



Rouge Growing Green

A Series of Green Infrastructure Workshops

Rouge Friendly Landscaping: Native Plants for Better Water Quality



Why is Green Infrastructure Important?



Noel Mullett, Jr.
Wayne County Department of Environment

What is Green Infrastructure?



- Green Infrastructure is nature...its vegetation and the soil it grows in.
- The purpose of GI is to sustain life on earth.



Green Infrastructure can be...

- Parks & Nature Preserves
- Native Trees
- River Friendly Lawns
- Wildflower Gardens
- Riparian Buffers
- Rain Gardens
- Green Roofs
- Native Plant Meadows
- **Schoolyard Habitats**
- No-Mow Areas
- Butterfly Gardens
- Streambank Stabilization





The Solution 2 Pollution is Vege2tion!!!! ☺

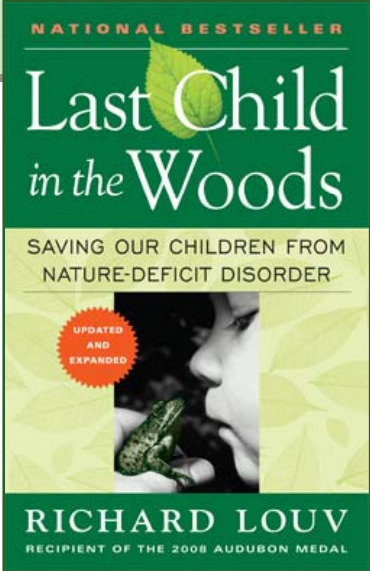
- Mother Nature is a Better Engineer than We Will Ever Be!!
- Plants are Our Teachers, Our Models, Our Waste Treatment/Pollution Control Experts
- Native Plants are the Heart, the Arteries, the Skin and the Hair of Our Earth.



Why is Green Infrastructure Important?



Because its Nature Close To Home...




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KIDS NEED NATURE!!

Lost Green Infrastructure causes:

- Nature Deficit Disorder
- Attention Deficit Disorder
- Child Obesity & Diabetes

- Loss of Purpose/Spirituality
- No sense of “place”





GI SAVES MONEY!!!

- Energy Savings
- Storm Water Detention
- Maintenance Cost savings

Hines Park Grow Zones

- \$85,000 storm water detention savings
- \$84,000 maintenance per year savings

Child chasing butterfly ... **PRICELESS!!**



Why is Green Infrastructure Important?

What Happens to the “Green Infrastructure”

Determines the:

- Quality of Our Water,
- Quality of the Air We Breathe
- Quality of Our Recreation Opportunities – the Quality of Our Communities

Ultimately “Green Infrastructure” Determines the:

- the Economic Viability of Our Communities,
AND
- the Quality of Our Lives!!!



So... What Can You Do ??



Use Your Head - You Live in a Watershed !!

- Recognize Your Home is Water Front Property
 - impervious surfaces
 - storm sewers
- Admit You are Part of the Problem and Want To Be Part of the Solution!!
- Use Water As a Resource Not a Waste.



REMEMBER....

Green Infrastructure Makes It Happen!!

The Solution 2 Pollution is Vege2tion!!!! 😊

Why is Green Infrastructure Important?



**Rouge Friendly Landscaping:
Native Plants for Better Water Quality**



Rain Gardens and Bioswales

**Leigh Thurston,
Landscape Architect
Canton Township**



What Are They?

- A Rain Garden is a small depression in the landscape designed to collect surface water.
- A Bioswale is a shallow ditch designed to collect surface water.



Rain Garden



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Bioswale



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Why?

- Trap Water
- Absorb Water
- Filter Pollutants
- Reduce Flooding in Watershed
- Create a Different Garden Feature Adding Diversity to Landscape



Drainage Problem



Examples



Examples



Examples



Examples



Examples



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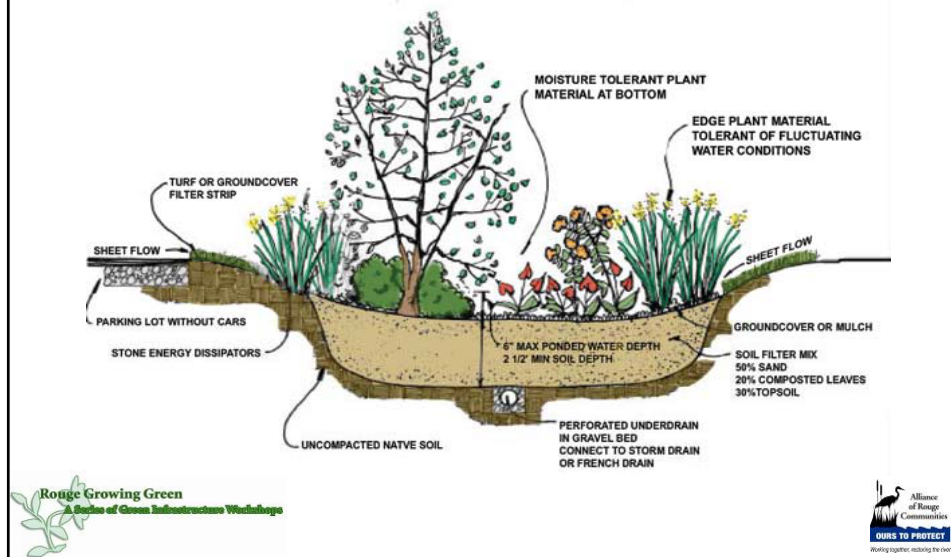
Examples



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Construction



Approach

- Large area – native seed
- Residential scale – native wildflower and grass plugs, shrubs
- Formal
- Informal

Considerations

- Soil
- Location
- Saturation
- Scale
- Flower Color, Season



Native Plants

- Native plants adapted to our region and wet conditions are well suited for rain gardens and bioswales
 - Hardiness
 - Beneficial butterflies and insects, Hummingbirds
 - Deep roots soak up rain
 - Filter pollutants



Flowers

- Boneset
- Joe-pye Weed
- Marsh Blazingstar
- Sneezeweed
- Culver's Root
- Boneset
- Beardtongue
- Golden Alexanders
- Cutleaf Coneflower
- White Turtlehead
- Blue Vervain
- Great Blue Lobelia
- Blue Flag Iris
- Ironweed
- Spiderwort
- Mountain Mint
- Monkey Flower
- Bottle Gentian



Flowers



Grasses

- Switch Grass
- Big Bluestem
- Indian Grass
- Prairie Dropseed
- Graceful Grass
- Sedge



Grasses



Shrubs

- American Cranberrybush
- Black Chokeberry
- Buttonbush
- Ninebark
- Meadowsweet
- Nannyberry
- Redosier Dogwood
- Shrubby Cinquefoil
- Shrubby St. Johnswort
- Spicebush
- Steeplebush
- Michigan Holly
- American Elder



Shrubs



© William S. Justice



Maintenance

- Mulch
- Weeding
- Pruning
- Cleanup
- Plant Replacement
- Watering



**Rouge Friendly Landscaping:
Native Plants for Better Water Quality**



Plymouth-Canton Community Schools Field Elementary School's

Schoolyard Habitat

**Rick Plecha, MSE
Director**



Goal Statement

The goals of Field School's Schoolyard Habitats are:

- Revert a small portion of the playground to a more naturalized state
- Integrate the K-5 curriculum with the naturalized habitat
- Provide protection for the plants and animals
- Increase student exposure to the habitat's diversity



Timeline

- 1997 - initial inquiry, data collection
- 1998 - staff and PTO invited, student submit designs
- 1999 - Friends of the Rouge, Media One, Inc., science curriculum integrated, outdoor classroom constructed
- 2000 - Wayne County Environmental Improvement Grant, bird houses and nesting boxes introduced



Timeline

- 2001-EPA Grant awarded through Tilton Associates, Inc., Friends of the Rouge and Field Schoolyard Habitat partnership.
- 2002 planning and design phase
- 2003 Pond and webcam installation



Timeline

- 2003 Eagle Boy Scout Project – covered walkway
- 2005 Environmental Badge Project – Girl Scout Bird house
- Bat house installation
- Boy Scout Planter Boxes installation



Timeline



- 2006-2009 Introduction of native plants
- Maintenance of Nature Center
- Recording of plant and animal species
- Ongoing Boy and Girl Scout projects



Schoolyard Habitat Plants and Animals



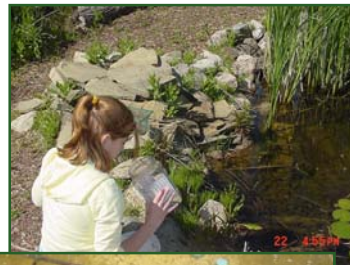
Integrating the Curriculum



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Integrating the Curriculum



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Integrating the Curriculum



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Protecting Nature



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Bonus Benefits

- Respect for the outdoors
- Increase knowledge of how science and math is used to increase understanding of the natural world
- Increased awareness of the interdependence of diverse life forms found living at the Nature Center



**Rouge Friendly Landscaping:
Native Plants for Better Water Quality**



Detention Basins: Maintenance & Enhancements

Kelly C. Karll, P.E.
Senior Civil Engineer



Southeast Michigan Council of Governments



Achievable Outcomes

**Covington Square
Subdivision (2002)**



**Covington Square
Subdivision (2007)**



Achievable Outcomes

Echo Forest Subdivision



Echo Forest Subdivision



Achievable Outcomes

River Meadow



River Meadow



Achievable Outcomes

Central Park South (2007)



Central Park South (2009)



Maintenance Responsibility

- Counties
- Municipalities
- Private Property Owners

- Agreements are Key to Identifying Responsibility
- Covenants & Restrictions
- Bylaws
- Develop a Maintenance Plan



Maintenance Agreements

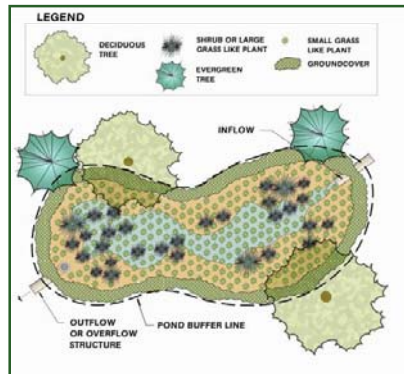


- Recordable Document
- Identify Storm Water Facilities
- Include in Easement for Public Access with Legal Description
- Construct to Plans/Specs – Approval of As-Builts
- Long-Term Maintenance Plan



Maintenance Evaluation: Design Parameters

- Review Engineering and Landscape Plans. As-Builts/Final Measures are Critical
- Final Approval? Maintenance Bonds/Letters of Credit
- Know your Design
- Understand Functionality
- Constraints
- Maintenance Agreement on File



www.land2plan.com/Stormwater.htm



Design Parameters: Prep for Field Evaluation?

- Type of Basin
- Design Storm and Opportunities /Limitations to Retrofits
- Presence of Forebay or Other Pretreatment
- Location of Access and all Structural Features
- Was it Constructed to Approved Plans?



Inspection Basics: What & When?

- Structural Components
 - Inlets/Outlet Pipe
 - Embankment
 - Clogging
- Good Housekeeping –
 - Trash/Debris
 - Street Sweeping
 - Hire Contractor
 - Illegal Dumping
- Vegetation –
 - Presence of Erosion
 - Plant Diversity
 - Invasive Species
- Sediment Management
 - Sediment Plumes
 - Mechanical Dredging



Field Evaluation: Structural Features – Inlet Pipes

Immediate Repair Needed

Vactor/Sewer Truck @ \$100/hour
Backhoe @ \$50/hour
(plus labor)
Catch Basin Cleaning @ \$120 each



Field Evaluation: Structural Features – Outlet Pipe/Structure



*Clogged
Outlet*



Field Evaluation: Structural Features- Outlet Structure

Immediate Repair Needed

- Clogged/Blocked Outlet Causing Change in Permanent Pool

Routine Maintenance Needed

- Erosion Around Pipe/Structure
- Vegetation Growing in Stone
- Clogging of Stone



Field Evaluation: Structural Features

- Emergency Spillway & Embankments
 - Inspect for Seepage
 - Changes in Vegetation Color, Species, Diversity on Downstream Side
 - Professional Consultant; Dam Safety; Civil/Geotechnical Engineer



Field Evaluation: Vegetation



- Upland Areas
- Pond Edge
- Deep Water
- Restore Eroded Areas
- Establish Native Plantings
- Inspect for & Remove Invasive Species



Field Evaluation: Vegetation



*aster, marsh blazing star,
prairie bergamot, black-eyed
Susan, cosmos*

- 1) Herbicide turf; wait 2 weeks
- 2) Rototill
- 3) Soil Enhancement
- 4) Plant Seed and Stabilize

- Upland Areas
- Erosion/Bare Areas
- Convert to Riparian Buffer
- Deters Unwanted Waterfowl



Field Evaluation: Vegetation



- Wetland/Pond Edge (0" to 18" Depth)
- Plant Natives/Diversity
- Nursery Habitat

Arrow arum, pickerel weed, softstem bulrush, iris, sweet flag

- 1) Order Plants Late Fall/Winter
- 2) Schedule Volunteers/Dates to Plant
- 3) Plant Deep to Shallow
- 4) Plugs Easy to Install



Field Evaluation: Vegetation



White and Yellow Water Lilies

- Deep Water (18" +)
- Lower Water Temperatures
- *Bare Root vs. Weighted Seed*

- 1) Order Plants Late Fall/Winter
- 2) Schedule Volunteers/Dates to Plant
- 3) Plant Deep to Shallow
- 4) Plugs Easy to Install



LID Manual for Michigan Appendix C Recommended Plant Lists

Zone A

Planting Zone - two-to-four inches below water level

These species require constant inundation within the given water depths in order to thrive. Although slight, short-term variations may be tolerated (e.g. five inches for a period of 48 hours or less), water levels must remain in this range for a majority of the growing season for maximum plant growth and survival.

Botanical Name	Common Name	Height	Color	Bloom Time	Soil	Soil Tolerant	Emergence
Plant Species:							
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Butterbush	15'	White	Jun-Aug	DRS	N	11,15,16,17
Grasses/Sedges/Rushes:							
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Sweet Flag	1'-4'	Green	May-Jun	DRP	N	10,11,15,16,17
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	Hard-stemmed Nutsedge	4'-6'	Brown	Apr-Aug	P	Y	10,11,15,16,17
<i>Zizania verticillata</i>	Green Ichnuthus	4'-6'	Brown	May-Aug	F	Y	10,11,15,16,17
<i>Sagittaria arifolia</i>	American lotus leaf	2'-3'	Green	Jun-Aug	DRP	N	10,11,15,16,17
<i>Sagittaria arifolia</i>	Common lotus leaf	2'-4'	Green	May-Aug	F	N	10,11,15,16,17
Wildflowers:							
<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Sweet milkweed	3'-4'	Pink	Jun-Sep	DRP	N	10,11,15,16,17
<i>Dioclea verticillata</i>	Sweet boneset	2'-4'	Purple	Jul-Sep	DRP	N	11,15,16,17
<i>Iris virginica</i>	Blue flag iris	3'-3'	Purple	May-Jul	DRS	N	10,11,15,16,17
<i>Peltandra virginica</i>	Arrow arum	3'-3'	Green	Jun-Jul	DRS	N	10,16,17
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	Pickeralweed	1'-2'	White	Jun-Sep	DRP	N	10,11,15,16,17
<i>Lythrum latifolia</i>	Arrowhead	1'-4'	White	Jun-Sep	DRP	N	10,11,15,16,17

Representative Zone A Species



Field Evaluation: Sediment Management

- Bare Areas on Side Slopes
- Bank Slope Erosion
- Edge Slope Erosion
- Erosion Around Structures
- Sediment Accumulation

Field Evaluation: Sediment Management

- Monitor Sediment Accumulation
- Compare Design Permanent Pool Depth to Field Conditions – Bathymetric Survey
- Presence of Significant Plumes
- Low Flow Channel Full



Field Evaluation: Sediment Management



Immediate Repair Needed

- Design 3' of Permanent Pool
- Field Inspection 6"



Field Evaluation: Good Housekeeping



- Trash Removal
- Street Sweeping
- Illegal Dumping
- Access Area
- Fencing
- Source Control-
Other LID
Techniques



Invasive Species



Common Invasive & Nuisance Aquatic Species

- Cattails
- Purple Loosestrife
- Phragmites
- Algae
- Curly Leaf Pondweed
- Eurasian Milfoil
- Starry Stonewort
- Chara



Common Invasive Species: Cattails

- Level 1 Cattail Presence
 - Interspersed in Native Vegetation
 - Enhances Diversity
 - Utilizes Excess Nutrients from Fertilizers
 - Provides Shade /Habitat
 - Stabilizes Soil on Banks
- Management Method
 - Leave Alone



Cattails



Common Invasive Species: Cattails

- Level 2 Cattail Presence
 - Dense Ring around Pond Edge
- Management Method & Timing
 - Chemical Treatment
 - Cut/Remove Dead Material
- Costs & Timing
 - \$1500/pond acre
 - June-Sept (seed head just forming)



Common Invasive Species: Cattails

- Level 3 Cattail Presence
 - Complete Pond Coverage
- Management Method & Timing
 - Mechanical Dredging
- Costs & Timing



Common Invasive Species: Purple Loosestrife

- Level 1
 - Isolated Plants
- Management Method & Timing
 - Remove by pulling/digging out entire root structure
 - Prior to seed head forming



Common Invasive Species: Purple Loosestrife

- Level 2
 - Interspersed in Other Vegetation
- Management Method & Timing
 - Chemical Treatment (Early to Mid-July)
 - Biological Treatment - Beetles (*Galerucella* spp)



Common Invasive Species: Purple Loosestrife

- Level 3
 - Complete Coverage
- Management Method & Timing
 - Mechanical Dredging
 - Biological Treatment
 - Chemical Treatment
- Costs and Timing
 - Chemical (\$5,000/pond acre)



Common Invasive Species: Phragmites

- Level 1: Isolated Plants
 - Chemical Treatment @ \$1,500/pond acre
- Level 2: Dense Ring Around Pond Edge
 - Chemical Treatment @ \$1,500/pond acre
- Level 3: Complete Pond Coverage
 - Chemical Treatment @ \$5,000/pond acre
 - Mechanical Dredging



Nuisance Aquatic Species: Algae

- Sources
 - Sediment in or upstream of pond
 - Fertilizer
- Management Alternatives
 - Source control to reduce P load
(*think green infrastructure & no P fertilizer/soil test*)
 - Native riparian and wetland plants
 - Aeration
 - Chemical Treatment (*Copper Sulfate; Black Onyx Dye*)



Lessons Learned

- Ongoing Review of Program
- Must Have Buy-In – Even So No Guarantees
- Annual Inspections & Maintenance Critical
- Home Owners' Associations Boards Transfer Educational Knowledge
- Monitor Annually (i.e. algae, vegetative growth, invasive species)



Thank You



Questions?



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