CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FACT SHEET

Sometimes referred to as stormwater wetlands or extended wet detention ponds, constructed wetlands are intended to mimic natural wetlands to provide stormwater runoff detention, retention, pollutant removal by filtering and deposition and evaporation/evapotranspiration.

There are 4 types of constructed wetland:

- 1. **Shallow Wetlands**: Storage volume contained in relatively shallow high marsh and low marsh areas
- 2. **Shallow Extended Detention (ED)**: Similar to shallow wetlands but with more space for retention
- 3. **Pond Wetland Systems**: 2 separate cells: one a wet pond, the other a shallow wetland
- 4. **Pocket Wetlands**: Manage with smaller areas, typically interact with the groundwater table

Constructed Wetlands are appropriate for rural and suburban environments. Contributing drainage area of 25 acres or more is typically needed for shallow and shallow extended detention wetlands. Five to ten acres or more is typically needed for pocket wetlands. Constructed wetlands are ideal for use in flat terrain and would be suitable for areas with shallow groundwater levels.











Provides volume and flow control while promoting groundwater infiltration



POLLUTANT REMOVAL

Removes up to 100% of Total Suspended Solids, 99% Nitrates and 100% of Total Phosphorus (CWP, 2007)

<u>SOIL</u> SUITABILITY

Water table should be close enough to maintain permanent pool. Higher areas necessitate less permeable soil

HABITAT VALUE

Plants, vegetation and water provide shelter and food for birds, amphibians, fish and invertebrates



COMMUNITY VALUE

Plants and vegetation provide visual beautification, as well as educational opportunity



