

# MANAGING RUNOFF & ADDRESSING EROSION



GREG BERG – STEARNS COUNTY SWCD

320/345-6479

GREG.BERG@MN.NACDNET.NET

WWW.STEARNSCOUNTYSWCD.NET

# Managing Runoff/Addressing Erosion

- WHAT CAUSES AN AREA TO BE OF CONCERN?
- WHAT IS RUNOFF?
- WHEN IS EROSION AN ISSUE?
- HOW DO YOU OR YOUR NEIGHBORS DO SOMETHING?
- HOW DO YOU PAY FOR THE PROJECTS?
- WHO MAKES SURE WHAT IS BEING DONE IS WORTH WHILE?
- HOW DO YOU MAKE SURE THE PROJECT TURNS OUT POSITIVE?





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1938) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 1



# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1965) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 1





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (2015) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 1





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (2015) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 1





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1938) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 2



# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1965) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 2





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (2015) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 2



# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (2015) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 2





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1938) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 4



# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1965) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 4





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (2015) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 4





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (2015) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 3





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1938) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 3



# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (1965) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 3





# LANDSCAPE CHANGES (2015) – HARD SURFACES - EXAMPLE 3







Our email editor is so easy it's preferred by 72% of first time users.\*  
Powerful stuff.



Constant Contact

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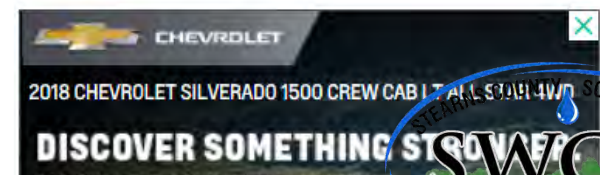
# Outdoors: Want better fishing? Reduce water runoff



By Louie Stout Mar 25, 2018 💬 (...)



Good fishing isn't entirely dependent on fish stockings or bag and size limits.



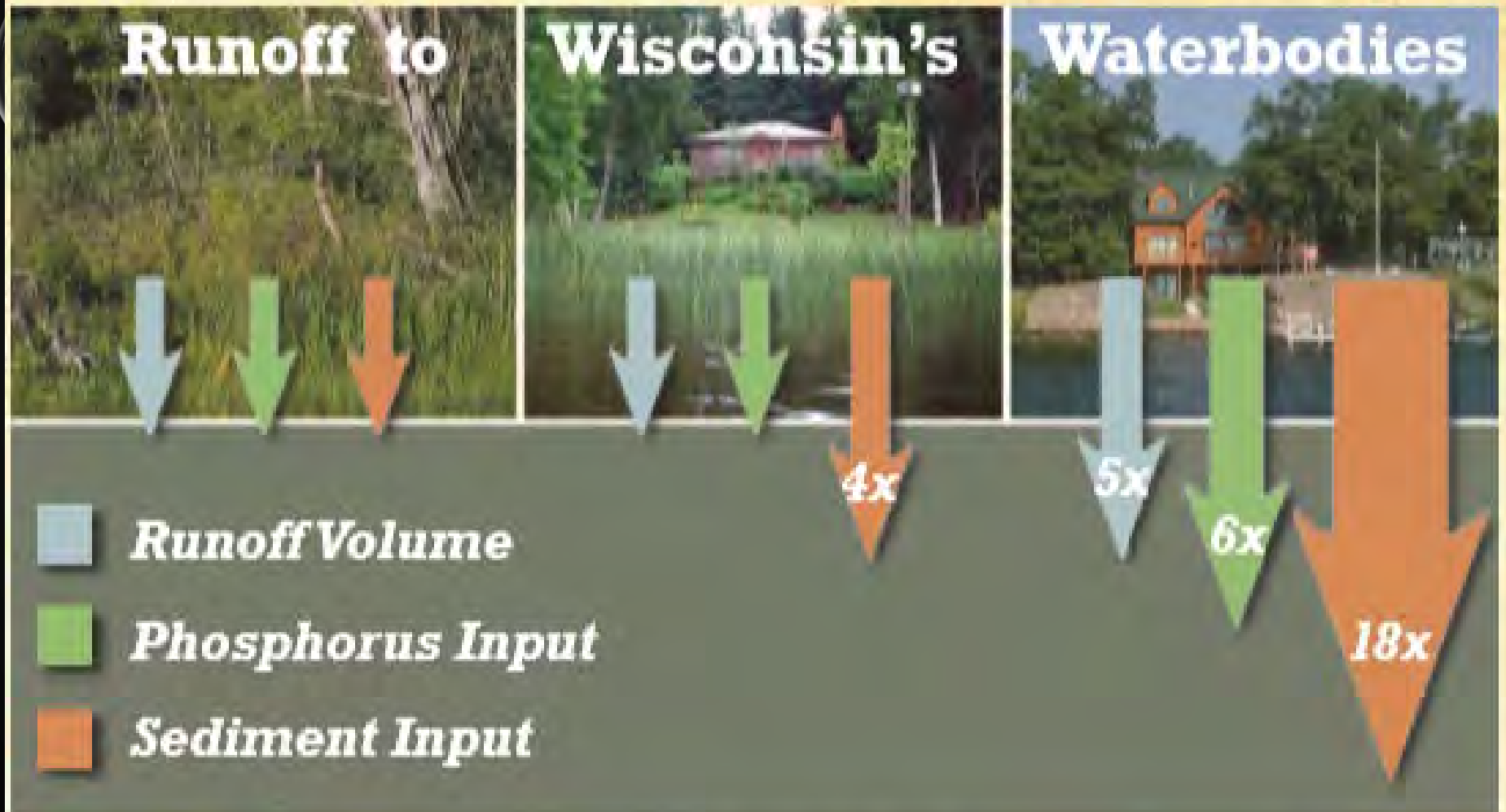
The background image shows a large bass fish in the foreground, swimming towards the left. In the background, there is a log cabin on a hill, surrounded by trees. The water is clear, and there are some logs in the pond.

# IMPERVIOUS SURFACES

*How They Impact Fish, Wildlife and Waterfront Property Values*

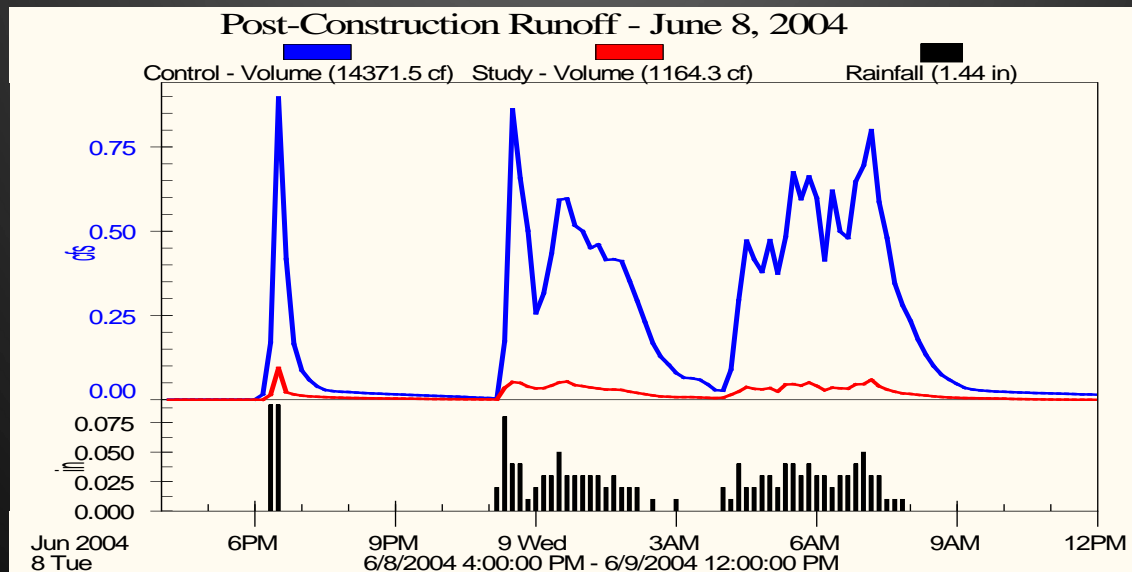






**Figure 2:** The far left picture indicates a half-acre undeveloped shoreland lot that causes minimal runoff, phosphorus and sediment inputs to the lake. The middle picture portrays a typical 1940s shoreland development with approximately 8% of its area covered by impervious surfaces. The picture to the right shows a shoreland lot with approximately 20% of its area covered by impervious surfaces. Notice how sediment inputs drastically increase as impervious surface coverage increases.<sup>6</sup>

# POST-CONSTRUCTION RUNOFF 1.44 INCHES IN 9 HOURS



Source:  
City of Burnsville  
Barr Engineering





## STEARNS COUNTY POLLUTANT LOADING MODEL, 15% IMPERVIOUS THRESHOLD

*This model calculates the annual loading of Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Total Phosphorus (TP) in pounds per year (lbs/yr) and pounds per acre (lbs/ac) that can be expected off of residential property within Stearns County, Minnesota*

**Date:** June 24 2014 *Use drop down menu for month and day.*

**Site Name:** KENT J & SUSAN H ANDERSON

**Parcel Id. Number (PIN):** 08.05180.0000

**Modeled By:** C. Teigland

### GENERAL LOT INFORMATION

**Lot Area:** 22,841 Square Feet ( 2,180<=Lot Area<=87,120) 0.524 Acres

**Soil Map Symbol:** 461B *Select predominant lot soil map symbol from drop down menu.*

**Hydrologic Soil Group:** B

**Avg. Soil Slope:** 3 %

**Are there known bluffs on the property?** No *Select "Yes" or "No"*

**Proposed Lot Cover:** *Enter the lot area that is covered by each cover type. Impervious coverage, including structures, driveways, sidewalks, and/or gravel areas, must be between a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 50% of the lot area. Sum of lot cover areas must equal the lot area AND impervious area must be entered for loading results:*

*Min. Impervious (5%)* 1,142 Square Feet

*Max. Impervious (50%)* 11,421 Square Feet

**Impervious:** 6,356 Sq. Ft. 28% 0.146 Acres

**Woods:** 5,710 Sq. Ft. 25% 0.131 Acres

**Grass:** 10,775 Sq. Ft. 47% 0.247 Acres

**Total** 22,841 Sq. Ft. 100% 0.524 Acres

22,841 Sq. Ft. 0 Input Sq. Ft. Remaining

**Pervious Curve Number:** 59 *(Calculated based on hydrologic soil group and pervious lot cover)*





### PROPOSED CONDITIONS LOADING

TSS:	92.58	Lbs/Yr
	176.57	Lbs/Ac
TP:	0.31	Lbs/Yr
	0.58	Lbs/Ac

### THRESHOLD ANALYSIS

The site **WILL** exceed the threshold for development of 15% impervious loading values  
 Additional BMP treatment is required to meet presettlement loads

### PRESETTLEMENT LOADING

TSS:	0.13	Lbs/Yr
	0.24	Lbs/Ac
TP:	0.00	Lbs/Yr
	0.000	Lbs/Ac

With typical sized BMPs, the site likely:

**WILL NOT** exceed presettlement loading values

### BMP EVALUATION

Based on the entered information, incorporation of one of the following BMPs will aid in meeting the pollutant threshold with the sizing as shown below. Reduction in proposed impervious area will reduce the size of BMP required for treatment.

BMP Treatment Used	Approximate Total BMP Size Required		Assumptions
Bioretention Area	318	Square Feet (Bottom area)	18" deep, area=5% impervious area, 3:1 side slopes, native vegetation
Infiltration Trench	3051	Cubic Feet	8' deep, bottom area=6% impervious area
Buffer Strip	> MAX	Foot Wide	vegetation is mix of trees, shrubs, and groundcover
Maximum 200-foot wide buffer strip does not provide full treatment necessary-additional BMPs required			

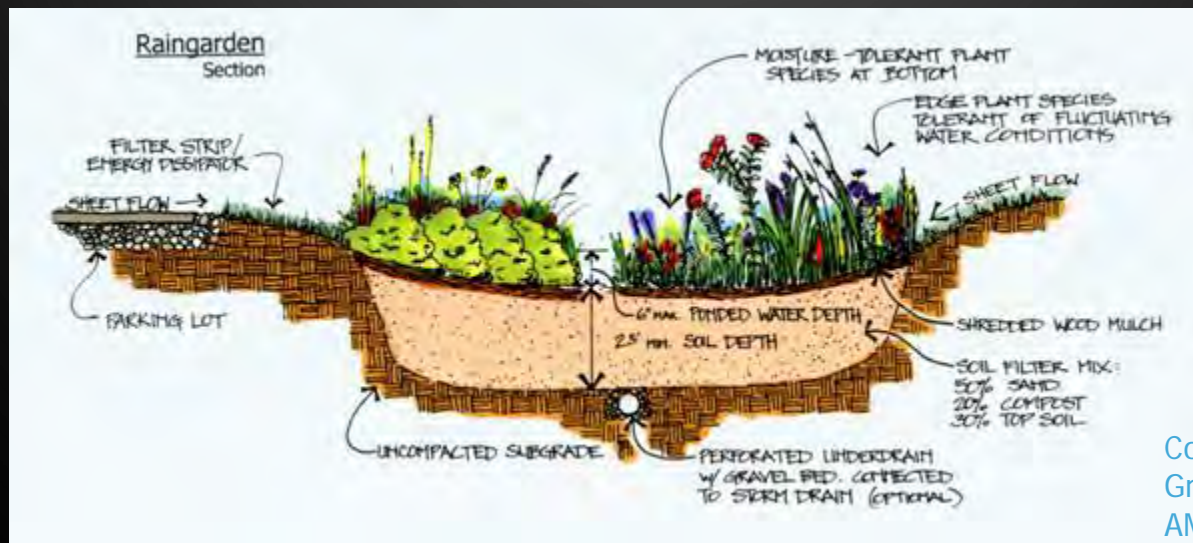
**Buffer will not treat the runoff!**



# Raingardens

## (Reduce Runoff through Stormwater Infiltration)

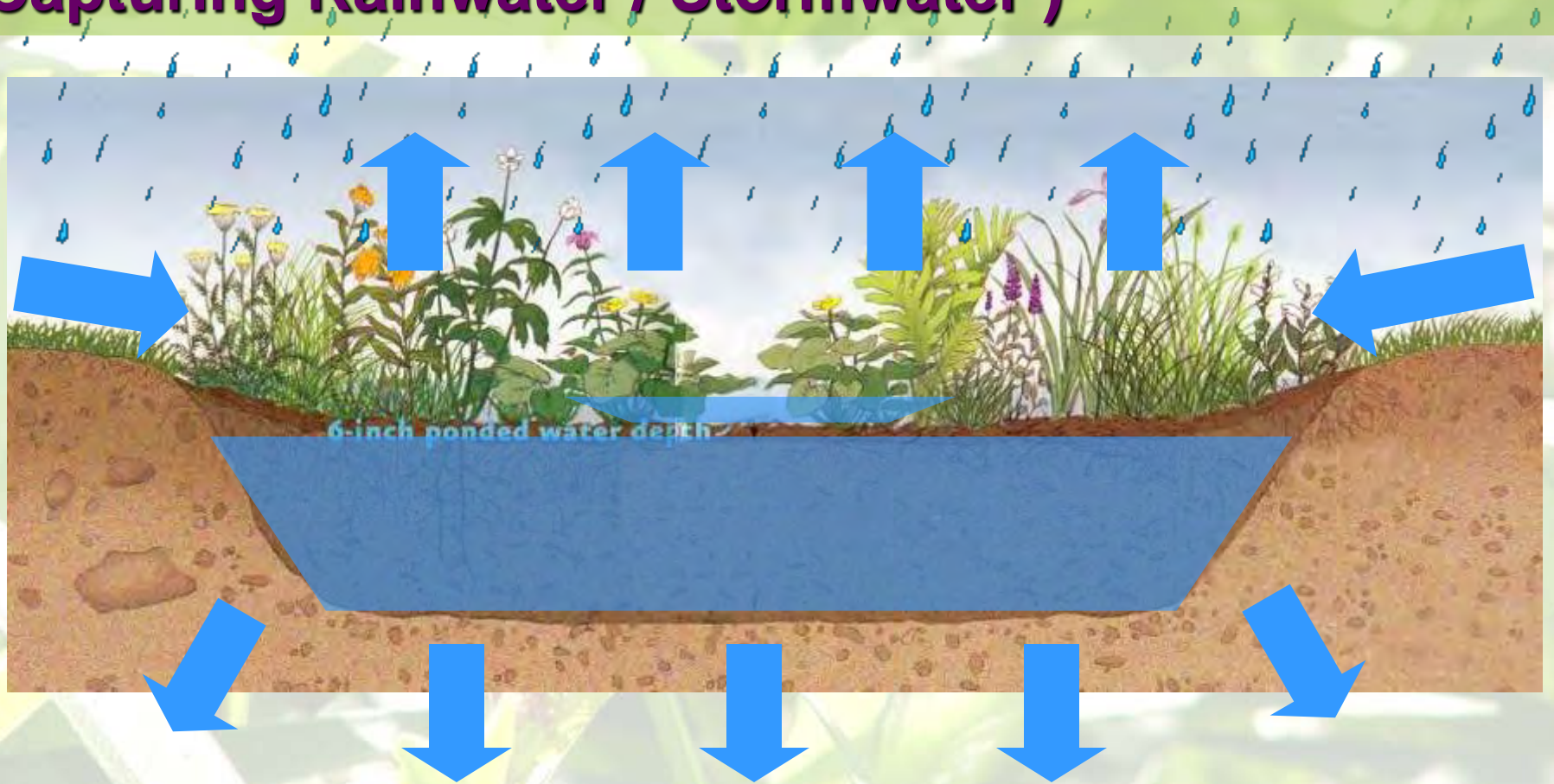
- SHALLOW (4" TO 12" MAX. DEEP) DEPRESSIONS
- SURFACE SHOULD BE DRY IN 48 HOURS (OR LESS)
- SOIL AMENDMENTS SOMETIMES NEEDED (COMPOST AND/OR SAND)
- PLANTED WITH DEEP-ROOTING PLANTS (NATIVES WORK WELL)
- DESIGN AS A LANDSCAPE FEATURE ("NATURAL", FORMAL, OR IN-BETWEEN)
- DESIGN TO INTEGRATE INTO LANDSCAPING
- SELECT PLANTS TO ATTRACT WILDLIFE (FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS)



Courtesy:  
Gregg Thompson –  
AMSOWCD

# Raingardens

## (Capturing Rainwater / Stormwater )



Just like a regular landscape planting, but  
designed primarily to absorb rainwater



# PROJECT EXAMPLE – LAKE KORONIS

## BACKGROUND & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- ROAD, DRIVEWAYS, ROOFS, SIDEWALKS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SITE
- POOR SUB-SOIL DICTATED THE NEED FOR AN UNDER DRAIN IN THE BASIN AND OVERFLOW OUTLET
- CONSTRUCTED AN INFILTRATION SWALE LEADING TO THE BASIN







# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – LAKE KORONIS





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – LAKE KORONIS





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – LAKE KORONIS (AFTER)





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – LAKE KORONIS (AFTER)





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – LAKE KORONIS

## PROJECT FACTS:

500 SQUARE FOOT BASIN

550 SQUARE FOOT INFILTRATION SWALE

\$6,400 PROJECT

40 CUBIC YARDS OF EXCAVATION FOR RAINGARDEN

15 CUBIC YARDS OF COMPOST MIX FOR RAINGARDEN

15 CUBIC YARDS OF WASHED SAND FOR RAINGARDEN

1 OUTLET STRUCTURE WITH TILE

300 NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER PLUGS

4 TREES, SHRUBS, VINES

16 TONS OF SEDIMENT LOSS A YEAR REDUCED

.1 LBS. PER YEAR OF PHOSPHORUS A YEAR REDUCED



# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL

## BACKGROUND & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- SHORELINE SLOPE FAILURE DUE TO SURFACE RUNOFF
- SOILS AND SEEPS INDICATED NEED FOR SUB-SURFACE DRAINS ON SLOPE AND OVERFLOW OUTLET
- IMPERVIOUS SURFACE RUNOFF CAPTURED TO DEAL WITH OVERLAND FLOW TO SHORELINE SLOPE





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL

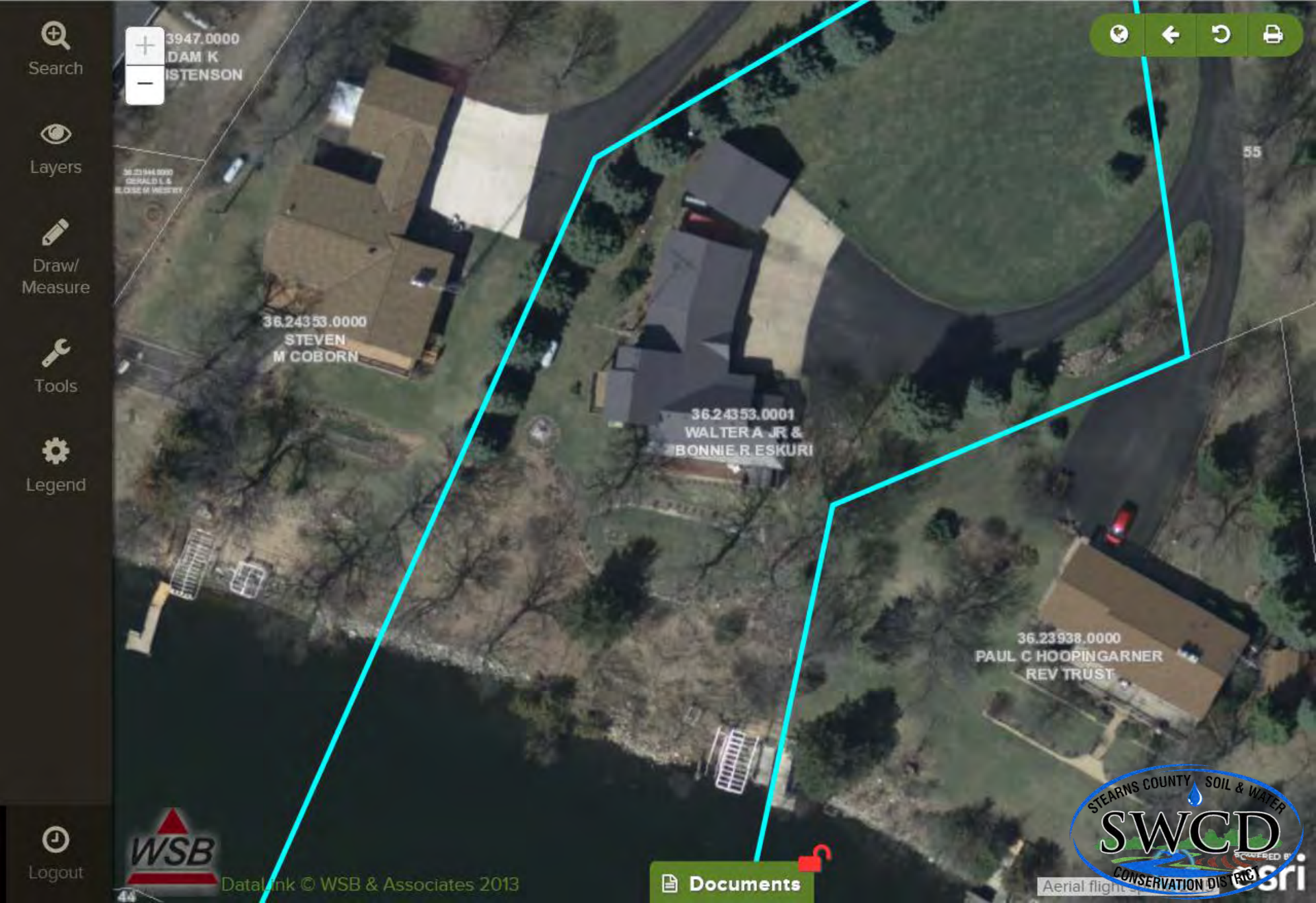




# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL









# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL



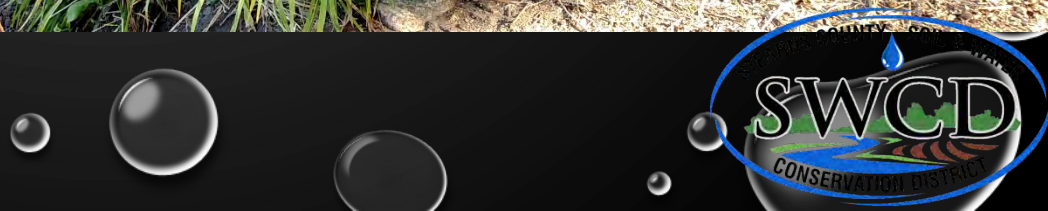


# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





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# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL





# EROSION/STORMWATER PROJECT EXAMPLE – SRCL



## PROJECT FACTS:

80 FOOT OF SHORELINE SLOPE FAILURE

2,100 SQUARE FOOT AREA – SLOPE FAILURE

\$28,979 PROJECT

168 CUBIC YARDS OF EXCAVATION, FILL AND TOPSOIL

135 LINEAL FEET OF DRAIN TILE

36 CUBIC YARDS DRAINFILL AROUND TILE

180 SQUARE YARDS OF FILTER FABRIC AROUND TILE

500 GALLON UNDERGROUND WATER TANK

1,220 NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER PLUGS

4.5 LBS. OF NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER SEED

22 TREES AND SHRUBS

473 TONS OF SEDIMENT LOSS A YEAR REDUCED

544 LBS. PER YEAR OF PHOSPHORUS A YEAR REDUCED



# DOOR COUNTY, WI STORMWATER RUNOFF CONTROL





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – BIG FISH LAKE

## BACKGROUND & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

ROAD, DRIVEWAY, ROOFS, SIDEWALKS CONTRIBUTE  
TO THE SITE

POOR SUB-SOIL DICTATED THE NEED FOR AN  
UNDER DRAIN IN THE BASIN AND OVERFLOW  
OUTLET

INSTALLED A TRENCH DRAIN ALONG THE  
DRIVEWAY TO ACCEPT THE WATER AND ROUTE IT  
TO THE BASIN







Search

Layers

Draw/  
Measure

Tools

Legend

Logout



DataLink © WSB & Associates 2013

Documents

Aerial flight spring 2015

POWERED BY  
esri



# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG FISH LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG FISH LAKE (AFTER)





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG FISH LAKE (AFTER)





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG FISH LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG FISH LAKE





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – BIG FISH LAKE

## PROJECT FACTS:

425 SQUARE FOOT BASIN

\$4,000 PROJECT

42 CUBIC YARDS OF EXCAVATION FOR RAINGARDEN

15 CUBIC YARDS OF COMPOST MIX FOR RAINGARDEN

15 CUBIC YARDS OF WASHED SAND FOR RAINGARDEN

1 OUTLET STRUCTURE WITH TILE

208 NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER PLUGS

4 TREES, SHRUBS, VINES

12 TONS OF SEDIMENT LOSS A YEAR REDUCED

.1 LBS. PER YEAR OF PHOSPHORUS A YEAR REDUCED





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – LAKE LOUISA

## BACKGROUND & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- APPROXIMATELY 1 / 2 MILE OF FETCH TO THE SITE
- RESERVOIR BASIN WITH MODERATE WATER FLUCTUATION (3 FEET)
- LARGE WATERSHED
- NO EROSION PROBLEM
- LANDOWNER DESIRED MINIMAL ACCESS WITH NATIVE PLANT RESTORATION
- USED STRICTLY PLANTING ON THE SHORELINE AND RAINGARDENS (3) FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – LAKE LOUISA





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – LAKE LOUISA





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – LAKE LOUISA





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – LAKE LOUISA

## PROJECT FACTS:

90 FEET OF SHORELINE RESTORED

\$13,800 – TWO PROJECTS

79 CUBIC YARDS OF EXCAVATION FOR RAINGARDENS  
(3)

77 CUBIC YARDS OF COMPOST MIX FOR  
RAINGARDENS (3)

350 SQUARE YARDS OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

2.5 LBS. NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER SEED

1760 NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER PLUGS

26 TREES, SHRUBS, VINES

59.3 TONS OF SEDIMENT LOSS A YEAR REDUCED

.69 LBS. PER YEAR OF PHOSPHORUS A YEAR REDUCED





# Middle Spunk Lake

- PROJECT STARTED WITH CONCERN FROM AREA RESIDENTS AND AALA ABOUT DIRECT STORMWATER ENTERING MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE
- STEARNS COUNTY SWCD APPLIED FOR BWSR CLEAN WATER FUNDS
- TARGETED STRATFORD ADDITION AND IMMEDIATE WATERSHEDS
- ESTIMATED 30 BMP'S TO BE INSTALLED





# AREAS OF CONCERN – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE

## BACKGROUND & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- ROAD, DRIVEWAY, ROOFS, SIDEWALKS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SITES
- 92 LOT RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT CURB AND GUTTER
- PRE-EXISTING STORM SEWER OUTLET DIRECTLY INTO THE LAKE WITHOUT TREATMENT
- INSTALLED 40 BASINS WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT





# AREAS OF CONCERN – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE

Approximate Drainage Areas  
Stratford Addition, Avon

Middle Spunk Lake







# Project Example - Middle Spunk Lake



Stearns County SWCD Water Based Infiltration for Middle Spunk Lake  
Ideal Rain Garden Locations  
Stratford Addition, Avon, Minnesota







**Bonestroo**  
Engineering Planning Science

## You Can Help Improve Water Quality in Middle Spunk Lake.

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Stearns County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) has been awarded grant money to install infiltration features, such as rain gardens, to improve the water quality of Middle Spunk Lake. Through this program, Stearns County SWCD is offering the exciting opportunity for residents in the Stratford Addition neighborhood to have an infiltration feature installed on their property or in a nearby location. These features have the opportunity to improve street drainage and prevent ponding in the street.

We invite you to learn more about this unique opportunity!

### UPCOMING INFORMATIONAL MEETING

**Date:** Monday, October 18, 2010

**Time:** 7:00 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.

**Location:** Avon City Hall

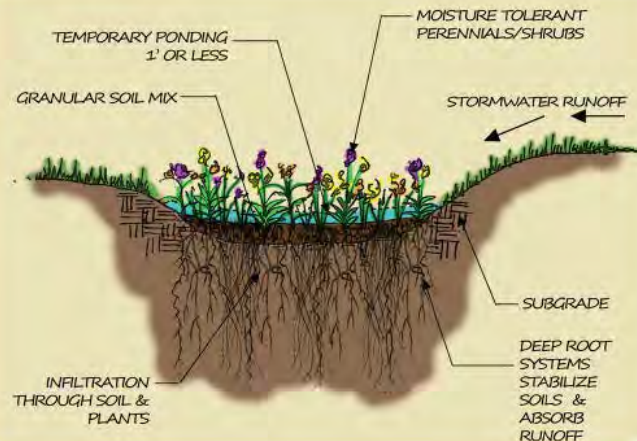
Even if you are unable to attend this meeting, we would like to know if you are interested in receiving an infiltration feature such as a rain garden.

### CONTACTS

Stan Hanson, Project Manager  
Bonestroo  
320-529-4365  
stan.hanson@bonestroo.com

Greg Berg, Shoreland Specialist  
Stearns County SWCD  
320-251-7800, ext. 143  
greg.berg@mn.nacdn.net

(Stearns County SWCD has selected Bonestroo to provide technical assistance on this project.)





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE



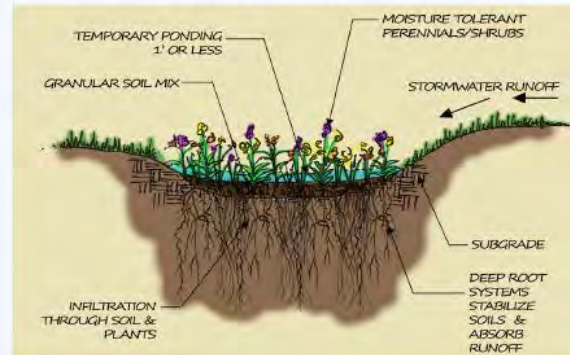




## You Can Help Improve Water Quality in Middle Spunk Lake by Installing a Rain Garden.

### WHAT IS A RAIN GARDEN?

Rain gardens are "strategically placed puddles" that are typically less than one foot in depth and planted with select native vegetation. These small depressions are designed to collect and treat stormwater runoff that contains harmful pollutants. Once the stormwater is collected in the rain garden it slowly drains through native plant roots, micro-organisms, and soil particles that absorb and treat pollutants. Rain gardens help purify stormwater runoff before it enters our valuable water system.



### NEXT PUBLIC MEETING

The next meeting will be held for homeowners to select the rain garden's location, determine if the location is shady or sunny, select your preferred planting option, and garden shape. You will meet one on one with the project's staff for approximately 30 minutes who can answer any questions you may have.

**Date:** Monday, December 6, 2010  
**Time:** 2:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m. Open House  
**Location:** Avon City Hall

Even if you are unable to attend this meeting, contact us so we can coordinate your rain garden preferences.

### CONTACTS

Stan Hanson, Project Manager  
 Bonestroo  
 320-529-4365  
 stan.hanson@bonestroo.com

Greg Berg, Shoreland Specialist  
 Stearns County SWCD  
 320-251-7800, ext. 143  
 greg.berg@mn.nacdn.net

(Bonestroo is Stearns County SWCD's engineer on this project.)

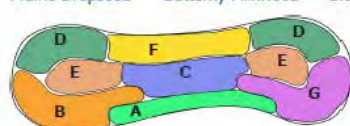




## PLANTING OPTIONS

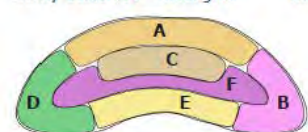
Project staff will work with each homeowner to select the most appropriate plant material for your site. Below are a variety of native garden options to choose from:

### Planting Option #1: Full/Part Sun Perennial and Native Grass Garden



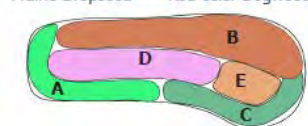
This garden option contains compact native grasses and perennials that are similar to non-native garden varieties. Plants range in height from 1.5' to 3' tall. Spring bloomers include Blue Flag Iris and New Jersey Tea. Summer to fall bloomers include Milkweed, Goldenrod and Coneflower.

### Planting Option #2: Full/Part Sun Wildflower and Native Grass Garden



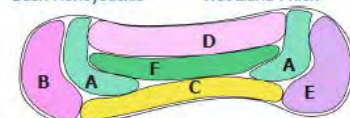
This garden option contains native grasses and perennials that are less compact in shape. Most plants range in height from 1.5' to 5' tall. Spring bloomers include Foxglove Beardtongue and Golden Alexanders. Summer to fall bloomers include Blazingstar, Aster, and Goldenrod.

### Planting Option #3: Full/Part Sun Shrub and Native Grass Garden



This garden option contains native grasses and shrubs that provide a fuller and larger planting option. Plants range in height from 2' to 6' tall. Less weeding will be required over time but pruning shrubs to the desired height will be required. Spring bloomers are Dogwood and New Jersey Tea. Grasses and shrubs provide excellent fall color.

### Planting Option #4: Full/Mostly Shade Perennial and Native Grass Garden

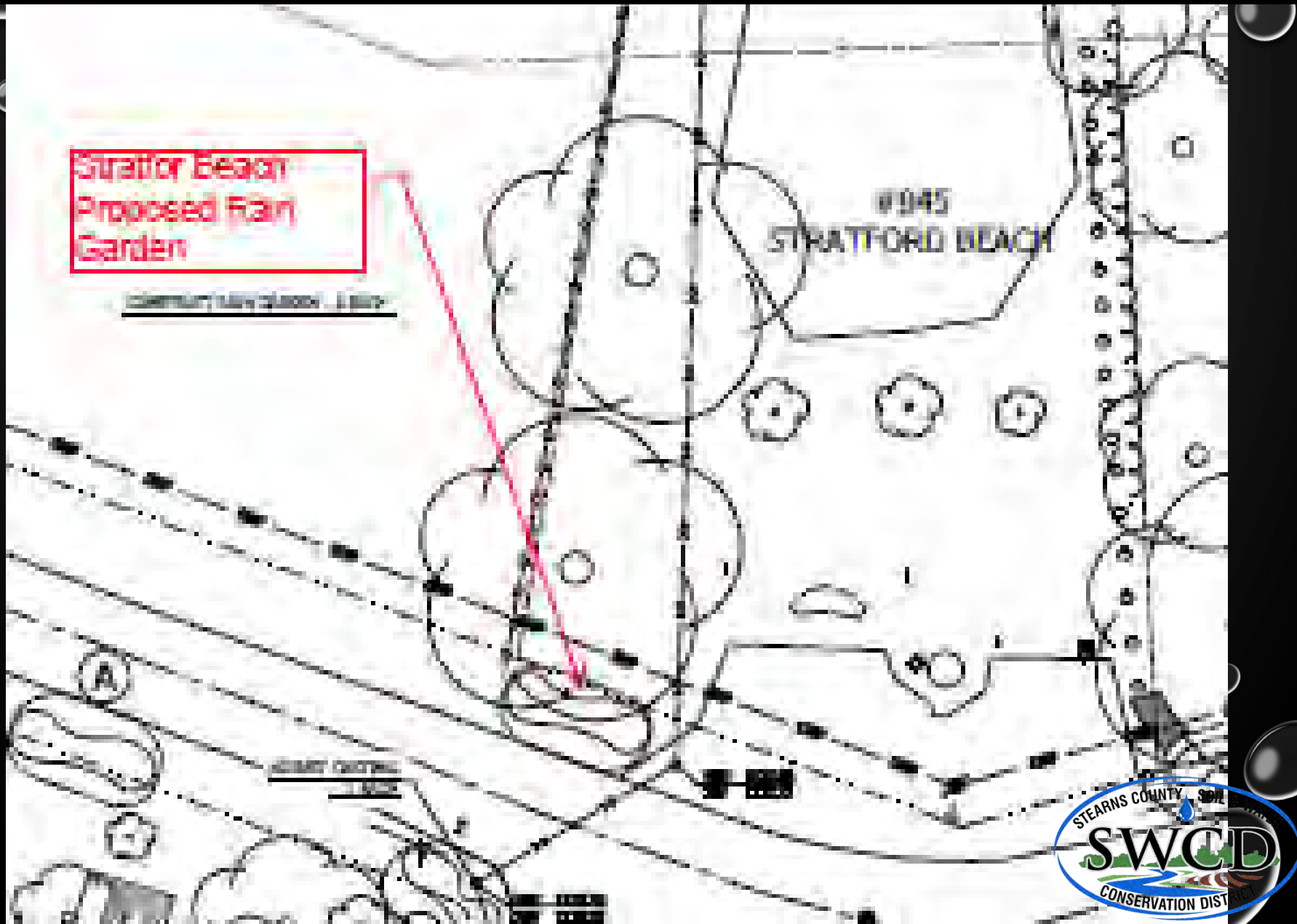


This garden option contains native grasses, shrubs, and perennials that provide a wide array of interest for a shady location. Plants range in height from 1' to 5' tall. Spring bloomers are Phlox, Geraniums, and Marigolds. Summer interest includes Meadow Rose and Bush Honeysuckle.



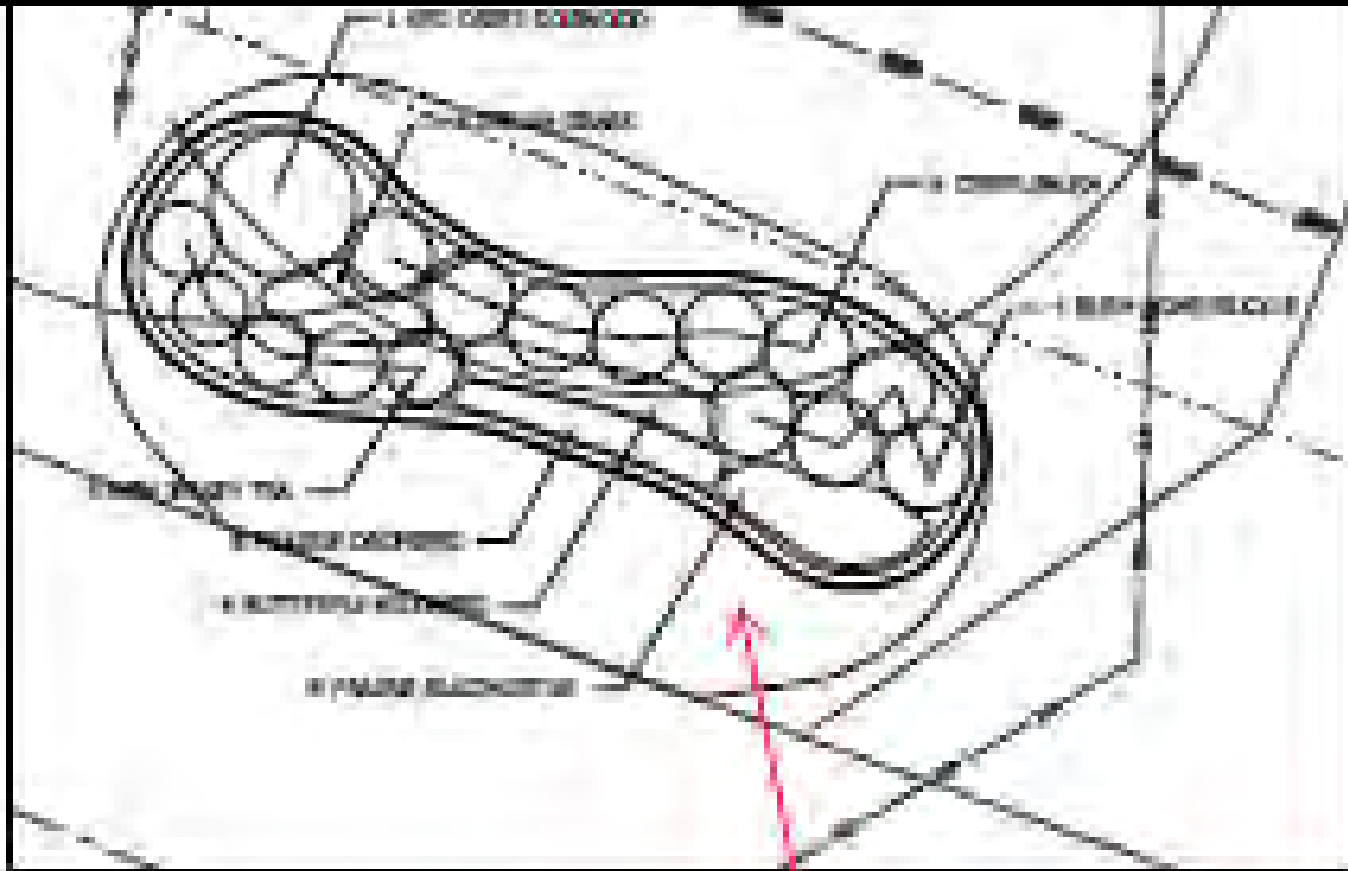


# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE



STRATFORD BEACH  
SCALE: 1"=40'

Stratford Beach  
Proposed Planting  
Plan





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE

- 30 HOMEOWNERS AND 2 PARKS OUT OF 92 LOTS SIGNED UP FOR RAINGARDENS
- A TOTAL OF 40 RAINGARDENS WERE IMPLEMENTED





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE

## Rain Gardens - Improving the Water of Middle Spunk Lake

Next to this sign is one of 40 rain gardens that were constructed throughout the Stratford Addition to decrease the amount of rain water (stormwater) runoff and pollutants that were directly entering Middle Spunk Lake. While an individual rain garden may seem like a small thing, collectively they produce substantial neighborhood and community environmental benefits.

A rain garden is a shallow depression that is planted with native plants, and is constructed with a loose soil mixture designed to temporarily hold and absorb rain water runoff from impervious surfaces such as streets, driveways, and roof tops. Rain water is stored in these shallow depressions for a maximum of 24 - 48 hours, and slowly infiltrates into the ground.

Studies have shown that up to 70% of the pollution that enters our lakes, rivers, and streams is carried by rain water that runs off our landscape. Rain gardens capture excess water, reducing the amount of polluted water directly reaching our water bodies. This results in cleaner lakes, rivers, and streams.



City of Avon Stratford Addition



New Jersey Tea



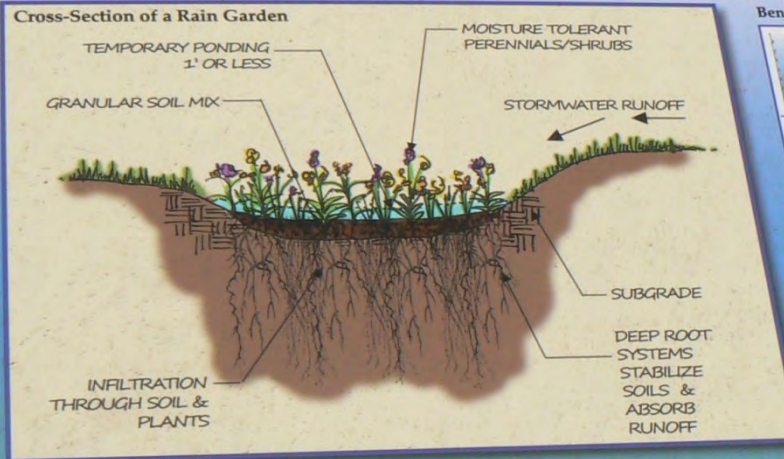
Blueflag Iris



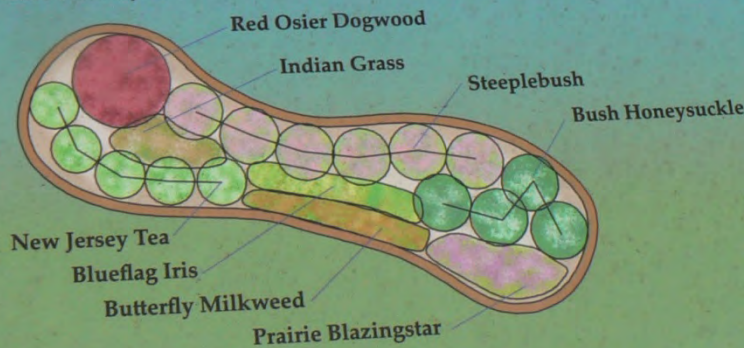
Butterfly Milkweed



Prairie Blazingstar

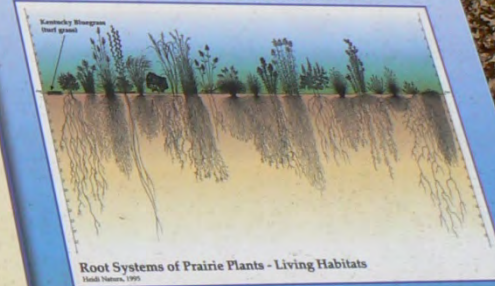


Typical Native Plant Layout



Find the native plant in the rain garden next to this sign.  
Locations of plants in the rain garden are shown above and pictured on this sign.

### Benefits of Native Plants versus Residential Lawns



The rain gardens in the Stratford Addition neighborhood contain native grasses and wildflowers. Native plants are those species that grow naturally, and historically occurred in the area. The image above compares the root depth of native plant species to that of Kentucky Bluegrass, a non-native, otherwise known as "turf grass". Native plants have roots that extend 5-15 feet deep, compared to those of Kentucky Bluegrass, which extend only a few inches. Native vegetation is used in rain gardens due to these extensive root systems, which help the soil's ability to absorb water and remove pollutants. In addition, cleaner water and a beautiful neighborhood, native plants offer food, and shelter for birds, butterflies, and other beneficial insects.

Project made possible by:  
Stratford Homeowner Association  
Initiative  
Initiative Foundation



Steeplebush



Bush Honeysuckle



Red Osier Dogwood





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE



Photo Courtesy of Stearns County SWCD, NRCS





Asbuilt  
Jan. 2012



## Stearns County SWCD Water Based Infiltration for Middle Spunk Lake

### Final Infiltration Locations

Stratford Addition, Avon, Minnesota





# Middle Spunk Lake

Total Project Cost: \$186,359

BWSR CWF Grant: \$149,704

SWCD In-Kind	\$15,355
Avon Area Lakes Association	\$ 5,000
City of Avon In-Kind	\$ 900
City of Avon Cash	\$ 1,000
Initiative Foundation (HLRP)	\$ 5,000
Stearns County In-Kind	\$ 800
Landowners In-Kind	\$ 3,600
Stratford Addition (Owners)	\$ 5,000





# Middle Spunk Lake

- PROJECT COST COVERED BY THE GRANT
  - UP TO \$44,700 FOR PRIVATE CONSULTANT
  - UP TO \$67,500 FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECT





# PROJECT EXAMPLE - MIDDLE SPUNK LAKE

## PROJECT FACTS:

40 BASINS

\$150,00 PROJECT INCLUDING PROJECT  
DEVELOPMENT, DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION AND  
MAINTENANCE

13 ACRE FEET OF VOLUME (WATER OUTFLOW)  
REDUCTION

16 LBS. PER YEAR OF PHOSPHORUS A YEAR  
REDUCED





## By Installing a Rain Garden!

It feels like spring is in the air and I for one surely hope this weather continues to feel like spring! (Wishful thinking I know since it's only mid-February)!

As I anticipate spring it makes me think of the rain garden project my neighborhood will begin this spring/summer season.

We have 92 homes within our homeowner's association, a private beach and city park. Homeowner's have committed to about 40 different rain gardens in this unique area. These gardens will consist of various colorful native sun/shade perennials, wild flowers, native grasses and shrubs.

For those of you unfamiliar with rain gardens; they are strategically placed puddles. Typically they are less than one foot deep and planted with native plants. These small depressions are designed to collect stormwater runoff that contains harmful pollutants. Once stormwater is collected in the raingarden it slowly drains through the native plant roots and soil particles absorb the pollutants. After a rain, the designed rain garden will collect runoff from the surrounding area and store it for 24-48 hours until the water slowly filters into the ground. Rain gardens in my neighborhood will help purify stormwater runoff before it enters our valuable water system, a popular lake here in Stearns County.

I am excited to see more butterflies and birds as we beautify our neighborhood with colorful plants and diversify our current landscape.

If you are interested in learning more about raingardens contact Greg Berg at the Stearns County Soil and Water 320-251-7800 x143

By: Julie Jarnot





# GRAND CANYON STORMWATER FEATURES





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# GRAND CANYON STORMWATER FEATURES





# SIMPLE RUNOFF CONTROL THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE





# SIMPLE RUNOFF CONTROL THAT MAKES A DIFFERENCE





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE

## BACKGROUND & DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- APPROXIMATELY 1 / 4 MILE OF FETCH TO THE SITE
- NATURAL BASIN WITH MODERATE WATER FLUCTUATION (3FEET)
- MINIMAL EROSION PROBLEM ON SHORELINE
- LANDOWNER DESIRED MINIMAL ACCESS WITH NATIVE PLANT RESTORATION
- USED COIR LOG WITH PLANTING ON THE SHORELINE AND A RAINGARDEN FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE





# SHORELINE/STORMWATER EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE





# PROJECT EXAMPLE – BIG BIRCH LAKE

## PROJECT FACTS:

145 FEET OF SHORELINE RESTORED  
\$11,000 PROJECT COST

20 CUBIC YARDS OF EXCAVATION FOR RAINGARDEN  
19 CUBIC YARDS OF COMPOST MIX FOR RAINGARDEN  
110 SQUARE YARDS OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKET  
20 LINEAL FEET OF COIR LOG  
2.25 LBS. NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER SEED  
2,020 NATIVE GRASS AND WILDFLOWER PLUGS  
39 TREES, SHRUBS, VINES  
41.3 TONS OF SEDIMENT LOSS A YEAR REDUCED  
3.3 LBS. PER YEAR OF PHOSPHORUS A YEAR REDUCED





# GULLY RESTORATION TURNS INTO A RAINGARDEN

- PROCESS STARTED BY APPLYING FOR A SHORELAND ALTERATION PERMIT TO FILL IN THE GULLY
- SHORELAND REVIEW PANEL CONDUCTED A SITE VISIT
- OPTIONS DISCUSSED, INCLUDED ASSISTANCE FROM THE STEARNS COUNTY SWCD TO CREATE AN INFILTRATION BASIN





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



Staked house  
before starting





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



Over-excavation





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



Outlet





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL

Native Sandy Soils





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



Compost/Sand Mix





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



Berm





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



Basin and EC Blanket





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



Outlet





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



A planted basin





# STORMWATER EXAMPLE – SRCL



One year later





# MANAGING RUNOFF & ADDRESSING EROSION



GREG BERG – STEARNS COUNTY SWCD

320/345-6479

GREG.BERG@MN.NACDNET.NET

WWW.STEARNSCOUNTYSWCD.NET