

RUTGERS COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WATER RESOURCES PROGRAM

Christopher C. Obropta, Ph.D., P.E.

Extension Specialist in Water Resources
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
obropta@envsci.rutgers.edu

Jeremiah Bergstrom, LLA, ASLA

Senior Research Project Manager
Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
jbergstrom@envsci.rutgers.edu

water.rutgers.edu



This document has been prepared by the Rutgers Cooperative Extension Water Resources Program with funding provided by Surdna Foundation, the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, and the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. This work is intended to provide guidance for the design and implementation of green infrastructure practices throughout New Jersey.

Cooperating Agencies: Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and County Boards of Chosen Freeholders. Rutgers Cooperative Extension, a unit of the Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, is an equal opportunity program provider and employer.



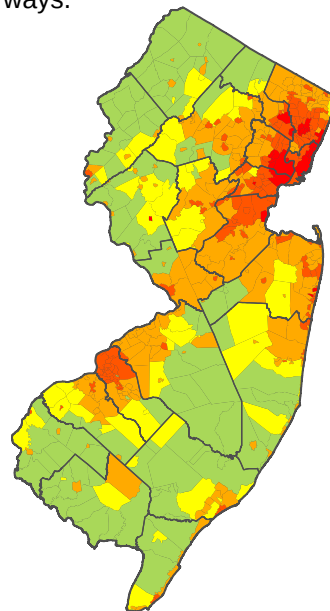
GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE GUIDANCE



FOR REDUCING THE IMPACTS OF IMPERVIOUS COVER ON WATER QUALITY

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE FOR NEW JERSEY

As the amount of impervious surfaces like roadways, parking lots, and rooftops increase, stormwater runoff increases. Scientific research has linked these increases in impervious surfaces to degraded waterways. Because of this, many municipalities have limits on impervious cover for individual building lots. Green infrastructure can be designed to mitigate these increases in impervious cover by reducing their impact on local waterways.

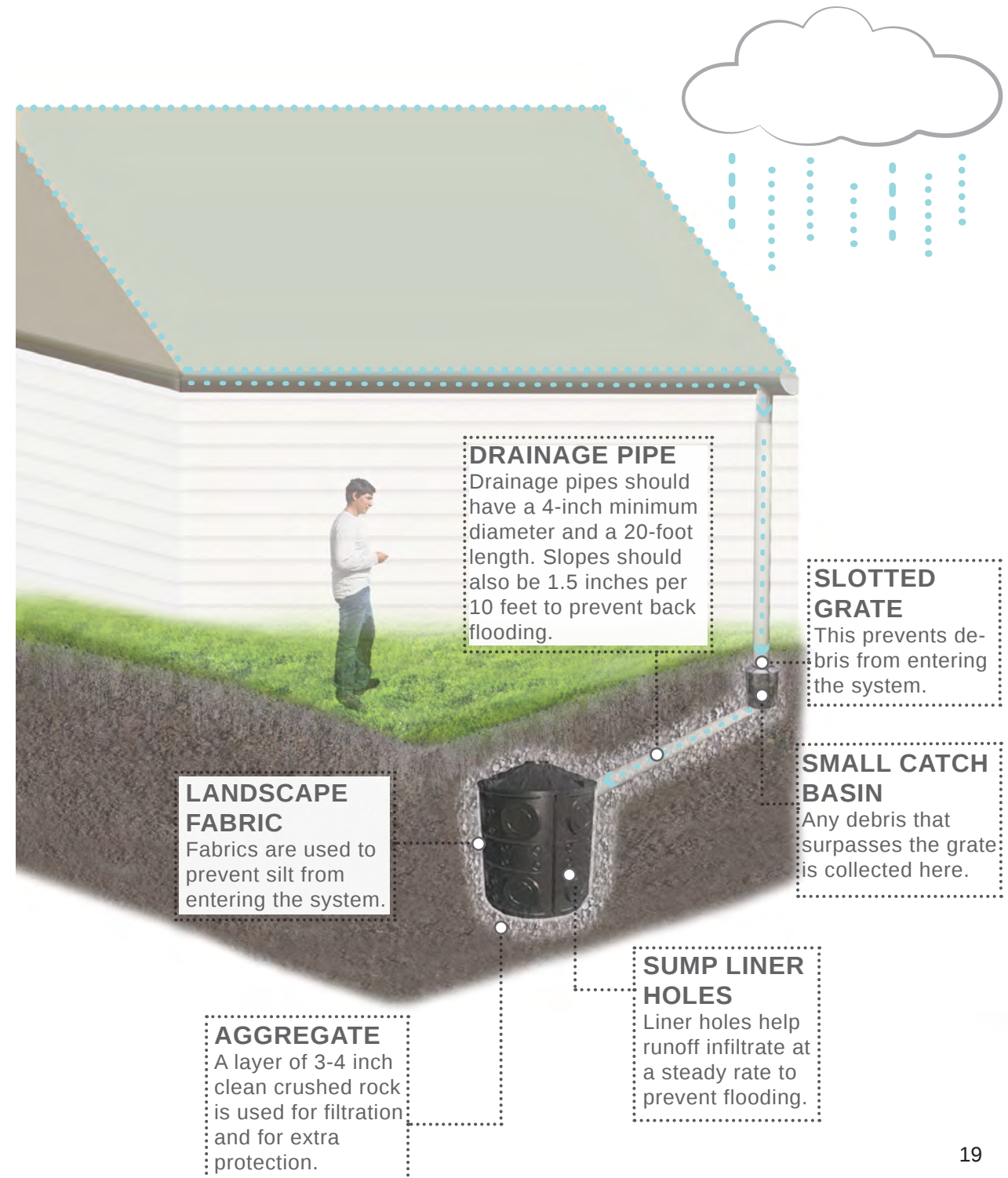


New Jersey has
675,200
acres of impervious
cover

Impervious Surface (%)
by Municipality



This brochure is intended to serve as a quick reference guide for green infrastructure. Many of these practices can easily be installed on sites to offset increases in impervious surfaces.



DRY WELL SYSTEMS
STORAGE AND INFILTRATION

A dry well is an underground structure built to manage surface runoff that cannot directly infiltrate into the ground. The system accepts stormwater runoff through a pipe and captures it in a large container. The system receives water from an entry pipe or channel and discharges the water through small openings distributed along the sides and bottom of the container. The system is designed to accept a large quantity of stormwater during a rainfall event. Subsequent to the storm, the dry well allows the stormwater to slowly infiltrate back into the ground.

Dry wells can be designed in a number of ways. Simple dry wells are a pit filled with gravel, riprap, and rubble. Other dry wells are designed as a large perforated concrete container. These dry wells are usually buried completely and provide storage for a larger stormwater capacity.



LOCATION: Holmdel, NJ.
This residential dry well was installed in Monmouth County. It is a underground system that uses an empty container to store large quantities of stormwater during rainfall events.

photo credit:
<http://www.jemoweryandson-inc.com/drywells.html>

Green infrastructure is an approach to stormwater management that is cost-effective, sustainable, and environmentally friendly. Green infrastructure practices capture, filter, absorb, and/or reuse stormwater to help restore the natural water cycle. When used as components of a stormwater management system, green infrastructure practices such as bioretention, green roofs, pervious pavement, rain gardens, and vegetated swales can produce a variety of environmental benefits. In addition to effectively retaining and infiltrating runoff, these practices can help filter air pollutants, reduce energy demands, mitigate urban heat islands, and sequester carbon while also providing communities with aesthetic and natural resource benefits.

When managing stormwater with green infrastructure practices, the overall goal is to disconnect impervious surfaces that are connected (i.e., drain directly to sewer systems or local waterways). Green infrastructure practices can be designed to capture and infiltrate stormwater. These practices tend to filter water using soil, as in the case of bioretention, or using stone, as in the case of porous asphalt. In areas where infiltration is not possible, these green infrastructure practices can be used as a detention system to store runoff and slowly release it after the storm event. Some green infrastructure practices are used to harvest stormwater runoff for non-potable water usage such as watering gardens. Other green infrastructure practices, like bioswales, are designed to move water from one location to another while filtering pollutants.

The following pages describe some green infrastructure practices that have been proven to be successful in New Jersey. These practices include: bioretention/rain gardens, bioswales, downspout planters, stormwater planters, cisterns and rain barrels, permeable pavements, tree filter boxes, and dry well systems.

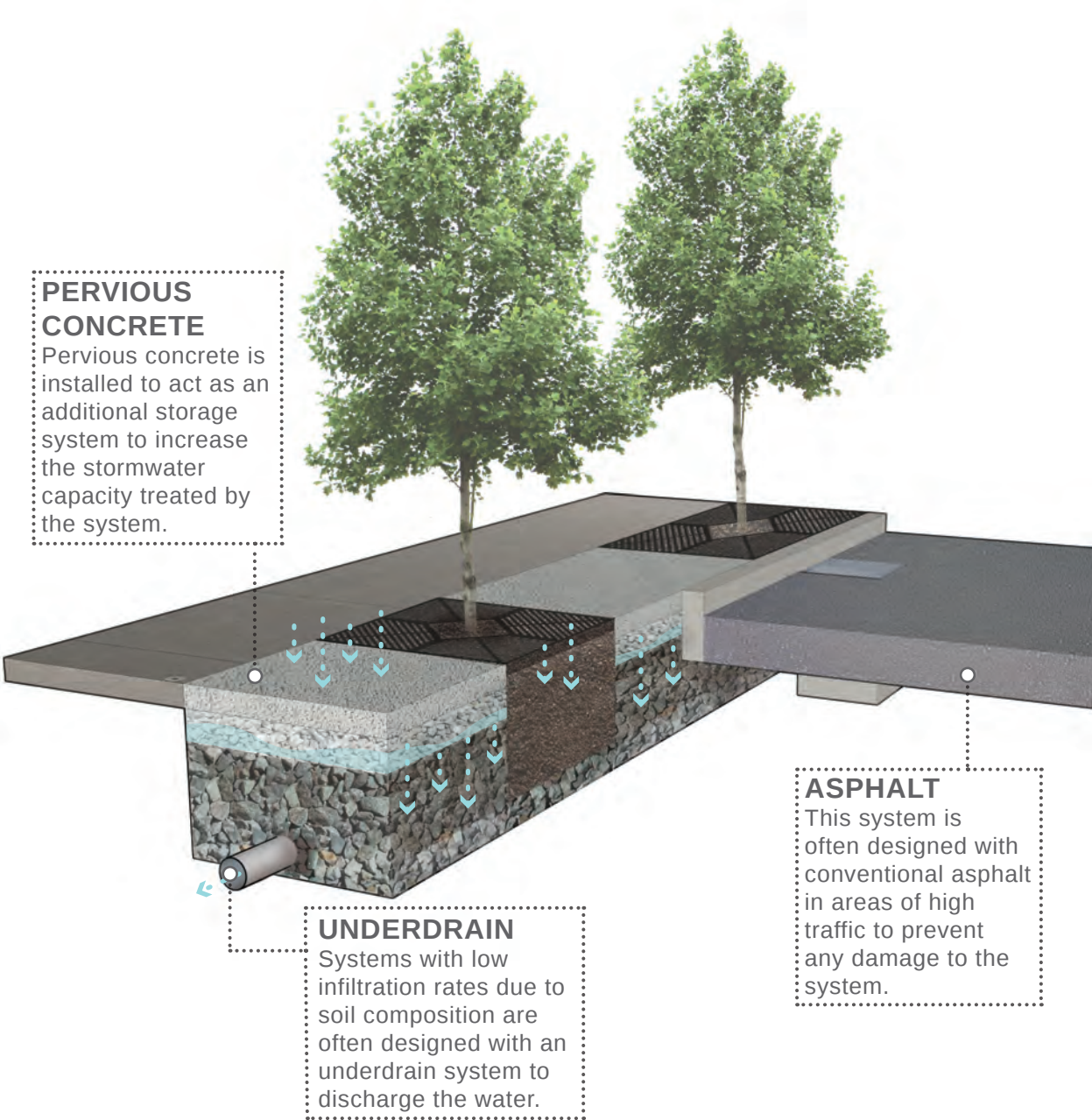
BIORETENTION/RAIN GARDEN SYSTEMS
INFILTRATION AND STORAGE

A rain garden, or bioretention system, is a landscaped, shallow depression that captures, filters, and infiltrates stormwater runoff. The rain garden removes nonpoint source pollutants from stormwater runoff while recharging groundwater. A rain garden serves as a functional system to capture, filter, and infiltrate stormwater runoff at the source while being aesthetically pleasing. Rain gardens are an important tool for communities and neighborhoods to create diverse, attractive landscapes while protecting the health of the natural environment. Rain gardens can also be installed in areas that do not infiltrate by incorporating an underdrain system.

Rain gardens can be implemented throughout communities to begin the process of re-establishing the natural function of the land. Rain gardens offer one of the quickest and easiest methods to reduce runoff and help protect our water resources. Beyond the aesthetic and ecological benefits, rain gardens encourage environmental stewardship and community pride.



LOCATION: Hamilton, NJ
This residential rain garden is 150 square feet and six (6) inches deep. It was designed to capture the rainwater from the roof of this home.



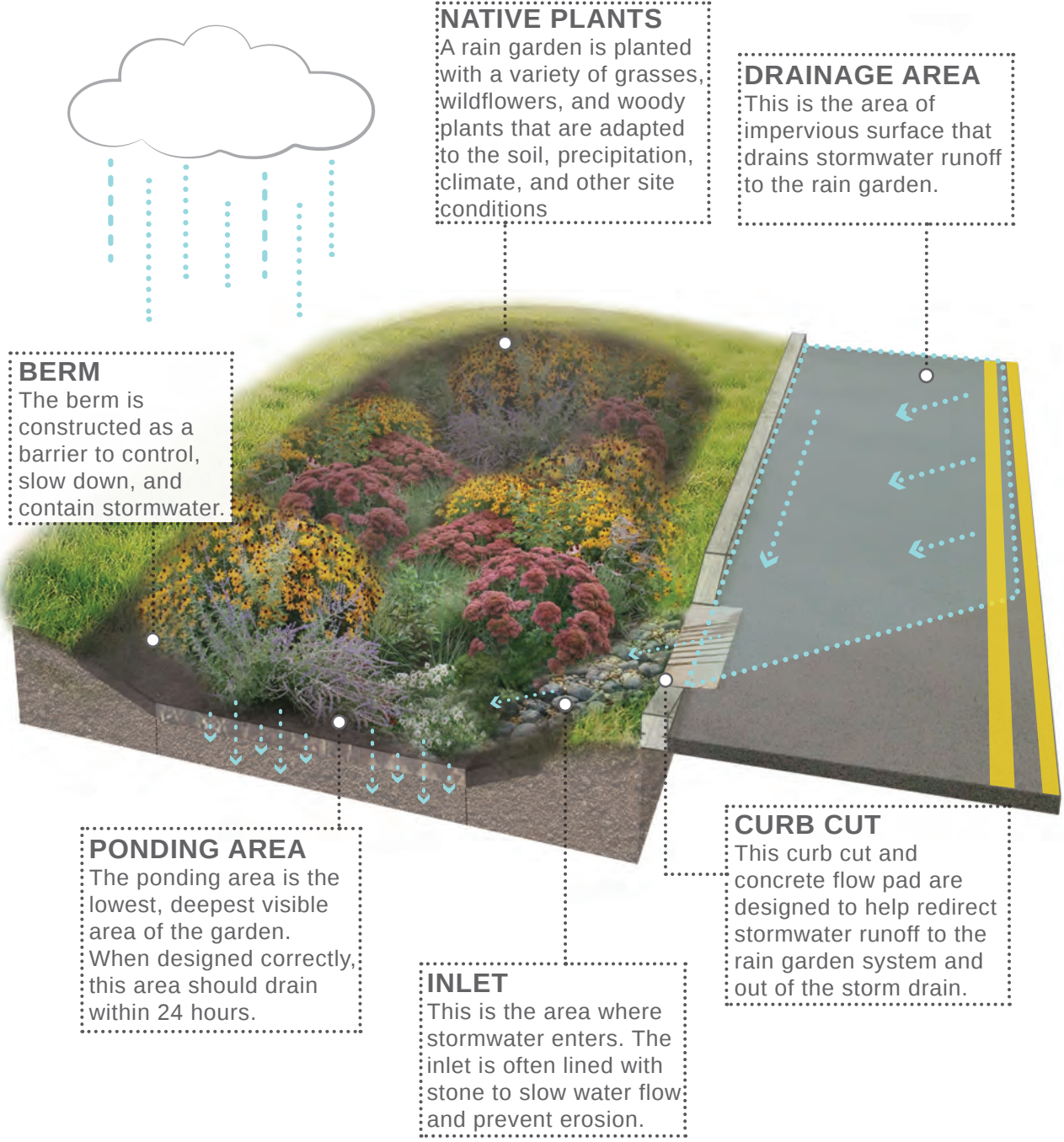
TREE FILTER BOXES
STORAGE AND INFILTRATION

Tree filter boxes can be pre-manufactured concrete boxes or enhanced tree pits that contain a special soil mix and are planted with a tree or shrub. They filter stormwater runoff but provide little storage capacity. They are typically designed to quickly filter stormwater and then discharge it to the local storm sewer system.



LOCATION: Parsippany, NJ
This enhanced tree pit is located at the Parsippany-Troy Hills Municipal Court parking lot. The tree pit collects and filters water from the existing parking lot.

Often tree filter boxes are incorporated into streetscape systems that include an underlying stormwater system which connects several boxes (as shown on the next page). This is also coupled with pervious concrete to increase the storage capacity for rainwater in the system.

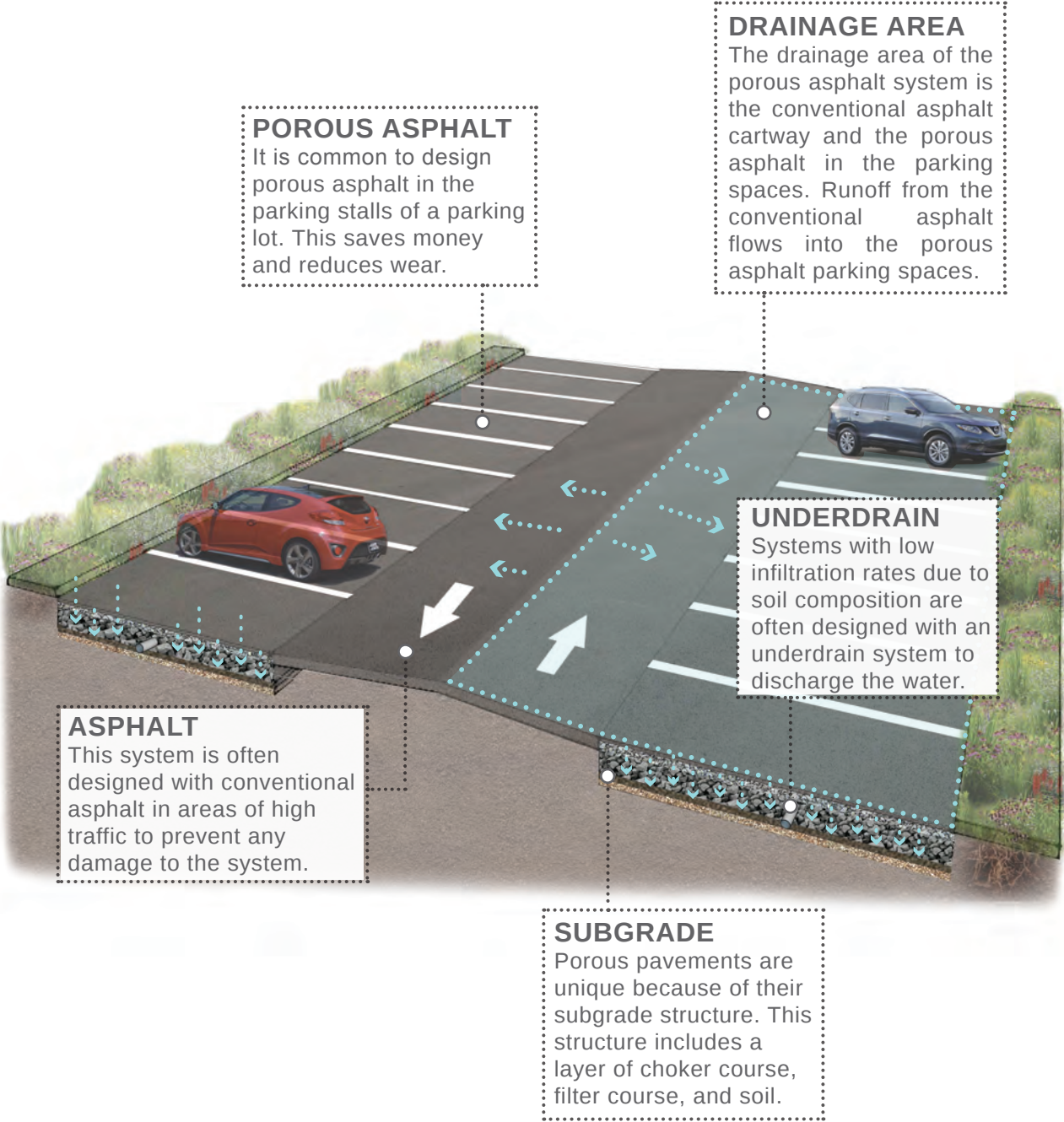


BIOSWALES
CONVEYANCE AND INFILTRATION

Bioswales are landscape features that convey stormwater from one location to another while removing pollutants and allowing water to infiltrate. Bioswales are often designed for larger scale sites where water needs time to move and slowly infiltrate into the groundwater. Much like rain garden systems, bioswales can also be designed with an underdrain pipe that allows excess water to discharge to the nearest catch basin or existing stormwater system.



LOCATION: Parsippany, NJ
This bioswale was installed at St. Gregory's Church. The bioswale was designed to capture water from the parking lot and move it toward the forest area on the south end of the site.

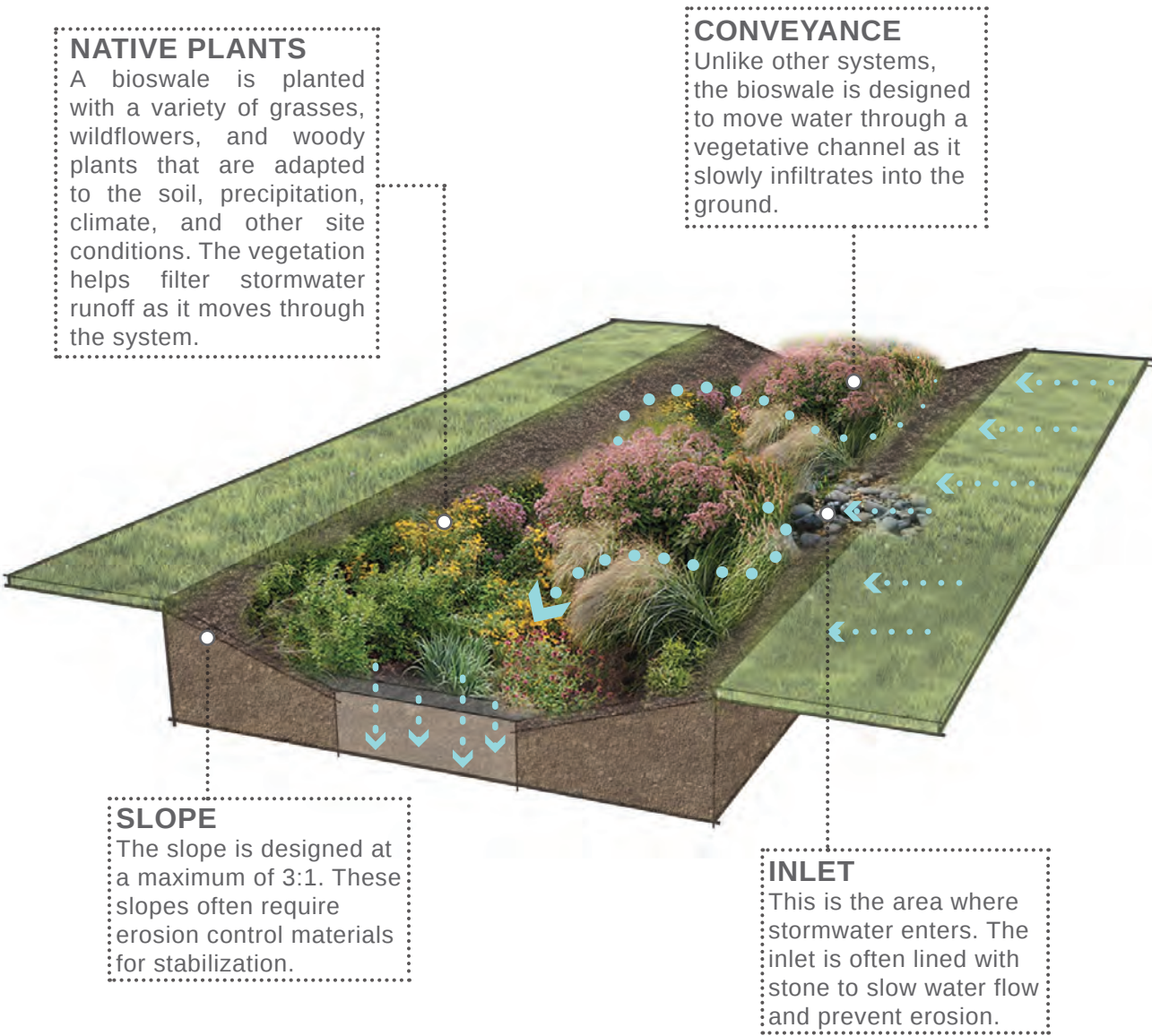
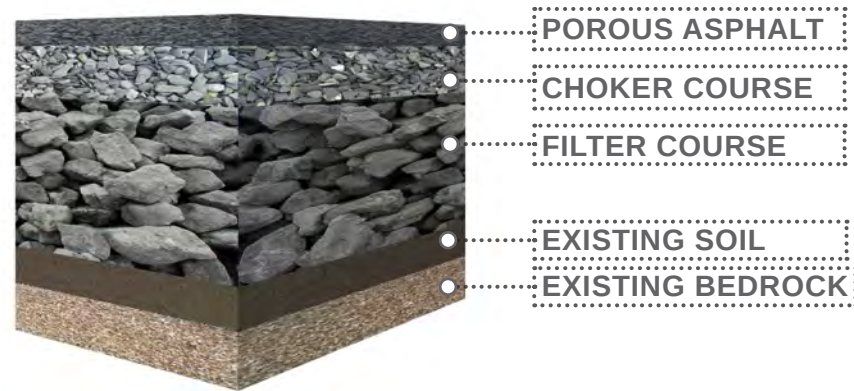


PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS
STORAGE AND INFILTRATION

These surfaces include pervious concrete, porous asphalt, interlocking concrete pavers, and grid pavers. Pervious concrete and porous asphalt are the most common of the permeable surfaces. They are similar to regular concrete and asphalt but without the fine materials. This allows water to quickly pass through the material into an underlying layered system of stone that holds the water, allowing it to infiltrate into the underlying uncompacted soil. They have an underlying stone layer to store stormwater runoff and allow it to slowly seep into the ground.

By installing an underdrain system, these systems can be used in areas where infiltration is limited. The permeable pavement system will still filter pollutants and provide storage but will not infiltrate the runoff.

TYPICAL POROUS ASPHALT SUBGRADE: CROSS-SECTION



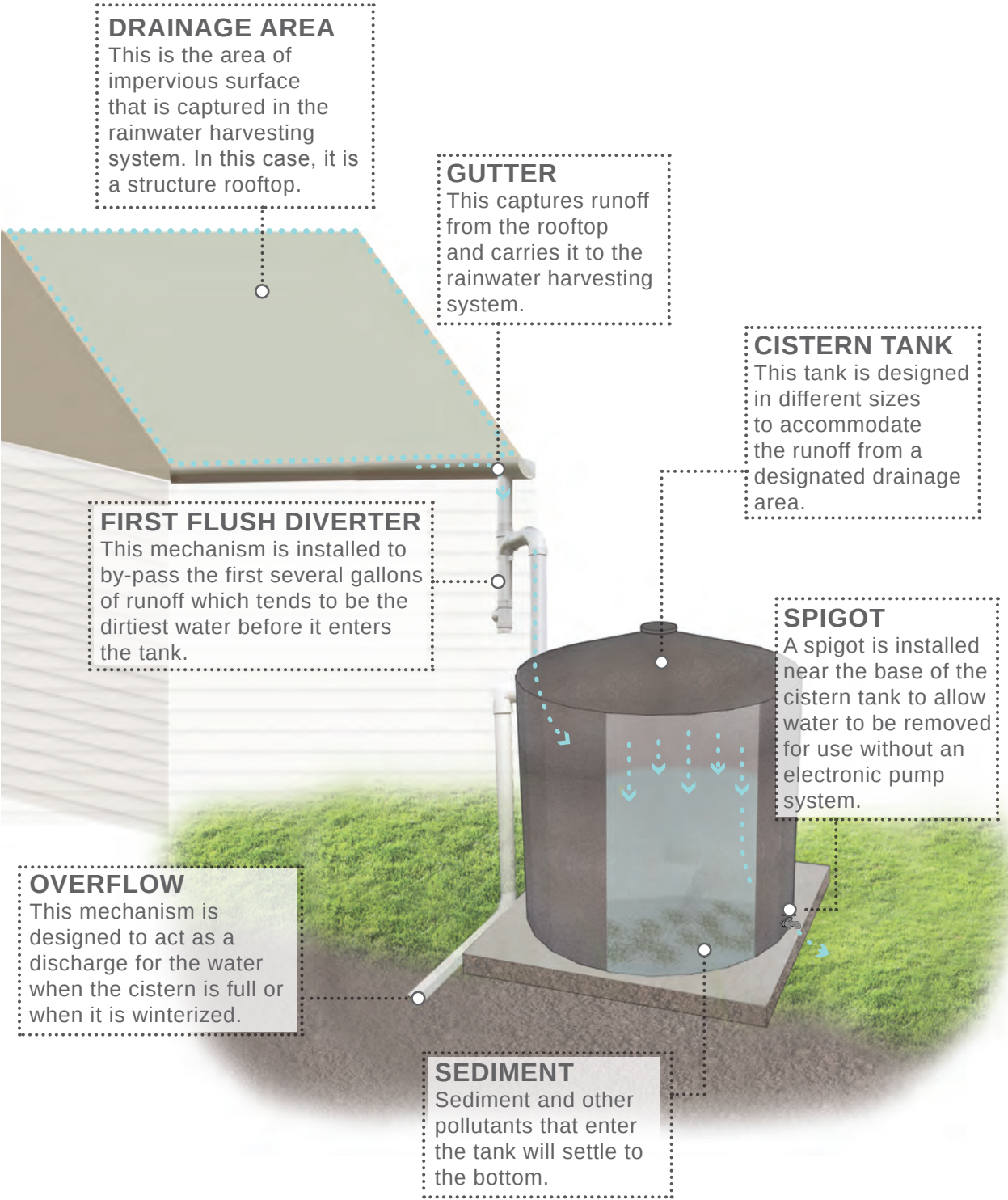
DOWNSPOUT PLANTERS
STORAGE

Downspout planter boxes are wooden or concrete boxes with plants installed at the base of the downspout that provide an opportunity to beneficially reuse rooftop runoff. Although small, these systems have some capacity to store rooftop runoff during rainfall events and release it slowly back into the storm sewer system through an overflow.

Most often, downspout planter boxes are a reliable green infrastructure practice used to provide some rainfall storage and aesthetic value for property.



LOCATION: Camden, NJ
Downspout planters are installed at the end of a downspout to capture, store, and slowly discharge stormwater back to the nearest storm sewer system.



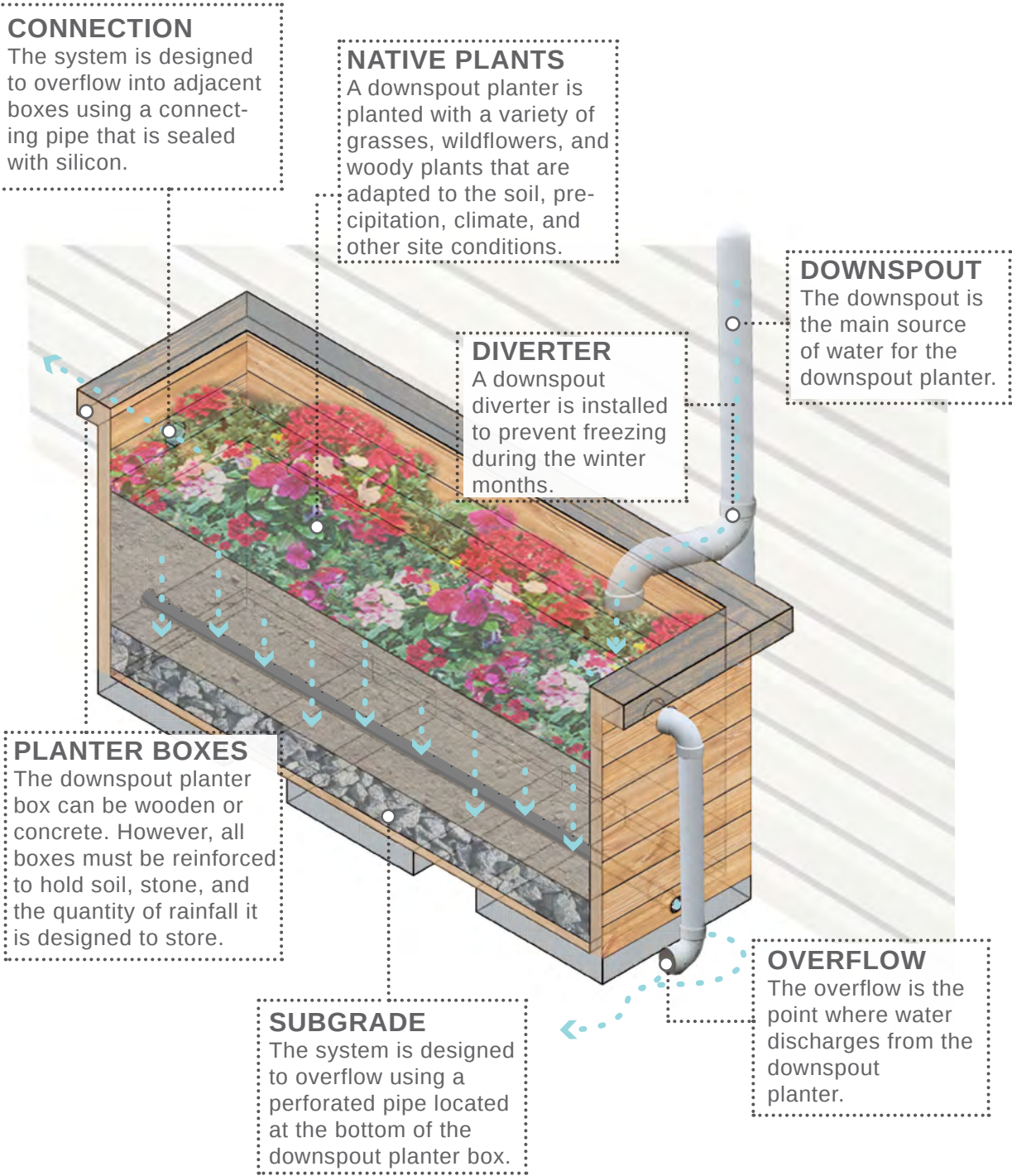
CISTERNS & RAIN BARRELS
RAINWATER HARVESTING

These systems capture rainwater, mainly from rooftops, in cisterns or rain barrels. The water can then be used for watering gardens, washing vehicles, or for other non-potable uses.

Rainwater harvesting systems come in all shapes and sizes. These systems are good for harvesting rainwater in the spring, summer, and fall but must be winterized during the colder months. Cisterns are winterized, and then their water source is redirected from the cistern back to the original discharge area.



LOCATION: Clark, NJ
This cistern was installed at a public works department. The rainwater is harvested from the rooftop of the building and used as part of a “green car wash” system that uses rainwater.



STORMWATER PLANTERS
STORAGE AND INFILTRATION

Stormwater planters are vegetated structures that are built into the sidewalk to intercept stormwater runoff from the roadway or sidewalk. Stormwater planters, like rain gardens, are a type of bioretention system. This means many of these planters are designed to allow the water to infiltrate into the ground. However, some are designed simply to filter the water and convey it back into the storm sewer system via an underdrain system.



LOCATION: Camden, NJ
This stormwater planter was designed to capture stormwater runoff from the street in front of the Brimm School in Camden, New Jersey.

