

The Wonder of Wetlands







Wetlands are Green Technology





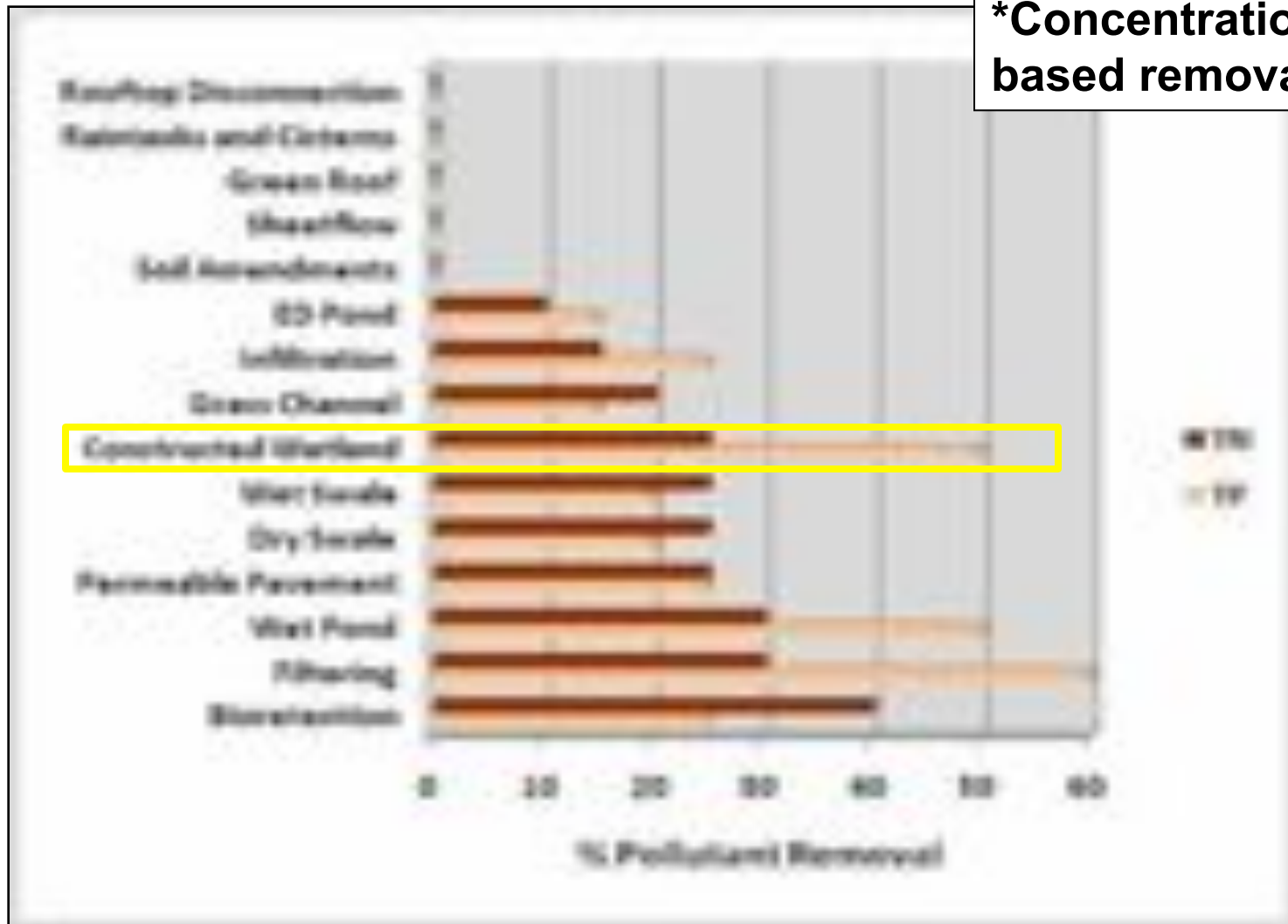
Pollutant Removal Pathways

- Sedimentation
- Adsorption to sediments/vegetation/detritus
- Physical filtration
- Microbial uptake/transformation
- Uptake by wetland plants
- Uptake by algae
- Detention /retention
- Aerobic Respiration
- Anaerobic Respiration
- Nitrification/De-nitrification



Pollutant Removal

***Concentration based removal**



Natural Wetland Expressions



Emergent Wetland



Shallow Marsh



Wet Meadow



Deep Water Marsh



Shrub Wetland



Wooded Wetland



Vernal Pools



Bogs/Fens



The Nelson Swamp



Wetlands Can Start/ Be Started Easily,

.....



County City of Berkeley, CA

But, a Good Wetland Takes Time



.....and some TLC

Wetland Ingredients

Hydrology



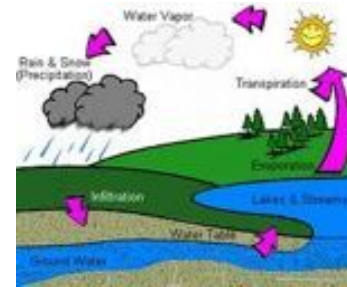
Soil



Vegetation



Wetlands Need Hydrology to Live



Sources of Hydrology for Wetlands

Surface Flow



Groundwater



From Our Stuff



Stormwater Wetlands Need 25 acres of Surface Flow*



*Unless groundwater or other sources contribute

Organics



Wetland Soils

Gravel



Impermeable Bottom



or



Vegetation



Evolution of Created Wetlands

Pond



Wet Pond



Emergent



Succession



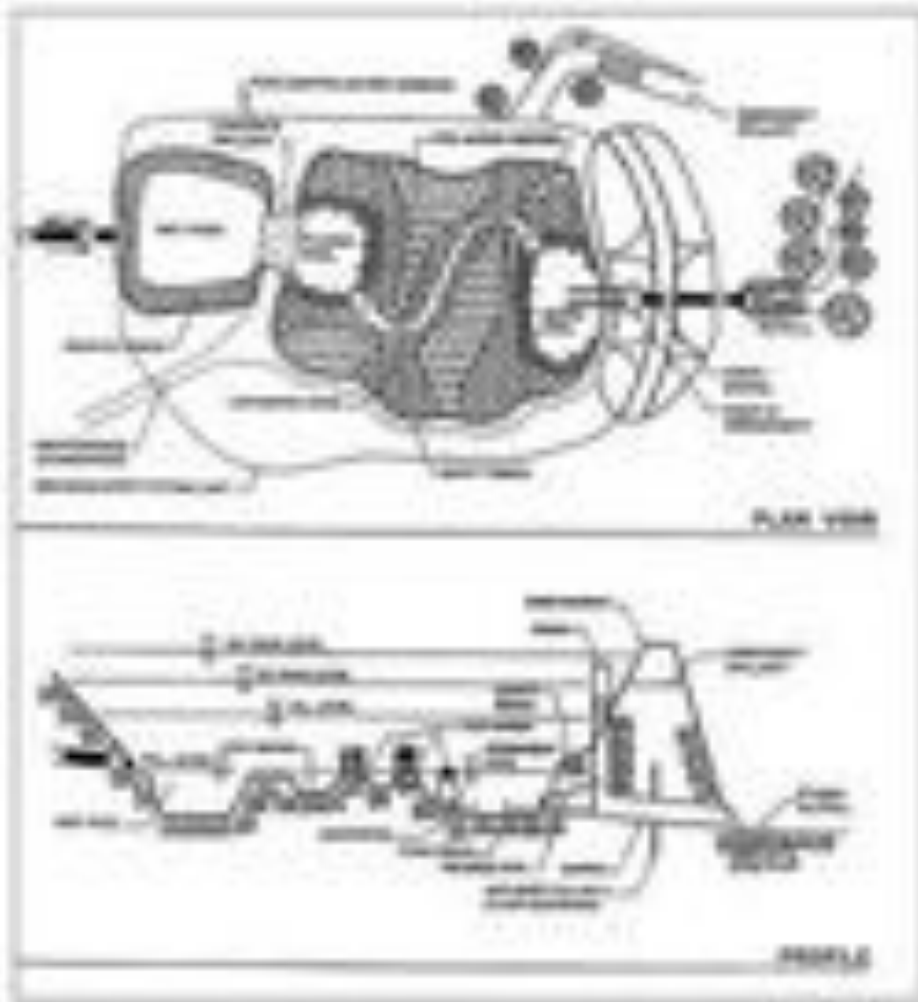
Gravel Based



Regenerative Conveyance



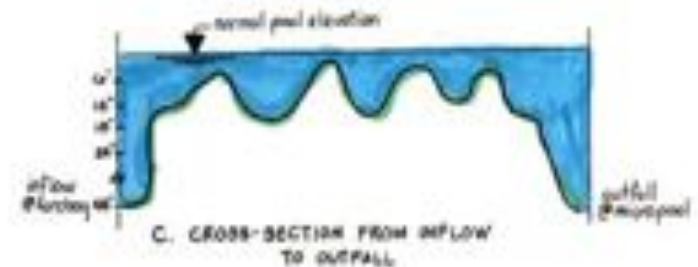
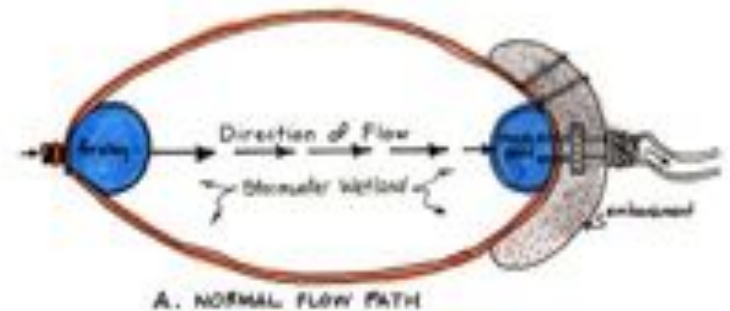
A Good Stormwater Wetland Provides.....



- Peak flow mitigation
 - Water Quality Treatment
- and
- A Viable Wetland Ecosystem

Wetland Design Elements

- Long Flow Paths
- Large surface area
- Micro topography
- Pre-treatment
- Variable water depths



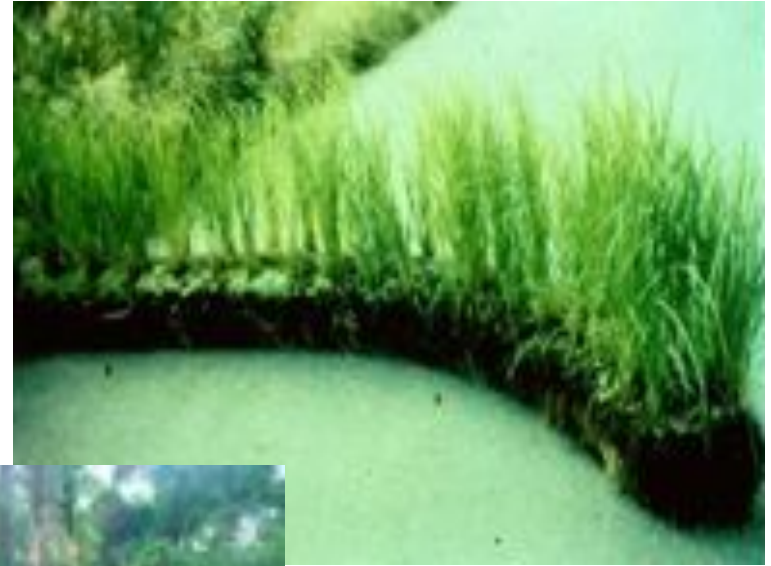
Long Flow Path



Micro-topography

Use at least **two** mechanisms to create better micro-topography

- Snags
- Inverted rootwads
- Gravel layers
- Cobble sand weirs
- Coir fiber logs
- Scattered pools
- Peninsulas



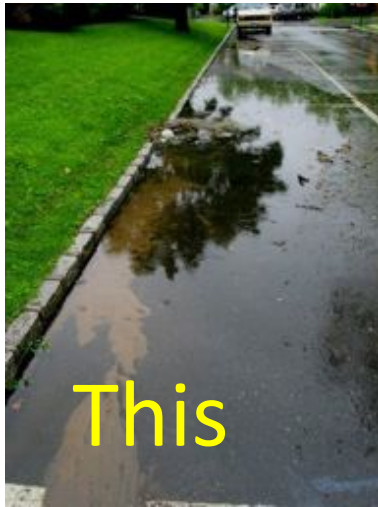
Water Depths

- Keep Emergent Marsh Zones + 6 to - 6 inches from the normal pool
- Eliminate any marsh zones from - 6 to -18 inches – nothing grows
- Deep water > 4'
- Buffer “flashy “ in-flows
- Avoid excessive depths for temporary flows (< 3ft)



Wetland Flow Management

“First Flush”



- also know as the Water Quality Volume = 90% of all the runoff on a site

Wetland Flow Management

“The Big Flush”

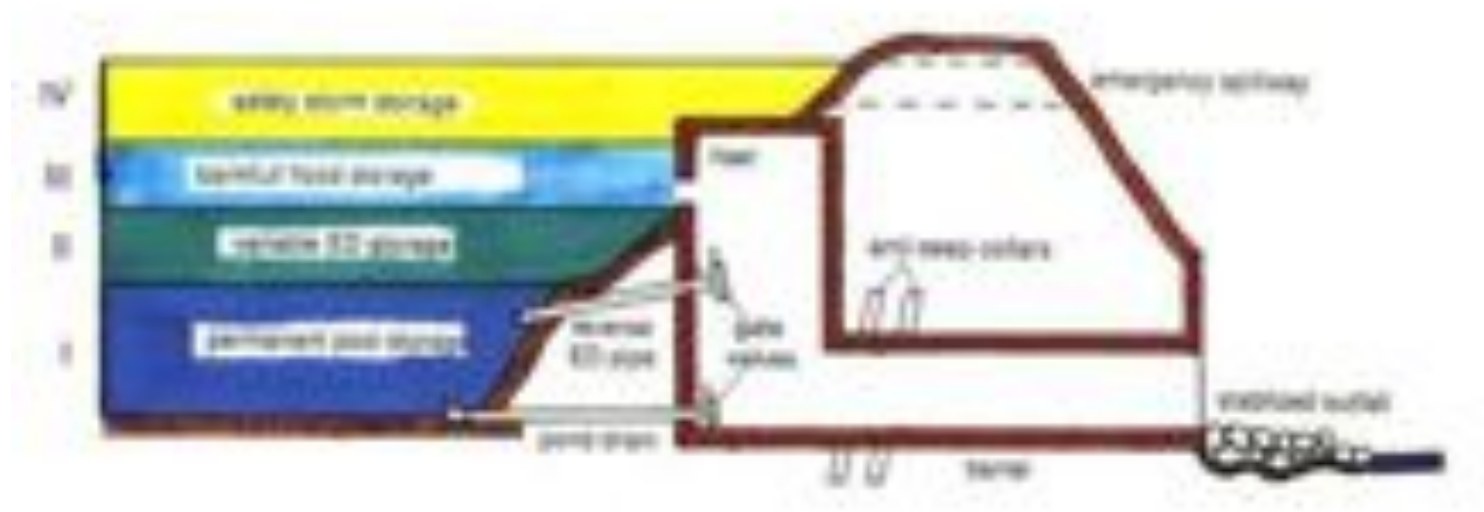


The 100 year Flood



Hydrology Management

Stormwater Wetland Cross Section



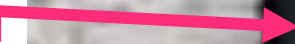
Source: Schmale, T. A. (1992). Design of Stormwater Retention Systems. (44010)

Stormwater Wetland Flow Management

100 yr Storm



10 yr storm



1 yr storm



Perm Pool



Wetland Pre-treatment

- Buffers Flashy inflows
- Removes larger sediment particles



Flow Diversion Structure



**Water Quality
to Wetland**

**Bypass Pipe
for Large
Storms**

Wetland Vegetation:

Function vs Ecological Diversity



This Works.....



.....but this may be better!

Constructed Wetlands Will Self-Vegetate:



THE INVADERS





??

Diverse Wetlands Need Landscape Architects!



Engineers Alone





The LA
Touch



See State Game
Boarding
Boarding
Boarding

(1) Planting location
 (2) Planting location
 (3) Planting location
 (4) Planting location

(5) Planting location
 (6) Planting location
 (7) Planting location

PHOTOCOPYING PLANTING CASEY
 (1) WETLAND
 (2) PLANTING LOCATION ARE APPROXIMATE
 & NOT PRESENT WITH SHOWN TIME

(3) PLANTING LOCATION ARE APPROXIMATE
 & NOT PRESENT WITH SHOWN TIME
 (4) PLANTING LOCATION ARE APPROXIMATE
 & NOT PRESENT WITH SHOWN TIME

Pondscaping Zones

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Deepwater | -1.5 to -6.0 feet |
| 2. Shallow Marsh | -1.5 to -0.0 feet |
| 3. Shoreline Fringe | 0.0 to 1.0 feet |
| 4. Riparian Fringe | 1.0 to 3.0 feet |
| 5. Floodplain Terrace | 3 to 6 feet |
| 6. Upland Areas | 6 feet + |

Seedbanks for Wetland Establishment:

Use existing wetland soil to seed a new wetland

- Needs a permit
- Know what's in it



Wetland Planting Materials: Native and Biodiverse,



Appen. H

Bulrush



The “Bulldogs”

Soft Rush



Switch grass



The Basics

Arrowhead



Spatterdock



Pickerelweed



The Crowd Pleasers

Iris



Swamp Marigolds



Swamp Rose



Shrubs and Trees

Dogwoods



Alders



Swamp Maple



Serviceberry



Red Cedar



Planting A Wetland

- Establish perm pool elev.
- Drain
- Amend Soils
- Grade micro-topo
- Plant on 18" centers in clusters on more than 50% of surface
- Rehydrate
- Monitor, remove invasives, and replace











Before



After



Before



After Planting

1 year later







Today

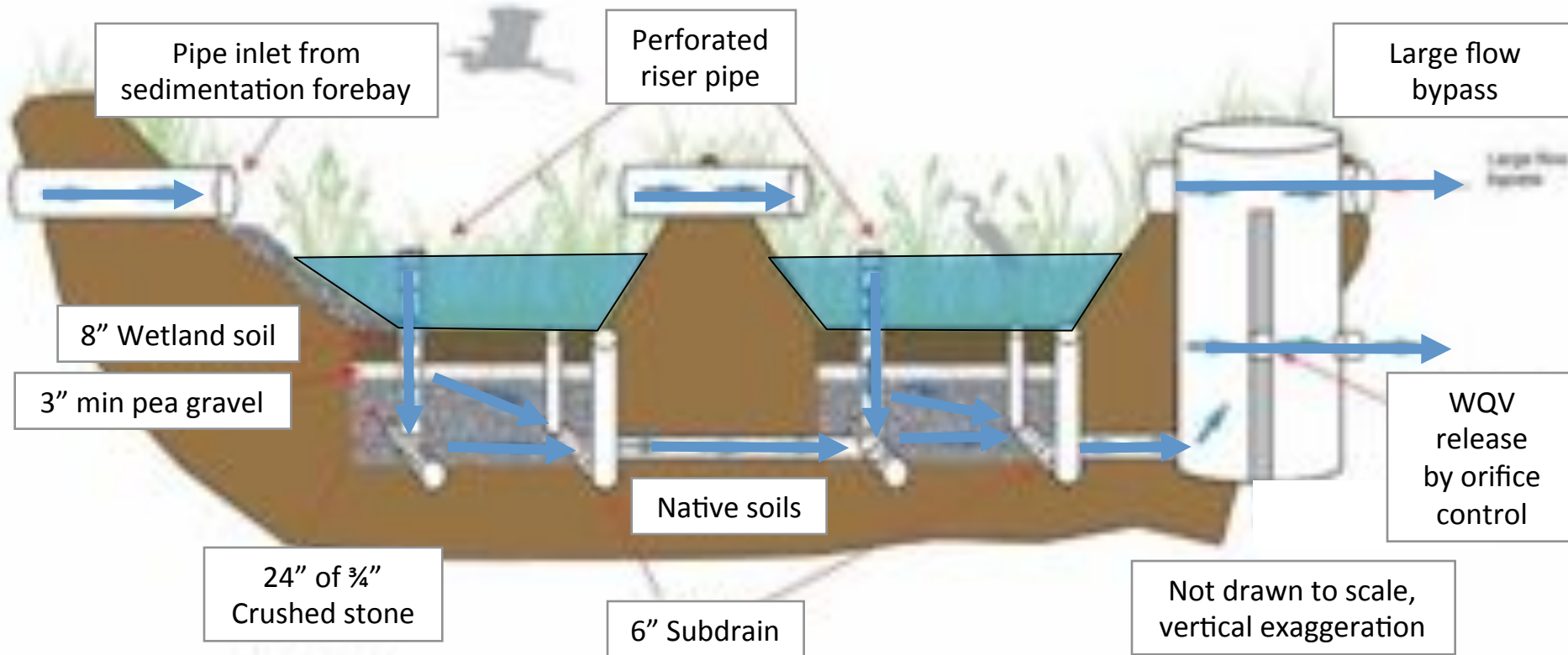
Design Option: Wooded Wetland



Design Choice: Pond Wetlands



Subsurface Gravel Wetland



Design Sources:

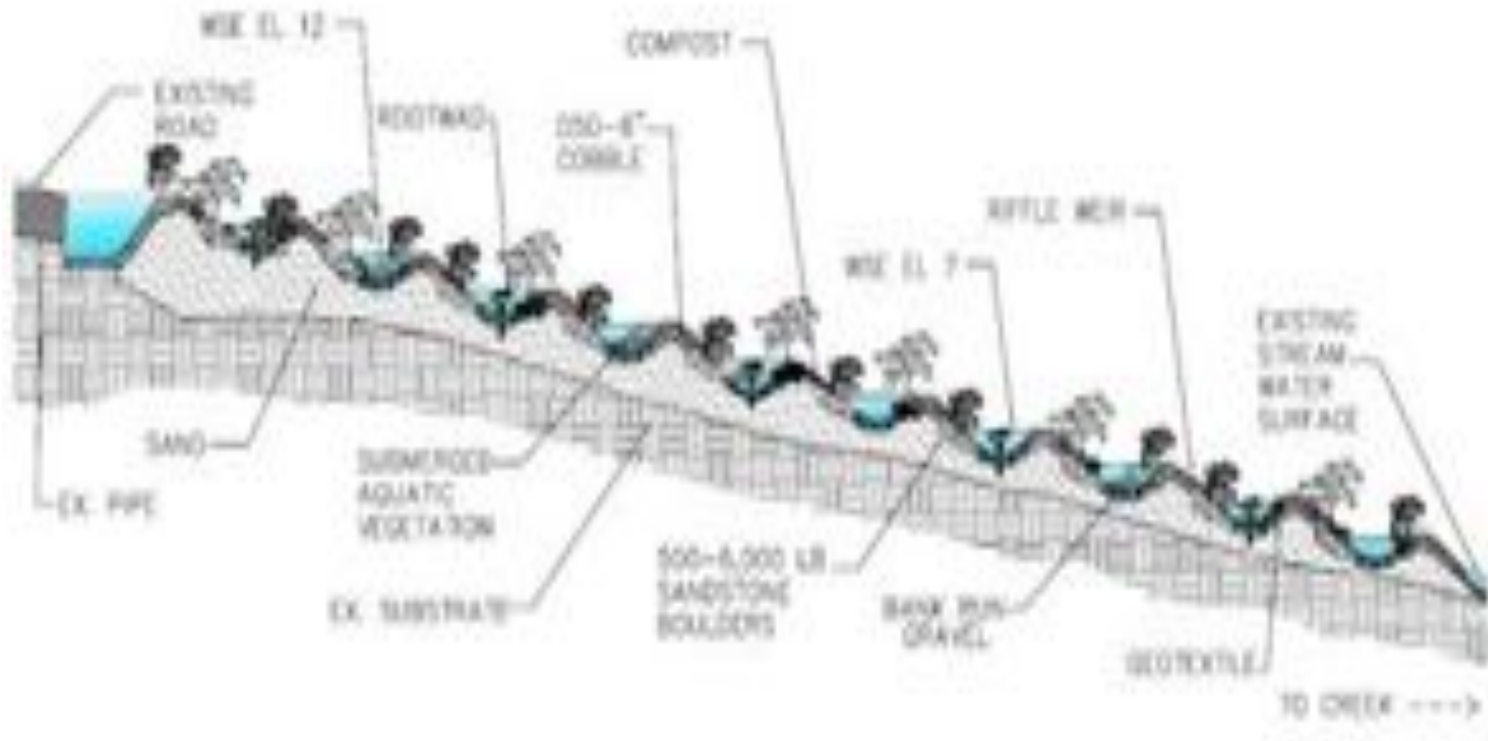
Claytor, R. A., and Schueler, T. R. (1996). Design of Stormwater Filtering Systems, Center for Watershed Protection, Silver Spring, MD.

Georgia Stormwater Management Manual, Volume 2: Technical Handbook, August 2001, prepared by AMEC Earth and Environmental, Center for Watershed Protection, Debo and Associates, Jordan Jones and Goulding, Atlanta Regional Commission.

STP Treatment Wetland



Regenerative Stormwater Conveyance

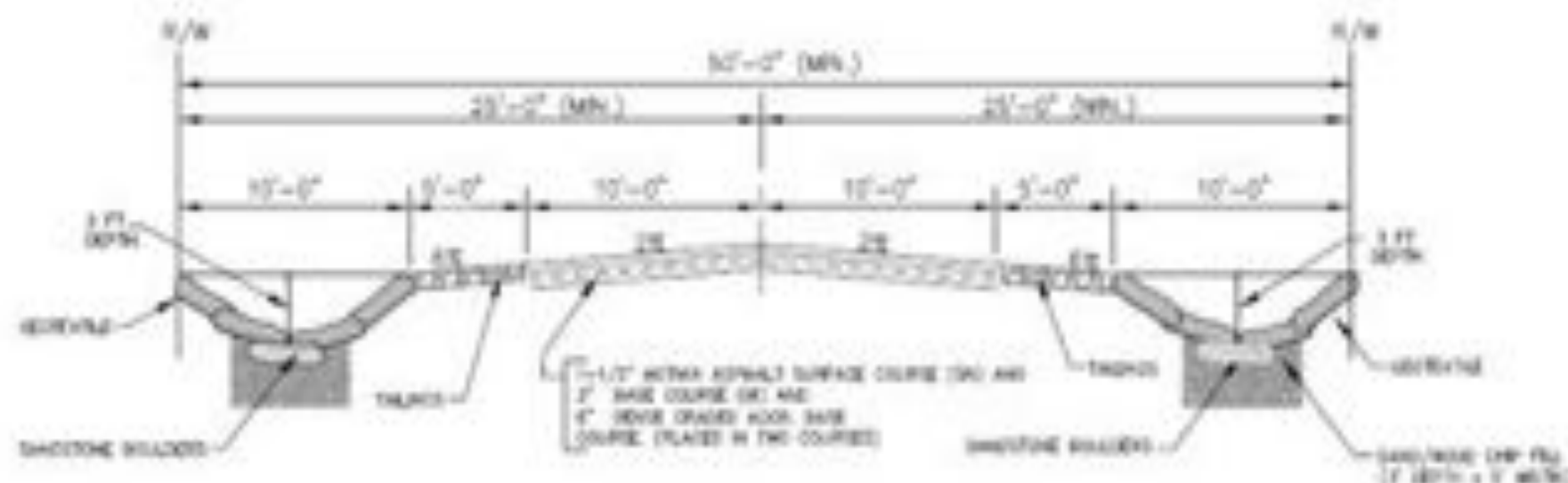


Basic Building Blocks





ROAD / REGENERATIVE STORMWATER CONVEYANCE BOULDER PORTION OF WEIR CROSS SECTION



Ten tenets in the creation of a mitigation wetland:

1. Target selection;
2. Substrate selection;
3. Hydrologic understanding;
4. Light regime understanding;
5. Native, diverse, local genotype plant selection;
6. Construction practices and timing;
7. Succession as a tool;
8. Adaptive management/maintenance;
9. Protection from predation; and
10. Inclusion and stewardship from the community.

