

## Expansion of sustainable irrigation of public green spaces 1.

- $\checkmark$ Optimize irrigation for extreme heat periods (e.g., deep root irrigation in trees, improvements to the substrate, pipe cross sections, drip irrigation near the ground, ensure sufficient capacity in the municipality to support these developments)
- ~ Implement decentralized water storage for trees (e.g., substrate, rainwater storage, Sponge city, Aqua Bag)
- $\checkmark$ Ensure sufficient infiltration areas for trees and shrubs (i.e., soil moisture from rain)
- Implement appropriate, water-efficient irrigation of green areas (through sensors and GIS), depending on the type and condition of the vegetation/trees, location factors (e.g., root area, soil, microclimate, root and groundwater depth) and weather (air temperature, wind and solar intensity)
- Change to heat, drought, salt and pest resistant trees (e.g., silver lime) and shrubs with high potential leaf area indices (e.g., winter bark, pedunculate oak)
- Increase the density of vegetation in existing green areas (i.e., footpaths, squares, green parking lots).  $\checkmark$

## Sustainable design and irrigation of private green spaces 2.

- $\checkmark$ Target advice to specific groups (e.g., private and institutional forest and garden owners, companies in industrial and commercial areas, farmers, forestry companies)
- $\checkmark$ Implement an effective tree protection program for sustainable protection of the trees (similar to Vienna)
- $\checkmark$ Initiate a tree support program for new trees in gardens (similar to the city of Graz)
- Conserve green areas and/or unseal private parking spaces and inner courtyards by means of legally binding minimum green area target values in the development plan, considering green roofs, facades/balcony greening and blue areas, and through green space renovation concepts for areas with high levels of sealing.
- 3. Require green roofs on new buildings and roof renovations from a minimum flat roof area of 200 m<sup>2</sup> (adjust S ROG or BO) with minimum requirements for the substrate (quality, strength).
- Expansion of the subsidy program for green roof areas, and for facade greening. 4.
- 5. Definition of a minimum value of 0.50 to 0.70 for the reflectivity of new/renovated roof and road surfaces (considering areas with special designations such as monuments, the old town center, etc.).
- Increase shading in public areas through addition of trees, arbors, awnings and solar panels (with a 6. minimum reflection over all angles of incidence and over the entire installation area of 40%), as well as by optimizing the maximum building height.
- 7. Integrated green and blue space planning for urban development areas, taking into account the tree cadastre, green roofs and façades, the biotope network, gardens, agriculture, infiltration areas, shaded open water areas with moving water, etc., as well as sufficient summer regeneration and comfort zones/places with shade and water in public places for direct cooling (fountains, mist nozzles, etc.) and hydration (drinking fountains).
- Optimal development and protection of cold air spaces, agricultural areas, green belts and forest areas in 8. the urban and surrounding areas (e.g., through provision of cold air supply areas and corridors, shaded blue areas with moving water).
- 9. Integrated recording, monitoring, management, assessment and planning of green and blue areas and other factors (e.g., shading, low absorption roofs, UHIs) to enhance city cooling. This can be done using a GIS and Urban Climate Quality Mapping (UCQM) with microclimate analyses for areas/locations (e.g., Schalmoos). UHI adaptation should also be integrated in **local development concepts** in coordination with the Salzburg Smart City Master Plan and Salzburg's climate and energy strategy.
- 10. **Regional cooperation** in UHI adaptation measures with the surrounding area of the city of Salzburg (incl. Release) regarding joint planning measures (protection of forest areas - especially against fire, development and design of industrial and commercial areas, large construction projects, regional planning programs, sharing of data, networking).











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