

## Watershed, Land Use, and Stormwater Influence on Tidal Creeks



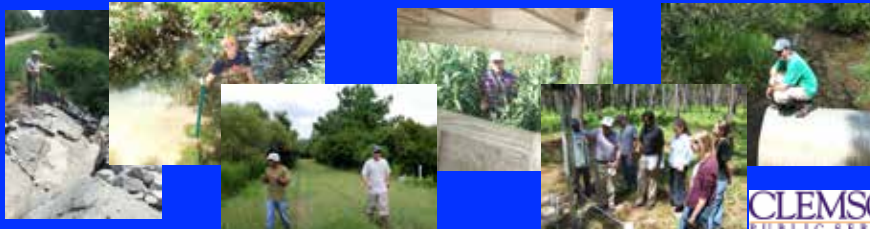
Dan Hitchcock, Ph.D., P.E.  
with A. D. Jayakaran, T. H. Epps,  
T. M. Williams, B. Song, and W. H. Conner  
Baruch Institute, Clemson University, Georgetown, SC

Tidal Creek Summit  
Charleston, SC USA – December 6, 2011



## Acknowledgments

- *Drake Rogers Loflin* – Clemson Biosystems Engineering M.S. student
- *Tim Callahan, Vijay Vulava and Michael Griffin* - College of Charleston
- *Devendra Amatya* – Southern Research Station, USDA Forest Service
- *Ken W. Krauss* - National Wetlands Research Center, USGS
- *David White*, Clemson Computing and Information Technology (CCIT)
- *April Turner* – S.C. Sea Grant Extension Program
- *Jeff Vernon* – Clemson – Baruch Institute
- *Dawn White* – Clemson's EPA Center for Watershed Excellence
- *Katie Giacalone* – Clemson's Carolina Clear program



# Where are we located?

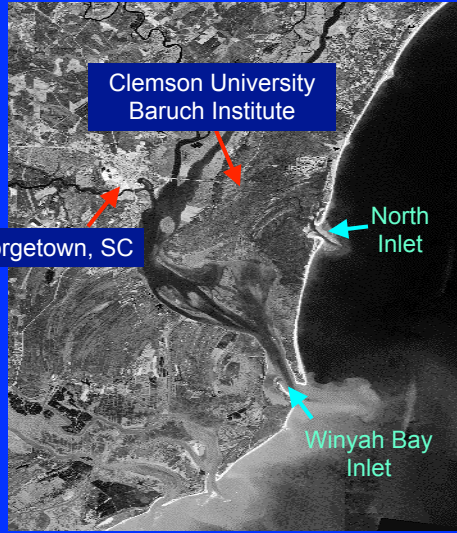
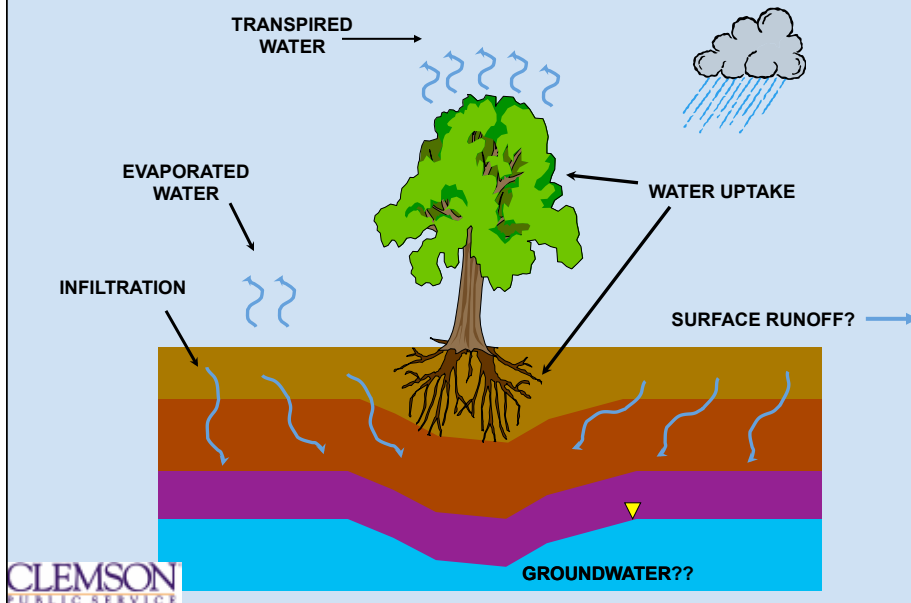


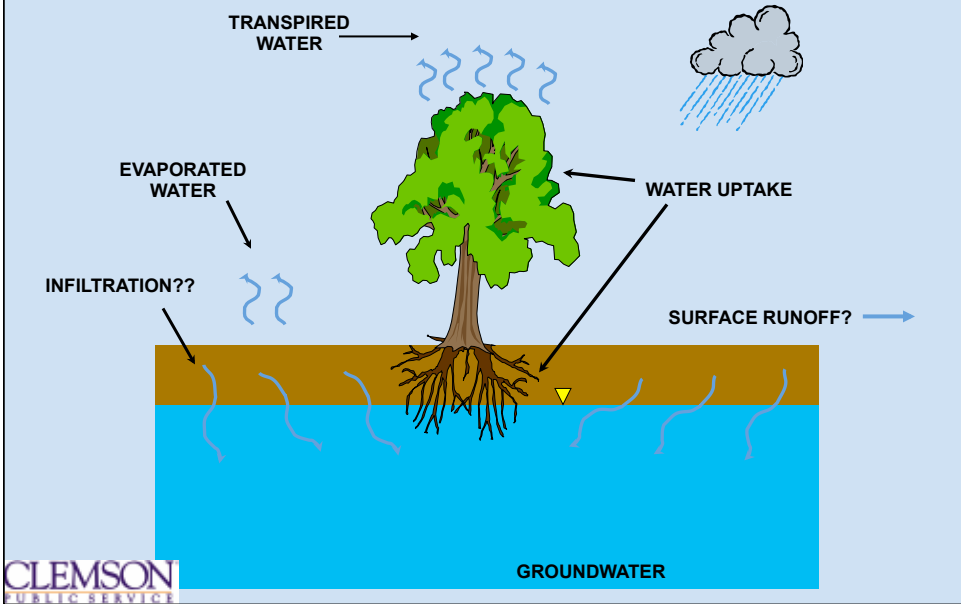
Photo: North Inlet – Winyah Bay NERR



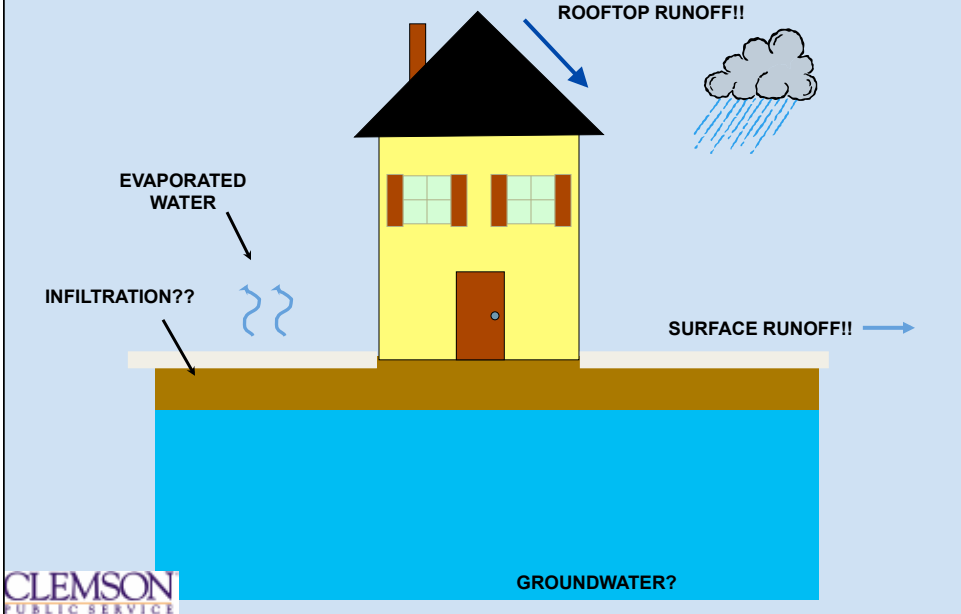
## Forest Water Budget – Typical Scenario



### Forest Water Budget – Coastal Scenario

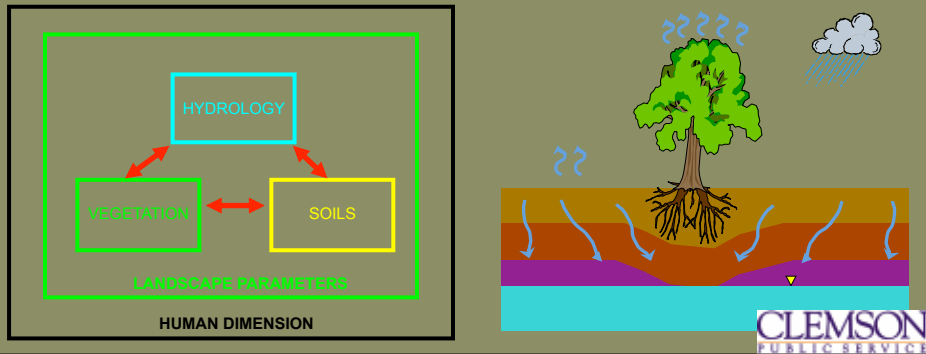


### Urban Water Budget – Pavement/Rooftop Scenario

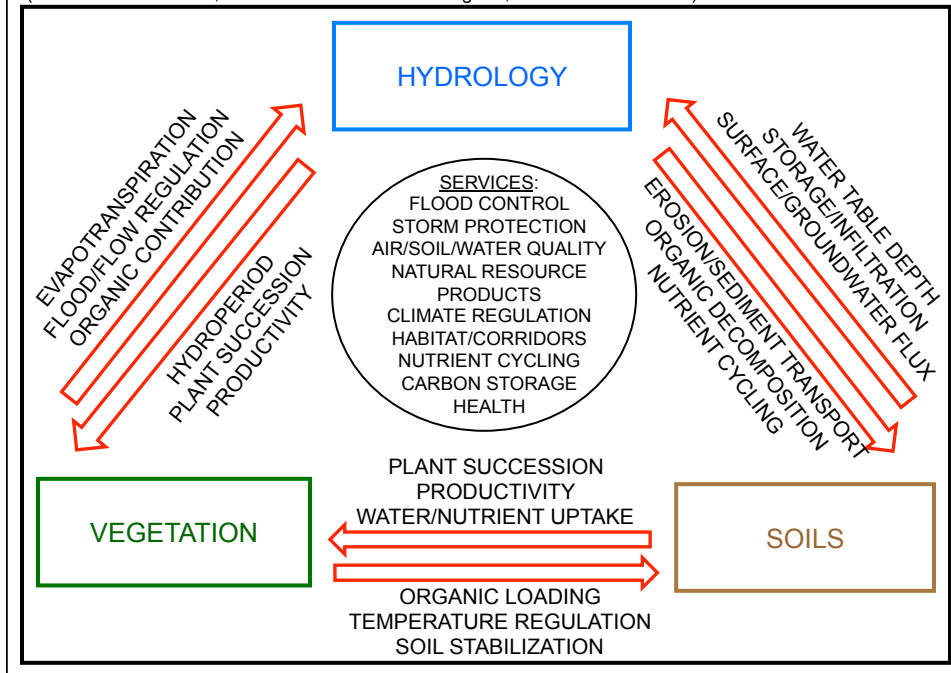


## Scales for Decision-Making

- Watershed-scale and geopolitical boundaries
- Development land tract
- Individual management practice (BMP)

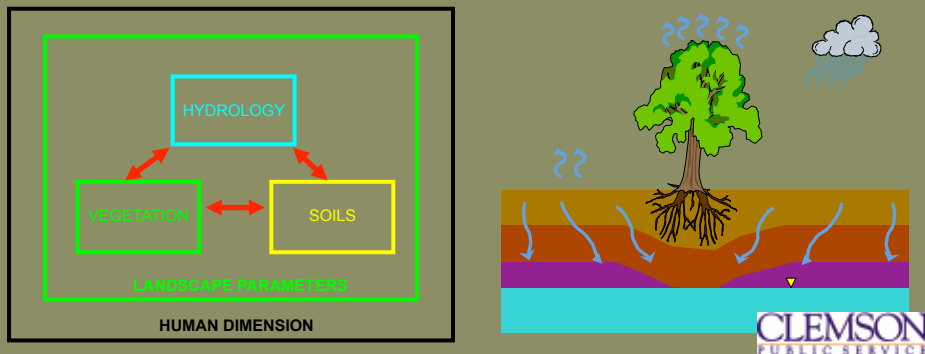


Landscape parameters, their interactive complex processes, and ecosystem services.  
(Modified from Ge Sun, Southern Global Climate Program, USDA Forest Service)



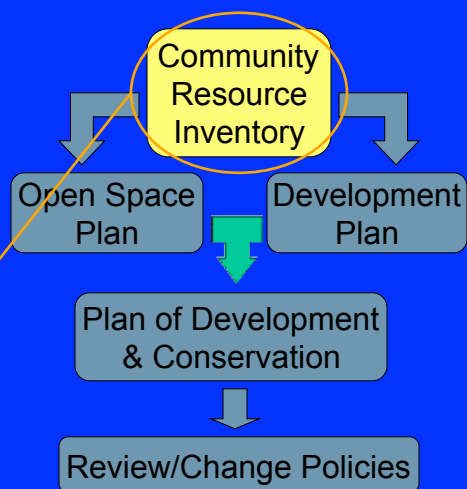
## Scales for Decision-Making

- **Watershed-scale and geopolitical boundaries**
- Development land tract
- Individual management practice (BMP)



## Components of Natural Resource Based Planning

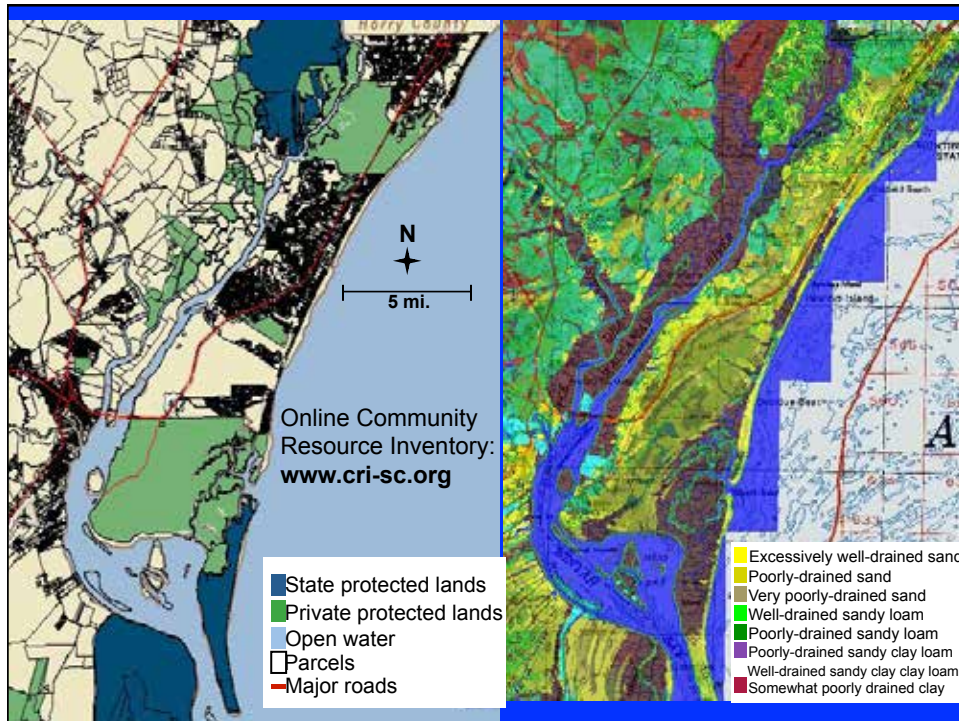
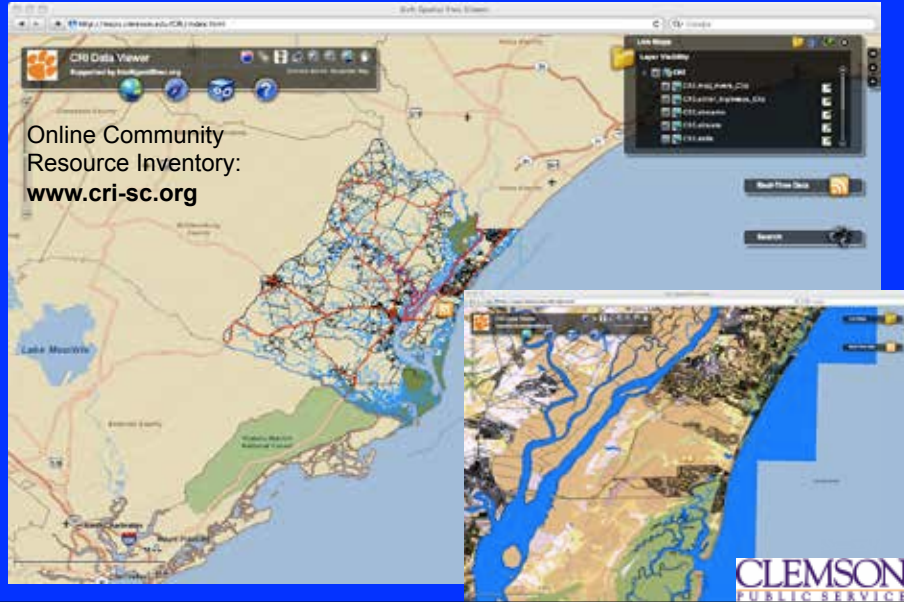
Wetlands  
Steep slopes / topography  
Water supply areas  
Aquifer recharge areas  
Wildlife habitat  
Endangered species  
Productive farmland  
Productive forest land  
Recreation areas  
Viewsheds  
Floodplains  
Historic/cultural sites  
Existing infrastructure  
Many more!!



Visit <http://nemo.uconn.edu/tools/cri>

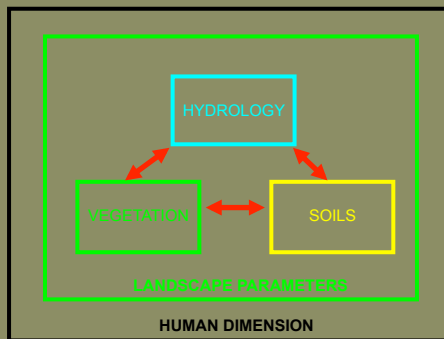
# Online Community Resource Inventory (CRI)

Online Community  
Resource Inventory:  
[www.cri-sc.org](http://www.cri-sc.org)



## Scales for Decision-Making

- Watershed-scale and geopolitical boundaries
- **Development land tract**
- Individual management practice (BMP)



## Zoning for Future Land Uses?

- Commercial
- Conservation
- Public/Semi-public
- Private Recreational
- Public Recreational
- High Density Residential
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential

## Waccamaw Neck Land Use Map

Map courtesy of Georgetown County, SC



# Bannockburn Plantation

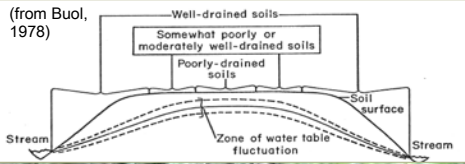


# Original Development Plan

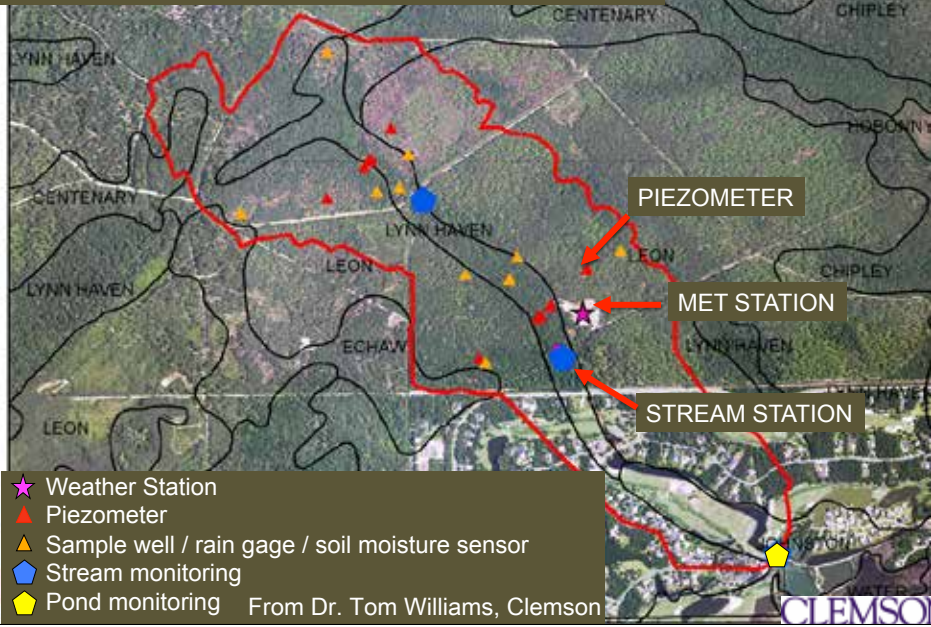




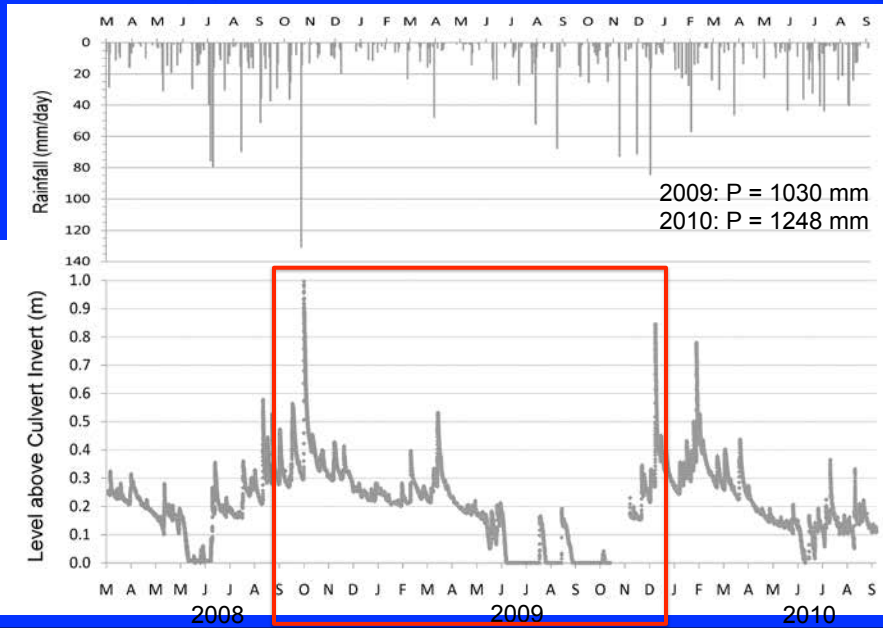
# Surface and Groundwater Interaction



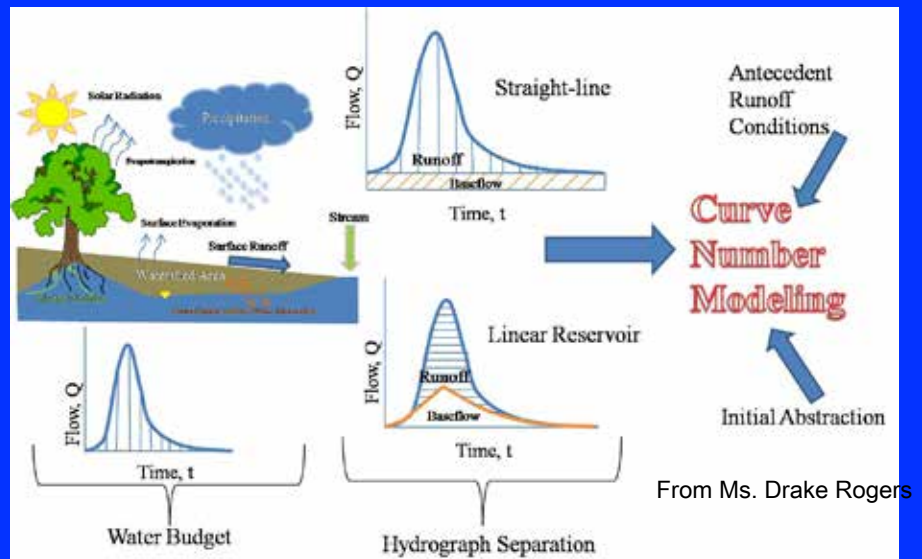
Intelligent River© -- Bannockburn Plantation  
[www.intelligentriver.org](http://www.intelligentriver.org)



## Upper Debidue Creek – Rainfall and Stage



## Curve Number versus Water Budget Approach

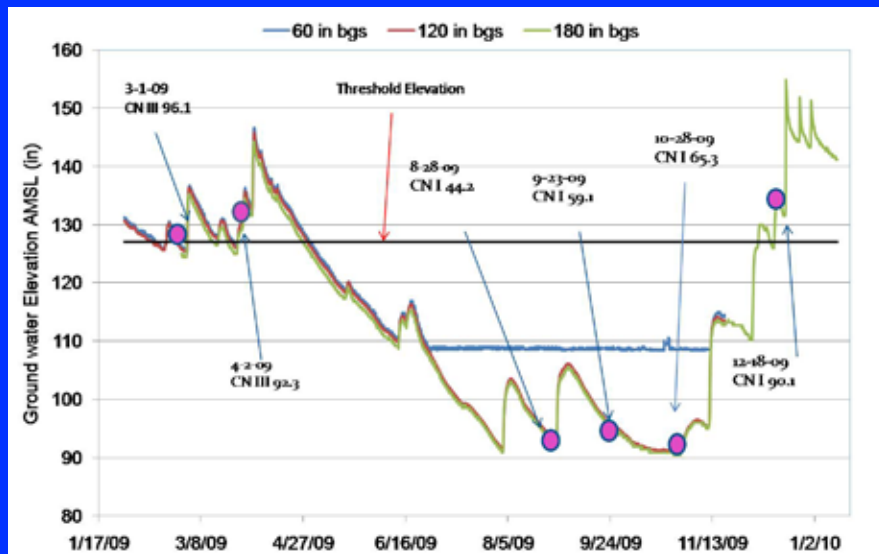


## Runoff:Rainfall Relationships

Date	Rainfall (in)	Ratio
9/5/2008	3.4	0.14
9/11/2008	1.0	0.26
9/16/2008	1.9	0.31
9/25/2008	1.7	0.23
10/24/2008	5.7	0.44
3/1/2009	1.6	0.08
4/2/2009	2.0	0.19
11/10/2009	3.1	0.03
1/16/2010	0.9	0.11
1/25/2010	0.9	0.24
2/2/2010	1.1	0.25
2/5/2010	2.3	0.40
3/2/2010	1.0	0.32
9/29/2010	3.2	0.37
6/29/2011	0.8	0.01
8/6/2011	3.2	0.04

## Rainfall – Groundwater - Streamflow Relationships

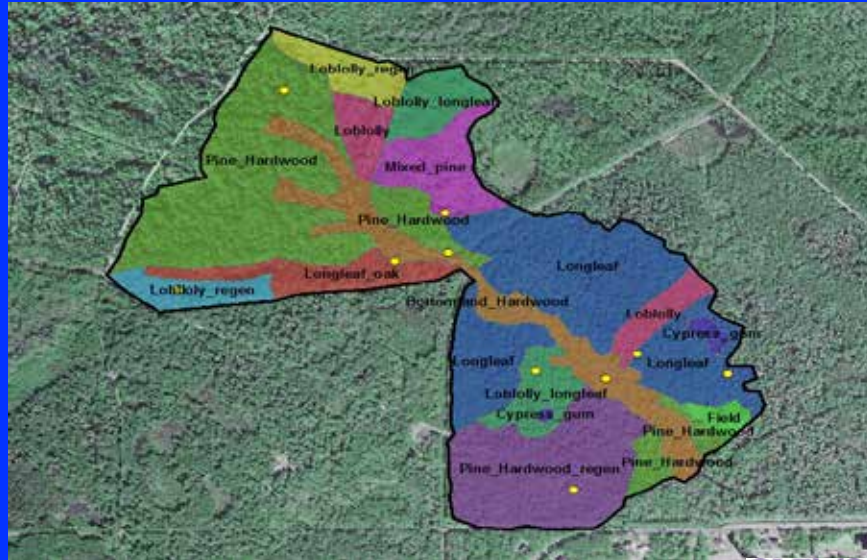
Surface elevation = 169 in. AMSL



From Ms. Drake Rogers, recent Clemson M.S. graduate

CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE

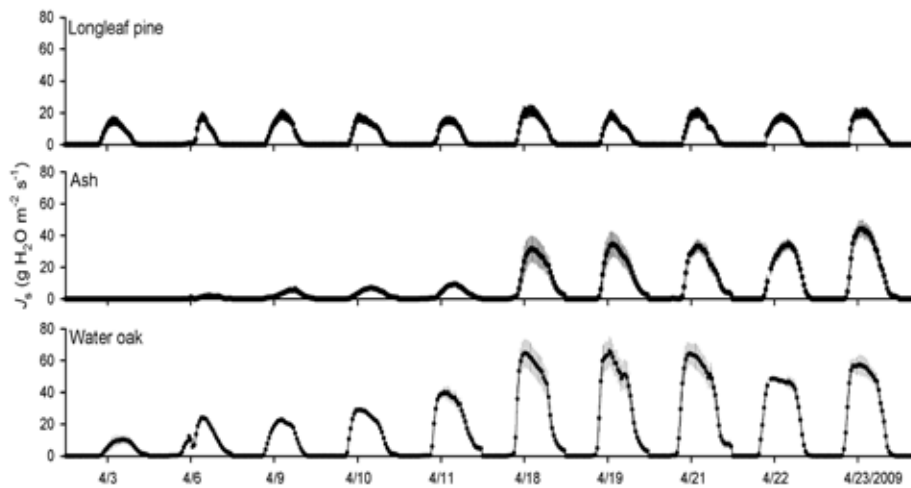
## Upper Debidue Creek – Tree Survey



From Dr. Tom Williams and Thom Epps, Clemson

CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE

## Forest Stand – Water Table Relationships

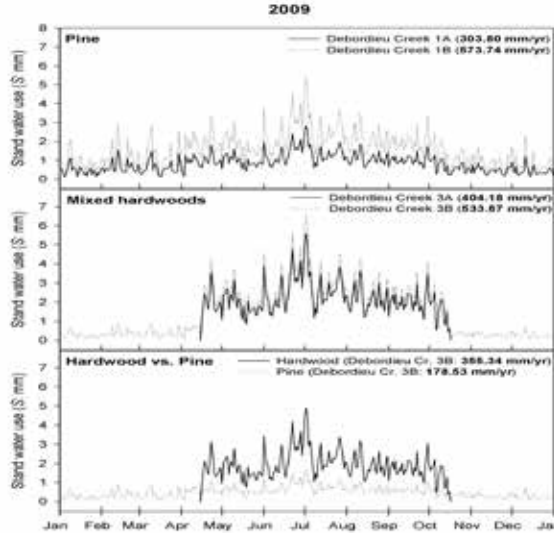


From Dr. Ken Krauss, USGS

CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE

## Forest Stand – Water Table Relationships

2009: PET = 928 mm

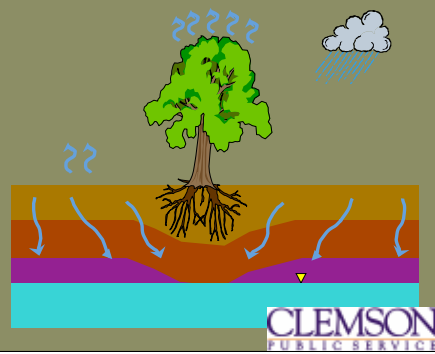
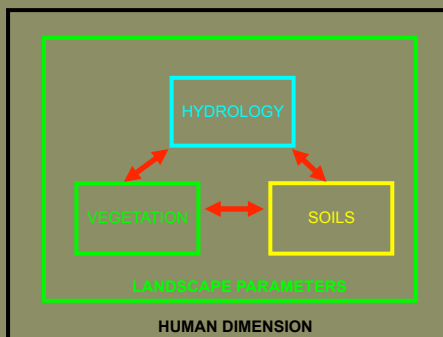


From Dr. Ken Krauss, USGS

CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE

## Scales for Decision-Making

- Watershed-scale and geopolitical boundaries
- Development land tract
- **Individual management practice (BMP)**



## Low Impact Development (LID)

- Rain barrels/cisterns
- Rain gardens
- Pervious materials
- Vegetative buffers
- Backyard wetlands
- Maintenance!!!



CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE

## Rain Barrels

- Rainwater collection and storage = “harvesting”
- Not unlike the old “cistern”
- Barrels come in all shapes and sizes
- Can be used for water reuse such as for irrigation



CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE

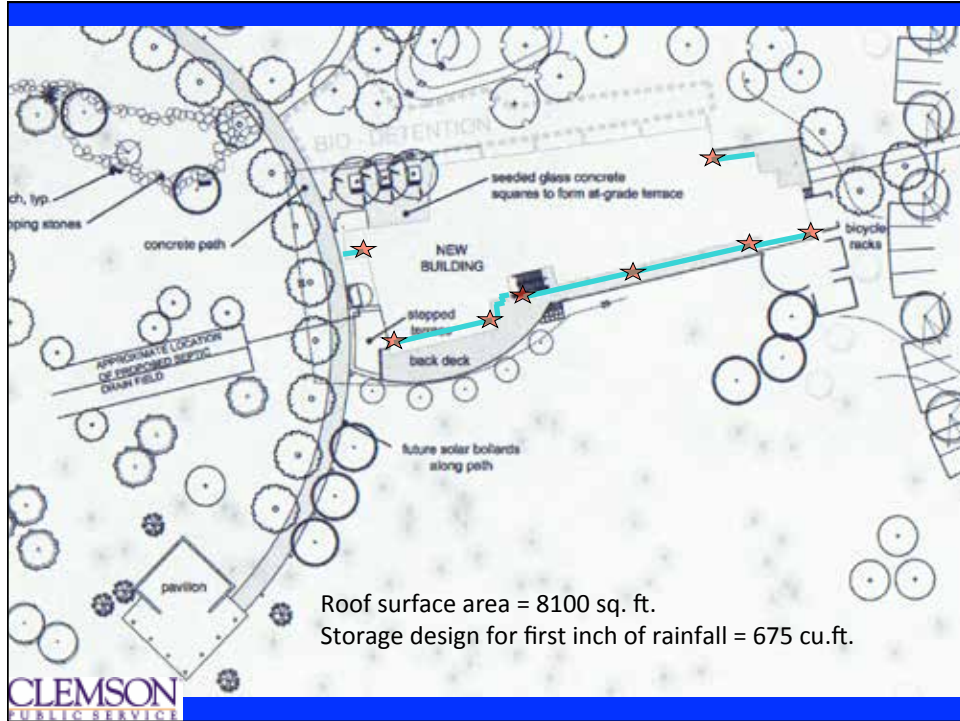


Rain gardens –an attractive idea...

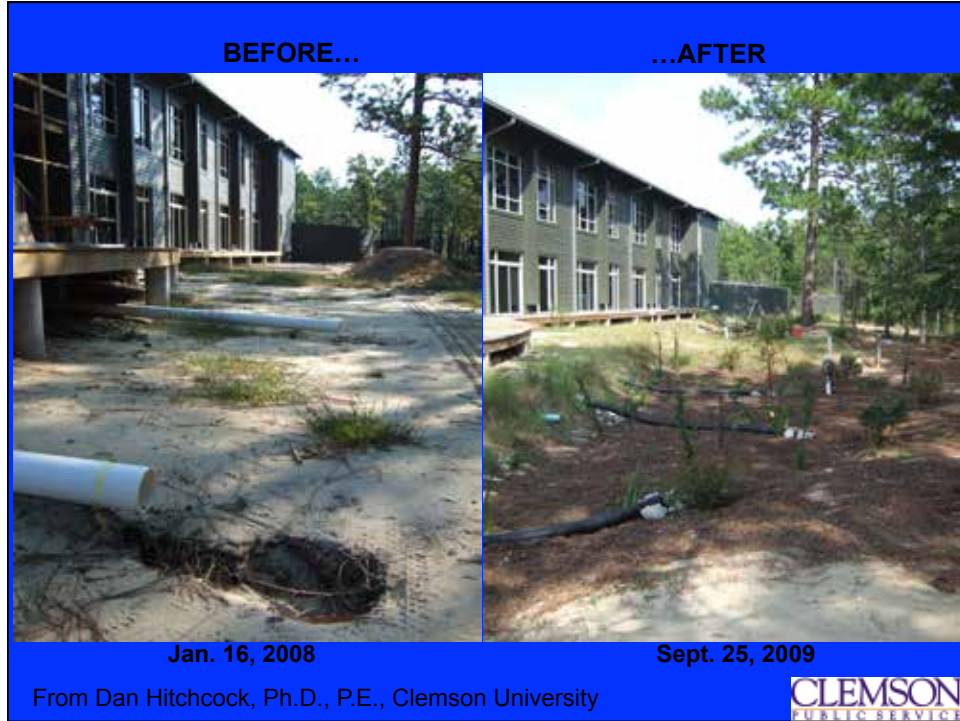
- Appealing landscape ideas for homeowners and HOAs
- Allows collection of stormwater and infiltration
- Plants and microbes do the work of pollutant removal
- Can be attractor for wildlife such as birds and butterflies
- A natural way to irrigate



CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE



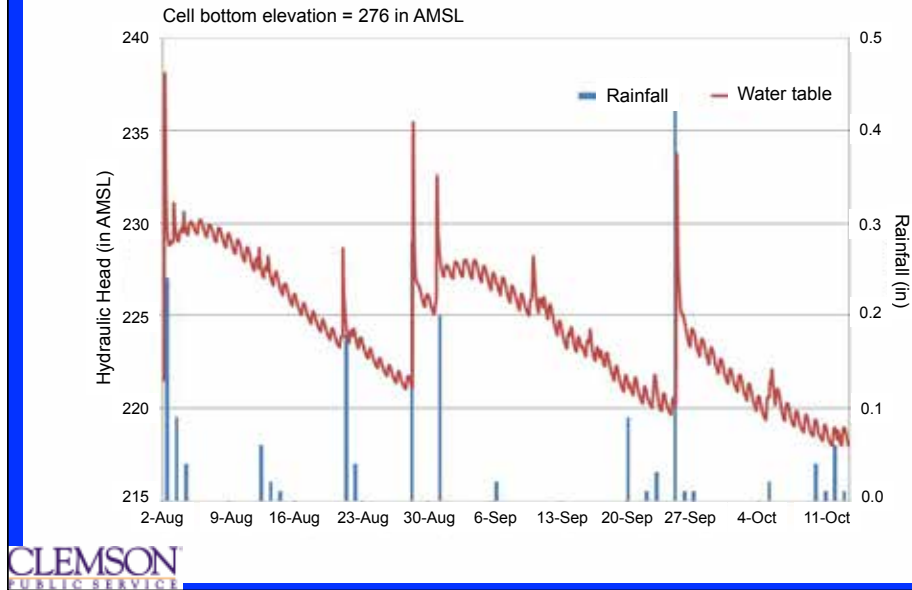




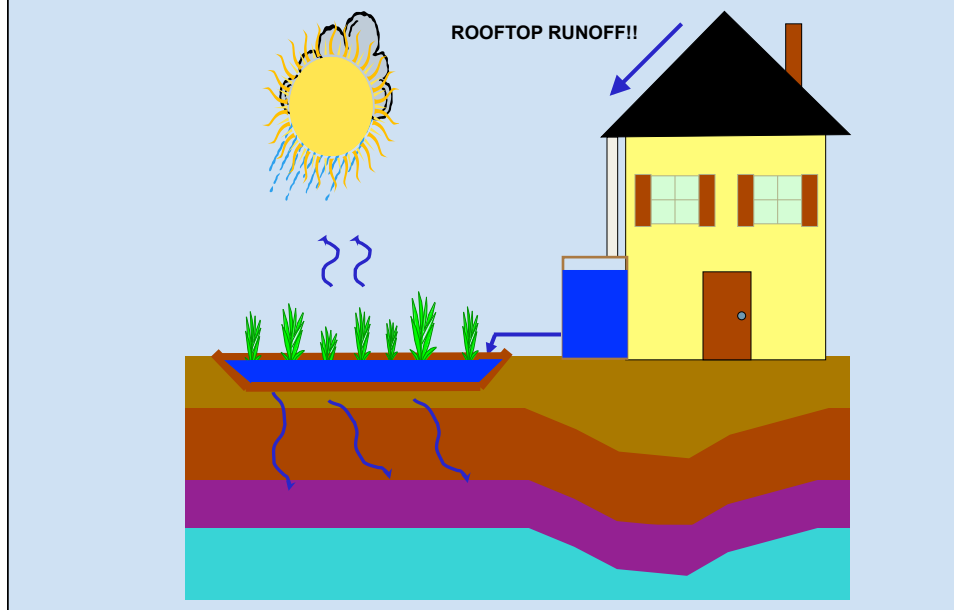
## Monitoring

- Weather parameters:
  - Rainfall
  - Barometric pressure
  - Temperature
  - Relative Humidity
  - Solar radiation
  - Potential evapotranspiration
- Soil water parameters:
  - Soil moisture
  - Water table depth
- Surface water level
- Inflows

## Water Table Response to Rainfall



## Rainwater Harvesting – Barrels and Gardens





**Wetlands for Water Quality Improvement!!!**

**Pervious Materials, Pavers and Concrete**



Alternatives to conventional surface materials

Increases chances for infiltration

Can be used in combinations

Pavers can be expensive

Maintenance....

Weeds and clogging



## Landscaping With Pervious Surfaces

Gravel Paths,  
Vegetated  
Buffers, and  
Mulched Areas



Old Brick Pavers  
for Sidewalks



Block Pavers  
for Curved  
Sidewalks



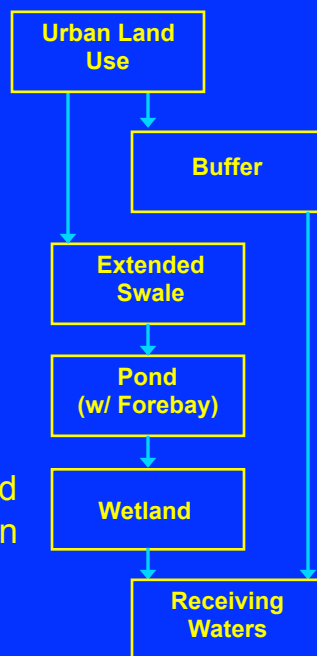
Driveway Grass  
or Turf Strips



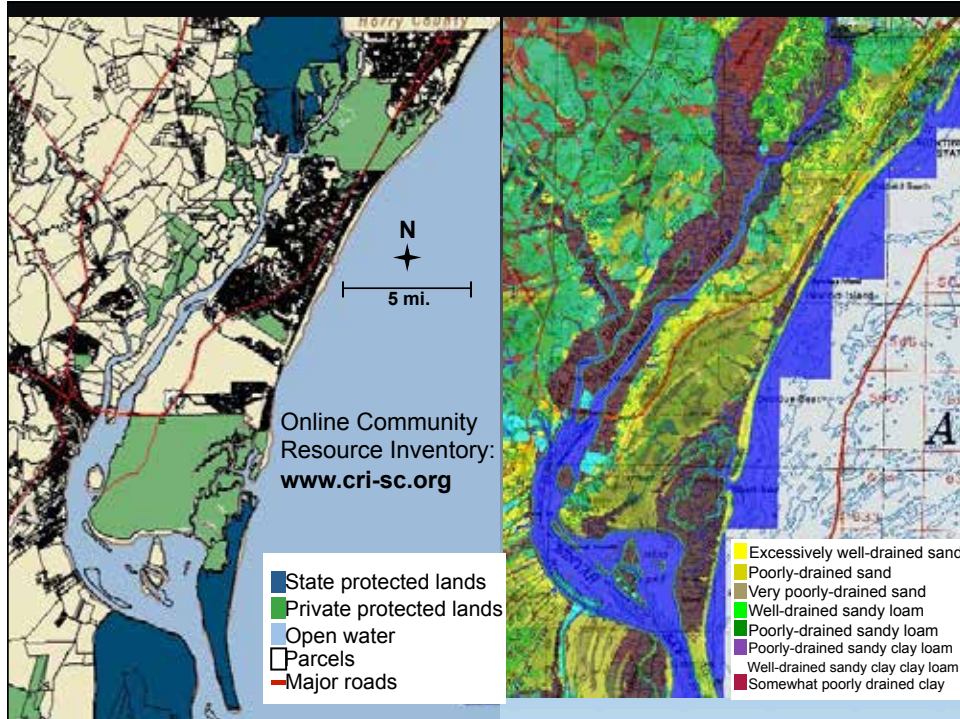
CLEMSON  
PUBLIC SERVICE

## BMPs in Series or “Treatment Train”

- Some BMPs are better than others for certain pollutants
- Consider the connectivity of BMPs
- Front-end sediment collection; i.e., forebays or traps
- Vegetated BMPs can be overloaded so should be toward the end of train



CLEMSON  
UNIVERSITY



## Stormwater Management Strategies


The "M" word = MAINTENANCE!

- The critical way to ensure stormwater mgmt success
- Must have a plan!! Who, what, when, where, how, how often?
- Many maintenances practices from which to choose
- Education and outreach programs available



## Sponsors

- Coastal watershed hydrology - South Carolina Sea Grant Consortium pursuant to National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Award No. NA06OAR4170015
- Baruch rain garden monitoring and education – USDA Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA)
- Online Community Resource Inventory – CICEET funds to U.Conn. and NEMO, administered by SC Sea Grant
- This work is also related to the Intelligent River™ project sponsored by Clemson Public Service Activities (PSA) and the EPA Center for Watershed Excellence

A collage of various environmental photographs, including close-ups of green leaves, a pond with a white swan, a grassy field, a road with a storm drain, and a body of water with a house in the background. The photos are arranged in a grid-like pattern with some overlapping.

For more info, please contact me:  
[dhitchc@clemson.edu](mailto:dhitchc@clemson.edu)

Also visit:  
[www.clemson.edu/baruch](http://www.clemson.edu/baruch)  
[www.intelligentriver.org](http://www.intelligentriver.org)  
[www.clemson.edu/baruch/rain\\_gardens](http://www.clemson.edu/baruch/rain_gardens)  
[www.cri-sc.org](http://www.cri-sc.org)

