



Applications for Regenerative Design
on Ephemeral through Perennial
Urban Streams:

Design and Environmental Benefit

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2010 ESA Annual
Au

22-ft incised







12 17'00





No storage on the landscape, all conveyance

Regenerative Stream Channel Design

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Make Opportunities for Storage

Integrated Stream and Wetland

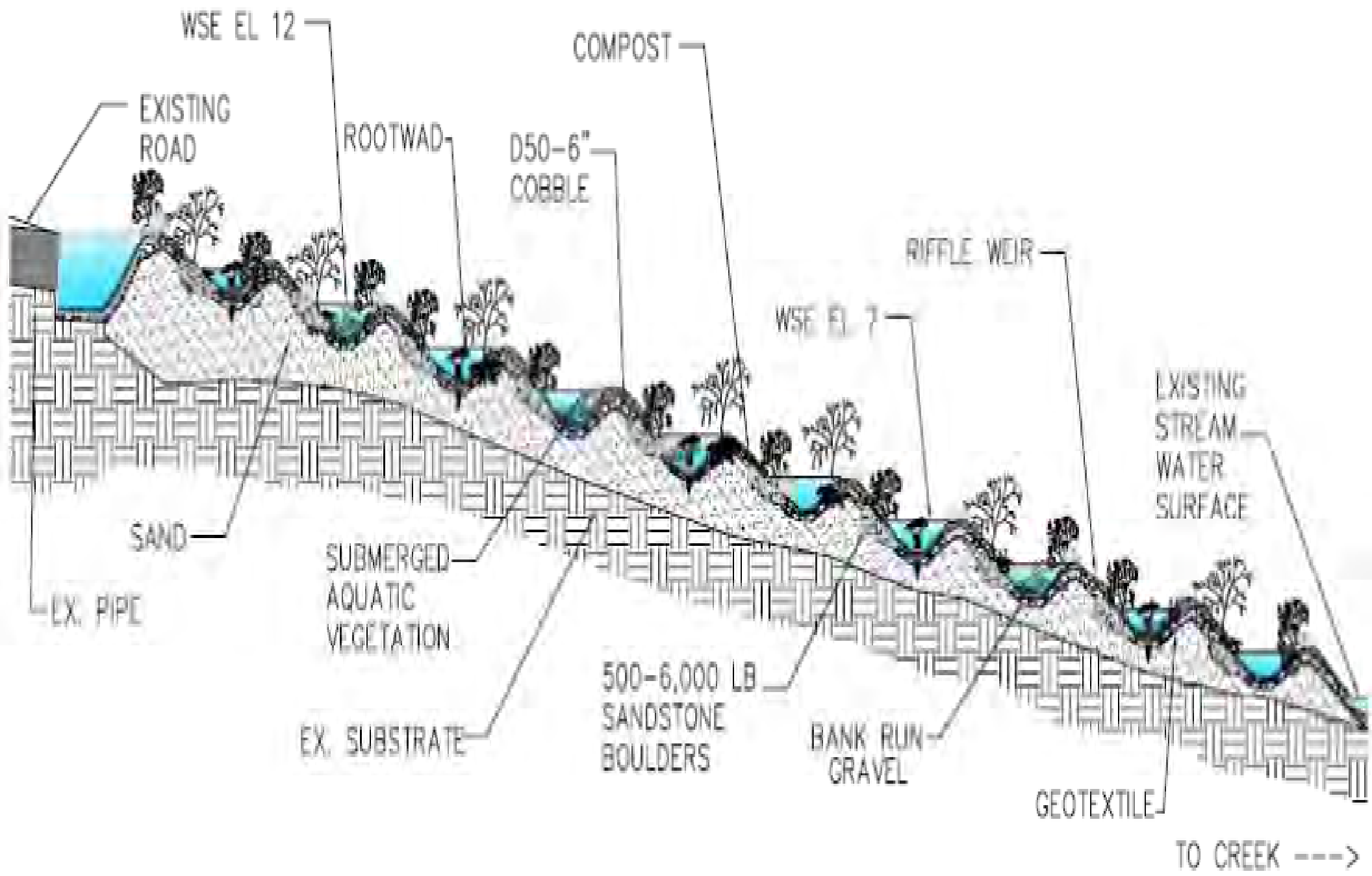




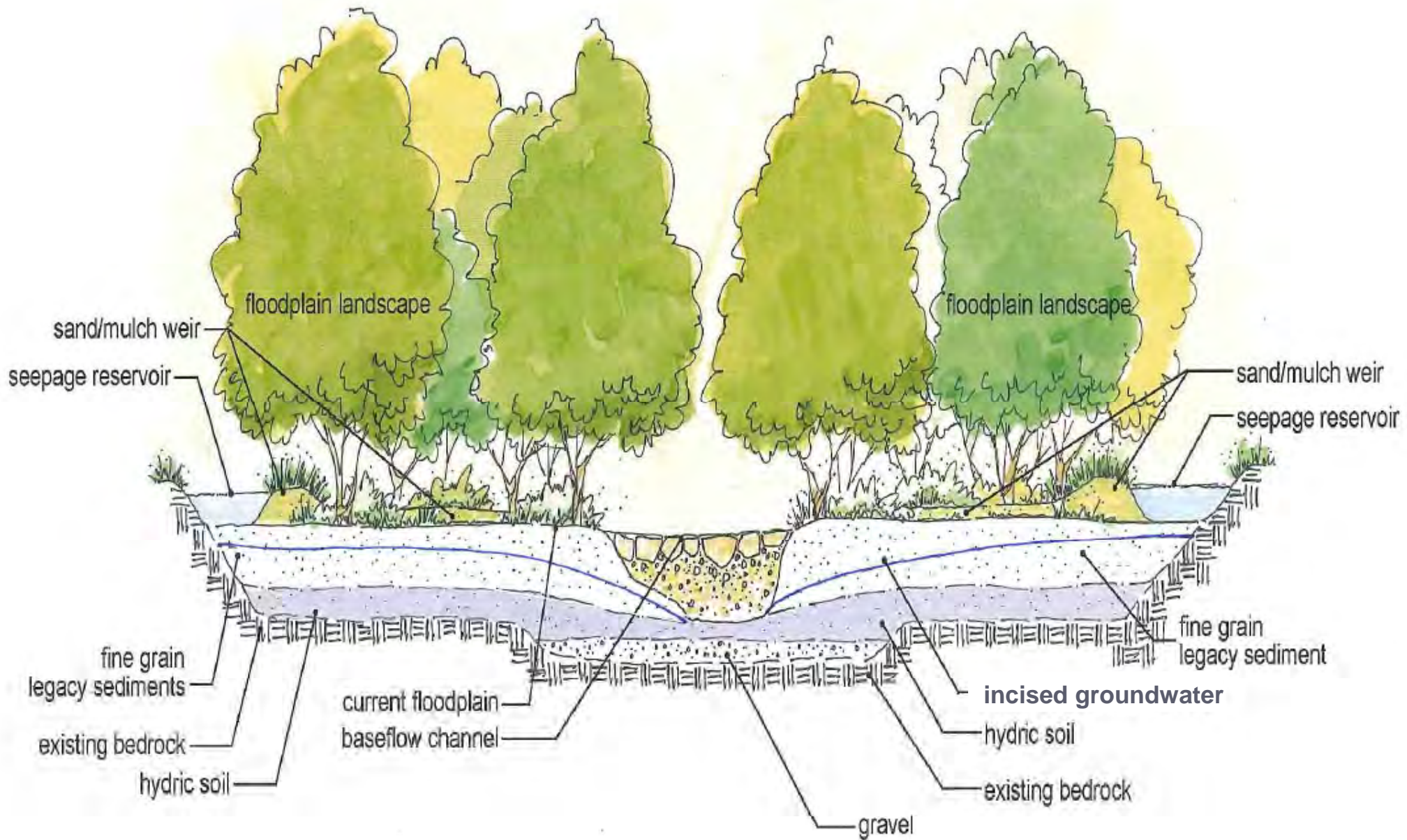
Set riffles to retain water on landscape



These systems are designed to mimic beaver dams



Groundwater Restoration





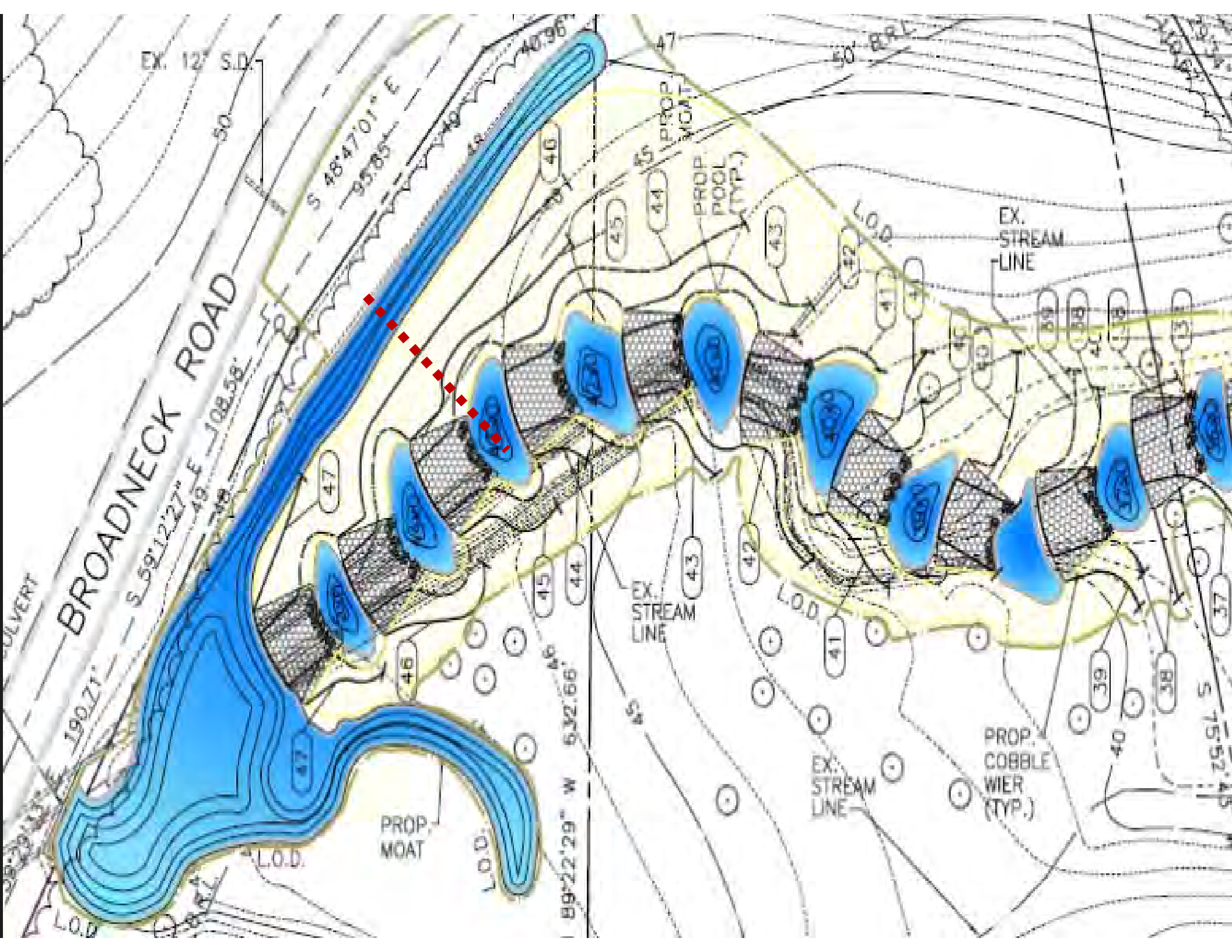
Reconnect Stream

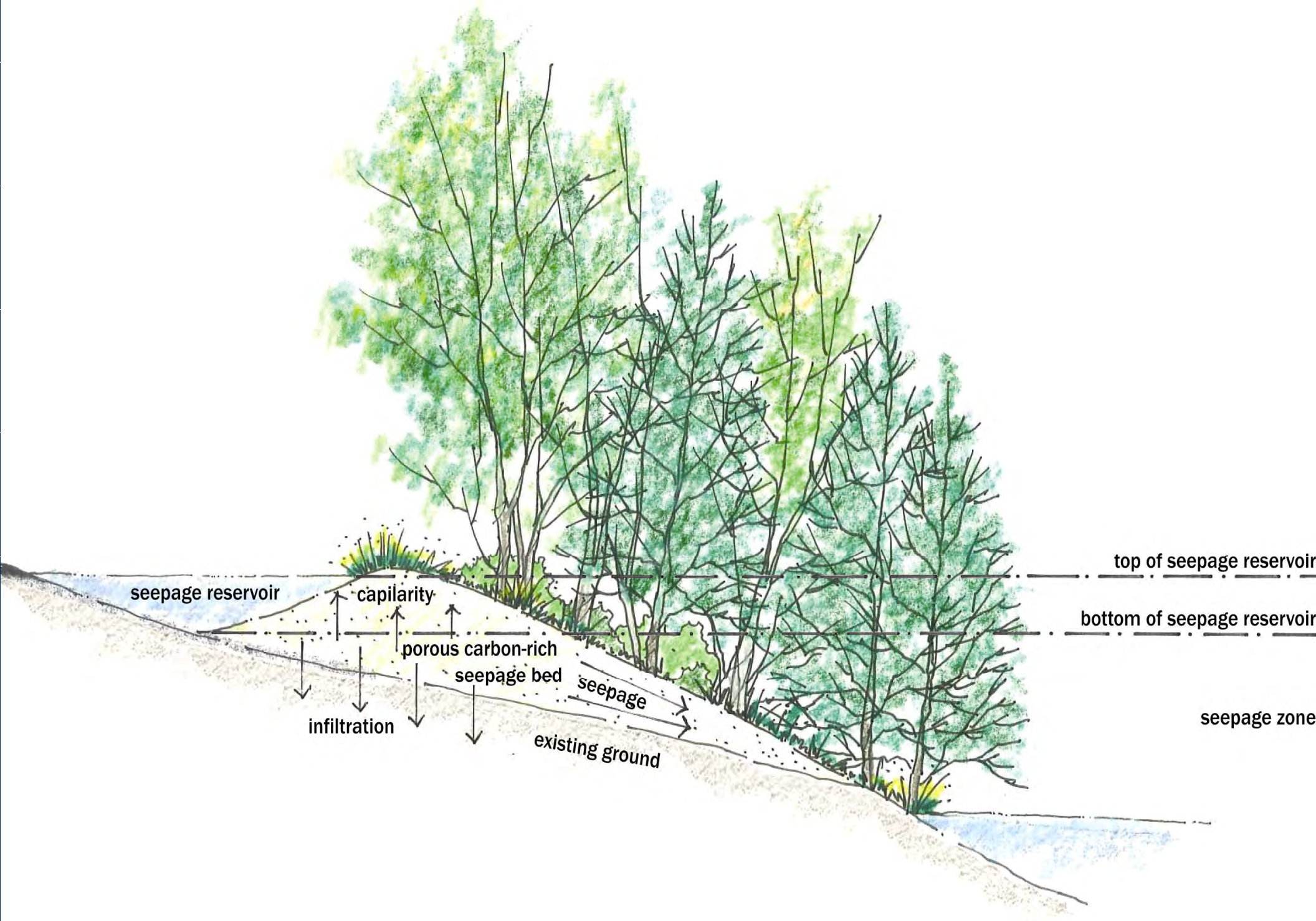


Raising groundwater elevation to near top
of bank would store
8.5 ac-ft of water

Estimated to extend baseflow by 19 days

Significant benefits to
Stream hydrograph, shear s, instream-
habitat, adjacent wetland hydrology, etc.





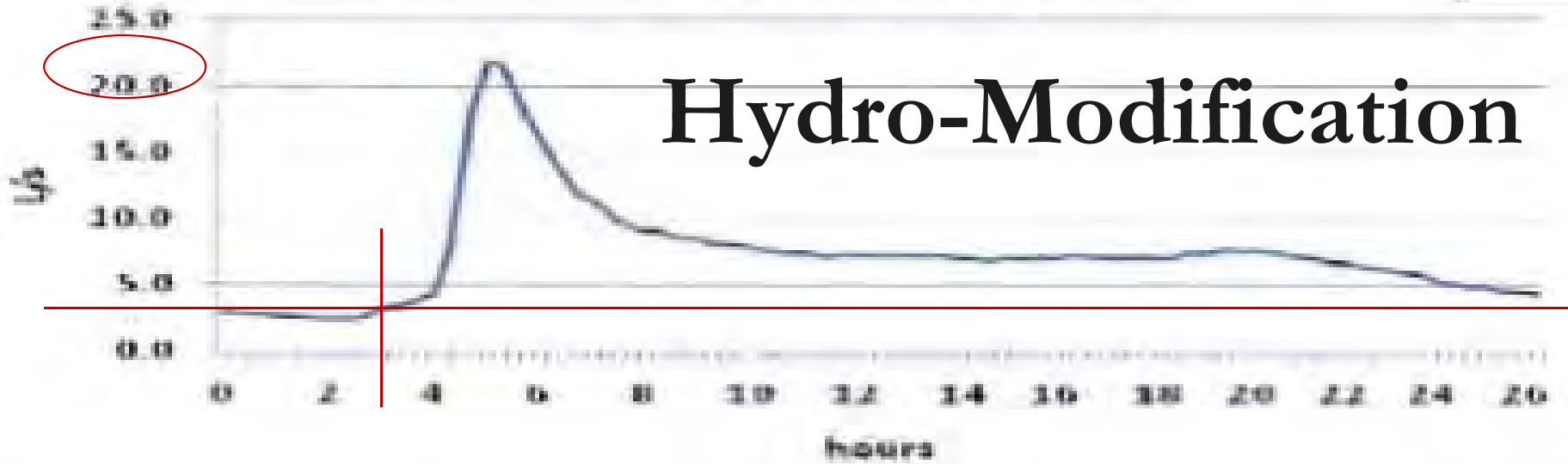






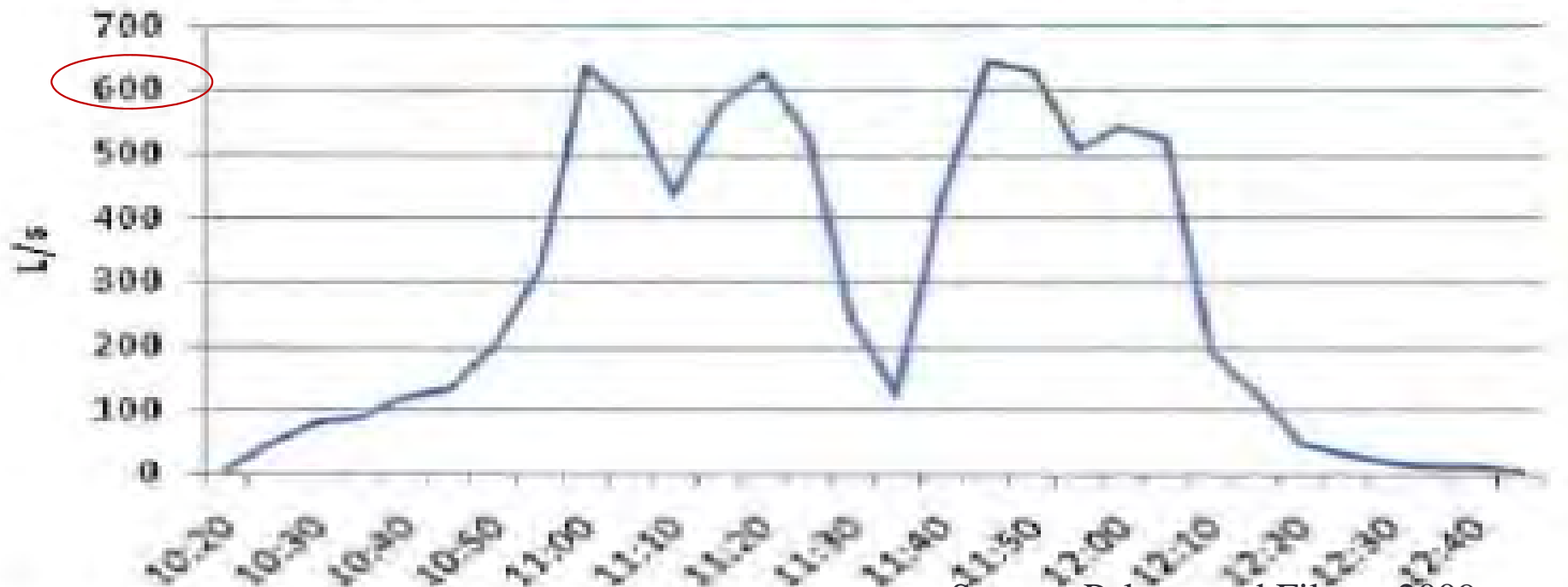
Wilelinor Stream (WIL)

A



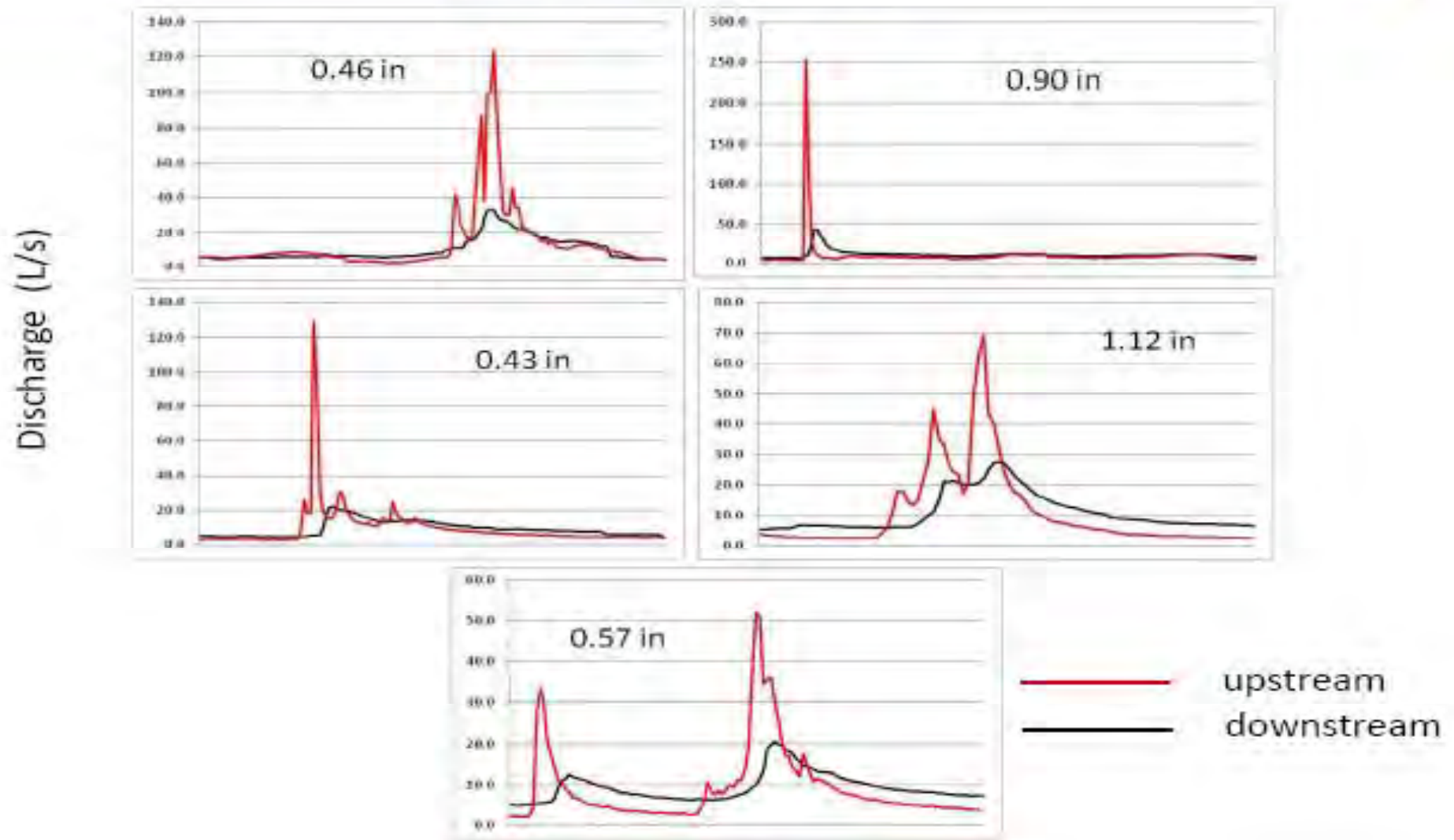
Upstream of restoration - WIL

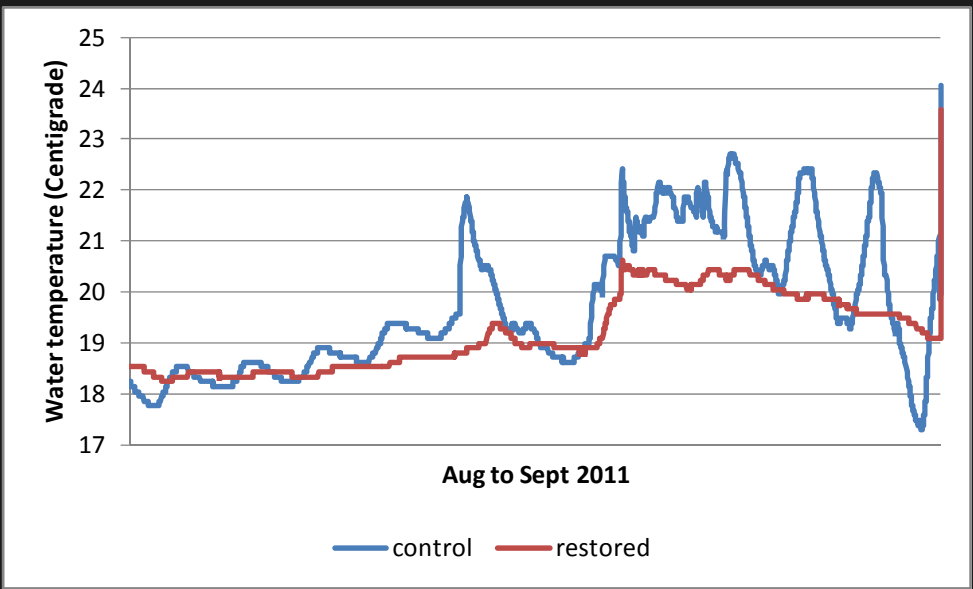
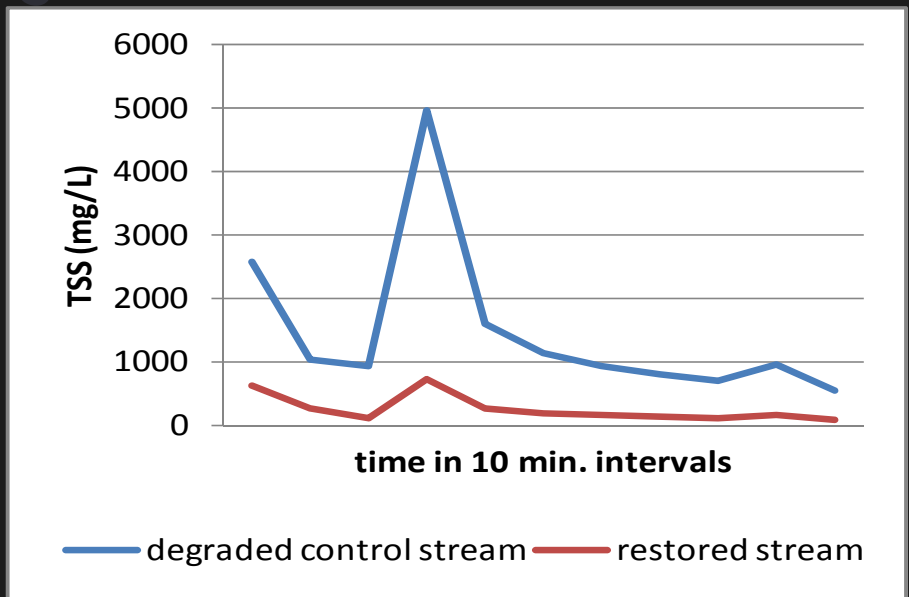
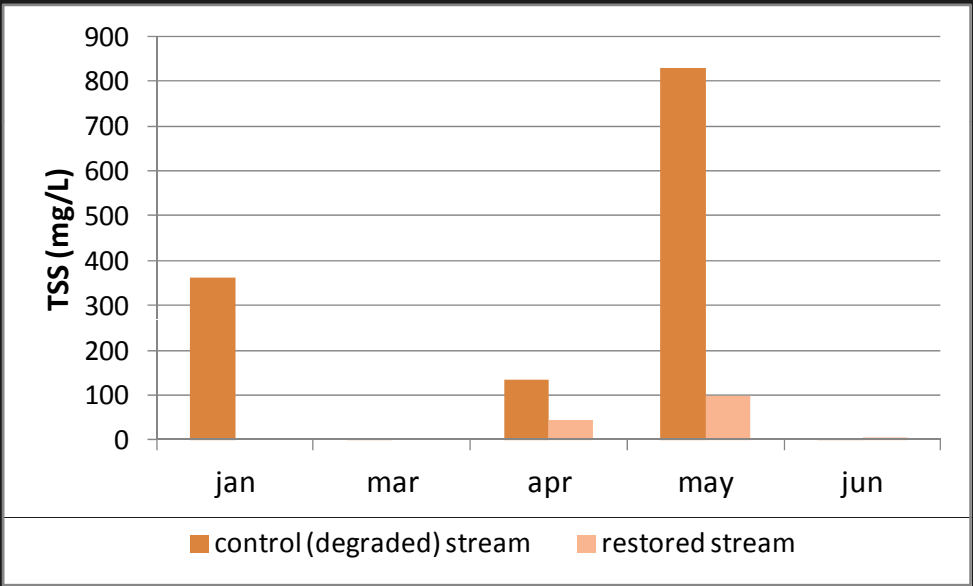
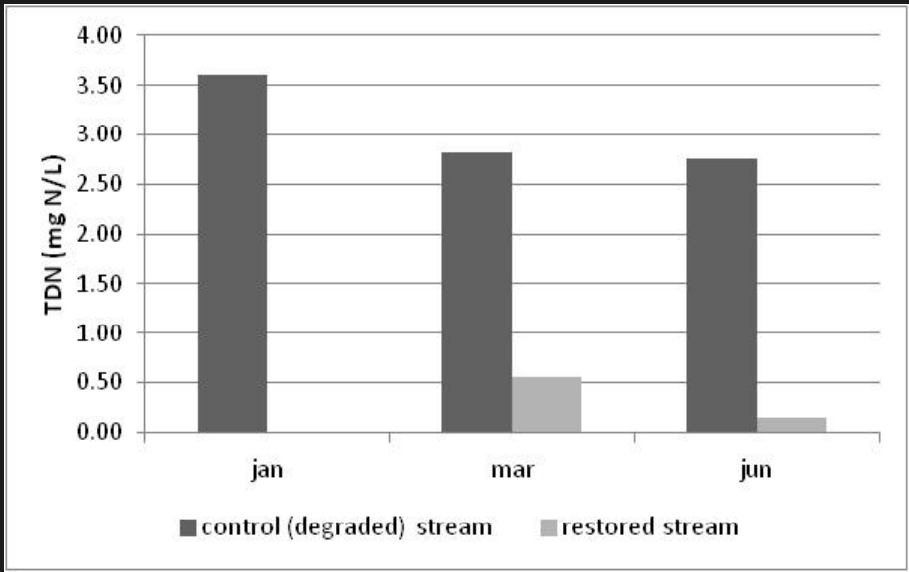
B



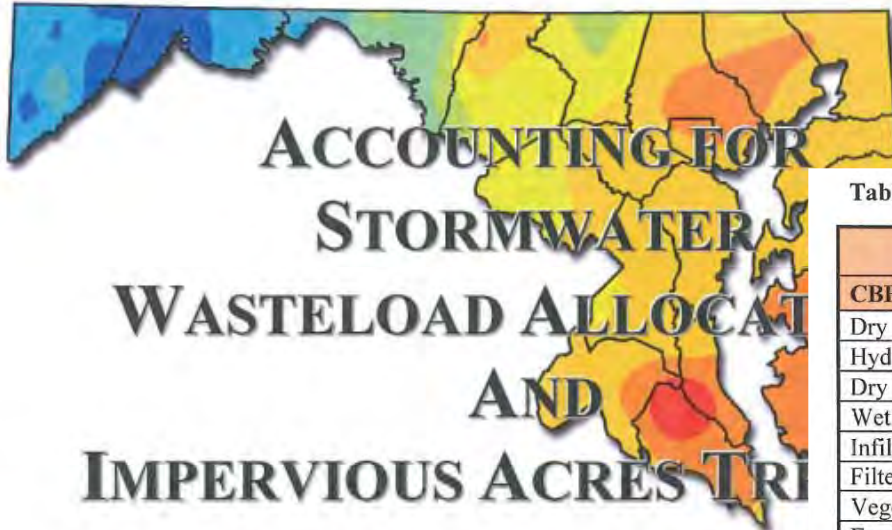
Source: Palmer and Filoso, 2009

Hydrographs during individual storms WILELINOR





Carriage Hills,
Source: Solange Filoso, University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science,
Chesapeake Biological Laboratory



ACCOUNTING FOR STORMWATER WASTELOAD ALLOCATION AND IMPERVIOUS ACRES TR

GUIDANCE FOR
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION
ACT
STORMWATER PERMITS

JUNE (DRAFT) 2011



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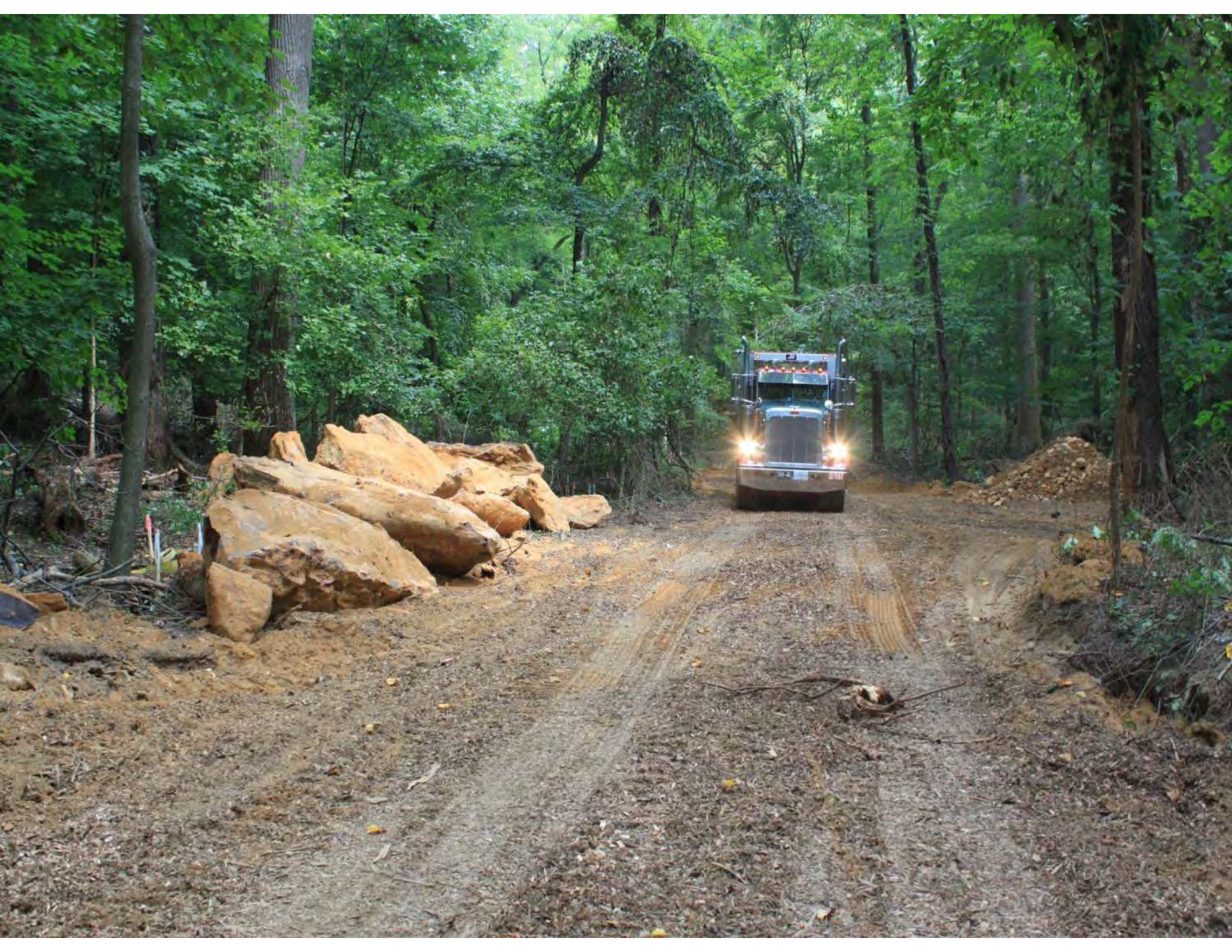
Table 4. Structural BMP Retrofit Matrix

BMP Practice	TN	TP	TSS
CBP Structural BMPs			
Dry Detention Ponds	5%	10%	10%
Hydrodynamic Structures	5%	10%	10%
Dry Extended Detention Ponds	20%	20%	60%
Wet Ponds and Wetlands	20%	45%	60%
Infiltration Practices	80%	85%	95%
Filtering Practices	40%	60%	80%
Vegetated Open Channels	45%	45%	70%
Erosion and Sediment Control	25%	40%	40%
Stormwater Management by Era			
Development Between 1985 - 2002	17%	30%	40%
Urban BMP Retrofit	25%	35%	65%
Development Between 2002 and 2010	30%	40%	80%
Development After 2010	50%	60%	90%
ESD to the MEP from the Manual			
Green Roofs	50%	60%	90%
Permeable Pavements	50%	60%	90%
Reinforced Turf	50%	60%	90%
Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff	50%	60%	90%
Disconnection of Non-Rooftop Runoff	50%	60%	90%
Sheetflow to Conservation Areas	50%	60%	90%
Rainwater Harvesting	50%	60%	90%
Submerged Gravel Wetlands	50%	60%	90%
Landscape Infiltration	50%	60%	90%
Infiltration Berms	50%	60%	90%
Dry Wells	50%	60%	90%
Micro-Bioretenion	50%	60%	90%
Rain Gardens	50%	60%	90%
Grass, Wet, or Bio-Swale	50%	60%	90%
Enhanced Filters	50%	60%	90%
Additional Structural BMP Guidance			
Redevelopment (MDE)	50%	60%	90%
Existing Roadway Disconnect (MDE)	50%	60%	90%
Step Pool Storm Conveyance (MDE)	50%	60%	90%

A photograph of a forest stream in autumn. The water is dark and flows through a bed of fallen leaves and rocks. The surrounding forest is dense with trees, many of which have yellow and orange leaves. In the foreground, a wire mesh fence runs across the frame, partially obscuring the stream. The text "Before and After at Milkhouse" is overlaid in white, serif font across the middle of the image.

Before and After at Milkhouse

























Before and After at Bingham











Mount Vernon





Cobbs Creek













Questions?



Source of Photos: Underwood & Associates