

Biofiltration Swale

Date Inspected _____

Drainage System Feature	Potential Defect	Conditions When Maintenance Is Needed	Results Expected When Maintenance Is Performed Or Not Needed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
General	Sediment Accumulation on Grass	Sediment depth exceeds two inches.	Remove sediment deposits on grass treatment area of the bio-swale. When finished, swale should be level from side to side and drain freely toward outlet. There should be no areas of standing water once inflow has ceased.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Standing Water	When water stands in the swale between storms and does not drain freely.	Any of the following may apply: sediment or trash blockages removed, grade from head to foot of swale improved, clogged check dams removed, underdrains or convert added to a wet biofiltration swale.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Flow spreader	Flow spreader uneven or clogged so that flows are not uniformly distributed through entire swale width.	Level and clean the spreader so that flows are spread evenly over entire swale width.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Constant Baseflow	When small quantities of water continually flow through the swale, even when it has been dry for weeks, and an eroded, muddy channel has formed in the swale bottom.	Add a low-flow pea-gravel drain the length of the swale or bypass the baseflow around the swale.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Poor Vegetation Coverage	When grass is sparse or bare or eroded patches occur in more than 10% of the swale bottom.	Grass growth is determined to be poor and that condition corrected. Plugs of grass from the upper slope are re-planted: planted in the swale bottom at eight-inch intervals or re-seeded into loosened, fertile soil.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Vegetation	When the grass becomes excessively tall (greater than 10 inches); when nuisance weeds and other vegetation starts to take over.	Mow vegetation or remove nuisance vegetation so that flow not impeded. Mow grass to a height of three to four inches. Grass clippings removed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Excessive Shading	Grass growth is poor because sunlight does not reach swale.	If possible, over-hanging limbs trimmed back and brushy vegetation on adjacent slopes removed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inlet/Outlet	Inlet/outlet areas clogged with sediment and/or debris.	Remove material so there is no clogging or blockage in the inlet and outlet area.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trash and Debris Accumulation	Trash and debris accumulated in the bio-swale.	Remove trash and debris from bioswale.	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Erosion/Scouring	Eroded or scoured swale bottom due to flow channelization, or higher flows.	For ruts or bare areas less than 12 inches wide, the damaged area repaired by filling with crushed gravel. If bare areas are large, generally greater than 12 inches wide, the swale should be re-graded and re-seeded. For smaller bare areas, over seed when bare spots are evident, or take plugs of grass from the upper slope and plant in the swale bottom at eight-inch intervals.	<input type="checkbox"/>