ecologically-based design solutions for networking urban open space

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Critical short and long-term goals must include ways to improve the connectivity and mobility of species among isolated green fragments



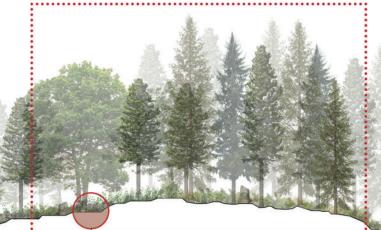
VIRGINIA THREESEED MERCURY RED MAPLE STARVED PANICGRASS PRAIRIE FLEABANE VIRGINIA CREEPER BLACK CHERRY ROUNDLEAF GREENBRIER BLACKHAW WHITEWOOD ASTOR



BROWN SNAKE EASTERN MILK SNAKE EASTERN PAINTED TURTLE SNAPPING TURTLE

REDBACK SALAMANDER

All urban species, whether insects, microbes, mammals, birds, or plants, require mobility





TIDAL RIVER COMMUNITY



ROCKY MARINE

BOTTOM SOIL

APPALACHIAN PINE-OAK FOREST



OAK-TULIP FOREST

CHARLTON SUTTON SOIL



queensboro bridge

alphabet city

bayside

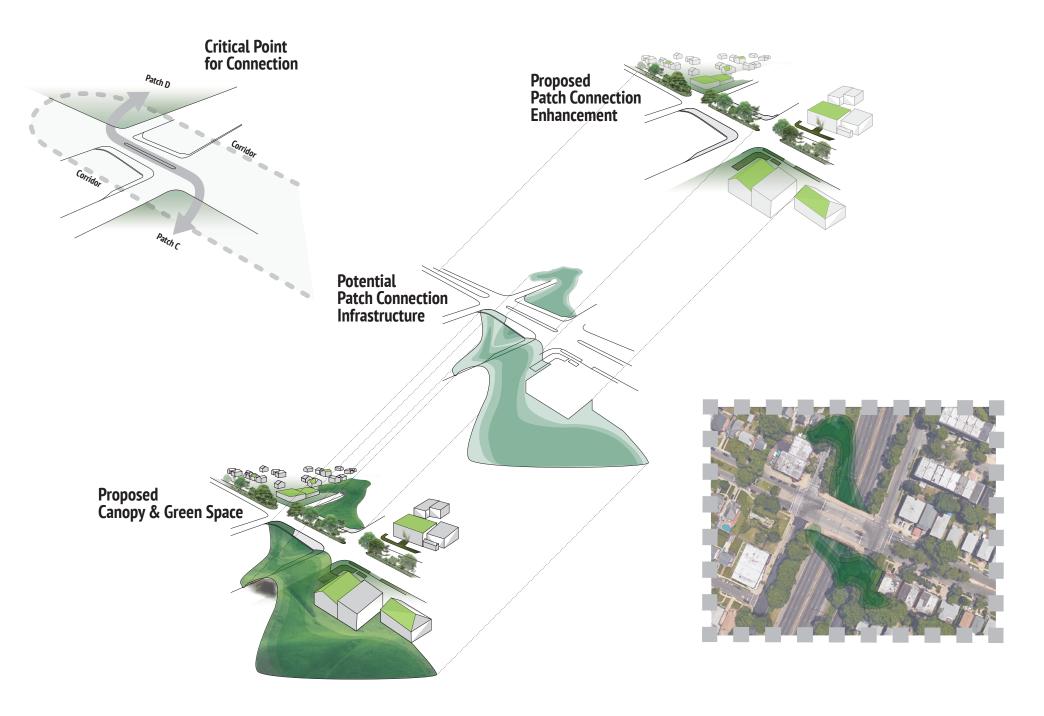
case studies in different neighborhoods illustrate what a more ambitious view of a networked ecology could look like, and how it is possible

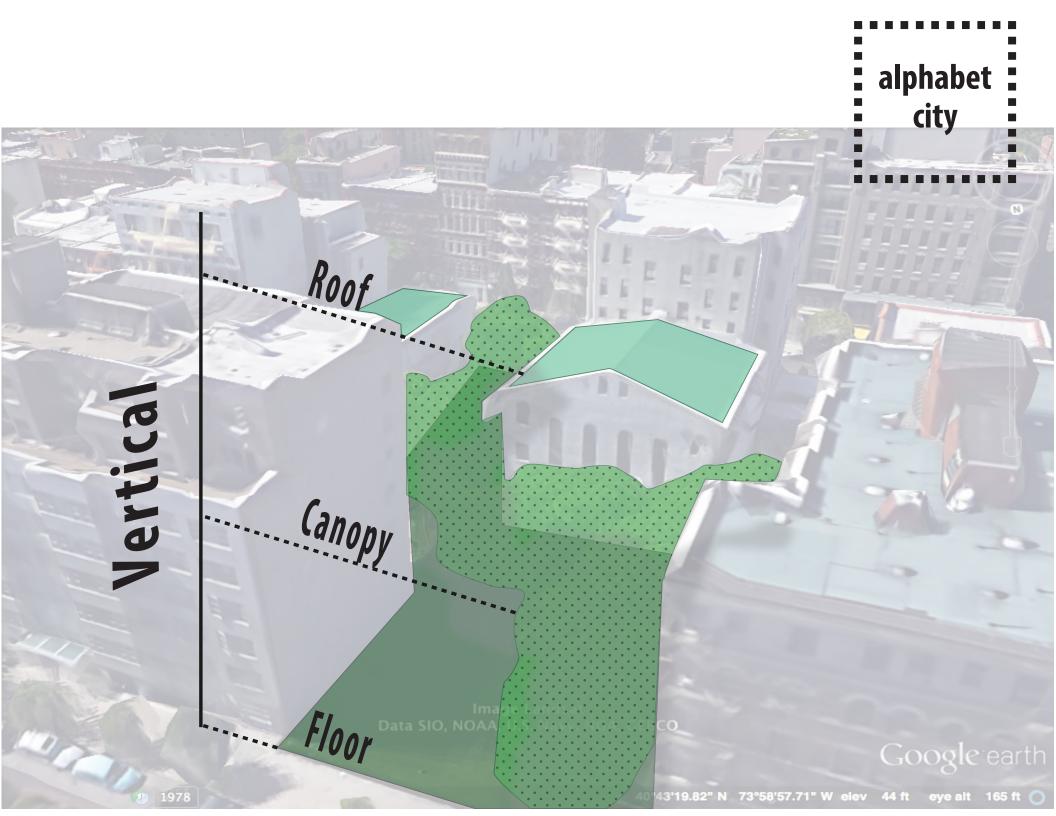


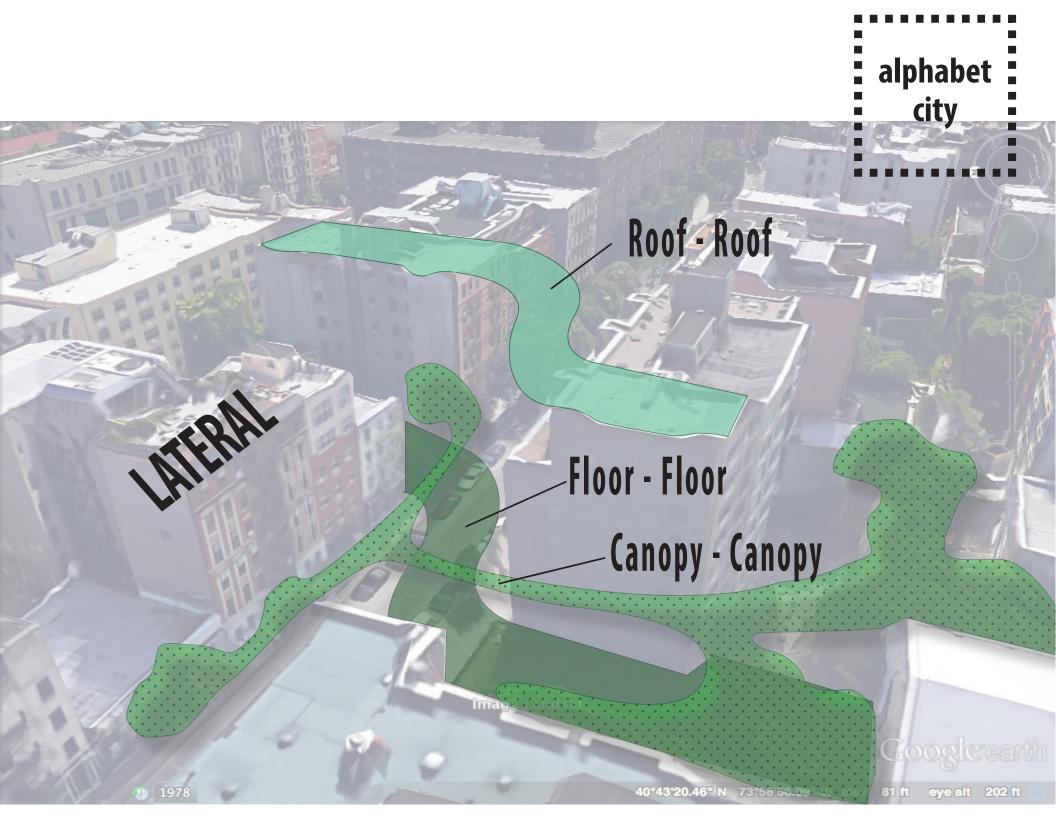












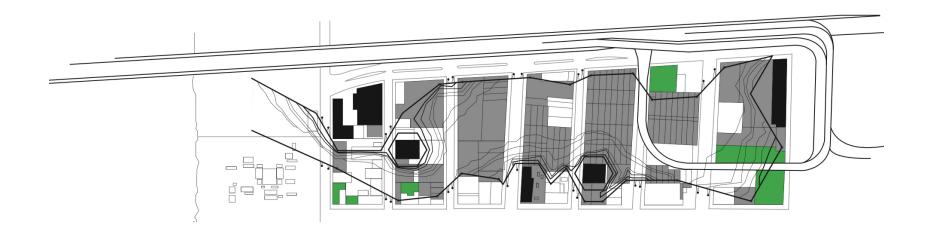


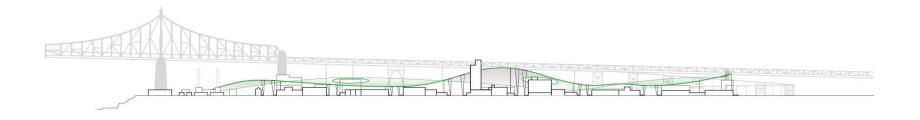


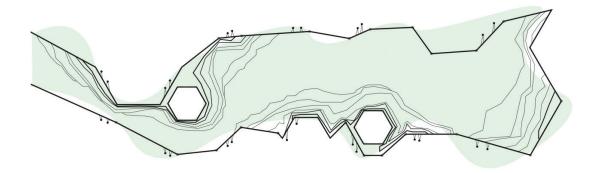
reexamine how built infrastructure can take advantage of micro-urban spaces, green walls and roofs, green streets and other corridor connections that can deliver increased mobility









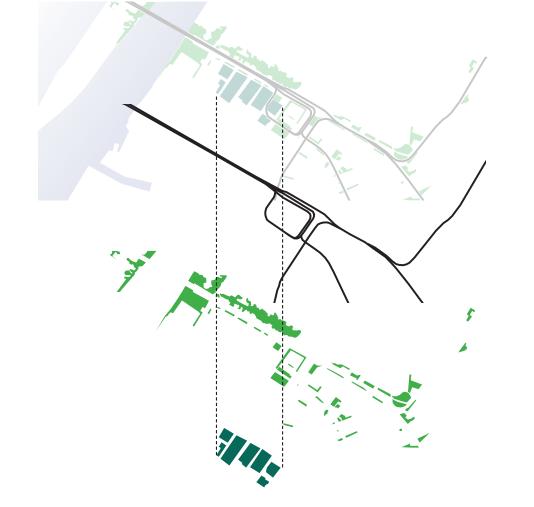






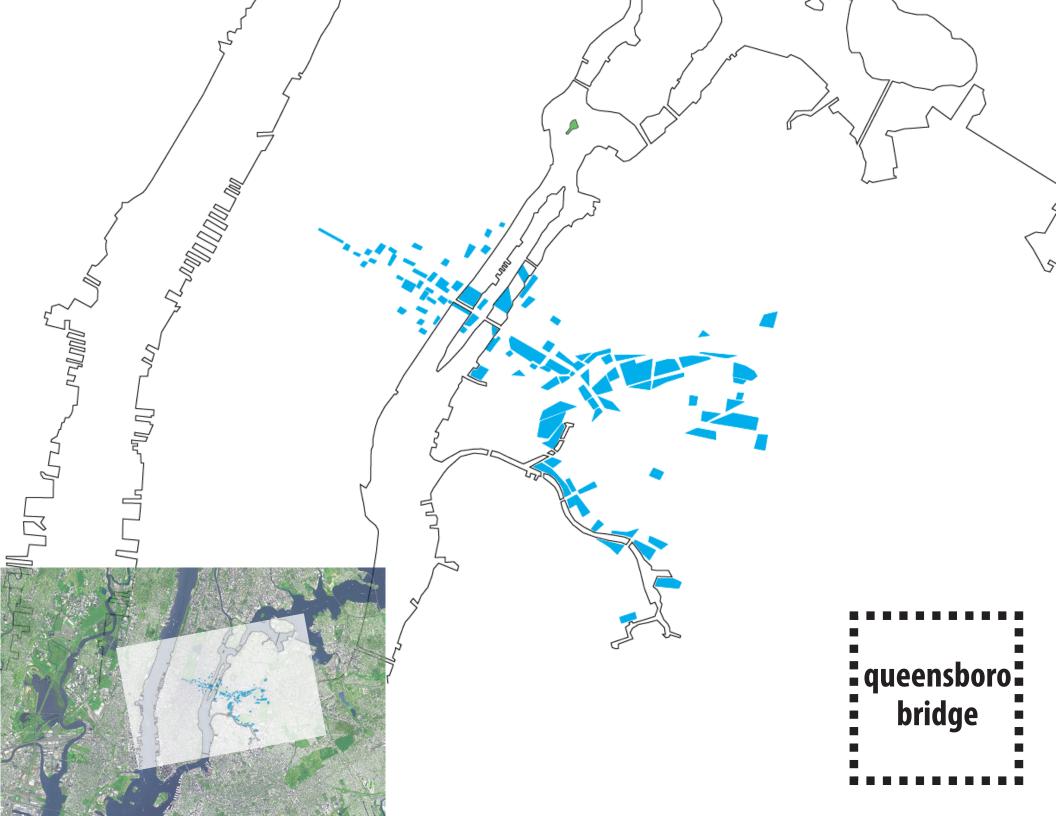














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