





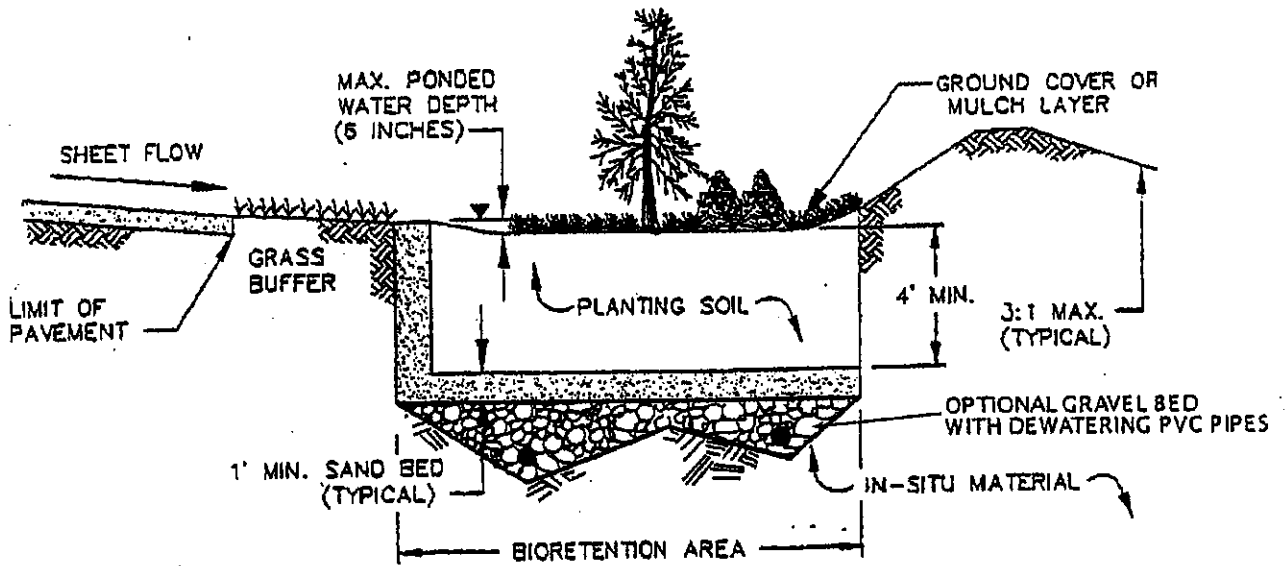


NAME: Bioretention

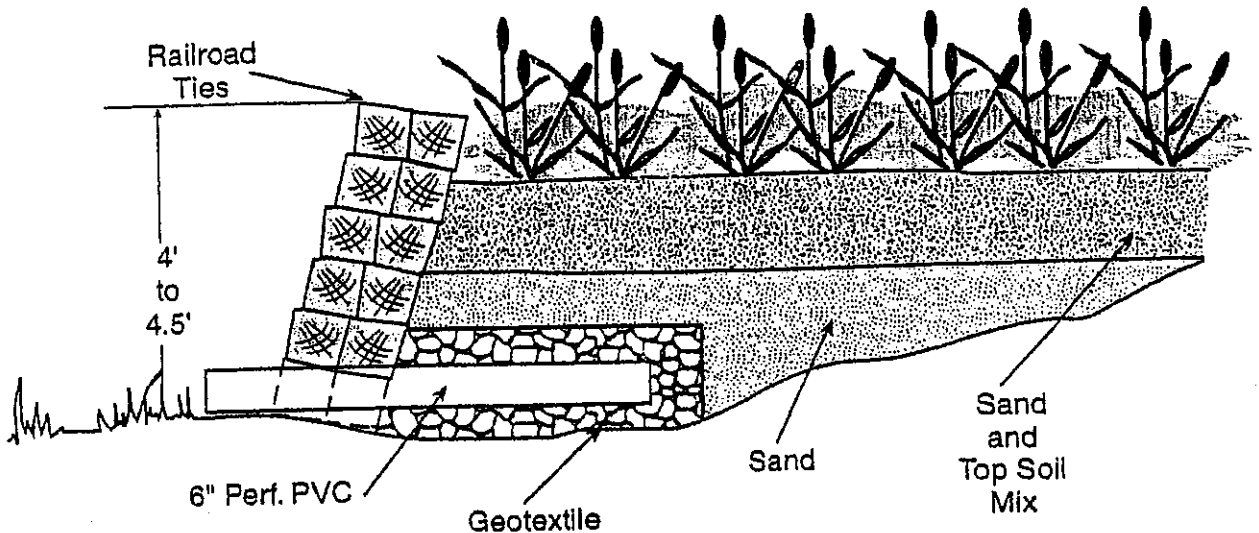
DEFINITION: Two general types of bioretention facilities exist: off-line areas and on-line areas. Off-line bioretention areas consist of sand and soil mixtures planted with native plants, which receive runoff from overland flow or from a diversion structure in a traditional drainage system. On-line bioretention areas have the same composition as off-line areas, but are located in grass swales or other conveyance systems that have been modified to enhance pollutant removal by quiescent settling and biofiltration.

PURPOSE: Bioretention is an efficient method for removing a wide variety of pollutants, such as suspended solids and nutrients. It can also be an effective means of reducing peak runoff rates and recharging groundwater by infiltrating runoff. However, not all bioretention facilities will necessarily be optimized for all of these functions.

- PERMANENT COMPANION BMPs:
 - GRASS SWALE 
 - FILTER STRIP 
 - PERMANENT VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION 
- ALTERNATIVE BMPs:
 - INFILTRATION TRENCH AND DRY WELL 
 - WET POND 
 - CONSTRUCTED TREATMENT WETLAND 



(Adapted from Prince George's County, 1993)



Bioretention facility incorporated in a grass swale with mild to moderate slope.