

# BIORETENTION PLANTER MODULES

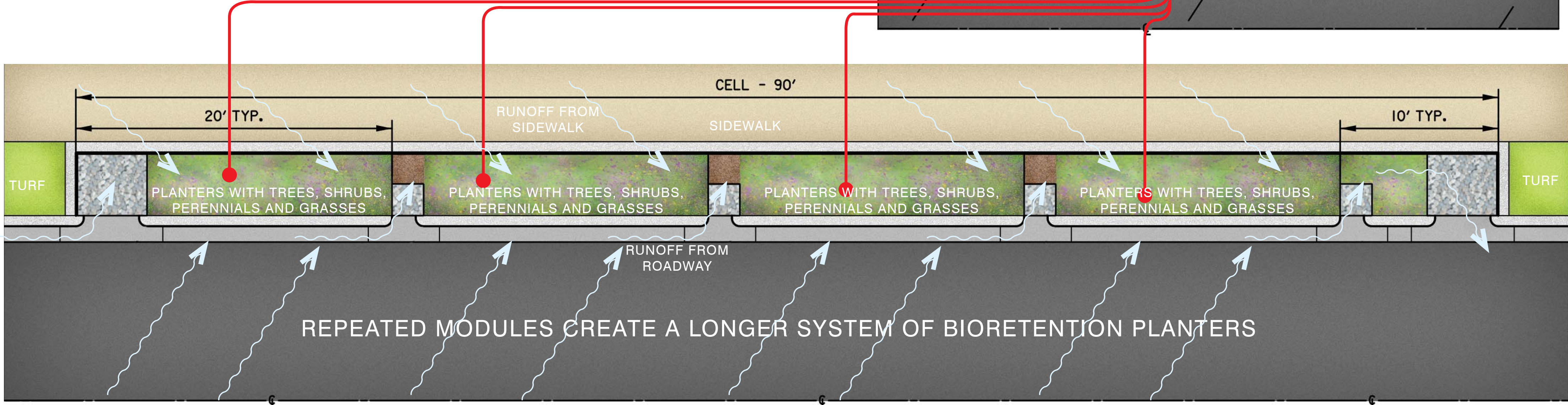
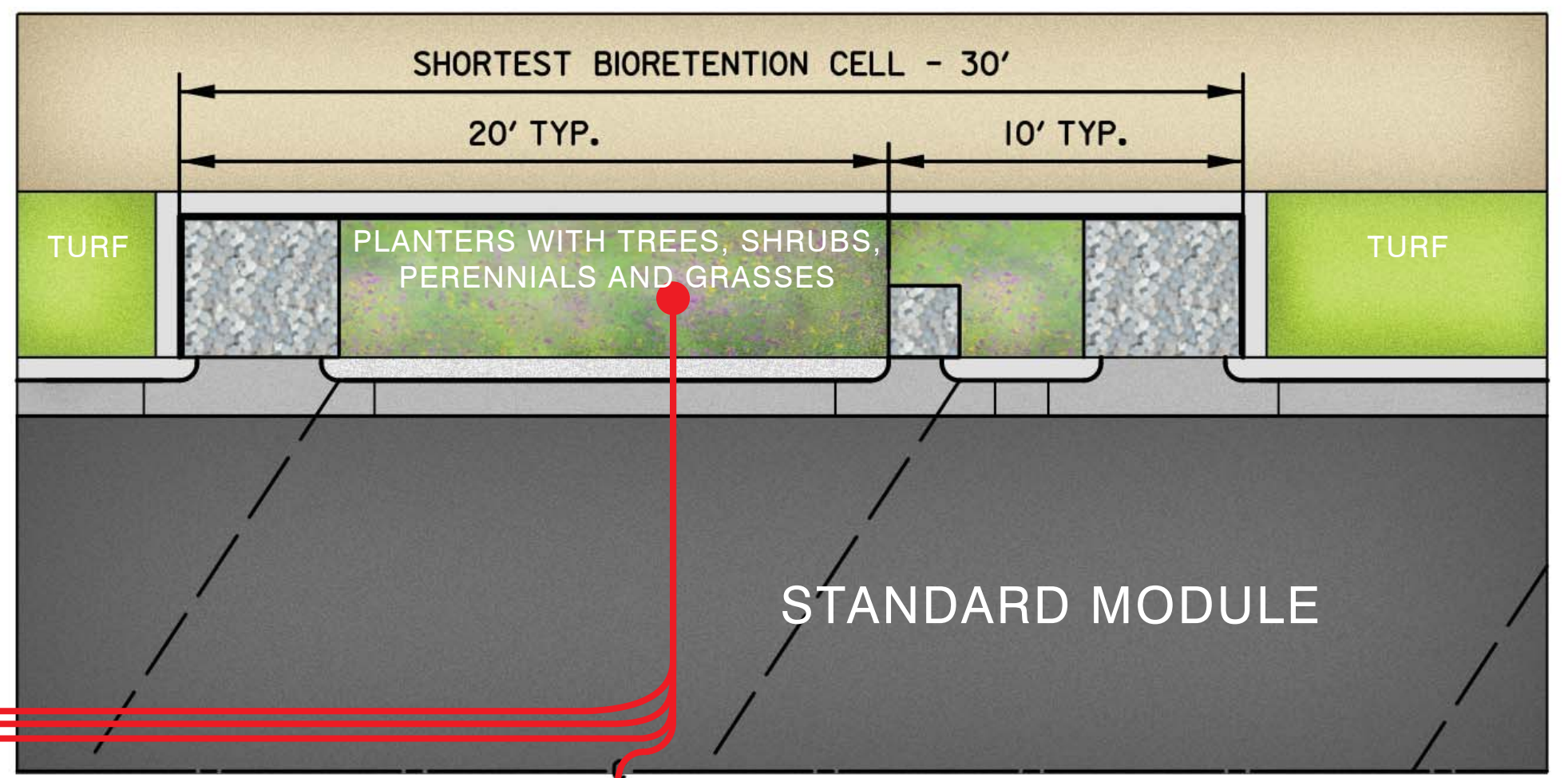
## DESCRIPTIONS OF BIORETENTION PLANTERS AND PLANTING SCHEMES

### OVERVIEW

Bioretention facilities are landscape systems, supporting stormwater management that filter pollutants and sediment from runoff. The layers of plant material, mulch, planting media (a mix of soil, sand, and compost), and stone capture metals, nutrients, and bacteria that flow into the surrounding rivers. The rainwater is held in the planting bed until it infiltrates into the ground or evaporates. The entire system can fit into small spaces, making it adaptable to planting areas in the streetscape and adjacent lands.

Stormwater runoff captures pollutants from impervious surfaces and carries them into the District's storm drain system, which flow into the local streams. To mitigate this the District has begun to implement green infrastructure and low impact development (LID) practices to protect local waterways such as Rock Creek, the Potomac River, and the overall Chesapeake Bay watershed from pollutants. Projects such as Oregon Avenue are part of a comprehensive solution to treat stormwater runoff and control erosion by incorporating systems such as bioretention planters into the roadway design.

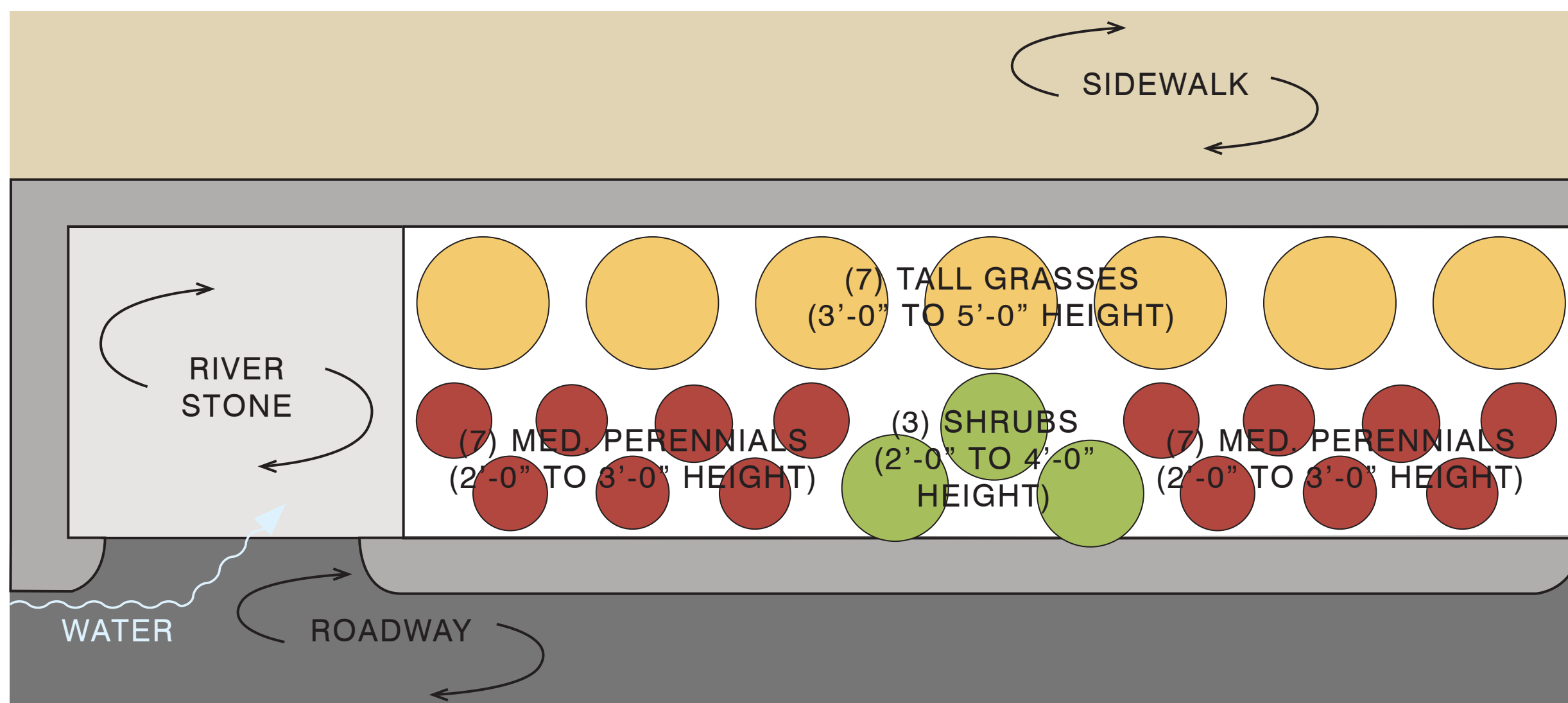
### MODULAR SYSTEM



## HOW WOULD YOU LIKE YOUR MODULES TO LOOK?

### PLANTING SCHEMES

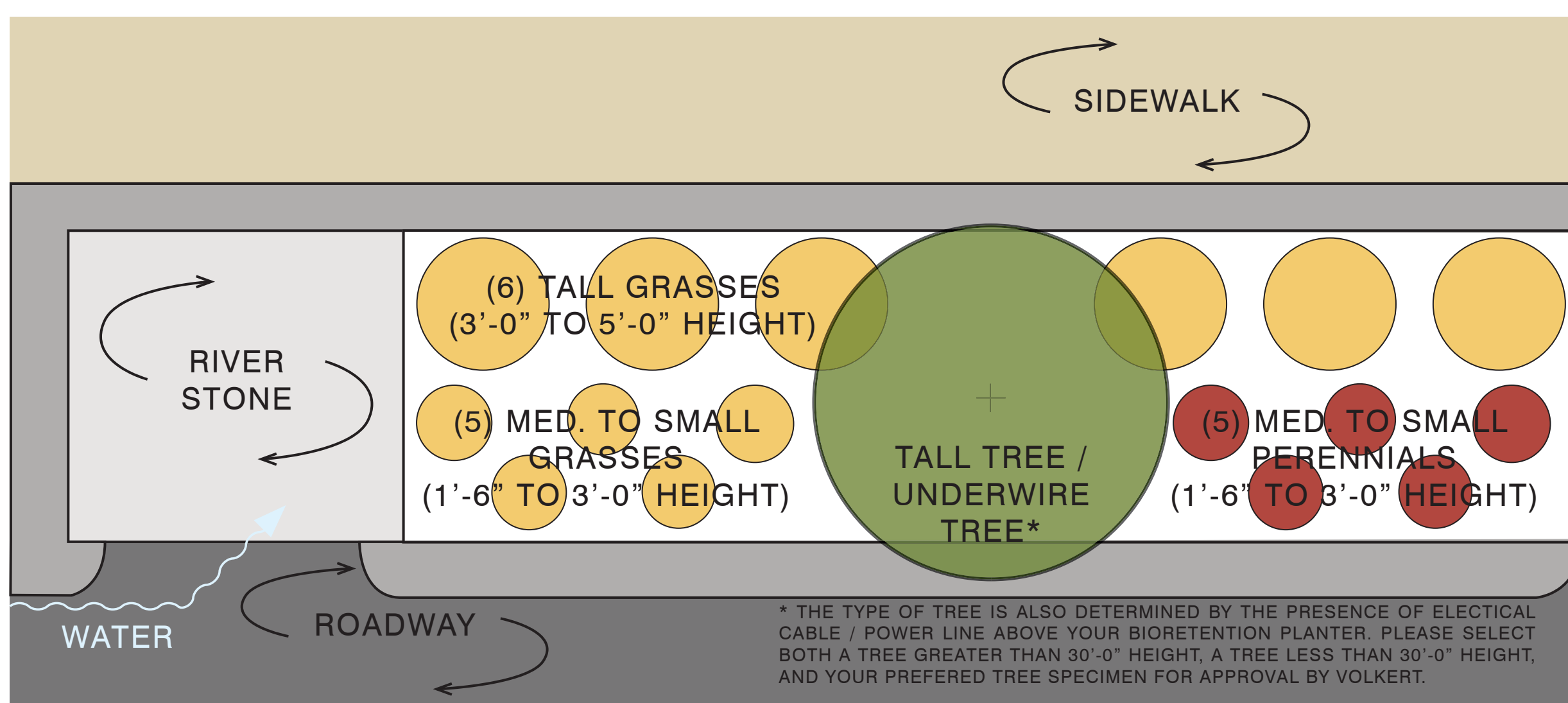
#### SCHEME A



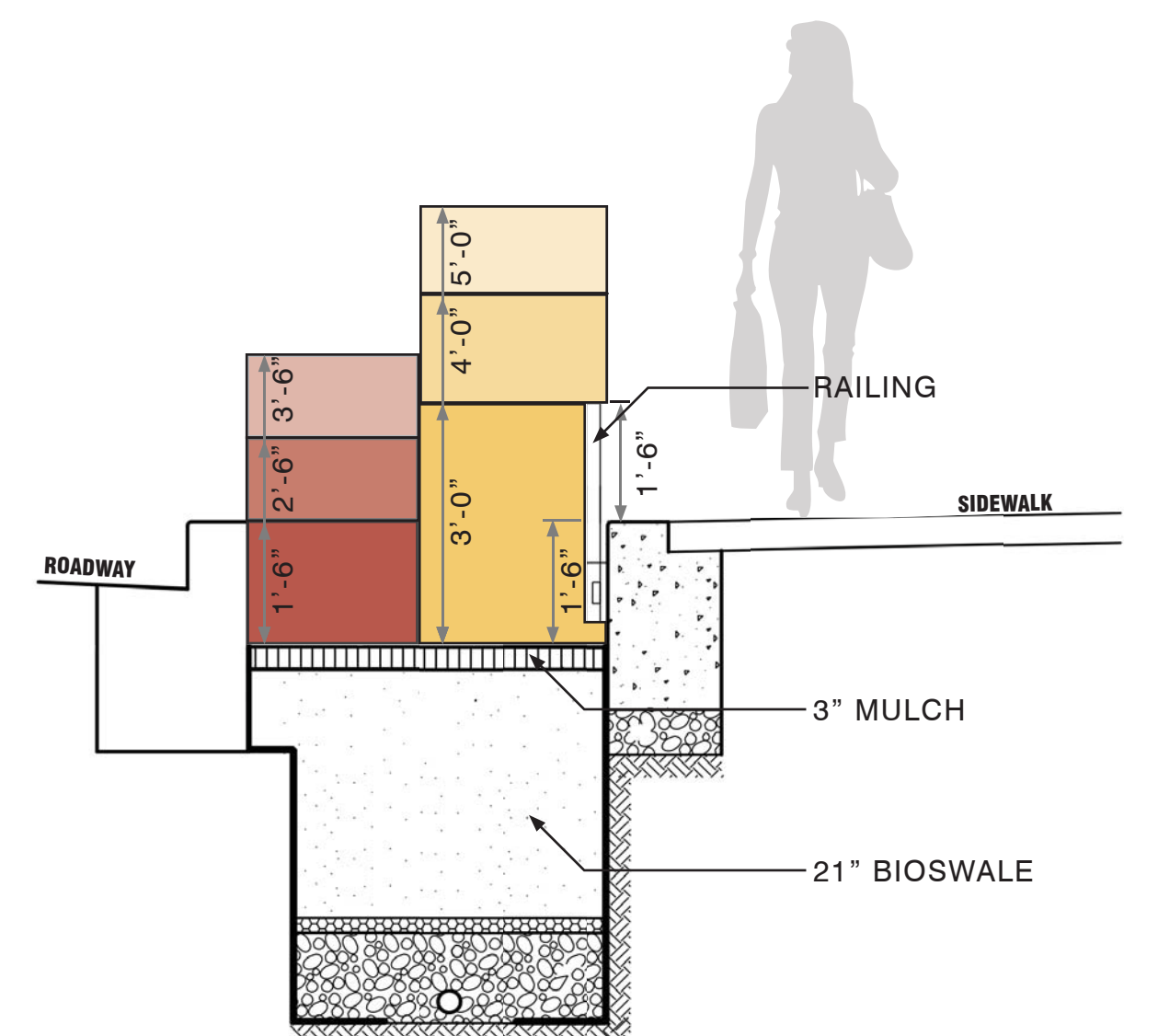
#### THE PLANT SELECTION CRITERIA FOR OREGON AVE INCLUDES:

- Native plants
- Tolerance to fluctuating water levels
- Tolerance to urban stress
- Low maintenance
- Height restrictions
- Wildlife value
- Tolerance to grazing
- Aesthetics
- Sun/Shade adaptability
- Overhead wires

#### SCHEME B



#### PLANTING HEIGHTS:



#### SCHEME C

