

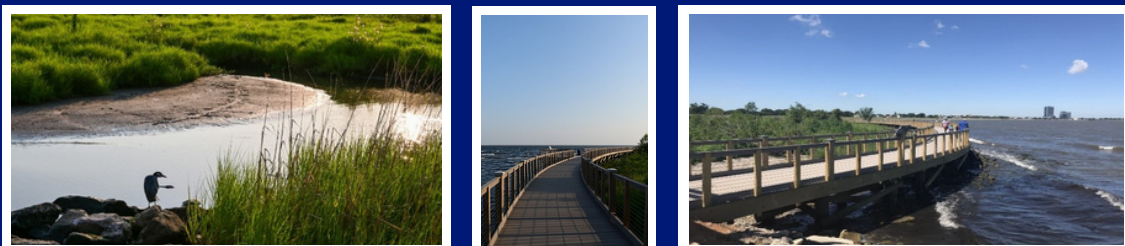
CONSTRUCTED WETLANDS FACT SHEET

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.

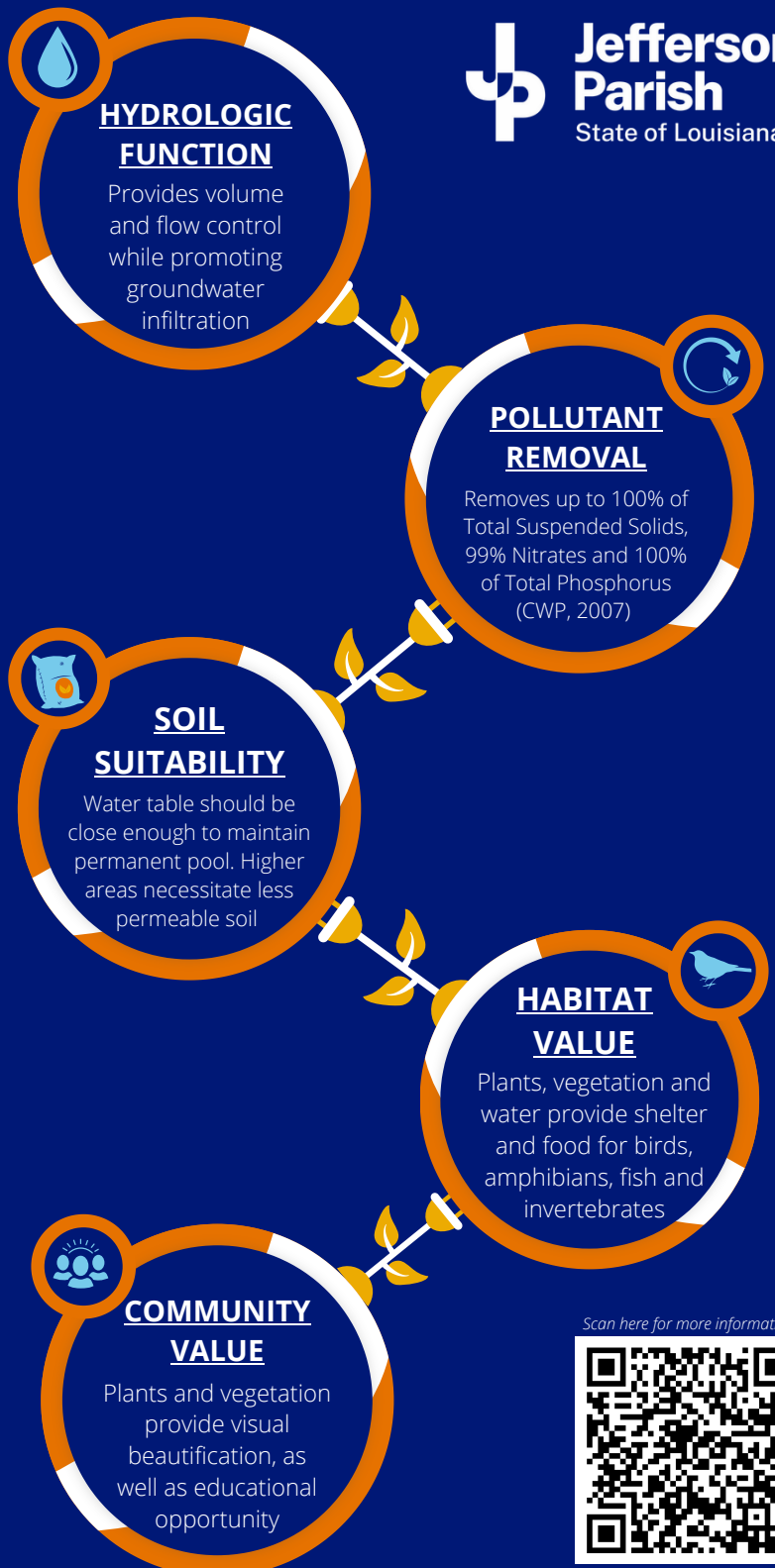
There are 4 types of constructed wetland:

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.



Example of constructed wetlands & boardwalk located in Bucktown (credit: Samuel Mercier)



Scan here for more information

