Fore to Forest for Fins and Feathers: *Transforming Acacia Country Club*



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Suzanne Hoehne Ecological Engineer



May 2018



- 155 Acres
- Operated as a Donald Ross designed course for 90 years (1922-2012)
- Purchased by Conservation Fund \$14.75M
- Donated to Cleveland Metroparks 2012
- Deed Restrictions
- Restoration / Passive
 Open Space Focus

Phase 1: Community Outreach & Baseline Data

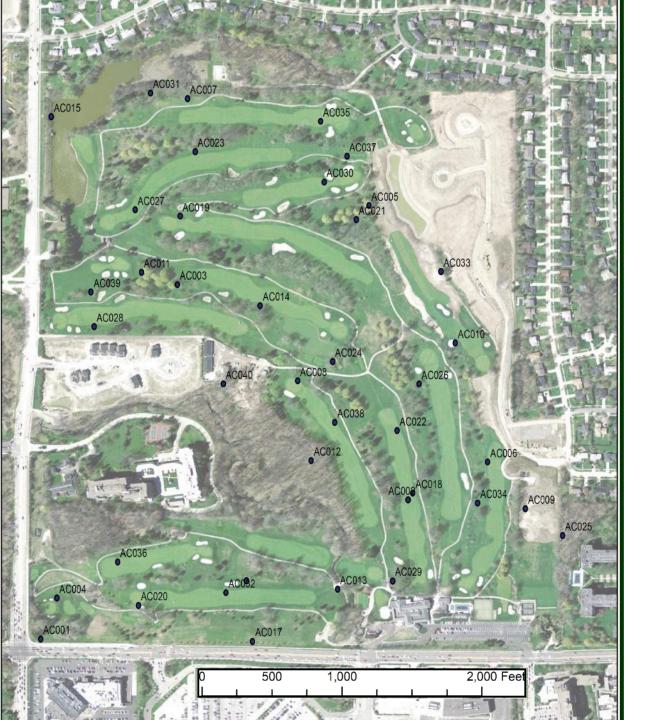
- Public Meetings
- BioBlitz
- Annual Day in the Life of Euclid Creek
- Academic research partners











Baseline data collection

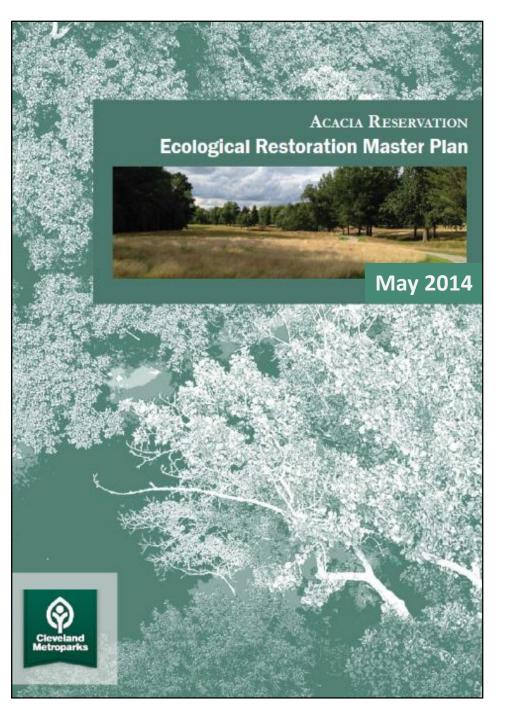
- Vegetation plots
- Stream surveys
- Water level loggers
- Flow meters
- Deer spotlighting
- Soil mapping

Phase 2: Planning



- Ecological Restoration Master Plan
- Acacia Reservation Master Plan





Restoration Goals

- 1. Restore the natural hydrological function
- 2. Establish native forest and wetland communities
- Develop adaptive management that incorporates scientific research and stewardship
- 4. Integrate public use and social reflection to connect people with habitat restoration









Phase 3: Implementation

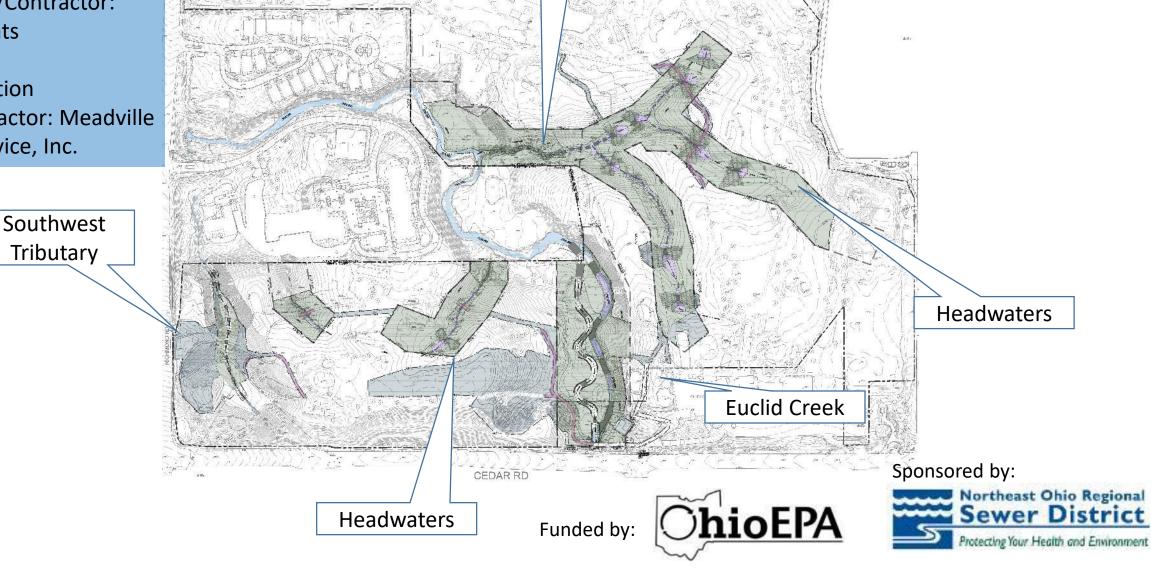
2015

- Invasive plant mgt
- Tile breaking
- Meadow establishment
- Reforestation (Tree planting & seedling protection)
- Deer management

Euclid Creek, Tributaries & Headwaters

Designer/Contractor: Biohabitats

Construction Subcontractor: Meadville Land Service, Inc.



Tributary

Stream Functions Pyramid

A Guide for Assessing & Restoring Stream Functions » OVERVIEW

5 **BIOLOGY** » Biodiversity and the life histories of aquatic and riparian life

4 **PHYSIOCHEMICAL** » Temperature and oxygen regulation; processing of organic matter and nutrients

GEOMORPHOLOGY » Transport of wood and sediment to create diverse bed forms and dynamic equilibrium

HYDRAULIC » Transport of water in the channel, on the floodplain, and through sediments

HYDROLOGY » Transport of water from the watershed to the channel



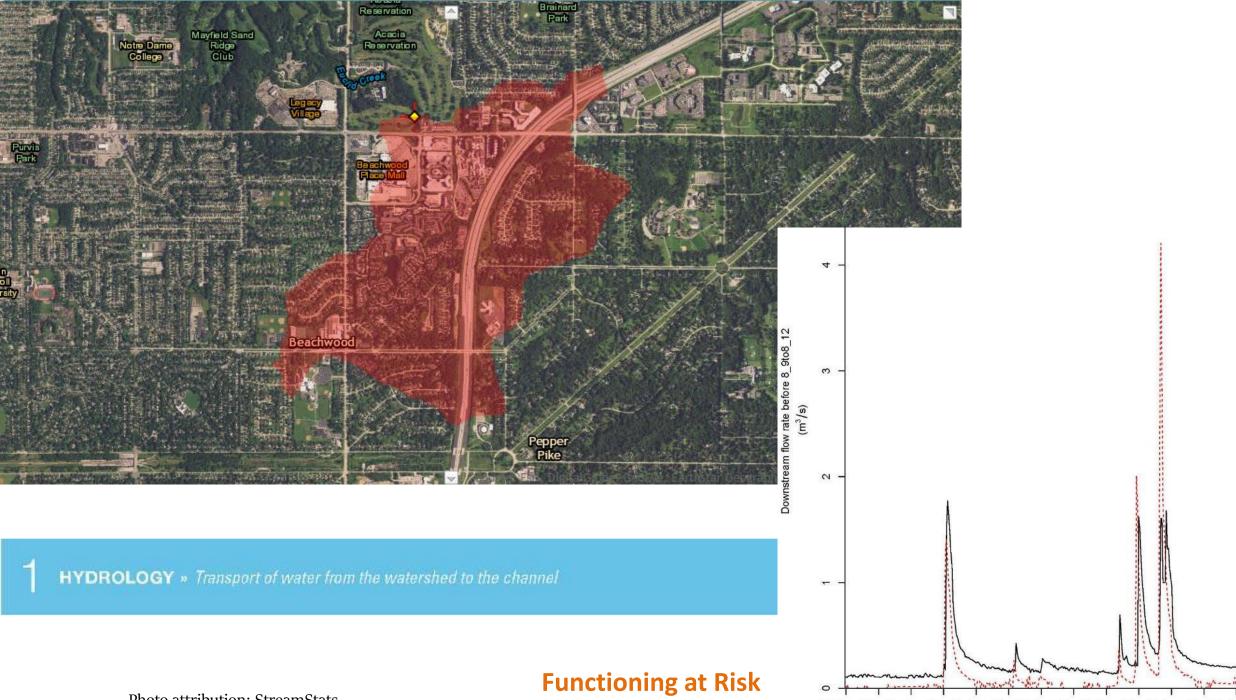


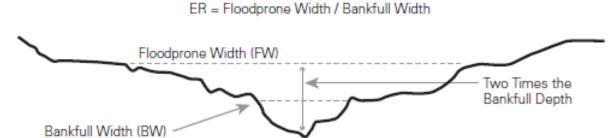
Photo attribution: StreamStats

09-Aug-16 09-Aug-16 10-Aug-16 10-Aug-16 11-Aug-16 12-Aug-16 12-Aug-16

HYDRAULIC » Transport of water in the channel, on the floodplain, and through sediments

Entrenchment Ratio

- ER = Flood-prone width/bankfull width
- ER <2 represent narrow floodplain valley



Entrenchment Ratio (ER)



Entrenchment Ratio = 1.6 Not Functioning

GEOMORPHOLOGY » Transport of wood and sediment to create diverse bed forms and dynamic equilibrium

- Lateral Stability
 - Modified Bank Erosion Hazard Index & Near Bank Stress
- Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI)
- Large Woody Debris
- Riparian Assessment

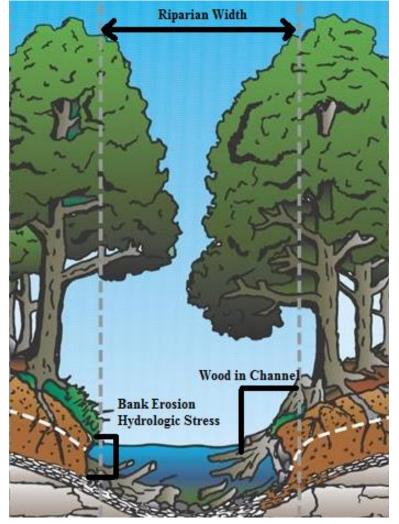


Photo attribution: Stroud Water Resource Center, PA

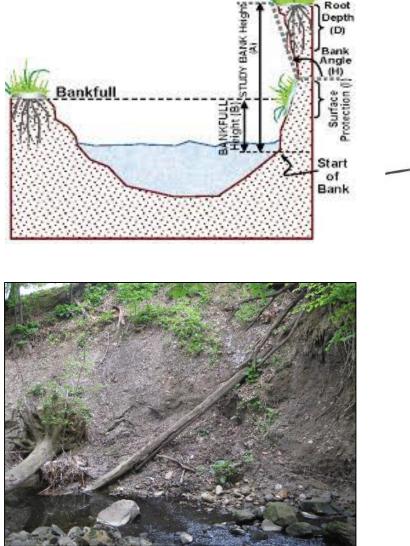
LATERAL STABILITY

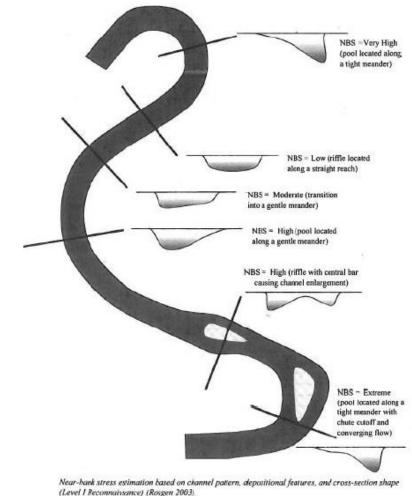
Bank Erosion Hazard Index (BEHI)

- Bank Length/Height
- Substrate
- Stratification
- Root Density/Depth
- Surface Protection
- Bank Angle

Near Bank Stress (NBS)

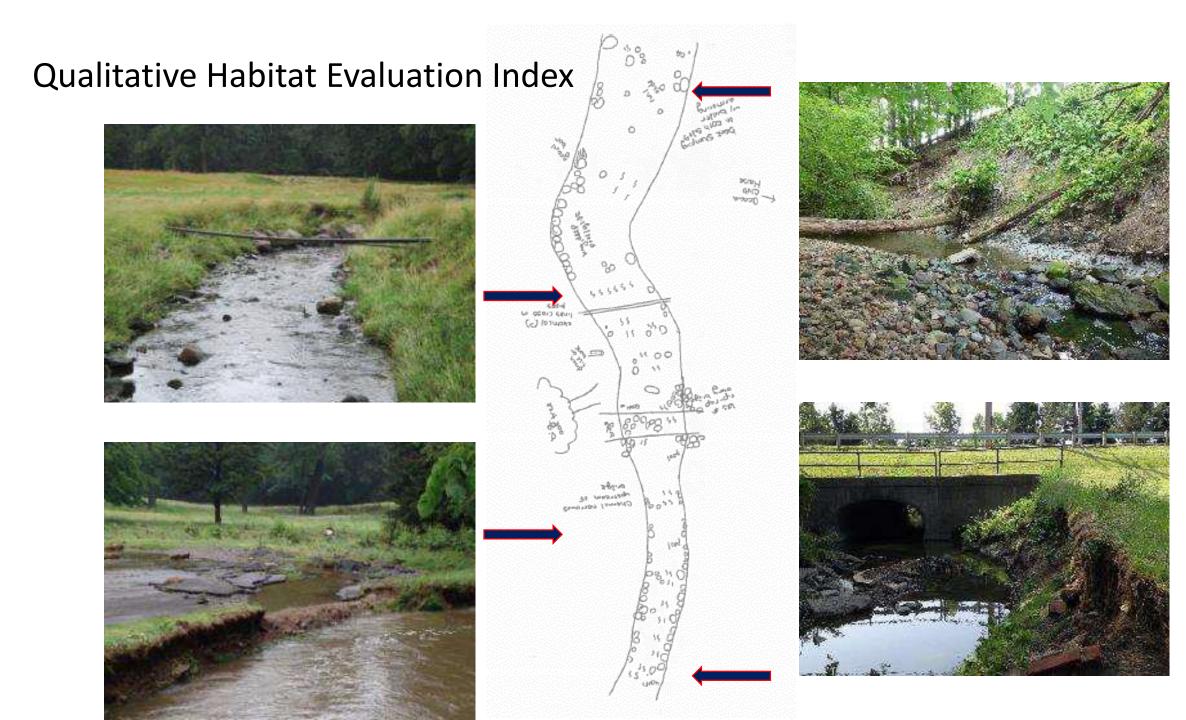
- Position relative to thalweg
- Riffles
- Pools
- Mid-channel bars and channel enlargement





Moderate BEHI/Moderate NBS

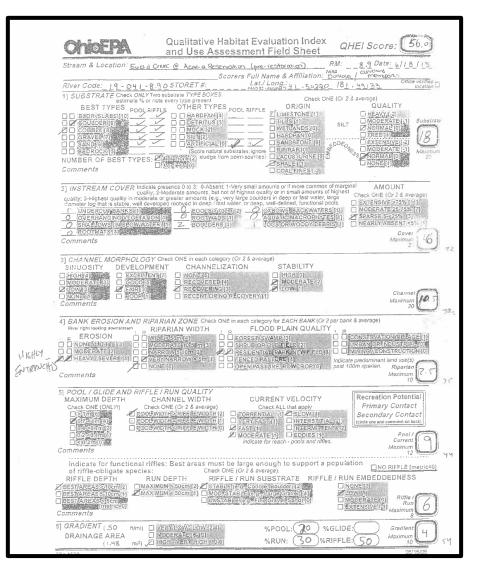
Functioning-At-Risk



Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index







Fair

Large Woody Debris

- >10cm diameter, >1m length
- Structural control
- Boundary roughness
- Flow resistance
- Can increase localized erosion
- Can increase substrate diversity



6 pcs / 100 m Functioning-At-Risk

Rapid Riparian Assessment



- Avg. Riparian Width 30 ft. 100 ft.
- Human impact
- Different vegetation zones
- Sheet flow v. concentrated flow
- Hillslope
- Presence of wetlands, floodplain ponding, debris

Marginal

Functioning-At-Risk

PHYSIOCHEMICAL » Temperature and oxygen regulation; processing of organic matter and nutrients

Parameters (Water Sentinel, 07/15)

 Temperature 	20.3 C
• pH	8.4
 Salinity 	1420 mg/L
 Conductivity 	2.4 mS
 Turbidity 	35"??
 Total Dissolved Solids 	1910 mg/L
Nitrate	0
 Phosphate 	10

All results were within EPA standards for water quality



5 **BIOLOGY** » Biodiversity and the life histories of aquatic and riparian life

Headwater IBI (fish) calculation

Includes 12 metrics from three categories that exhibit predictable gradients in quality:

- Species composition: total native, darter/sculpins, headwater, minnows, sensitive, and % tolerant
- Trophic composition: % pioneering, % omnivores, and % insectivores
- Fish condition: % DELT anomolies, relative number (minus tolerants), and simple lithophils

Headwater IBI (fish) calculation



Very Poor

Not Functioning



Headwater IBI Calculation River Code: 19-041 River Mile 8.90 Date: 41812015 River: Euclid Oreak Drainage Area (sq mi): 1.48 LOCATION: Acacia Reservation (pre-restaration) Collectors: MD, CW, OSBA **IBI** Metric Score Low-End Value 4. Number of Native Species Number of Minnow Species Z Number of Headwater Species 0 0 Number of Sensitive Species Number of Darter & Sculpin Species 0 Number of Simple Lithophilic Species \bigcirc 62.5% Proportion as Tolerant 6.25% Porportion as Omnivores Proportion as Pioneering Species 62.5% 37.5% 5 Proportion as Insectivores Proportion with DELT Anomalies 0.0% Relative Number minus Tolerants 12.0 24.0 Total IBI Score (Unadjusted):

Total IBI Score (Low-End Adjusted): 12.0

Summary of Pre-restoration Results

5 BIOLOGY » Biodiversity and the life histories of aquatic and riparian life

PHYSIOCHEMICAL » Temperature and oxygen regulation; processing of organic matter and nutrients

Not Functioning

GEOMORPHOLOGY » Transport of wood and sediment to create diverse bed forms and dynamic equilibrium

Functioning at Risk

2 HYDRAULIC » Transport of water in the channel, on the floodplain, and through sediments

Not Functioning

HYDROLOGY » Transport of water from the watershed to the channel

Functioning at Risk

Photo attribution: Stream Mechanics

3

Ecological Uplift Goals

BIOLOGY » Biodiversity and the life histories of aquatic and riparian life

PHYSIOCHEMICAL » Temperature and oxygen regulation; processing of organic matter and nutrients

TBD

TBD

GEOMORPHOLOGY » Transport of wood and sediment to create diverse bed forms and dynamic equilibrium

HYDRAULIC » Transport of water in the channel, on the floodplain, and through sediments

Functioning

Functioning

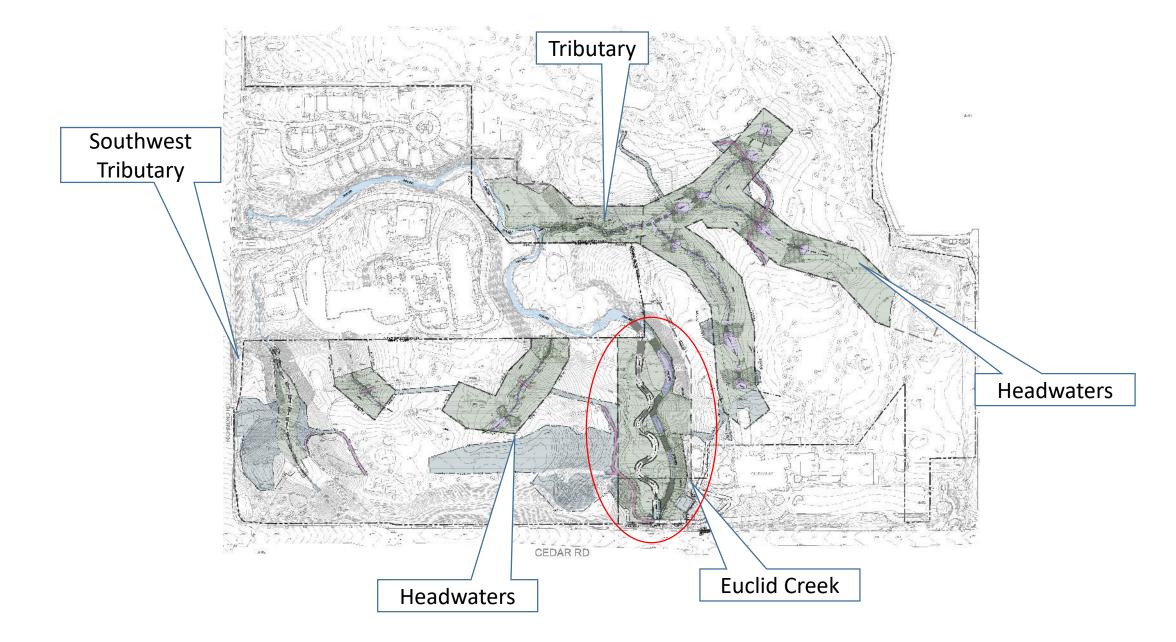
Functioning at Risk

HYDROLOGY » Transport of water from the watershed to the channel

5

Photo attribution: Stream Mechanics

Euclid Creek, Tributaries & Headwaters



Goal 1: Restore ±900 linear feet of Euclid Creek and bring it into attainment of its WWH aquatic life use designation.

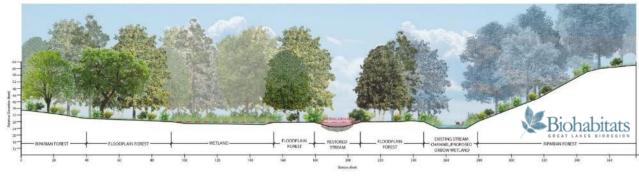
- Indicator: QHEI scores ≥60 for segments of Euclid Creek within Acacia Reservation within 10 years of restoration.
 - *Objective A* Change **geomorphic parameters** that influence stream habitat (large woody debris and bed form diversity) from "Functioning-At-Risk" to "Functioning" along the ±900 linear feet stretch of Euclid Creek.
 - *Objective B* Change **floodplain connectivity** from "Not Functioning" to "Functioning" along ±800 linear feet of the segment of Euclid Creek. This includes raising the streambed where incised.

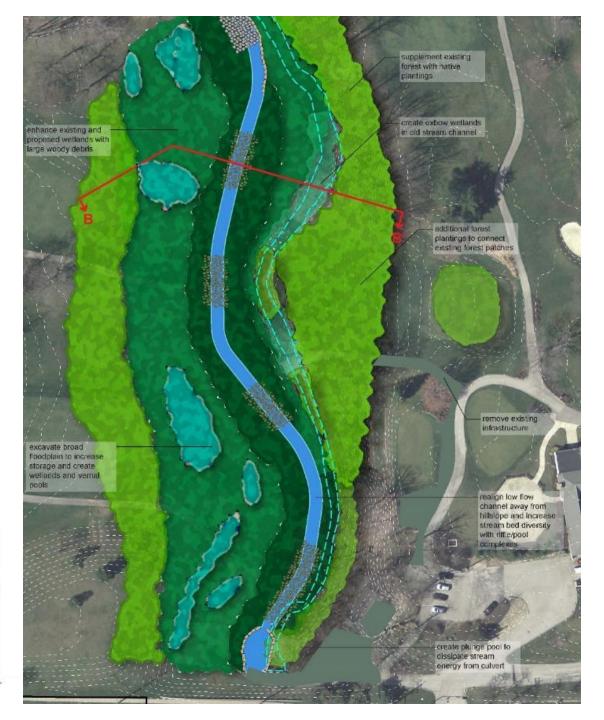
Goal 2: To restore ±3.5 acres of floodplain habitat to buffer the effects of stormwater inputs, increase infiltration capacity, and decrease erosion.

- Indicator: QHEI scores ≥60 for segments of Euclid Creek within Acacia Reservation within 10 years of restoration.
 - Change riparian vegetation from "Functioning-At-Risk" to "Functioning" by restoring ±3.5 acres of riparian zone and floodplain. This includes disrupting historic drain tiles to achieve more natural hydrology and planting native trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plugs. The addition of an intact floodplain will reduce the impact of peak flows on the system.

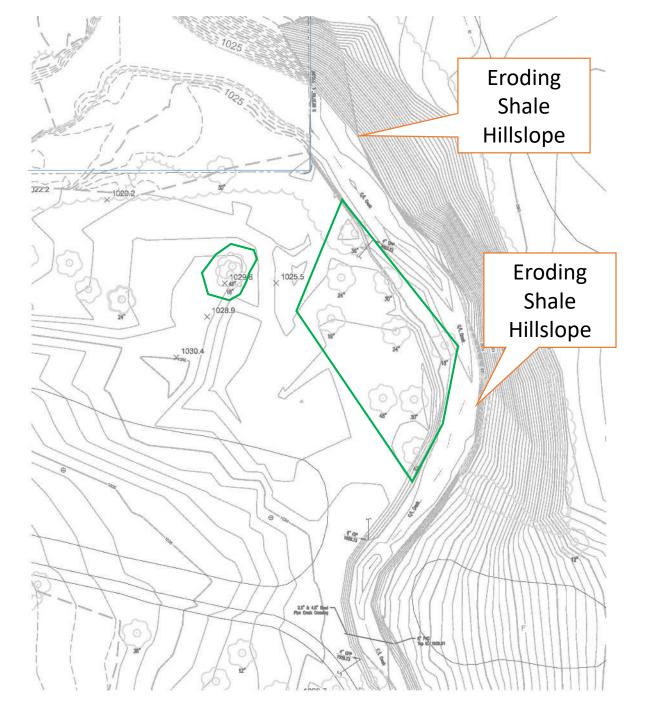
Euclid Creek Plan

- •Floodplain reconnection of Euclid Creek by raising streambed and excavating new floodplain
- •Shift creek away from failing hillslope
- •Construct riffles and pools to slow storm events and reduce downstream sediment supply
- •Create floodplain and riparian forest in former fairways
- •Create wetlands in old stream channel
- •Install large woody debris and standing snag habitat features in floodplain

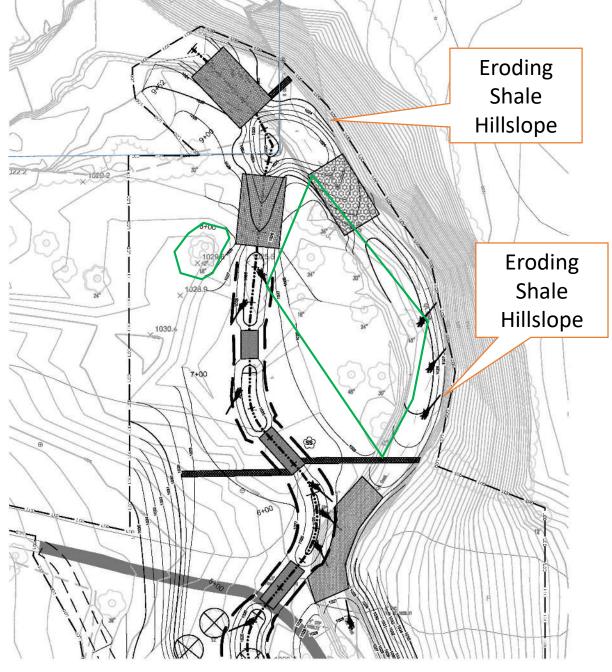




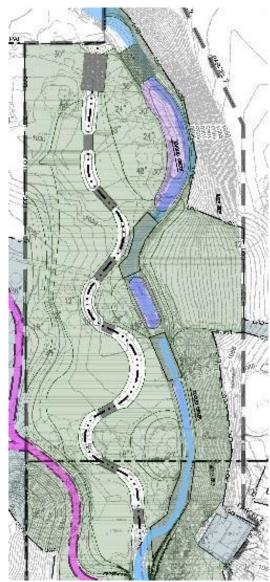
















Cobble Sills – 425 LF

- help to prevent new channel from forming during high/heavy flow events
- approximately 4 feet wide by depth of thalweg



- •Floodplain reconnection of Euclid Creek by raising streambed and excavating new floodplain
- •Create floodplain and riparian forest in former fairways













Euclid Creek Construction

- 950 LF of channel construction/restoration
- 12,000 CY of excavation
- 950 tons of cobble 37 loads
- 930 cy of mulch
- 930 cy of mulch
- 780 tons of imbricated rock 36 loads







Erosion Control Matting

- Provides temporary stabilization until the establishment of vegetation
- 3,600 SY of coconut fiber matting and 2,280 SY of coir fiber matting





Post Construction









HYDROLOGY » Transport of water from the watershed to the channel



Photo attribution: StreamStats

No Change - Functioning at Risk

Before

4

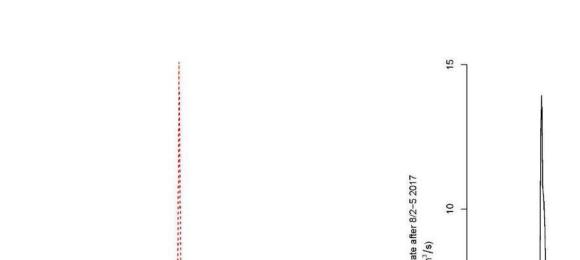
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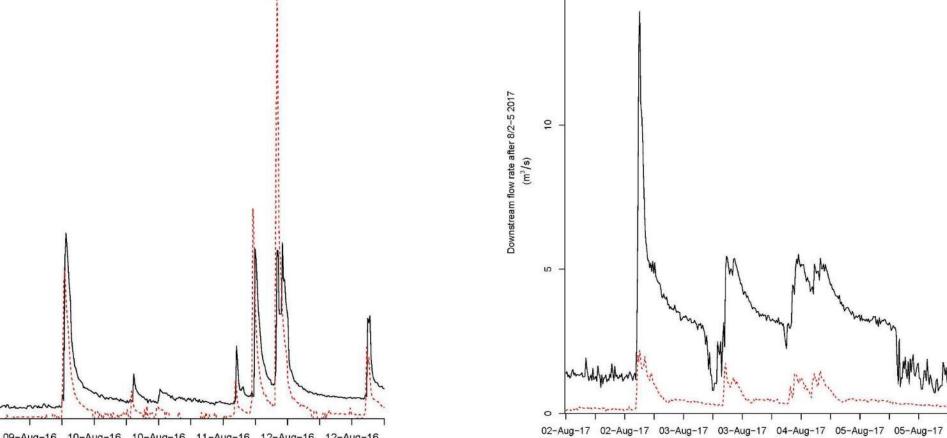
2

-

0 -

Downstream flow rate before 8_9to8_12 (m^3/s)





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After

2 HYDRAULIC » Transport of water in the channel, on the floodplain, and through sediments





New ER = 16.38 Functioning

GEOMORPHOLOGY » Transport of wood and sediment to create diverse bed forms and dynamic equilibrium

- BEHI Primarily Low to Moderate
- Near Bank Stress Varies



Functioning

Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index





QHEI = 59 (Good) Functioning

Stream & Location:	CICIN @ ACOICIO RESERVOTIO	(Post-restarcation) R	M: 8.9 Date: 7/24/17
<u>ECC//d</u>		Full Name & Affiliation:	Durisdas (Clevelon) Meroparis
River Code: 19-041-8	STORET #:	Lat./ Long .: 4 1 . 502 83	181.49160 Office verifier
11 SUBSTRATE Check ONLY T	wo substrate TYPE BOXES;		(Or 2 & average)
BEST TYPES POOL RI	FFLE OTHER TYPES POOL		QUALITY
BLDR /SLABS [10]	HARDPAN [4]		HEAVY [-2]
BOULDER [9] GOBBLE [8]		TILLS [1]	SILT MODERATE [-1] Subst
GRAVEL [7]	\$ILT [2]	LI MADDOAN INT	
SAND [6] BEDROCK [5]	(Score natural substrate	s; ignore RIP/RAP [0]	DDE MODERATE [-1] Maxim SS NORMAL [0] NONE [1]
NUMBER OF BEST TYPES:	4 or more [2] sludge from point-s	ources) LACUSTURINE [0]	NORMAL [0] 20
Comments	🖸 3 or less [0]	COAL FINES [-2]	
	te presence 0 to 3: 0-Absent; 1-Very s r; 2-Moderate amounts, but not of high		
quality; 3-Highest quality in modera	eloped rootwad in deep / fast water, POOLS > 70cm [2]	e boulders in deep or fast water, lar	ge Check ONE (Or 2 & average) ols. EXTENSIVE >75% [11]
UNDERCUT BANKS [1]	POOLS > 70cm [2]	OXBOWS, BACKWATERS	[1] Z MODERATE 25-75% [7]
OVERHANGING VEGETATION	DN [1] ROOTWADS [1] . TER) [1] BOULDERS [1]	2 LOGS OR WOODY DEBRIS	
O ROOTMATS [1]			Cover
Comments			Maximum 10
3] CHANNEL MORPHOLOG SINUOSITY DEVELOP	Y Check ONE in each category (Or 2 MENT CHANNELIZATIO		
E HIGH [4] EXCELLE		HIGH [3]	
MODERATE [3] GOOD [5]	RECOVERED [4]	MODERATE [2]	
□ NONE [1] □ POOR [1]			Channel
Comments			Maximum 17,
	PARIAN ZONE Check ONE in eac		per bank & average)
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Large Woody Debris

• 3 pieces of Large Woody Debris



Not Functioning



Rapid Riparian Assessment

- USEPA RBP
 - Avg. buffer width = 185 ft.
- USFWS Stream Assessment Ranking
 - No zones well represented.
 - Distance from stream to hillside, 50-100 ft.
 - Hill slope is 4%.
 - Sheet run-off. Ponding well represented.

Functioning / Functioning – At-Risk

4 PHYSIOCHEMICAL » Temperature and oxygen regulation; processing of organic matter and nutrients



???

BIOLOGY » Biodiversity and the life histories of aquatic and riparian life









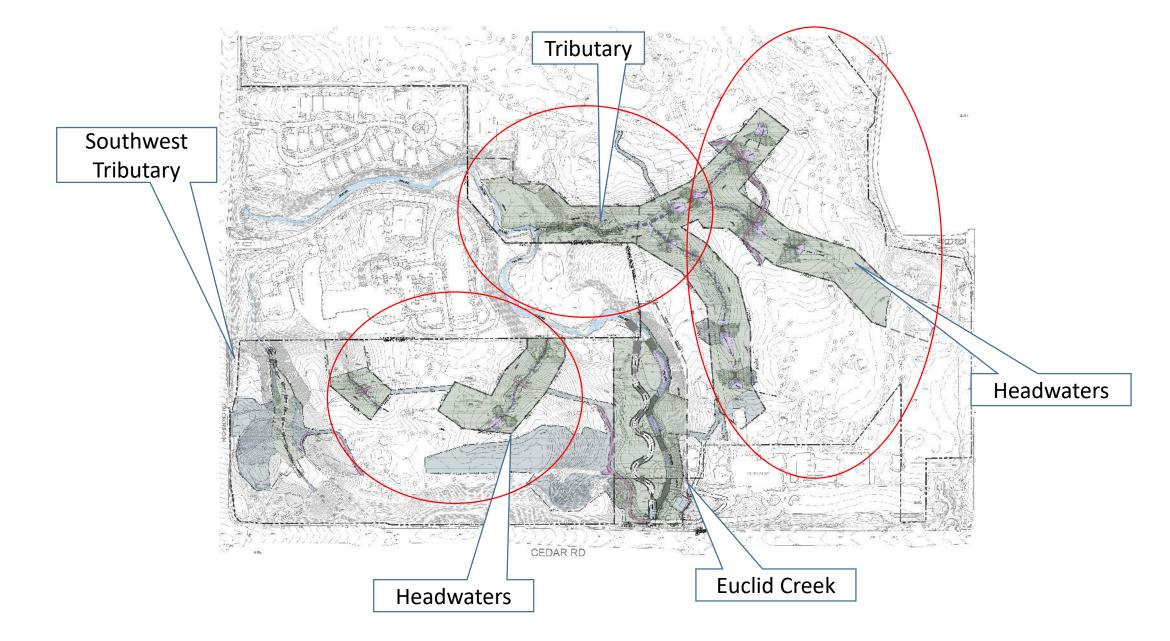
Headwater IE	31 Calculat	tion						
River: Euclid Creak Loi	Date: 4) Cation: Acada Rese S: MD.CW. OSBA		(mithe					
IBI Metric	Value	Score	Low-End					
Number of Native Species	4.	1	1					
Number of Minnow Species	Z		ŀ					
Number of Headwater Species	0	1						
Number of Sensitive Species	0	1						
Number of Darter & Sculpin Species	0							
Number of Simple Lithophilic Species	0		1					
Proportion as Tolerant	62.5%	1						
Porportion as Omnivores	6.25%	5	110					
Proportion as Pioneering Species	62.5%	1	1					
Proportion as Insectivores	37.5%	5	/					
Proportion with DELT Anomalies	0.0%	5	1					
Relative Number minus Tolerants	12.0		1					
Total IBI Score	(Unadjus	ted):	24.0					
Total IBI Score (Low-End Adjusted): 12.0								
Very poor		4	VERY V VOR POSS LOWEST POSS					

IBI Metric	Value	Scor	e Low-End				
Number of Native Species	3	ł	N/A				
Number of Minnow Species	2)					
Number of Headwater Species	0	1					
Number of Sensitive Species	0	1					
Number of Darter & Sculpin Species	0	ĺ					
Number of Simple Lithophilic Species	0						
Proportion as Tolerant	83.332						
Porportion as Omnivores	1.43%	5					
Proportion as Pioneering Species	81.9%	1					
Proportion as Insectivores	16.678	3					
Proportion with DELT Anomalies	0	5					
Relative Number minus Tolerants	70	3					
Poor Total IBI Scor	e (Unadjus	sted):	24.0				
Total IBI Score (Low-End Adjusted): N/4							

Restoration

41	Parameter	Before Restoration (2013-2016)	Recently After Restoration (summer 2017)	
Biological		NF	NF	
Physiochemical		?	?	
Geomorphology	BEHI/NBS	F-A-R	F	
	QHEI	F-A-R	F	
	Large Woody Debris Riparian Health	F F-A-R	NF F-A-R	•
				1
Hydraulics	Entrenchment Ratio	NF	F	
Hydrology		F-A-R	F-A-R	-

Euclid Creek, Tributaries & Headwaters



Euclid Creek, Tributaries & Headwaters



Tributary

Goal: To restore 372± linear feet of intermittent tributary to Euclid Creek to reduce sediment loadings and provide for stable channel.

- Objective A: Change lateral stability parameter to address erosion and siltation from "Not Functioning" to "Functioning" for 372± linear feet of intermittent stream restoration.
- Objective B: Change geomorphic parameters that influence stream habitat (bed form diversity) from "Not Functioning" to "Functioning" along 372± linear feet of intermittent channel.

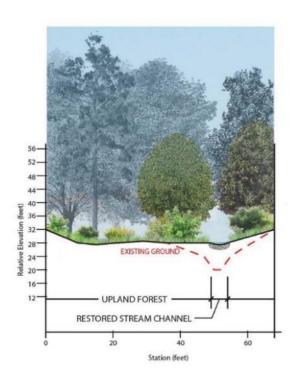
Headwaters

Goal 1: To restore approx. 14.3 acres of wetland swales along existing drainage network to further increase infiltration capacity, decrease sediment and pollutant loads, increase native habitat, and contribute to a more resilient watershed.

- *Objective 1*: Remove invasive plant material and debris from swales.
- *Objective 2:* Re-established surface drainage and promote infiltration by removing/plugging/breaking drainage tile within the 75 foot buffer.
- Objective 3: Restore wetlands through use of sand seepage beds and other soil saturation techniques and provide for stable channel through use of cascades and other techniques in steeper locations where restoration/creation may not be possible.
- *Objective 4*: Provide habitat for wildlife by incorporating habitat features such as woody debris piles and standing snags.
- *Objective 5:* Include a 75-foot buffer around the identified drainage corridor.

Headwaters and Tributary Plan

- Break & remove tile drainage network
- Create stream channels to convey flows
- Create berms to slow and filter storm flows
- Restore "rough" to forest and wetlands
- Supplement existing forest





Headwaters Existing Conditions



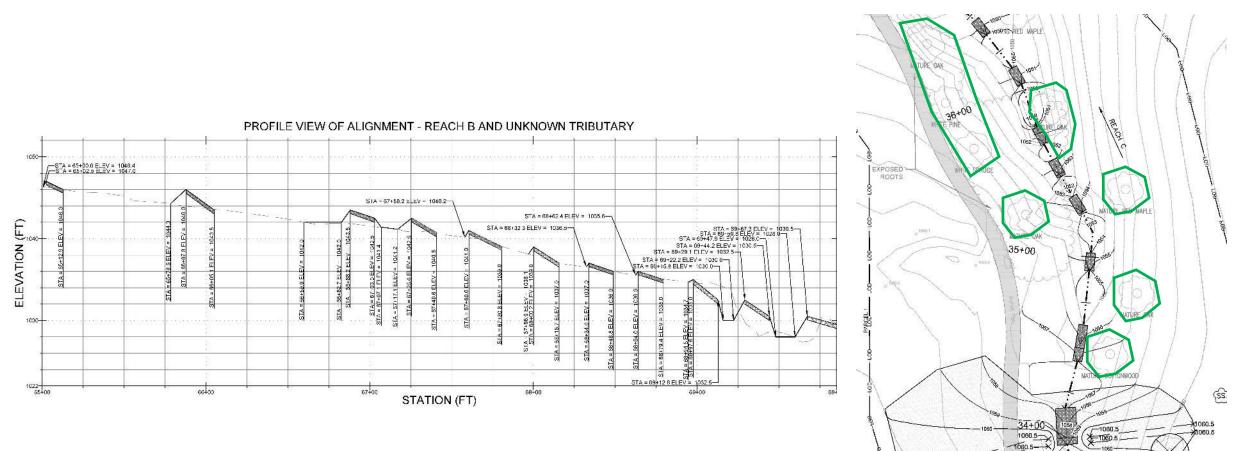
Headwaters and Tributary Design

	Area A			Area B		Area C		Area A+B			Area A+B+C				
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	1	1	1	1 '	1	1 '	1 '	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	/
l	Existing	Proposed	Future	Existing	Proposed	l Future									
Storm Event	Conditions	s Conditions	Conditions	Conditions											
1	2.6	2.2	2 1.5	5 4.5	5 3.3	3 2.7	5.7	4.1	. 2	7.4	5.4	4.1	1 10.2	2 8.4	+ 6
2	2.9	2.5	5 1.7	7 5.1	3.7	7 3.1	6.3	3 4.6	5 2.3	8 8.3	6.1	1 4.7	7 11.5	5 9.4	4 6.8
5	5.6	4.9	3.5	5 9.8	3 7.5	6.5	5 12	. 9'	5	5 16	5 12.4	9.8	8 22.5	5 19.3	3 14.4
10	7	6.2	2 4.4	4 12.4	9.7	7 8.4	15	5 11.4	6.4	20.3	15.9	9 12.7	7 28.6	6 24.7	7 18.6
25	8.9	7.9	5.7	7 15.8	3 12.5	, 11	. 19	9 14.5	5 8.4	25.7	20.5	5 16.5	5 36.4	4 31.8	8 24.3
50	10.8	9.7	7 7.1	1 19.3	3 15.4	13.6	5 23.2	2 17.8	3 10.4	31.4	25.2	2 20.5	5 44.7	7 39.2	2 30.1
100	11.6	10.4	7.6	5 20.7	7 16.6	5 14.7	24.8	3 19.2	2 11.2	33.7	27.2	2 22.1	1 48	8 42.2	2 32.5

Headwaters and Tributary Design

Stress Conditions						
Low Stress- Channel doesn't need to conform to floodplain alignment. If space allows,						
channel can be highly sinuous.	< 1.0					
Medium Stress - Channel planform is highly dependent floodplain planform and curvature	1.0-1.5					
High Stress -Erosion in floodplain will cause floodplain channels to form and the potential						
development of an anabranched channel network. Provide grade control and plan for						
anabranched channel network	1.5-2.0					
Very High Stress - Need to protect high stress regions of the floodpalin with rock or other						
vertical control to prevent degradation unless floodplain is covered with mature brushy						
vegetation that has a complete coverage of the high stress regions of the floodplain.	>2.0					

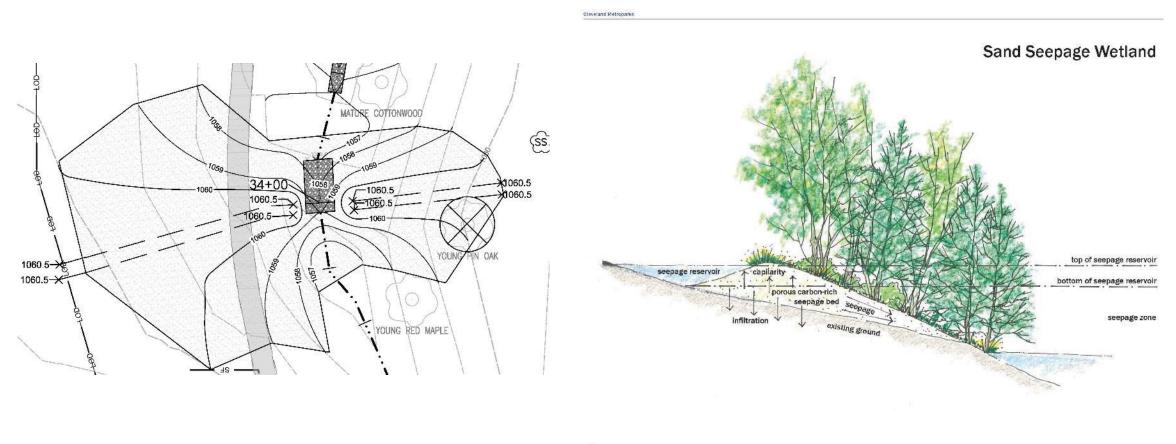




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Headwaters and Tributary Design

Headwaters Design





@ Biolisboses, Inc.

Headwaters Design





Tributary Design





Headwaters and Tributary Design



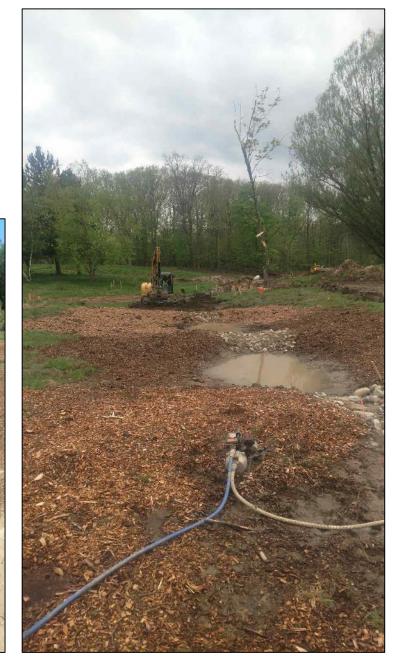




Headwater Construction

- Construction of 5 separate headwater ephemeral channels totaling 2,535 LF
- 3,000 CY of fill from Euclid Creek floodplain excavation
- 374 tons of sand (processed river sediment) 17 loads
- 1,218 cubic yards of mulch





Tributary Construction

- 325 LF of channel restoration of Unnamed Tributary to Euclid Creek
- 640 tons of cobble 25 loads
- 154 tons of imbricated rock 7 loads





Tributary Post Construction









Aug. 2017

Headwaters Post Construction







Headwaters Post Construction



Before

After



Headwaters Post Construction

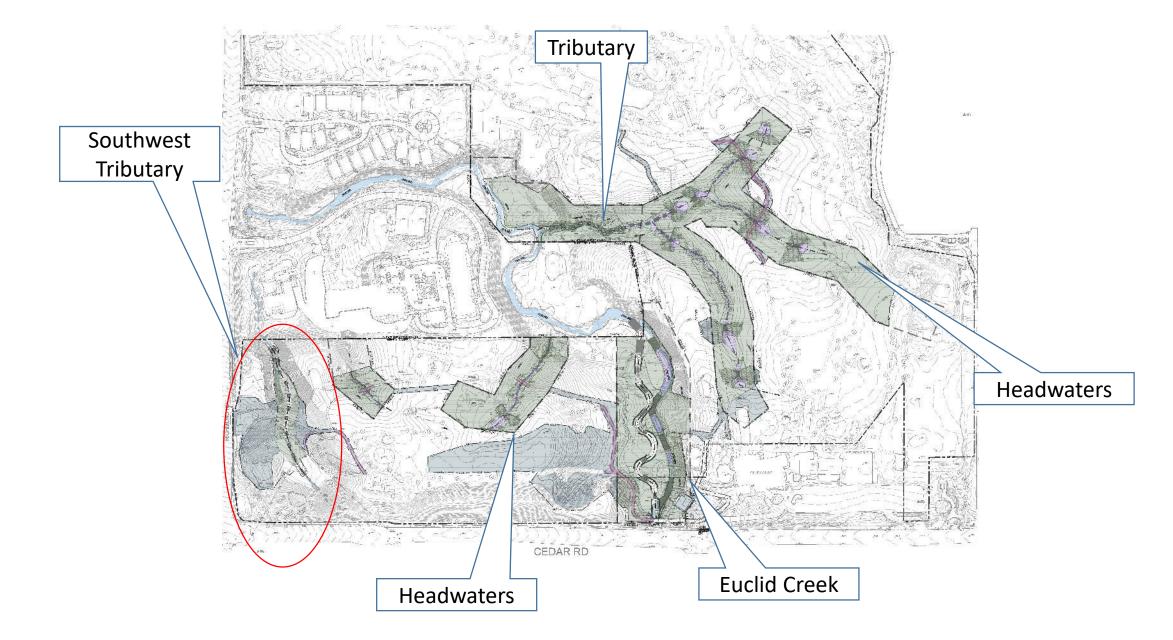


Euclid Creek, Tributary & Headwaters

- approximately \$1,300,000 in base contract for construction
- 9 months for construction October 2016 to June 2017
- planting at end of April 2017 and beginning of June 2017
- 2,687 trees
- 1,210 shrubs
- 4,174 herbaceous
- 150 live stakes
- 15 acres of seeding



Euclid Creek, Tributaries & Headwaters



Southwest Tributary

Goal: Daylight 150 feet of intermittent stream.

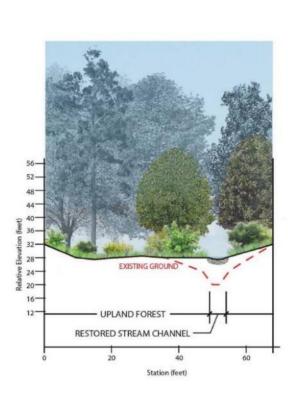
Objective A: Address habitat and flow alteration by removing culvert, daylighting/restoring 150 LF of stream, and provide for stable transitions with existing daylighted stream sections (upstream and downstream).

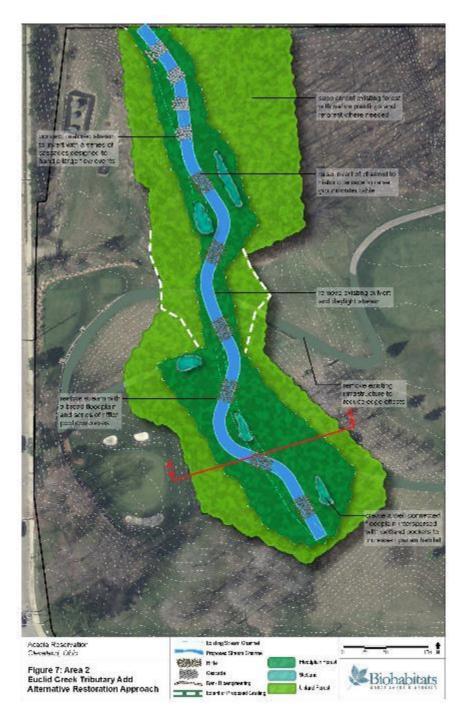
Objective B: Reverse in-stream and riparian habitat alteration associated with former channelization to the extent possible by establishing grade controls and plantings to stabilize existing stream banks.

Objective C: Expand riparian vegetation by restoring riparian zone and disrupt historic drain tiles to achieve more natural hydrology

Southwest Tributary Plan

- Daylight 150' of culverted stream
- Connect channel to proposed floodplain downstream
 of culvert
- Restore "rough" to forest and wetlands
- Supplement existing forest

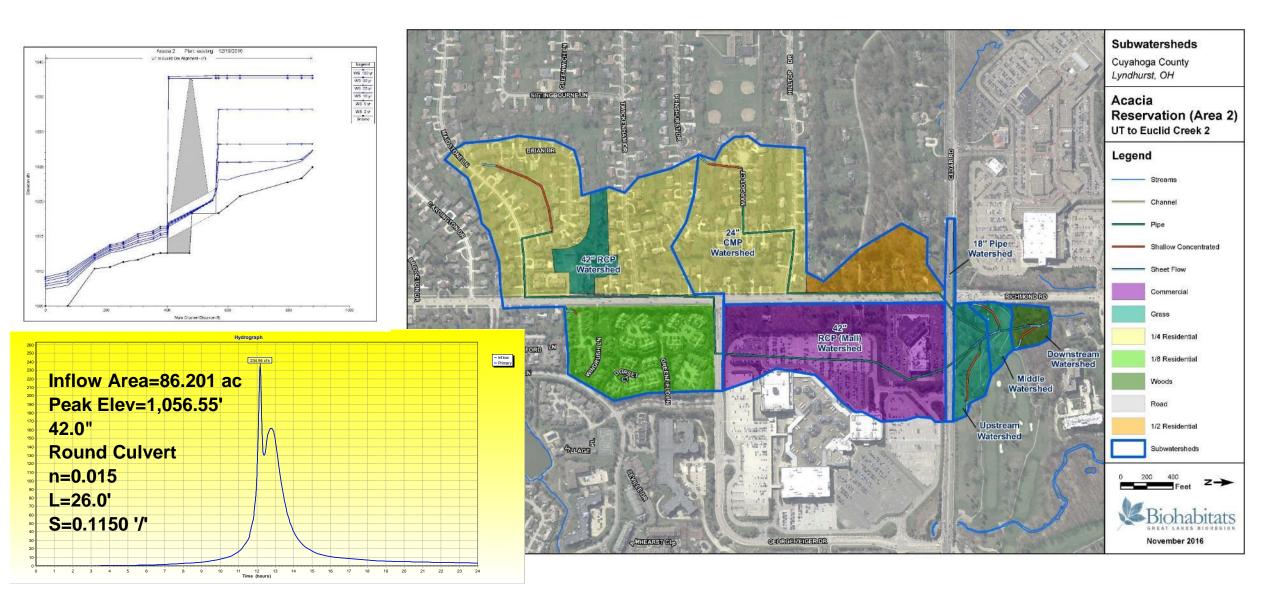


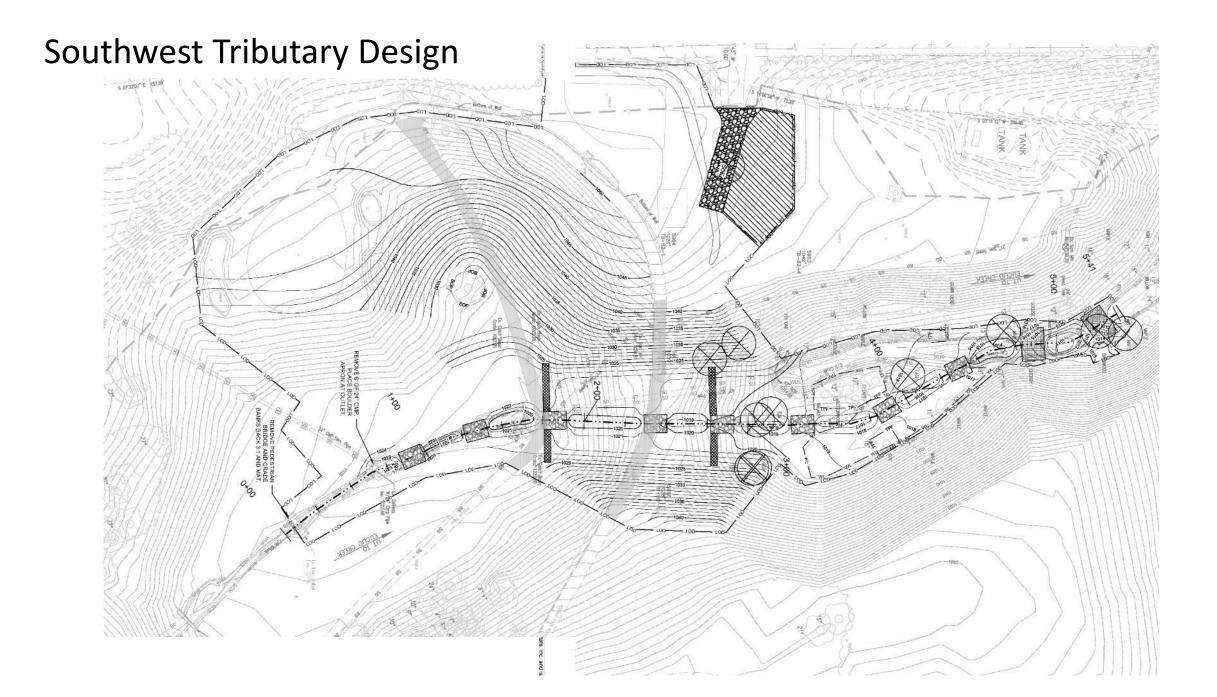


Southwest Tributary Existing Conditions



Southwest Tributary Design





Southwest Tributary Design



Southwest Tributary Design







Southwest Tributary Construction

- approximately \$200,000 in base contract for construction
- 2 months for construction July to August 2017
- planting mid October 2017
- 138 trees
- 34 shrubs
- 1,078 live stakes
- 1.85 acres of seeding





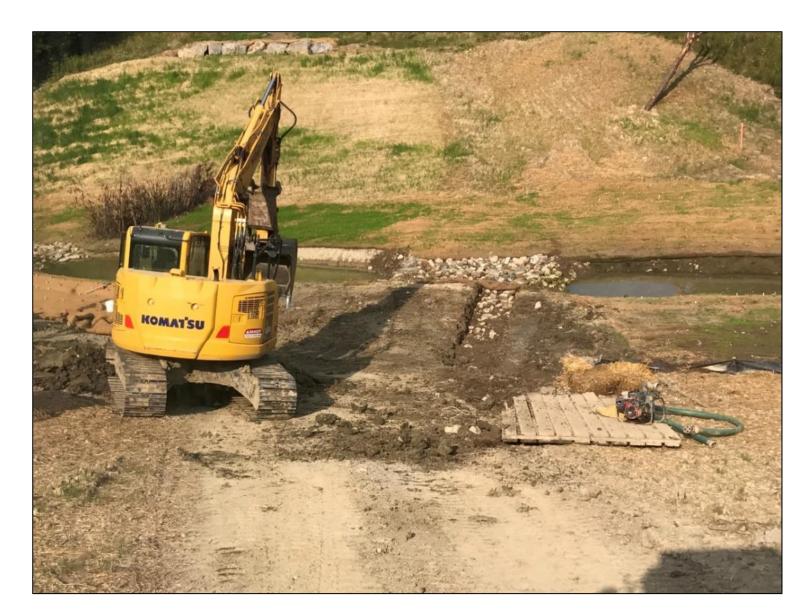
Southwest Tributary Construction

- 500 LF of channel construction/restoration
- 10.0 feet of elevation change 2.0% slope
- 3,700 CY of excavation
- 154 LF of 42 Inch RCP pipe removed
- 200 tons of cobble 9 loads
- 177 tons of imbricated rock 8 loads





Southwest Tributary Construction





Southwest Tributary Post Construction







Wildlife Infill



NE Pond Enhancement & Daylighting





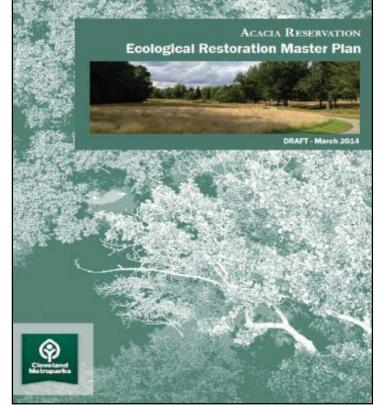






Table 3. Implementation of Restoration Strategies

STRATEGY	PHASE	YEAR	A880CIATED MAINTENANCE TA8K8	PRIORITY	MONITORING AND RESEARCH NEEDS	ORDER OF MAGNITUDE COSTS	
Euclid Creek Conservation Corridor - Riparian Forest	1 to 3	3 to 10+	invasives control, herbivory supression, habitat structures	High	Seasonal condition as- sessment to support un- derstanding and ability to predict performance.	\$20,000 to \$40,000 per acre, depending on contrac- tor vs Metroparks staff and stewradship planting, and deer fencing.	ongoin
Euclid Creek Stream Restoration	1	1 to 2	trash removal	High	Metrics of channel stabil- ity, habitat, aquatic biol- ogy, water quality, etc.	\$1.75 to \$3.25 million for all four elements (main stem, trubutary, daylight, and SW trib)	\checkmark
Forest enhancement, buffer enhancement, seedling regeneration	1 to 3	1 to 10+	Invasives control, herbivory supression, habitat structures	High to Low	Seasonal condition as- sessment to support un- derstanding and ability to predict performance.	\$20,000 to \$40,000 per acre, depending on contractor vs Me- troparks staff and stewradship planting, and deer fencing.	ongoin
Stream Daylighting and hydrologic restoration - headwater tributaries, southwestern stream	1 to 2	1 to 5	trash removal	High to Moderate	Metrics of channel stabil- ity, wetland condition, aquatic biology, water quality	\$300 to \$600 per linear ft of stream length	\checkmark
Pond Fringe Enhancement – Northeast Pond	2	4 to 5	installed and volun- teer plant manage- ment	Moderate - Low	Metrics for aquatic biol- ogy, soil stabilization, and wetland condition.	\$35,000 to \$75,000 depend- ing on volume of grading and Metroparks stewardship planting vs contractor work	\checkmark
Pond Fringe Enhancement – Northwest Pond	2	4 to 5	installed and volun- teer plant manage- ment, access and path maintenance	Moderate	Metrics for aquatic biol- ogy, soil stabilization, and wetland condition. Pehaps creel census and user satisfaction survey	\$150,000 to \$300,000 depending on grading, mate- rial disposition, and planting by contractor vs Metroparks stewardship project.	
Pond Fringe Enhancement – Central Pond	1	1 to 2	installed and volun- teer plant manage- ment, access and path maintenance	High	Metrics for wetland con- dition, aquatic biology, and user satisfaction survey.	\$130,000 to \$260,000 based on 5,000 CY of excavation, disposition of material, and contractor vs Metroparks stewardship implementation.	
Wetland Hydrology Restoration (restore forested wetlands, wet swales & meadows)	1 to 2	1 to 5	Installed and volun- teer plant manage- ment, management of any surface erosion, access and path maintenance	Moderate	Peak discharge and hydrograph duration, pre- and post-restora- tion, metrics for wetland condition and aquatic biology.	\$150 to \$300 per linear ft based on extent of drain removal and earthwork	ongoin
Fairway to native meadow establishment moist to wet meadows as transition habitat	1	1 to 3	plant community management	Moderate to low	Seasonal condition as- sessment to support un- derstanding and ability to predict performance.	\$4000 to 10,000 per acre depending on Metroparks or contractor led services; drill seeding, with higher costs for areas of nursery stock planting	ongoin
Existing Maintenance facility upgrade/retrofits - potential plant nursery	1	1 to 2	'stump dump' remov- al and grinding, mulch access, upgrade building and material/ debris removal.	High	Monitoring associated with seedling collection, growout and replant- ing in the rehabilitated greenhouse?	Placeholder estimate of \$200,000 to \$300,000 pending refinement with metroparks	partial
Off-site stormwater manage- ment/ partnering opportunities	1 to 3	1 to 10+	litter pickup, street sweeping, other best practices	High to Low	Floatable debris and water quality	TBD based on opportunitiy, could reflect a cost or an income	partial





QUESTIONS?



Jennifer Grieser Sr. Natural Resources Mgr.



Suzanne Hoehne Ecological Engineer

May 2018