
The following inventory and analysis was prepared by North Dakota State University's Landscape Architectural students, LA 571, as a part of a class project under the direction of Assistant Professor Angela Hansen.

- Site History
- Topography and Slope Analysis
- Soils
- Climate Data
- Existing Vegetation
- Wildlife and Habitat
- Existing Buildings and Accesses
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- Adjacent Land Usages
- Floodplain Map
- Site Imagery
- Site Analysis



A timeline of major events occurring at this site from 1953 to present.

1953

Seven acres acquired from Ralph Scilley

Mid 1980

Art cut down 60-80 Elm trees on his property due to Dutch Elm Disease



1997

Record flooding on the Red River Valley

1972

Art retired from the US Postal Service and made the environment his priority. He raised nearly 20,000 iris and had a small tree planting and green house service. He also raised a small flock of sheep that kept the river bank area clean and the grass at a minimum.



2003

Sold property to the City of Fargo due to the flooding



River Keepers Living Laboratory

Inventory/Analysis

Climate Data



Winter on the Red River



Summer on the Red River

Fargo has a cold and windy climate. Wind speeds are 10 to 20 percent higher in the Red River Valley than in the rest of the state.

Winter Conditions:

Average winter temperatures in Fargo range from 6 to 14 degrees Fahrenheit. Frost depths range from 4.5' to 6'. The average monthly snowfall amounts for this region are usually between 0.5" and 0.6". Extreme temperatures have been seen to drop to -42 degrees Fahrenheit.

Summer Conditions:

Summer conditions in the Red River Valley are hot and windy. Top wind speeds have been seen to hit 115 mph. Average summer temperatures range from 60 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit. Extreme temperatures have rarely jumped to 114 degrees Fahrenheit. The average summer precipitation numbers range from about 3.5" in June to about 2" in August.



Wildlife and Habitat



Wood Ducks

This site hosts a kaleidoscope of wildlife ranging from bacteria found in the flats of the river to large mammals such as the white tail deer.

Aquatic :

Deadfall tree snags called sweepers and wood debris form excellent habit and spawning cover for many fish and aquatic life species. The most common game fish on the Red River is the Channel Catfish. Carp are in high numbers due to its adaptability to pollution from sewage and agricultural runoff.

Terrestrial:

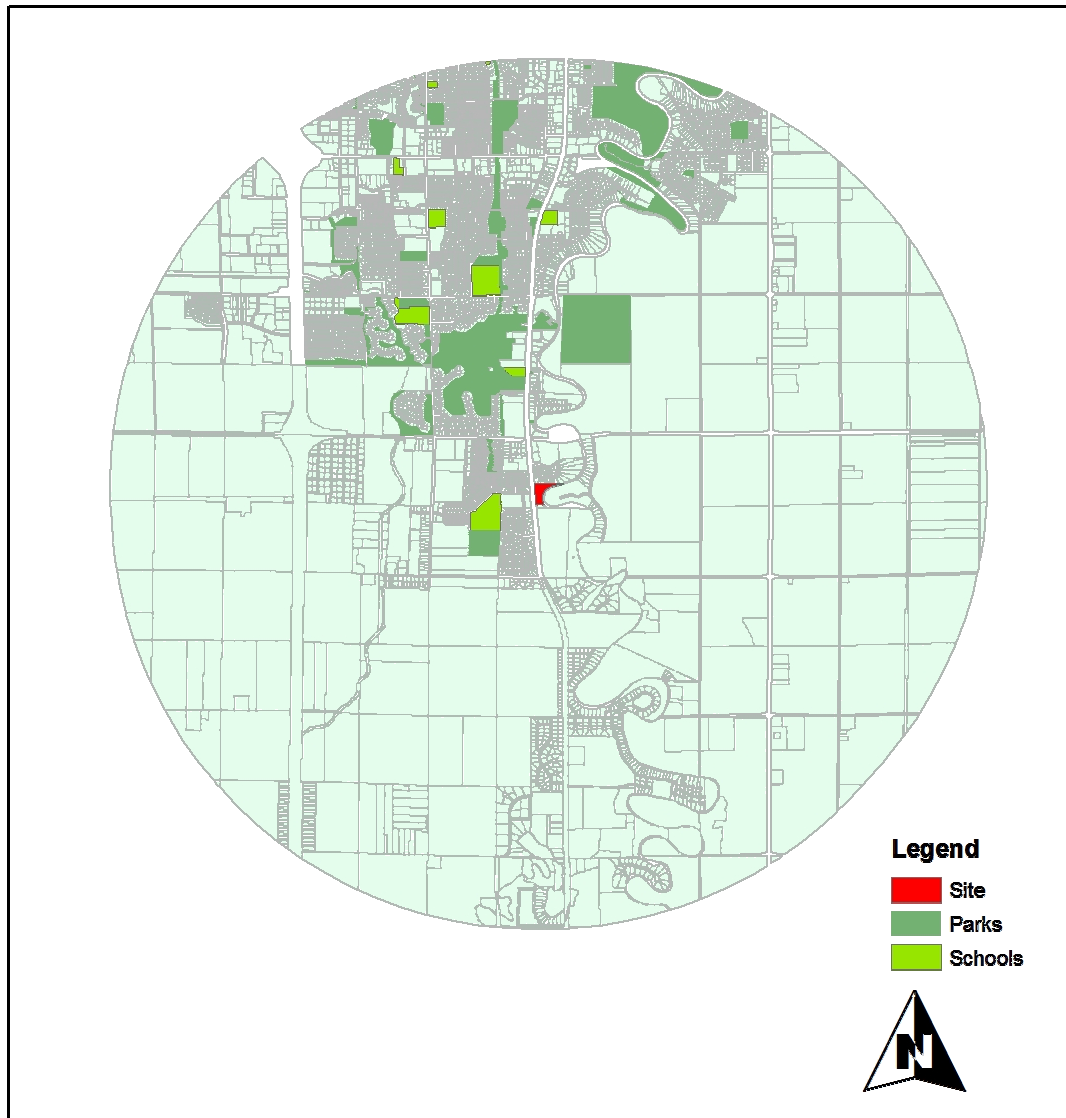
Riparian vegetative belts along rivers host most game and large mammalian species. Tree cover provides sanctuary and protection for the wildlife from the winds and weather of the Great Plains. Specifically within the site dead and dying trees provide viable habitat for animals such as bats, woodpeckers, and squirrels.

The riparian habitat would also provide excellent habitat for Wood Ducks which are a popular game specie. Plans have been made to build duck boxes to accommodate these animals.



Channel Catfish

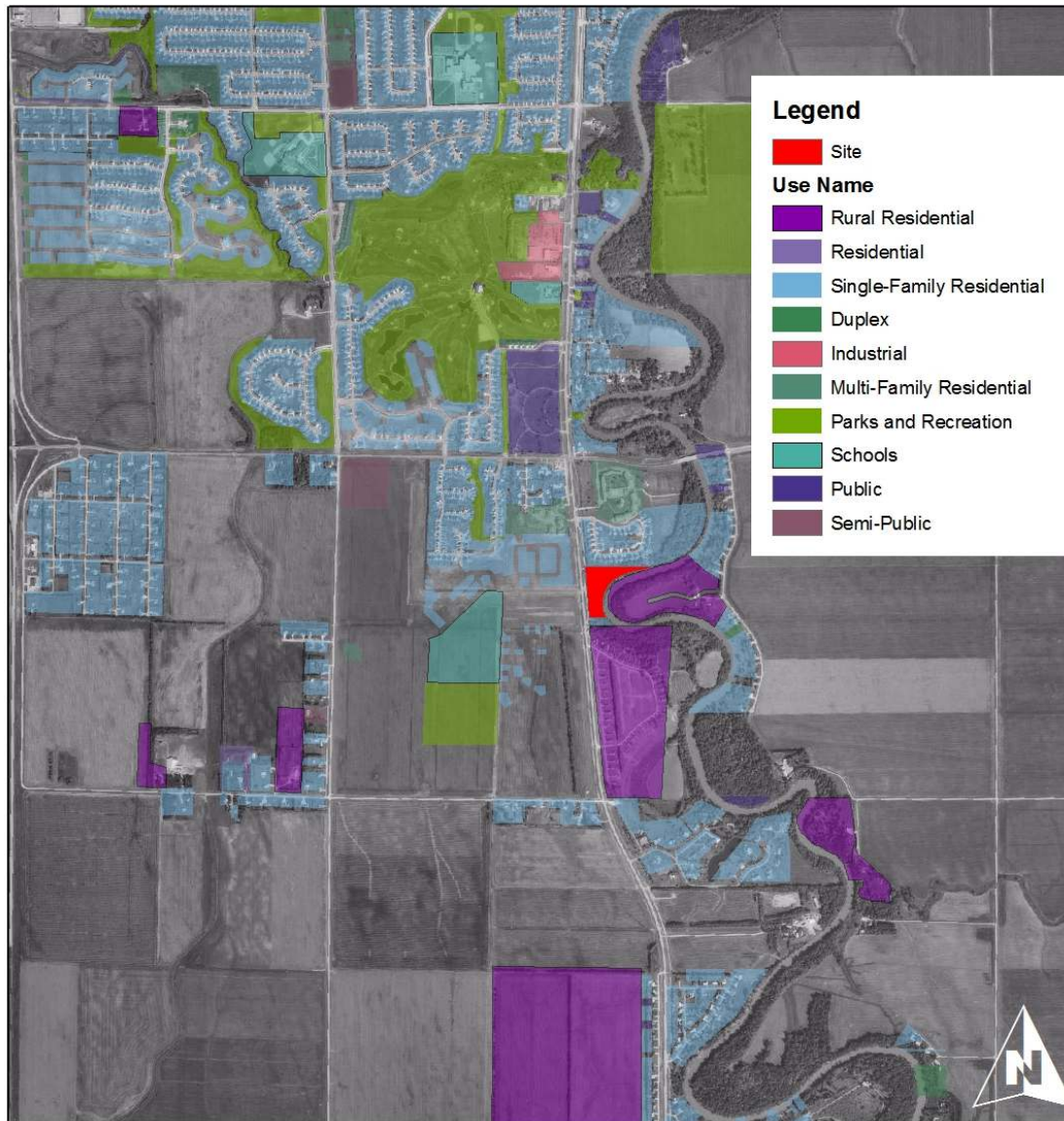




Open Spaces Map



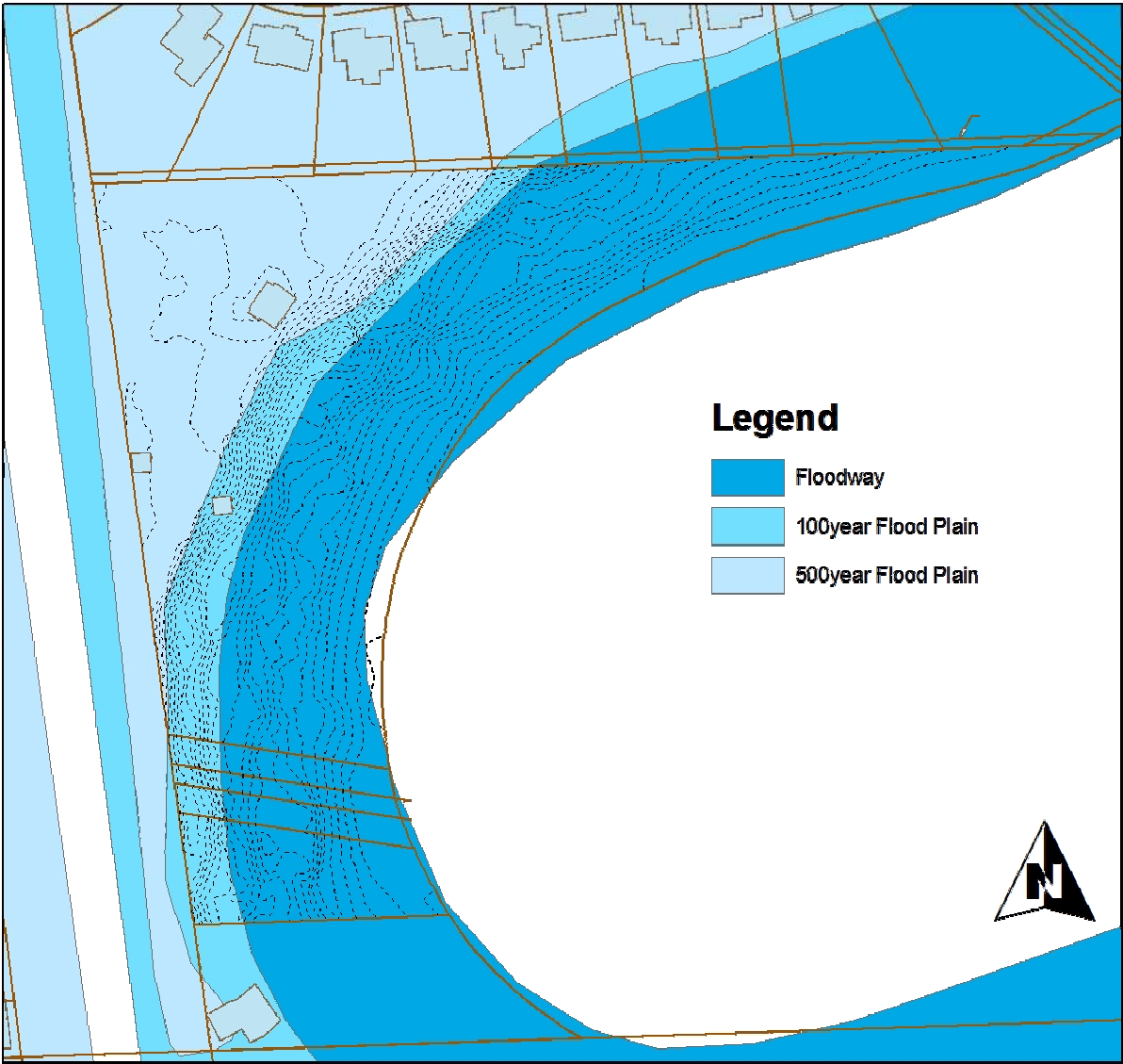
Adjacent Land Usages



Land Usage Map



River Keepers Living Laboratory
Inventory/Analysis



Floodplain Map



Site Imagery

