## Constructed Wetlands for Watershed Improvement and Habitat Restoration

Presented by

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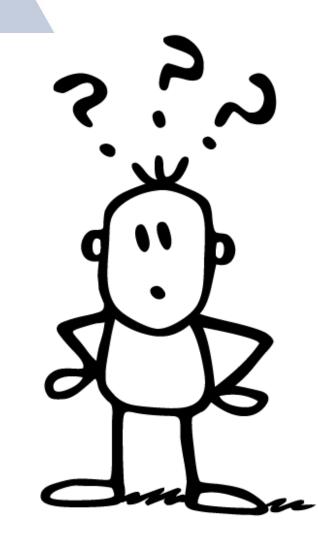


### **Overview of Today's Presentation**

- 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

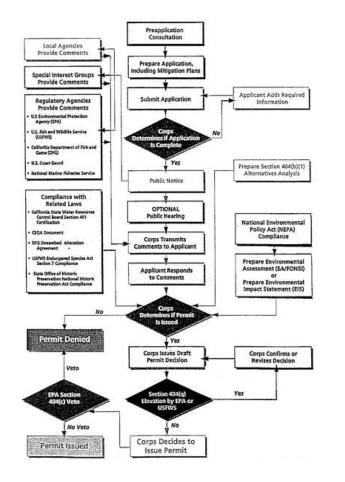
#### Wetlands in Ohio

(There is more to it than a permitting headache)



US Army Corps of Engineers.

Ohio Environmental Protection Agency











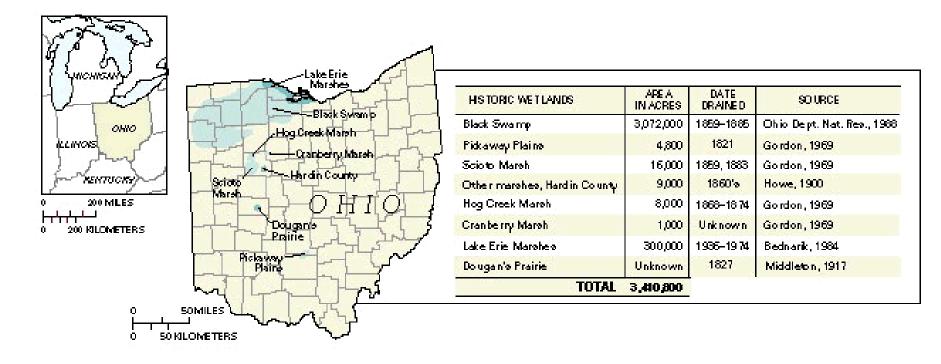
#### **Wetlands in Ohio**



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

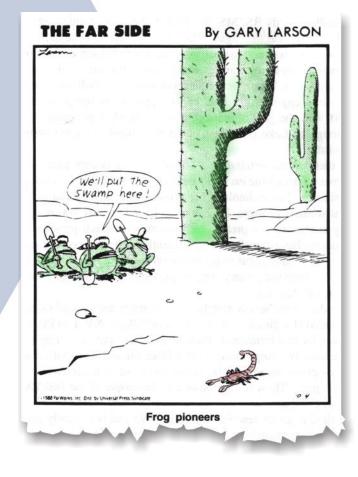


# Constructed Wetlands





#### **Wetland Success**



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

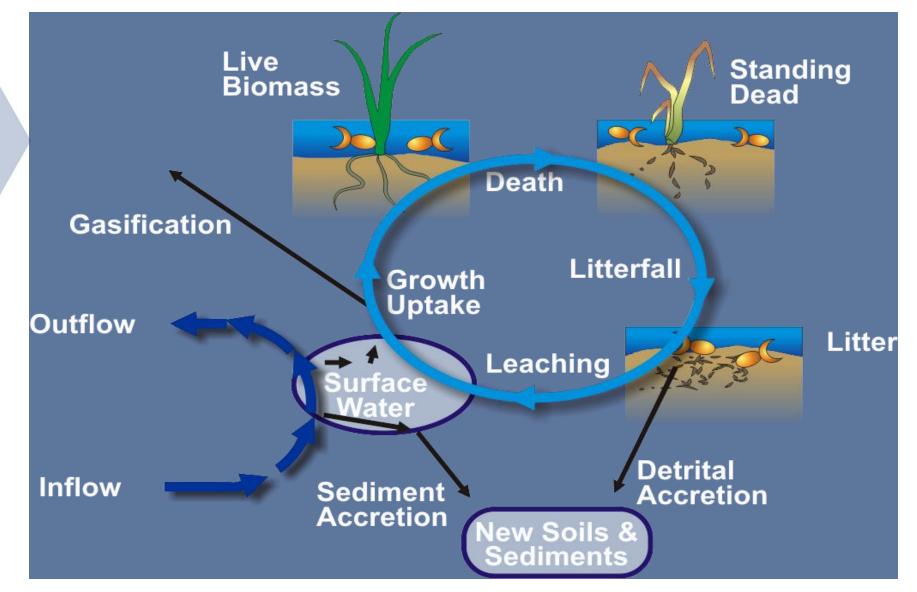


#### Why build or restore wetlands?

- 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



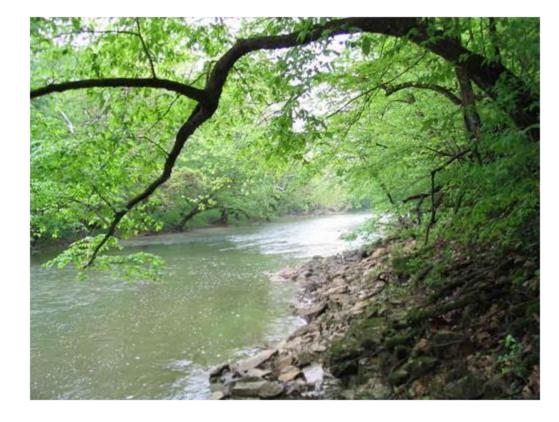
#### How Do Wetlands Work? (a life cycle of benefits)



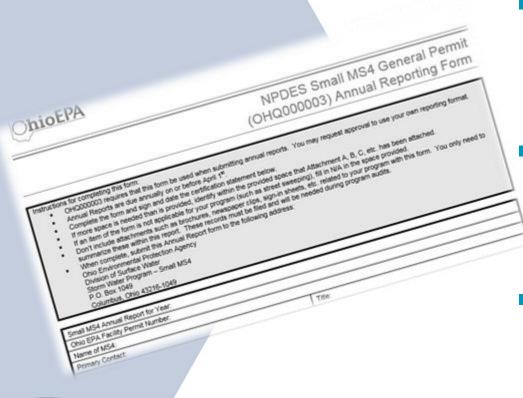


#### **Establishing project objectives**

- 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



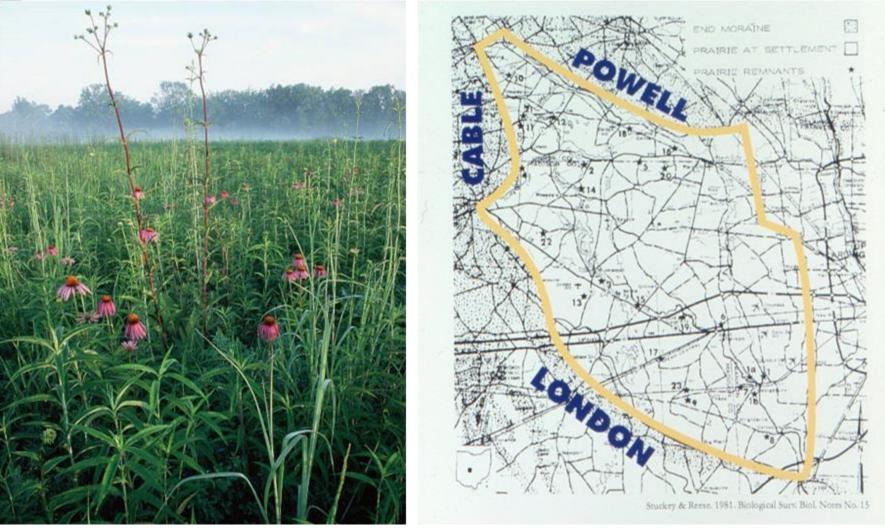






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#### **Prairie Restoration**

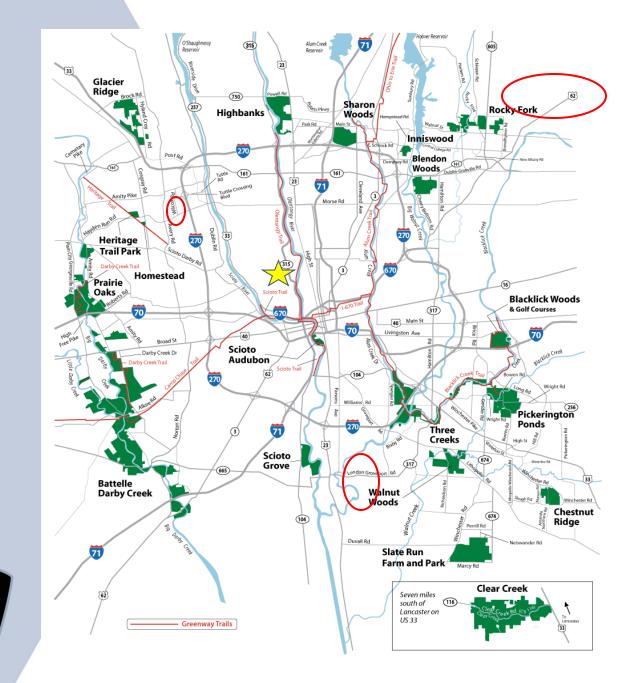




 A public agency (MS4) serving the citizens of Central Ohio by providing a regional system of clean, safe, natural area parks.







- 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



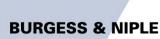
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#### Conservation

- 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.



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- 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.



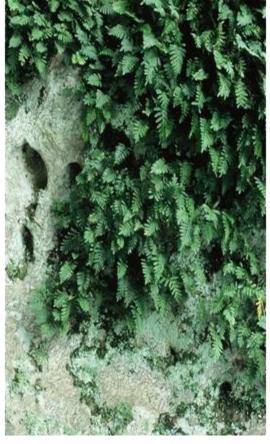


#### Rare Species



Barn Owl





Little Gray Polypody



Indiana Bat



**Buck Moth** 

Spotted Darter

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### Surveys and Research



Cerulean Warbler



Tippecanoe Darter



Luna Moth



Aphrodite Fritillary



Spangled Skimmer



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#### **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











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#### 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





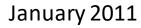


#### **Battelle Darby Creek Metro Park**

- 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









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Kuhlwein **Road Wet** Prairie









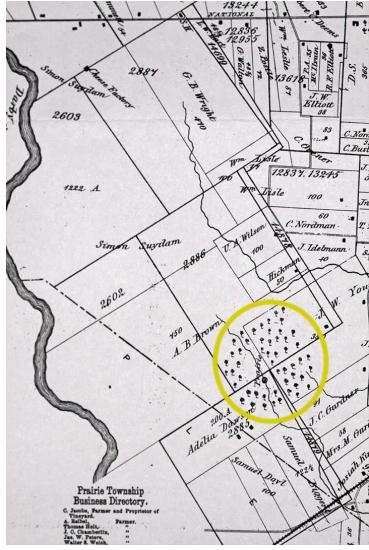
Project Area 2013

#### Kuhlwein Road Wet Prairie



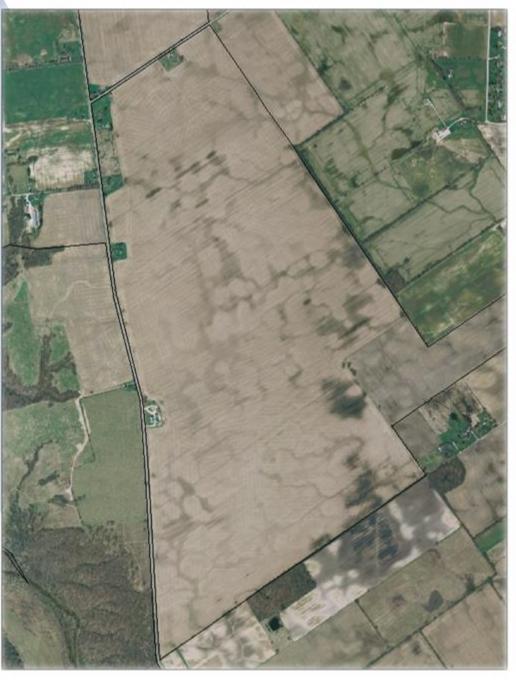


Franklin County and Columbus 1872





#### Kuhlwein Road Wet Prairie





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# 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



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#### **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





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#### 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







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# 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



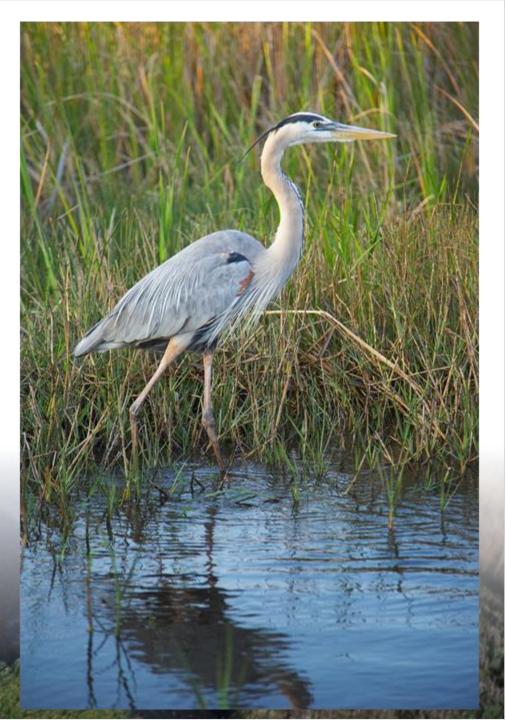


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# Thank You







## **QUESTIONS?**

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