#### Peculiarities of Pervious: Hydrologic Function in the Urban Landscape

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#### Overview

Standard Construction Practices Decouple Form and Function of Urban Landscape

Connectivity and Runoff Production Vary in Space and Time

**Equifinality in Watershed Discharge** 

Hydrologic Function not Reliably Predicted from Form

Variable Urban Source Areas

# **Disturbed Urban Soils**

- Styles of Development
- Intensity of Disturbance



### Sustainable Urban Soils

- Disturbed Compacted Soil from "standard development practices"
- Form & Function Decoupled





Standard Landscape Development Practices

Cuyahoga Sustainability Network





#### **Relative Compaction - Baltimore Urban Soils**





# Yorkwood Elementary School Baltimore City impervious area removal project



### Control

# Standard Topsoiling

## Suburban Subsoiling

Yorkwood Penetrometer Survey- Aug. 31, 2011













#### Characterizing Hydrologic Function Soil HSG + Landuse = Hydrologic Function

| Cover description  |                   |       | Curve numbers for |                  |    |  |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------------------|------------------|----|--|
| - Cover description  | Average nercent   |       | -itytirologie     | son group        |    |  |
| Cover type and hydrologic condition                          | impervious area 2 | A     | в                 | С                | D  |  |
| ······   |                   |       |                   | 100 <sup>m</sup> |    |  |
| Fully developed urban areas (vegetation established)         |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| Open space (lawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.) 3: |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| Poor condition (grass cover < 50%)                           |                   | 68    | 79                | 86               | 89 |  |
| Fair condition (grass cover 50% to 75%)                      |                   | 49    | 69                | 79               | 84 |  |
| Good condition (grass cover > 75%)                           |                   | 39    | 61                | 74               | 80 |  |
| Impervious areas:  |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| Payed parking lots, roofs, driveways, etc.                   |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| (excluding right-of-way)                                     |                   | 98    | 98                | 98               | 98 |  |
| Streets and roads:   |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| Paved: curbs and storm sewers (excluding                     |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| right-of-way)  |                   | 98    | 98                | 98               | 98 |  |
| Paved; open ditches (including right-of-way)                 |                   | 83    | 89                | 92               | 98 |  |
| Gravel (including right-of-way)                              |                   | 76    | 85                | 89               | 91 |  |
| Dirt (including right-of-way)                                |                   | 72    | 82                | 87               | 89 |  |
| Western desert urban areas:                                  |                   | 10.00 |                   | 2020             |    |  |
| Natural desert landscaping (pervious areas only) #           |                   | 63    | 77                | 85               | 85 |  |
| Artificial desert landscaping (impervious weed barrier.      |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| desert shrub with 1- to 2-inch sand or gravel mulch          |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| and basin borders)   |                   | 96    | 96                | 96               | 96 |  |
| Urban districts:   |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| Commercial and business                                      |                   | 89    | 92                | 94               | 95 |  |
| Industrial   |                   | 81    | 88                | 91               | 93 |  |
| Residential districts by average lot size:                   |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| 1/8 acre or less (town houses)                               |                   | 77    | 85                | 90               | 92 |  |
| 1/4 acre   | 38                | 61    | 75                | 83               | 87 |  |
| 1/3 acre   |                   | 57    | 72                | 81               | 86 |  |
| 1/2 acre   |                   | 54    | 70                | 80               | 8  |  |
| 1 acre   | 20                | 51    | 68                | 79               | 84 |  |
| 2 acres  | 12                | 46    | 65                | 77               | 82 |  |
| Dundantara unhan anna  |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| Developing urban areas                                       |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| Newly graded areas   |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| (pervious areas only, no vegetation) <sup>5</sup> /          |                   | 77    | 86                | 91               | 94 |  |
| Idle lands (CN's are determined using cover types            |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| similar to these in table 9.9a)                              |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |
| similar to mose in table 2-20).                              |                   |       |                   |                  |    |  |



Sustainable Sites Initiative (SSI)

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#### Characterizing Hydrologic Function Soil HSG + Landuse = Hydrologic Function

| Cover description  |                    |  | Curve numbers for<br>hydrologic soil group |       |      |  |
|--|--------------------|--|--|-------|------|--|
|  | Average percent    |  |  |       |      |  |
| Cover type and hydrologic condition                        | impervious area 2/ | Α  | в  | С     | D    |  |
| Fully developed urban areas (vegetation established)       |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| Open space (lawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, etc.)⊮ |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| Poor condition (grass cover < 50%)                         |                    | 68   | 79   | 86    | 89   |  |
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| Good condition (grass cover > 75%)                         |                    | 39   | 61   | 74    | 80   |  |
| Impervious areas:  | 14/5/5/2021        | and the second sec |  | 05930 | 80.0 |  |
| Payed parking lots, roofs, driveways, etc.                 |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| (excluding right-of-way)                                   |                    | 98   | 98   | 98    | 98   |  |
| Streets and roads:   |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| Paved: curbs and storm sewers (excluding                   |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| right-of-way)  |                    | 98   | 98   | 98    | 98   |  |
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| Urban districts:   |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| Commercial and business                                    |                    | 89   | 92   | 94    | 95   |  |
| Industrial   |                    | 81   | 88   | 91    | 93   |  |
| Residential districts by average lot size:                 |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| 1/8 acre or less (town houses)                             |                    | 77   | 85   | 90    | 92   |  |
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| 1 acre   |                    | 51   | 68   | 79    | 84   |  |
| 2 acres  | 12                 | 46   | 65   | 77    | 82   |  |
| Developing urban areas                                     |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| Newly graded areas   |                    |  |  |       |      |  |
| (pervious areas only, no vegetation) <sup>5</sup> /        |                    | 77   | 86   | 91    | 94   |  |
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| shell a to the sector table 0.0-2                          |                    |  |  |       |      |  |



Sustainable Sites Initiative (SSI)

#### Infiltration Capacity & Performance ΔHSG & ΔCN *not enough!*

#### NEH 630.0702 Disturbed Soils

As a result of construction and other disturbances, the soil profile can be altered from its natural state and the listed group assignments generally no longer apply, <u>nor can any supposition based on the</u> <u>natural soil be made that will accurately describe the hydrologic</u> <u>properties of the disturbed soil</u>. In these circumstances, <u>an onsite</u> <u>investigation should be made</u> to determine the hydrologic soil group.

| HSG                           | А      | В     | С     | D     |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| Impermeable layer 20-40" deep | > 5.67 | >1.42 | >0.14 | ≤0.14 |
| Impermeable layer > 40" deep  | >1.42  | >0.57 | >0.06 | ≤0.06 |

- Infiltration + Drainage: Depth to Shallowest Confining Layer
- A/D Soils
- BMP vs. Soil profile Infiltration

#### Characterizing Infiltration: Hilltop Athletic Field Open Space in Good Condition – Conservatively Assume D Soils





| Cover description   |                   |          | Curve nu<br>-hydrologic | umbers for<br>soil group |          |
|---|-------------------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
|   | Average percent   |          |                         |                          |          |
| Cover type and hydrologic condition   | impervious area 2 | Α        | В                       | С                        | D        |
| Fully developed urban areas (vegetation established)<br>Open space (lawns, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, e<br>Poor condition (grass cover < 50%) | )<br>tc.)Ψ:       | 68<br>49 | 79<br>69                | 86<br>79                 | 89<br>84 |



#### Profile of a Disturbed Soil



#### 08/15/2010 19:00

## Characterizing Hydrologic Function: ECN

Soil HSG + Landuse = Hydrologic Function



#### 24 Year Continuous Simulation

Greenbelt, MD 1984 – 2007 15 minute rainfall







Oregon Trail near Baker Oregon



Santa Fe Trail near Ft. Dodge KS Outside of Dodge City ~130 years old.

#### "Natural" Solutions



Paint Branch, MD Turf Grass Research Center



Hunt Valley Recreational Fields

### **Simple Solutions & Urban Infiltration**

#### Tree Roots Decompact Urban Soils

#### "Even grows on pavement"





#### Open space in Good condition on D soils?

Conclusions – and simple solutions

Decoupled Urban Form and Function

Variable Urban Source Areas

Space-Time Heterogeneity in Runoff/Load Production

Equifinality in Urban Watershed Discharge

Hydrologic *Function* not Reliably Predicted from Form



"...there is always a well-known solution to every human problem — neat, plausible, and wrong." - **H.L. Mencken** 

# Thanks!

#### What Matters for Stormwater?

Infiltration Capacity Ks

Why Ks?

What about . . .

Dry thirsty soil?

**Seasonal Capillarity** 



# A tipping point of sustainability? Conceptual Model

|     | Dense            | Turf vigor                         | Sparse       |                       |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
|     | High             | Infiltration Rate                  | Low          |                       |
|     | High             | Plant Available water              | Limited      | L'Ace L'Ace L'Ace     |
|     | Low              | BD                                 | High         |                       |
| 5   | High             | Organic Matter                     | Low          |                       |
| Ar. | Abundant organic | Plant available nutrients          | Limited      |                       |
|     | Deep, dense      | Root depth /density                | Shallow      |                       |
|     | High / Active    | <b>Bacterial / Fungal Activity</b> | Low          |                       |
| 2.0 |                  |                                    | and said the | and the second second |

Suburban Subsoiling Standard Topsoiling

### What is infiltration?

Movement of water from surface into the subsurface



Account for: geometry, pressure head, lateral flow, *capillarity*, soil moisture



Enhanced Water Holding Capacity and Plant Available Water

Healthier Deeper-Rooted Drought Resistant Turf Yorkwood Elementary Soil Moisture Survey



#### So What Can We Do?

Soil Decompaction and Amendment





**CN - 95** 



8" Amendment: CN 79



#### 4" Amendment: CN 85



6" Amendment + 24" ripping: CN 72

# **Quantifying Hydrologic Services**

| Treatment             | ECN       | ELU                             |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Native soil           | 69        | Open Space Fair Cond. B-soils   |
| Existing Condition    | 95        | 85% impervious commercial D-    |
|                       |           | soils                           |
| 10 cm Amendment       | 85        | Gravel road & ROW B-soils       |
| 20 cm Amendment       | 79        | Fair/Poor Open Space B/C soils; |
|                       |           | 1 acre residential C soils      |
| 15 cm Amendment + 24" | 72        | 1/3 acre residential B soils    |
| ripping               | なため、不良ななら | AND DE DE AND DE                |

**Stormwater Credits** 

#### Regulatory Compliance Yorkwood Elementary School Baltimore, MD

### **Criteria for Credits**

- Site Specific (soil, BD, OM, Drainage)
- Field Acceptance and Verification
- Performance Monitoring
- Routine Maintenance





