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Natural
Solutions for
Stormwater

We can't solve problems with the same kind of thinking we used when we created them.

-Albert Einstein

- Mechanical PE in Fluids systems
- Stormwater Engineer with Martin County Since 2017

- Likes challenges
- Learning from Nature

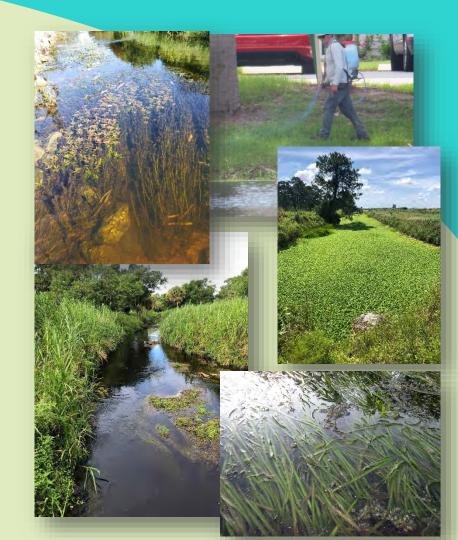


Vegetation

Requires Maintenance

Impacts Flood Control

• Nuisance vegetation: Noxious weeds or any plant that is highly destructive, competitive, or difficult to control.

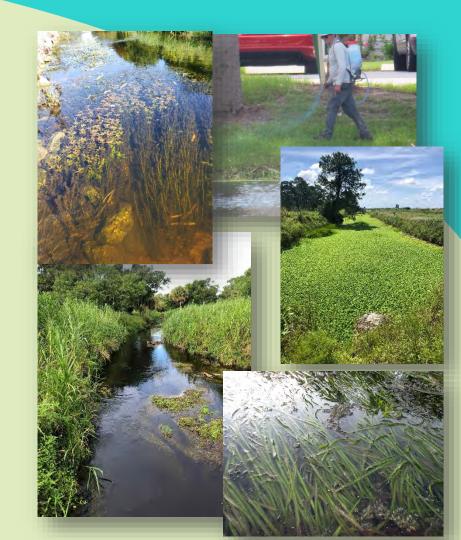


Vegetation

Constant & Costly

We need smart solutions

■ Beneficial use?

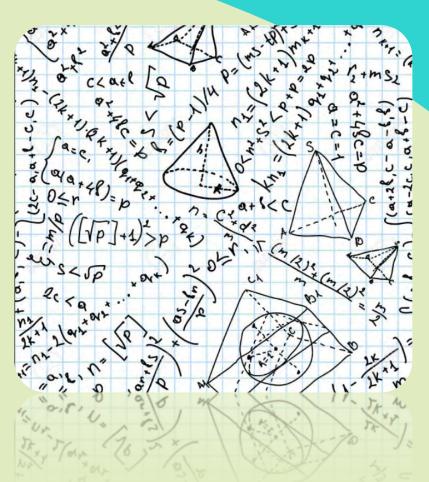


Smart Solutions

Not obvious

Complex

Need the right tools!



What's our Responsibility

- Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) 1972
- F.S. 369.20 Florida Aquatic Weed Control Act
- F.S. 369.22 Florida Aquatic Plant Management Act
- F.S. 373 Part IV Management and Storage of Surface Waters
- Florida Rules
 Chapter 62-302 State Water Quality Standards
 Chapter 62-304 Total Maximum Daily Loads

- According to FEMA "Nature-based solutions are sustainable planning, design, environmental management, and engineering practices that weave natural features or processes into the built environment to promote adaptation and resilience."
- Florida DEP Green Infrastructure initiative
- <u>FEMA BRIC Technical Evaluation Criteria</u>
 Priority goal to Incorporate nature-based solutions 10% of application score for nature-based solutions



Maintain Vegetation

Common Public Concern

Mechanical or Chemical

Constant and costly

 Martin County maintains approximately 450 miles





Dealing with Erosion

Damages Property

Impacts to Water Quality

Impacts to Flood Control & Maintenance

Costly



Uphold Water Quality

State requirements and BMAP targets

Chapter 62-304 (TMDL's)

New Infrastructure is expensive

Can we be more cost effective?



Complex Problems



How do we solve the problem?

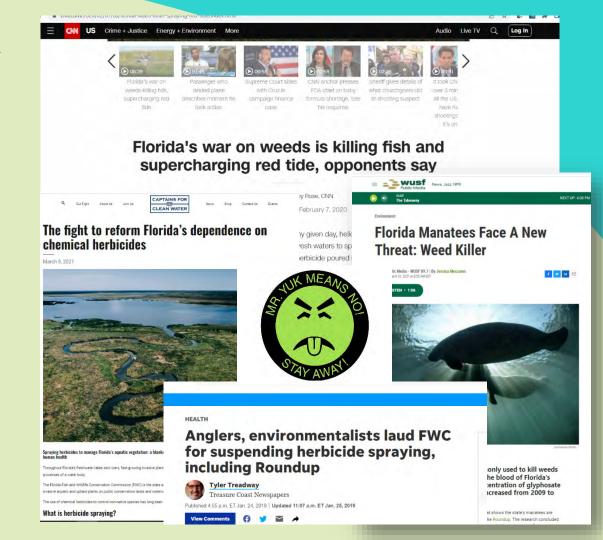
Robots

- Robots!
- Cost effective?
- Public Opinion?



Chemical Spraying

- Public Opinion
- Bad Press...
- Cost effective
- Environmentally concerning



Industrial Solutions

- Concrete expensive not natural
- Limited Treatment Not Environmentally Responsible





Natural Solutions

- What would mother nature want?
- What do grant agencies want?

Green/Grey Infrastructure



Public works structures consisting of man-made materials with an element of green habitat.

Bioengineering



Approach that uses natural materials and systems to mimic natural processes with the goal of reducing hazards.

Engineering with Nature



Water resources projects using natural and engineering processes to create multifunctional infrastructure.

Natural Solutions

What if Nature already solved the problem?



Beneficial Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)?





- **▶**Why
- ▶ How
- ▶ Partners
- ▶ What we learned
- ► Next Steps

- Reduce Sediment Transport by stabilizing channel bottom
- Beneficial use for water quality and Environmental habitat restoration

 Ability to out-compete nuisance SAV (such as Hydrilla) ▶ Why

▶How

▶ Partners

▶ What we learned

► Next Steps



- **▶**Why
- ▶How
- ▶ Partners
- ▶ What we learned
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- **▶**Why
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- Eelgrass loves moving water
- Predation is MAJOR factor in success
- Ability to compete with nuisance SAV





- **▶** Why
- ▶How
- **▶** Partners
- ▶ What we learned
- ► Next Steps

- Expect 1-2 years for establishment
- Requires limited maintenance for establishment (~ 80 hrs annually)
- Enhances water quality





▶ Why

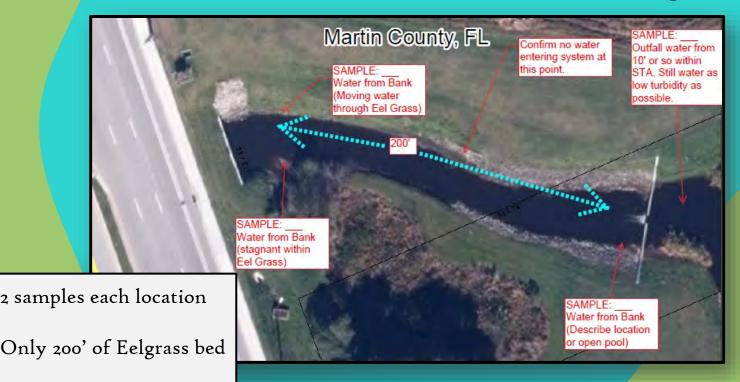
▶How

▶ Partners

▶ What we learned

► Next Steps





No other inputs/outlets

Preliminary WaterQuality Testing Plan

▶ Why

▶How

▶ Partners

▶ What we learned

► Next Steps

Pollutant Reductions							
	T. Coliform	E. Coli	TSS	TN	TKN	TP	OrthoP
March Reductions	-55%	-71%	-38%	-44%	-50%	-47%	-55%
April Reductions	+69%	-76%	-72%	-20%	-27%	-41%	-30%

▶Why

- Preliminary Results
- Only 200' of Eelgrass bed
- Typical water speed0.25 to 0.5 fps

- Project Cost\$ 15,000
- Annual Maintenance\$ 1,500

- ▶How
- **▶** Partners
- ▶ What we learned
- ► Next Steps

- Vegetation still impacts flood control.
- It's obvious: YES, Manning's coefficient increases for vegetated channels and flood plains.

- Could beneficial SAV (eelgrass) be the exception to the rule?
- How can it be acceptable?

The Manning's Equation

- Open Channel Flow
- Modelling Parameter
- Manning's Roughness Coef.
- Determines Flow Rate

Manning's Equation:

$$Q = VA = \left(\frac{1.49}{n}\right) AR^{\frac{2}{3}} \sqrt{S}$$
 [U.S.]

$$Q = VA = \left(\frac{1.00}{n}\right)AR^{\frac{2}{3}}\sqrt{S} \quad [SI]$$

Where:

 $Q = Flow Rate, (ft^3/s)$

v = Velocity, (ft/s)

 $A = Flow Area, (ft^2)$

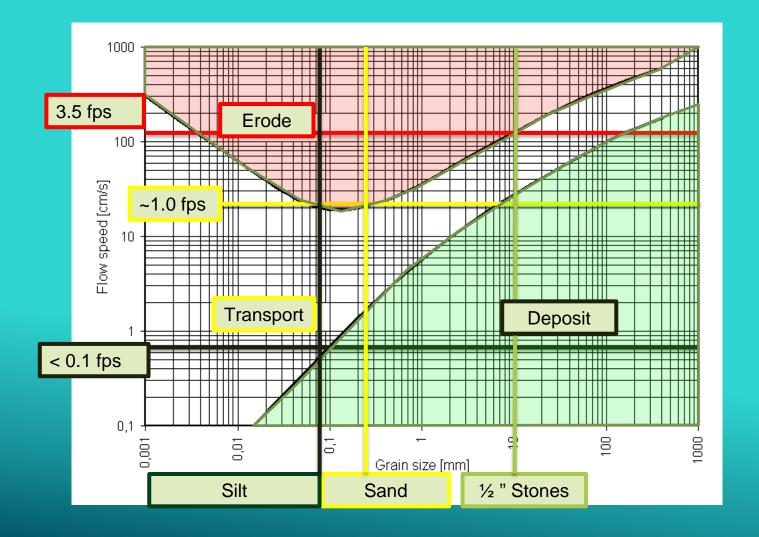
n = Manning's Roughness Coefficient

R = Hydraulic Radius, (ft)

S = Channel Slope, (ft/ft)

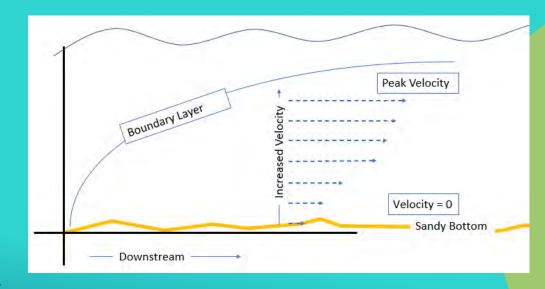
Sediment Transport

- Size of Sediment vs. Velocity
- Erode, Transport, or Deposit
- Hjulström Curve / Shields Diagram
- Sediment impacts water quality



Boundary Layer Theory

- Thin layer of fluid
- Affected by surface roughness and fluid velocity (speed)
- Where speed changes from zero on the surface to the speed of moving water.

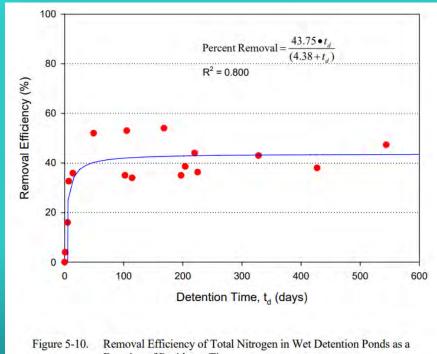


Selecting a Good Location

- Right Tool Right Job
- Downstream of critical controls
- Consider hydraulics
- Avoid public opinion conflicts (false perception of issues)

Increased Residence Time

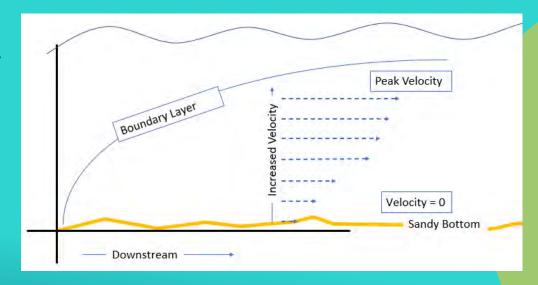
- Significantly increases residence time during base flow condition
- Improves water quality
- Most important factor for water quality performance (Harper, 2007)



Function of Residence Time.

Stabilizing the Boundary Layer

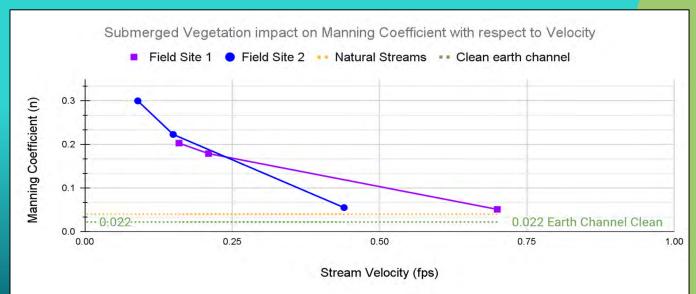
- Reduces sediment transport
- Reduces erosion
- Improves water quality
- limits nuisance SAV (e.g., hydrilla)

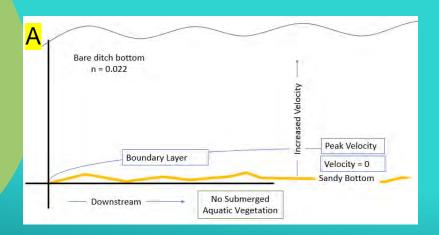


Effect on Manning's Roughness Coefficient

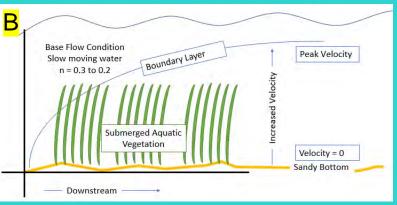
- For flexible vegetation, <u>vegetation height decreases</u> with increased flow velocity, and hence the <u>flow resistance decreases</u> with flow velocity
- Lower impact to flood control

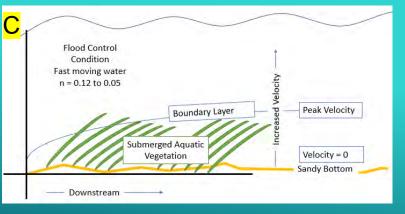
Schügerl, R. et al.: Effect of aquatic vegetation on Manning's roughness coefficient value – Acta Hydrologica Slovaca, Volume 21, No. 1, 2020, 123–129





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Creates an Improved Ecosystem

- Bryozoan
- Blue Crabs
- Shrimp Macrobrachium Spp.
- Much More



Submerged Aquatic Vegetation (SAV)
is a great idea for your stormwater
system.

Questions?

- Adaptable & inexpensive
- Select the right location
- Select the right plants
- Evaluate for Flood Control
- Change Maintenance Practice
- Improve Habitat & Water Quality
- Looks better than the alternatives!

