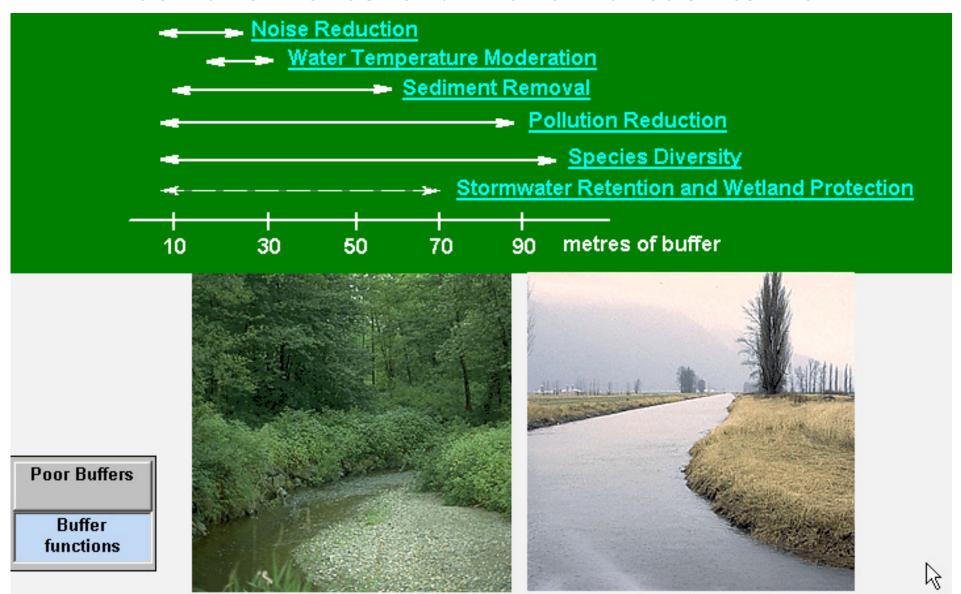
Controlling Demand (Water Smart)

Water for Environmental Services

Manage Green Water

Community Involvement

## Wide Buffer Zones for all Buffer Function to Work







Constructed Wetlands in Cities to retain and purify stormwater

## Water Needs for Agriculture (70% of Freshwater Use)



## **Beneficial Management Practices in Agriculture – What not to do!**





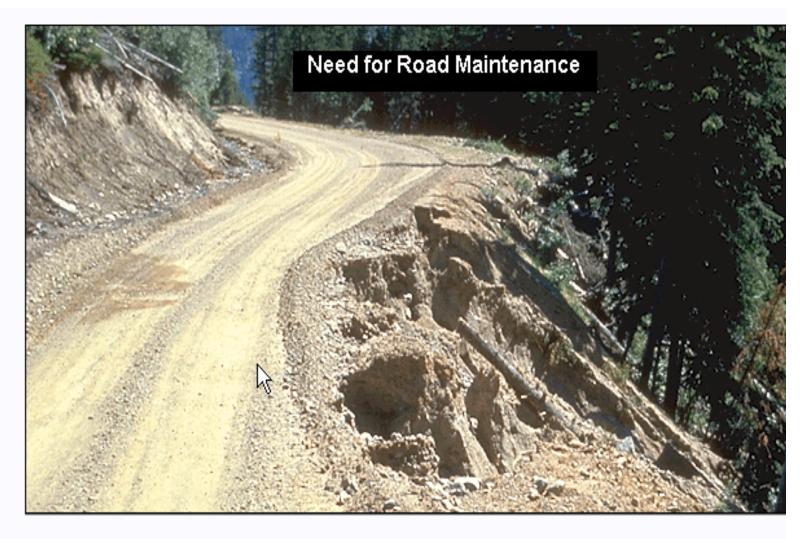








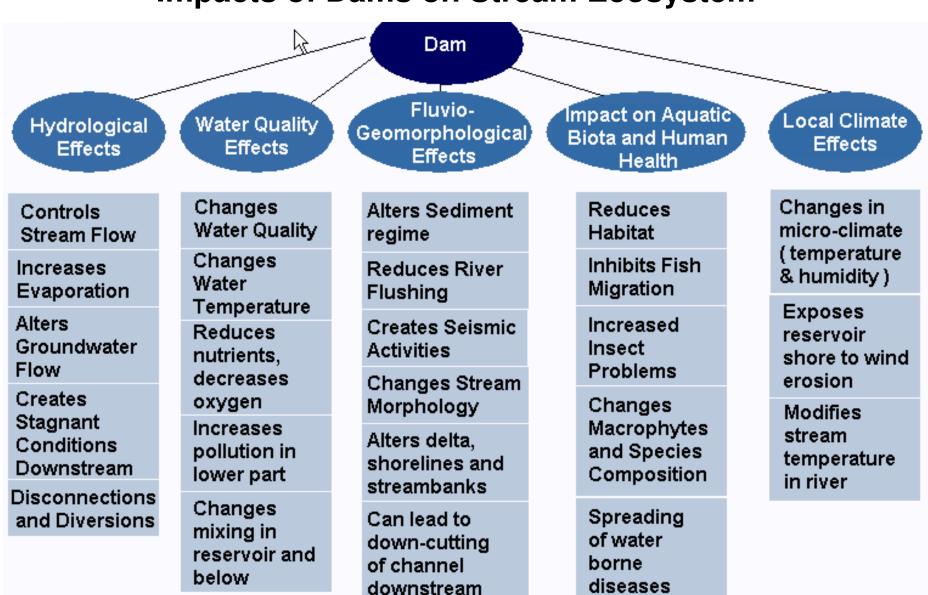




Resource roads are the greatest source of sediments
British Columbia has:
200,000 km of paved roads but
450,000-500,000 km of resource roads

**Sediment Sources** 

## Impacts of Dams on Stream Ecosystem

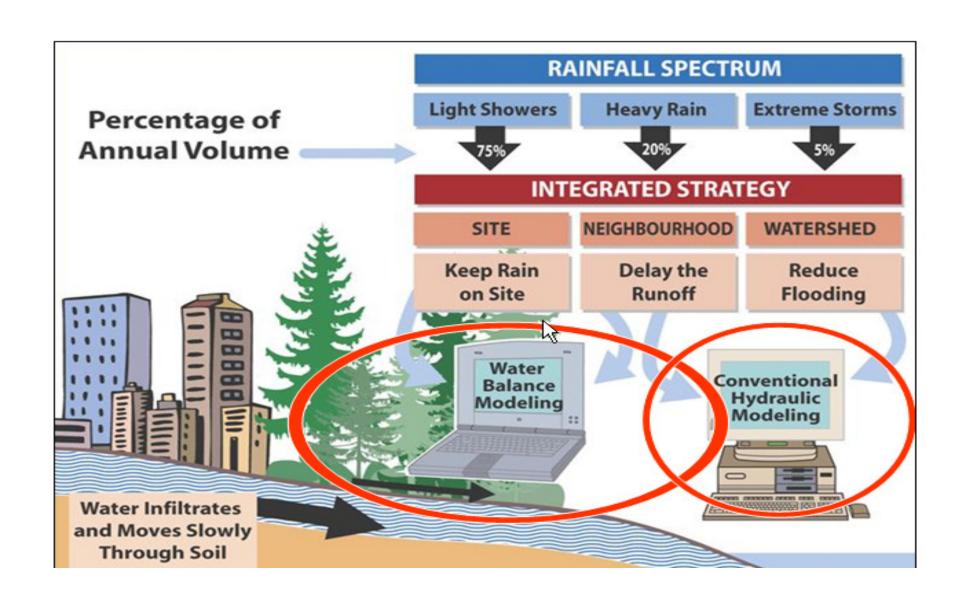


# Snow Making Requires Large Quantities of Water 25-30% Sublimates



Snow Making Machines Ready to Assure a Successful Season

## Water Balance Modelling (See: Waterbucket.BC)



# Non-point sources of pollution and cumulative effects



