

Camila Bauer (ENRE), Kiernan Kelty (ENRE), Evan Pesut (ENRE)

## 1. Problem Definition & Background:

### Site Information:

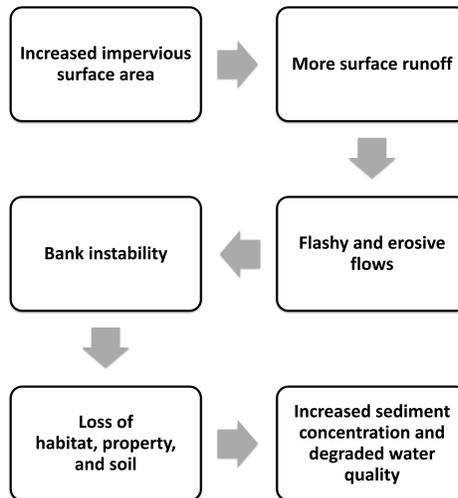
- Purdue recreational asset
- Drainage area = 0.57 mi<sup>2</sup>
- Stream Length = 1,200 ft

### Channel Design Impact:

- Controls storm water runoff
- Reconnects floodplain
- Improves pedestrian access and vehicle safety
- Creates donation opportunity for bridge

### Rain Garden Design Impact:

- Promotes infiltration
- Creates educational asset
- Provides pollinator habitat



## 2. Important Factors:

### Cultural:

- Educational tool for students and community

### Economic:

- Potential reduction in park's maintenance cost

### Environmental:

- Habitat enhancement and property protection

### Social:

- Stabilizes a university asset for event hosting

## 3. Constraints:

- Spatially confined within Purdue property and by existing structures (fences, trees, culverts)
- Available data and access to existing designs
- Designed within the course of spring semester

## 4. Criteria:

- Reconnects Todd Creek to its floodplain
- Second stage/floodplain contains 100-year flood event
- Disturbs least amount of land/trees
- Establishes a functional, environmental learning space
- Cost is contingent upon available university funding
- Must be realistic to obtain needed permits
- Plants must be:
  - A native species
  - Able to take direct sunlight
  - Inundated for at least 24 hours

## 5. Channel Design:

### Methods:

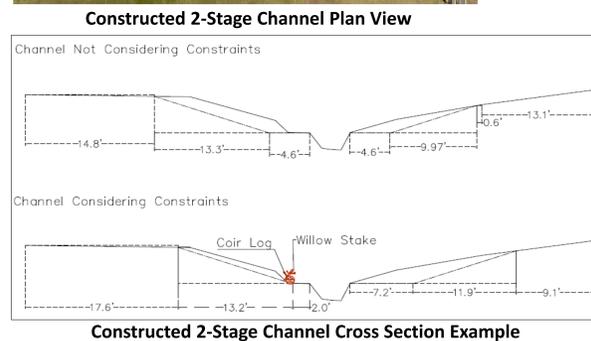
- Hydrological Modeling (HEC-HMS)
- Hydraulic Modeling (HEC-RAS)
- Design (AutoCAD Civil 3D)

### Two-Stage Channel Design Details:

- Culvert removed and replaced by bridge
- First Stage
  - Assessed formation of natural floodplain bench
- Second Stage
  - Conveys 100 year flow (246.3 cfs)
  - 3:1 bench width ratio
  - 3:1 side slope
  - Long native grasses
  - Toe Protection
    - Coir log
    - Willow stakes

### Results:

- Average floodplain bench velocity (4.2 ft/s)
  - < Permissible velocity (5 ft/s)
- Average floodplain shear stress (0.62 lb/ft<sup>2</sup>)
  - < Permissible shear stress (1.45 lb/ft<sup>2</sup>)
- 100% natural existing trees/tree line saved
- 72% of ornamental trees saved, 28% relocated
- Proposed culvert removal & bridge replacement



### Economic Analysis:

Channel Design Cost Estimate			
Product:	Cost Per Unit(USD):	Number Of Units:	Total Cost(USD):
Medium Excavator	\$710.00	9.00	\$6,390.00
Excavator Operator	\$66.00	52.00	\$3,432.00
Dump Truck Rental per hour for 3 trucks:	\$360.00	52.00	\$18,720.00
Dumping Fee:	\$12.00	142.00	\$1,704.00
2 ft- Willow Stakes:	\$1.60	130.00	\$208.00
Vegetated Coir Logs 10'	\$40.00	400.00	\$16,000.00
Instillation Cost For Coir Logs:	\$80.00	400.00	\$32,000.00
Anchors with Rope:	\$20.00	67.00	\$1,340.00
Midwestern Riparian Mix:	\$1,200.00	0.83	\$996.00
<b>TOTAL COST:</b>			<b>\$80,790.00</b>

## 6. Rain Garden Design:

### Design Details:

- Strategically positioned to catch most runoff
- 5,016 ft<sup>2</sup>, 193 ft long, 32 ft wide
- 1 ft berm on stream side
- 148.86 yd<sup>3</sup> in spoils
- Main soil type: silt loam

### Rock Lay Design:

- Dorado Beach River Rock: 6.5 yd<sup>3</sup>
- Black Beach Pebbles: 3.1 yd<sup>3</sup>
- Mulch, shown in gray



### Economic Analysis:

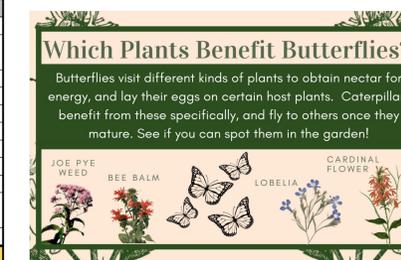
Rain Garden Cost Estimate:			
Product	Cost Per Unit(USD):	Number Of Units:	Total Cost(USD):
Rain Garden Plants:	\$2.50	312.00	\$780.00
Biodegradable Weed Control Blanket:	\$66.00	6.00	\$396.00
Black River Rock:	\$10.00	165.00	\$1,650.00
Golden River Rock:	\$10.00	352.00	\$3,520.00
3" Rip Rap Rock:	\$18.65	0.96	\$17.90
Mulch:	\$25.00	6.00	\$150.00
Signage:	\$20.00	11.00	\$220.00
Mini Excavator:	\$475.00	1.00	\$475.00
Excavator Operator:	\$85.00	5.50	\$467.50
Dump Truck Rental per hour for 3 trucks:	\$360.00	5.50	\$1,980.00
Dumping Fee:	\$12.00	15.00	\$180.00
<b>TOTAL COST:</b>			<b>\$9,836.40</b>



Full Bloom Rain Garden Planting Model

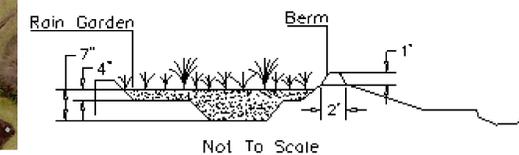
### Signage:

- Showcases benefits brought to the area
- 11 total signs
  - 1 for each plant species
  - 1 for each ecosystem service



### Planting Design:

- Populated with hydrophilic, native plants
- 20 different species, 312 plants in total
- Biodegradable erosion control blanket
- Plug planting method



Not To Scale

**What are RAIN GARDENS and why are they essential to our landscape?**

Raingardens are functional landscaped areas, designed to improve storm water management by capturing and filtering runoff from lawns, paths, and other impervious surfaces.

**HOW DO RAINGARDENS FIT UNDER THE THREE PILLARS OF SUSTAINABILITY?**

- ENVIRONMENTAL:**
  - Retains stormwater
  - Improves water quality
  - Introduces native species to the area, attracting pollinators
  - Sequesters carbon
- SOCIAL:**
  - Educates the public in native vegetation species and the importance of these to ecosystems
  - Improves landscape aesthetics
- ECONOMIC:**
  - Provides ecosystem services: air filtration, living space for resident and migratory species, water source, carbon sink
  - Lowers turf maintenance cost, and introduces flood mitigation

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USDA NRCS NEH Part 654  
Purdue Rain Garden Manual