

## CHECKLIST FOR INSPECTION OF BIORETENTION SYSTEM/TREE FILTERS

Location: 2FM HQ, 210 W. 69<sup>th</sup>

Inspector: Chris Bourbois

Date: July 27<sup>th</sup> 2023

Time: 2 PM

Site Conditions: Sunny, 89°

Days Since Last Rain Event: 1

Inspection Items	Satisfactory (S) or Unsatisfactory (U)	Comments/Corrective Action
<b>1. Initial Inspection After Planting</b>		Native plants here are stable, as are introduced plants. No exposed roots or evidence of preferential flow. Both inlets are functional and unblocked.
Plants are stable, roots not exposed	Ⓢ      U	
Surface is at design level, no evidence of preferential flow/shoving	Ⓢ      U	
Inlet and outlet/bypass are functional	Ⓢ      U	
<b>2. Debris Cleanup (1 time/year minimum, Spring/Fall)</b>		No dead vegetation, vegetative debris, or litter on site. However, mowing is definitely needed here, both to help control the invasive species on site and to prevent volunteer cottonwoods and willows from continuing to appear on site.
Litter, leaves, and dead vegetation removed from the system	Ⓢ      U	
Prune/mow vegetation	S      ⊕	
<b>3. Standing Water (1 time/year and/or after large storms)</b>		No standing or pooled water one day after rain. Rock structures surrounding both inlets are in good shape and appear to be doing well, given the mowed grass that is collecting on both structures. Stormwater appears to be carrying this grass to the rocks where it catches, preventing the inlet from clogging.
No evidence of standing water after 24-48 hours since rainfall	Ⓢ      U	
<b>4. Vegetation Condition and Coverage</b>		Vegetation conditions are fairly poor here overall. Although the swale structure seems to be effectively collecting stormwater, it may also be bringing in wetland invasives. The site mainly consists of reed canary grass, phragmites, and cattails, although there is also some thistle and crown vetch. However, there is a somewhat substantial population of sedges on the west side of the site.
Vegetation condition good with good coverage (typically >75%)	S      ⊕	

### Final Comments

This site is in fairly poor shape but has some very effective elements. The sedge populations here were larger than many of the other sites inventoried, despite the fairly dense central populations of common wetland invasives. Additionally, the large rock barriers surrounding both inlets are obviously slowing down stormwater and helping to prevent erosion, something that is even more important at this site given the steeper slopes leading to the swale. This site is perhaps the most likely to be helped by frequent mowings, at least to start. Reed canary grass, phragmites, and cattails are often very difficult to deal with in natural settings, since they often appear in very wet ground or open water areas, making traversal difficult. However, in a setting like this it should be fairly easy to run a mower through the area multiple times per

growing season. This can be a very effective strategy when working in areas that are not at risk of serious rutting and/or getting your mower stuck in mud. This more frequent mowing may also prevent brushing in, which is beginning to happen here with multiple willows and cottonwoods volunteering. Once the mowing has gotten the invasives under control, seeding and/or plug planting of sedges and wetland grasses (like blue-joint grass) would be very helpful, especially since this site is much wetter than others inventoried.