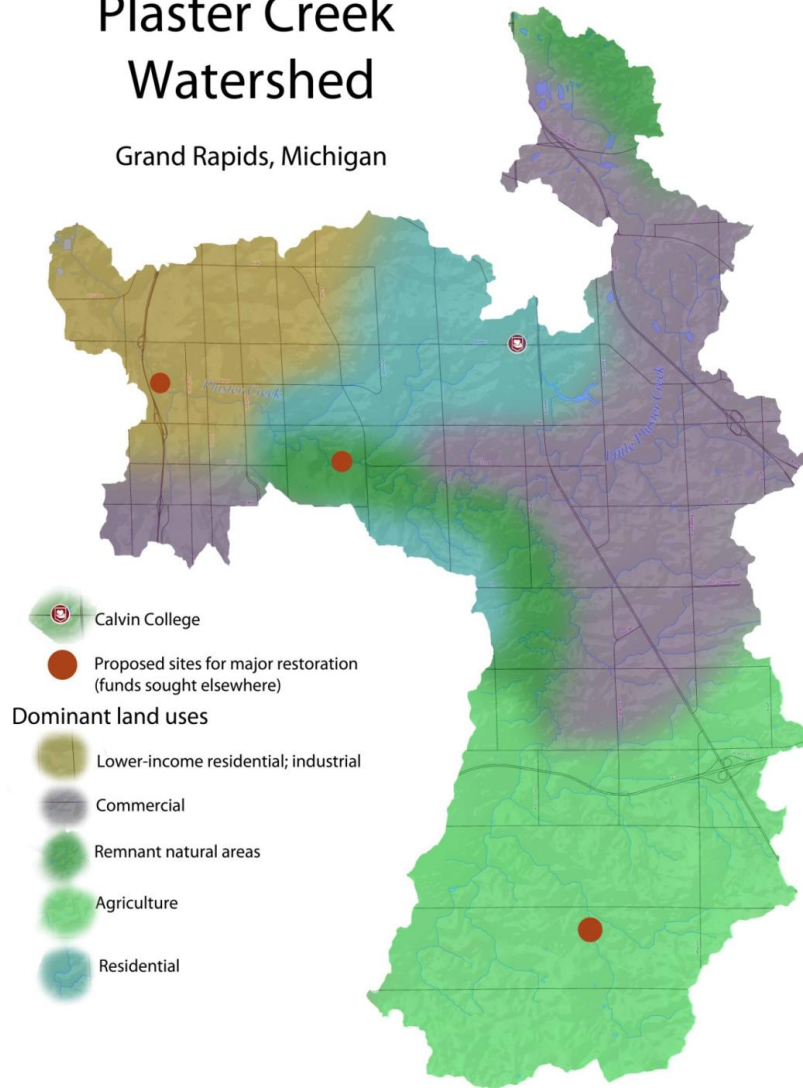


Plaster Creek Watershed

Grand Rapids, Michigan



- Calvin College
- Proposed sites for major restoration (funds sought elsewhere)

Dominant land uses

- Lower-income residential; industrial
- Commercial
- Remnant natural areas
- Agriculture
- Residential

Cartographer: Seth K
Image prepared by Nat

CURB-CUT RAIN GARDEN RESEARCH

PLASTER CREEK STEWARDS 2016 FALL EVENT

PATRICK JONKER

DAVID WARNERS



WHAT IS A RAIN GARDEN?

- BASIC FUNCTION
- LAYOUT
- PARTS OF A RAIN GARDEN:
 - WATER CATCHMENT
 - CHANNEL AND ROCK BASIN
 - NATIVE PLANTS







Rock basin



Native plants that catch stormwater

WHAT IS A
CURB-CUT
RAIN GARDEN?

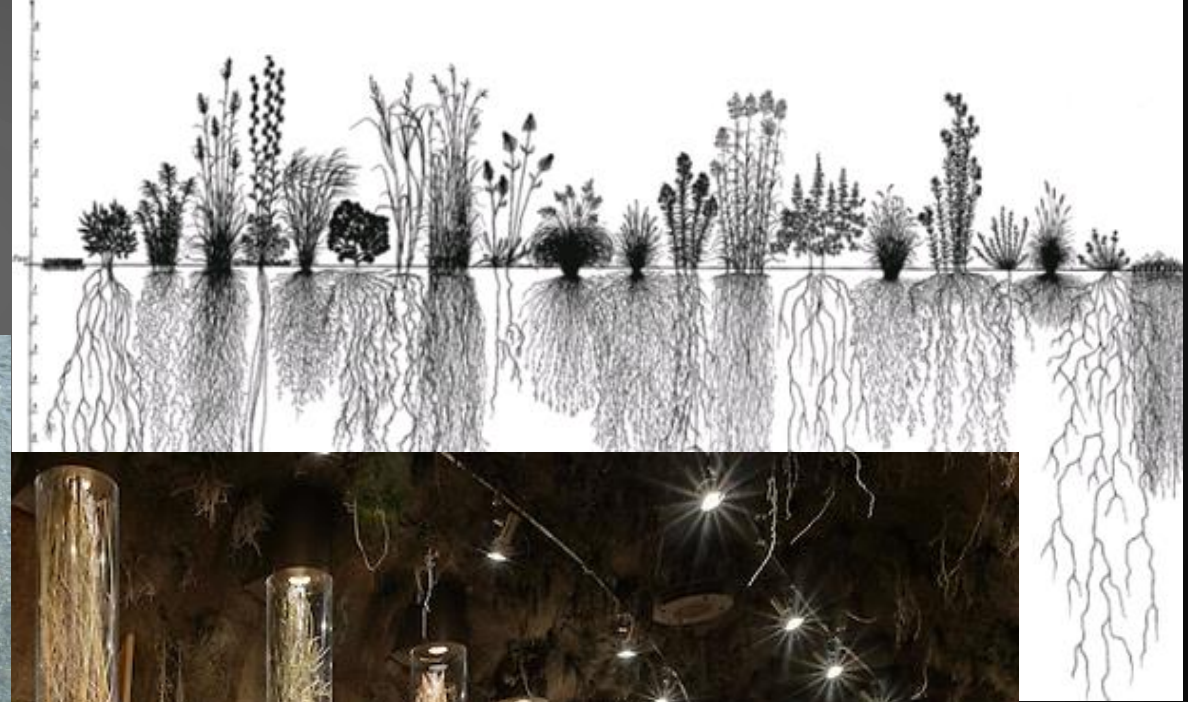
Cut portion of Curb

The image features a dark gray background with several translucent, spherical bubbles of varying sizes scattered in the corners. The bubbles have highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. The text "BRIEF VIDEO INTERLUDE" is centered in the upper half of the frame.

BRIEF VIDEO INTERLUDE

WHAT GOOD DO THEY DO?

- (IN)FILTRATION DUE TO DEEP ROOT SYSTEMS
- BIODIVERSITY
- STORM WATER RETENTION

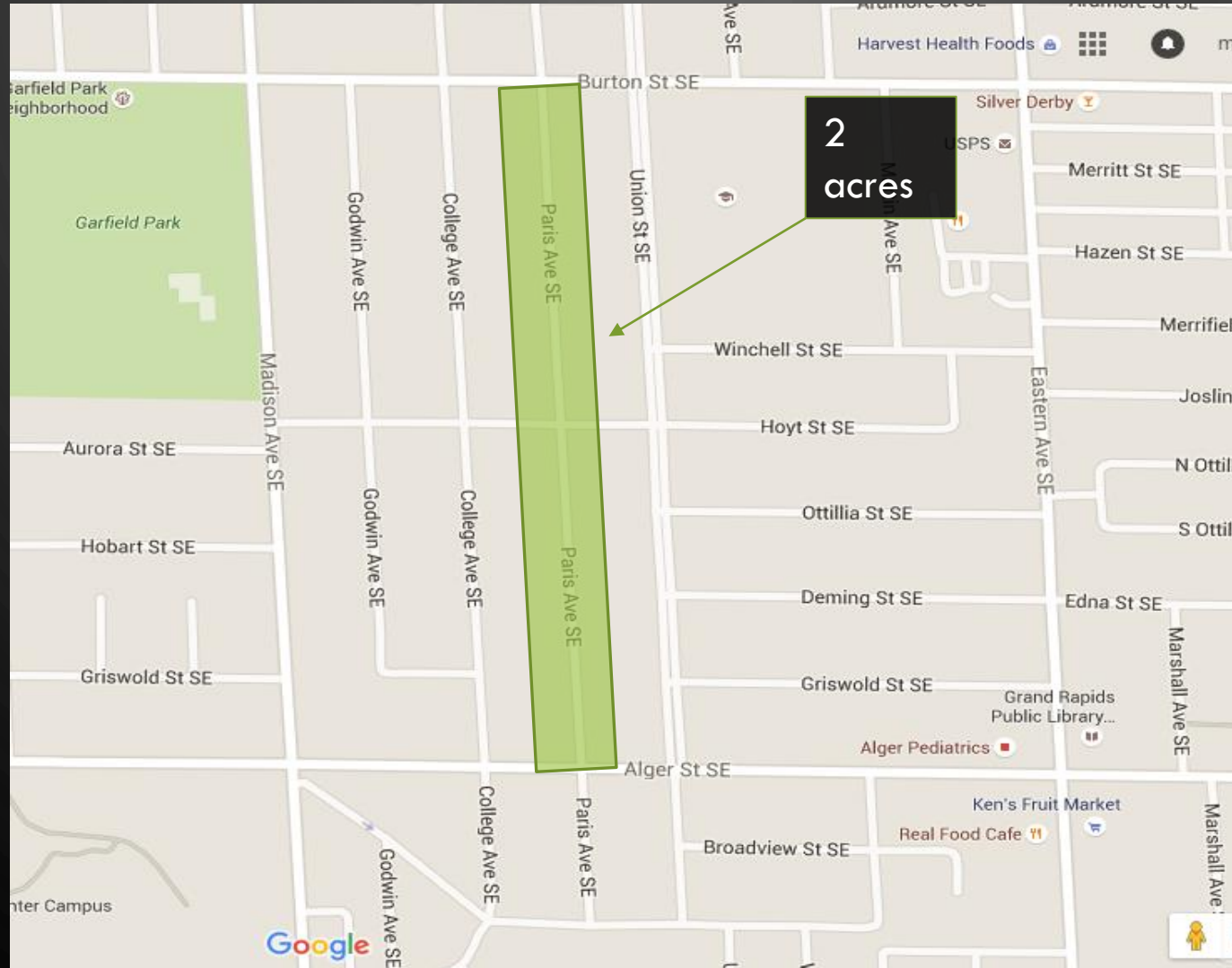




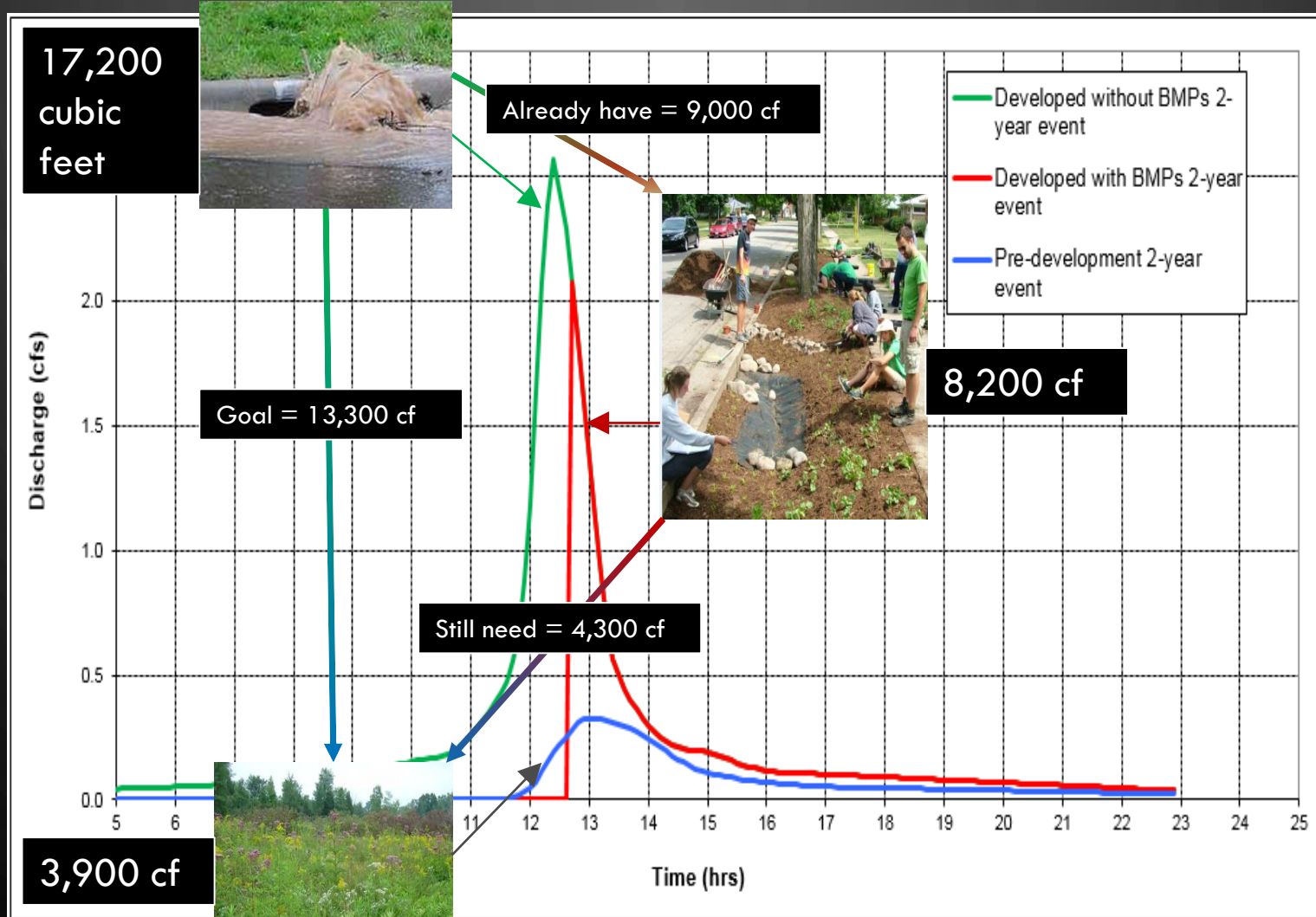
RESEARCH QUESTION

HOW MUCH RAIN FLOWS OFF AN AREA AND
HOW MUCH DO OUR PROJECTS (BMPS) HELP?

RYAN DEGROOT
JULIE WILDSCHUT



PARIS STREET HYDROGRAPH



HOW MUCH MAINTENANCE

- WEEDING AND REPLANTING
- CLEANING THE ROCK BASIN
- OTHERWISE... NOT MUCH



PLANTING (2015-2016)

- 14 curb-cut rain gardens 2015
- 12 new curb-cut rain gardens summer of 2016
- Grant for 20 new curb-cut rain gardens in Alger Heights and 20 rain gardens in Oakdale neighborhood
- Today – 8 new gardens!



SUMMER 2016 RESEARCH



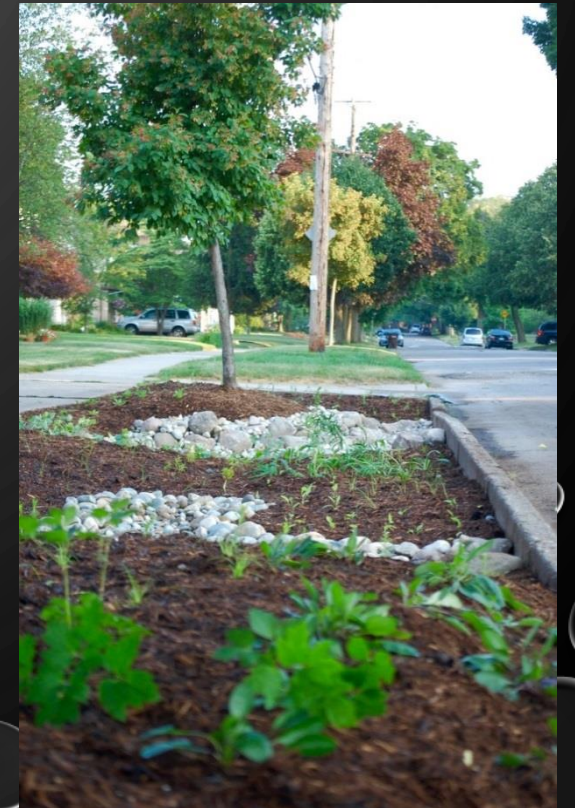
The background is a dark, gradient grey with numerous water droplets of various sizes scattered across it. The droplets are rendered with realistic highlights and shadows, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. Some are large and prominent, while others are small and subtle. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

THE QUESTION:

WHICH NATIVE PLANTS ARE BEST TO USE IN URBAN CURB-CUT
RAINGARDENS?

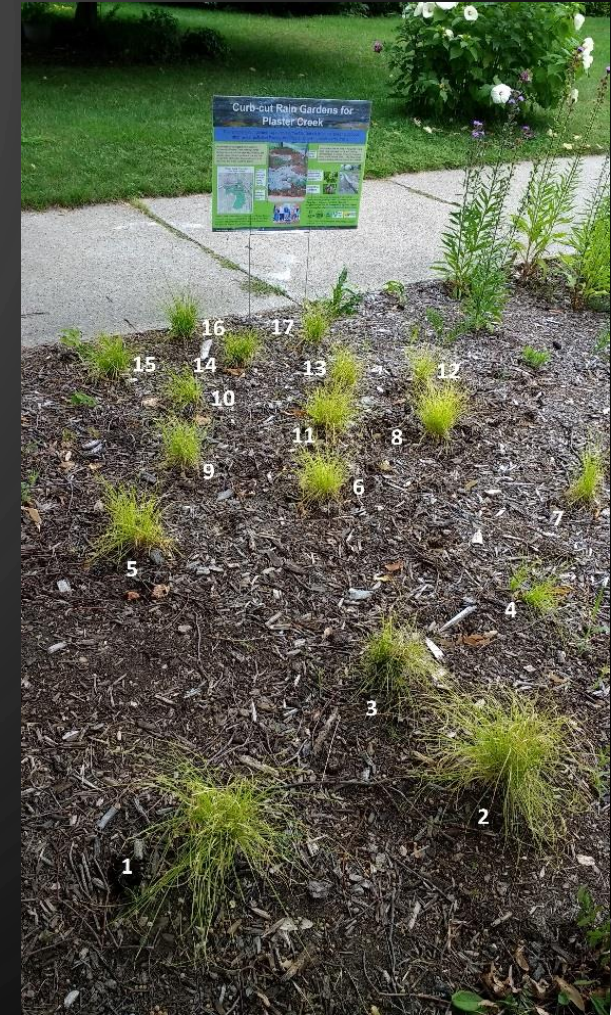
DATA COLLECTION

- FROM JUNE 7-13 OF 2016
- WENT OUT TO ALL OF THE 2015 CURB-CUT RAIN GARDENS AND COLLECTED SURVIVORSHIP AND PERFORMANCE DATA



METHODS

- PLANT INVENTORY
- RANDOM SAMPLING
- VARIABLES TESTED:
 - LEAF NUMBER
 - BUD NUMBER
 - STALK NUMBER
 - CLUMP WIDTH (GRASSES AND SEDGES)
 - HEIGHT



PERFORMANCE RATING

- EACH PLANT GIVEN AN OVERALL RATING OF PERFORMANCE IN THAT GARDEN FROM 1-10
- 10-PLANT WAS SPREADING, GREEN, BUDDING, LOTS OF STALKS, TALL
- 1-PLANT WAS NEAR TO BEING DEAD



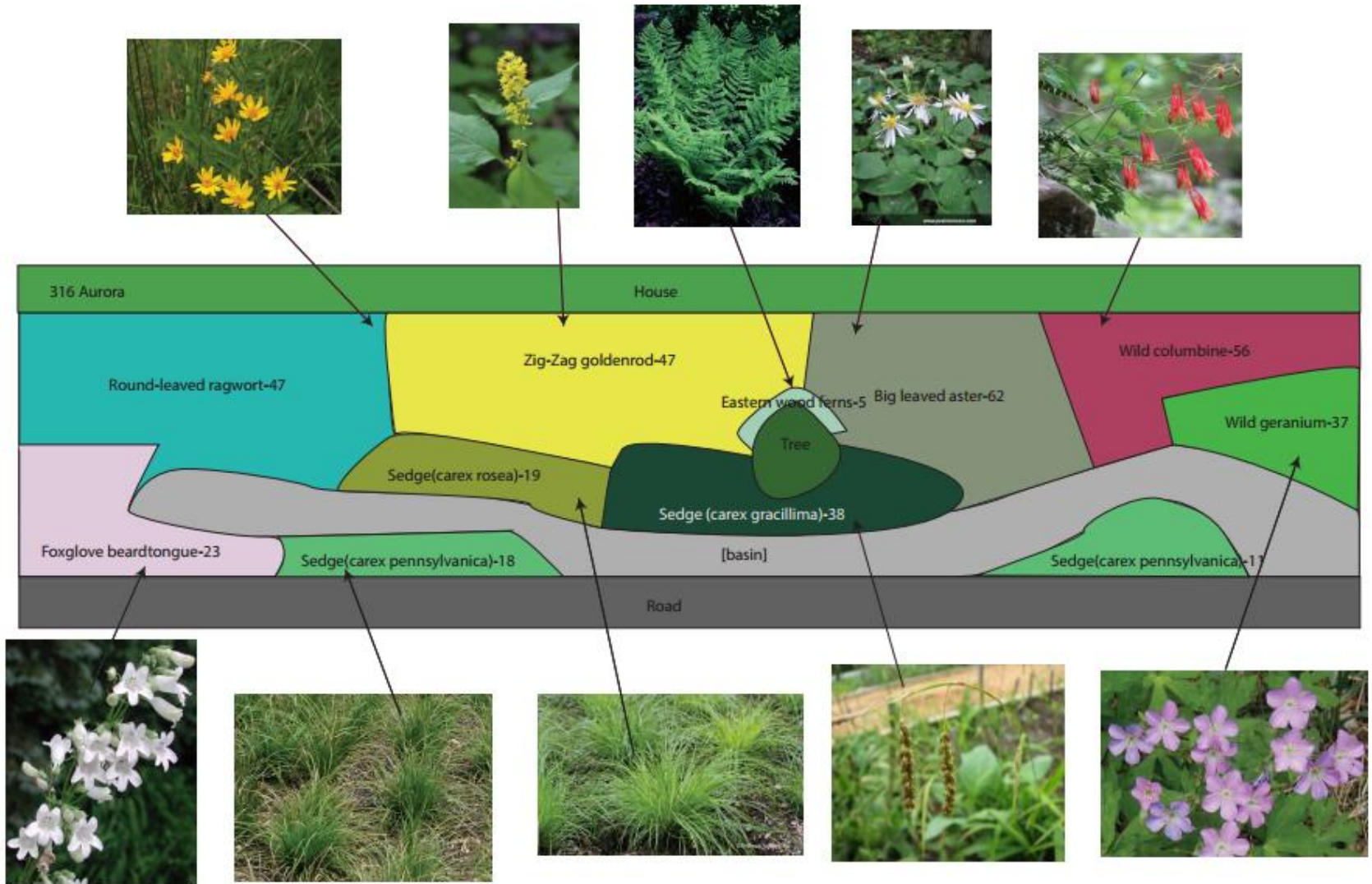
Example of a 1



Example of a 10

MAPPING AND REPLANTING

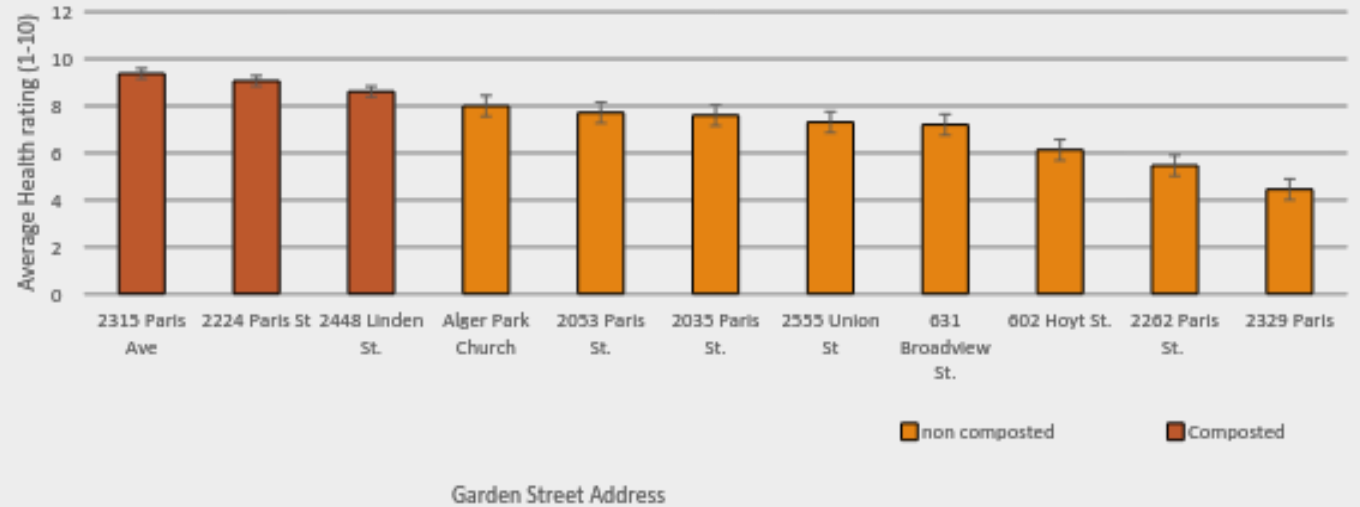
- RECORDED NUMBER PLANTED
- OUTLINED EACH PLANTS AREA COVERED
- REPLANTING/ REPLENISHING (2016)



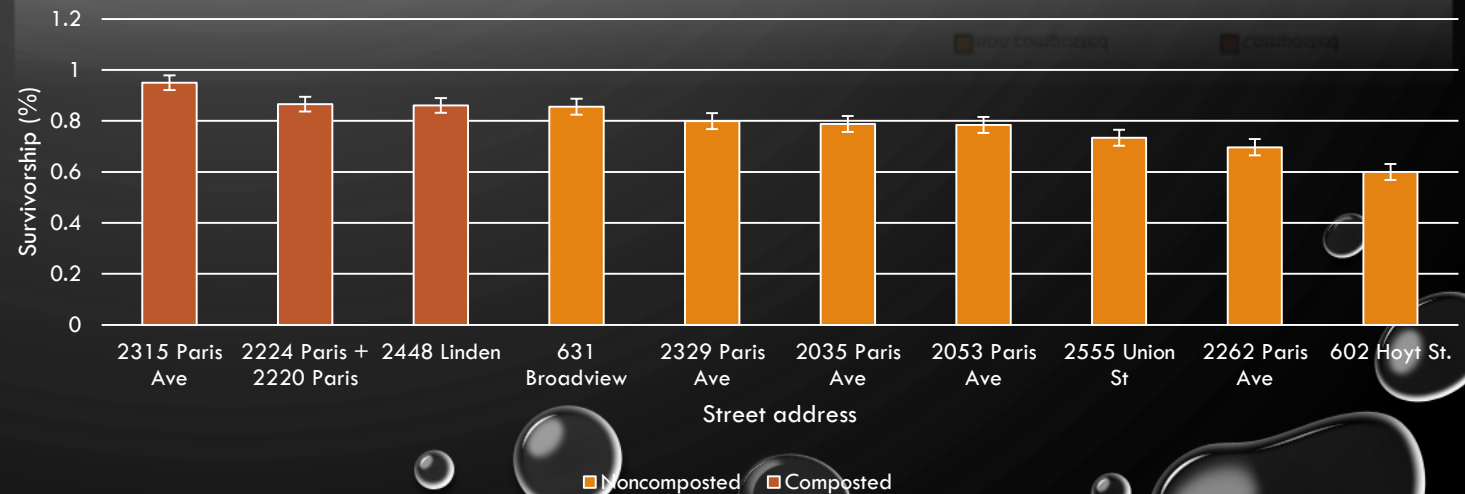
GARDEN RESULTS

- Performance results by garden
- Survivorship results by garden
- Important variable: compost

Average Performance of Gardens



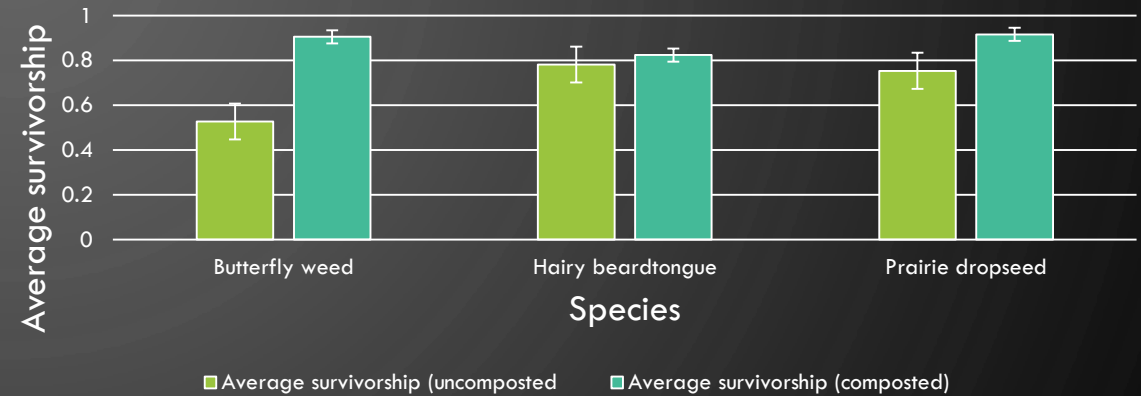
Average Survivorship of Gardens



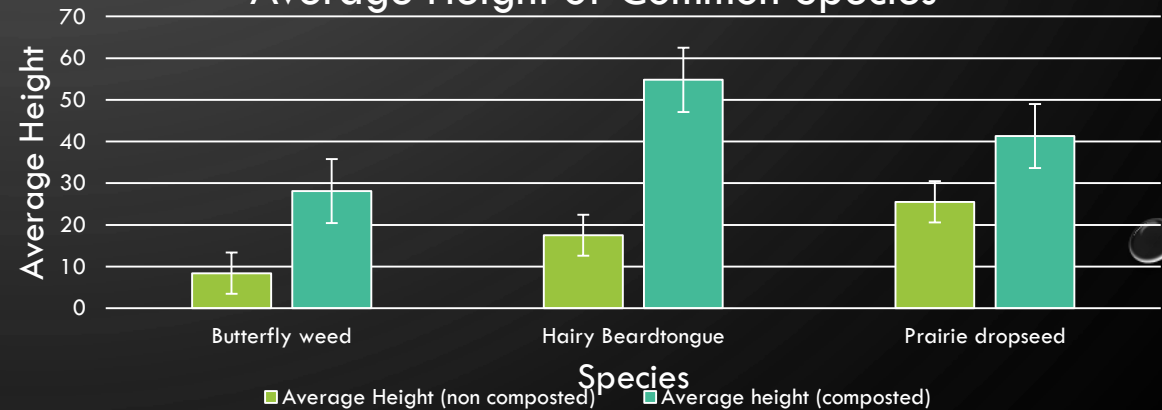
COMMON SPECIES TEST

- BUTTERFLY WEED, HAIRY BEARDTONGUE, AND PRAIRIE DROPSEED WERE COMMON TO ALL GARDENS
- HEIGHT OF PLANTS IN COMPOST SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER WITH AN ALPHA OF .01
- SURVIVORSHIP SIGNIFICANT FOR BUTTERFLY WEED, AND PRAIRIE DROPSEED WITH HAIRY BEARDTONGUE BEING VERY CLOSE TO SIGNIFICANT

Average Survivorship of Common Species

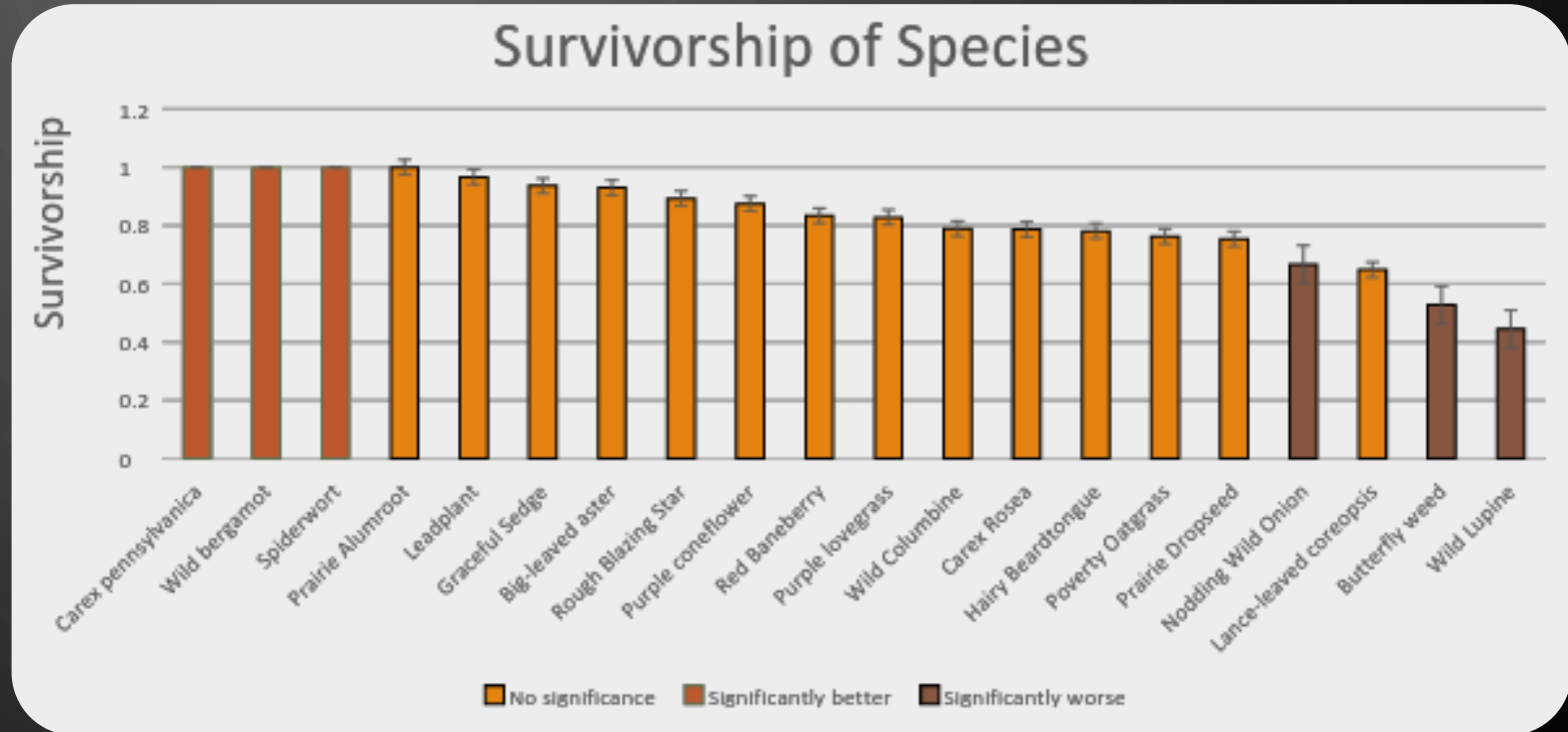


Average Height of Common Species



SPECIES RESULTS

- PENNSYLVANIA SEDGE, OHIO SPIDERWORT, AND WILD BERGAMOT HAD SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER SURVIVORSHIP THAN THE MEAN
- NODDING WILD ONION, BUTTERFLY WEED, AND WILD LUPINE HAD SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER SURVIVORSHIP THAN THE MEAN



FURTHER QUESTIONS

- HOW DOES WATER VOLUME AFFECT THE PRODUCTION OF A RAIN GARDEN?
- WHICH NATIVE PLANTS TRANSPIRE WATER THE MOST EFFECTIVELY?
- HOW WILL LESS SUCCESSFUL GARDENS DO IN THEIR SECOND YEAR OF GROWTH?
- WILL CERTAIN PLANTS DO SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER IN A SECOND YEAR OF GROWTH?
- WHICH SPECIES WILL SPREAD? WILL THIS BECOME PROBLEMATIC?
- WHAT HIGHER LEVELS OF BIODIVERSITY WILL BENEFIT FROM PLANTING OF RAIN GARDENS?

LAWNS VS RAIN GARDENS

ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS:

- IRRIGATION AND CHEMICAL INPUTS
- CARBON SEQUESTRATION VS EMISSIONS
- LOW BIODIVERSITY
- FRISBEE, SOCCER, CROQUET, JARTS

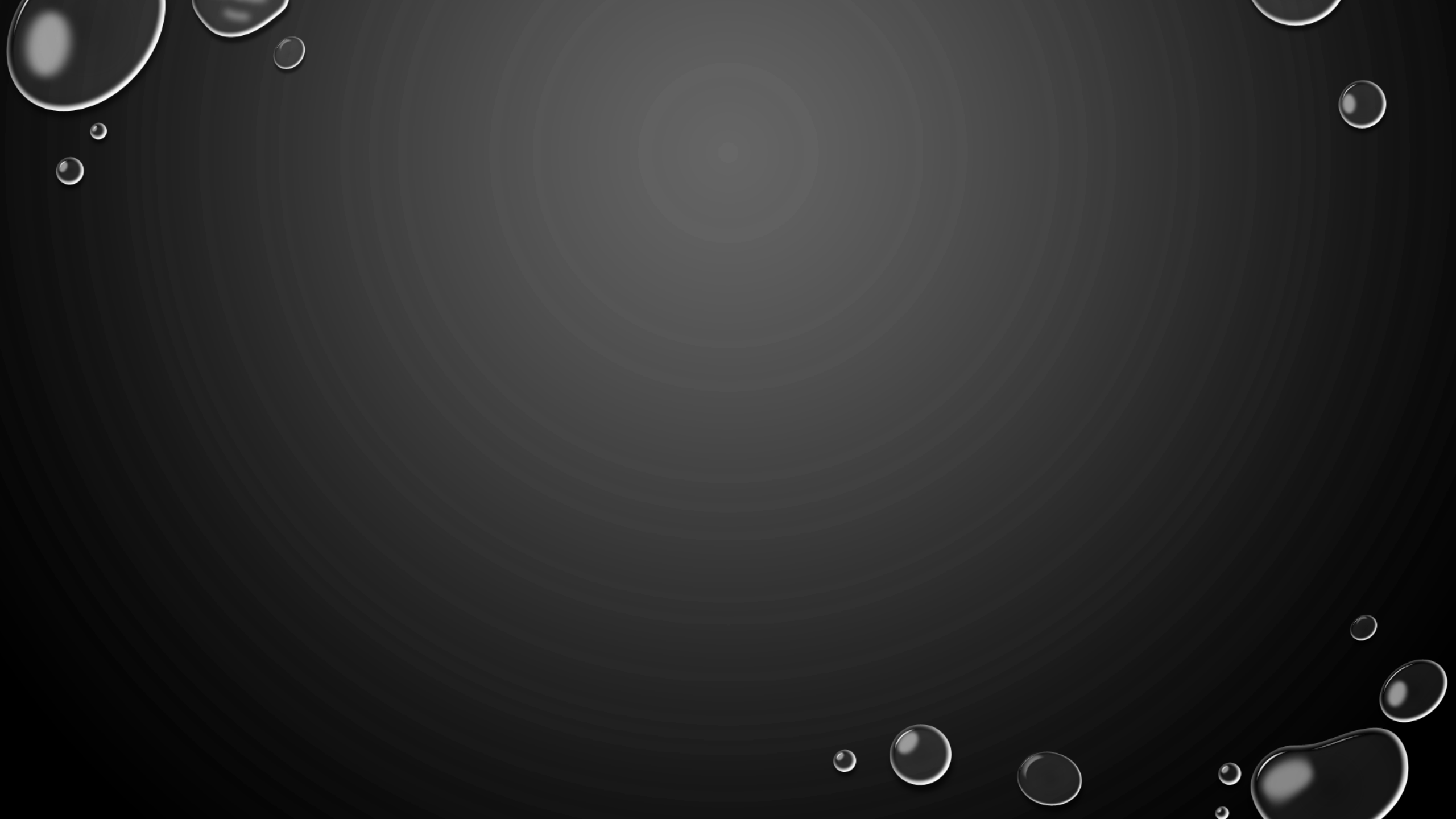
RAIN GARDENS:

- NATURAL IRRIGATION AND DRUG FREE
- CARBON SPONGES
- BIODIVERSITY MAGNETS
- PASSIVE RECREATION



CONCLUSIONS

- CURB-CUT RAIN GARDENS (CCRGs) ARE GREAT WAYS TO CAPTURE STORM WATER AND ENHANCE BIODIVERSITY.
- CCRGs PROVIDE RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS (HYDROLOGY, ECOLOGY, AESTHETICS, ECONOMIC, ETC.)
- CCRGs OFFER A NEW, SUSTAINABLE AESTHETIC FOR URBAN NEIGHBORHOODS
- MOST NATIVE PLANTS USED IN THE CCRGs HAVE SURVIVED AND PERFORMED WELL (ONGOING RESEARCH)
- OUR WATERSHED NEEDS MORE RAINGARDENS!!

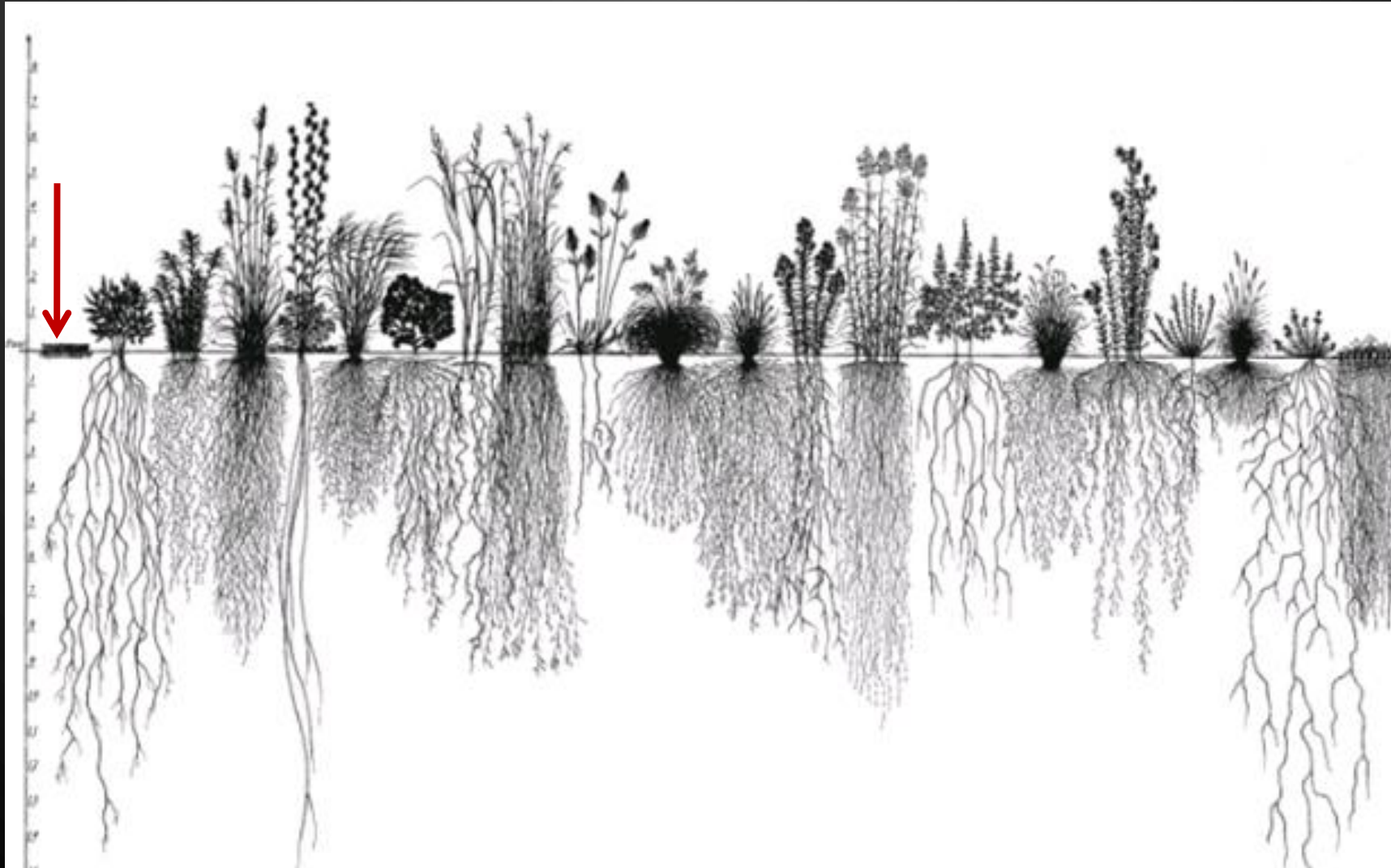


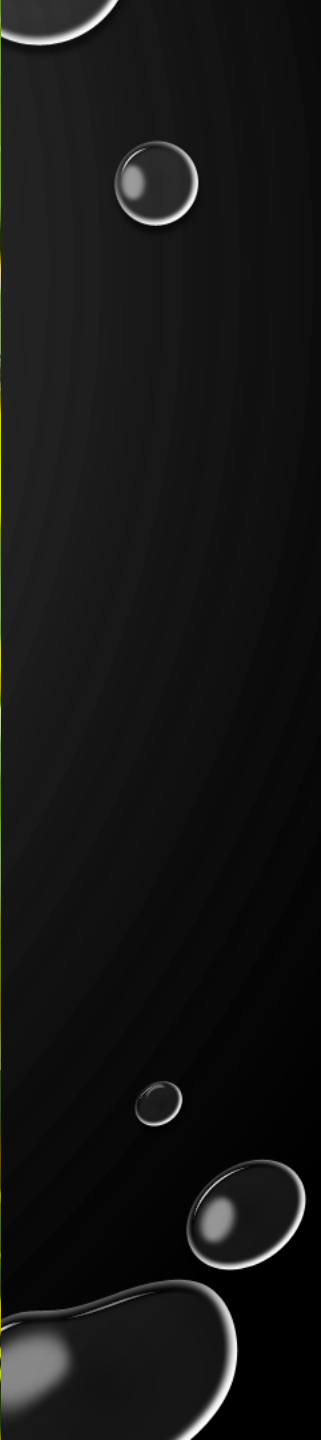
SUMMARY

- EVERYONE LIVES IN A WATERSHED
- MOST URBAN WATERWAYS ARE DEGRADED
- CLEAN WATER IS ESSENTIAL FOR HEALTHY LIVING
- NEED TO DEVELOP BETTER WATERSHED PRACTICES
- MANY RES



Why Native Plants?





CHALLENGE . . .

- FOR THE CREATION WAITS IN EAGER EXPECTATION FOR THE CHILDREN OF GOD TO BE REVEALED . . .

(ROM 8:19)



Endnote . . .



“... reconciliation with creation must occur for us to resolve our gravest environmental challenges. Faith leaders-- clergy and lay people alike-- have an essential role to play in awakening a new reverence for creation.”

Pope Francis, Encyclical (2015)

