Constructed Wetlands for Watershed Improvement and Habitat Restoration

Presented by

Columbus & Franklin County Metro Parks: Carrie Morrow

Burgess & Niple: Brian Tornes, PE | Jennifer Conroy, PE

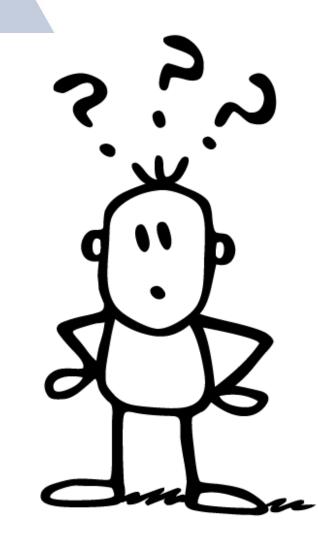


Overview of Today's Presentation

- Wetlands in Ohio
 - **Constructed Wetlands**
- Columbus & Franklin County Metro Parks
- Case Studies:
 - Scioto Audubon Metro Park
 - Battelle Darby Metro Park
 - Prairie Oaks Metro Park
- Constructed Wetlands Lessons Learned



Wetlands in Ohio (Development vs. Regulation)





Metro Parks

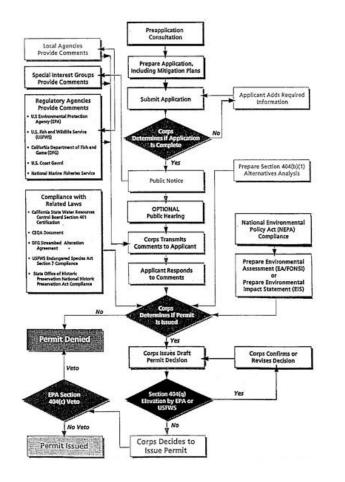
Wetlands in Ohio

(There is more to it than a permitting headache)



US Army Corps of Engineers.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency











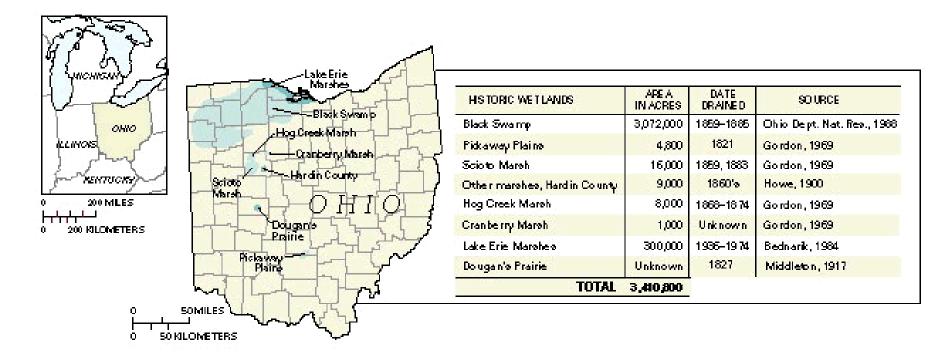
Wetlands in Ohio



Division of Surface Water September 2016

Ohio Wetlands

Since the late 18th century, 90 percent of Ohio's wetland resources have been destroyed or degraded through draining, filling or other modifications. Because of the valuable functions the remaining wetlands perform, it is imperative to ensure that all impacts to wetlands are properly mitigated.





Wetlands in Ohio

Water quantity and quality benefits

- Wetlands remove excess sediment, nitrogen, and phosphorus
- Wetlands prevent hypoxic 'dead zones' and harmful algal blooms
- Flood storage and runoff reduction

Habitat and wildlife benefits

- Wetlands provide a haven for rare and endangered plants
- 1/3 of all endangered species depend on wetlands for survival
- Fish spawning and nursery, waterfowl nesting, resting and feeding

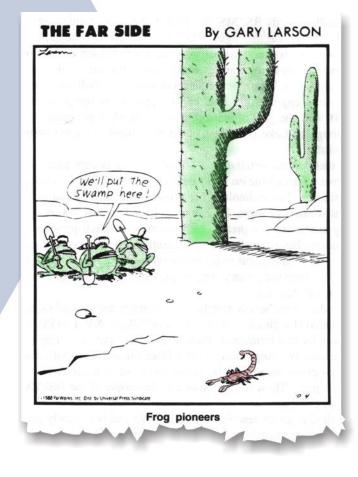


Constructed Wetlands





Wetland Success



- Hydric Soils (NRCS Soil Survey)
- Hydrology (saturated or flooded during growing season)
- Plants (Hydrophytic)
- Managing wildlife and invasive plant challenges
- Public Use

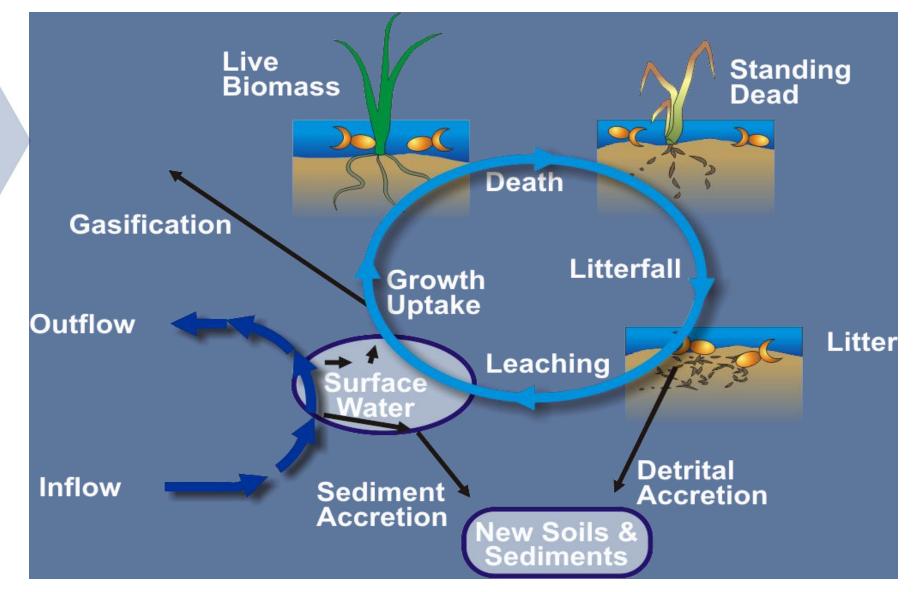


Why build or restore wetlands?

- Flood quantity storage and reduced runoff
- Groundwater aquifer recharge
- Filter impurities from runoff
- Shoreline erosion control
- Biodiversity of plants and wildlife
- Public recreation and/or education
- Carbon sequestration
 - Mitigation



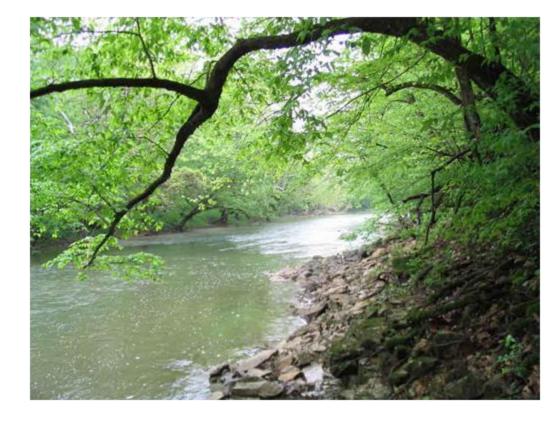
How Do Wetlands Work? (a life cycle of benefits)



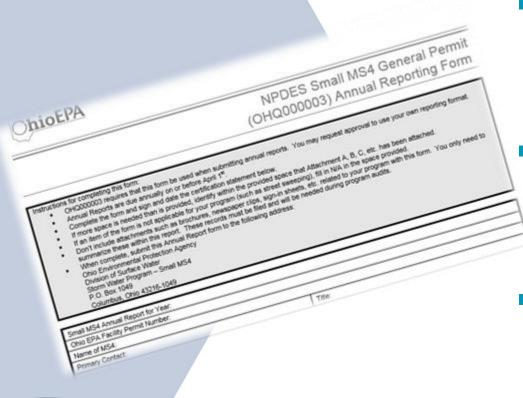


Establishing project objectives

- Stormwater Runoff Control
- Floodplain improvement
- Flood Water Storage
- Habitat Restoration
- Water Quality Improvement (Target parameters)
- Park for Public recreation and/or education
- Riparian Zone Restoration
- Metro Parks
- Mitigation



How Constructed Wetlands Can Help Meet MS4 Minimum Control Measures



- MCM #1 Public Education: fact sheets, signage, educational programs
 - MCM #2 Public Participation: planting events, water quality and wildlife surveys
- MCM #6 Pollution Prevention: preventing pollutant runoff and flood management; water quality improvement



Wetland Design Features (Configuration)

What is the wetland's purpose?

- Rectangular
 - Avoid short-circuiting
 - Low velocity
- Irregular/natural
 - Existing topography
 - Gentle side slopes





Cell depth and side slopes

What is the wetland's purpose?

- Design objectives (target species)
- Stability (erosion potential)
- Drainage (ensure proper flood control)
- Cost (minimal cut/fill)





Inlet/Outlet Features

What is the wetland's purpose?

- Treatment Wetlands:
 - Pipes and liners
 - Even Flow Distribution
 - Level Adjustment Capabilities
- Non-Treatment Wetlands:
 - Berms and spillways for nontreatment wetlands
 - Prevent off-site impacts (roads, neighbors)
 - Maintain existing off-site drainage





Soils and Hydrology

- Identify hydric soil areas (soil survey and field sampling)
- Utilize existing topography to greatest extent possible
- Identify and interrupt field drainage tile









Habitat Restoration

- Native plants
- Controlled succession
- Attractive to targeted wildlife species



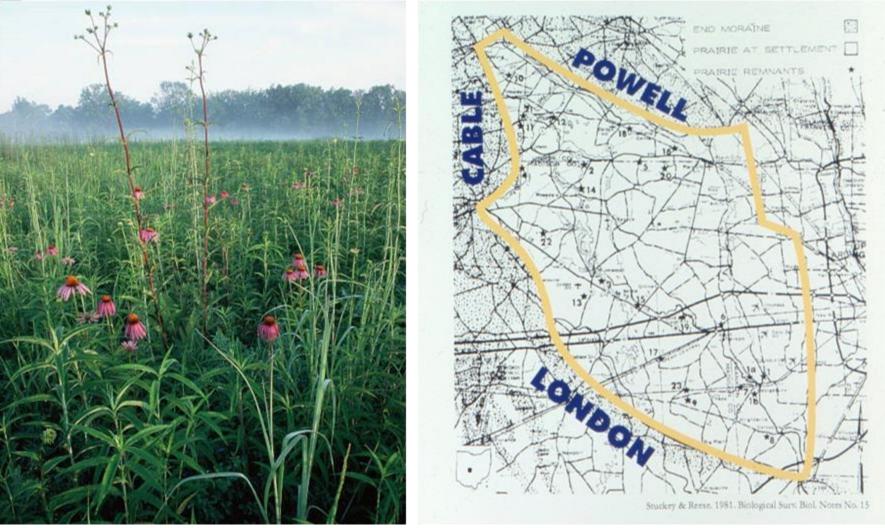






Metro Parks

Prairie Restoration

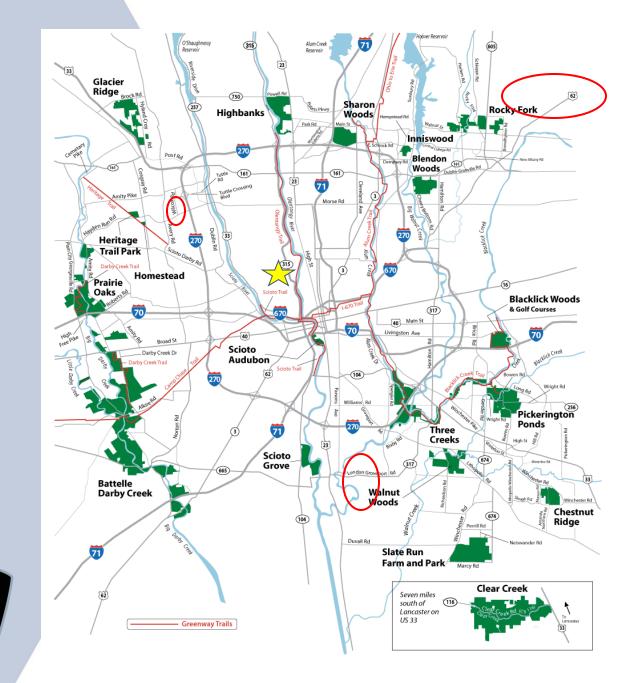




 A public agency (MS4) serving the citizens of Central Ohio by providing a regional system of clean, safe, natural area parks.







- 27,000+ acres
- 19 park areas
- In 7 counties
- Over 230 miles of nature trail and greenway
- 2,000 acres of restored prairie
- 1500 acres of restored wetlands



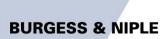
BURGESS & NIPLE

Metro Parks

Conservation

- Goal: Manage the natural, environmental and cultural resources entrusted to us.
- Objectives:
 - Acquire land and protect bodies of water, riparian corridors, and diverse or endangered plants and wildlife.
 - Environmental restoration and management efforts





- Habitat Management
- A number of techniques are used to achieve habitat goals, including: mowing, prescribed burning, allowing natural succession to occur and invasive plant control.



BURGESS & NIPLE

- Wildlife Management
- Activities that encourage or discourage population growth. Includes nest boxes and platforms for bluebirds, martins, bats and ospreys, and species reintroduction such as mussels, wood frogs, bobwhite quail and bison.



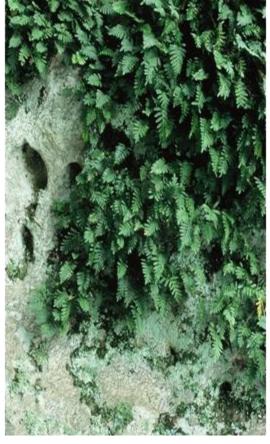


Rare Species



Barn Owl





Little Gray Polypody



Indiana Bat



Buck Moth

Spotted Darter

BURGESS & NIPLE

Metro Parks

Surveys and Research



Cerulean Warbler



Tippecanoe Darter



Luna Moth



Aphrodite Fritillary



Spangled Skimmer



Metro Parks

Case Studies in Constructed Wetlands

- Scioto Audubon Metro Park
- Battelle Darby Metro Park
- Prairie Oaks Metro Park









Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks: Whittier Peninsula

 Revitalize an abandoned industrial center and reduce environmental impacts of storm water discharges.





Columbus and Franklin County - Grange Insurance Audubon Center and Scioto Audubon Park

- Stormwater Management (LID BMPs)
- Constructed Wetlands
- Trails











Metro Parks

Scioto Audubon Metro Park Constructed Wetlands

- Stormwater Quantity Control
- Flood Mitigation/Storage
- Stormwater Quality Improvement
 - Solids
 - Heavy Metals
 - Nutrients





Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park

- Wetlands, Wet Prairies and Wildlife
- Converted agricultural land to wetlands, wet prairies, and uplands to preserve the watershed and attract wildlife.
- Flood reductions and water quality improvement for Big Darby





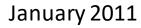


Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park

- Kuhlwein Road Wet Prairie
- 800 acres
- Removed from agricultural production
- Abandoned field tile drainage
- 500 acre wet prairie
- Berm to protect adjacent land owners
- Planted areas with prairie grasses and wildflowers harvested from the area









BURGESS & NIPLE

Metro Parks

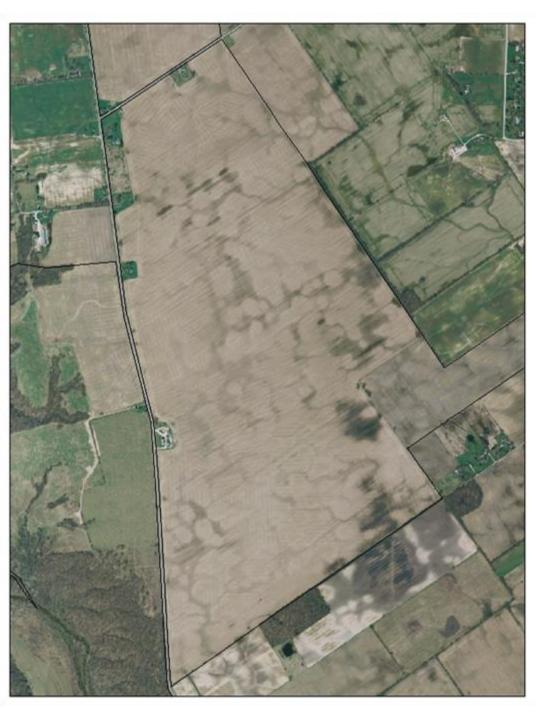


Kuhlwein **Road Wet** Prairie









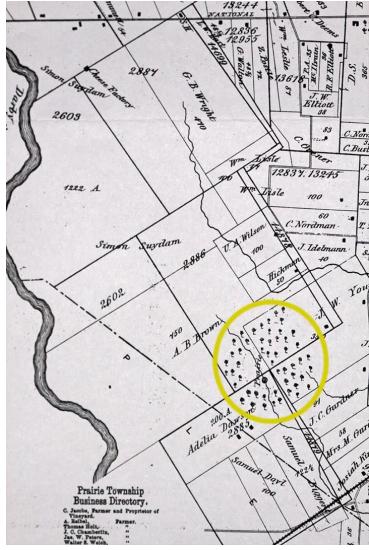
Project Area 2013

Kuhlwein Road Wet Prairie



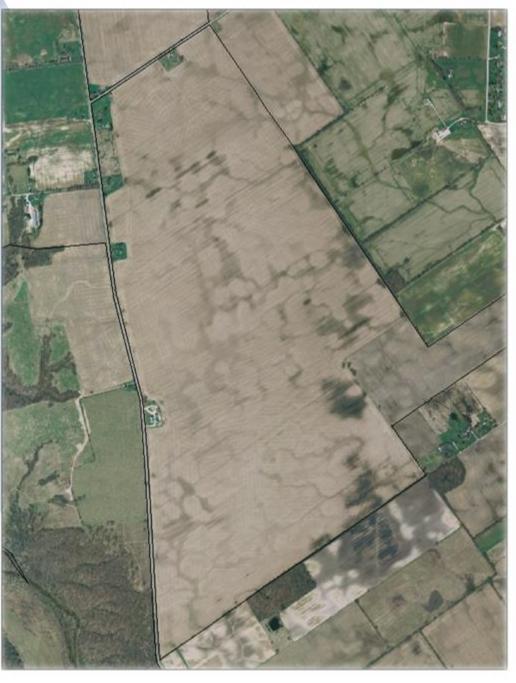


Franklin County and Columbus 1872





Kuhlwein Road Wet Prairie





Metro Parks

Kuhlwein Road Wet Prairie







Kuhlwein Road Wet Prairie





Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park

Darby Dan Wetland Restoration

- 175 acre site
- Racetrack Restoration
- Removed/plugged field tile
- Wetland restoration
- Vernal pools
- Native vegetation







Darby Dan Wetland Restoration



Metro Parks

Battelle Darby Creek Nature Center

 Constructed wetlands, bioretention, native vegetation, green roof, and underground detention







Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park Nature Center





Battelle Darby Creek Nature Center





BURGESS & NIPLE

Metro Parks

Prairie Oaks Metro Park

Wet Prairie Restoration

- Maintain off-site drainage
- Coordinate with County
- Convert agricultural land to wet prairies and savanna
- New catch basins and piping for off-site drainage







BURGESS & NIPLE

Metro Parks

Prairie Oaks Metro Park





Prairie Oaks Metro Park





Wetland Success



- Hydric Soils (NRCS Soil Survey)
- Hydrology (saturated or flooded during growing season)
- Plants (Hydrophytic)
- Managing wildlife and invasive plant challenges
- Public Use



Constructed Wetlands - Lessons Learned

- Work with the topography and soils
- Plant Selection (Natives preferred; seed bank)
- Controlling invasive species
- Plant and wildlife





- Getting enough water (drainage area to wetland comparison)
- Managing runoff before the vegetation is established
- Maintenance/management is required



Getting Plants Established











- Algae Growth
- Natural Decomposition of Plant Material





- Erosion/Management
 - Proper design for the concentration of runoff
 - Construction erosion controls (before vegetation is established)











- Wildlife impacts (Muskrat, Beaver)
- Mosquitoes

Dragonfly





Beaver dam

Muskrat



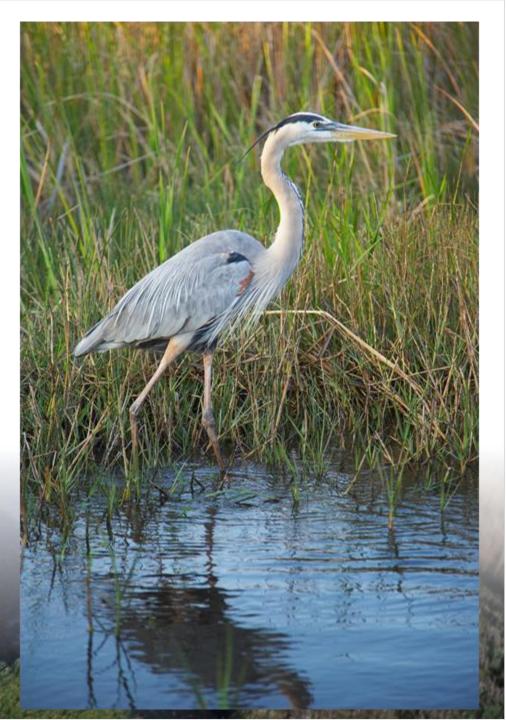


BURGESS & NIPLE

Metro Parks

Thank You







QUESTIONS?

Jennifer

Conroy, PE, CPESC *jennifer.conroy@burgessniple.com* 614-459-2050 Brian Tornes, PE brian.tornes@burgessniple.com 614-459-2050

Carrie Morrow

morrow@metroparks.net 614.895.6214



BURGESS & NIPLE Engineers Planners Environmental Scientists