Soil School April 13, 2024



Simple Landscaping Practices for Managing Rainwater

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What we do:

Workshops demonstrating simple practices to help manage rainfall



Photo By Corey Shelton







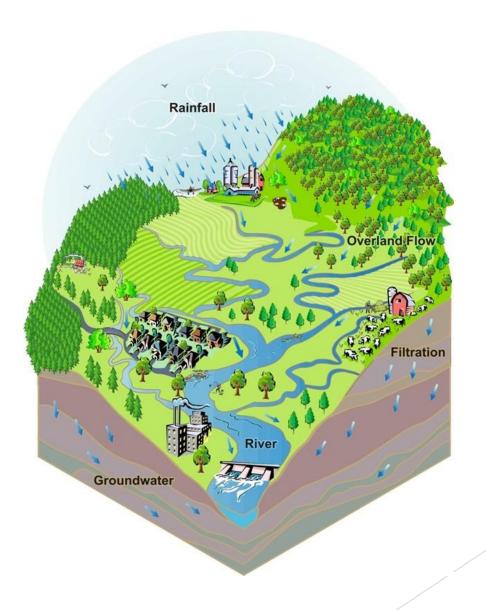


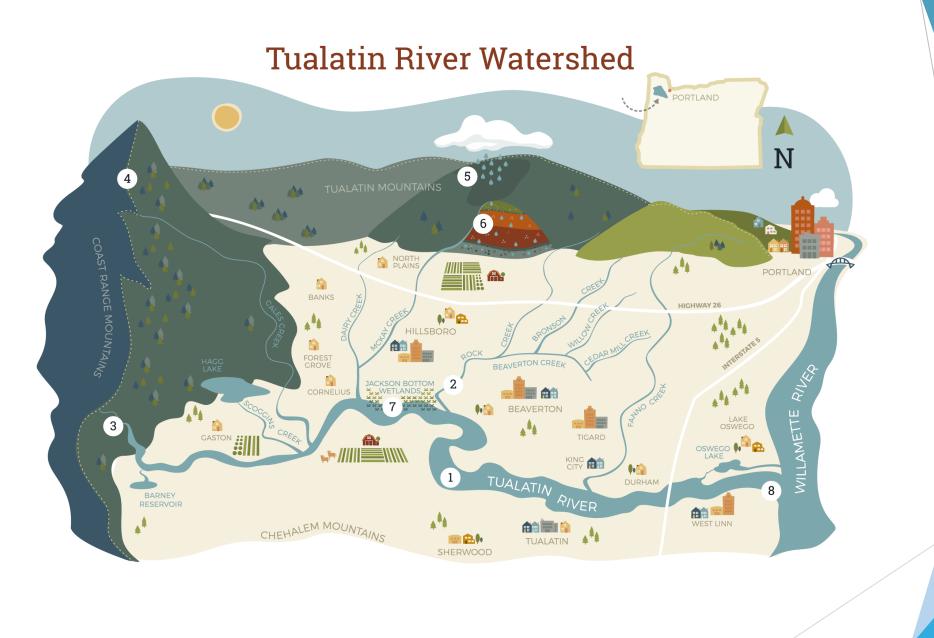
Our Goals:

- Reduce the volume of stormwater runoff
- Reduce sediment export generated
- Improve habitat
- Reduce the need for toxic lawn and garden chemicals
- Provide a supportive community to help get the job done at a workshop site

What is a watershed?

 An area of land that all drains to a common point





PORTLAND WATERSHEDS watershed boundary City boundary Columbia Slough WATERSHED 1.84 FREMONT BRIDGE 8 BURNSIDE BRIDGE BURNSIDE Willamette River WATERSHED 205 POWELL Fanno Creek WATERSHED Johnson Creek WATERSHED SELLWOOD BRIDGE Tryon Creek WATERSHED

Rainwater vs. Stormwater

Rainwater:

 Water that falls from the sky and falls to the ground as it would in an undisturbed area.

After the water reaches the ground, it has 3 options:

- Infiltrate
- Evaporate
- Become runoff

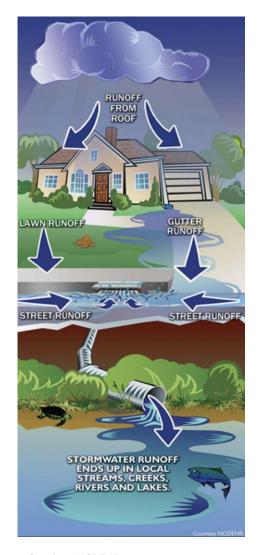


Stormwater (Runoff):

 Rainwater becomes stormwater runoff when it hits a surface and runs off



Why is stormwater runoff a problem?



Graphic: NCDENR

Common Urban pollutant

- Bacteria
- Chemicals
- Heavy metals
- Phosphorus



Increased Water Temperature

Decreased dissolved oxygen





Erosion

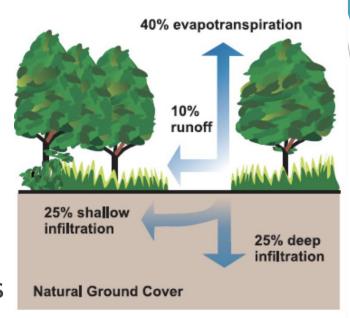
- More volume
- Faster flows
- Reduced vegetation

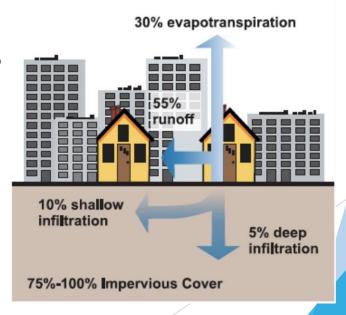
Watershed with Natural Ground Cover:

- Plants take up a lot of water
- Water infiltrates
- Little Runoff

Urban Watershed:

- Soil is paved over/More impervious surfaces
- Trees/plants are removed
- Stormwater goes into storm drains and pipes
- Reduce habitat
- Reduced evapotranspiration
- Reduced infiltration
- The result? More runoff!!





Graphic: EPA, 2003

The 6 Stormwater Stars Practices



Native Plants



Lawn Replacement



Amending Soil



Porous Pathway



Contained Planters



Depaying

Native Plantings



- Native trees/plants provide habitat
- Plants soak up overland flows, filter pollutants from runoff, recharge groundwater and improve infiltration!
- Choosing Plants





- Portland Plant List/Willamette Valley Native Plants
- Native Plant nurseries
- Tualatin and West Multnomah SWCD
- City and Metro websites
- Backyard Habitat Program
- Never take native plants from natural areas







Lawn Replacement

- Lawns are often compact and little infiltration
- Low habitat value
- Heavy fertilizer and water need
- ► Shallow roots
- Sheet Mulching vs Mechanical removal



Amending Soils

- ► Urban soils are often compacted
- Compacted soils generate runoff volumes similar to that of hardscape surfaces such as sidewalks and roads
- ▶ Process
 - ►Sod or pavement removal
 - ► Add 3" of compost approximately 8" deep
 - ► Avoid compacting
 - **▶**Plant
 - Mulch (we love Arborist Chips!)

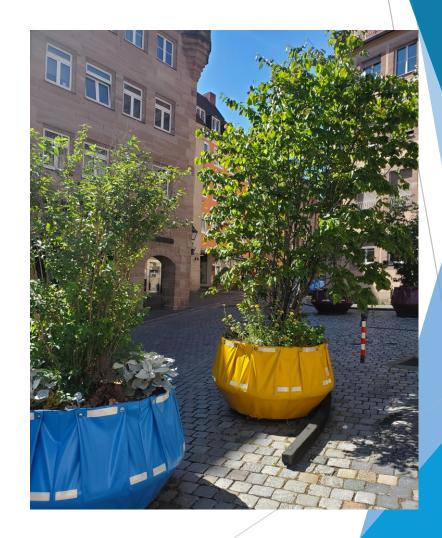


Porous Pathways and Patios

- ► Allows people to walk on the pathway and enjoy the yard AND is permeable and absorbs stormwater
- **Examples:**
 - **▶**Woodchips
 - **▶**Flagstone
 - **▶**Boardwalks
 - ▶Permeable pavers
 - **▶**Gravel

Contained Planters over Hardscapes

- ► Planters can reduce annual runoff by 40-60% from the area on which they are placed
- Durability is important
- Planters must drain from the bottom
- ► Native soil vs potting soil



Depaying

- Minimizing impervious cover is a critical part of stormwater reduction.
- Small, unused pavement areas add up to a lot of unnecessary harm to the watershed
- ▶ By removing pavement more rainwater can infiltration and reduce runoff issues.
- Note of caution-make sure you are not going to cause flooding at your foundation by depaying.





https://depave.org/resources/how-to-depave/

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For More information visit our website at:

www.stormwaterstars.org

Email Rachel Dvorsky at hello@stormwaterstars.org