



Managing Stormwater using “Green Infrastructure”



Mason Conservation District

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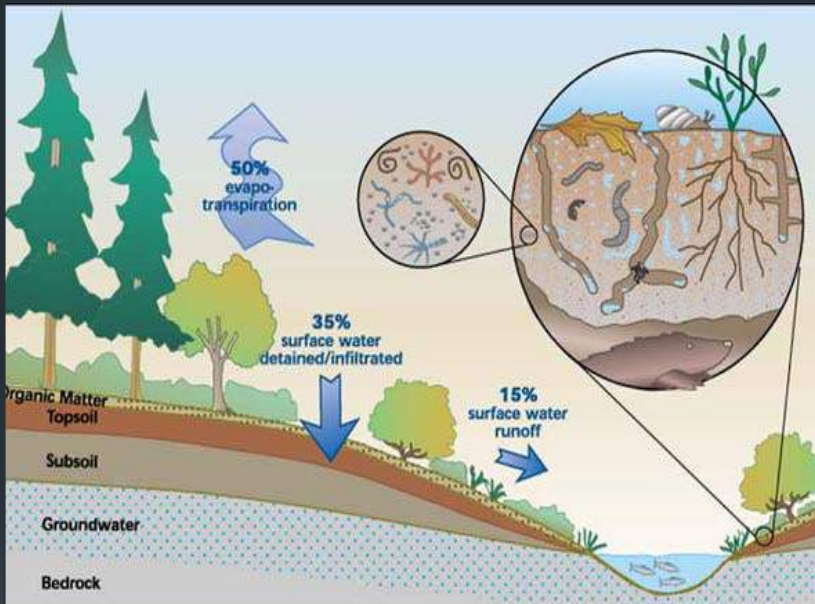


Agenda



- I. Brief overview of how and why stormwater has become a problem
- II. Old and new ways to manage stormwater
- III. Rain gardens & bioretention swales:
What are they? How do they work?
- IV. Examples
- V. Maintenance
- VI. Next steps

Brief overview: what's happening with stormwater?



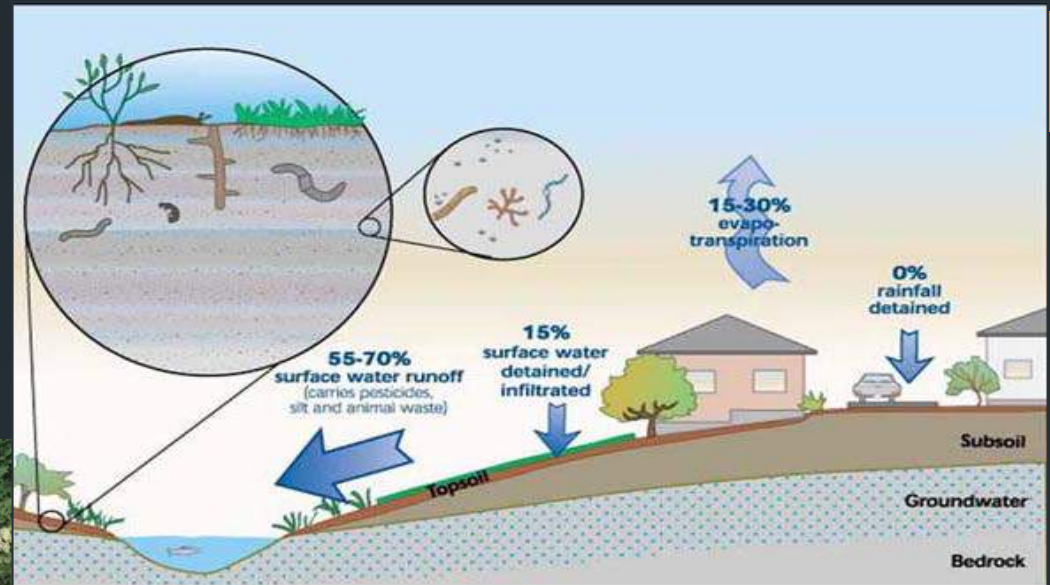
www.compostwashington.org

“Soils for Salmon”



Image: Washington State Department of Ecology

PART of the story:
development patterns
create more “hard”
surfaces



= more
surface
runoff

PART of the story: natural topographic and geologic conditions shape water drainage patterns, the presence of springs/seeps, and infiltration opportunities + challenges.

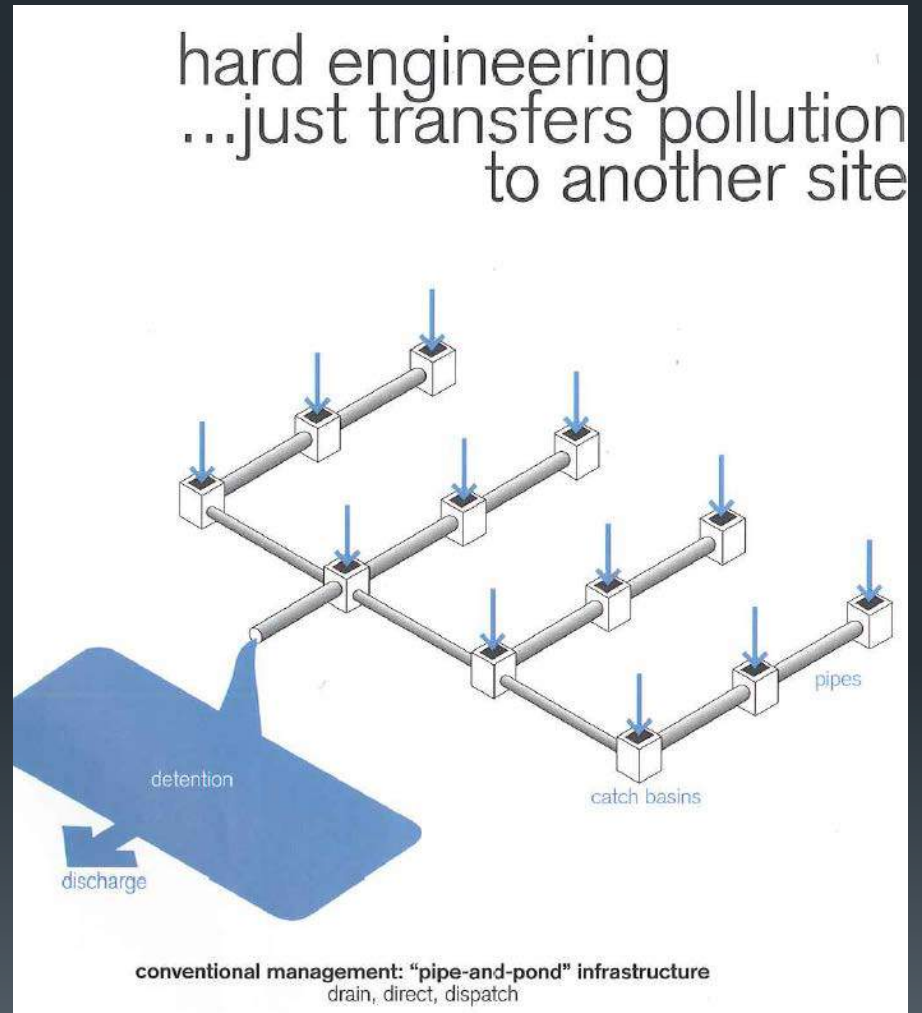
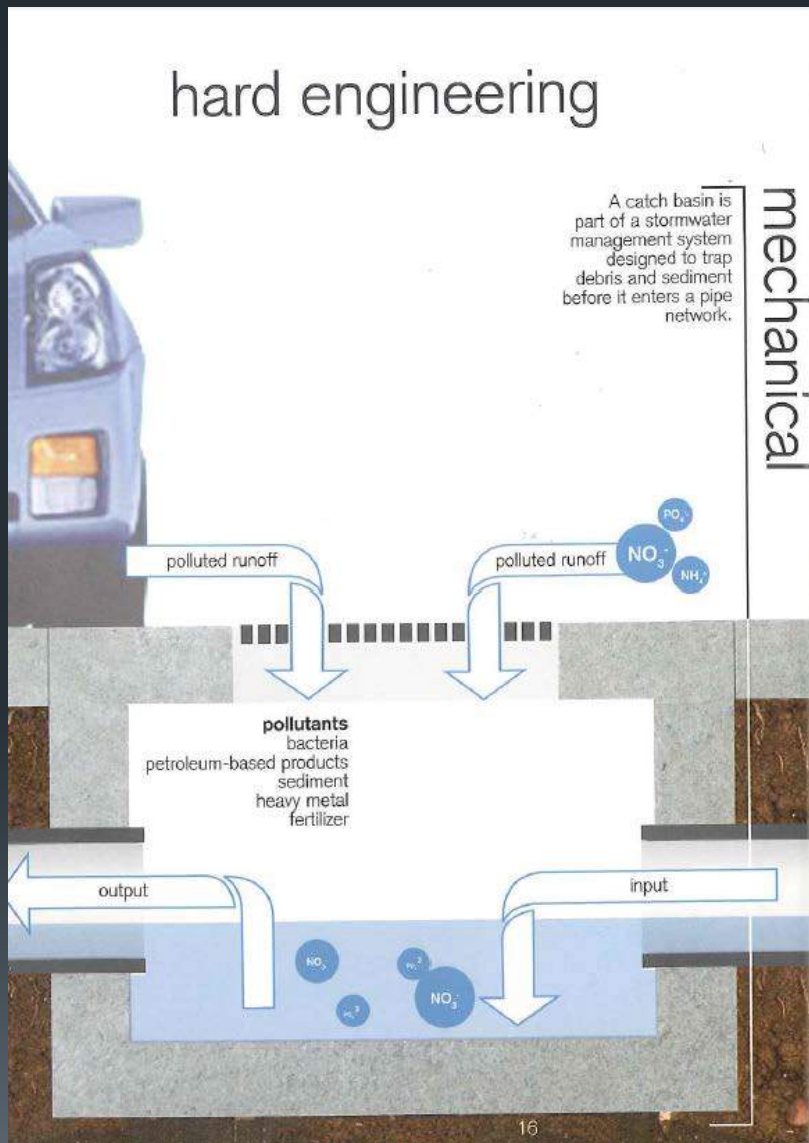


= more
water

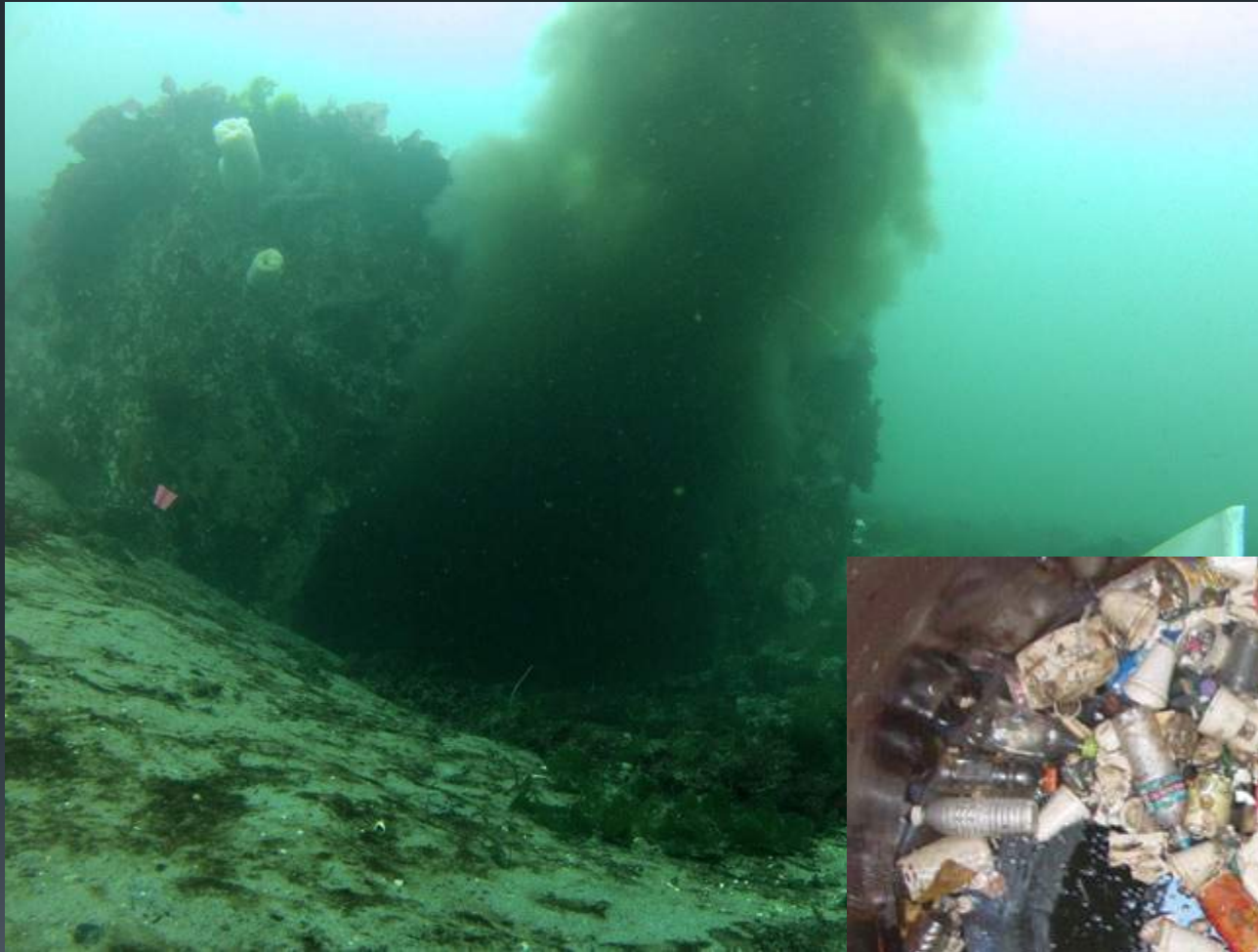
What do we do with all that
stormwater runoff?



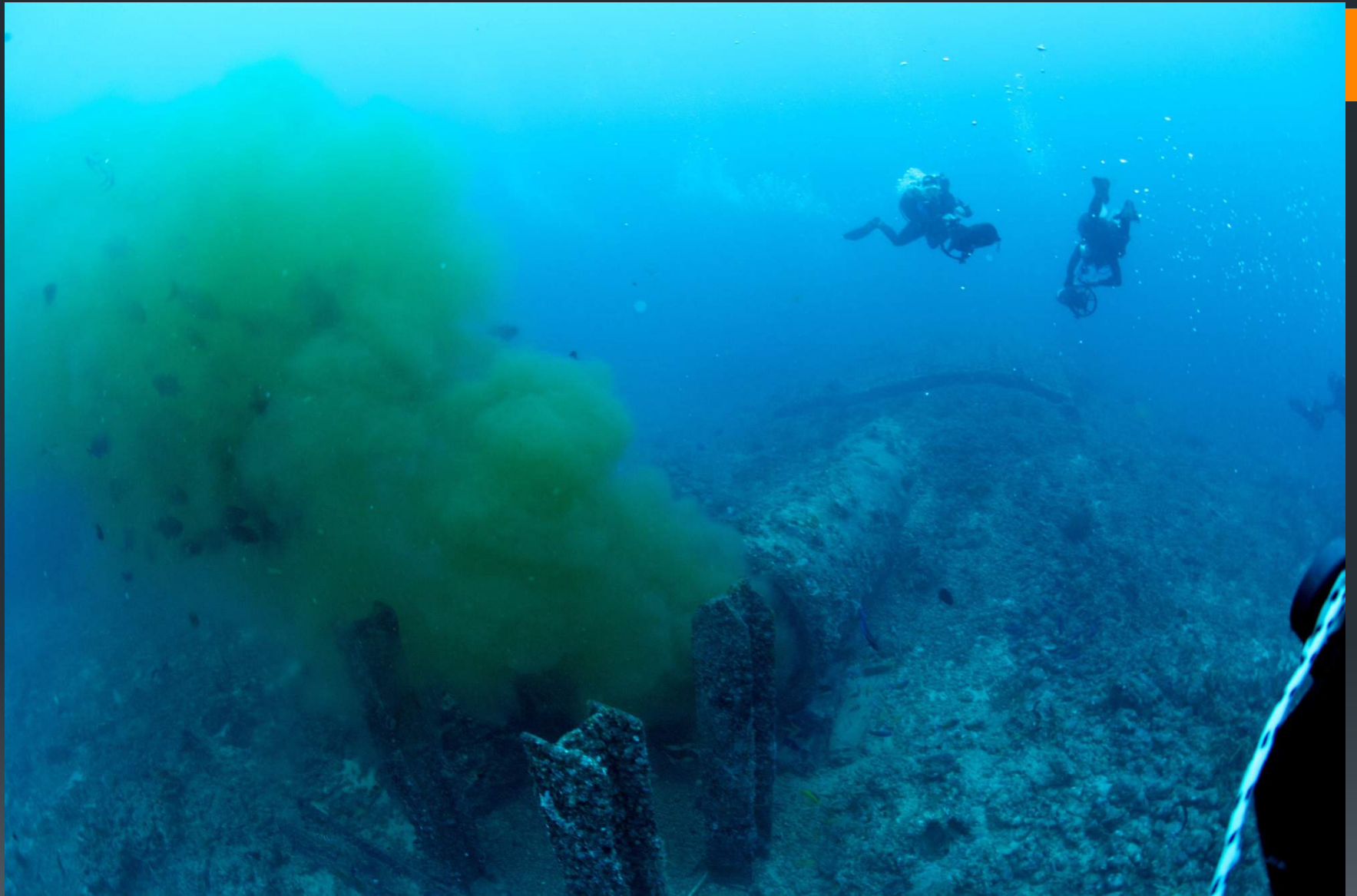
Traditional response:



In this region, the final destination for stormwater runoff is often Puget Sound



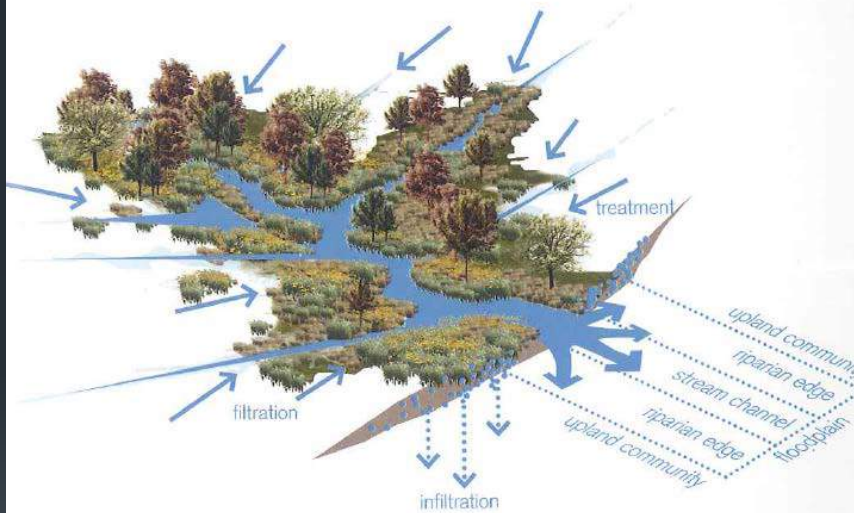
Images: (left) www.conteches.com/portals/0/Images/applications/inlet-protection-cds.jpg / (right) www.contech.com



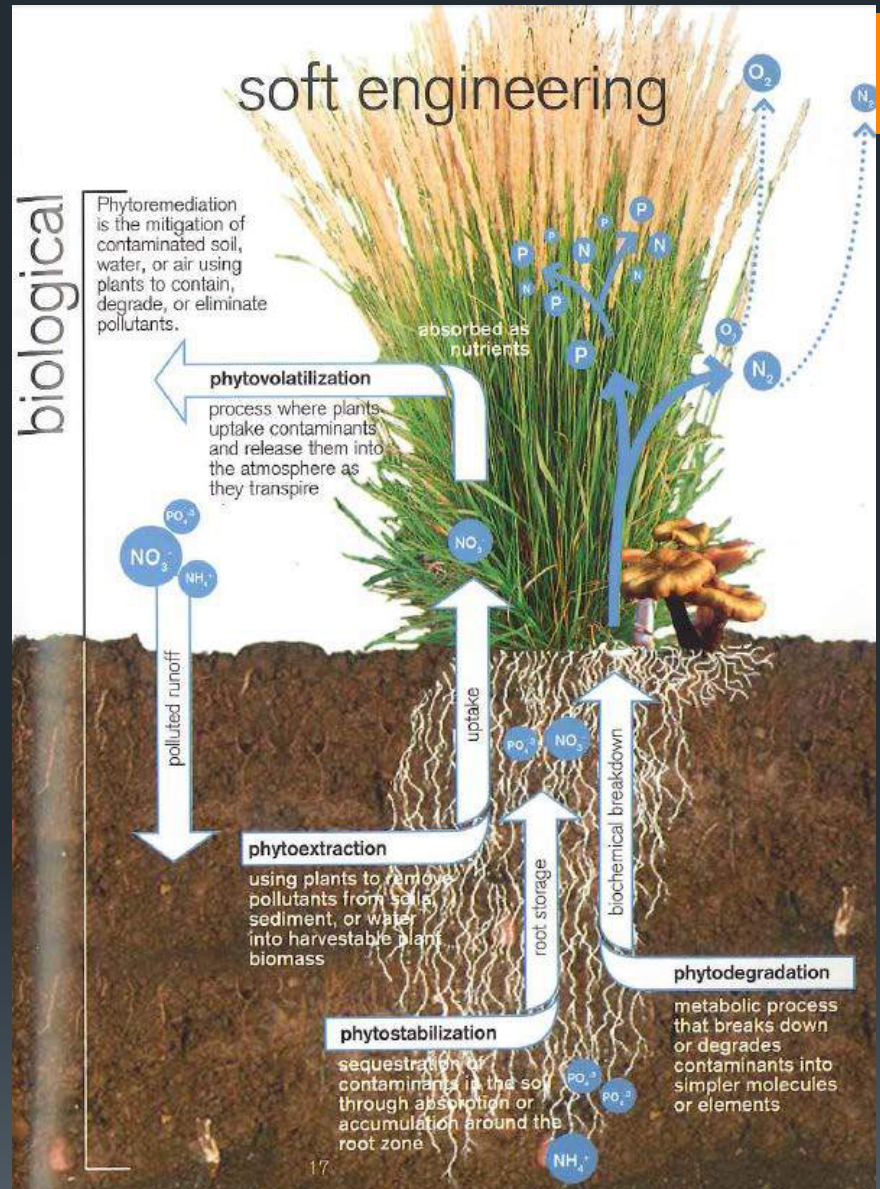
Alternatives?

“Green Infrastructure”

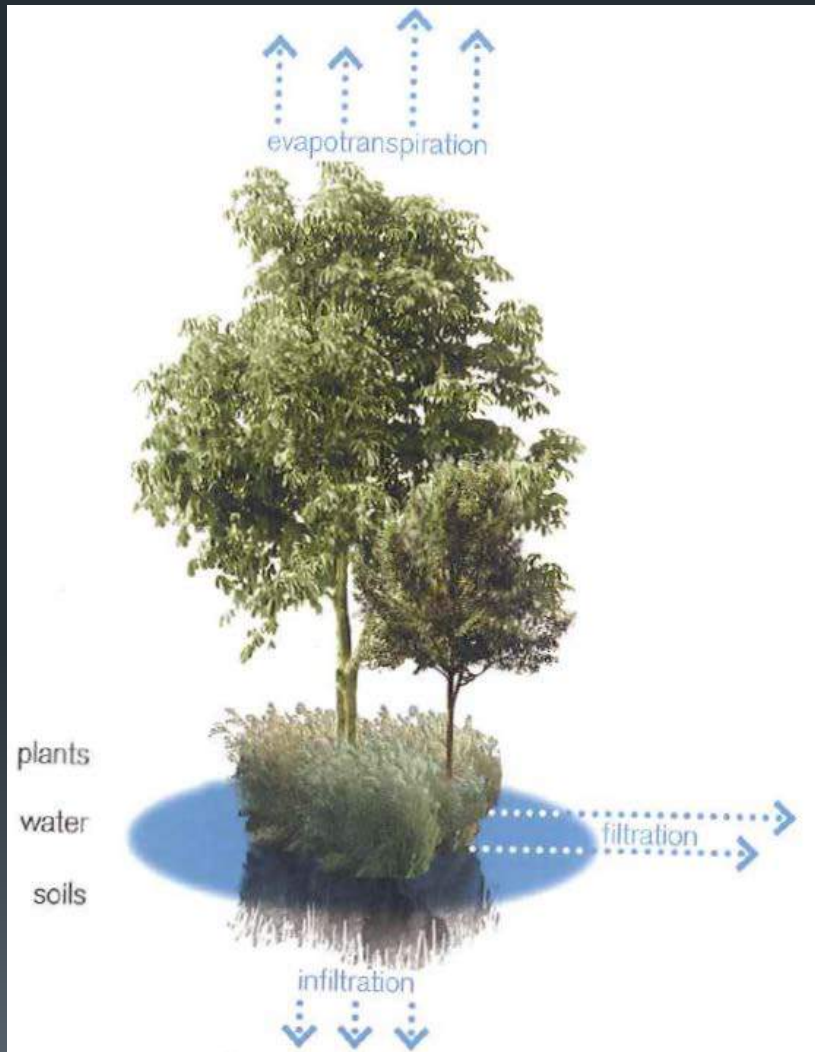
soft engineering
...metabolizes pollutants
on site — parks, not pipes!



low impact management: watershed approach
slow, spread, soak



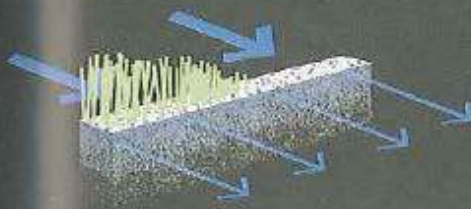
“Green Stormwater Infrastructure”



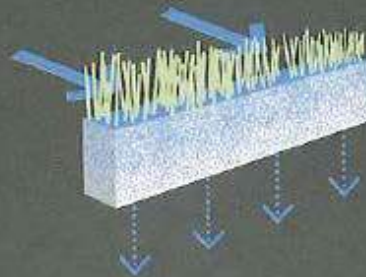
- Soft engineering
- “LID” Low Impact Development
- Open space: forests, parks, wetlands
- Working lands: timber, agriculture



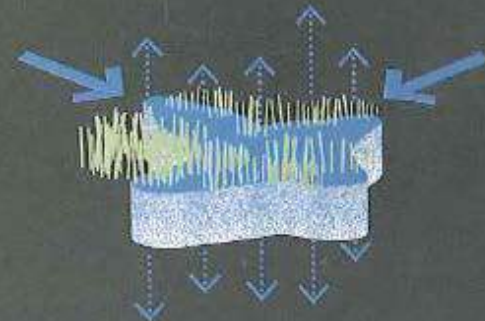
biological



filtration



infiltration



treatment

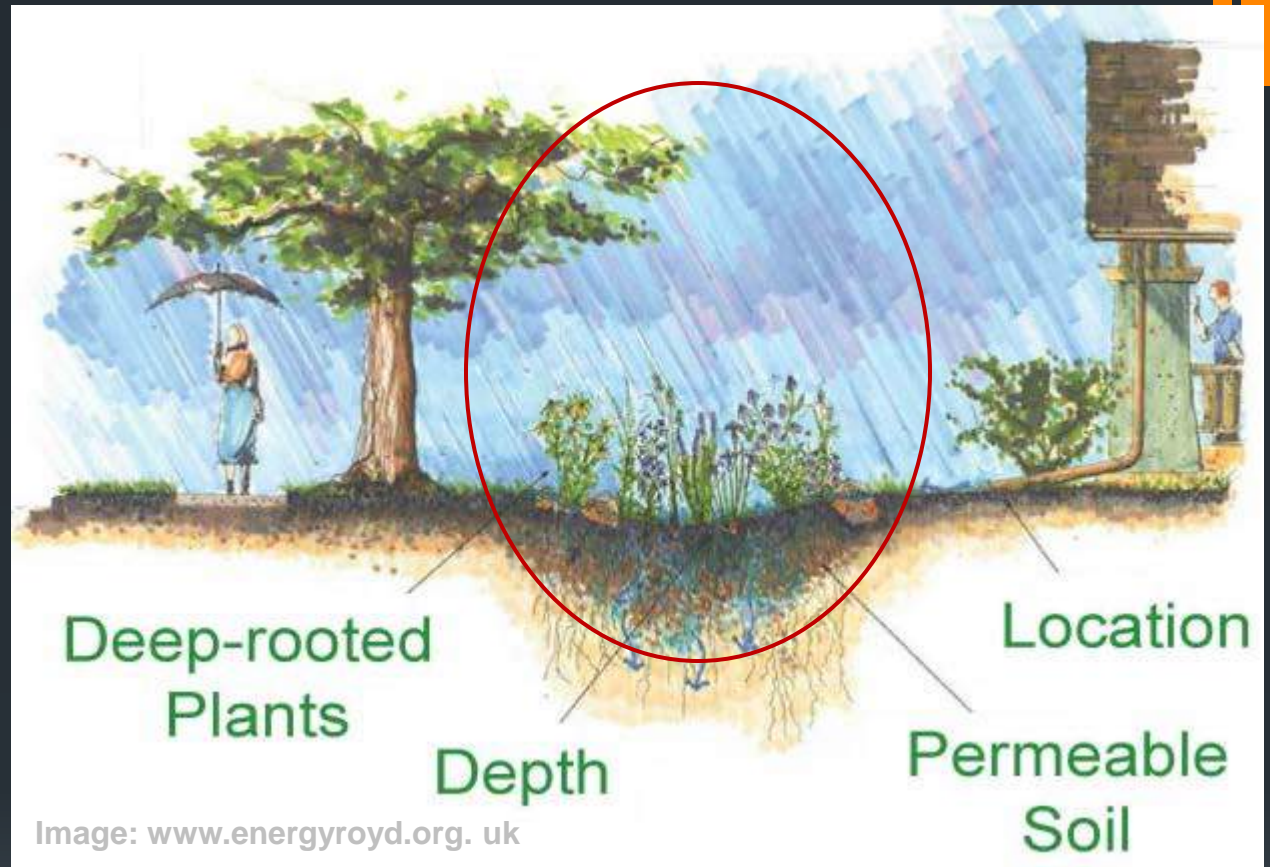
→ soak

filtration: The sequestration of sediment from stormwater runoff through a porous media such as sand, a fibrous root system, or a man-made filter.

infiltration: The vertical movement of stormwater runoff through soil, recharging groundwater.

treatment: Processes that utilize phytoremediation or bacterial colonies to metabolize contaminants in stormwater runoff.

RAIN GARDENS



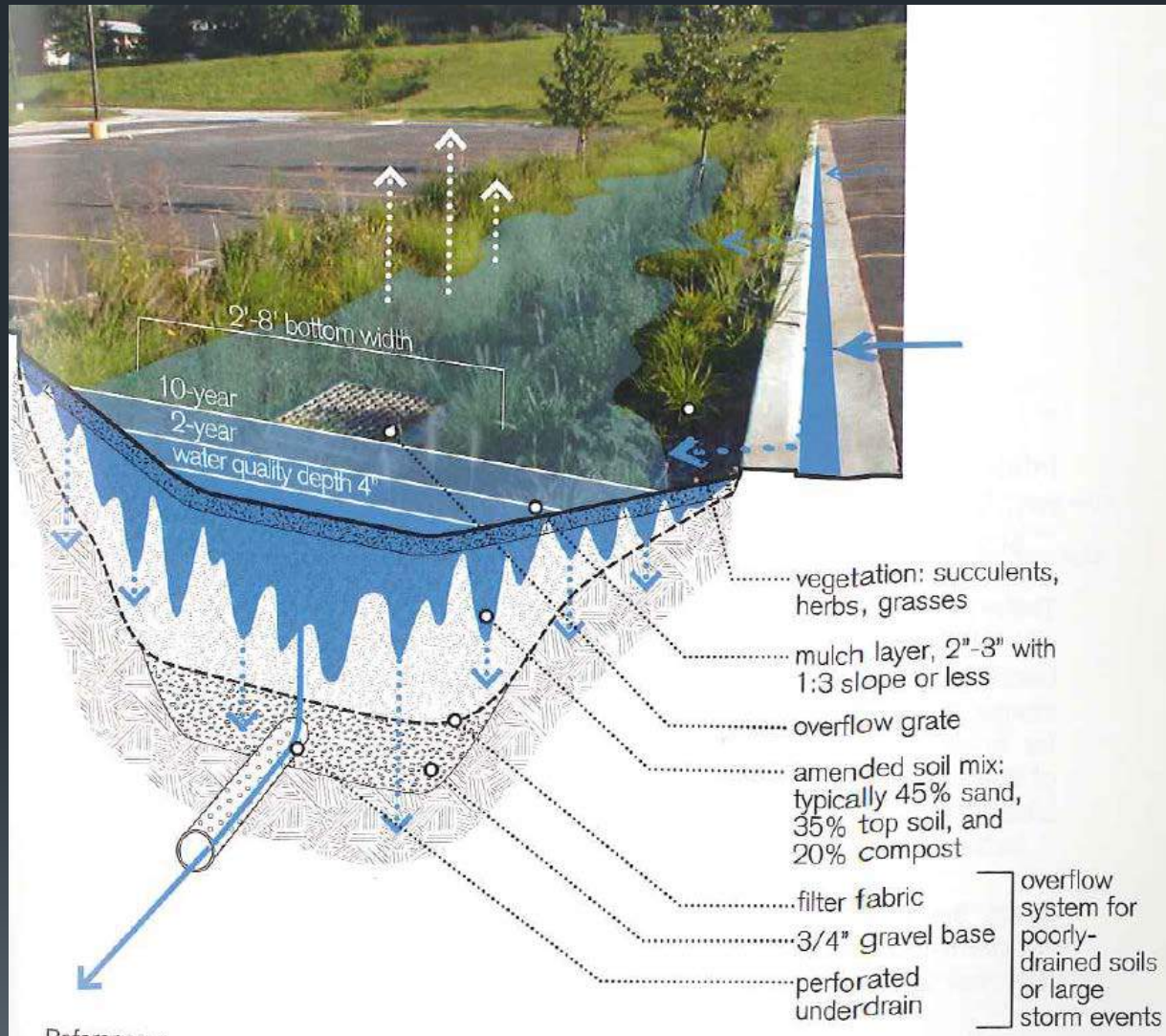
- Test soil infiltration ($> \frac{1}{2}$ " / hour is ideal, $> \frac{1}{4}$ " is ok).
- Always have an overflow path.

Rain Garden Examples





BIORETENTION SWALES



Bioretention Swale Examples















Maintenance: What to expect

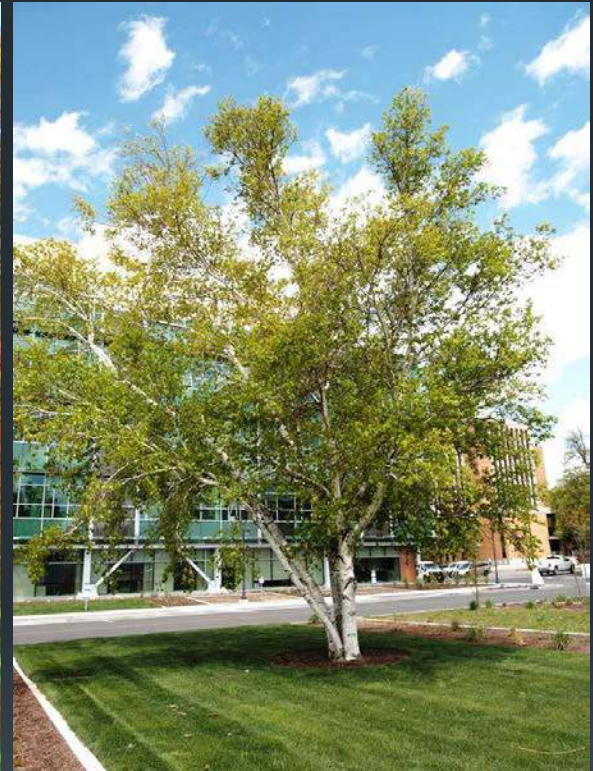
- Summer water first few years (drip system)
- Monitor performance
- Weeding
- Replacing plants
- Replacing mulch



Enhance the experience of arrival?



Paper birch



Columnar Beech / Hornbeam



Western Red Cedar



True Cedars (Cedrus sp.)



Next Steps?

- Decisions to make:
 - Develop a plan for swale?
 - Develop a plan for overall entry experience?
- Involvement
 - Final plant selection
 - Building & Planting the swale
 - Fundraising
 - Grants
 - Sponsor trees – church members?
 - Long term care of trees and swale
- Other ideas? Suggestions?
- Timeline: Meet again in January



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