# Data and Stewardship at Descanso Gardens

## Descanso Gardens



**Location** - La Canada Flintridge (Los Angeles)

Size - 160 Acres, 90 acres cultivated

Visitation - 500,000 visitors a year

Membership - Over 16,500 members

Staffing - 18 employees in operations, which includes horticulture and maintenance

Collections - Camellias, native plants, roses, oaks, display gardens and cycads.

Climate - Rainfall is limited to 6 months of the year, 100% of the collections require some irrigation for the summer months.

## Using data to fulfill Descanso Gardens Mission

Descanso Gardens Mission includes "stewardship of the character and assets of the gardens". These assets are:

- **♦ Plants**
- ♦ Water
- **♦ Soil Fertility**
- **⋄** Power and electricity
- Environmental condition (waste and pollutants)
- **⋄** Wildlife
- **⋄** Financial assets
- **⋄** Infrastructure



## What can data do to conserve assets in your gardens?

- Water use Saved 65% of water purchased by Descanso Gardens
- ♦ Financial assets Cost savings of 60K in one year
- Power and electricity Savings of 20% on electrical use in one year
- Pollution Tested horticultural techniques on organic weed control
- Pollution Strategies to reduce waste stream
- Plants Helped determine long term collections planning decisions and goals
- Plants Tested plants for sustainability
- Infrastructure Mapped systems for management of irrigation and facilities
- **♦ Water use/infrastructure** Informed staff of failures and leaks in water systems
- Infrastructure Determined capacity needed for septic systems, or for maximum visitation

## Steps to using data to manage resources

- Information gathering, definition of problem
- 2. Find expert advice
- з. Brainstorm solutions
- 4. Estimate savings, build a case for change
- 5. Change it
- 6. Measure success



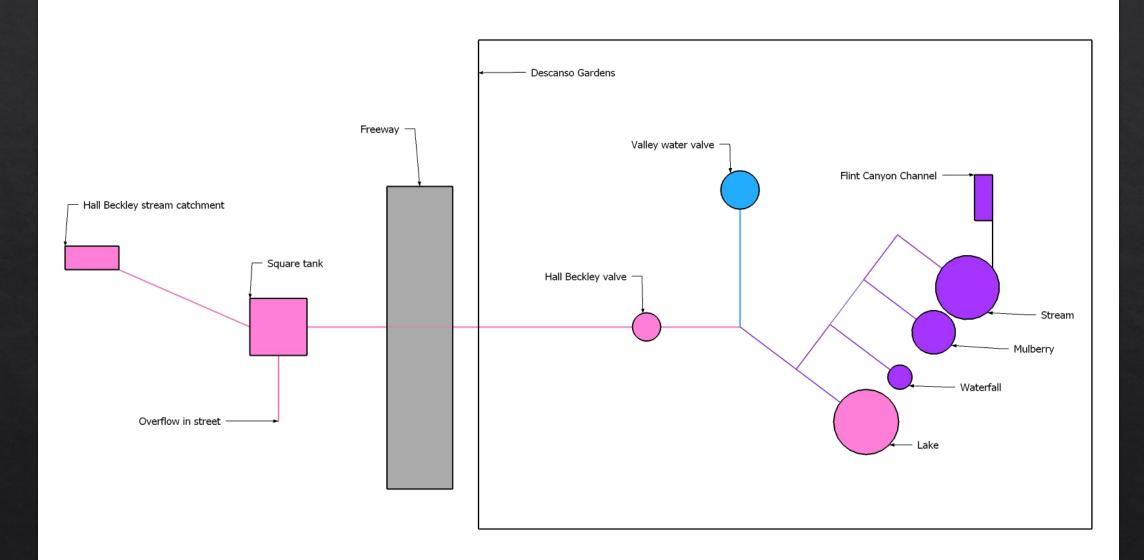
## Define your problem and describe it



Problem: In the horticulture department, water and labor on our water systems was our largest expense.

#### What did we know already?

- I gathered the data we had about the system
- I worked with my team to draw a schematic diagram of what we knew, so we could figure out what we didn't know



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## **Existing information**

#### 1. Labor hours

♦ For example : 1.5 hours a day to check water tank= 7800.00 a year in labor

#### 2. Purchased water information

- **♦** Gallons used 16 million
- ⋄ Cost of water

#### 3. Water source data

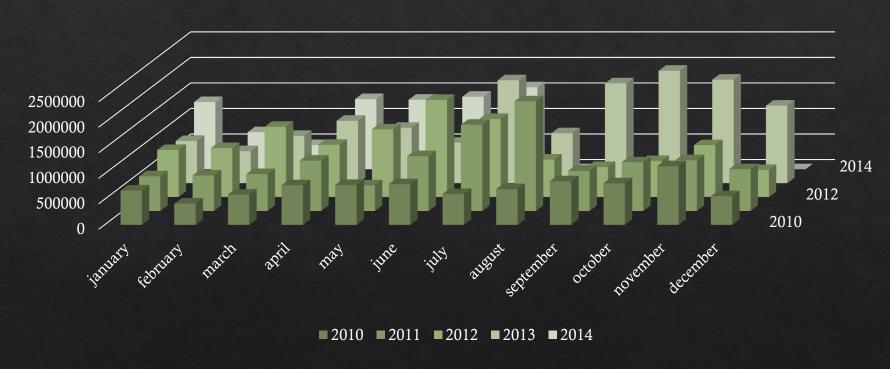
- **♦ Tank capacity= 56,000 gallons**
- **♦** fill rate (fills in approximately **12** hours)
- Approximate usage = 6 days per week May-November, 7 hours a day.

#### 4. Irrigation data

**⋄** Volume and evaporation rate of water features



#### Valley water use in gallons 2010-2014



## Ask an expert

#### Reached out to form an advisory committee

- Water company
- **⋄** Metropolitan water
- **♦ LA County Department of Public Works**
- ♦ City water experts







I showed the committee our existing data and systems

- Asked the question- How do we reduce our drinking water use?
- Their answer: Optimize use of your spring first. Add metering. Then address runoff, leaks and inefficiency.
- Metropolitan Water District provided a free irrigation audit after our meeting

## Brainstorm solutions for your problem



#### Ways to optimize our water sources

- **⋄** Capture rainwater
- Use more of our spring source
- Add additional water storage
- Use and store more water in water features
- Use real time data on water to schedule irrigation

Our experts recommended that we optimize our use of natural water in order to reduce our use of purchased drinking water

## Compare the cost and benefit of your ideas

#### 1. Capture rainwater

- ♦ Cost-high: seasonal rainfall means a large capacity is required
- ♦ Benefit- Low: amount of water that can be captured is limited

#### 2. Use more of the spring source

- ♦ Cost-low: less than 5k
- ♦ Benefit- high: double our available water

#### 3. Add additional water storage

- ♦ Cost- high
- ♦ Benefit- high

#### 4. Use and store more water in water features

- ♦ Cost-low-Less than 10k
- ♦ Benefit- medium- could only use in water features without changing irrigation systems

#### 5. Use real time data on water to schedule irrigation

- ♦ Cost- medium 14k
- ♦ Benefit medium/unknown: reduce labor cost by 7k per year. Unknown water savings

### Do the math to make your case

#### Tank monitoring

- ♦ Checking the water level in the tank cost us 7800.00 per year in labor
- If the tank ran out while irrigating, we would spend an unknown amount on watering with drinking water. I suspected we were running on tap water regularly.
- ♦ Installing a solar cellular meter cost 14k. The labor cost alone would pay for itself in 2 years.

#### **Increasing water capture**

- We could collect twice as much water if we set up our spring to collect water 24 hours a day. We could produce about 7 Million gallons Worth of additional spring water per year.
- ♦ That excess could fill our water features (the features were using about 5 million gallons of the spring water per year)
- ♦ The cost for materials and labor for this project was less than 10k, and would pay for itself in less than 3 months.

Overall, I estimated that we would save 20% of our drinking water use

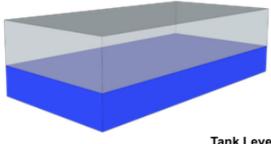
## **Make Changes**



#### Alta Canyada Tank







Tank is Not Overflowing



**Tank Overflow Status** 

Tank Level - Percent Full: 41 %

Tank Level - Inches Full: 46 " (Max of 111")

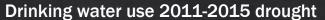
Tank Level - Gallons Available: 21470 Gallons (Max of 51810 Gallons)

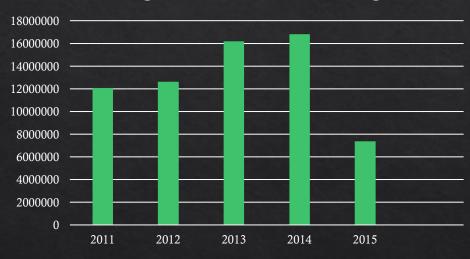
Temperature at Tank: 58.4 F

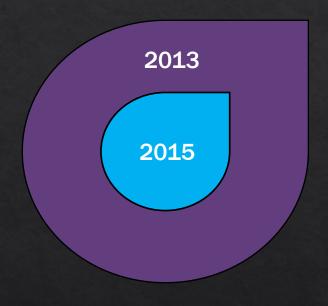
Humidity at Tank: 92%

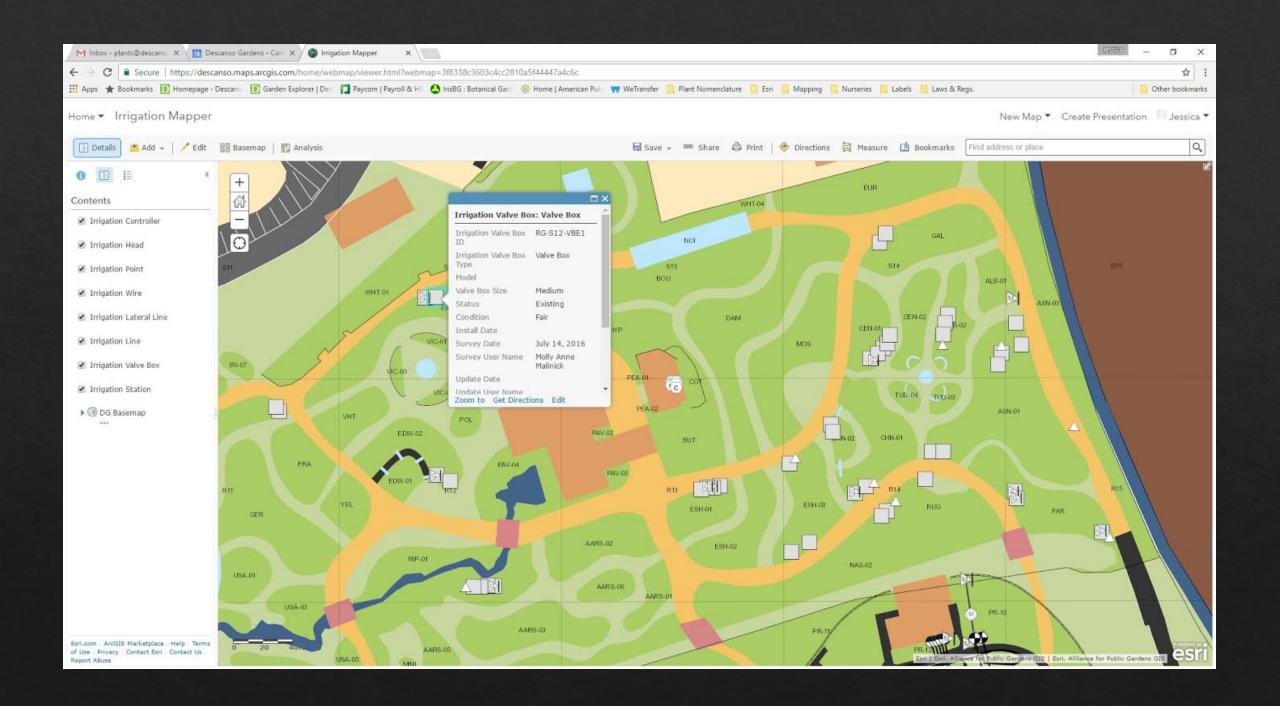
Solar System Voltage: 12.68 VDC

## Measure your success









### Thanks to

- Richard Atwater
- Hey Tanks LA
- **♦ Blaine McNutt Smarttek Pacifica**
- Metropolitan Water District
- **♦ Valley Water District**
- La County Department of Public Works
- David Brown- Executive Director
- **♦ Jose Alvarado- Irrigator**
- **⋄** Jessica Wong- Plant Records Coordinator
- **⋄** Fred Bernhardt- Maintenance Coordinator

