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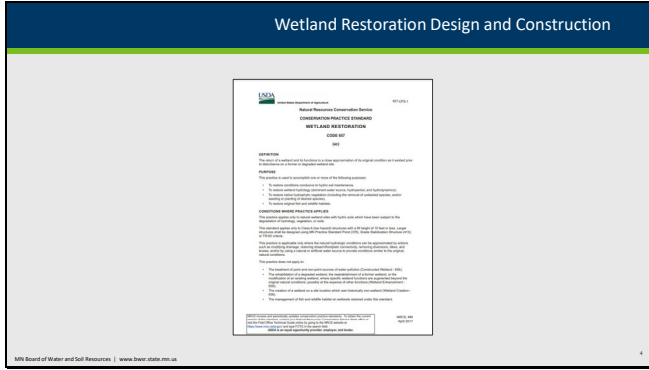
For this 2nd day of training, we are going to focus on the design and construction of the many identified wetland restoration strategies and tie that into some of the training items from yesterday.

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A shameless plug here but the premise for much of what we will be covering today comes from the MN Wetland Restoration Guide. If you have not already explored this document and are interested in learning more about all aspects of the wetland restoration process, I would encourage you to do so. P.S. its on our website.

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In addition to the WRG, we will also be including information from applicable NRCS Practice Standards and other EFOTG documents.

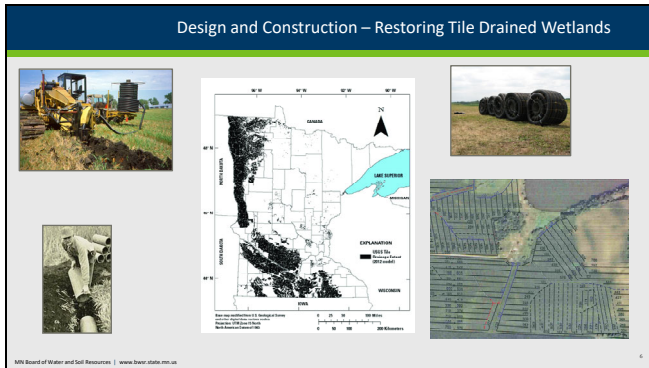
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Here is an agenda of what we will be covering today.

There may be items you were hoping we would be covering as part of this training that we don't or don't do so in great depth due to time constraints. Be sure to chime in any time during the training via the chat box and ask questions or at the end of the day if time allows if you have questions or want more information. Or you can always reach out to me directly or ask additional questions as part of training assessment survey you will receive.

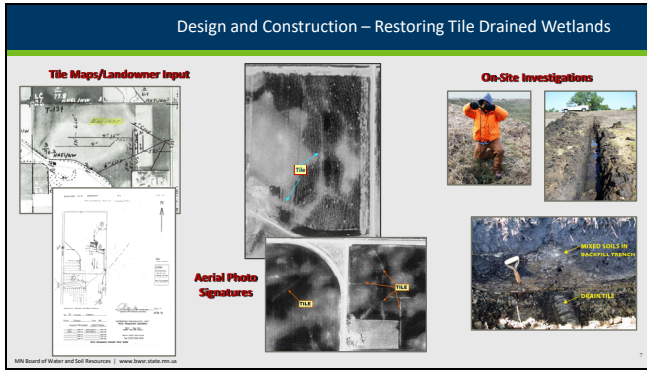
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A large percentage of the wetlands within the agricultural regions of the state are drained by subsurface drainage tile. These wetlands are drained by both older clay and concrete tile systems and with newer corrugated polyethylene tile.

Regardless of type of tile that exists, the ability to effectively disable existing tile drainage systems is necessary for successful restoration.

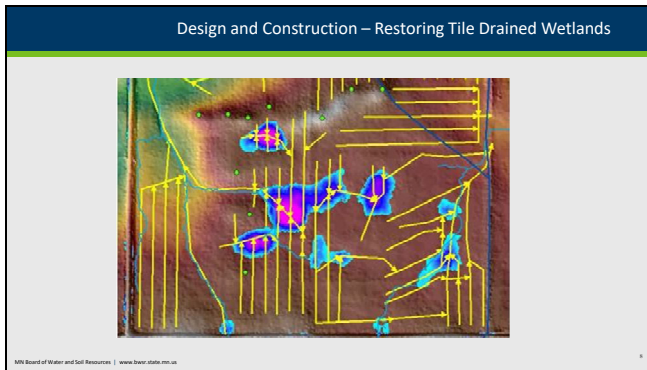
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As discussed yesterday, to successfully evaluate and prepare a design for restoration it will be important to know and understand locations and scope of drainage tile systems that exist within a site.

This includes getting a hold of tile maps, locating tile via air photo reviews, and gathering tile information as part of necessary site investigations and landowner discussions.

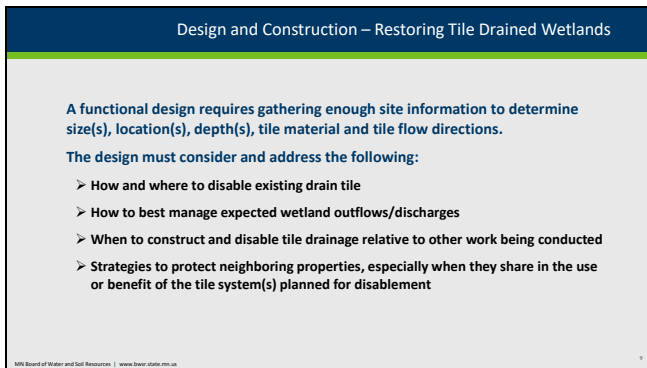
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Due to advances in tile materials and installation methods, more recent drain tile installations are often quite extensive.

This provides numerous additional challenges with respect to investigation and design.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Design/Construction Strategies to be Discussed

- Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drainage Tile
- Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile
- Rerouting Upstream Drainage Tile

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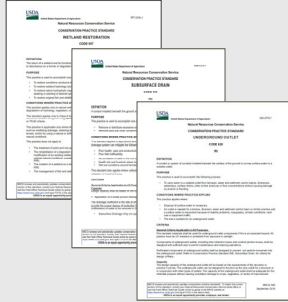
There are three related, but distinct wetland restoration strategies used to restore tile drained wetlands. We will be discussing all three in this part of the training.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Applicable NRCS Practice Standard(s)

- MN 657 Wetland Restoration
- MN 606 Subsurface Drain
- MN 620 Underground Outlets
- And Potentially Others




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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Design Guidance/Resources

- EFH Chapter 13
- EFH Chapter 13 (MN Supplement)
- MN WRG Chapter 4-3
- MN WRG Technical Guidance Document – 4A-2 *Blocking Subsurface Drain Tile*
- MN WRG Technical Guidance Document – 4A-3 *Outletting Drainage Systems*
- MN WRG Technical Guidance Document – 4A-4 *Rerouting Drainage Systems*



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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Factors That Will Influence the Design and Construction

- Landscape Setting (depressional vs non-depressional wetland)
- Soils
- Topography
- Type, Size and Depth of Tile
- Tile Grade

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Additional Factors to Consider

- Concerns of Adjoining Property Impacts (upstream or downstream)
- Will an embankment be needed at a planned tile block location?
- Will the tile block be within a spillway or other area receiving surface flows?
- Will a wetland outlet be required, and will it utilize the existing downstream tile?


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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

- It is generally not necessary to remove or plug the entire length of drain tile that exists within a site or a site's wetland.
- Restoration success is most often achieved by blocking (removing) and plugging select lengths of tile at strategically identified locations.



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First - we will talk about strategies to design and construct tile blocks.

To successfully restore hydrology to tile drained wetlands, it will be necessary to disable or render inoperable the tile system draining the wetland.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

Depressional Wetlands

Non-Depressional (Sloped) Wetlands

P = Precipitation, ET = Evapotranspiration, SW = Surface Water, GW = Ground Water Inflow, GWR = Recharge to Ground Water

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It will be important to note and understand the landscape setting of the wetland system planned for restoration as that can influence the approach taken to design and construct the project.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

Depressional Wetlands

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Let's discuss depressional wetlands first.

This is a common tile drainage scenario often associated with small depressional wetland settings. A single string of tile draining the wetland.

In this case, a tile block would likely be constructed to disable the tile and restore the wetland.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

Depressional Wetlands

A.

B.

C.

D.

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Take a moment and look at the plan map on the left, the plan scale and the four figures A thru D.

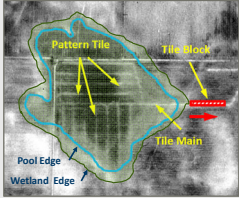
Place a check or other mark to the right of the figure, A, B, C or D that you think best reflects the necessary tile block/removal strategy that will successfully restore this wetland.

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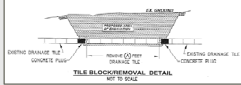
Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile



- Locate upstream end of tile block at the downstream edge of the anticipated restored wetland.
- Minimum removal length is 100 feet or calculated lateral effect length from end of downstream tile (if less).
- May want to increase tile block length in sandier soils.



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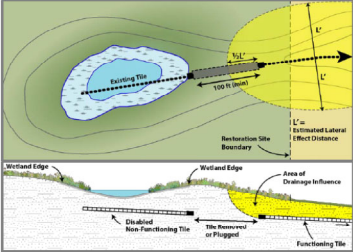
When restoring tile drained depressional wetlands

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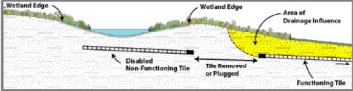
Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile



- The lateral effect distance from the end of a tile is generally about $\frac{1}{2}$ the lateral effect distance when calculated perpendicular to the tile.
- Generally easier to stay with the 100-foot removal length.



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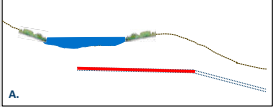
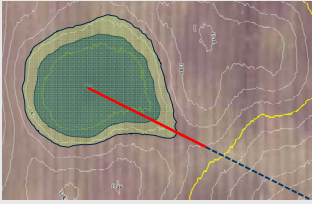
This diagram more clearly illustrates what is needed for blocking and plugging tile as part of a depressional wetland setting.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

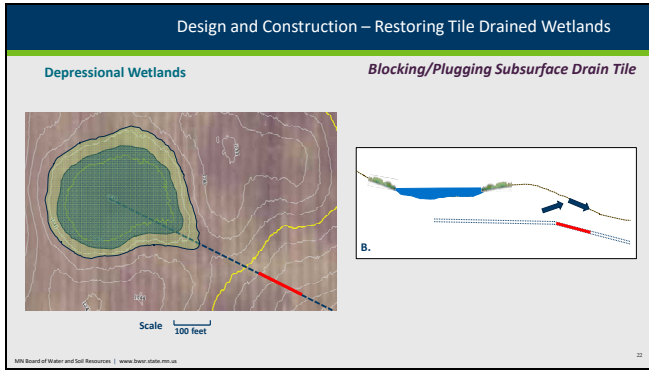
Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile



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Back to our example
If you chose option A, you are not wrong, but probably would be removing more tile than necessary to effectively restore this wetland

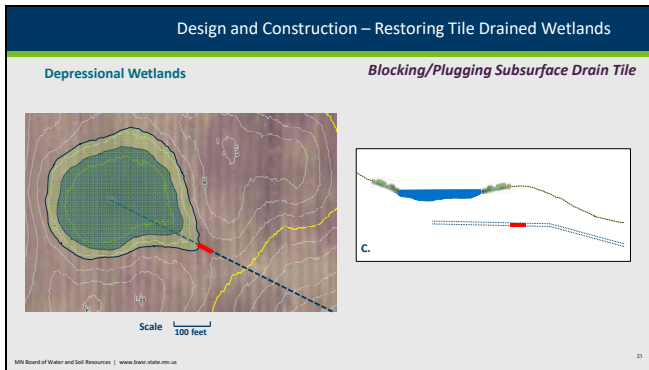
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Option B might work but the block's location would probably be too far downstream. It could lead to a tile blowout on the downslope due to head pressure that will build up against the tile block.

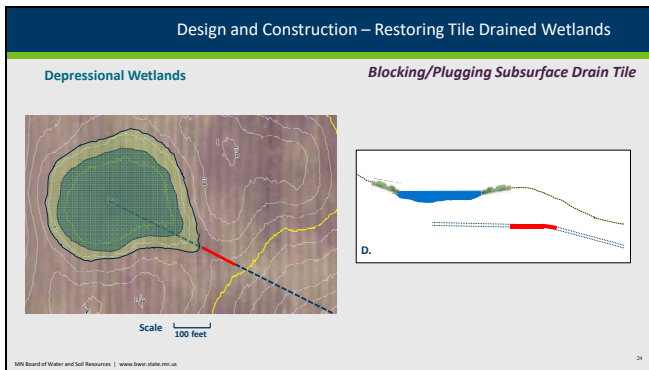
If that occurs, the wetland will again be drained and additional work will be needed to correct the problem.

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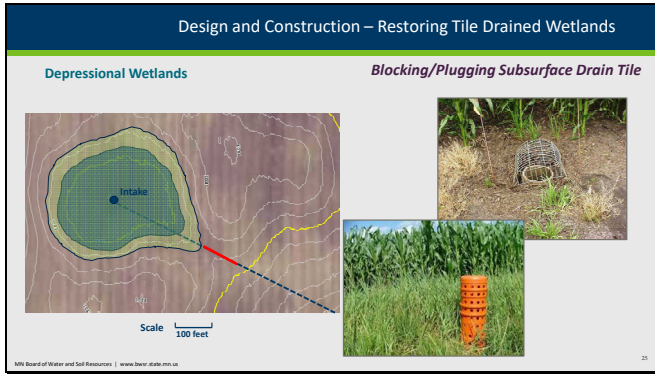
Good location but tile block will too short in length to be effective.

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Option D is probably your best choice. It conforms to practice standards and associated design guidance for both length and location.

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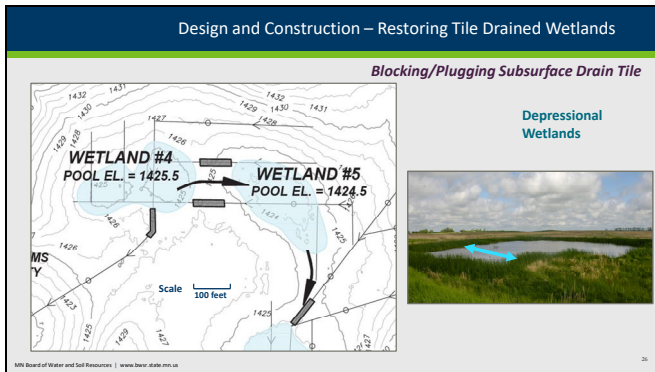


What if there is an intake within the depression? Should it also be removed? Chat box

Probably no great need to do so. May want to though as a safety precaution if it is big enough, say 10 inches or greater in diameter.

Certainly would want to remove any metal or plastic components that stick above ground.

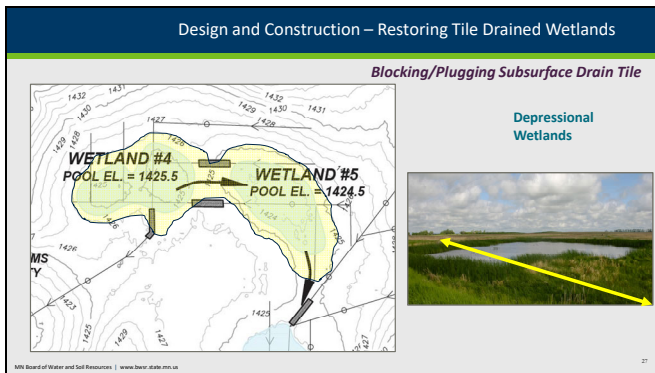
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Restoring tile drained depressional wetlands is often not as simple as constructing one tile block. In many locations you will encounter multiple tile lines that need to be addressed.

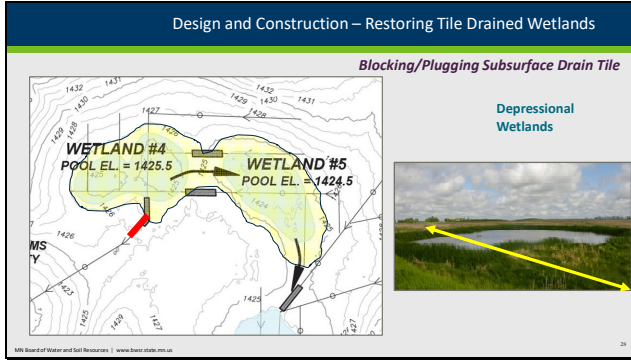
That said, does the tile block plan shown in this example appear to meet the design guidance? Go ahead and indicate yes or no in the chat box.

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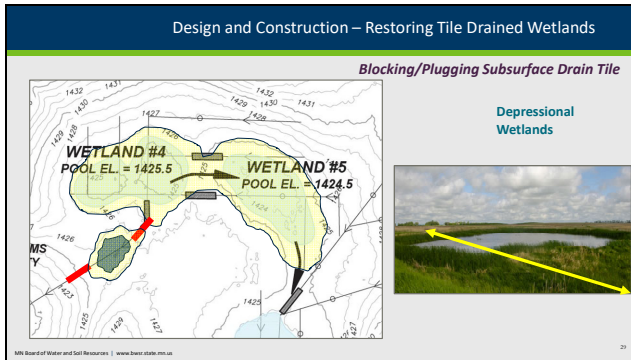
If we project the restorable wetland edge (not the normal pool), you can see at least one tile block that is not quite far enough downstream to be effective.

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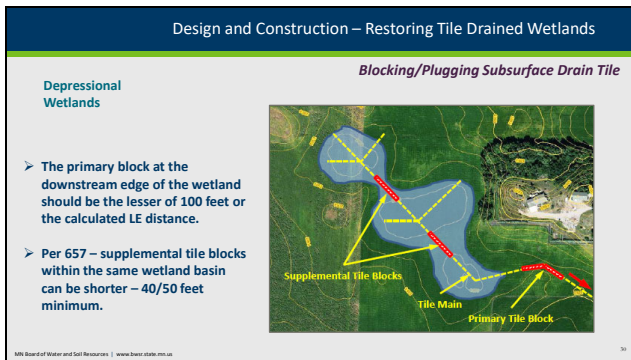
This would be a better location for it

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In fact, looking closer at the topography, a second, smaller wetland might also be restored if another tile block is added just downstream, as shown

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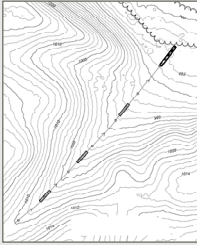


What do the practice standards and guidance documents say about these more complex depressional wetlands where multiple tile blocks may benefit the restoration?

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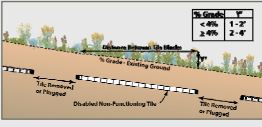
Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Non-Depressional Wetlands



Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

- > Multiple tile blocks will likely be needed.
- > < 4% land slope - block every 1 to 2 feet in elevation change.
- > > 4% land slope - block every 3 to 5 feet in elevation change.
- > Lowest elevation block - minimum of 100 feet in length
- > Additional upstream blocks 40/50 feet in length.



Slope	Block Length
< 4%	1-2'
> 4%	2-4'

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Let's now jump to tile drained non-depressional wetlands. A slightly different approach is needed when attempting restoration within these landscapes.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Non-Depressional Wetlands



Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

- > Tile Ripping
- > Mild sloping pattern tiled wetlands
- > Lowest elevation block - minimum of 100 feet in length



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Constructing tile blocks can get expensive when many are needed. For more extensively or pattern tiled sloped landscapes, a combination of select tile blocks along with a strategic tile ripping pattern can provide a good construction alternative at a much lower cost.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Non-Depressional Wetlands



Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile



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Works best for fields that are patterned tiled in organic soils. Works much better with CPE tile than with clay or concrete. Knife pulls and stretches CPE tile and either flattens its ends or pulls sections of it out of the ground, as can be seen in the photo on the right. For certain locations, this approach to construction does a pretty good job at disabling the entire tile drainage system.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Under Embankments

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

- Block and remove tile the entire area under the embankment and extend out 25 feet from upstream toe and 50 feet from downstream toe, when possible.
- For most situations, removal/plug length is +/- 125 feet.

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Removing and blocking tile under embankments

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Under Ditch Banks

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

- Remove or plug the entire length of tile under the ditch bank and extend out 25 feet from upstream toe.

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Ditch banks – similar to embankments

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Under Roads

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

- Remove or plug as much tile within the road footprint as possible – similar to guidance for blocking tile under embankments.

- Removing and plugging portions of the tile on each side of the road (diagram)
- Excavating and removing the tile thru the road (picture)
- Excavating to expose the tile and pumping/filling the portion under the road with a grout/slurry mix or expanding polyurethane foam

➤ May want/need to consider plugging tile under road section with a grout/slurry mix or expanding polyurethane foam in lieu of cutting road open.

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In some cases you may find it necessary to block a tile under some type of road. Your options can include:

- Removing and plugging portions of the tile on each side of the road (diagram)
- Excavating and removing the tile thru the road (picture)
- Excavating to expose the tile and pumping/filling the portion under the road with a grout/slurry mix or expanding polyurethane foam

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

Construction

- Steps to constructing a typical tile block:
 - Locate the tile
 - Excavate to remove tile
 - Sealing/plugging the exposed tile ends
 - Choosing the backfill material (often same as excavated material)
 - Method of placement and compaction
 - Overbuilding to account for expected settlement

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

Construction

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

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While that sounds fairly straightforward, things can go wrong if tile blocks are not properly designed and constructed. These are all pictures of tile blocks that have gone bad for one reason or other.

Pictures 1, 2 and 3 represent poorly backfilled and compacted tile block trenches that ended up settling and resultant surface flows thru the area has caused scouring to occur.

Pictures 4 and 5 represent tile ends that were not sealed and left open. Soil was pulled into the open tile ends and these sink holes resulted.

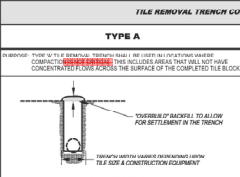
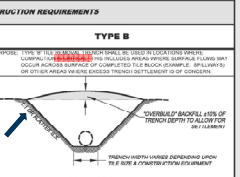
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

Construction

TILE REMOVAL TRENCH CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

TYPE A	TYPE B
<p>WARNING: TYPE A TILE REMOVAL TRENCHES SHALL NOT BE USED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS: WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOWS PASS THE SURFACE OF THE COMPLETED TILE BLOCK.</p> <p>NOTE: THIS INCLUDES AREAS THAT SHALL NOT BE SEaled.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Bucket (light) compact in 12-inch lifts</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>NOT TO SCALE</i></p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">ALL JOINTS OF TILE BLOCKS ALLOWED OR BONDED TRENCH EXCAVATION MAY BE NECESSARY TO SAFELY PLUG TILE.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS OR BY OTHER MATERIALS OF SIMILAR OR BETTER QUALITY. TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS OR BY OTHER MATERIALS OF SIMILAR OR BETTER QUALITY. TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS OR BY OTHER MATERIALS OF SIMILAR OR BETTER QUALITY.</p>	<p>WARNING: TYPE B TILE REMOVAL TRENCHES SHALL BE USED IN ALL LOCATIONS WHERE CONCENTRATED FLOWS PASS THE SURFACE OF THE COMPLETED TILE BLOCK (SPILLWAYS) OR OTHER AREAS WHERE SURFACE FLOWS ARE LIKELY TO OCCUR.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Compact well using 12-inch lifts</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>NOT TO SCALE</i></p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS.</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS OR BY OTHER MATERIALS OF SIMILAR OR BETTER QUALITY. TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS OR BY OTHER MATERIALS OF SIMILAR OR BETTER QUALITY. TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH PREVIOUSLY EXCAVATED SOILS OR BY OTHER MATERIALS OF SIMILAR OR BETTER QUALITY.</p>

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Because not all tile blocks need to be constructed in the same manner, we provide as part of our designs to two options for their construction. These are reflected within the two typical details that are shown. Each tile block we want constructed references one of these two tile block types.

Type B is the more stringent method and is called for when settlement of the tile block location will be of concern (under embankments, within spillways/flow areas, etc. see highlighted text.

Type A is easier to construct and is allowed in the correct situations and locations.

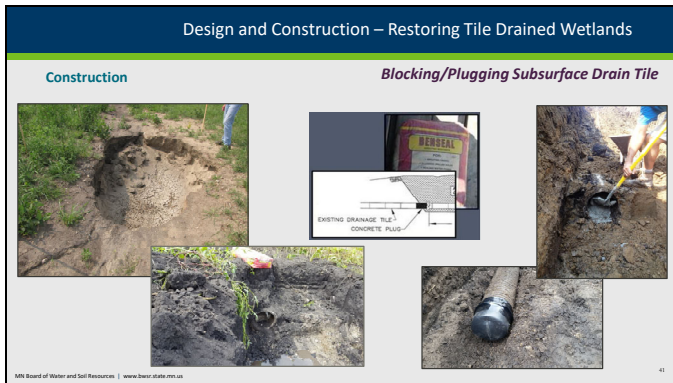
Personally, I like having both of these options provided as part of a design as it makes it easier to communicate construction requirements with the contractor. This helps explain why the simpler type A construction method cannot be used in certain areas.

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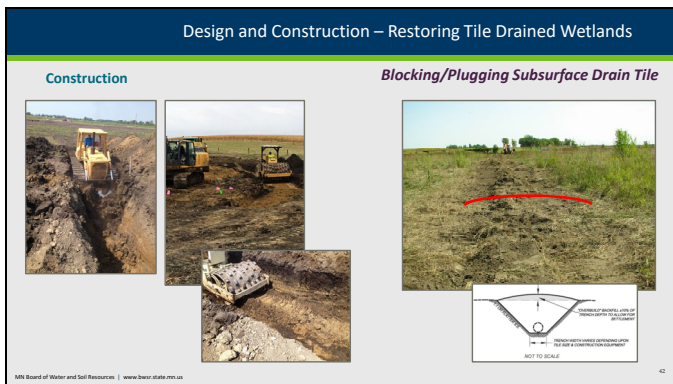
First step is to locate the tile then to excavate and remove the required length of tile material

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Next would be the plugging or sealing of the exposed tile ends. Several methods can be used to accomplish this. This is important as if not done, sink holes will often result as soil gets pulled into the exposed tile ends.

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Remove and dispose all plastic tile. Break clay and concrete tile sections into small pieces and incorporate into backfill. Backfill and compact the excavated trench per specification. Ensure a crown or overbuild exists as settling will occur. This is especially important in areas where surface flows are expected.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Blocking/Plugging Subsurface Drain Tile

Construction

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
Tile Investigation	Lineal Feet (or Hours)	300		
Tile Block/Removal – Type A	Lineal Feet (or Hours)	200		
Tile Block/Removal – Type B	Lineal Feet	500		

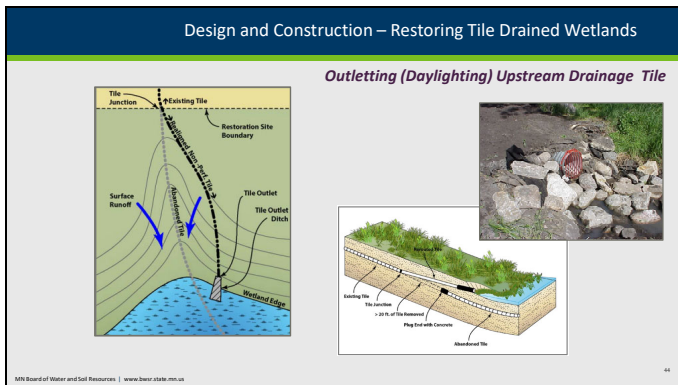
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Generally speaking, these would be the potential bid items used when constructing tile blocks.

We would show type A and B tile blocks as two different line items as it should be less expensive to construct a type A block that it would be a type B block.

As working with tile often results in unexpected surprises (i.e. an unknown extra tile line is discovered or it takes extra time to find the tile to be blocked), it is advised to bid these items either by the hour or lineal foot as it is common to see quantity changes here as a result of construction.

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When attempting to restore wetlands in a tile drained landscape, you will often encounter tile from adjoining, upstream areas that enter or flow into a project site.

Daylighting or outletting the upstream tile into the site is often desired and should be considered when possible

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Factors That Will Influence the Design and Construction

- Information on size, type, grade and elevation of approaching tile is needed

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Daylighting a tile only works if it is high enough in elevation as it approaches the site or planned wetland.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Factors That Will Influence the Design and Construction

- Topography
- Tile type, size, and depth at planned junction
- Tile grade upstream of junction
- Land use/cover type in area of new tile
- Hydrology of planned restored wetland (expected bounce)

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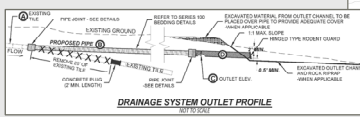
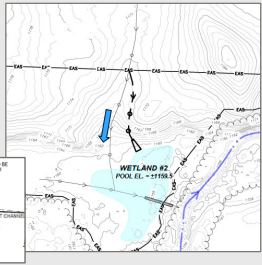
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Design

- Almost always requires a length of new tile/pipe installed at a flatter grade
- Perforated vs. non-perforated tile/pipe?
- Ensure outlet elevation is high enough (varies)

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Design

- Design analysis needs to ensure new tile/pipe will not reduce upstream tile capacity

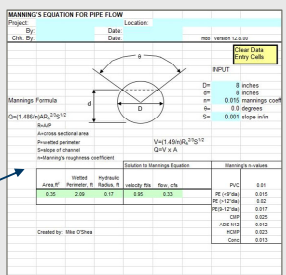
Example

Ex tile upstream of outlet:

- Size – 6 inch clay
- Grade – .32%
- Flow – 0.32 cfs

Proposed Outlet:

- Size – 8 inch CPE
- Grade – .10%
- Flow – 0.33 cfs



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Generally – Manning’s equation is used for tile flow calculations

There are tables, graphs, various types of calculators that can be used to simplify this

A NRCS prepared spreadsheet is shown. It does simple calculations for both pipe and ditch (second tab)


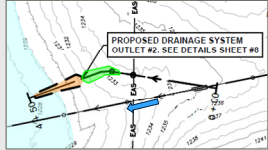
Slide
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Design

- Locate outlet away from upstream flow areas
- Ensure adequate cover exists over new tile/pipe alignment (min. 2 to 3 feet)

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Construction

- CMP sleeve and rodent guard needed
- CMP sleeve is often one size larger than tile
- Joint needs to be secure





Pipe Diameter (in.)	Minimum Section Length (ft.)
8 and smaller	10
10 to 12	12
14 to 16	16
Larger than 18	20

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The 620 PS does include a table showing minimum lengths of CMP sleeves as function of sleeve diameter.

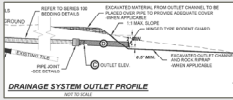
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Construction

- Short outlet ditch from tile/pipe outlet to wetland is usually needed
- Ensure outlet ditch is deep enough (will not be obstructed with veg/debris/sediment)


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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Construction

- Riprap often needed to prevent scouring

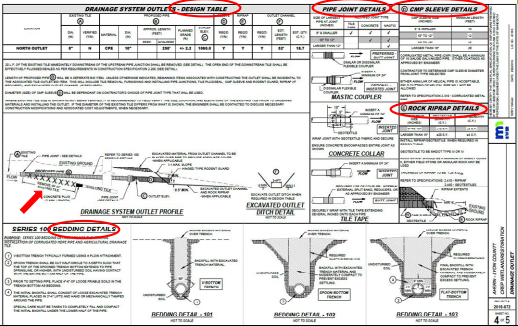



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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile



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Review Design Table components




Slide
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Construction



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On this slide are 5 pictures of constructed tile outlets into restored wetlands. Place a check mark or other symbol below those images that you think are appropriately designed and constructed.

Slide
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

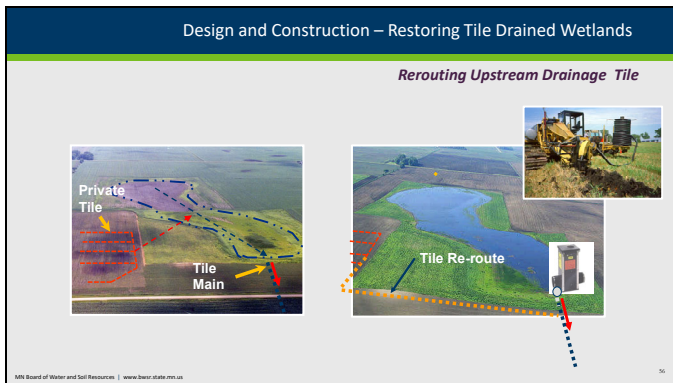
Outletting (Daylighting) Upstream Drainage Tile

Construction

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
Tile Investigation	Lineal Feet (or Hours)	50		
F&I 10" Heavy Duty, Non-Perforated CPE Tile	Lineal Feet	120		
F&I 12" of CMP Sleeve Outlet for 10" CPE Tile (Includes CMP, Hinged Rodent Guard)	Lump Sum	1		
<i>Include with CMP Sleeve or Bid Separately</i>				
Excavation – Shallow Ditch from Tile Outlet	Cubic Yards (or Hours)	15		
F&I MnDOT Type III or IV Geotextile	Square Yards	12		
F&I MnDOT Class 2 Rock Riprap	Cubic Yards	2		

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If the approaching tile is too low in elevation to allow it to be daylighted, if feasible, consider rerouting the tile around or away from the planned wetland.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Rerouting Upstream Drainage Tile

Factors That Will Influence the Design and Construction

- Topography
- Type, size, and depth of tile at junction
- Tile grade upstream of junction
- Land use/cover type in area of new tile (perf. or non-perf)
- Cost (feasibility)

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As with designing a tile outlet, ensure the rerouted tile will not reduce the capacity of the approaching tile

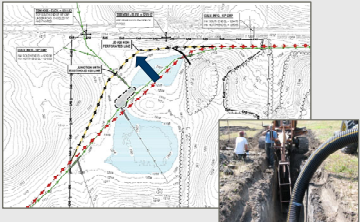
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Rerouting Upstream Drainage Tile

Factors That Will Influence the Design and Construction

- Avoid routing new tile through planned wetland area



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- Explain why
1. Not accessible for maintenance
 2. Joints might leak
 3. Will be buoyant at times and could float

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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Rerouting Upstream Drainage Tile

Construction

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
F&I 10" Perforated CPE Pipe	Lineal Feet	200		
F&I 10" Non-Perforated CPE Pipe	Lineal Feet	350		

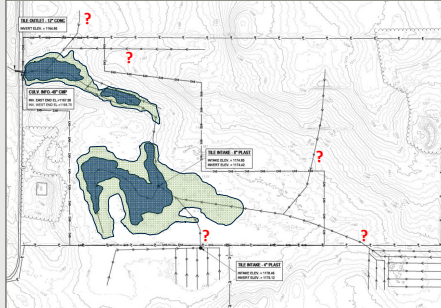
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Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Addressing Incoming, Upstream Drainage Tile

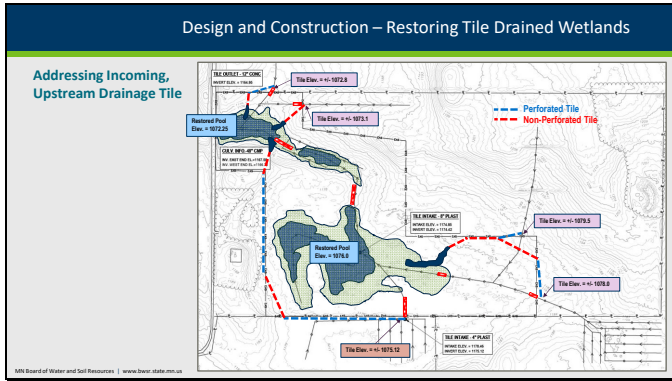
- Manipulate incoming tile and daylight into site
- Reroute incoming tile around/away from site/planned wetland(s)
- Do nothing – leave tile as is and consider wetland unrestorable



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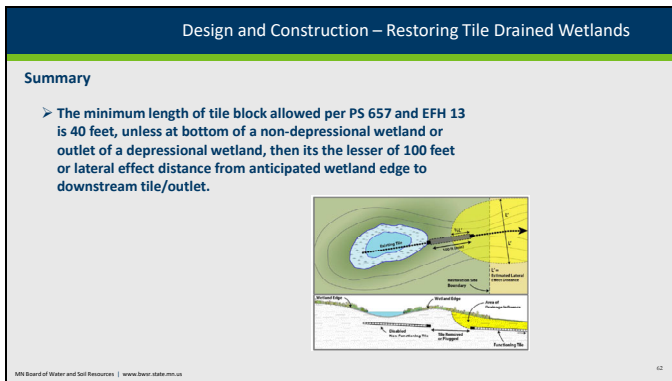
This example shows 5 different locations where incoming tile from upstream areas enter into a planned restoration site. As we discussed, the options to address this scenario include:

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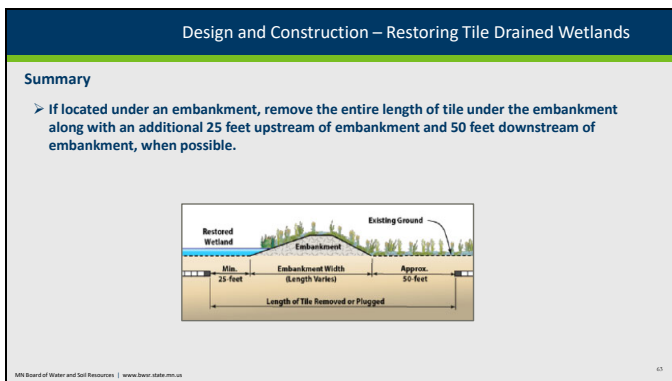


The restoration plan includes daylighting all 5 of the approaching tile lines. Discussion and cooperation with neighboring landowners was needed. A combination of perforated and non-perforated tile will be used.

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Slide 63



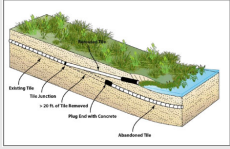
Slide 64

Design and Construction – Restoring Tile Drained Wetlands

Summary

➤ If upstream drain tile enters a planned restoration site, the options to address this situation include:

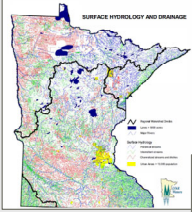
- Manipulate the incoming tile and daylight it into site
- If feasible, reroute the incoming tile around/away from site/planned wetland(s)
- Do nothing – leave tile as is and consider wetland unrestorable



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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

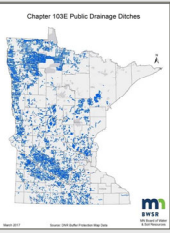


SURFACE HYDROLOGY AND DRAINAGE

- Land Use/cover
- Drainage Ditches
- Surface Water
- Wetlands
- Riparian Areas
- Wetland Buffers
- Wetland Wetlands
- Wetland Wetlands



Chapter 102E Public Drainage Ditches



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Compared to drainage tile, a much greater and more diverse landscape in MN is affected by surface drainage.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands



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As discussed yesterday, it will be important to know and understand locations and elevations of the surface drainage systems that exist. More so than with tile drainage, the biggest challenge with restoring ditch drained wetlands is avoiding adverse impacts to adjoining properties. One problem with ditches as they tend to be located along property lines, especially in flatter landscapes where topography has less of an influence on a ditch's location.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Design/Construction Strategies to be Discussed

- Filling Drainage Ditches
- Plugging Drainage Ditches



- Design and Construction of Ditch Plugs, Earthen Embankments and Berms



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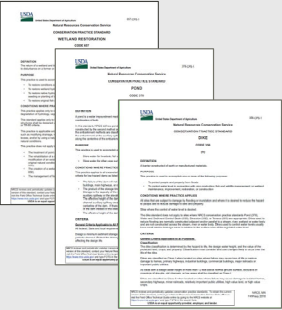
Agenda for this portion of the morning's training

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Applicable NRCS Practice Standard(s)

- MN 657 Wetland Restoration
- MN 356 Dike
- MN 378 Pond
- MN 410 Grade Stabilization Structure
- And Potentially Others




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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Design Guidance/Resources

- EFH Chapter 13
- EFH Chapter 13 (MN Supplement)
- MN WRG Chapters 4-3 Drainage System Modifications
- MN WRG Technical Guidance Document – 4A-1 *Blocking and Filling Surface Drainage Ditches*
- MN WRG Technical Guidance Document – 4A-4 *Retrouting Drainage Systems*
- And others



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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

A functional design requires gathering enough site information to determine size(s), location(s), elevations and flow direction(s) of existing ditch systems as well as specific soils information at planned ditch plug and potential borrow area locations.

The design must consider and address the following:

- How and where to fill and/or plug existing ditch systems
- How to best manage wetland outflows/hydrology discharges
- When to construct and disable ditch drainage relative to other work being conducted
- Strategies to protect neighboring properties, especially when they share in the use or benefit of the ditch system(s) planned for disablement

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

- To successfully restore hydrology to ditch drained wetlands, it will be necessary to disable or render inoperable the ditch system draining the wetland
- Restoration may require a complete filling of the ditch system and/or simple ditch plugs at strategically identified locations



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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Ditch Fill



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What is a ditch fill and how is different than a ditch plug
Placing grading of loose material into a ditch with light to moderate compaction
Often includes using spoil material from existing ditch banks

Slide
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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Ditch Plug

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In contrast, ditch plugs can be thought of small dams strategically located and constructed across a ditch.

In limited situations, plugs can be designed to have wetland discharges flow over them.

Most often though, a vegetated spillway is constructed around one or both ends of the plug to manage wetland outflows.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Factors That Will Influence the Design and Construction

- Landscape Setting (depressional vs non-depressional wetland)
- Geomorphic Condition (groundwater or surface water supported wetland)
- Soils
- Topography

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Additional Factors to Consider

- Contributing Drainage Area and size of Wetland
- Concerns of Adjoining Property Impacts (upstream or downstream)

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Filling/Plugging Surface Drainage Ditches

Depressional Wetlands

Non-Depressional (Sloped) Wetlands

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When and where to construct ditch plugs vs ditch fills varies depending on the wetland landscape setting

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Non-Depressional Wetlands

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For moderate to more steeply sloped landscapes, a combination of ditch plugs and ditch fills will often provide the best results.

The most downstream end/ditch plug is most critical as at that location a deeper, open ditch system usually exists and concerns of scour erosion will need to be addressed in the design.

Some type of erosion control BMP or armored spillway is often needed here.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Non-Depressional Wetlands

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In mild to moderate sloping landscapes, ditch filling alone might be an appropriate construction strategy for restoration.

And again, a ditch plug might need to be considered at the bottom end of any disabled drainage ditch as part of an effective design.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

The slide features three main visual elements: a topographic map on the left with a red arrow pointing to a specific location labeled 'Ditch Plug'; a central aerial photograph showing a long, straight ditch cutting through a field; and a cross-sectional diagram on the right. The diagram illustrates the 'Ditch Plug' structure, showing an 'Emergent Zone' on the left, a 'Ditch Fill' in the center, and an 'Emergent Marsh' on the right. Below the diagram, the text 'Restored Wetland' is visible. At the bottom left, the text 'MN Board of Water and Soil Resources | www.beer.state.mn.us' is present, and a small number '79' is at the bottom right.

Depressional wetlands

Like with most tile drained depressional wetlands, a single plug at the outlet edge of the basin will generally be the minimum needed for hydro restoration

Slide 80

Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

Question:
In addition to a ditch plug, is there a scenario where the open ditch system should also be filled as part of restoring ditch drained depressional wetlands?

The slide features a topographic map with a red arrow pointing to a location labeled 'Ditch Plug'. A blue arrow points to a specific area on the map. At the bottom left, the text 'MN Board of Water and Soil Resources | www.beer.state.mn.us' is present, and a small number '80' is at the bottom right.

Enter yes or no in the chat box

Slide 81

Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

The restoration of a *Surface water supported (discharge) wetland* may require a complete filling of the open ditch to disconnect wetland hydrology from a pervious, underlying substrate.

The slide features three main visual elements: a large aerial photograph on the left showing a ditch cutting through a field; a smaller photograph in the top right showing a yellow excavator filling a ditch; and another smaller photograph in the bottom right showing a completed ditch plug. At the bottom left, the text 'MN Board of Water and Soil Resources | www.beer.state.mn.us' is present, and a small number '81' is at the bottom right.

Yes, in a surface water supported landscape setting, restoration success may also require a complete filling of the open ditch system. Next Slide

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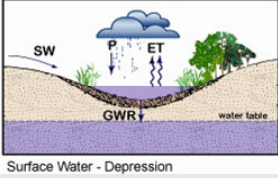
Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

Surface Water Supported

- Seasonal Wetlands
- Sedge meadows
- Marshes

Geomorphic Landscape Setting



Surface Water - Depression

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Depressional Wetlands

Additional Reasons to Fill Open Ditches in Depressional Wetlands


- Safety
- Eliminates potential deep-water habitat (nuisance aquatic species)
- More natural restoration of topography
- Because NRCS practice standard (657) says you should (when feasible)

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Design/Construction Considerations



VS.

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Significant difference between how ditch fills and plugs are designed and constructed

Slide
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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Ditch Fill
Design/Construction Considerations

- Process/sequencing (see figure).
- Location of supplemental borrow sources if ditch spoil has subsided and/or no longer exists?
- Upwards of 30% or more settlement can occur depending on soils used and methods of construction. Could be an issue in a sloped setting – overbuild needed.

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Ditch Filling

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

Ditch Plug
Design/Construction Considerations

- Locate plug at or just downstream of anticipated restored wetland edge
- Extend fill downstream of plug to address lateral effect of downstream ditch
- Increase overall plug/fill length in sandier soils

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What about Ditch Plugs

The design concept behind ditch plugs is very similar to that of tile blocks. Generally, the length of fill within the ditch should be the lesser of 100 feet or $\frac{1}{2}$ the calculated lateral effect distance. The length of fill can include a combination of a ditch plug and downstream ditch fills.

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Design and Construction – Restoring Ditch Drained Wetlands

A ditch plug is just a small dam/earthen embankment and needs to be designed and constructed accordingly

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Slide 88

Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Earthen Embankments

What Role They Play When Restoring Drained Wetlands



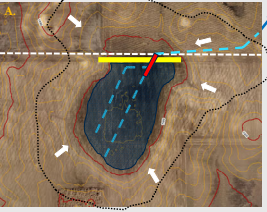
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Going to Segway a bit here and discuss the role that earthen embankments can play when restoring wetlands and then we will discuss design and construction strategies for embankments, berms and ditch plugs.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Question: Is this embankment OK to construct?



YES	NO

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Landowner to the south of white dashed line wants to restore this tile drained depressional wetland. Tile flows out to the NE.

North landowner wants nothing to do with it the restoration and does not want to be impacted.

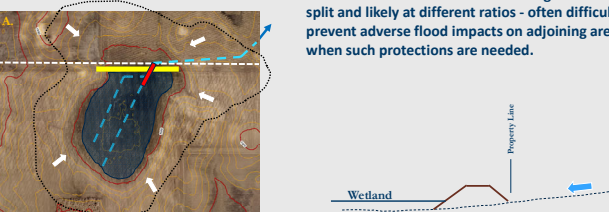
Is this planned embankment (yellow line) and tile block (red line) scenario OK to build?

Slide 90

Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Embankment - Partial Restoration Condition:

Runoff volumes and associated storage volumes now split and likely at different ratios - often difficult to prevent adverse flood impacts on adjoining areas when such protections are needed.

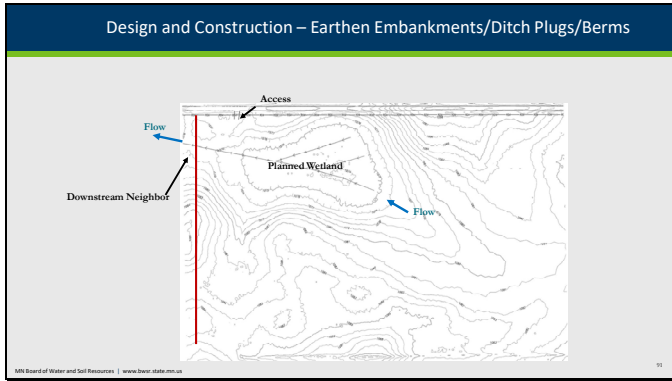


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Maybe, but not likely.

Property to the north will need to be adequately drained by downstream tile system. A detailed hydrologic analysis would be needed to determine that.

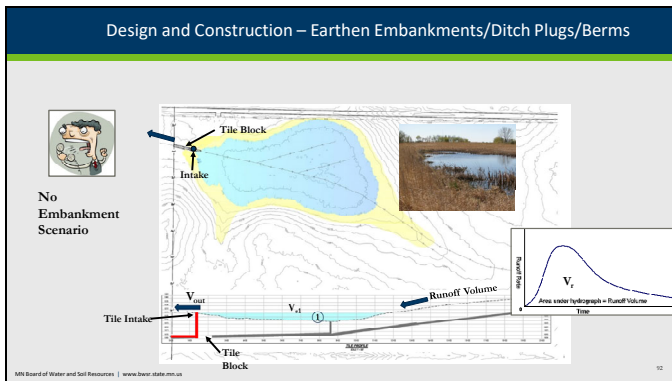
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Here is just one example in which an embankment may be necessary and beneficial to restoration outcomes.

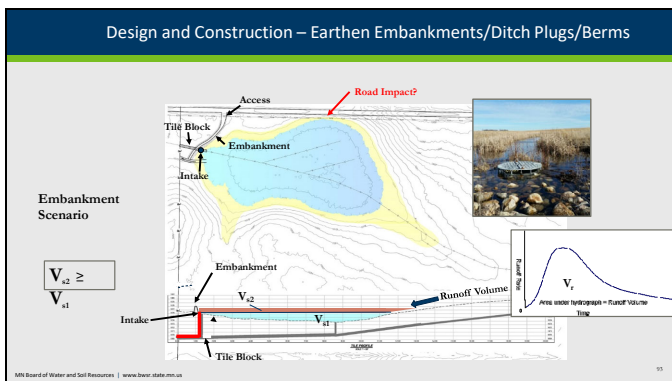
Explain site

Slide 92



Assuming that runoff volumes from the contributing drainage are relatively the same (pre vs. post restoration) – where will that runoff go if prior storage volume within this drained basin is gone (restored pool)?
Onto the neighbor – is that OK?

Slide 93



The volume of storage provided between the normal restored pool and new emergency runoff (detention storage volume) should equal or exceed that which existed in a drained condition.

Note the planned embankment also function, continued access into the site.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

- Purpose - Are Embankments Really Needed?
- Can Help With:
 - Providing Suitable Access
 - Restoring Site Hydrology
 - Managing Wetland Outflows
 - Stabilizing Site Hydrology
 - Prevent Offsite Impacts
 - Providing Storage/Rate Control



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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

- Top Issues/Concerns
 - Seepage



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Before we get into design and construction specifics, let's maybe review a few of the major challenges and long-term maintenance issues that can result when using embankments in a wetland setting.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

- Top Issues/Concerns
 - Seepage
 - Tree Growth



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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

- Top Issues/Concerns
 - Seepage
 - Tree Growth
 - Erosion – Wave Action



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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

- Top Issues/Concerns
 - Seepage
 - Tree Growth
 - Erosion – Wave Action
 - Rodents



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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Applicable NRCS Practice Standard(s)

- MN 378 Pond
- MN 410 Grade Stabilization Structure
- MN 356 Dike

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These are the applicable NRCS practice standards for embankments in a wetland/impoundment environment.


They do vary a bit from each other so become familiar with each of them.

Not going to go into great deal with the content of these practice standards due to lack of time allotted for this portion of the training event.

I will however discuss some of the more important aspects of wetland restoration embankment design and construction which, in combination with the practice standards and other technical resources, will hopefully provide you with sound design and construction guidance.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms



YES

NO

Question:
Can/should organic soils be used in ditch plugs/embankments?

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Before we get into design specifics, a quick question for you to answer.


Can organic soils be used in the construction of earthen embankments.

Yes - Dike (356) PS does allow organic soils for certain low head, embankments. Class III dikes less than 6 feet in height. Class III dikes/embankments include those site where little to no offsite damage would occur as a result of failure.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Group Symbol	Soil Description	Embankment Suitability	Permeability and Slopes
COOL			
OM	Organic material composed of fine particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for slopes Good permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low permeability
OP	Organic soils with secondary particles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not recommended for all slopes Generally good for embankment building High permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low permeability
OL	Organic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clay, sandy clay, silty clay, and loess clay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory for all slopes Fair to good permeability High permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low permeability
OM	Silty sands and sand-silt mixtures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair to good, adequate for all slopes Fair to good permeability Good permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium permeability Use for slopes and embankment segments of moderate to steep slopes
WARM			
ML	Organic silts, silty fine sands, silty or clayey fine sands, and silty silts of high plasticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not suitable, adequate for low slopes Fair permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium permeability Use for slopes and embankment segments of moderate slopes
CL	Organic clays having high plasticity and high clay content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair to good, adequate for all slopes Fair to good permeability High permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low permeability Use for slopes and embankment segments of moderate to steep slopes
ML	Organic silts, silty fine sands, silty or clayey fine sands, and silty silts of low plasticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not suitable, adequate for low slopes Fair permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium permeability Use for slopes and embankment segments of moderate slopes
OL	Organic clays and organic clays having low plasticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair to good, adequate for low slopes Fair to good permeability High permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low permeability Use for slopes and embankment segments of moderate to steep slopes
COLD			
OL	Organic clays and organic clays having low plasticity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fair to good, adequate for low slopes Fair to good permeability High permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low permeability Use for slopes and embankment segments of moderate to steep slopes
OM	Organic silts having medium to high plasticity and organic silts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not suitable, adequate for low slopes Fair permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium permeability Use for slopes
PF	Peat and other highly organic soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not suitable, adequate for low slopes High permeability High permeability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High permeability Use for slopes



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The key to most successful embankment designs is the use and placement of appropriate soils for the given site conditions. For most applications, your GC, SC and CL soils will provide the best results.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Addressing Poor Foundation Soils and Potential Underseepage Issues



Seepage Under Embankment



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Regardless of site conditions or suitability of potential borrow soils, the embankment design should ensure minimal underseepage in attempt to prevent piping or undermining of the underlying foundation soils.

Foundation improvements may be needed to address these concerns as well as to ensure a stable foundation exists for the planned embankment.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Addressing Poor Foundation Soils and Potential Underseepage Issues

Soils Investigation





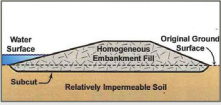
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In addition to review of existing soils data, this often requires some form of geological investigation at both potential ditch plug and embankment locations as well potential borrow locations.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Addressing Poor Foundation Soils and Potential Underseepage Issues



Stripping or Subcutting

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For many shallow wetlands, all that may be needed to address foundation issues is the stripping or subcutting of the first 6 to 12 inches of topsoil under the embankment footprint.

This work is often considered as part of a salvaging and spreading topsoil construction item. Shown on these photos is topsoil stripping for an embankment scenario.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Addressing Poor Foundation Soils and Potential Underseepage Issues



Stripping or Subcutting

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Shown on this photo is topsoil stripping for a ditch plug scenario.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Addressing Poor Foundation Soils and Potential Underseepage Issues

Cutoff/Core Excavation

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In more extreme cases, a foundation cutoff or core trench may be needed.

The core depth is usually excavated to intercept and connect with a deeper, relatively impervious soil layer.

The minimum core width is 4 feet but shall be wide enough to accommodate construction equipment used.

In these two photos you can see good quality material is being used as core trench backfill, being placed in lifts and being properly compacted.

Can anybody in the chat box identify what might be wrong though with the cut off trench being constructed in the two photographs?
Core trench side slopes should be no steeper than 1(H):1(V)

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Addressing Poor Foundation Soils and Potential Underseepage Issues

Cutoff/Core Construction

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A little better job with the core excavation in these photos as the side slopes have been flattened and appear to be closer to the required minimum 1:1 side slope.

Backfill is of quality material with good compaction in appropriate lifts.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Embankment Design and Construction

Potential Causes

- Poor Backfill Material
- Backfill too Wet/Dry
- Improper Compaction
- Foundation Not Stripped
- Embankment too Narrow and/or Side Slopes too Steep

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The embankment design should ensure the developed phreatic line does not exit along the embankment's back slope.

In addition to a potentially upset downstream landowner, internal erosion or piping can occur eventually leading to more significant issues including failure of the earthen structure.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Embankment Design and Construction

Figure 13-27 Methods of increasing the stability of a ditch

(210-V3-EF11, April 2008) 13-47

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To best address this concern, especially in a wetland setting, it is a good idea to be more conservative with an embankment's geometry than allowed by the practice standards. Recommended minimums include a 10-foot top width, 5:1 front slope and 3:1 back slope. It might even be advisable to construct a berm against the emb backslope to further widen and cover the phreatic line.

In more extreme cases, a toe drain could be considered (as shown).

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Embankment Design Components

$H = \text{Settled top of fill} = H_c + H_s$
 $H_w = \text{Designed water height}$
 $H_f = \text{Freeboard} + \text{allowance for wave action}$
 $H_c = \text{Constructed Height} = H + H_f$
 $H_s = \text{Settlement allowance height}$

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Constructed embankment heights should be dictated by required and necessary freeboard and settlement percentage, as directed by the practice standards.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Internal Embankment Core

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Where good quality backfill for the core is in limited supply, a zoned fill type of embankment could be considered.

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The practice standards also indicate that in certain situations berms may be needed against an embankment to help address stability.

This is most applicable when constructing steeper sloped embankments, as allowed by the practice standards.

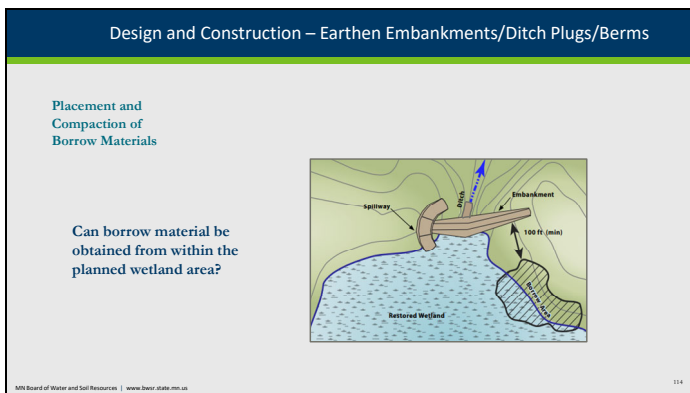
However, berms can be beneficial in other ways as they can serve to protect the embankment from potential wave action associated with deeper wetlands or even new restorations yet void of emergent vegetation. Can also serve as a deterrent to muskrats (more on this later).

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It will be important to use a quality on-site soil for borrow material.

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Do not allow borrow areas or any other permanent excavations such as wetland scrapes to be near the US or DS side of a planned embankment. The reasons for this relate to embankment stability, underseepage issues and minimizing deep water habitat near embankments as a deterrent to burrowing rodents (muskrats).

Suggested that a 100-foot minimum buffer distance be considered.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Placement and Compaction of Borrow Materials

-Dozer 10-20 psi (lb/in²)
 -Loaded Scraper 100 psi (lb/in²)
 -Sheepsfoot 200 psi (lb/in²)

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Just as important is ensuring the borrow material has adequate moisture content and is appropriately placed and compacted.

The three methods of compaction most often used are 1) Tracked compaction with a dozer, 2) rubber-tired compaction using a loaded truck or scraper, or 3) or sheepsfoot or other similar roller device.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Placement and Compaction of Borrow Materials

Table 1 - Designated Fill Types and Allowed USCS Soils

FILL TYPE ID	ALLOWED USCS SOILS
F1	OC, SC, CL
F2	OC, SC, CL, CL, ML, SM
F3	OC, SC, CL, CL, ML, SM, OL, OL, OH
F4	OU, UF, OM, SC, SV, SM, SC
F5	ML, GM, FT
F6	All Soil Types

Table 3 - Compaction Requirements for Constructed Earth Fill

COMPACTION METHOD	COMPACTION TYPE	MAXIMUM SPT (INCHES)
C1	Standard	9
C2	Standard	9
C3	Standard	9
C4	Standard	12
C5	Special	9

C1 - Standard Compaction. In plastic soils, the entire surface of each layer lift of fill shall be compacted by a minimum of 3 passes of a roller passing per square inch. **Alternative roller or other approved type of compaction**, except as otherwise provided for specific materials and fill sections. In non-plastic soils, the entire surface of each layer lift of fill shall be compacted by a minimum of 3 passes of a 200 pounds per square inch pneumatic-tired, steel-wheeled, or other approved roller.

C2 - Standard Compaction. The entire surface of each layer lift of fill shall be compacted by a minimum of 3 passes with each pass covering the entire surface of each layer lift of fill. **Alternative roller or other approved type of compaction**, except as otherwise provided for specific materials and fill sections. In non-plastic soils, the entire surface of each layer lift of fill shall be compacted with a steel track, C1 or C2 Compaction are acceptable, alternative compaction methods.

C3 - Standard Compaction. The entire surface of each layer lift of fill shall be compacted by a minimum of 3 passes with each pass covering the entire surface of each layer lift of fill. **Alternative roller or other approved type of compaction**, except as otherwise provided for specific materials and fill sections. In non-plastic soils, the entire surface of each layer lift of fill shall be compacted with a steel track, C1 or C2 Compaction are acceptable, alternative compaction methods.

C4 - Standard Compaction. **Not necessary to mention** other than that which occurs through placement of the material and construction grading activities.

C5 - Special Compaction. Refer to Specification 2.240, Moisture and Density Control for Earthfills for **alternative compaction** control requirements.

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For BWSR designs and construction plans, we have created 6 categories of allowable USCS soils that can be used as fill and designating that for each embankment to be constructed.

We also designate a compaction method for each embankment with C1 thru C3 being the most common.

Review highlighted text.

For C2 or C3 compaction, a higher level or better compaction method is allowed. NRCS uses slightly different nomenclature as part their designs but the end results and requirements are similar.

What's important here is to consider each ditch plug and embankment independently and make good decisions with respect to how it is to be constructed.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Placement and Compaction of Borrow Materials

EMBANKMENT CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

EMBANKMENT DETAIL

PROFILE ALONG SOUTH EMBANKMENT AT WELLSLAND

EMBANKMENT BY PASSION

TOP WIDTH	= 50 FT
FRONT SLOPE	= 3:1 (H:V)
BACK SLOPE	= 3:1 (H:V)
SETTLEMENT	= 0%
SUBCUT QTY	= 212 CY
FILL QTY	= 781 CY

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Beaver Greatest Invention

New Water
Old Water (Level)
New Den Site
Old Den Site

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Embankment
Wave Berm

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Front side berms and flatter embankment slopes can help in shallower wetland settings

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Embankment Top
Rock Barrier
Min. 12"
Depth and Location May Vary
Min. 12" Width

Figure 4.5.30 Vertical Aggregate Barrier in Embankment


2 to 4-inch Dia. Crushed Rock

Figure 4.5.31 Construction of Aggregate Barrier

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms



The diagram shows a cross-section of a rodent fence. It features a 'Fence Barrier' on top of an 'Embankment Top'. A 'Min. 12\"/>

Figure 4.5.32 Typical Rodent Fence Design Layout

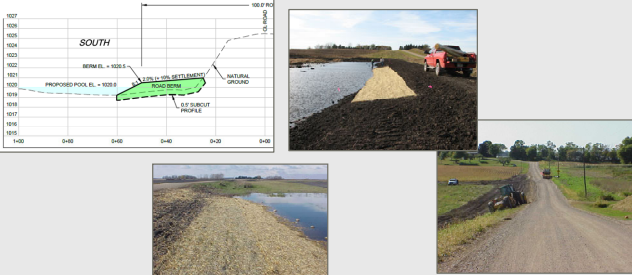
- 1 1/4" x 1 1/2" Galvanized or PVC Vinyl Coated Chain Link Fence
- 9 Gauge n 1" x 2" Galvanized Welded Wire Mesh, 14 Gauge

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It is unclear how long buried fencing will last at a given location
May not be a good long-term means of protection

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms



The slide includes a site plan on the left showing a 'PROPOSED POOL' and 'ROAD CENTER' with 'SOUTH' and 'NATURAL CHANNEL' labels. To the right are three photographs: one showing a large earthen embankment under construction, another showing a completed earthen embankment next to a pool, and a third showing a dirt road.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Curvilinear Features



Two photographs showing earthen embankments with curved features. The left photo shows a dirt road with a small orange marker. The right photo shows a grassy embankment next to a body of water.

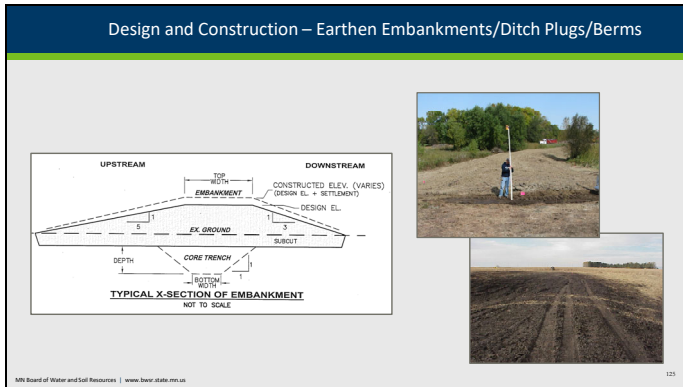
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And lastly – Adding 4 to 6-inches of Topsoil, Seeding and Mulching and/or other erosion protection is final step.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Ditch Fills

Often considered as being incidental to other excavation pay items. In other words, not a direct pay item.

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
Fill Existing Ditch System	Lineal Feet (or Hours)	900		

If listed as having a lineal foot pay unit, an approximation of the expected cubic yards per lineal foot will usually be provided to help with determining scope of work and associated cost.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Ditch Plugs and Embankments

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
Salvage and Spread Topsoil (P)	Cubic Yards	120		
Earthfill – Embankment (P) (CV) <i>(includes subcut volumes and allowances for settlement)</i>	Cubic Yards	1,460		
Excavation – Core Trench	Cubic Yards	650		
Earthfill – Core Trench (CV)	Cubic Yards	650		

> Generally, all compacted earthfills will be treated and paid as a Compacted Volume (CV) quantity.
 > The above grade portion of embankments will usually be designated as a Plan Quantity (P) item – treated as a fixed quantity with quantity adjustments only occurring thru prior approval from Project Technical Representative.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Ditch Plugs and Embankments

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
F&I Rodent Protection Fence	Lump Sum (or Lineal/Square Feet)	1		
F&I Rock Trench for Rodent Protection	Lineal Feet	500		
Seeding – Wetland Construction Mix	Acres	3		
Mulching	Acres	2		

> Other disturbed areas of the site will often also need to be seeded.

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Summary

> Ditch plugs and ditch fills are often used in combination with each other to effectively restore ditch drained wetlands.

Ditch Plug

Ditch Fill

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Design and Construction – Earthen Embankments/Ditch Plugs/Berms

Summary

- Ditch plugs and earthen embankments need additional design considerations when in a wetland/conservation project landscape.

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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Sediment / Vegetation Removal

Photos Courtesy of US Fish & Wildlife Service – Register WPA

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There is often a desire to excavate within a wetland that is planned for restoration.

The reasons for excavating wetland soils as part of restoration are varied and can include:

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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Restoration of the natural or historic wetland type

- Removing soils that have been placed in shallow wetlands
- Removing sediment that has accumulated over time due to erosion of adjoining upland areas

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Often requires a detailed assessment of sediment depths which can vary greatly within locations around a wetland

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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Improve wetland function or enhance vegetation diversity

- Removing monolithic stands of hybrid cattail, reed canary grass, or other undesired vegetation
- Removing topsoil that is laden with nutrients and pesticide



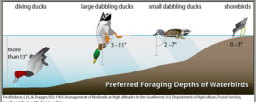



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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Improve wildlife habitat

- Improve/enhance wetland depths and provide microtopography
- Restoring the historic water storage capacity







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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Obtain necessary borrow material

- For planned ditch fills or other grading areas
- For embankments or berms (when suitable)





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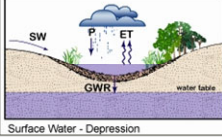
Assessing the suitability of excavated soils for their intended purpose will be an important aspect of this strategy.

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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Geomorphic Landscape Setting



Surface Water - Depression

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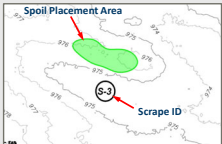
Before any plans are made to excavated within a wetland, a clear understanding of site soils and wetland geomorphology is needed. In some locations, well intended excavations can penetrate a pervious substratum and prevent successful hydrologic restoration.

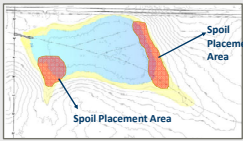


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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Construction Plan

- Should clearly defines excavation parameters and limits
- Should provide clear requirements for use or placement of excavated material
- Should clearly define requirements for seeding and/or other erosion control BMPs



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Design and Construction – Sediment Removal/Other Wetland Excavations

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
Excavation – Sediment Removal	Cubic Yards (or Hours)	390		

In many cases, the excavation work will be considered incidental to other needed fill activities or vice versa.



See also Chapter 4-6 MN Wetland Restoration Guide

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It is very important to consider how excavations and the placement of excavated material will get paid for.

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Design and Construction – Lift Pumps

Minnesota Wetland Restoration Bank

RESTORING WETLANDS USING DRAINAGE LIFT STATIONS

Technical Guidance Document

Document No. WRS-022
 Publication Date: 03/2016

Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Objectives
- 3. Design Considerations
- 4. Construction
- 5. Maintenance

Introduction

Wetland restoration is a critical component of water quality improvement and habitat conservation. This document provides technical guidance for the design and construction of drainage lift stations to restore wetlands. The document covers the following topics:

- Objectives and Goals
- Design Considerations
- Construction
- Maintenance

Also pertaining to wetland methods related to lift stations, see the Minnesota Wetland Restoration Bank's *Wetland Restoration Manual*, which provides detailed information on wetland restoration methods and standards. For more information, visit www.mn.gov/water/wetland-restoration.

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Occasionally, you will be faced with a pending wetland restoration that has its drainage benefited by a lift pump.

Not going to spend much time on this strategy as aside from removing the lift station, sump, and associated infrastructure, many of the construction strategies already discussed will apply in these scenarios as well.

I will suggest reference to another WRG TGD that is devoted solely to these drainage situations.

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Design and Construction – Lift Pumps

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
Remove and Dispose of Existing Drainage Lift Pump, Sump, and Related Infrastructure	Lump Sum	1		

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Generally, payment for removal would be best reflected as a lump sum item.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets



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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

May not need outlet:

- Small drainage area; and
- No base flows (tile, springs)






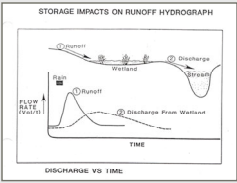
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Some restorations that have small contributing drainage areas and have no other inflows, may not need a constructed outlet.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Most wetland restorations will need to consider and include an outlet or combination of outlets in their design



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For most sites however, runoff and other hydrologic inputs to the wetland will exceed storage, infiltration, and other losses. In these cases an outlet of some type will be needed to manage expected storm outflows.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Outlets in Wetland Settings



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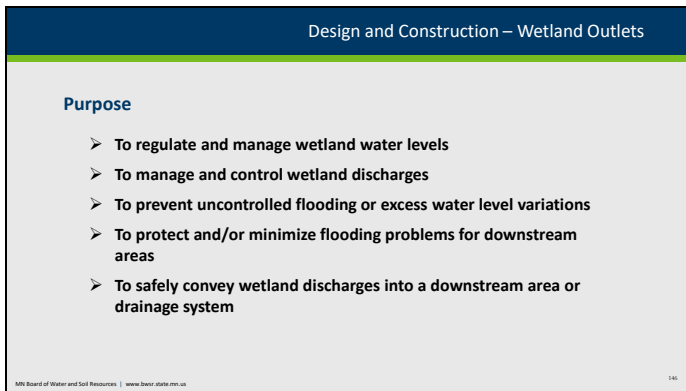
Wetland outlets are often located in remote locations and are often surrounded wildlife and lush vegetation. Designing and maintaining functional outlets in these wetland settings is probably the most difficult aspect of restoration. Things look great on paper and even after the first few years of implementation. However, over time things can go bad if maintenance is not done on a regular basis.

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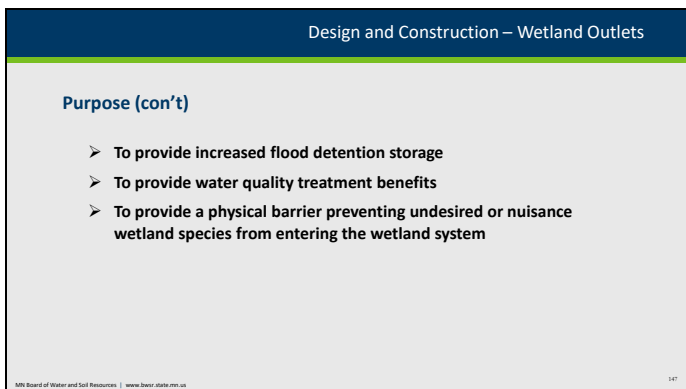
Part of our challenge, as designers, is to recognize potential maintenance issues and design the best possible outlet for the given situation. Hopefully, this training will help you recognize potential issues and identify the best possible solution for projects you may be working on or are involved with.

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Wetland outlets can serve several different purposes.
Control water levels
Control discharges
They need to prevent flooding upstream of our restoration and not create flooding problems downstream
All while safely conveying the discharges to a suitable downstream location

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If we can provide flood storage and detention, which means slowing the release of waters, we gain water quality benefits.
But another thing to consider is keeping nuisance species from entering the system.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Six general categories of outlets are commonly used when restoring wetlands.

Each has a different design purpose and application.

- **Vegetated Spillways**



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Veg Spillway = trapezoidal channel

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Six general categories of outlets are commonly used when restoring wetlands.

Each has a different design purpose and application.

- **Vegetated Spillways**
- **Trickle Drains**





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Minimal pipe or tile outlet, just to remove base flows and gradually draw down pools. These do not handle anything close to the 10 year design storm runoff.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Six general categories of outlets are commonly used when restoring wetlands.

Each has a different design purpose and application.

- **Vegetated Spillways**
- **Trickle Drains**
- **Horizontal Pipes (Culverts)**




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Sized to handle larger flows.



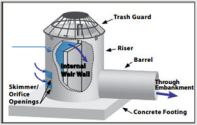
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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Six general categories of outlets are commonly used when restoring wetlands.

Each has a different design purpose and application.

- **Vegetated Spillways**
- **Trickle Drains**
- **Horizontal Pipes (Culverts)**
- **Drop Inlets**

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Vertical component and a horizontal pipe/barrel taking the water to some downstream outlet.


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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Six general categories of outlets are commonly used when restoring wetlands.

Each has a different design purpose and application.

- Vegetated Spillways
- Trickle Drains
- Horizontal Pipes (Culverts)
- Drop Inlets
- **Weirs**



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Pass much larger flows, generally outlet into ditches.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets



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Weirs in combination with downstream culverts can provide higher discharge rates with the benefits of culvert and crossing.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Six general categories of outlets are commonly used when restoring wetlands.

Each has a different design purpose and application.

- Vegetated Spillways
- Trickle Drains
- Horizontal Pipes (Culverts)
- Drop Inlets
- Weirs
- **Armored Spillways**



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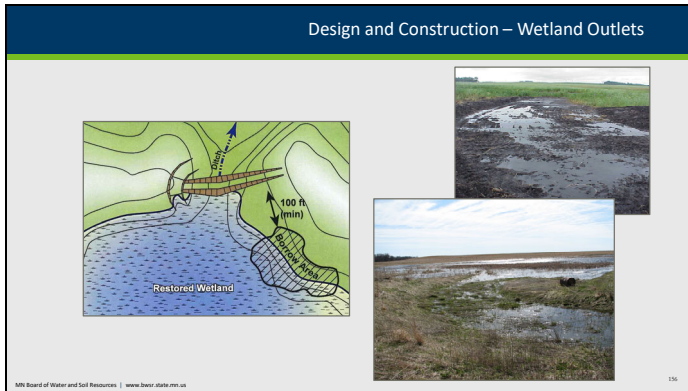
Similar to a vegetated spillway, but able to handle higher flows and velocities, along with some vertical drop.

Slide 155



Just pics of armored spillways

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Fortunately, the decision of outlet type and function will often be quite easy as the majority of wetlands that get restored utilize simple vegetated spillways as an outlet.

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Or vegetated spillways in combination with a simple pipe or tile inlet structure.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Question: Why bother?

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QUESTION: if one of these little tile inlets only passes less than 1 cfs, what's the point of putting them out there?

ANS: The veg spillway will pass the storm flows, but once the pool level recedes to the crest (or edge) of the veg. spillway, you want to bring the water level down just a little lower so the spillway does not remain saturated for days.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

While a variety of outlet types and configurations may be available, there is usually one general type of outlet that best meets the needs of a planned project

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For the few other more complex sites, there are a number of styles, configurations, and therefore costs for outlets. Usually working with engineering staff or through experience you can learn how to narrow down the ones best suited for the project.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Design Considerations

- > Project/program goals
- > How wetland water levels will be regulated and managed
 - > Is management desired/necessary?
- > How to best manage wetland outflows and safely convey them into downstream
- > Suitability and durability of construction materials
- > Future maintenance concerns/requirements

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Factors That Will Influence the Design and Construction

- Landscape Setting (depressional vs non-depressional wetland)
- Contributing watershed
- Wetland size and available storage
- Inflows from tile or other base flows
- Topography of site
- Soils
- Type and condition of downstream conveyance system

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Factors that influence the design will come down to the project constraints of the physical site.
Landscape setting
Characteristics of the watershed

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Applicable NRCS Practice Standard

- MN 657 Wetland Restoration

A partial list of other applicable PS's include:

- Dike-356
- Pond-378
- Structure for Water Control-587
- Grade Stabilization Structure-410
- Underground Outlet - 620
- And others

USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD
WETLAND RESTORATION
CODE 657
657

DEFINITION
The purpose of wetland restoration is to return a degraded wetland to its original condition or a condition as close to original as is practical.

OBJECTIVES
The practice is used to accomplish one or more of the following objectives:
1. To restore wetland hydrology and water quality.
2. To restore wetland biological productivity and wildlife habitat.
3. To restore wetland soil resources.
4. To restore wetland water quality.
5. To restore wetland fish and wildlife habitat.

CONSERVATION PRACTICE APPLICABLE
This practice applies to wetland restoration projects with both water and land components. The practice applies to wetland restoration projects with a depth of 18 inches or less. Larger depths are covered by the practice for wetland restoration projects with a depth of 18 inches or less. The practice is used to restore wetland hydrology, water quality, biological productivity, wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife habitat. The practice is used to restore wetland hydrology, water quality, biological productivity, wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife habitat. The practice is used to restore wetland hydrology, water quality, biological productivity, wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife habitat.

CONSERVATION PRACTICE APPLICABLE
The practice is used to restore wetland hydrology, water quality, biological productivity, wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife habitat. The practice is used to restore wetland hydrology, water quality, biological productivity, wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife habitat. The practice is used to restore wetland hydrology, water quality, biological productivity, wildlife habitat, and fish and wildlife habitat.

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Each of these practices has individual criteria for design storm, freeboard, size, et cetera. Each also has individual Engineering Job Approval Authority limits.
PS 657 is the primary practice standard. Certain sections contain information on scrapes and tile blocks. But then other sections mention other practices that can be used to accomplish the restoration, and point you to those other practice standards for those specific components.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Design Guidance/Resources

- ❖ EFH Chapter 13
- ❖ EFH Chapter 13 (MN Supplement)
- ❖ MN Wetland Restoration Guide - Section 4

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A number of design guidance and technical resource documents exist to help in this effort

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Training Goal

- Review EFH 13 (MN) and included “quick reference” design tables
- Discuss design and construction of vegetated spillways and other simple outlets
- Provide overview of design needs when EFH 13 (MN) tables are not applicable
- Provide overview of more complex outlets and other design considerations

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Chapter 13 Wetland Restoration, Enhancement or Creation Part 610, EFH

Design Tables

These tables are intended to be used for “quick” designs where a flood routing may not be necessary due to the site being relatively small and simple. These are referred to in the Minnesota 657 standard, Wetland Restoration.

These tables were developed using a 10-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm event. A runoff curve number (RCN) of 85 was used in the evaluations. The RCN is a composite representation of the entire drainage area, including the wetland. Sites having variables beyond the scope listed in the tables must be flood routed.

Table 2A: Designs where DA:PA is less than 10

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width, ft	HP, ft	Min. Pipe Diam. Required	Pipe HW (feet)
<40	Up to 5%	15	0.7	None	None
<40	Up to 5%	10	0.4	10"	0.5
41-60	Up to 5%	25	0.7	None	None
41 - 100	Up to 5%	15	0.6	10"	0.5

Table 2B: Designs where DA:PA is greater than 10

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width, ft	HP, ft	Min. Pipe Diam. Required	Pipe HW (feet)
0-20	Up to 5%	15	0.7	None	None
20 - 40	Up to 5%	15	1.0	None	None
40 - 60	Up to 5%	40	1.0	10"	0.5
60 - 80	Up to 5%	40	1.0	10"	0.5
80 - 100	Up to 5%	50	1.0	12"	0.5

Table 2C: Red River Valley Design

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width DA:PA < 10	Bottom Width DA:PA > 10	HP	Min. Pipe Size Required
2-10	7% or less	15	20	0.5	None
21-40	7% or less	15	50	0.5	None
41-60	7% or less	25	80	0.5	None
61-80	7% or less	30	105	0.5	None
81-100	7% or less	40	125	0.5	None
Up to 150	7% or less	55	165	0.5	None

Table 2C was developed specifically for conditions that occur in the Red River Valley where the precipitation that occurs during a 10-year frequency, 24-hour duration rain event is 3.5 inches or less and the depth of flow in the vegetated spillway will be shallow. If the effective height of the structure will exceed two feet, or the maximum storage exceeds 25 acre-feet, or another parameter in the table is exceeded, a flood routing must be completed to verify the design.

MN13-96.4 (210-V1-EFH, Amend MN13, Nov. 2011)

Sites with a drainage area exceeding 100 acres must be flood routed. Sites having variables beyond the scope listed in the tables must be flood routed.

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To avoid having to flood route or perform other hydrologic/hydraulic calculations for relatively small and simple wetland restorations, the MN Supplement to EFH 13 includes design tables to help determine minimum sizing of wetland outlets. We don't have to read through the whole thing, but the highlighted portions spell out the assumptions. Found on the MN NRCS website.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

EFH MN 13-96.4 Design Tables
(assume RCN 85, <5% watershed, <100 ac DA)

Example: 30 ac DA

Table 2A: Designs where DA:PA is less than 10

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width, ft	HP, ft	Min. Pipe Diam. Required	Pipe HW (feet)
<40	Up to 5%	15	0.7	None	None
<40	Up to 5%	10	0.4	10"	0.5
41-60	Up to 5%	25	0.7	None	None
41 - 100	Up to 5%	15	0.6	10"	0.5

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Basically, the tables are based on a watershed with an RCN 85 or less, <5% avg watershed slope, and the tables only go up to 100 ac DA. You can use these to size your vegetated spillway, pipe (if needed), and embankment elevations. Side slopes, top width, settlement: from PS 356

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Design and Construction

EFH MN 13-96.4 Design Tables
(assume RCN 85, <5% watershed, <100 ac DA)

Example: 30 ac DA

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width, ft	HP ft	Min. Pipe Diam. Required	Pipe HW (feet)
<40	Up to 5%	15	0.7	None	None
<40	Up to 5%	10	0.4	10"	0.5
41-60	Up to 5%	25	0.7	None	None
41-100	Up to 5%	15	0.6	10"	0.5

H_s = Settled top of fill = $H_w + H_f$
 H_w = Designed water height
 H_f = Freeboard = allowance for wave action
 H_c = Constructed Height = $H + H_f$
 H_g = Settlement allowance height

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Freeboard needs to be added to HP to get embankment elevation. Freeboard varies depending on PS used. Generally going to be 12" or greater. For PS 356, Freeboard is a function of H and embankment soils.

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Construction for Field Office Staff

Q1: How many of you believe Job Approval Authority to sign off on **Construction/Installation** of some small restorations is needed based on your job duties?

Audio

Not just 657, but in general.

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Design for Field Office Staff

Q2: How many of you believe Job Approval Authority to sign off on **Design** of some small restorations is needed based on your job duties?

Audio

TILE BLOCK DETAILS

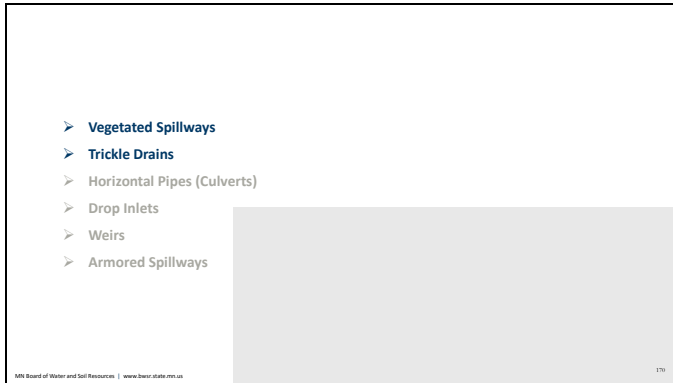
TILE REMOVAL

TYPE A

TILE PLUGGING

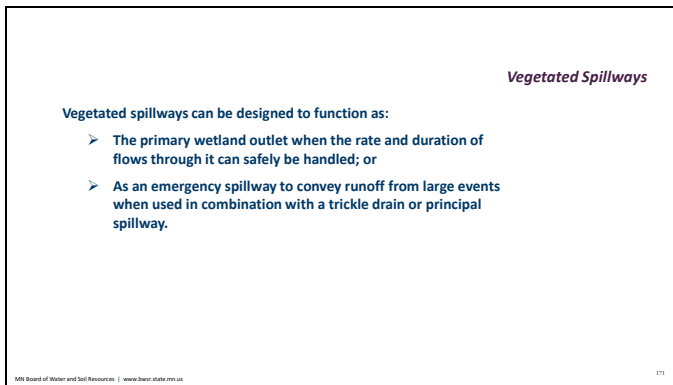
TYPE B

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The use of vegetated spillways and trickle drains as outlet components are a key part of the design tables. Because of that, we are going to take some time to discuss design and construction considerations of these two types of outlets.

Slide
171



The use of vegetated spillways and trickle drains as outlet components are a key part of the design tables. Because of that, we are going to take some time to discuss design and construction considerations of these two types of outlets.

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Excavated spillways consist of the three elements. 1. The inlet channel 2. The level portion or control section 3. And the exit channel. Each element has a special function. The flow enters the spillway through the inlet channel. The depth of flow H_p located upstream from the level portion or control section is controlled by the characteristics of all 3 parts of the spillway.

The level portion should be located near the intersection of the extended centerline of the dam with the centerline of the spillway and have a length of at least 25 feet

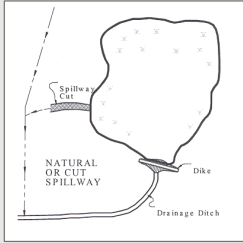
The exit channel must have a slope that is adequate to discharge the peak flow within the channel. The slope, however, must be no greater than that which will result in maximum permissible velocities for the soil type or the planned grass cover. The exit channel should be straight and should confine the outflow to a point where scour will not occur.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Vegetated Spillways

- Use of vegetated spillways in natural low areas without shaping is desirable since existing soils and established vegetation are (usually) not disturbed.
- Alternatively, locating them in areas away from planned embankments is also desirable.



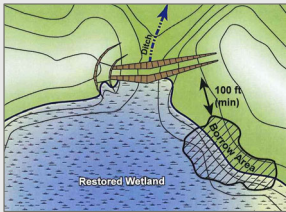
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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Vegetated Spillways

- When necessary, construct around one or both ends of planned embankments.
- Not recommended to be placed over constructed embankment fills.

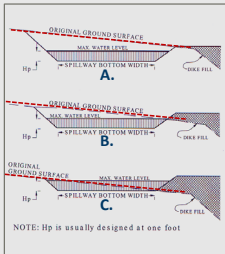


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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Vegetated Spillways



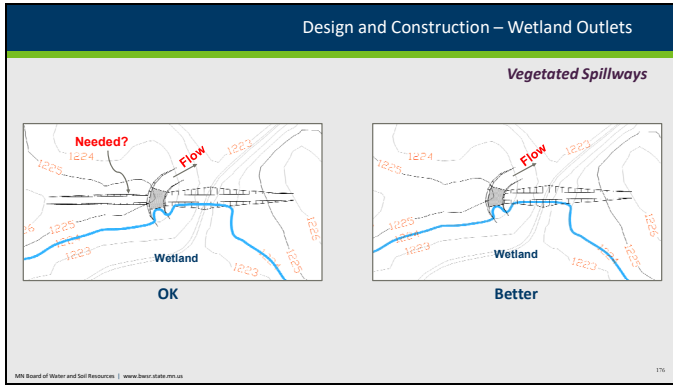
NOTE: H_p is usually designed at one foot

A Only
A and B
A, B and C

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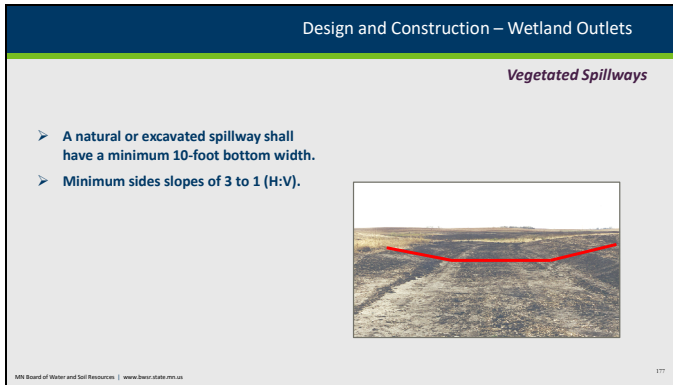
Three alternative spillway cuts against an earthen embankment (dike) are shown. Put a mark in the box that best represents the scenario or scenarios considered as being permissible.

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First slide is OK but add unnecessary costs to construction

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If spillway cut extends into nonorganic soil, over excavate to allow 4 to 6 inches of topsoil to be added as a suitable substrate for seeding.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Vegetated Spillways



Q. Should the wetlands in these two photos have had a principal spillway in combination with a grassed, secondary spillway?
If they had topsoil added to the finished grade, should they have?

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Vegetated spillways are most susceptible to scour and failure in spring and first few years after construction, prior to establishment of sod forming grasses.

Maybe, hard to determine as these both appear to a reflection of spring runoff/snowmelt with prior fall construction.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Vegetated Spillways



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Where needed, provide necessary erosion and sediment control BMP's to protect spillway during vegetation establishment period.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Vegetated Spillways



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One thing we have learned over time is that vegetated spillways that stay wet or receive frequent discharges can have cattail growth which, due to its thick stems and dense growth, has an extremely high retardance. This will reduce design discharge rates and can permanently raise the elevation of the restored wetland's NWL.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains:

- Primary purpose is to protect the vegetated spillway from excessive use, especially during first few years of vegetation establishment.
- Can also serve as means to get base flows from the wetland into smaller diameter downstream subsurface drainage systems.
- Per the design tables, we'll define trickle drains as being pipes 12-inches and smaller in diameter.
- Trickle drains that function as culverts or drop inlets with free-flowing outlets shall conform to PS 378.

Trickle Drains

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



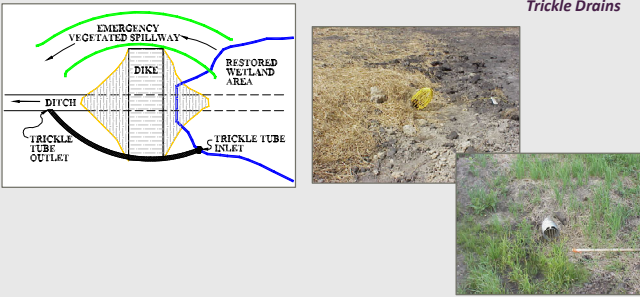
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Can be either be a horizontal pipe (culvert) or a vertical drop inlet
Inlets and outlets should be durable (avoid exposed plastics) – protect them with end sections, sleeves, concrete, riprap, etc.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



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Or something in between.

This trickle drain layout has been around a long time and used successfully in situations where an open outlet on the DS side of a plug or embankment can be constructed.

By avoiding the constructed plug or embankment, single wall CPE can be used as the conduit material. This layout also increases the length of pipe used which helps to flatten its grade and, with appropriate backfill and compaction procedures, can help reduce the risk of piping along the outer face of the conduit.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains

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Ensure water-tight joints (sectional pipe)
Tie HDPE joints if thru embankments or other fills to ensure joint remains secure as embankment and its foundation settles

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains

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Trickle drains that function as culverts or drop inlets with free-flowing outlets should incorporate a filter diaphragm or ant-seep collar to help control external pipe seepage.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains

WARNING: FOR THE INSTALLATION OF CORRUGATED OUTLET WITH AN ALLOWING CORRUATED PIPE TO BE USED AS AN ANT-SEEP COLLAR.

1. MAKE TO SETTING PIPE, PLACE 4" OF LOOSE FRAGILE APPROVED SOIL OVER BEDDING IN THE TRENCH IMMEDIATELY BEHIND EACH JOINT AND AT EACH END OF THE PIPE AND TO ENSURE NO VOID IS LEFT WITH BEDDING DEVELOPE.
2. OVERFILL AND VIBRATE WITH APPROVED BACKFILL AND COMPACTING APPROVED SOIL 2" BELOW UNDER THE LOWER HALF OF THE PIPE.
3. THE BEDDING AND BACKFILL SHOULD CONSIST OF APPROVED SOIL FOR BACKFILL USE BELOW PLACED TO 7" LEFT AND RIGHT OF MECHANICALLY TAMPED.
4. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE DRAWINGS, BACKFILL REMAINS TRENCH WITH APPROVED SOIL FOR BACKFILL USE BELOW.
5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED IN THE DRAWINGS, COMPACT BACKFILL TO A DENSITY EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THAT OF THE SURROUNDING UNDISTURBED SOIL.

APPROVED SOILS FOR BEDDING AND BACKFILL - BEDDING DETAIL 301

CLASS	SOIL TYPE	UNIFORMITY COEFFICIENT	LIQUID LIMIT	SHRINKAGE	SILT PERCENT	SILT DESCRIPTION
Class I	CL, CL-ML, OL, OL-ML	1.5 - 2.0	40 - 50	15 - 20	15 - 20	TO 10% CLAY FRAGMENTS
Class II	CL, CL-ML, OL, OL-ML	1.5 - 2.0	40 - 50	15 - 20	15 - 20	TO 10% CLAY FRAGMENTS
Class III	CL, CL-ML, OL, OL-ML	1.5 - 2.0	40 - 50	15 - 20	15 - 20	TO 10% CLAY FRAGMENTS
Class IV	CL, CL-ML, OL, OL-ML	1.5 - 2.0	40 - 50	15 - 20	15 - 20	TO 10% CLAY FRAGMENTS

BEDDING DETAIL - 301
NOT TO SCALE

Must use appropriate pipe bedding, backfill and compaction procedures.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



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Use appropriate trash guards at pipe inlet to prevent plugging by trash or debris

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



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Or other aquatic species – in this case bullheads (not part of a restored wetland but had to show this)

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



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The main knock against any type of trickle drain or for that matter most inlet devices associated with wetland outlets is they are prone to plugging and require frequent maintenance to keep cleaned. This can lead to much frustration by project landowners and in some cases, neighboring landowners.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



The slide features a diagram on the left showing a cross-section of a trickle drain with water flowing through a grate into a pipe labeled 'Outlet'. To the right are three photographs: the top one shows a wooden frame structure in a wetland; the middle one shows a similar structure in a larger body of water; the bottom right one is a close-up of a circular grate on a pipe.

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So what can be done about this?
These types of fence skimmers can work OK but need to be installed correctly.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



The slide contains two photographs. The left one shows a wooden structure partially obscured by tall green grass in a wetland. The right one shows a similar wooden structure in a shallow, muddy water area.

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And maintained. They are not fool proof and over time have proven to be somewhat unreliable.
So what are our options?

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Trickle Drains



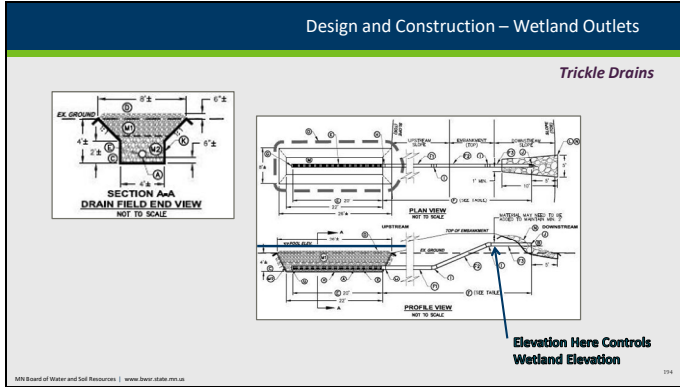
The slide shows three photographs of a gravel inlet system under construction. Yellow arrows point to specific components: 'CPE Perforated Tile' (a pipe with holes), 'CPE Reducer' (a pipe fitting), and 'End Cap' (a pipe end). The photos show the pipes being laid in a trench lined with a dark geomembrane.

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An outlet device we have been experimenting with that had some success, in the right settings, is gravel inlet system that feeds a section of perforated tile. This set up has no open intake that can get plugged.

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Here a schematic of one configuration for this. There are several options in how to do this.

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Slide 196

- ### Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets
- Trickle Drains*
- ❑ Pros
 - Relatively Inexpensive
 - Relatively Easy to Install
 - Can be Effective at Managing Base Flows
 - Can Reduce Impacts to Vegetative Spillways
 - Adaptable to Site Conditions (many options)
 - Provides some Detention Storage (Flood Control)
 - ❑ Cons
 - Limited Discharge
 - Lots of Maintenance (Frequent Plugging)
- The bottom left corner contains the text 'Mn Board of Water and Soil Resources | www.beer.state.mn.us' and the number '176'.

Slide 197



Unfortunately, there are many fairly large and complex projects for which the design and construction of outlets becomes rather important with increased design and construction complexity.

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Chapter 13 Wetland Restoration, Enhancement or Creation Part 616 EFH

Design Tables

These tables are intended to be used for "quick" designs where a flood routing may not be necessary due to the site being relatively small and simple. These are referred to in the Minnesota 657 standard, Wetland Restoration.

These tables were developed using a 10-year frequency, 24-hour duration storm event. A runoff curve number (RCN) of 60 was used in the calculations. The RCN is a composite representation of the entire drainage area, including the wetland. Sites having variables beyond the scope listed in the tables must be flood routed.

➤ **EFH 13 Wetland Restoration, Enhancement or Creation MN Supplement**

Table 2A: Designs where DRA, PA is less than 10

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width, ft	HP Required	Min Pipe Diam, in	Pipe SPW (feet)
<40	1% to 2%	15	0.7	None	None
40-80	Up to 2%	10	0.4	10"	0.5
81-160	1% to 2%	25	0.7	None	None
41 - 100	Up to 2%	15	0.6	10"	0.5

Table 2B: Designs where DRA, PA is greater than 10

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width, ft	HP Required	Min Pipe Diam, in	Pipe SPW (feet)
0-20	1% to 2%	15	0.7	None	None
21-40	Up to 2%	12	1.0	None	None
41-80	1% to 2%	10	1.0	10"	0.5
81-160	Up to 2%	40	1.0	10"	0.5
>160	1% to 2%	50	1.0	12"	0.5

Table 2C: Red River Valley Design

Drainage Area, Ac	Watershed Slope	Bottom Width DRA, PA < 10	Bottom Width DRA, PA > 10	HP Required	Min. Pipe Size
<20	2% or less	10	10	0.5	None
21-40	2% or less	15	10	0.5	None
41-80	2% or less	15	10	0.5	None
81-160	2% or less	40	10	0.5	None
Up to 150	2% or less	55	165	0.5	None

Table 2C was developed specifically for conditions that occur in the Red River Valley where the precipitation that occurs during a 10-year frequency, 24-hour duration rain event is 3 inches or less and the depth of flow in the vegetated spillway will be shallow. If the effective height of the structure will exceed two feet or the maximum storage exceeds 25 acre-feet, or another parameter in the table is exceeded, a flood routing must be completed to verify the design.

MN13-56-6 (10/11 EFH Amend. MN13, Nov. 2013)

So what happens if a site is not able to be designed using the EFH 13 design tables? Say the drainage area is too large or average watershed slopes are too steep.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

PS 378 Pond

Drainage area	Effective height of dam ¹	Maximum Storage	Minimum principal spillway design storm ²		Minimum auxiliary spillway design storm ²	
			Frequency	Minimum duration	Frequency	Minimum duration
acre	ft	ac-ft	yr	hr	yr	hr
20 or less	0-20	50	*	24	10	24
20-80	0-20	50	5	24	25	24
80-250	0-20	50	10	24	25	24
All others	0-35	any	25	24	50	24

Structures with a poor emergency spillway must increase the principal spillway design storm to a 25-year, 24-hour precipitation event



MN13-56-6 (10/11 EFH Amend. MN13, Nov. 2013)

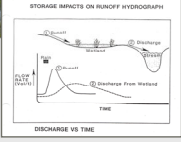
Table 4 of the Pond Practice Standard provides some direction in terms of requirements for design analysis.

Is it really that straightforward though? Of course not.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets



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Aside from working in a wetland environment and dealing with associated maintenance issues as part of design, from an analysis perspective there are some advantages when designing a wetland restoration compared to most other conservation practices.

I say that simply because wetlands in general, provide opportunities for increased storage potential which helps with managing larger wetland inflows and volumes as compared to more limiting outlets with respect to capacity.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Design Analyses – Hydrology/Hydraulics

Capability of site to produce and maintain wetland functions	Type, condition and capacity of the outlet	Characteristics of the wetland's contributing watershed	Characteristics of the planned wetland	Protection of upstream or downstream properties	Project goals including flood control, water level management, etc.

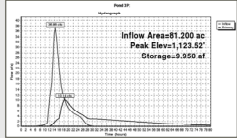
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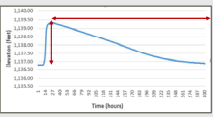
There are a number of items or questions that really should be addressed either before or as part of conducting any type of hydrologic design analyses.

Place a check or other mark in the one column that you think has the biggest impact on the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis.

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Max velocity V	Discharge per unit width		H _w						Slope range (%)			
	ft/s	m/s	25 ft	7.6m	50 ft	15.3 m	100 ft	30.5 m	200 ft	61 m	Min	Max
2	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.21	0.8	0.24	0.9	0.27	1.1	0.36	1	6
2	0.6	1	0.09	0.9	0.27	1.0	0.30	1.2	0.34	1.3	0.40	3
3	0.9	1.25	0.140	0.9	0.27	1.0	0.30	1.2	0.27	1.3	0.40	6
4	0.9	1.5	0.14	1.0	0.30	1.1	0.34	1.2	0.37	1.4	0.45	12
4	1.2	2	0.19	1.1	0.34	1.2	0.37	1.4	0.43	1.6	0.49	7
5	1.5	3	0.26	1.4	0.37	1.4	0.43	1.6	0.49	1.8	0.55	6
6	1.8	4	0.37	1.5	0.43	1.6	0.49	1.8	0.55	2.0	0.61	12
8	2.4	5	0.46	1.7	0.49	1.8	0.55	2.0	0.61	2.2	0.67	12
9	2.7	6	0.56	1.8	0.55	2.0	0.61	2.1	0.64	2.4	0.73	12
9	2.7	7	0.61	2.0	0.61	2.1	0.64	2.3	0.70	2.5	0.76	10
10	3.0	7.5	0.70	2.1	0.64	2.2	0.67	2.4	0.73	2.6	0.79	12

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There are numerous design methods, practice standards, manuals, guidance documents, tools, tables, and modeling programs that can be used to help with the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis. The method chosen will be a function of the site, questions to be answered, and preference of the designer.

We will not be going into this any further as part of this training but it is important for anyone working with wetland restorations to have some understanding of the analysis requirements and methods used to achieve them.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Other Design Considerations

Wetland outlets must be durable and long lasting with the use of concrete, plastic, metal, rock, or other materials; natural durable materials preferred.

More important for perpetual wetland restorations.



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Other Design Considerations

- Reducing Maintenance Costs



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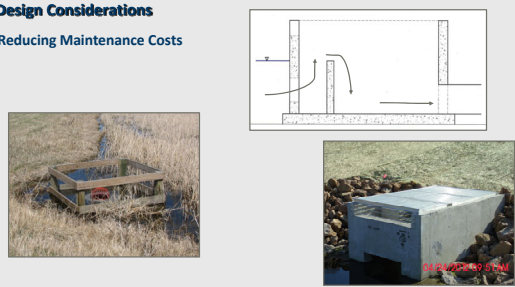
Use of Various Types of Infiltration Systems as Inlets

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Other Design Considerations

- Reducing Maintenance Costs



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Use of Skimmer Devices

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Other Design Considerations

- Managing Wetland Water Levels
- Fish Passage/Barriers


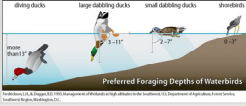
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Benefits of Wetland (Water Level) Management

- Promotes vegetative diversity
- Improves wildlife benefits
- Controls invasive species (rough fish)
- Seasonal flood control



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With draw down devices comes a higher cost to design and construct and maintenance requirements may increase significantly compared to other, simpler outlets.

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

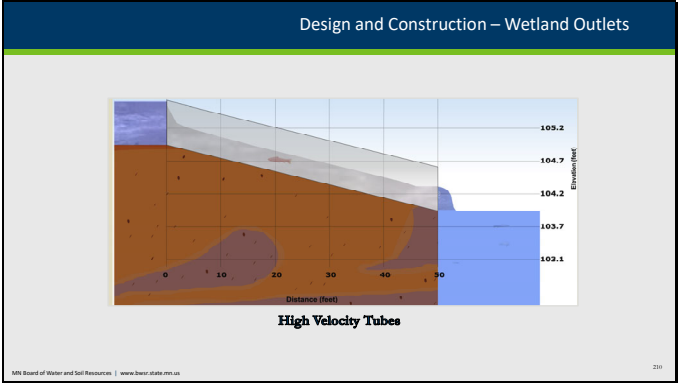
Benefits of Incorporating Physical Barriers as Part of Outlets

- Controls invasive species (rough fish)
- Promotes vegetative diversity
- Improves wildlife benefits



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Specially designed sloping culverts that have high velocities and long pipe lengths

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets



Fixed Grates
- Vertical
- Horizontal

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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Other Types of Grates



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Design and Construction – Wetland Outlets

Description of Bid Item	Pay Unit	Estimated Quantity	Unit Price	Sub Total Cost
Excavation - Spillway for Wetland #1	Cubic Yards	25		
F&I Outlet Structure for Wetland #3 (see bill of materials - sheet xx)	Lump Sum	1		
F&I 12" 10.8 psi Bell and Spigot HDPE Dual Walled Pipe	Lineal Feet	480		
F&I Geotextile Fabric, MnDOT Type IV	Square Yards	20		
F&I Angular Rock Riprap, MnDOT Class III	Cubic Yards	52		

➤ Many possible configurations here, depending on the type of outlet

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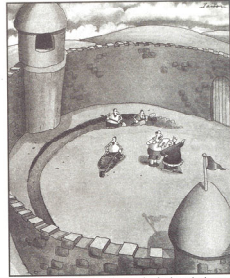


The joy of working in wetlands

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Questions?



Suddenly, a heated exchange took place between the king and the moat contractor.