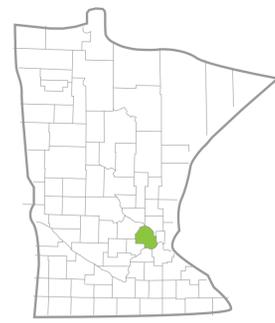
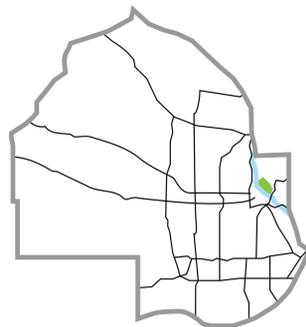




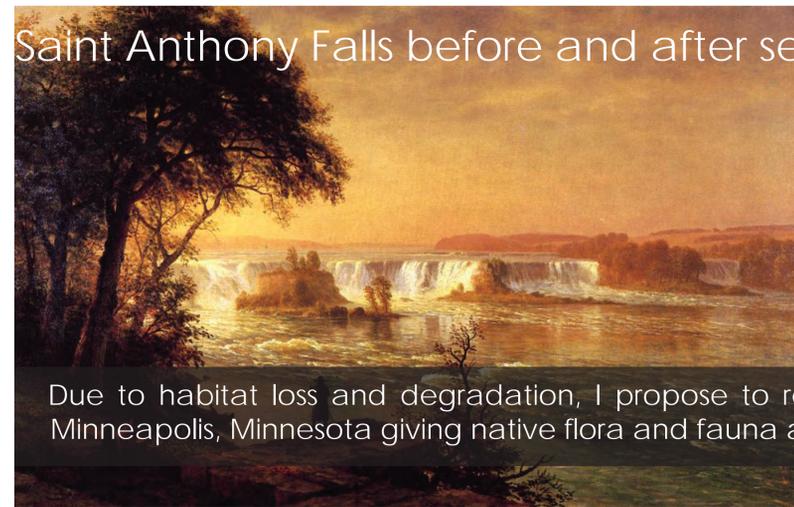
United States of America
Minnesota



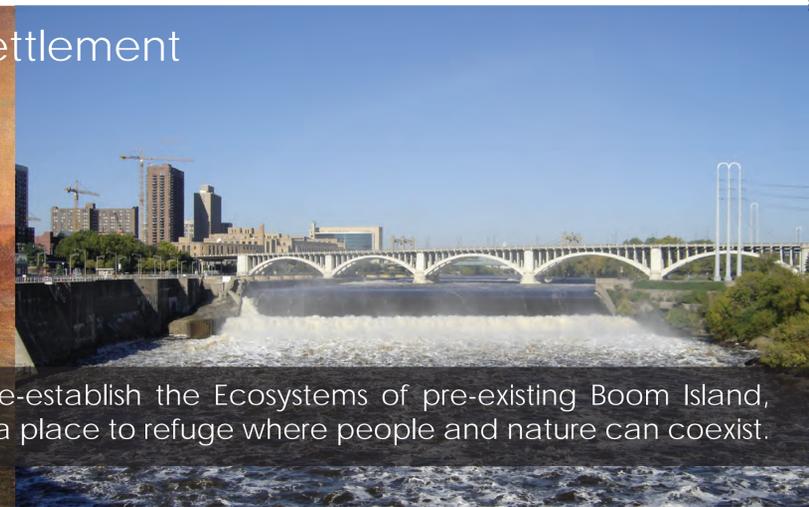
Hennepin County,
Minneapolis, MN



Saint Anthony Falls District
Hennepin county

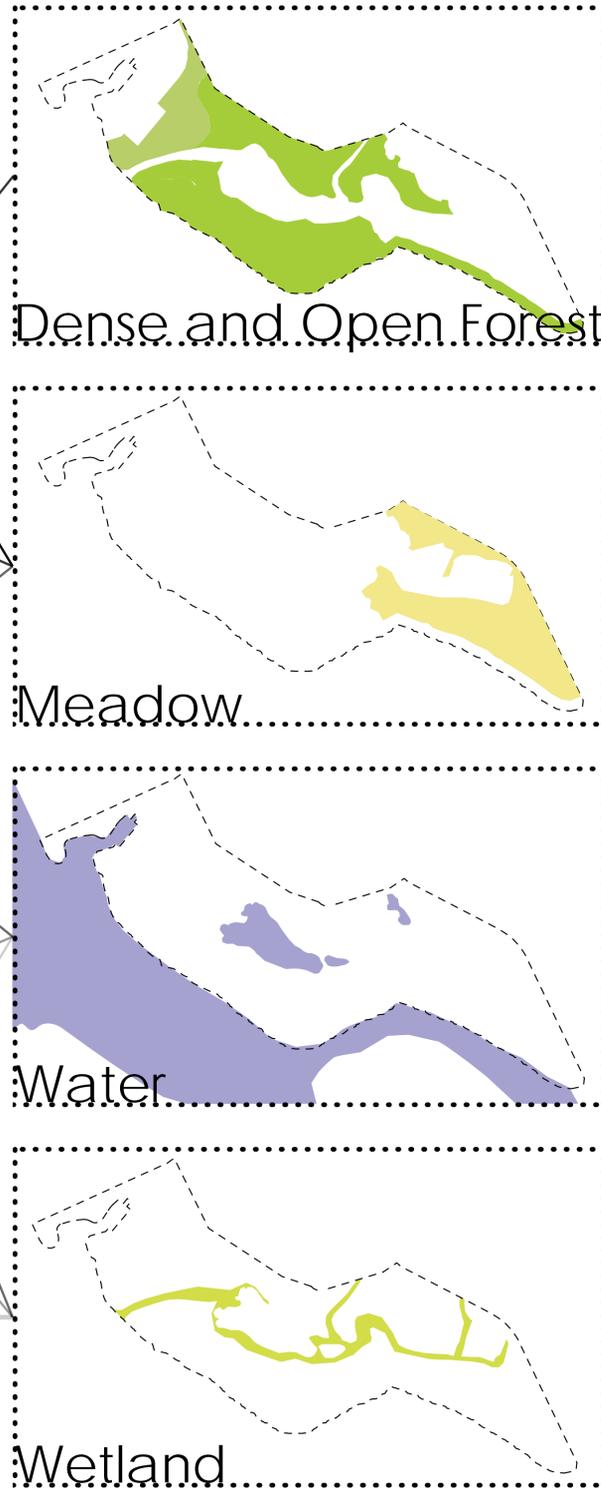


Saint Anthony Falls before and after settlement



Due to habitat loss and degradation, I propose to re-establish the Ecosystems of pre-existing Boom Island, Minneapolis, Minnesota giving native flora and fauna a place to refuge where people and nature can coexist.

Proposed Ecological Zones



Minnesota's Endangered Animals



Plains Pocket Mouse



Woodland Vole



North American Least Shrew



Blandings Turtle



Cricket Frog

Minnesota's Endangered Animals



Smoky Shrew



Wood Turtle



Trumpeter Swan

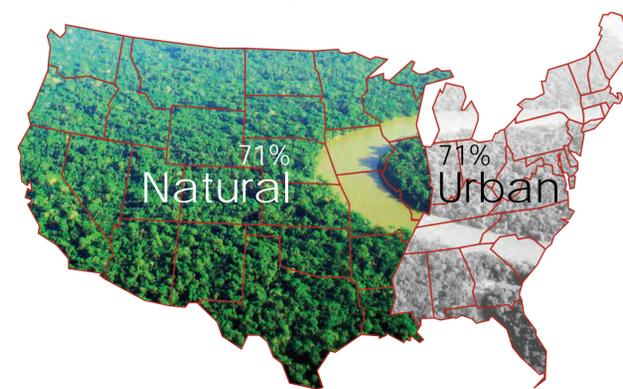


Least Weasel



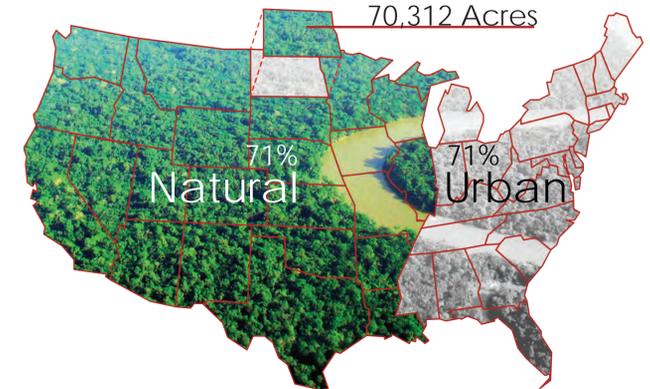
River Otter

Ecologically Friendly Habitat in the United States



1983

Even though our populations are decreasing in many parts of the world our land use is still increasing. In 1983 71% of the United States of America was Ecologically friendly, but due to growing land use and poor planning, we have lost over 73,000 acres of ecologically friendly



2003

habitat which is roughly the size of North Dakota. We should be looking at the world as if it were zoned into two different parts, Urban and Natural. Every time we decide to expand our urban footprint, we must take that land from ecologically friendly habitat.



Common Zone

Common species are animals that do not mind a little human interaction such as Squirrels, Chipmunks, and Pigeons, but are still very important to the ecosystem. In the common zone one will experience quantity meaning the largest amount of species will be noticed. Common species like more diversity which is why the different ecologies are smaller and intertwined.



Niche Zone

Niche species are animals that are typically endangered and/ or will not come in close quarters of humans. These species like larger expanses of typically one to two different ecological types.



Dickman Park

Saint Anthony Park

Holmes Park

7 Mile Distance to Downtown

Downtown Minneapolis

Saint Anthony Falls

Habitat Corridor

Habitat Corridor

Habitat Corridor

Habitat Corridor

W River Pkwy.

Mississippi River

Plymouth Ave N

8th Ave NE

Marshall St. NE

6th Ave NE

Main St. NE

Marshall St. NE

W River Pkwy.

Light Rail

Hennepin Ave

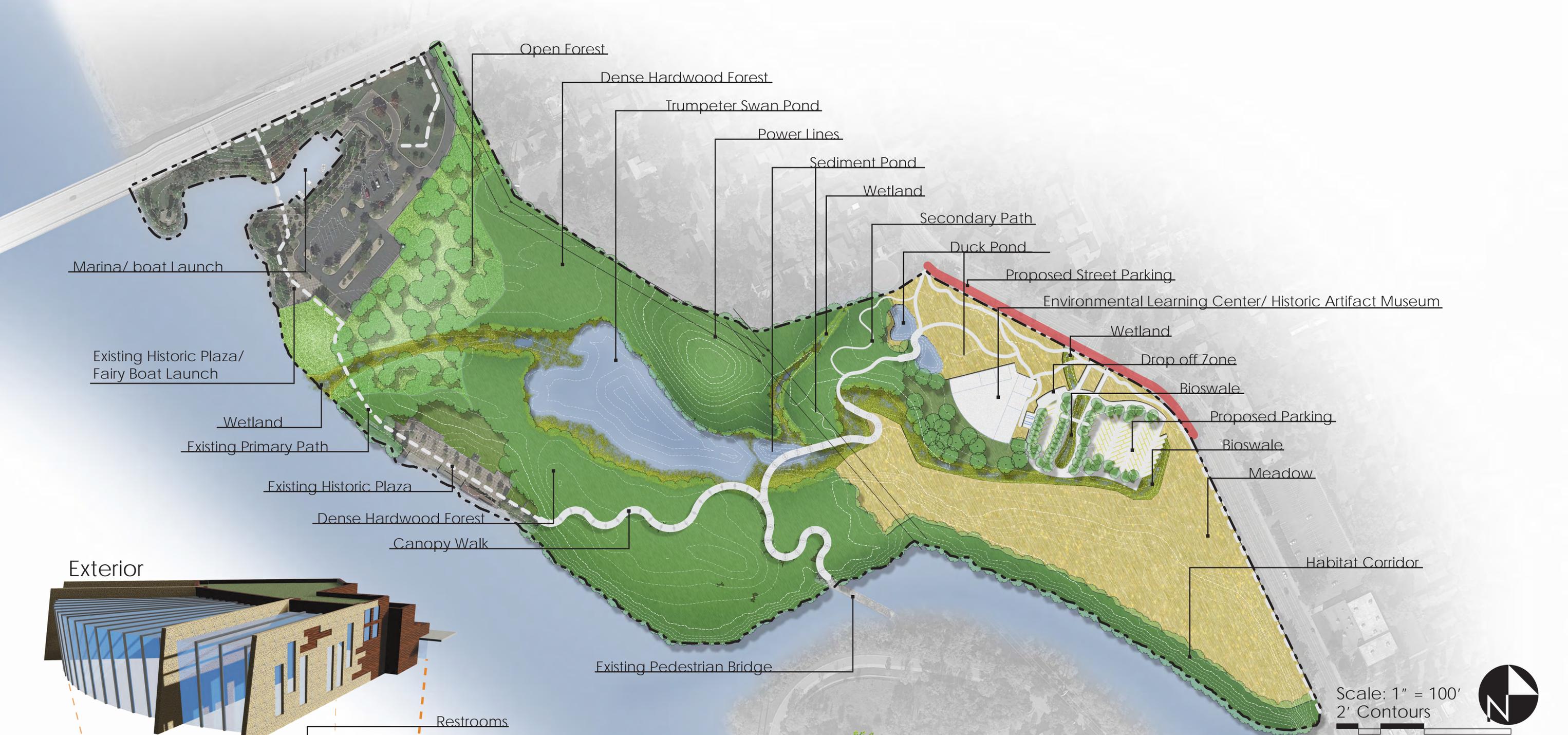
Mississippi River

NW Washington Ave

3rd Ave S.

Central Ave SE
Central Ave SE

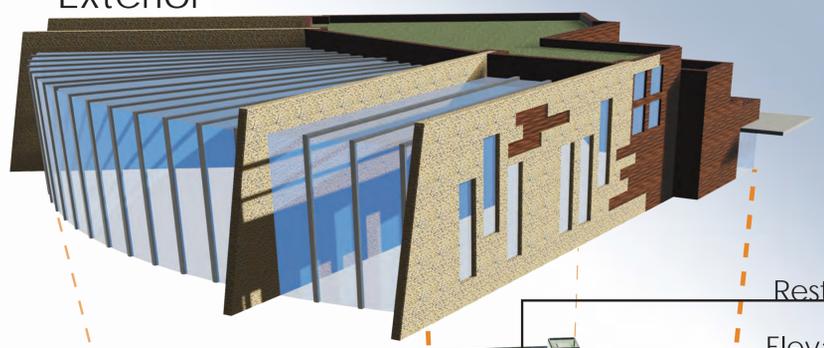
SSE Main St.



Scale: 1" = 100'
2' Contours



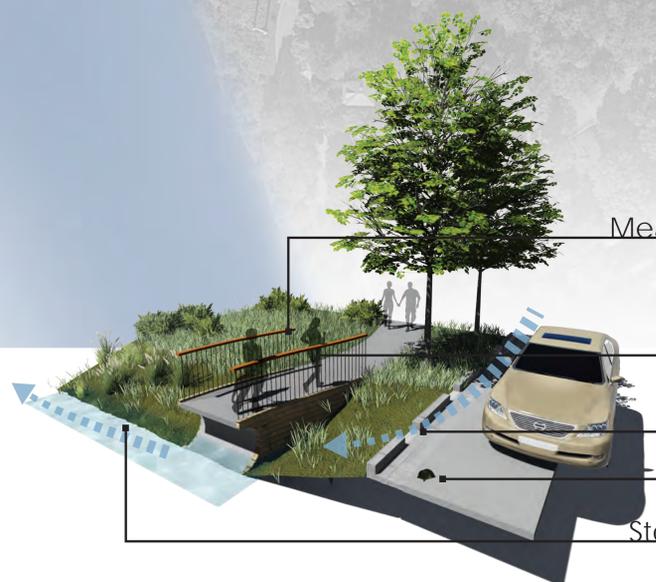
Exterior



2nd Floor



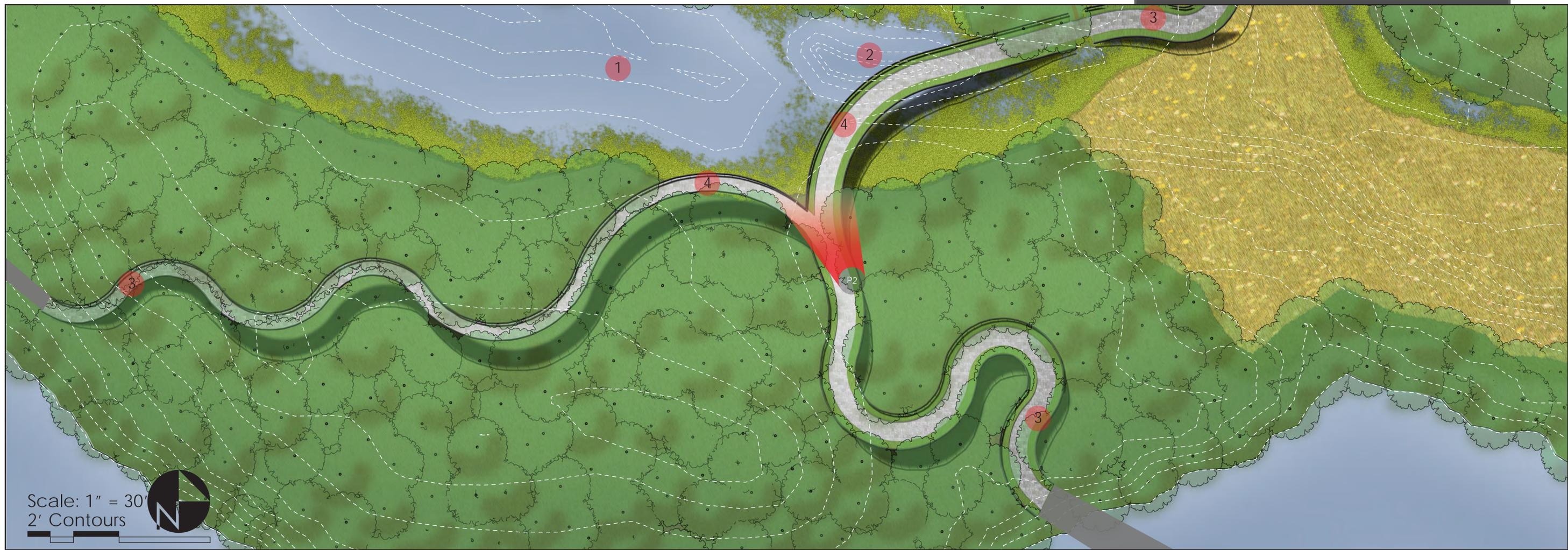
1st Floor





- 1 Tertiary paths are designed to give enthusiasts a place to escape congested pathways and have a quiet place to sit and watch for nature.
- 2 The meadow lookout is set 5' above the ground, set just high enough to have an overlook of the entire meadow. The land bridge helps visitors feel like they are in the meadows since they cannot access the preserved area.
- 3 Wetlands are designed to naturally keep people out of the preserved landscapes, but not make them feel cutoff.
- 4 The secondary pathway winds through the dense forest giving visitors a different experience than the canopy walk keeping them on the ground plane.
- 5 The duck pond allows visitors to get closer to the water in the common space, since the niche zone is more protected.

- 1 The large pond is designed for the Trumpeter Swans take-off. A trumpeter swan needs a minimum of 300 feet in order to take flight.
- 2 Sediment ponds trap larger toxic chemicals before they reach the large naturalistic pond.
- 3 The bridge is at a 16% slope with a 5' landing pad every 40' for a comfortable experience everyone.
- 4 The bridge overlooks the trumpeter swan pond, but is far enough off to the edge and high enough that disturbance is minimized. The bridge also deters birds from flying in that direction keeping them out of harms way from the power lines.

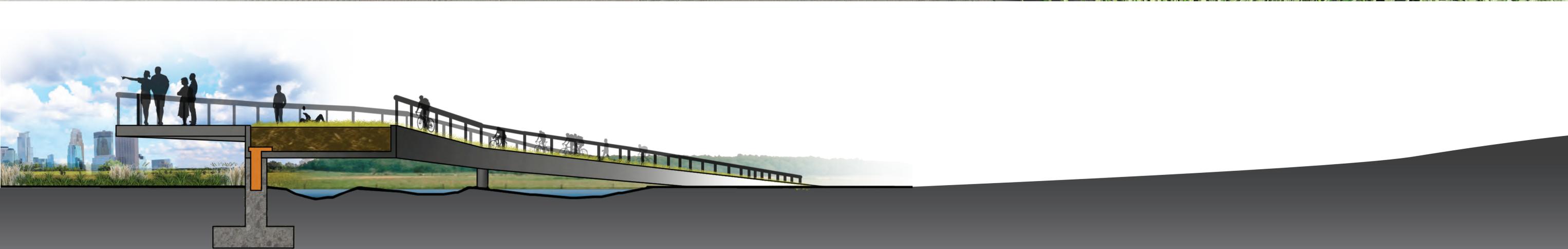


Perspective 2



The forested land bridge is a canopy walk that takes visitors through the dense forested niche species zone. The bridge takes people 15 feet above ground just under the canopy of the native trees of the Great Lakes Region giving people a closer look at many of the colorful birds and wildlife that live up there. The 15 feet raises people above wildlife giving flora and fauna below enough distance from human interaction, and keeps the habitat corridor connection untouched. wildlife.

Perspective 1



The land bridge is the gateway into the niche species zone out of the common zone. The tallest point of the bridge is the overlook giving visitors a wide pathway so they can step out of the way and have a view of the expanse meadow fields. People are able to stop and bird watch or look for any of the endangered species that refuge in the meadows of the Great Lakes Region while not being intrusive to the habitat that is below.



Great Lakes Wildlife Refuge

Minneapolis, MN

With the growing degradation of wildlife habitats due to human development, we are currently in the largest extinction period since the dinosaur age. Great Lakes Wildlife Refuge is designed to create a naturalistic environment for both native endangered and common flora and fauna. This project looks to create an environment for visitors to immerse themselves in while having the least amount of disruption to wildlife that have made Great Lakes Wildlife Refuge their home.

Landscape Architecture
LA 572 Design Thesis
Ryan Hermes
Advisor: Jason Kost
Secondary Advisory: Matthew Kirkwood
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