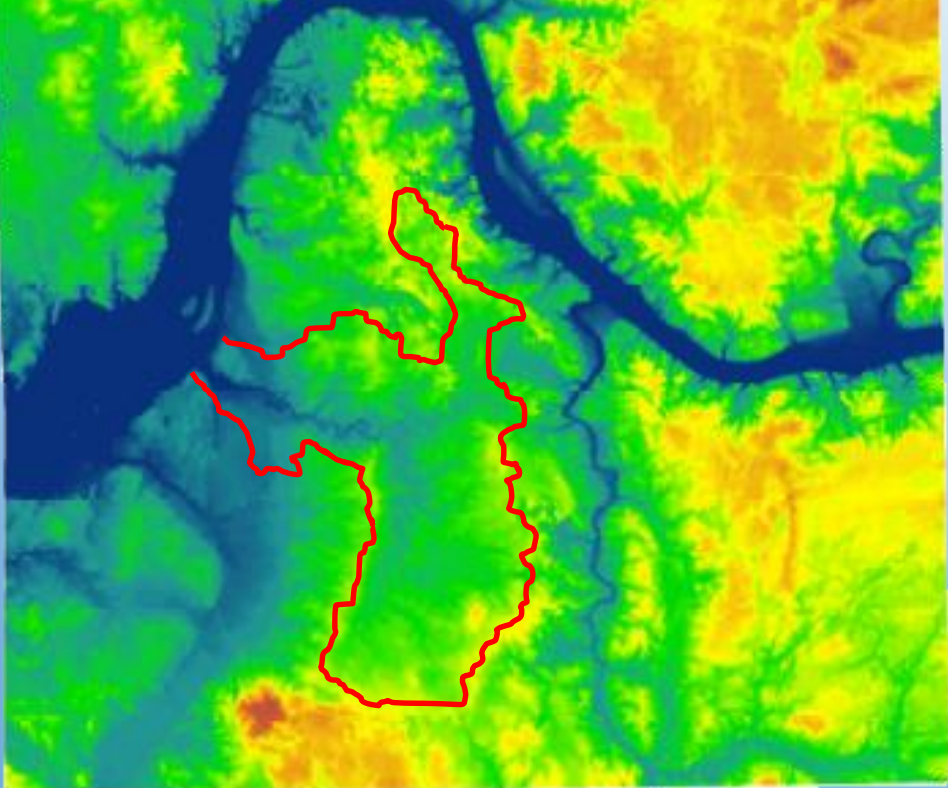
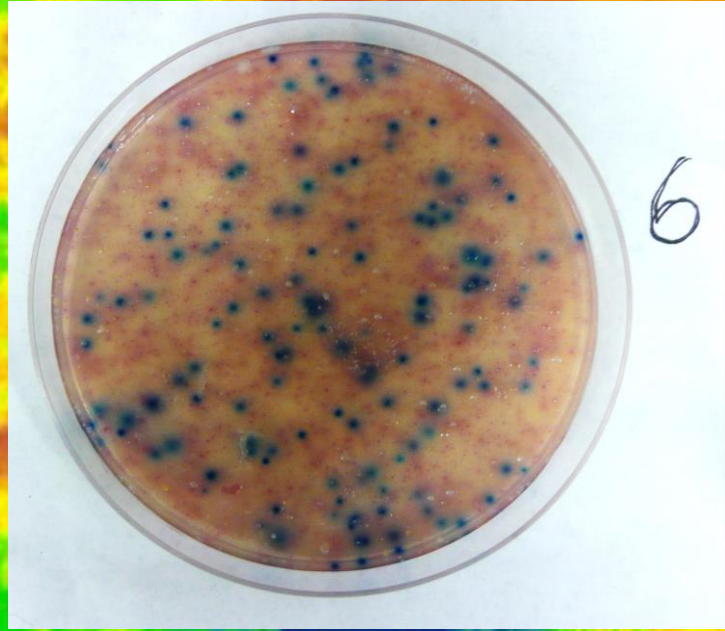


RAIN GARDENS ON STEROIDS:

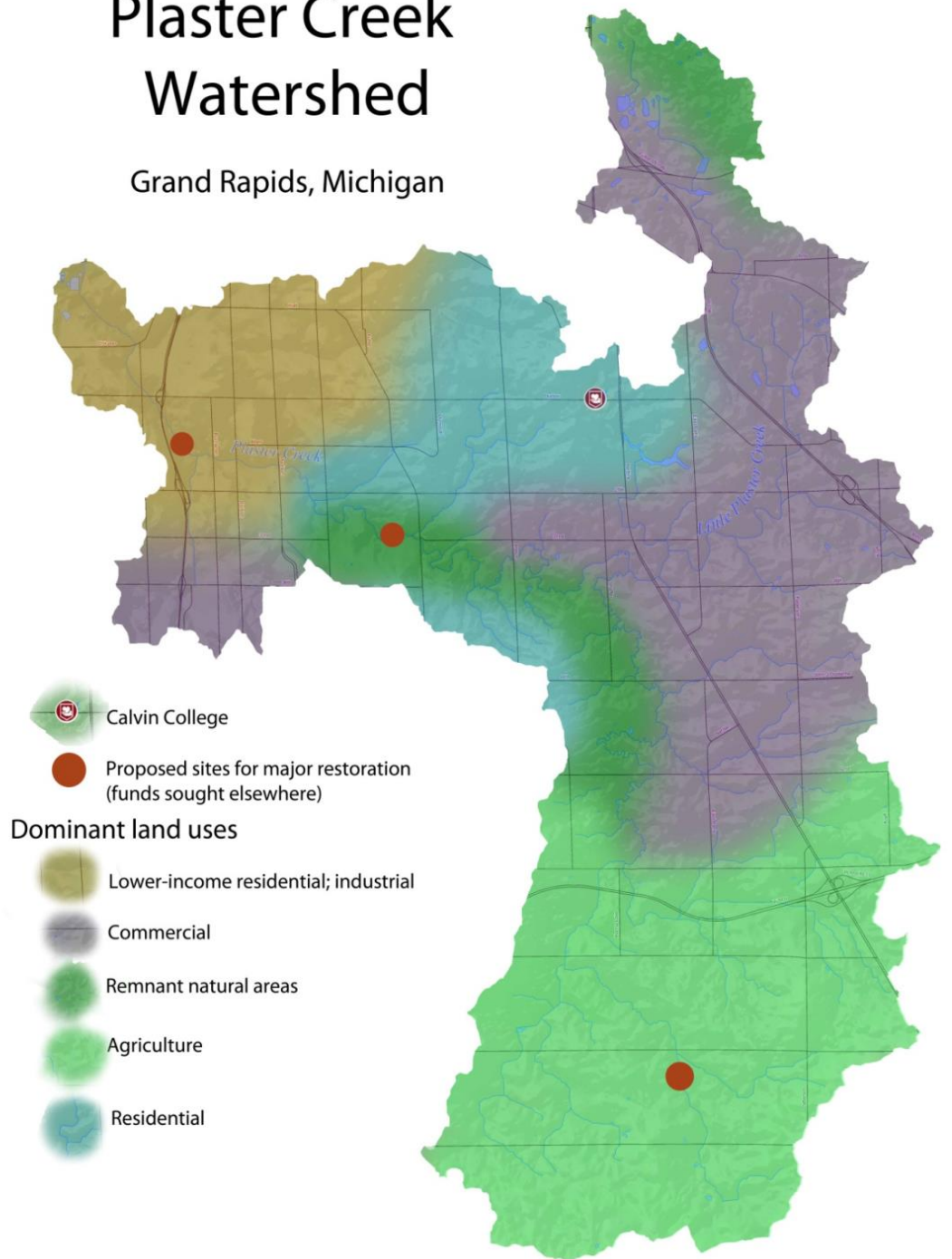
FIGHTING STORMWATER POLLUTION WITH TREES AND
BIO-SWALES IN THE PLASTER CREEK WATERSHED

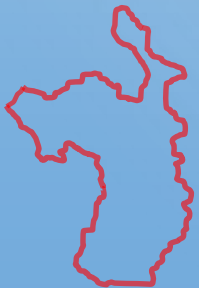




Plaster Creek Watershed

Grand Rapids, Michigan





PCS UPDATE

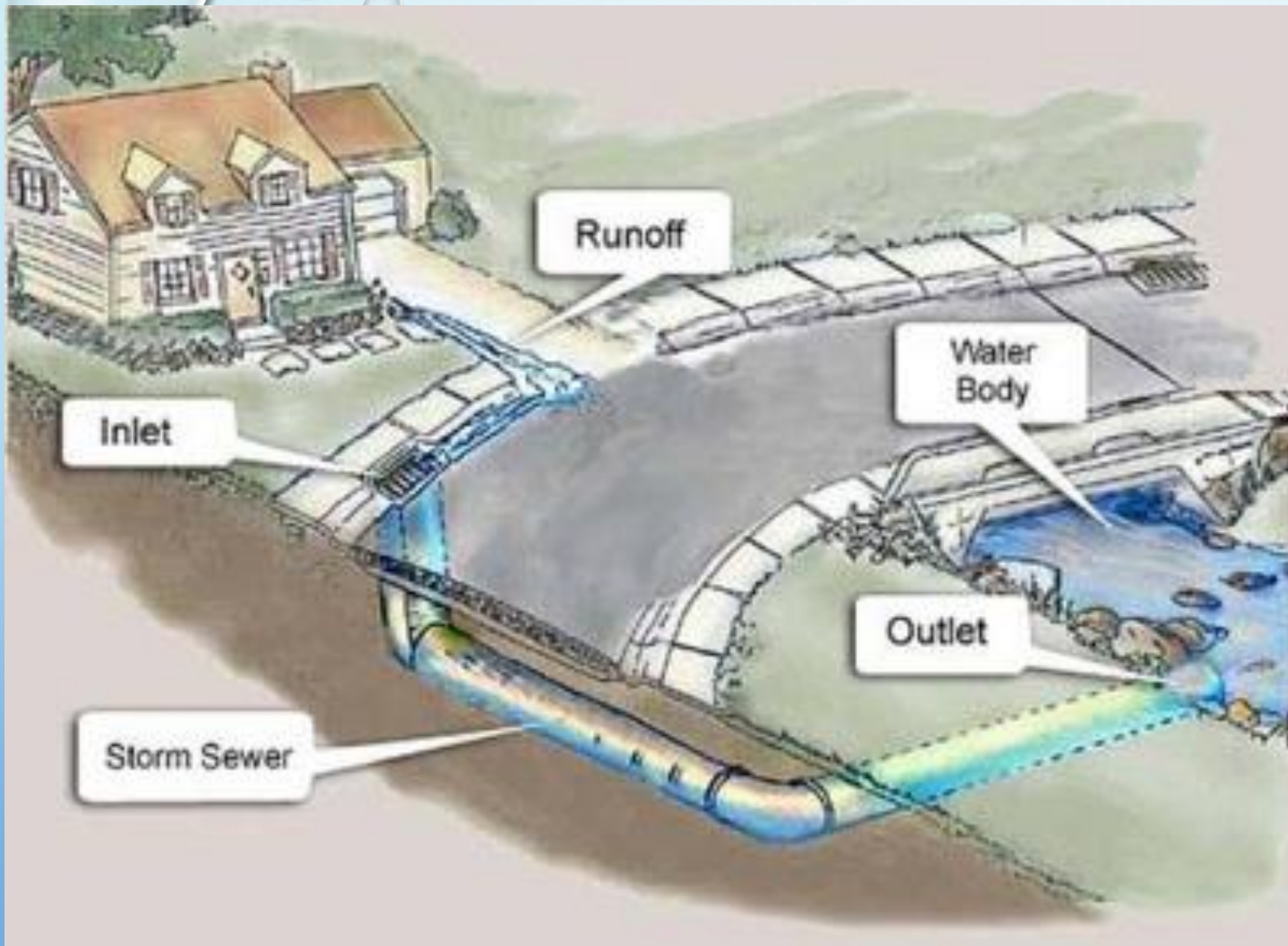
- Successful green team
(funding for two more years!)
- New DEQ grant
- Submitted *E. coli* monitoring grant
- Hiring Andrea Lubberts!



THE PROBLEM OF STORMWATER POLLUTION



- [HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=7W0QLOY0MZE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7W0QLOY0MZE)



The current model:

Quick and dirty stormwater solutions...

“Get it outta here ASAP!”

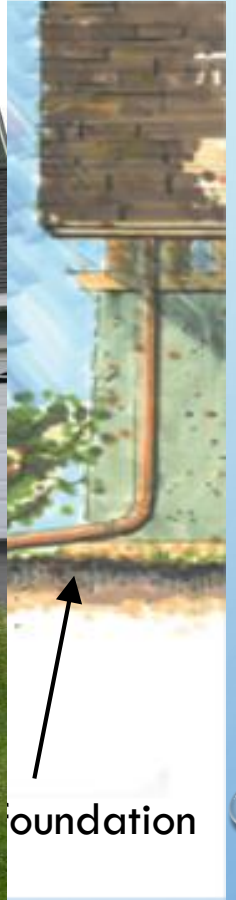
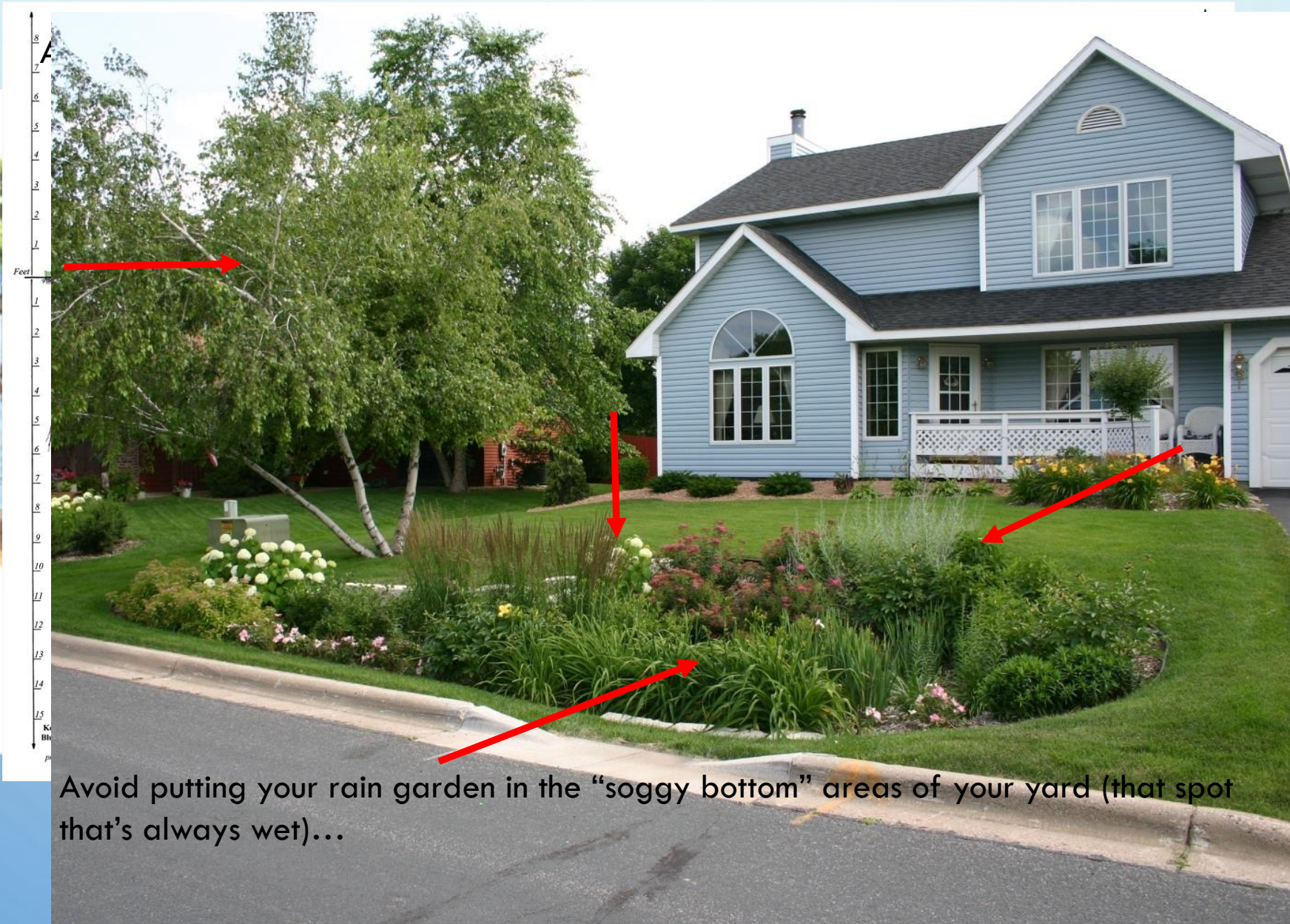
“Let everyone downstream deal with it!”

“I’ll just drive to Newaygo to go fishing”

“That’s no creek, that’s just a drain!”

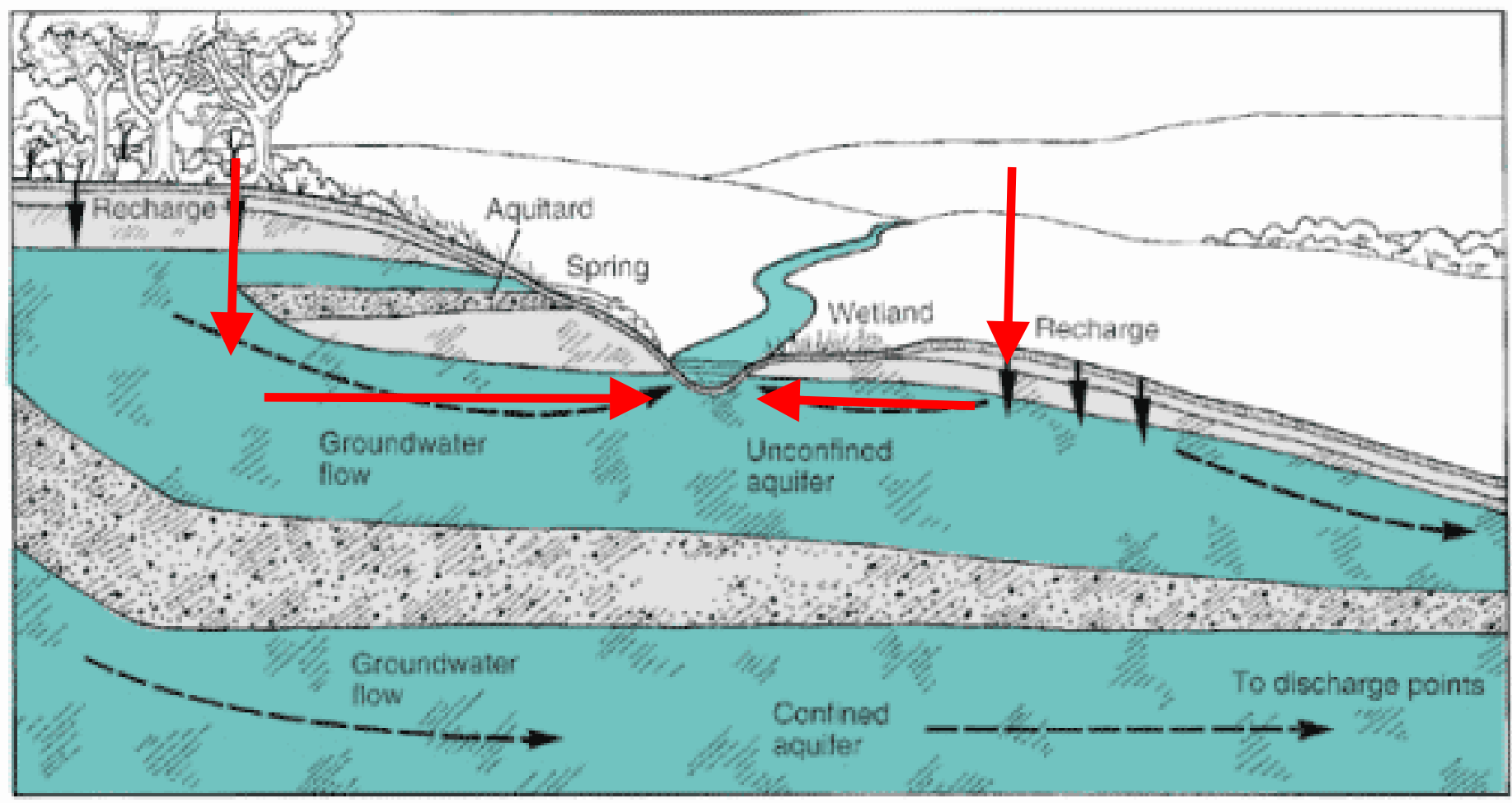
“A healthy, beautiful, flourishing natural world is not something worth leaving for my kids”

Rain Gardens are designed to capture and clean stormwater!



Avoid putting your rain garden in the “soggy bottom” areas of your yard (that spot that’s always wet)...

How does a rain garden mimic natural water cycles?



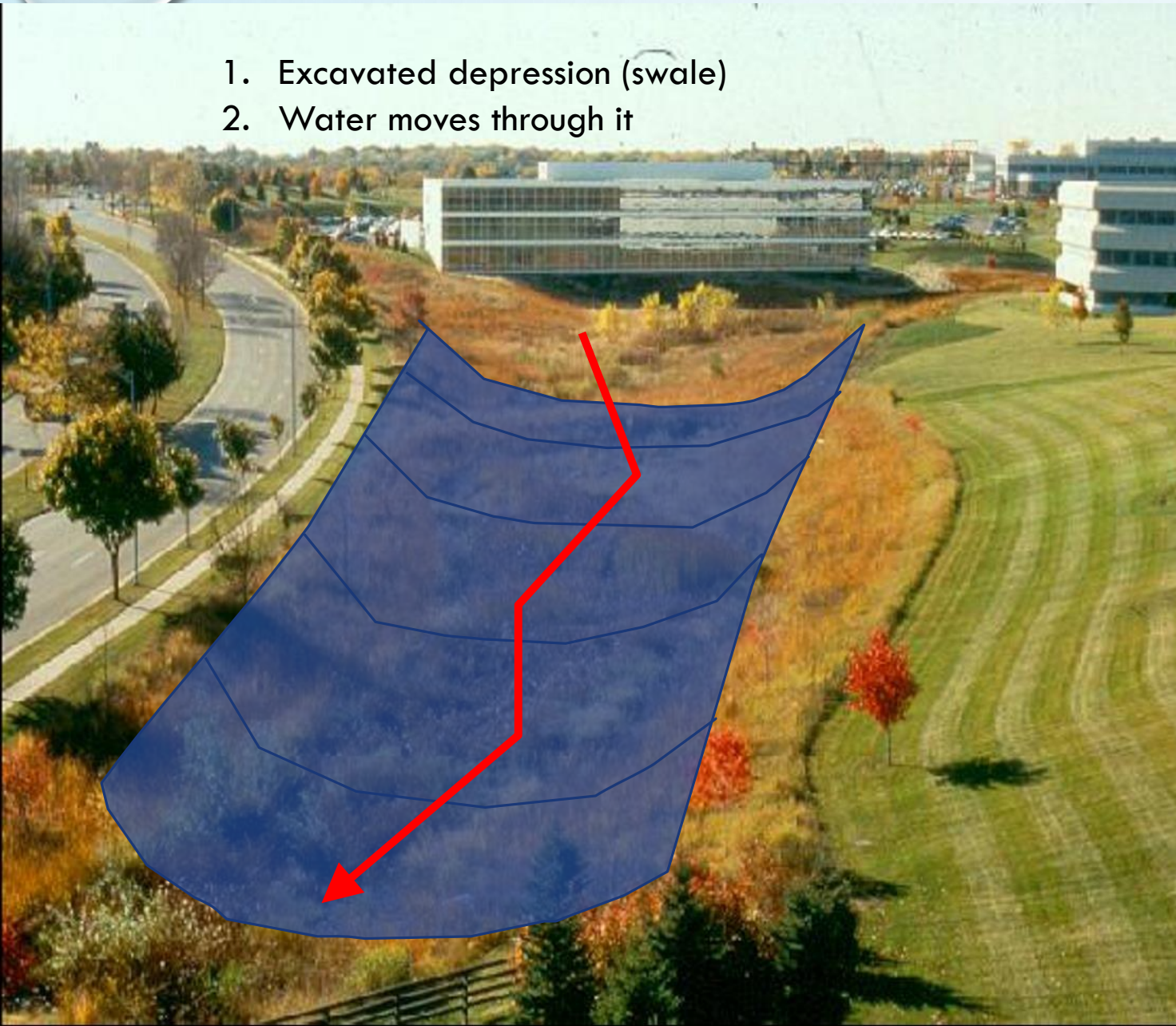




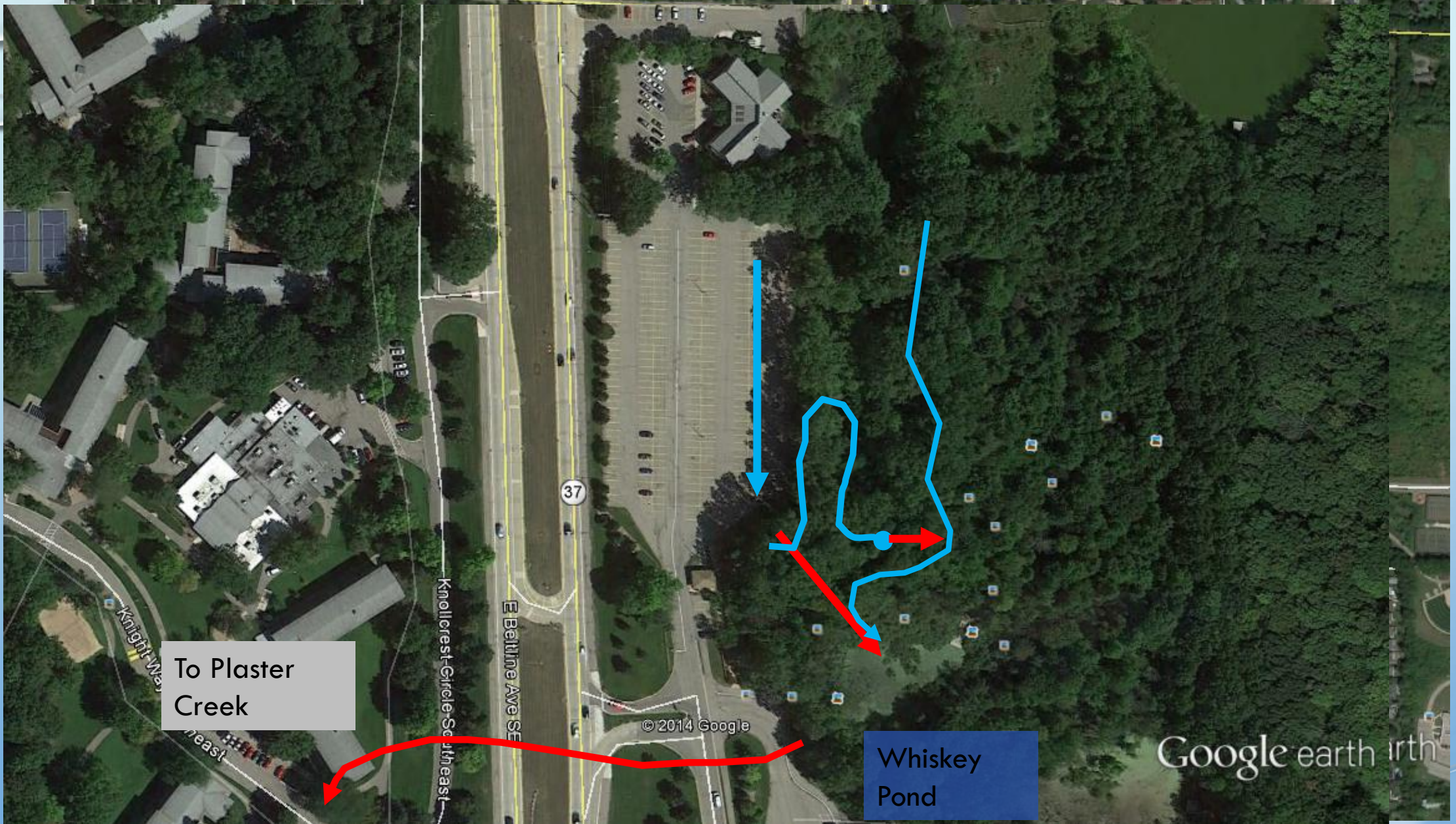


SO WHAT IS A BIO-SWALE?

1. Excavated depression (swale)
2. Water moves through it



Whiskey Creek Bioswale



To Plaster
Creek

Whiskey
Pond

© 2014 Google

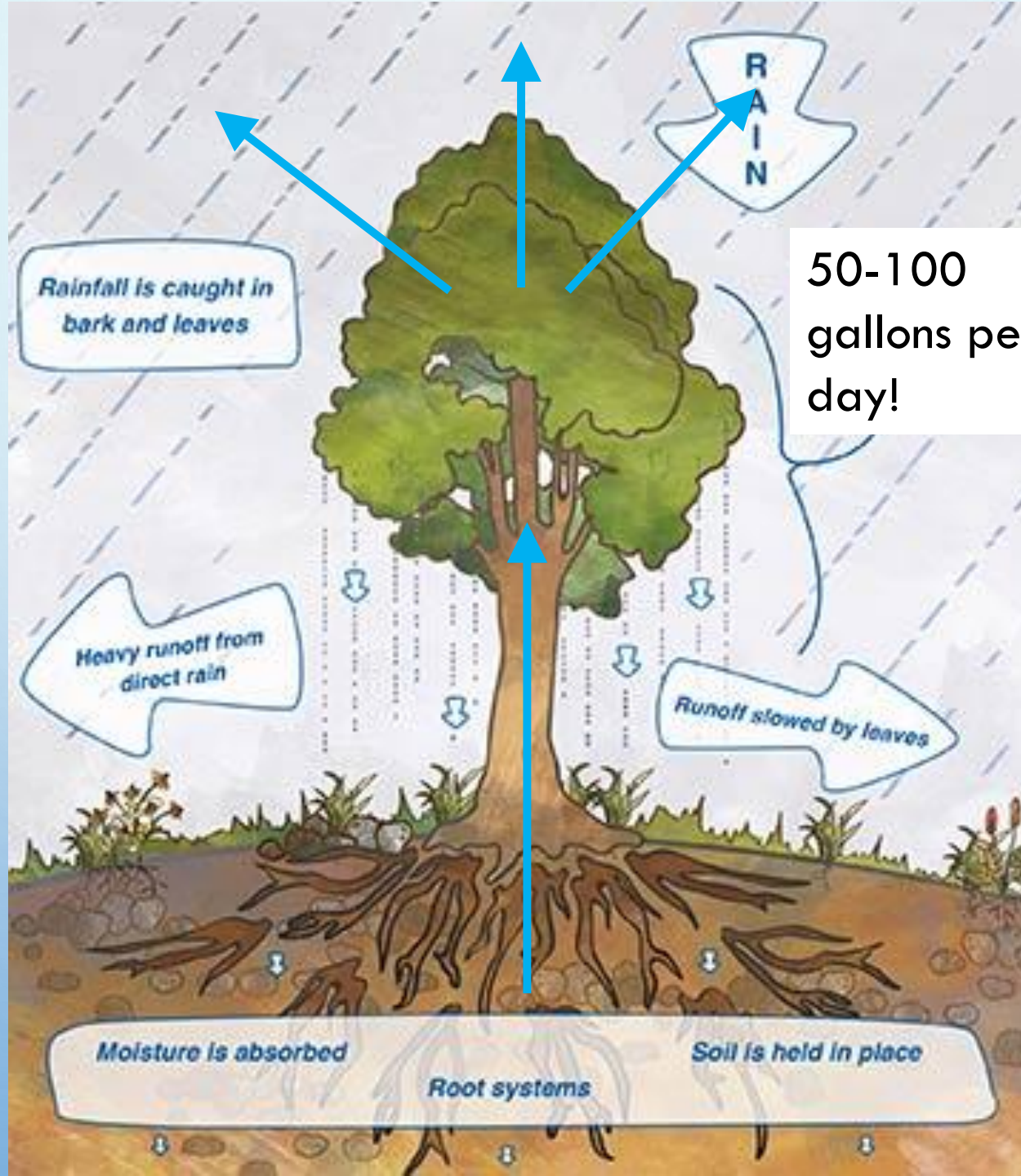
Google earth irth

Whiskey Creek Bio-swale





PLAY
STOP



Rainfall is caught in bark and leaves

50-100 gallons per day!

Heavy runoff from direct rain

Runoff slowed by leaves

Moisture is absorbed
Soil is held in place
Root systems

