

Living Community Engagement and Urban Forestry

by Brad Lancaster

www.DesertHarvesters.org

www.HarvestingRainwater.com



Have you ever experienced
a true *living* oasis?

What was it like for you?

What did it enable?

Did you have a role in it?





Oasis



Oasis



Photo credit: John Hoffman, www.nps.gov



Oasis



The Ancient Oasis

4,000 Years of Agriculture and Irrigation in Tucson



Hohokam farmers,
circa A.D. 1000



Tucson's fields, circa 1915

Jonathan Mabry
Tucson Historic Preservation Office





Oasis



Mirage





Mirage Infrastructure

We ignore, deplete, or pollute our
local waters
— then import ever more distant
water

The largest consumer of electricity
(and single source producer of carbon)
in Arizona is the pumping of water



Photograph: Pete McBride on the parched Colorado River delta, by Jonathan Waterman



A choice between mirage or oasis

Tucson, Arizona

RAINFALL INCOME ^e	231	GPCD
	874	lpcd
UTILITY-WATER USE ¹⁰	112	GPCD
	424	lpcd

WATERGY

P5

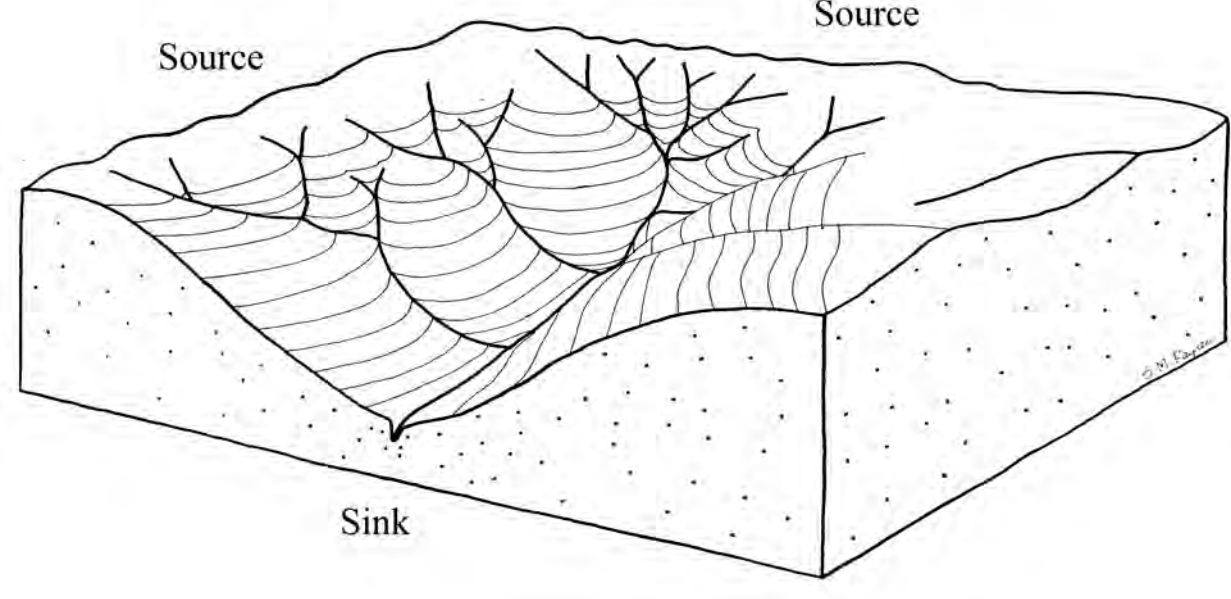
% MUNICIPAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION USED TO MOVE & TREAT WATER¹⁴

44%

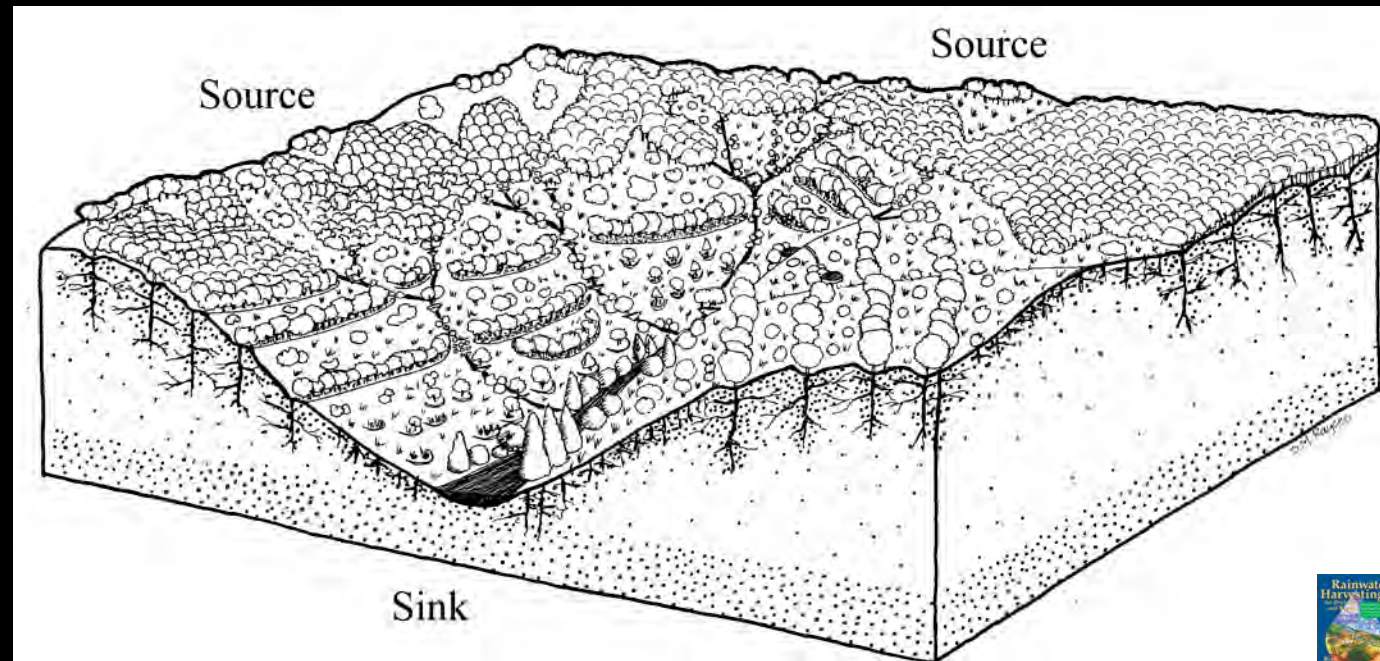
For references and calculations see:
One-Page Place Assessment page at HarvestingRainwater.com



Drain / Dying mirage



Net /
Sponge/
Living Oasis





In 1996
the Dunbar/Spring
neighborhood was
neither
an oasis
nor a mirage

Then the planting
of a *living* oasis
was initiated,
aiming to *maximize*
the positive impact
and *grow* potential



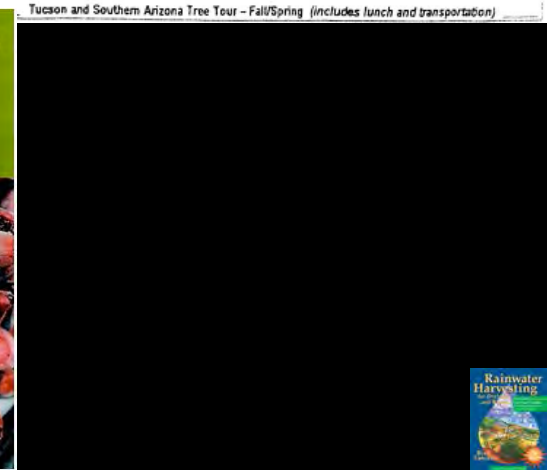
Plant Community



NATIVE SHADE TREE APPLICATION



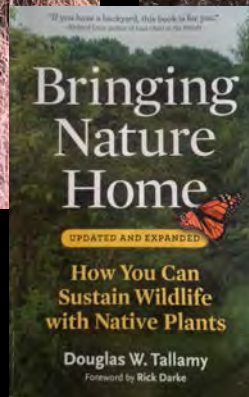
1. Tucson and Southern Arizona Tree Tour - Fall/Spring (includes lunch and transportation)



Maximize Habitat for Life



Non-native mirage



Native oasis





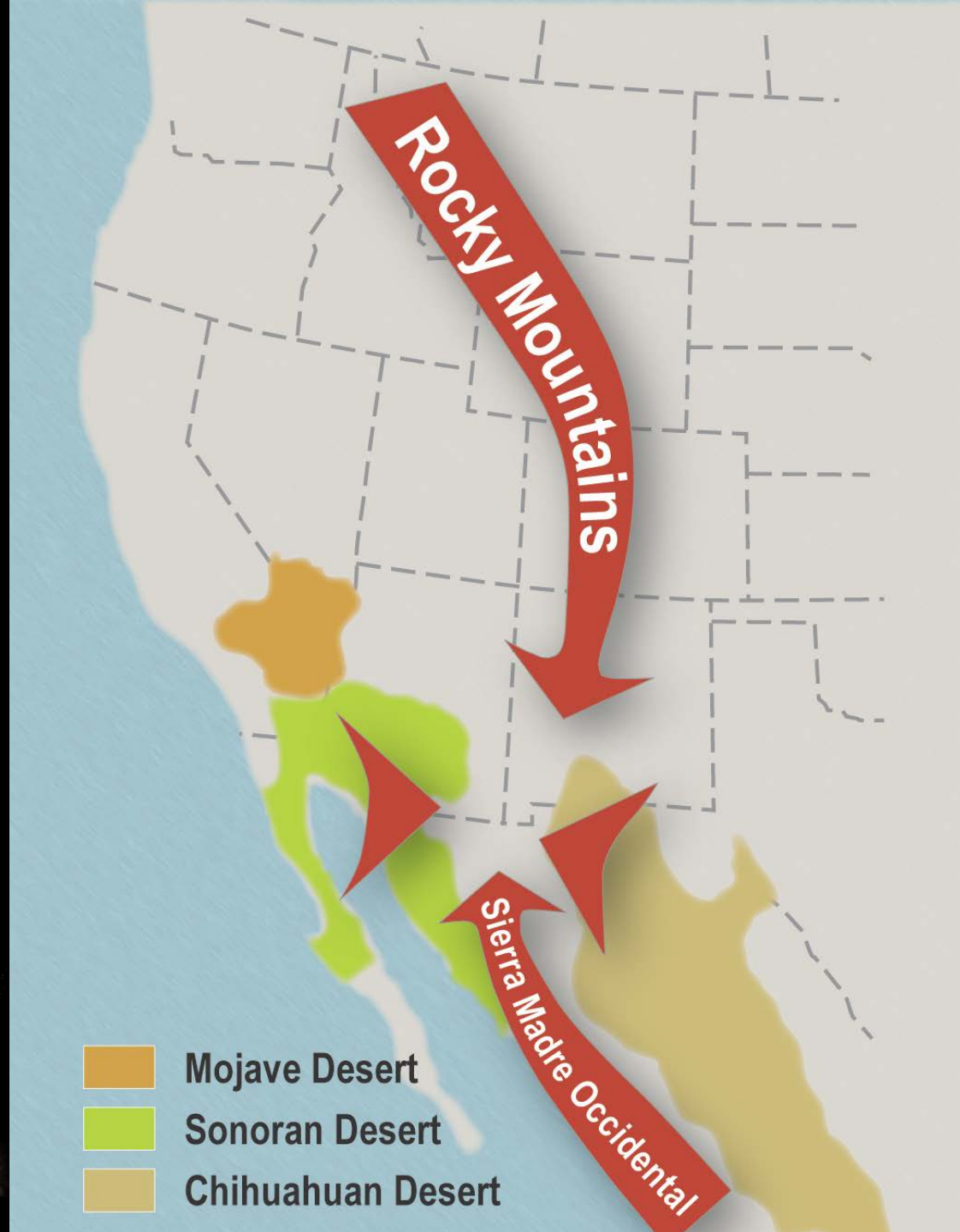
Street-side basin
wolfberry harvest



Watchable wildlife
activities generate \$1.4
billion in economic activity
per year to Arizona

**Native plants support
native wildlife,
because they
have coevolved**

along with the region's climate
(and its cyclical droughts and
floods)



Re-connect & Re-envision



Photo credit: Sue Doerfler,
Tucson Citizen



4th Annual Cascabel Hermitage Association, mesquite milling & pancake and waffle breakfast
Cascabel, Arizona, 2002



Interact – HARVEST



Celebrate and Demonstrate



1st annual Dunbar/Spring
Mesquite Fiesta, 2003
3 griddles and 3 pancake flippers



Reciprocate & Regenerate

*flooding liability turned into
an irrigation asset*



1996



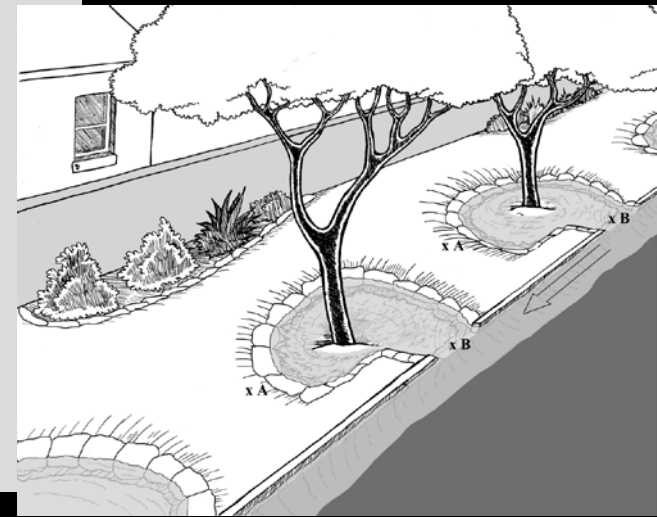
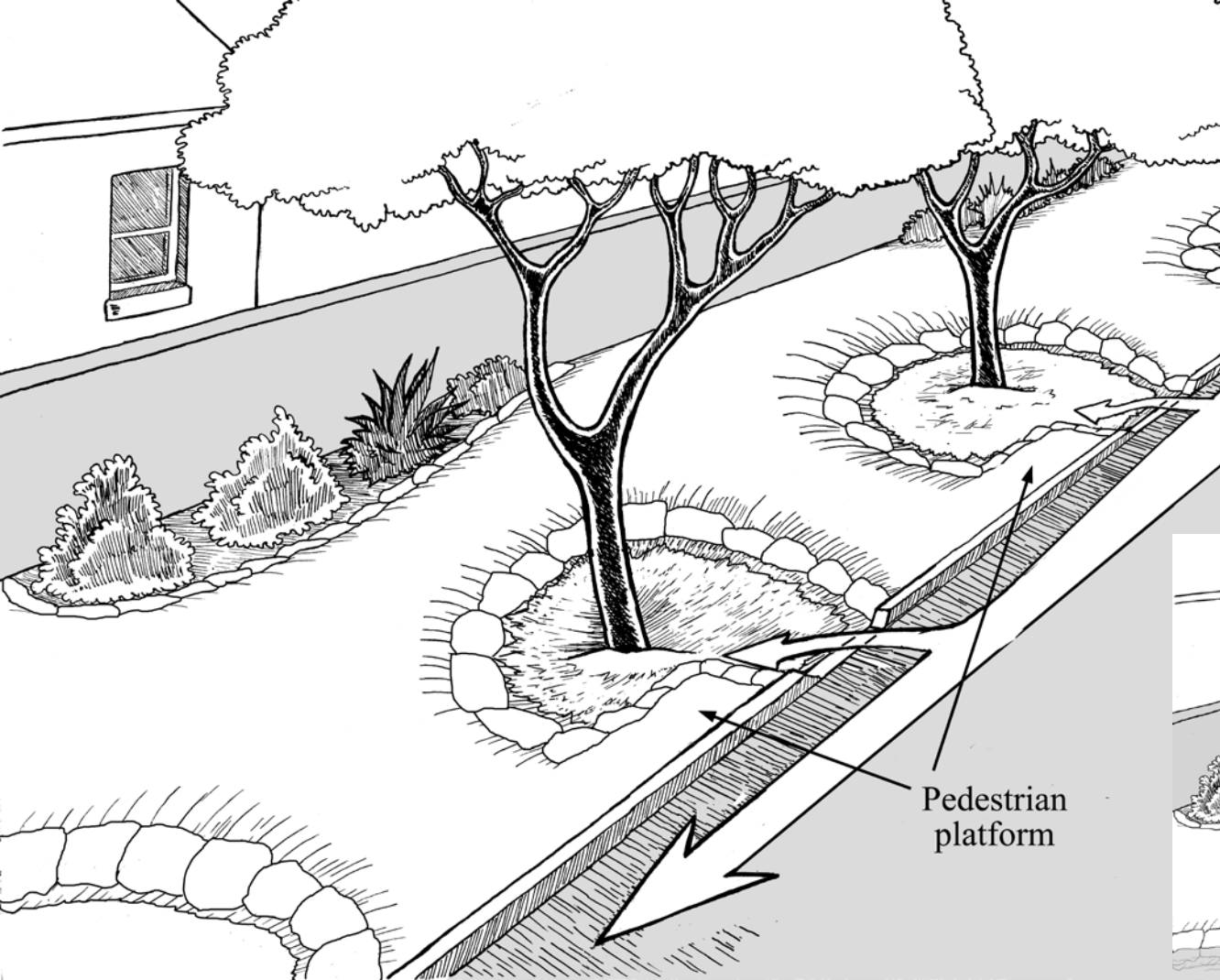
1999



2014



Plant Stormwater



For every *inch* of rainfall...

- A 10-foot wide paved street will drain 27,800 gallons of rainfall per mile
- A 20-foot wide paved street will drain 55,700 gallons of rainfall per mile
- A 30-foot wide paved street will drain 83,500 gallons of rainfall per mile

2004 – 2005 curb cuts and street-runoff harvesting began





Curb cuts legalized in 2007
\$50 permit



Green Streets Policy in Tucson, AZ

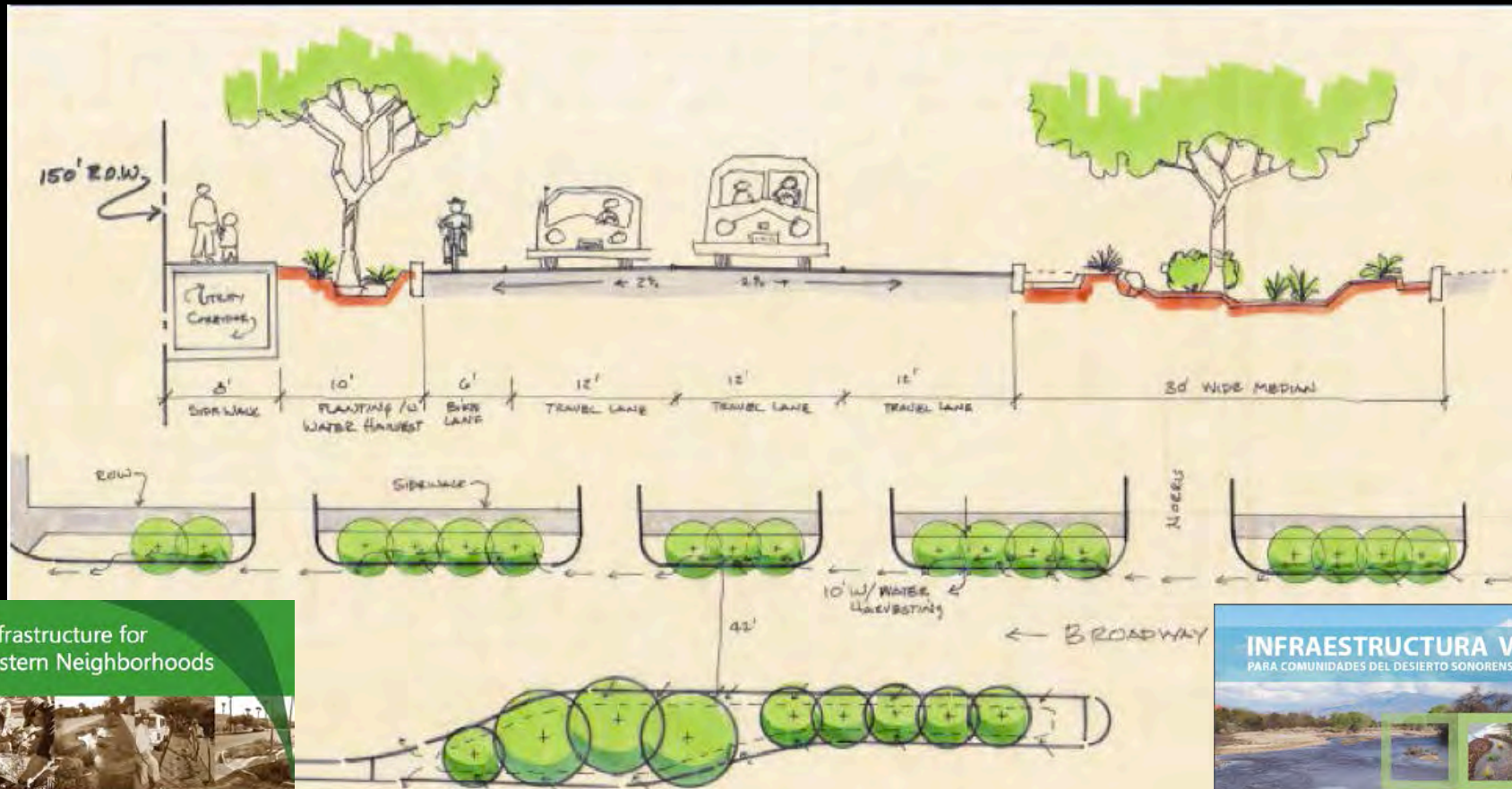
Minimum ½-inch rainfall to be harvested in roadway or adjoining right-of-way

https://www.tucsonaz.gov/files/transportation/Green_Streets_APG_Signed_by_Director.pdf

Commercial landscape policy

At least 50% of commercial landscape irrigation needs must be met by harvested on-site rainwater

<https://www.pagnet.org/documents/Environment/RainwaterOrdinance.pdf>



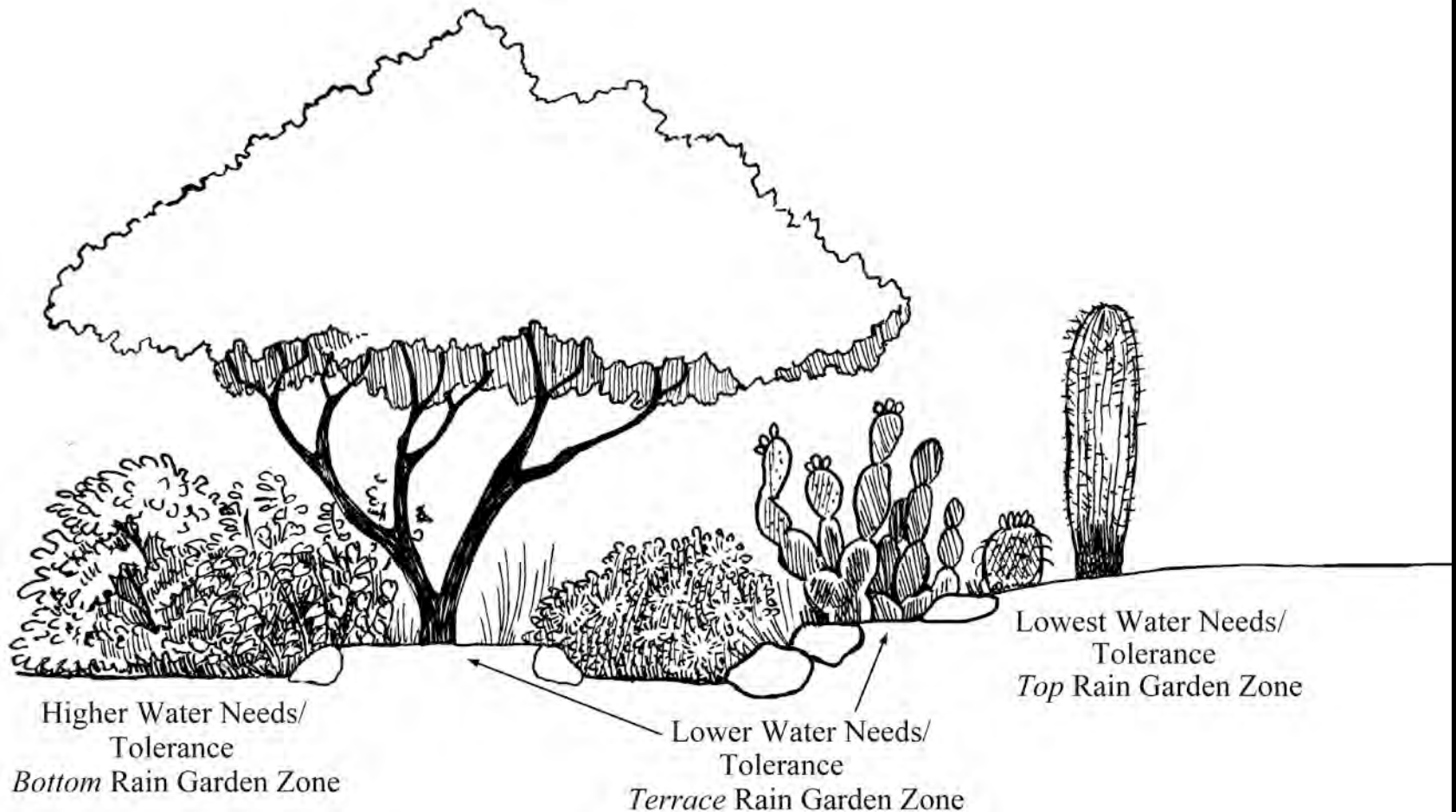
Green Infrastructure for
Southwestern Neighborhoods



Plant the Right Plant in the Right Place as you Plant the Rain

Rain Garden Zones *Bottom, Terrace, & Top*

For Multi-Use Rain Garden Plants Lists see: • *Rainwater Harvesting for Drylands and Beyond, Volume 1, 2nd Edition*, appendix 4
• Plant Lists & Resources at www.HarvestingRainwater.com





Box A4.2. Native Multi-Use Trees for the Tucson, Arizona Area

Species	Water Needs	Rain Garden Zone	Size	Cold Tolerance	Elevation Range	Growth Rate	Type of Tree	Human Uses	Wildlife	Domestic Animals That Use plant
Desert ironwood (<i>Olneya tesota</i>)	LW (1)	terrace top	25 × 25' (7.6 × 7.6m)	sh 15°F (-9°C)	2,500' (750m) and below	moderate	e	f, m, n f, s, T	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals	Chickens, goats
velvet mesquite (<i>Prosopis velutina</i>)	LW (1)	terrace bottom	30 × 30' (9 × 9m)	h 5°F (-15°C)	1,000–5,000' (300–1,500m)	fast	sD	f, fW, m, n f, P, s, W	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals	Chickens, goats, cattle, honey bees, dogs
screwbean mesquite (<i>Prosopis pubescens</i>)	LW (2–3)	terrace bottom	20 × 20' (6 × 6m)	h 0°F (-17°C)	4,000' (1,200m) and below	moderate	D	f, fW, m, s, W, WB	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals	Chickens, goats, cattle, honey bees, dogs
Cat Claw acacia (<i>Senegalia greggii</i>)	LW (1)	terrace top	20 × 20' (6 × 6m)	h 0°F (-17°C)	Below 5,000' (1,500m)	moderate to fast	D	m, P, s, T, W	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals	Cattle, honey bees
Whitethorn acacia (<i>Vachellia constricta</i>)	LW (1)	terrace top	10–15 × 10–15' (4.5 × 4.5m)	h 5°F (-15°C)	2,500–5,000' (750–1,500m)	moderate to fast	sD	f, G, m, s	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals	Cattle
Desert Willow (<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>)	LW (2–3)	terrace bottom	25 × 25' (7.6 × 7.6m)	h -10°F (-23°C)	1,500–5,000' (450–1,500m)	fast	D	f r, fW, m, s, W, WB	Birds and pollinators	Cattle, honey bees
Canyon hackberry (<i>Celtis reticulata</i>)	mW (2–3)	terrace bottom	up to 35 × 35' (10.6 × 10.6m)	h -20°F (-28°C)	1,500–6,000' (450–1,800m)	moderate	D	f, s, W, WB	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals	Chickens
foothills Palo verde (<i>Parkinsonia microphyllum</i>)	LW (1)	terrace top	25 × 25' (7.6 × 7.6m)	h 15°F (-9°C)	500–4,000' (150–1,200m)	slow to moderate	D	f, s, W	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals, desert tortoise	Cattle, honey bees
Blue Palo verde (<i>Parkinsonia floridum</i>)	LW (2)	terrace bottom	30 × 30' (9 × 9m)	h 15°F (-9°C)	500–4,000' (150–1,200m)	fast	D	f, s, W	Birds, pollinators, large and small mammals, desert tortoise	sheep, honey bees

For Multi-Use Rain Garden Plants Lists, see:

- *Rainwater Harvesting for Drylands and Beyond, Volume 1, 2nd Edition*, appendix 4
- Plant Lists & Resources at www.HarvestingRainwater.com





^ 1994

2006

>





< 1996
Planting



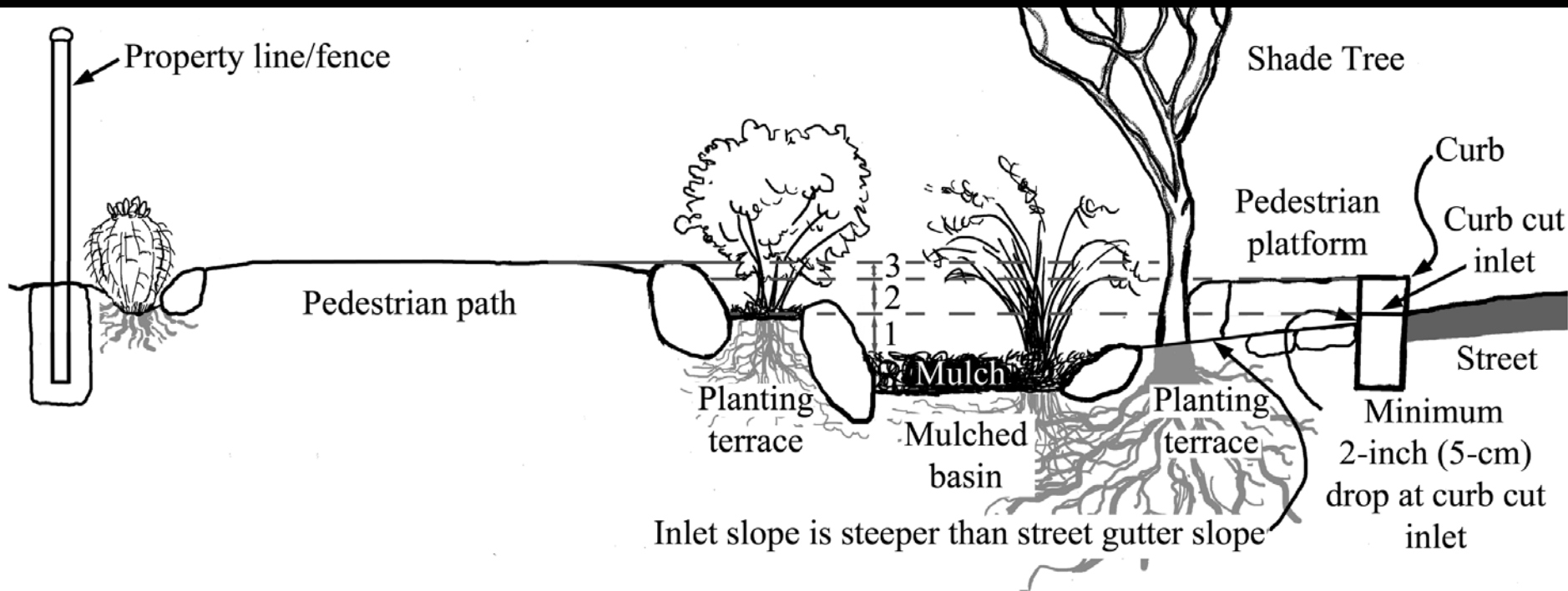
2006 >
Harvesting



Observe & Evolve

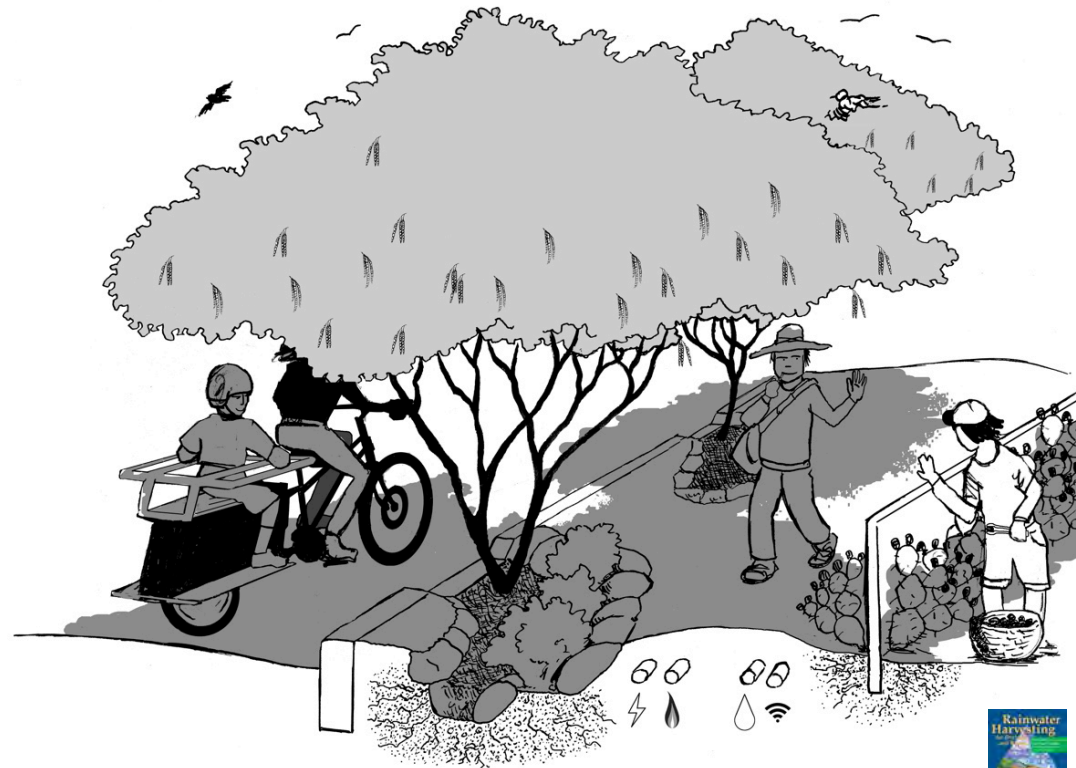
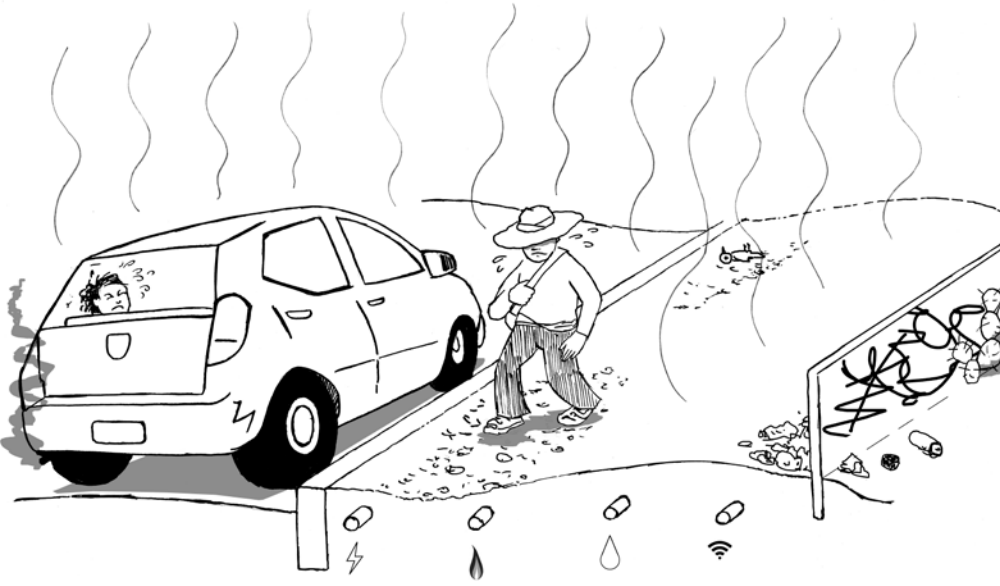
Key Elevation and Slope Relationships

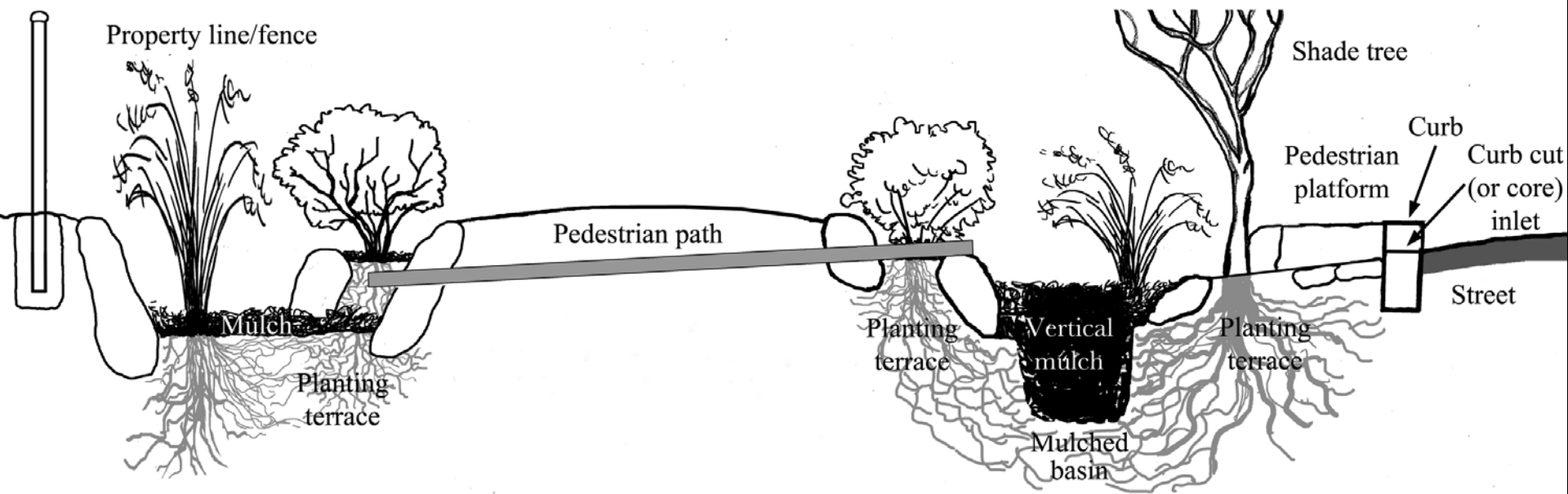
see *Street-Runoff Harvesting* page at
www.HarvestingRainwater.com
for more



Speed
/
Depth — Volume

Keep Your Best Planting Spaces Plantable





see *Street-Runoff Harvesting* page at
www.HarvestingRainwater.com
for more



Plant & Reinvest the Fertility

Mirage



Oasis





Grow Stewards Chipped and Mulchy



Re-wilding. Re-enlivening.

Where we live, work, study, & play. Where we are.

U of A Architecture and Landscape Architecture Building, Tucson, AZ, CALA landscape tour www.cala.arizona.edu

Mirage



Oasis



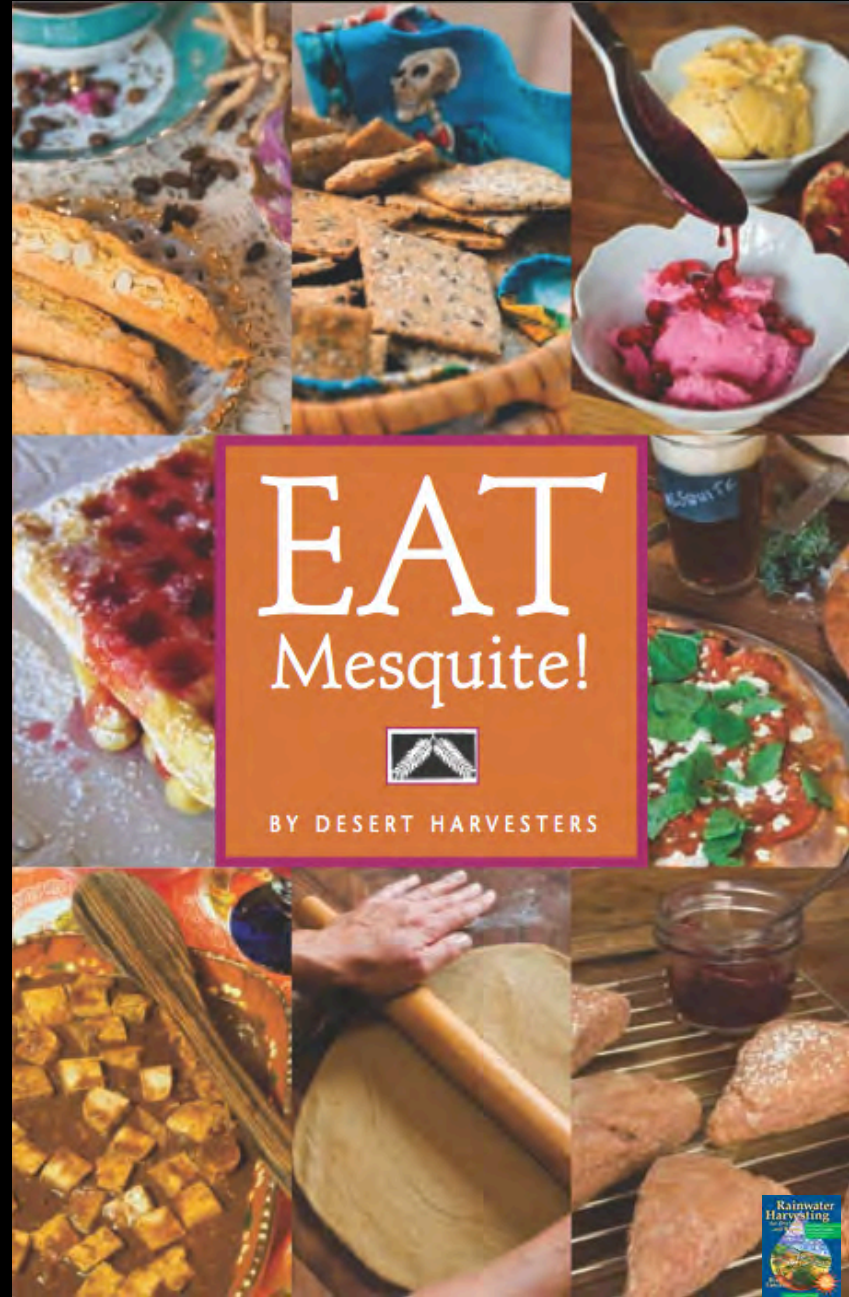
Landscape to Educate

Lifescape. Lushscape. Lifecake. Lifestake.



Place-Based Fusion / Inclusion

The collage illustrates the concept of place-based fusion and inclusion through various food and community activities. The top left image shows a woman operating a large industrial juicer on a trailer at an outdoor event, with people gathered around. The bottom left image shows a man smiling while eating a meal at an outdoor restaurant. The right side features a central orange square with the text "EAT Mesquite!" and "BY DESERT HARVESTERS", surrounded by various food items including bread, fruit, and a drink.





2009 Community Recipe Tasting

photos by Brad Lancaster and Ian Fritz



2010
Desert Harvesters
Mesquite Fiesta
over 1,500 mesquite
pancakes served

Photos by Ruben Ruiz





8th annual Desert Harvesters
Mesquite Fiesta 2010
Three hammermills milling pods,
community pod sorting, and taste tests
photos by Ruben Ruiz



GROWING ORGANIZATIONS MILLING MESQUITE and/or organizing mesquite pancake fiestas and millings

Cascabel Hermitage Association Education Program, Cascabel, AZ 1998

Desert Harvesters, Tucson, AZ 2003

Kyle Young and Peter Ragan, Arivaca, AZ 2006

Prescott College, Prescott, AZ 2008

Tohono O'odham Community College, Sells, AZ 2008

Gila Pima Nation, Sacaton, AZ 2009

Baja Arizona Sustainable Agriculture, Bisbee, AZ 2010

San Xavier Farm Cooperative, Tucson, AZ

Tucson Community Food Bank Farm, Tucson, AZ 2015



2012 Bake Sale





Native and wild foods and medicinals vendors

Monsoon Kitchen,
Mesquiteria, Desert Tortoise
Botanicals, Native
Seeds/SEARCH,
Bean Tree Farm,
Desert Survivors Nursery





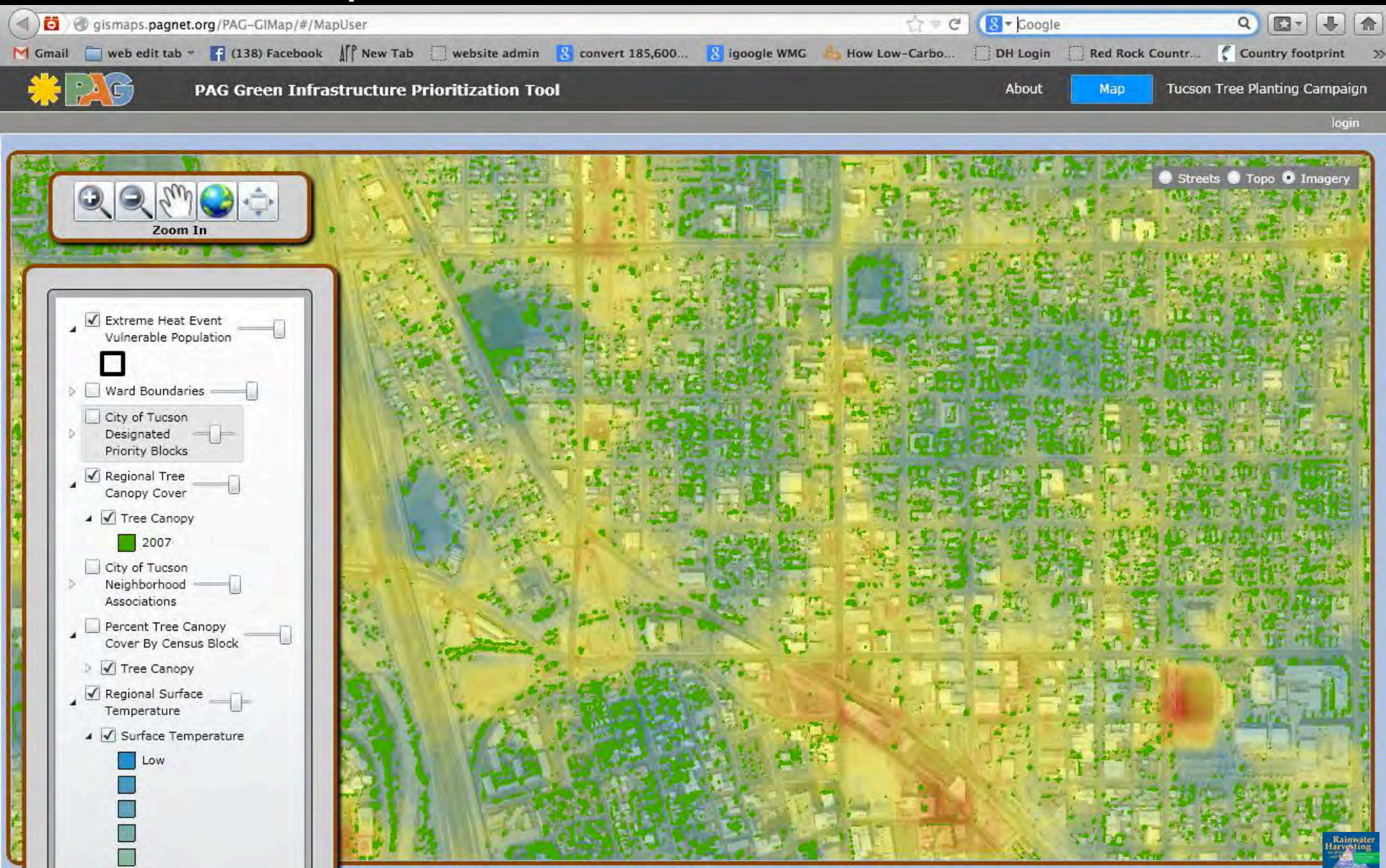
Solar cooking
demonstrations,
native food-bearing
Christmas trees, Arizona
Native Plant Society,
Wildlife whose habitat
we are reestablishing





Don't Stop Evolving

What other problems can be turned into a solutions?





Dunbar/Spring neighborhood surface area is:

43% impervious cover (rooftops and pavement) + 17.8% bare earth = 60.8% of the neighborhood

Currently just 12% is under tree canopy

2011 data from PAG & RFCD



Grow What the Community Can Do by Working Together



Before chicane ^



After chicane >



Cholla bud harvests from water-harvesting chicane



Public Art telling story of place

Lost Sonoran Sucker
fish and water-
harvesting Horned
Lizard sculpture
by Joseph Lupiani
in a water-harvesting
traffic-calming chicane



Before



Water-harvesting
traffic circle
forest



After



Strive to Make it Easier and Cheaper: Plant seed in-situ with the rains



Diversify the Forest & the Harvest



Desert Ironwood
(*Oleyna tesota*)



Diversify & Convenientify the Daily Connection to Place



Photo credit: Celia Reeve
& Exo Roast Co.



Reseed & Regenerate a Culture

Book nook bicycle tour &
neighborhood-harvested snack stand



Where do you want to live
—in a mirage or a true oasis?

What will that choice enable in you,
your community, and our shared
watershed & world?

What will be your role in that
choice?



DESERT HARVESTERS' MANIFESTO **on ethical wild-foods growing and harvesting**

Nature is a system of abundance, cycles, and efficiency.

We can mimic that.

Increase the fecundity of plants and their companions.

Leave and invest fallen pods, leaves, and cut-up prunings as fertile
mulch for animals, soil life, and trees.

Say "thank you" for your harvest with generous actions.

Turn landscapes into lifescapes and lushscapes.

Give back. REINVEST.

We live in a land of precious water.

Use local, free, and gravity-fed water—rather than
imported, costly, and mechanically pumped waters.

Therefore PLANT THE RAIN.

Capture rainwater by digging basins and other earthworks.

Catch rainwater runoff from roofs.

Divert public street run-off into public right-of-way rain gardens.

When you grow and harvest rain-irrigated desert food, you

ENHANCE our local ecosystem.

HARVEST nearby.

Look for wild native-food sources in your backyard,
rights-of-ways, and urban trails.

If they don't exist there, PLANT them.

Leave desert abundance where it belongs—in the desert.

Re-wild the urban and suburban core.

Delight your tastebuds.

Be a culinary cupid. Introduce new flavors to one another.

Find new combinations of traditional, wild foods. INNOVATE.

Prickly pear borscht, anyone? Mesquite muesli?

Practice place-based, place-appropriate, place-inspired fusion.

Be here now. CELEBRATE.

Give thanks to the ancestors.

Make offerings for the future.

Contribute to food, fertility, and water security, here, now, and for
your children, their children, and their children.

Expand your COMMUNITY.

Meet your fellow desert dwellers.

Those that have roots and flowers.

Those that crawl and flutter.

Get to know other humans who harvest.

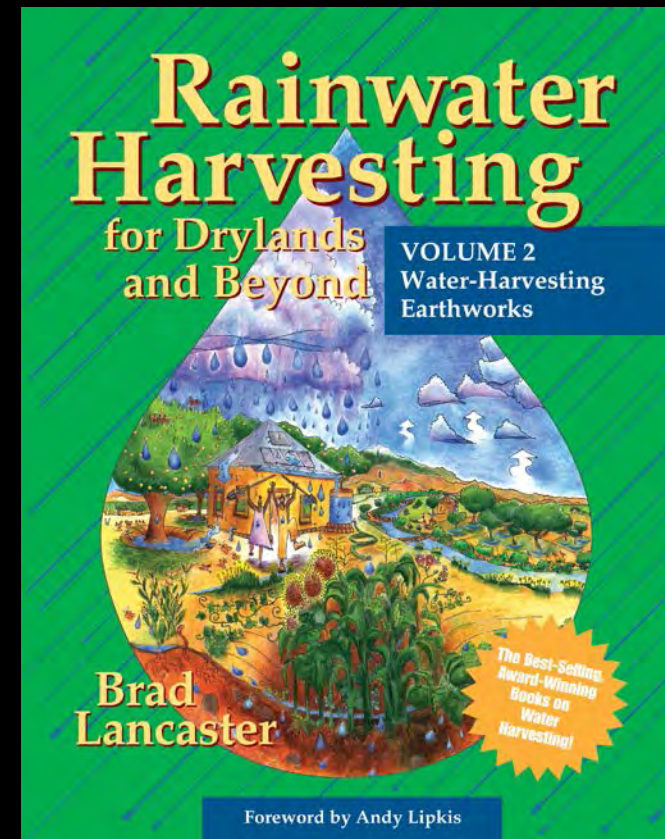
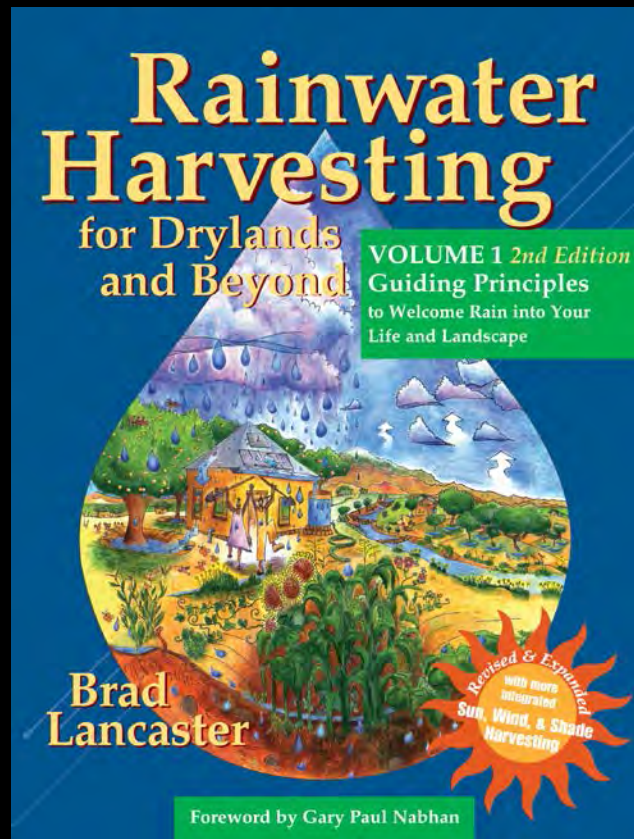
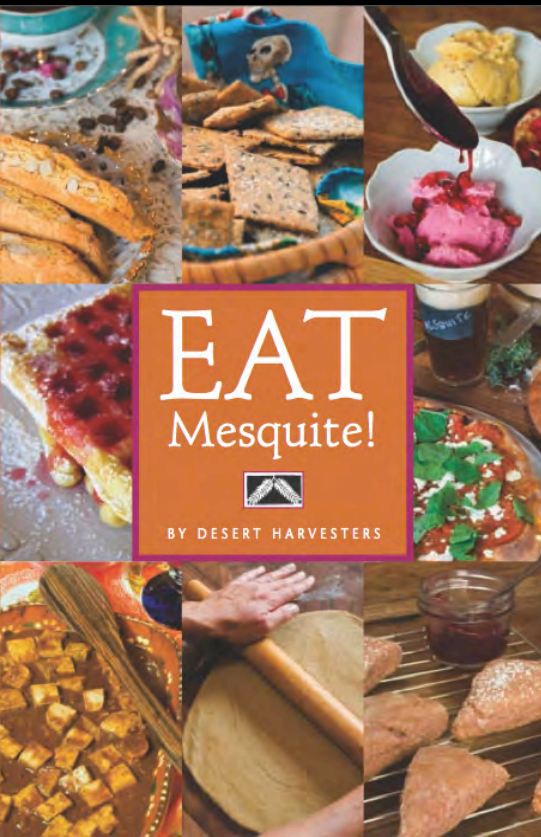
There is so much to observe, so much to love.

Invite. Involve. Include.



DesertHarvesters.org

HarvestingRainwater.com



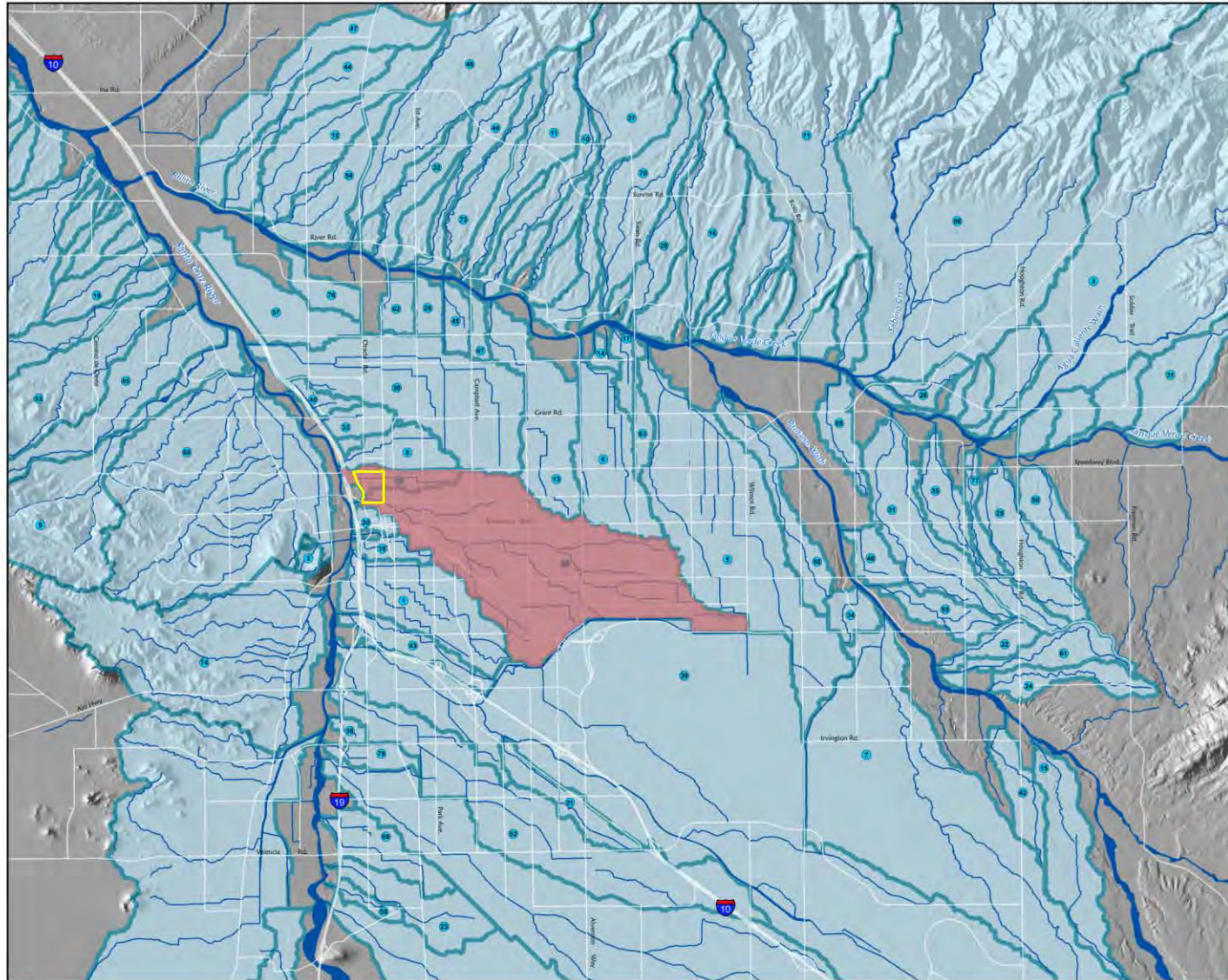




Western United States delineated by their *watershed* boundaries as proposed by John Wesley Powell

A watershed is “that area of land, a bounded hydrological system, within which all living things are inextricably linked by their common water course, and where, as humans settled, simple logic demanded that they become part of a community.”

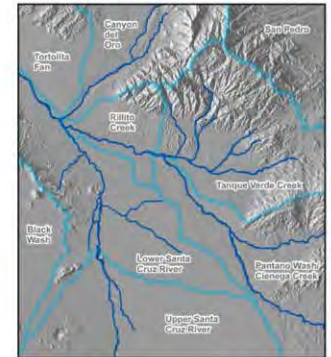
The Dunbar/Spring Neighborhood Washes & Their Watersheds*



*shaded red on map & in list
Named Tucson Basin Watersheds

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. 18th Street Wash | 27. Finger Rock Wash | 53. Roger Wash |
| 2. A Men Detention | 28. First Avenue Wash | 54. Roller Coaster Wash |
| 3. Agua Caliente | 29. Fletcher's Wash | 55. Rolling Hills Wash |
| 4. Airport Wash | 30. Flowing Wells Wash | 56. Rose Hill Wash |
| 5. Alamo Wash | 31. Tortoleros' Wash | 57. Rutheford Wash |
| 6. Alvernon Wash | 32. Friendly Village Wash | 58. Sabino Creek |
| 7. Atterbury Wash | 33. Grant Road Wash | 59. Santa Clara Wash |
| 8. Bronx Wash | 34. Guillermo Wash | 60. Silvercreek Wash |
| 9. Camino de Oeste Wash | 35. Hidden Hills Wash | 61. Spanish Trail Wash |
| 10. Camino Real Wash | 36. Hughes Wash | 62. Stone Avenue Wash |
| 11. Campbell Wash | 37. Idle Hour Wash | 63. Swan Road Wash |
| 12. Casa Adobe Wash | 38. Irvington (Michigan) Wash | 64. Sweetwater Wash |
| 13. Christmas Wash | 39. Julian Wash | 65. Trail End Wash |
| 14. Christopher City Wash | 40. Kreuger Wash | 66. Tucson Arroyo |
| 15. Cusano Wash | 41. Los Reales Diversion Channel | 67. Tucson General Wash |
| 16. Craycroft Wash | 42. Mesquite Ranch Wash | 68. Udal Park Wash |
| 17. Creekside Wash | 43. Mission View Wash | 69. Valencia Wash |
| 18. Cushing Street Wash | 44. Nantini Wash | 70. Valley View Wash |
| 19. Del Cerro Wash | 45. North Mountain Ave. Wash | 71. Ventana Canyon Wash |
| 20. Downtown Watershed | 46. Owen Park Wash | 72. Villa Entrada Wash |
| 21. Earp Wash | 47. Pegler Wash | 73. WBSCK Diversion Channel |
| 22. Eastview Wash | 48. Pima Wash | 74. West Branch Santa Cruz River |
| 23. El Vado Wash | 49. Race Track Wash | 75. West University Wash |
| 24. Escalante Wash | 50. Reyes Wash | 76. Wetmore Wash |
| 25. Esce Wash | 51. Robb Wash | 77. Wrightstown Wash |
| 26. Fahringer Wash | 52. Rodero Wash | 78. Wyoming Wash |

Pima County Watersheds



Arizona Watersheds



1994
Plant an
imported
tree,
then
import
costly
irrigation
water
& fertilizer



2015
Plant a
multi-use
native tree;
and
plant the
free on-site
rain,
fertility, &
community

