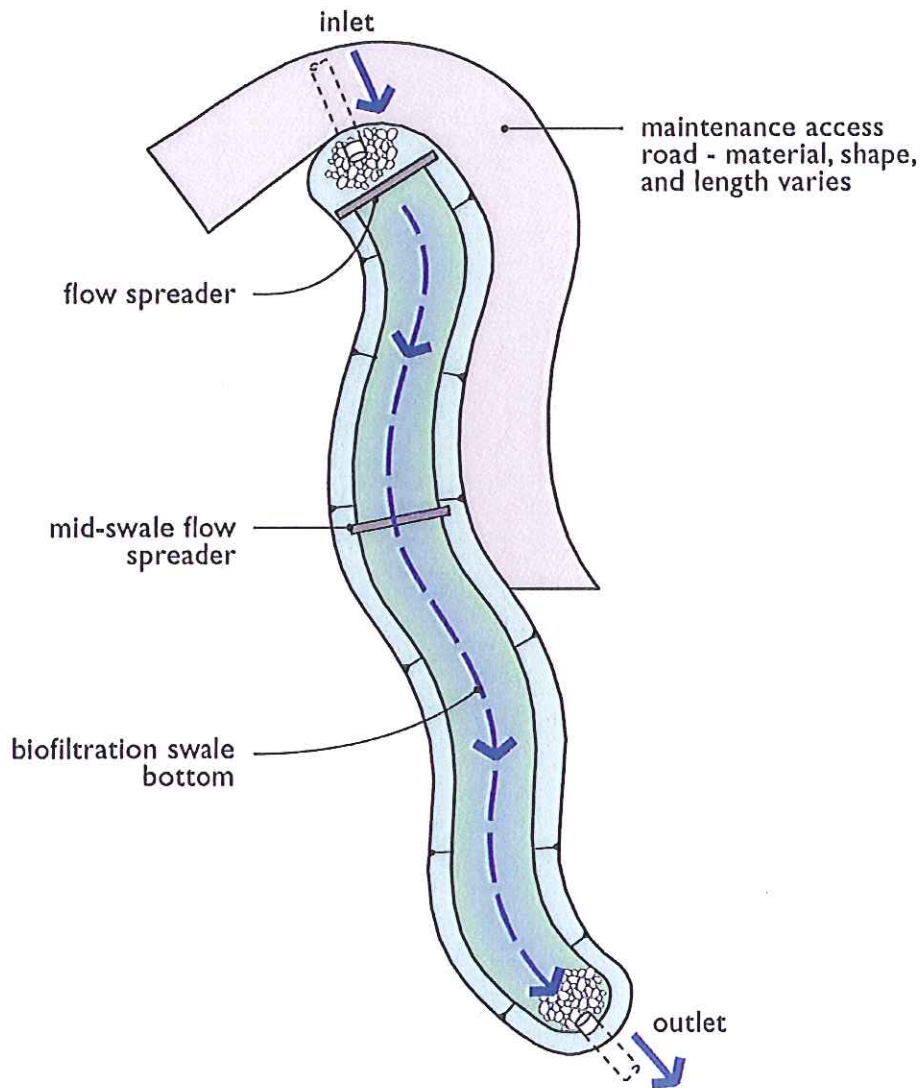


### 3.9 Wet Biofiltration Swale

A wet biofiltration swale is a variation of a basic biofiltration swale for use where the centerline slope is slight, groundwater tables are high, or a continuous low base flow is likely to result in wet soil conditions for long periods of time. Where continuously wet soil conditions exceeds about 2 weeks, typical grasses will die. Thus, vegetation specifically adapted to wet soil conditions is needed. Different vegetation in turn requires modification of several of the design and maintenance requirements from the basic biofiltration swale.



## Wet Biofiltration Swales Checklist

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
M	General					Sediment Accumulation	Sediment depth exceeds 2-inches in 10% of the swale treatment area.	Remove sediment deposits in treatment area.
M	General					Water Depth	Water not retained to a depth of about 4 inches during the wet season.	Build up or repair outlet berm so that water is retained in the wet swale.
M	General					Wetland Vegetation	Vegetation becomes sparse and does not provide adequate filtration, OR vegetation is crowded out by very dense clumps of cattail, which do not allow water to flow through the clumps.	Determine cause of lack of vigor of vegetation and correct. Replant as needed. For excessive cattail growth, cut cattail shoots back and compost off-site. Note: normally wetland vegetation does not need to be harvested unless die-back is causing oxygen depletion in downstream waters.
M	General					Inlet/Outlet	Inlet/outlet area clogged with sediment and/or debris.	Remove clogging or blockage in the inlet and outlet areas.
M	General					Trash and Debris Accumulation	Any trash and debris which exceed 5 cubic feet per 1,000 square feet (this is about equal to the amount of trash it would take to fill up one standard size garbage can). In general, there should be no visual evidence of dumping. If less than threshold all trash and debris will be removed as part of next scheduled maintenance.	Remove trash and debris from wet swale.

## Wet Biofiltration Swales Checklist (Continued)

Frequency	Drainage System Feature	Date				Problem	Conditions to Check For	Conditions That Should Exist
		✓	✓	✓	✓			
	General					Erosion/Scouring	Swale has eroded or scoured due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	Check design flows to assure swale is large enough to handle flows. By-pass excess flows or enlarge swale. Replant eroded areas with fibrous-rooted plants such as <i>Juncus effusus</i> (soft rush) in wet areas or snowberry ( <i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> ) in dryer areas.

If you are unsure whether a problem exists, please contact a Professional Engineer.

Comments:

Key:

- (M) Monthly from November through April.
- (A) Once in late summer (preferable September)
- (S) After any major storm (use 1-inch in 24 hours as a guideline).