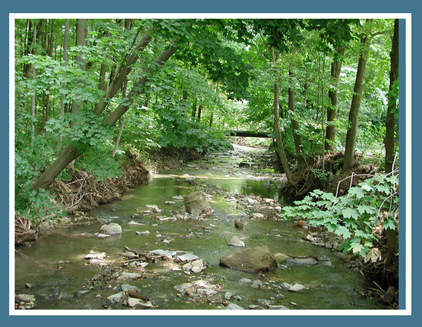
STORMWATER TECHNOLOGY

Bioretention System

One of the most common stormwater approaches on small sites, the bioretention system allows runoff to travel into landscaped depressions, where it ponds, gradually percolates through soil media, and then infiltrates through undisturbed soils or enters the storm sewer system through an underdrain system. The engineered soil mix and vegetation provide water quality treatment and infiltration.

Stream and Wetland Setbacks

Protective areas along streams and around wetlands provided through local zoning setbacks similar to front and side yards, setback areas offer storm water management and flood protection. Setbacks protect water quality by filtering and settling out pollutants. They also enhance wildlife habitat, and reduce streambank erosion and channel migration.



Subsurface Gravel Wetland

A recent innovation in stormwater design, the subsurface gravel wetland looks and functions like a natural wetland, effectively removing sediments and other pollutants found in runoff, while enhancing the landscape's visual appeal. Unlike other stormwater wetlands that function more like ponds, this wetland relies on a dense root mat, crushed stone, and a microbe rich environment to treat water quality.

Training workshop schedules available on coastaltraining.org.

Photos courtesy of University of New Hamsphire Stormwater Center; Ohio Soil and Water Conservation Districts - Dan Ross, Urban Resource Conservationist, USDA NRCS; Chagrin River Watershed Partners; The Countryside Program – Kirby Date; Firelands Coastal Tributary Watershed Program – Erie SWCD.