

**Gray Complements Green** 

Gray + Green Treatment Train Design:

Targets Multiple Urban Pollutants Reduces Maintenance Costs Extends Useful Life of Green Infrastructure Minimizes Urban Blight Enhances Quality of Urban Life

Gene LaManna

Typical Urban Rain Garden Retrofit Bump Out



Street View of Urban Trash in Gutter and Rain Garden



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Ponding of Water at Entry to Rain Garden	
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Trash Entering Rain Garden or Causing Back Up	
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Curb Check Dam Causing Urban Trash Eyesore	
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Oil and Grease entering Rain Garden Without Pretreatment	
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No Pretreatment Device for these Gross Pollutants	
No Pretreatment Device for these gross Pollutants	
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Trash will be Deposited in Rain Garden from Cars and	
Pedestrians	
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# **Terre Tree Filter Benefits**

Reduce Volume and Rate from small, frequently occurring storms

Increases Infiltration and Groundwater recharge

Treatment to remove:

TSS 85% TP 75% TN 70%

TN 70% Metals 82%

**Cost Effective:** 

Purchase: \$5,000 Install: \$1,000 Maintenance: \$ 500/year

Reducing Stormwater Costs Through Low Impact Development Strategies and Practices EPA Document 841-F-07-006 December 2007	
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EPA:	
Rate of land development is twice the rate of Population Growth.	
2000 -2025: 68 million acres will be developed.	
LID is a stormwater management set of practices designed to reduce runoff and pollutant loadings as close to its source as possible.	
A set or system of small scale practices, usually natural systems, linked together on site, to obtain the desired results.	
EPA LID Goals	
Environmental Benefits:	
Pollution Abatement Protection of Water Resources Ground Water Recharge	
Water Quality Improvements Reduced Treatment Costs	
Reduced Incidence of CSOs  Aquatic Habitat Improvements	

## **EPA LID Goals**

## Land Value and Quality of Life Benefits:

Reduced downstream flooding Reduced Property Damage Enhanced Real Estate Values Increased Property Tax Revenues Improve Developer Lot Yield Aesthetic Value Enhance Public Spaces Enhance Quality of Life Increase Public Participation

## **EPA LID Construction Cost Considerations**

LID techniques might not always be less costly than gray infrastructure:

costs of plant material
Site preparation
soil amendments
underdrains
connections to municipal stormwater systems
increased project management

#### **EPA LID Maintenance Cost Considerations:**

Maintenance costs for retention basins and constructed wetlands were estimated at 3 to 6 percent of construction costs.

Maintenance costs for swales and bioretention practices were estimated to be 5 to 7 percent of construction costs.

Wetland and pond maintenance requires heavy equipment to remove accumulated sediment, oils, trash, and vegetation.