

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE 101

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AGENDA

- Macatawa Watershed Project
- Water cycle review
- Terminology
- Types of green infrastructure

MACATAWA WATERSHED PROJECT



- Started in 1996 in response to impaired water quality
 - Too much phosphorus and sediment
 - Impairments to aquatic habitat
- Public awareness, education, best management practices
- Project Clarity launched in 2013 to accelerate restoration
 - 92 acres of wetland restoration
 - 290 total acres protected
 - 3 miles of streambank restoration
 - 128 agricultural projects (65 farms, 10,000 acres)



Historical Status (1972*; 1982-2012⁺; 2013-2019[‡])



WATER CYCLE REVIEW



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SPOT THE DIFFERENCES



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SPOT THE DIFFERENCES: WATER CYCLE EDITION





ALTERED WATER CYCLE



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TERMINOLOGY

- Watershed
- Stormwater
 - Runoff that is generated from rain and snowmelt
 - Flows over land and impervious surfaces (paved roads, parking lots, buildings, etc.)
 - Does not soak into the ground
- Pollution
 - Point source
 - Non-point source





TERMINOLOGY, CON'T

- Low impact development
 - Design approach that mimics natural processes: infiltration & evaporation
- Green infrastructure
 - Management of stormwater using natural processes
 - The natural environment (green space)
- Green stormwater infrastructure



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TYPES OF GREEN STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE

- Non-structural
 - Native plant establishment/lawn conversion
 - Tree planting
- Structural
 - Bioretention/rain gardens
 - Planter boxes
 - Green roofs
 - Pervious pavement
 - Cisterns/rain barrels



NATIVE REVEGETATION/LAWN REDUCTION

- Reduce runoff, increase infiltration, increase transpiration
- Increase water conservation
- Decrease non-point source pollution
- Increase urban wildlife
- Entry-level/DIY







TREE PLANTING

- Reduce runoff, increase infiltration, increase transpiration (large oak - 40K gallons per year)
- Increase water conservation
- Decrease air pollution
- Increase energy efficiency
- Increase urban wildlife
- Entry-level/DIY







BIORETENTION/RAIN GARDENS

- Increase infiltration, increase transpiration
- Can be simple or engineered
 - Inlet
 - Ponding area/infiltration
 - Outlet/overflow
- Simple still requires calculations
- Entry-level/DIY to Advanced



PLANTER BOXES

- Increase infiltration, increase transpiration
- Can be simple or engineered
 - Inlet
 - Soil/filter media/storage
 - Outlet
- Simple still requires planning/design
- Moderate to Advanced



Illustration of a Planter Box



GREEN ROOF

- Reduce runoff, increase transpiration
- Reduced energy costs
- Increased structural longevity
- Must be engineered
- Extensive vs. Intensive
- Advanced





PERVIOUS PAVEMENT

- Reduce runoff, increase infiltration
- Concrete, asphalt, pavers
- Maintenance concerns (salt, plowing, dirt and debris)
- Must be engineered
- Advanced







CISTERNS/RAIN BARRELS

- Reduce runoff
- Increase water conservation
- Above or below ground
- Simple or engineered
 - Collect/inlet
 - Inlet protection (mosquitoes)
 - Overflow
 - Outlet (spigot or hose)
 - Gravity fed (elevate)
- Entry-level/DIY to Advanced











RESOURCES

- EPA Green Infrastructure <u>https://www.epa.gov/green-infrastructure</u>
- Rain Garden Resources <u>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1sy1OZ3Gji4hLezD6IN5ReBXj9SG6eX3W?usp=sharing</u>
 - Iowa Rain Garden Manual calculate size of rain garden



- LGROW Grand River Rainscaping Program <u>https://www.lgrow.org/rainscaping</u>
 - Sign up for a free site assessment to receive recommendations
 - Educational workshops
 - Volunteer training







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