



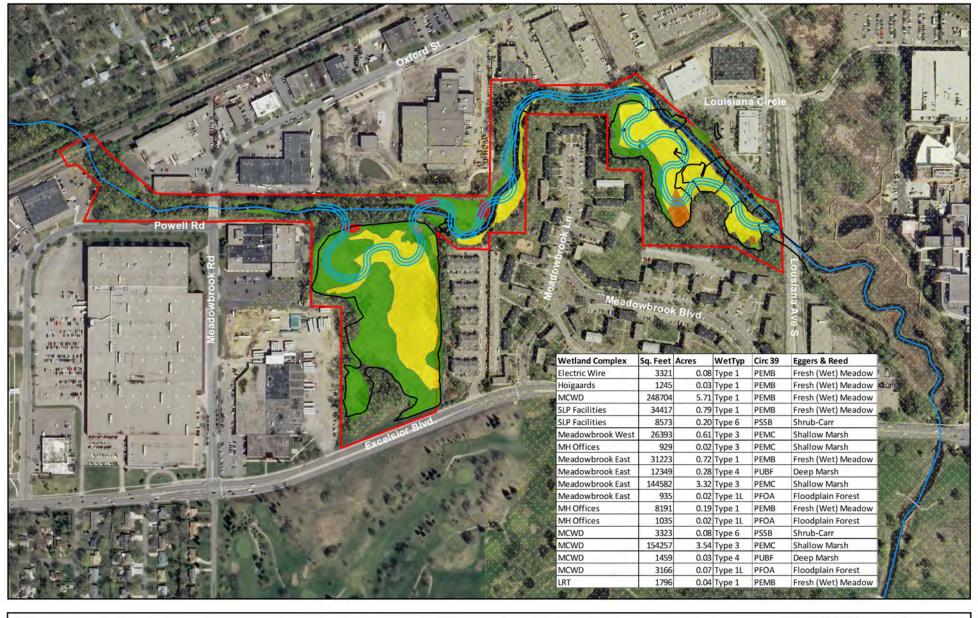


DNR_OHW_889.8_Contour

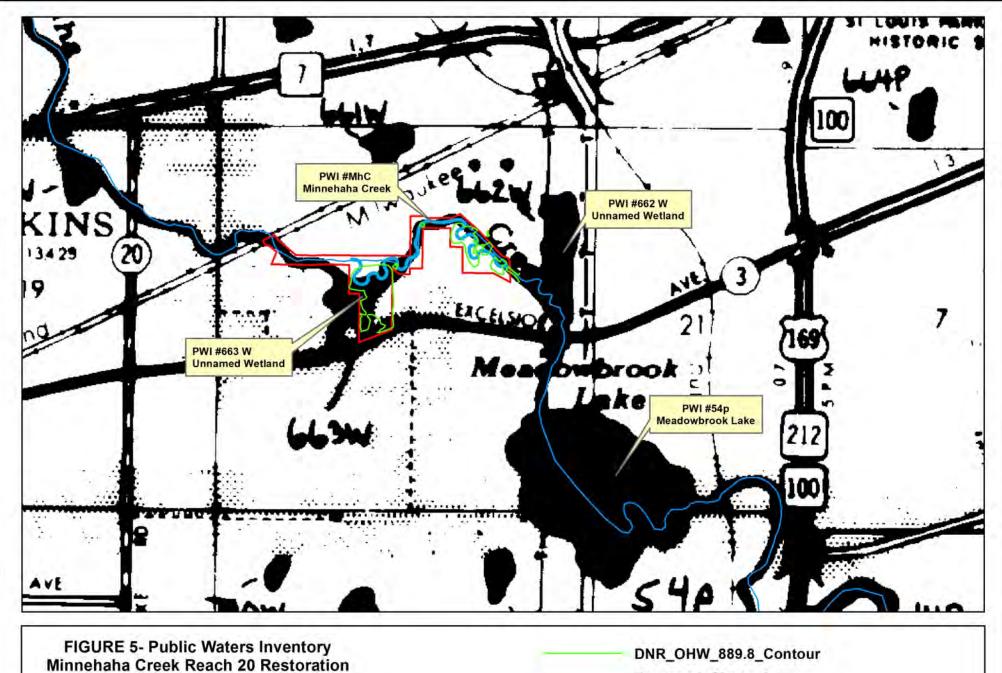
- Proposed_Channel

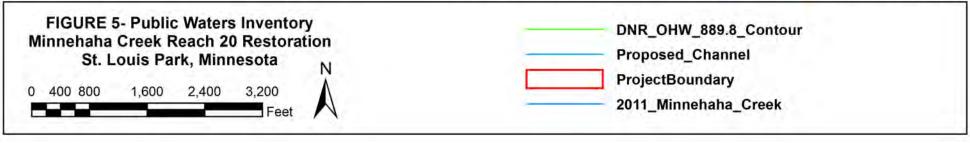
2011_Minnehaha_Creek

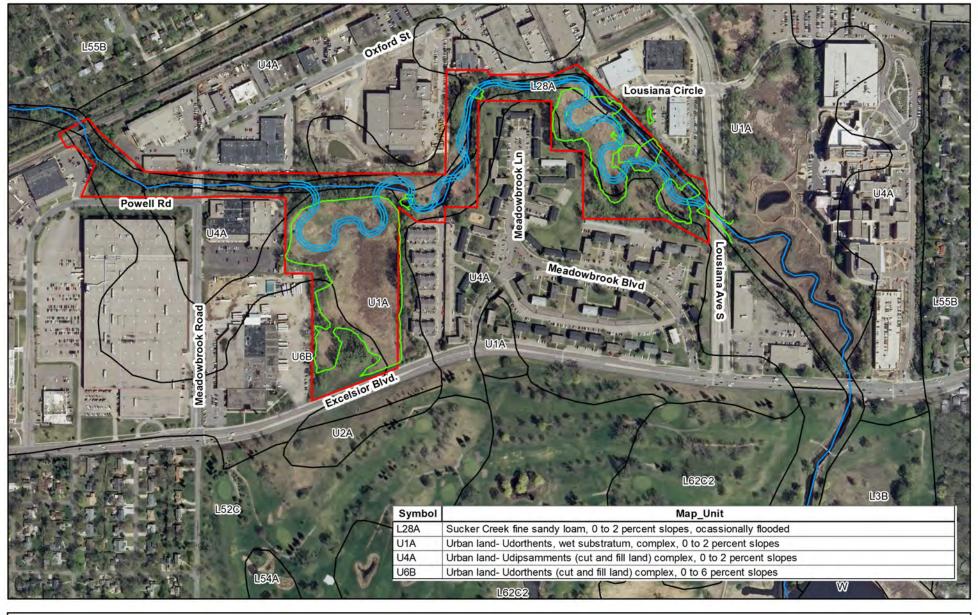
ProjectBoundary

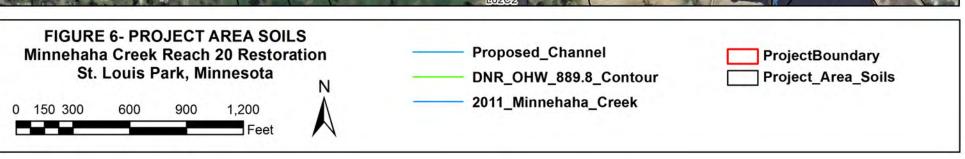


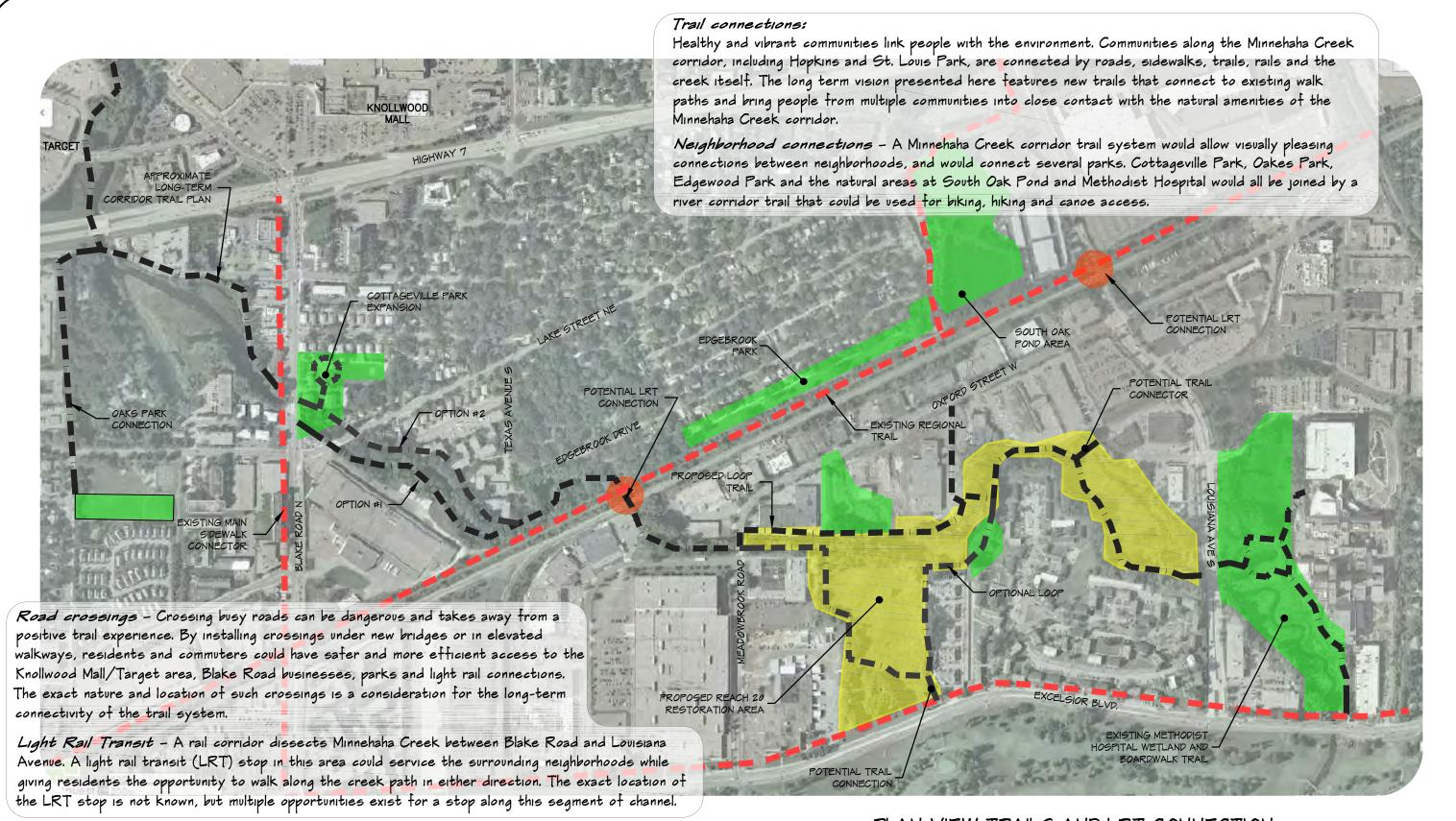












In association with:

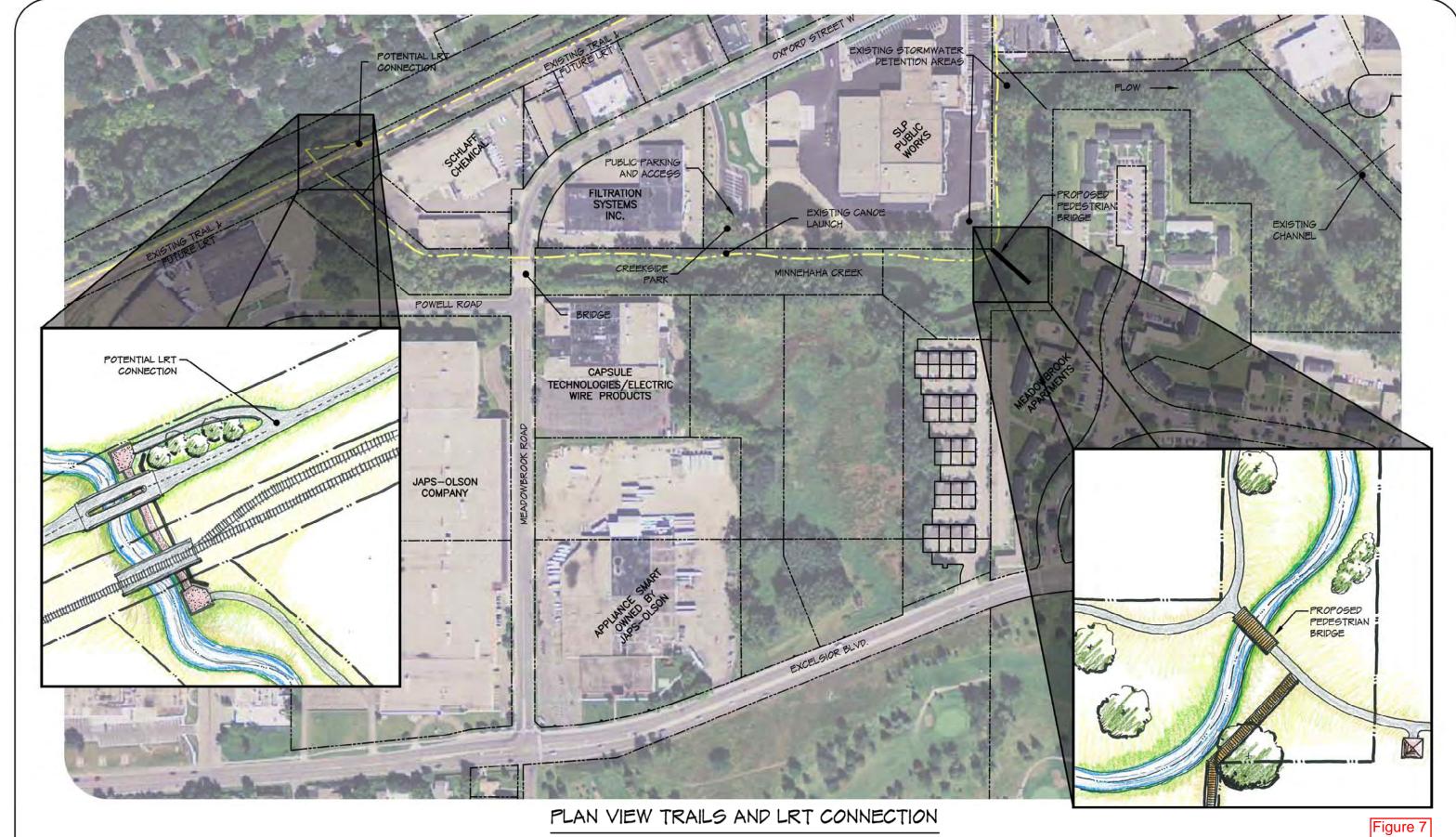




PLAN VIEW TRAILS AND LRT CONNECTION

Figure 7

PROPOSED CONDITIONS MINNEHAHA CREEK



SCALE IN FEET





In association with:



TRAILS AND LRT CONNECTION MINNEHAHA CREEK



PLAN VIEW EXISTING CONDITIONS AND STAGING



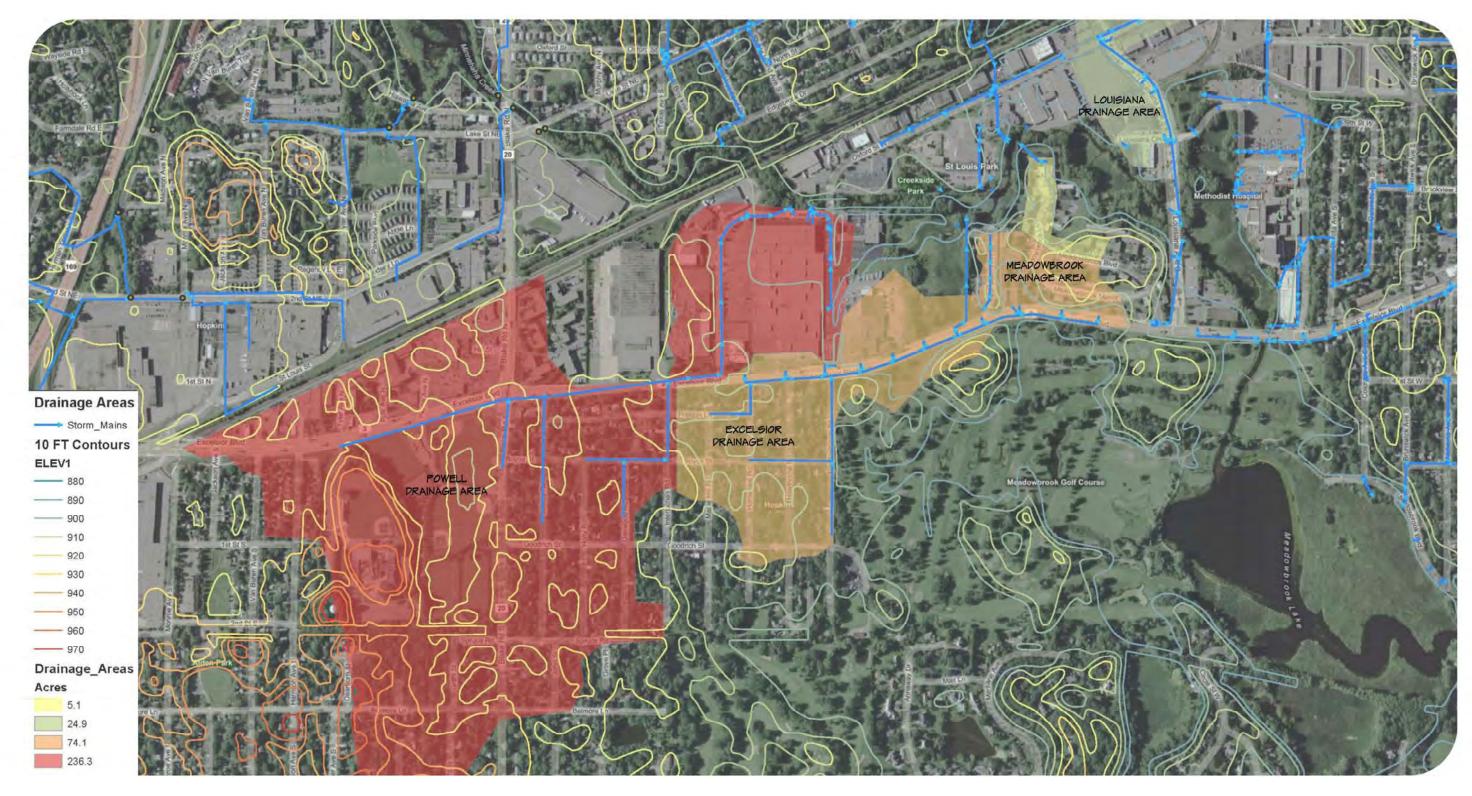




In association with:



EXISTING CONDITIONS MINNEHAHA CREEK

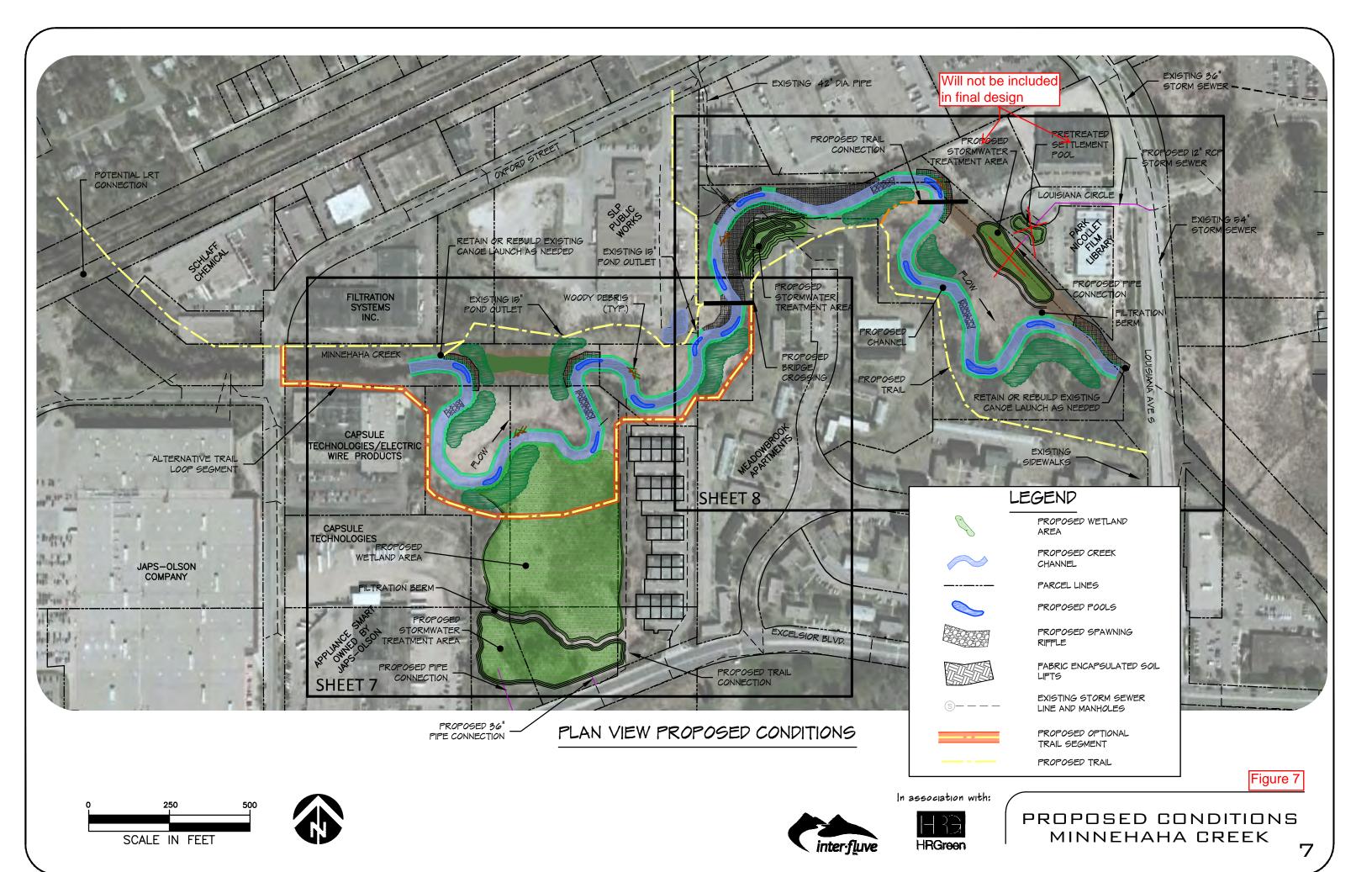


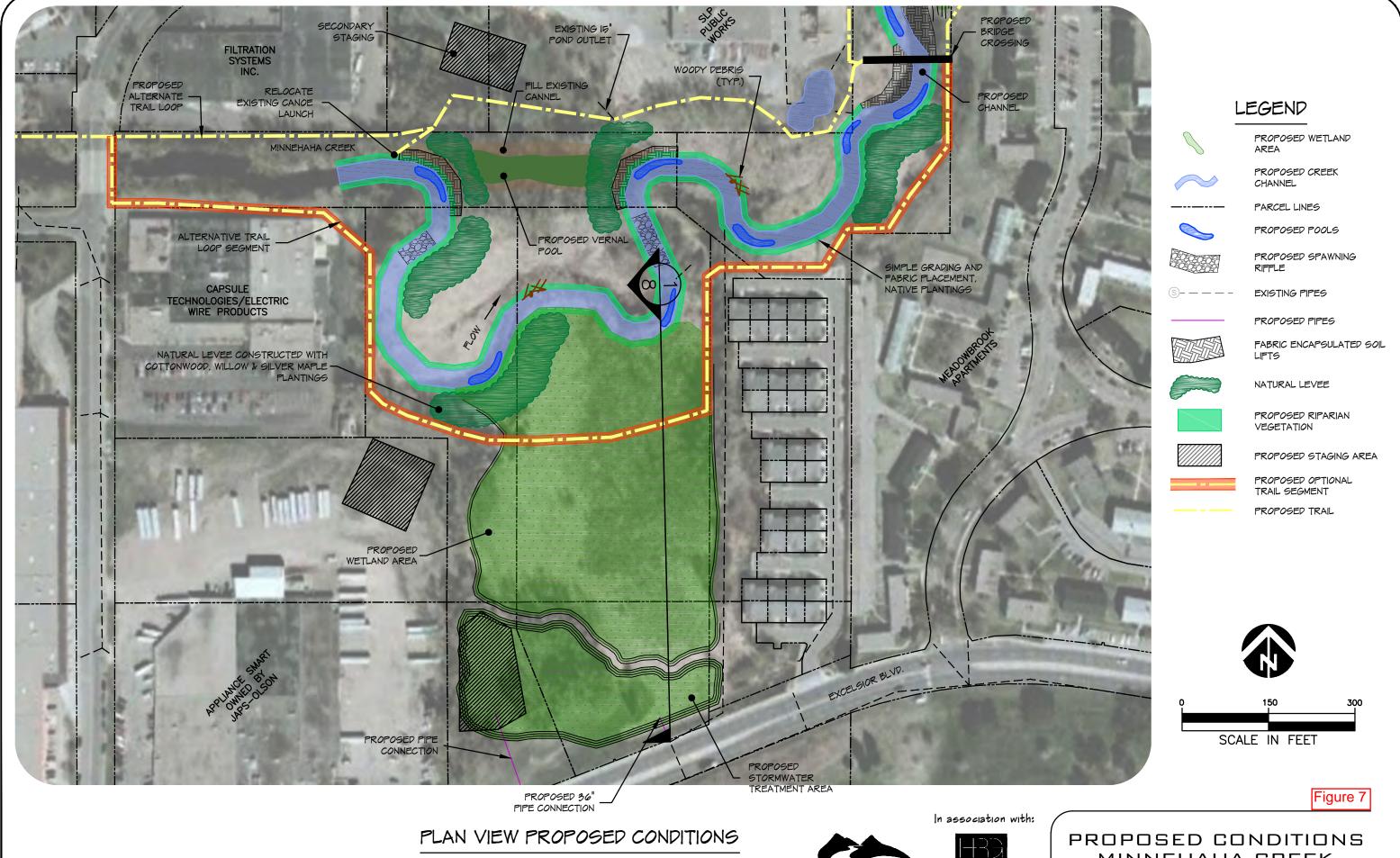


PLAN VIEW DRAINAGE AREAS



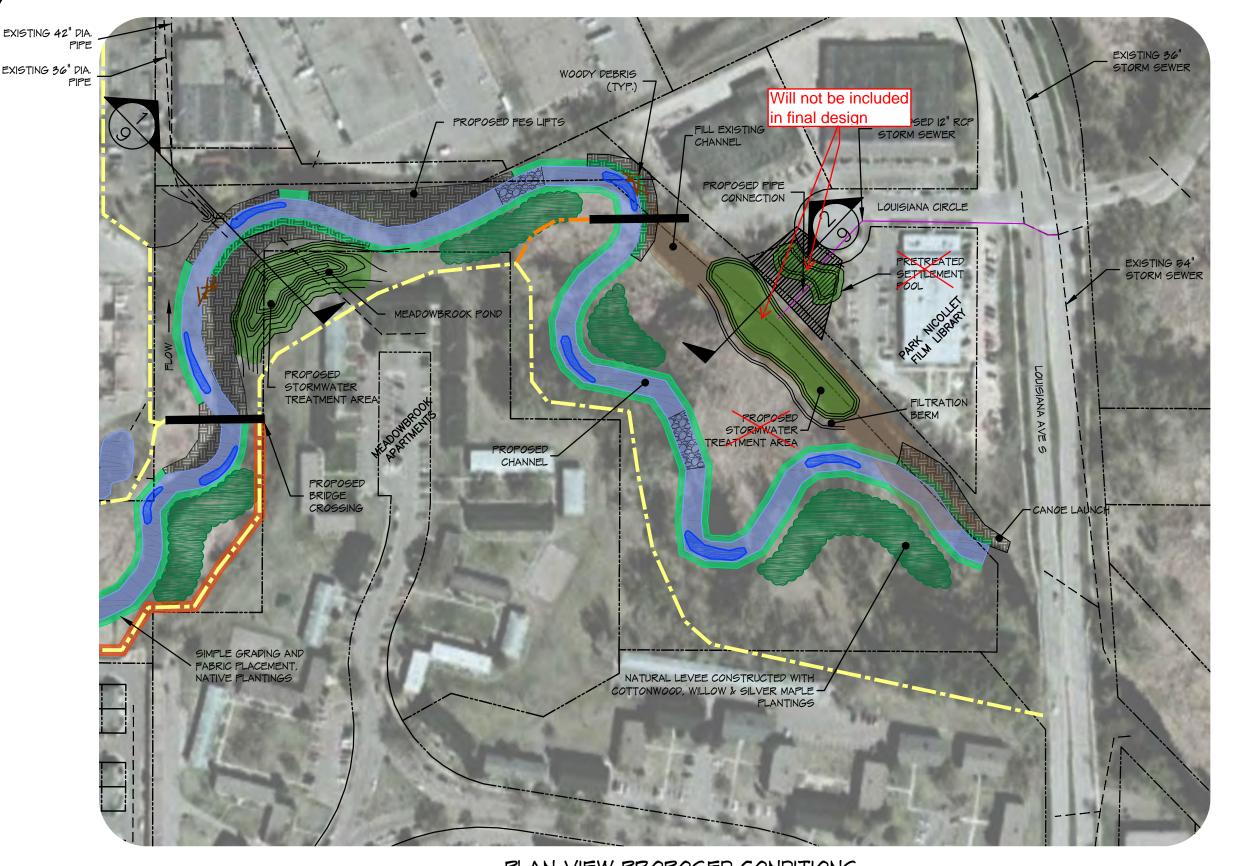






MINNEHAHA CREEK
SUBREACH 1 8

HRGreen



LEGEND



PROPOSED WETLAND AREA



PROPOSED CREEK CHANNEL



PARCEL LINES



PROPOSED POOLS

PROPOSED SPAWNING



RIFFLE



EXISTING PIPES PROPOSED PIPES



FABRIC ENCAPSULATED SOIL LIFTS



NATURAL LEVEE



PROPOSED RIPARIAN VEGETATION



PROPOSED STAGING AREA

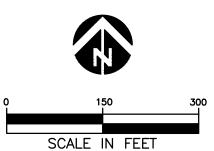
Figure 7

9



PROPOSED OPTIONAL TRAIL SEGMENT



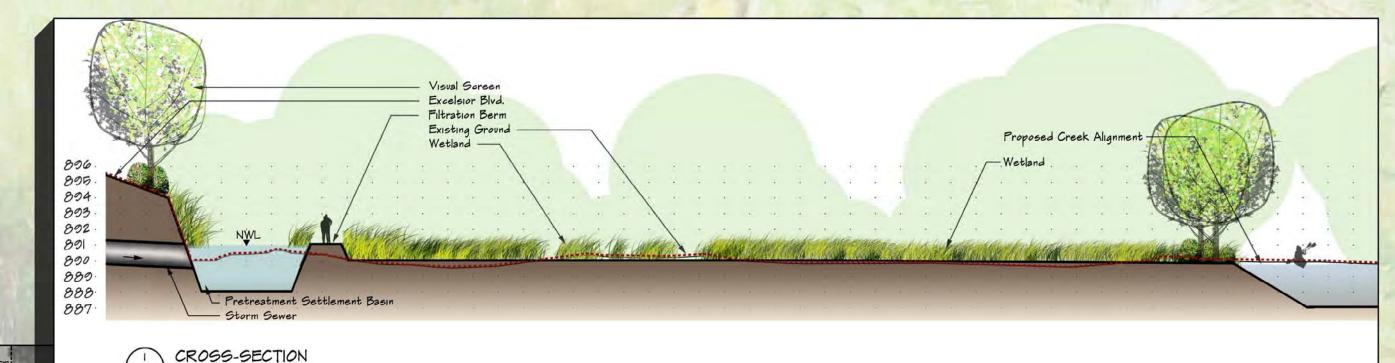


PLAN VIEW PROPOSED CONDITIONS

In association with:



PROPOSED CONDITIONS MINNEHAHA CREEK



PROPOSED VERNAL PROPOSED WETLAND AREA

Excelsion Filtration Wetland Design

General design: Construct a wetland that allows for drawdown via filtration of captured flows to the adjacent wetland through an enhanced sand filter berm. Note that the following removal rates do not account for removal of soluble phosphorus utilizing the iron-enhanced sand filter technology.

Model inputs:

Average residential lot size = 1/2 acre.

Drainage Area = 74.1 acres

Average Watershed Slope = 0.6%

Drainage area Curve Number utilized reflects typical residential development = 81

Results:

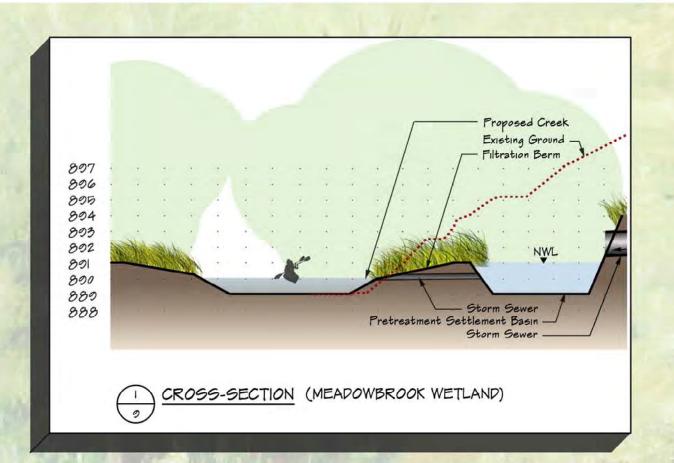
Total Phosphorus (TP) Inflow = 69 lb/yr average

TP reduction = 61%

Trapped = 41 lbs/yr average







Meadowbrook Wetland Design

General design: Construct a wetland that allows for drawdown filtration of captured flows to the adjacent stream over a berm. Note that the following removal rates do not account for removal of soluble phosphorus utilizing the iron-enhanced sand filter technology.

Model inputs:

Land use is high density residential.

Drainage Area = 5.1 acres

Average Watershed Slope = 1.1%

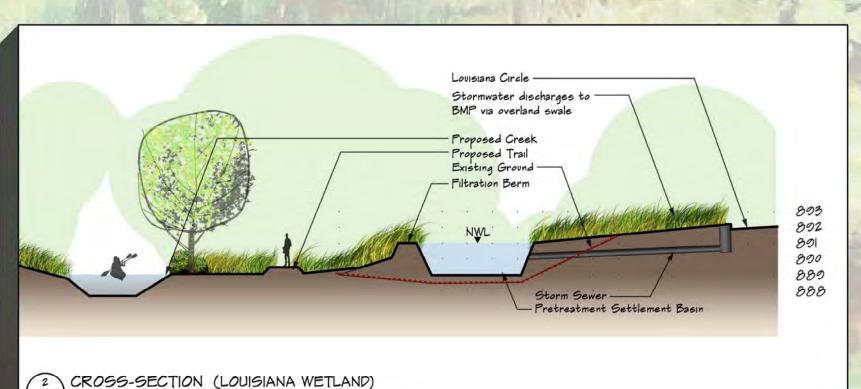
Drainage area Curve Number utilized reflects high density residential development = 92

Results:

Total Phosphorus (TP) Inflow = 8 lb/yr

TP reduction = 48%TP

Trapped = 4 lbs/yr



Louisiana Circle Wetland Design Will not be included in final design

General design: Construct a wetland that allows for drawdown filtration of captured flows to the adjacent constructed wetland through an enhanced sand filter berm. Note that the following removal rates do not account for removal of soluble phosphorus utilizing the iron-enhanced sand filter technology.

Model inputs:

Land use is industrial/medical.

Drainage Area includes 3.0 acres direct commercial and 21.0 from medical/industrial via the Louisiana Avenue storm sewer connection.

Average Watershed Slope = 0.25%

Drainage area Curve Number utilized reflects average land use = 88
Results:

Total Phosphorus (TP) Inflow = 28 lb/yr average

TP reduction = 53 %

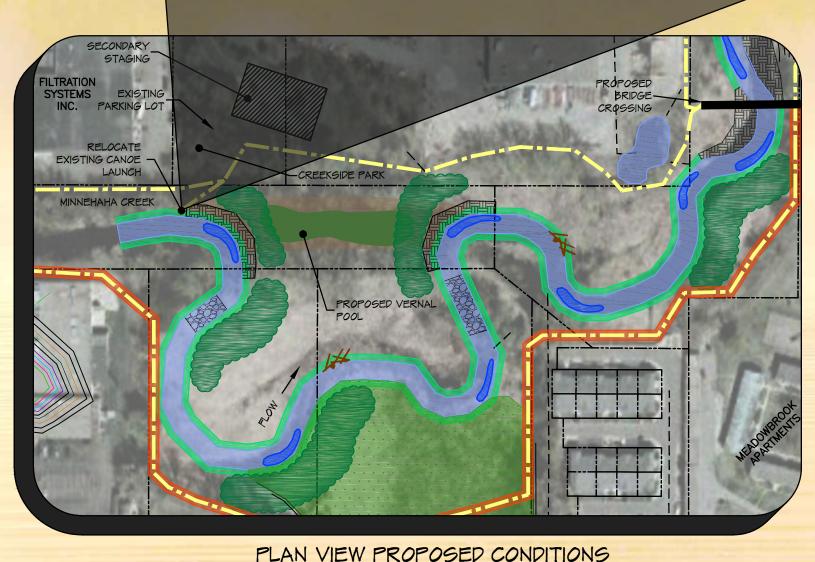
Trapped = 15 lbs/yr average





NOTES: I. CANOE LAUNCH SHALL BE IZ' IN WIDTH (MIN.) 2. LENGTH OF LAUNCH IS VARIABLE BASED ON CREEK PEPTH AND TOPOGRAPHY CRUSHED I I/4" MINUS COMPACTED GRAVEL (G" DEPTH) GEOTEXTILE ON COMPACTED SUBGRADE

TYPICAL CANOE LAUNCH



Recreational Boating Opportunities

Threading through the heart of the west metro area, Minnehaha Creek offers a unique experience for recreational boaters. Making the creek more accessible to canoeing and kayaking is a long-term maintenance goal of the Minnehaha Creek Watershed District and surrounding communities.

The plan for Reach 20 includes replacement of an existing canoe launch with one specifically designed for easy access. The stepped design shown here allows for low water boat entry over a range of water levels, and will be more convenient for people with limited mobility or small children. A trail will extend from the existing canoe launch parking lot, through the floodplain wetland and down to the streambank launch.

This plan preserves the existing canoe launch locations in Reach 20, with some slight modifications. The Creekside Park trail connection will connect the parking lot with the stream, and may run along the main trail for a short distance. We anticipate a portage of no more than 150 feet.



In association with:



Figure 7

PROPOSED CONDITIONS MINNEHAHA CREEK



In-stream Habitat Features

Large woody habitat - Logs and fallen wood make up an important part of the woodland stream ecosystem. Wood offers hiding cover for fish, nesting opportunities for waterfowl, perches for wading birds, and resting or hiding places for amphibians and reptiles. The Reach 20 design features low profile wood installation underneath banks on the outside of meander bends. In addition to providing valuable habitat, wood provides long term (10-20 years) stability of the bank, protecting the stream from immediate erosion. The wood will be placed low to the streambed, so that during boatable flows, canoes and kayaks will float over the top of the installed wood. Similar installations can be found just downstream of Louisiana Avenue in the restored section of the Methodist Hospital

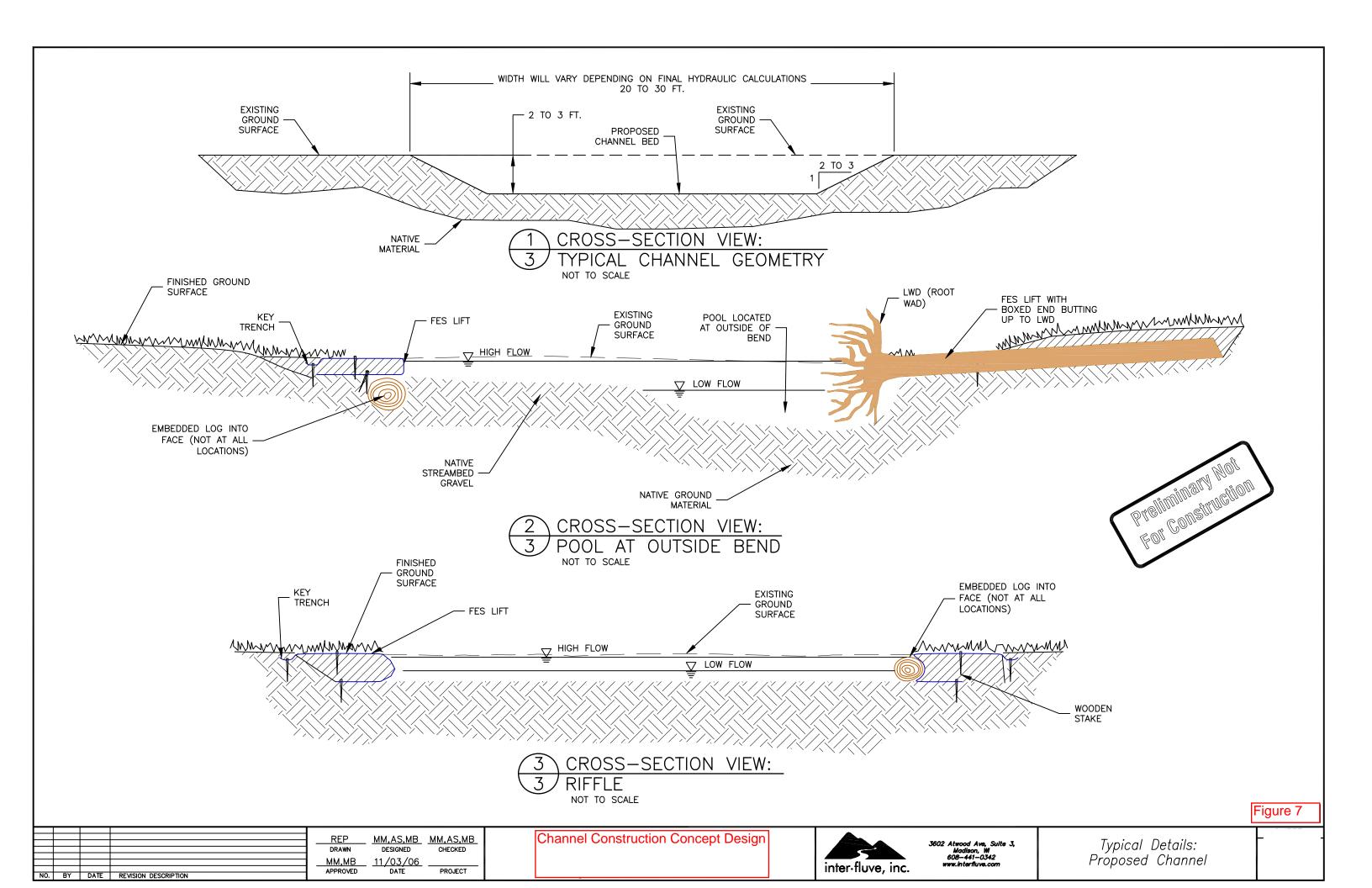
Riffles - Reach 20 is currently an important spawning reach for fish using Lake Minnetonka and Minnehaha Creek. These fish include sunfish, bass, suckers and various minnow species. Included in the design are riffles that provide spawning gravel of the size used regularly by these fish.

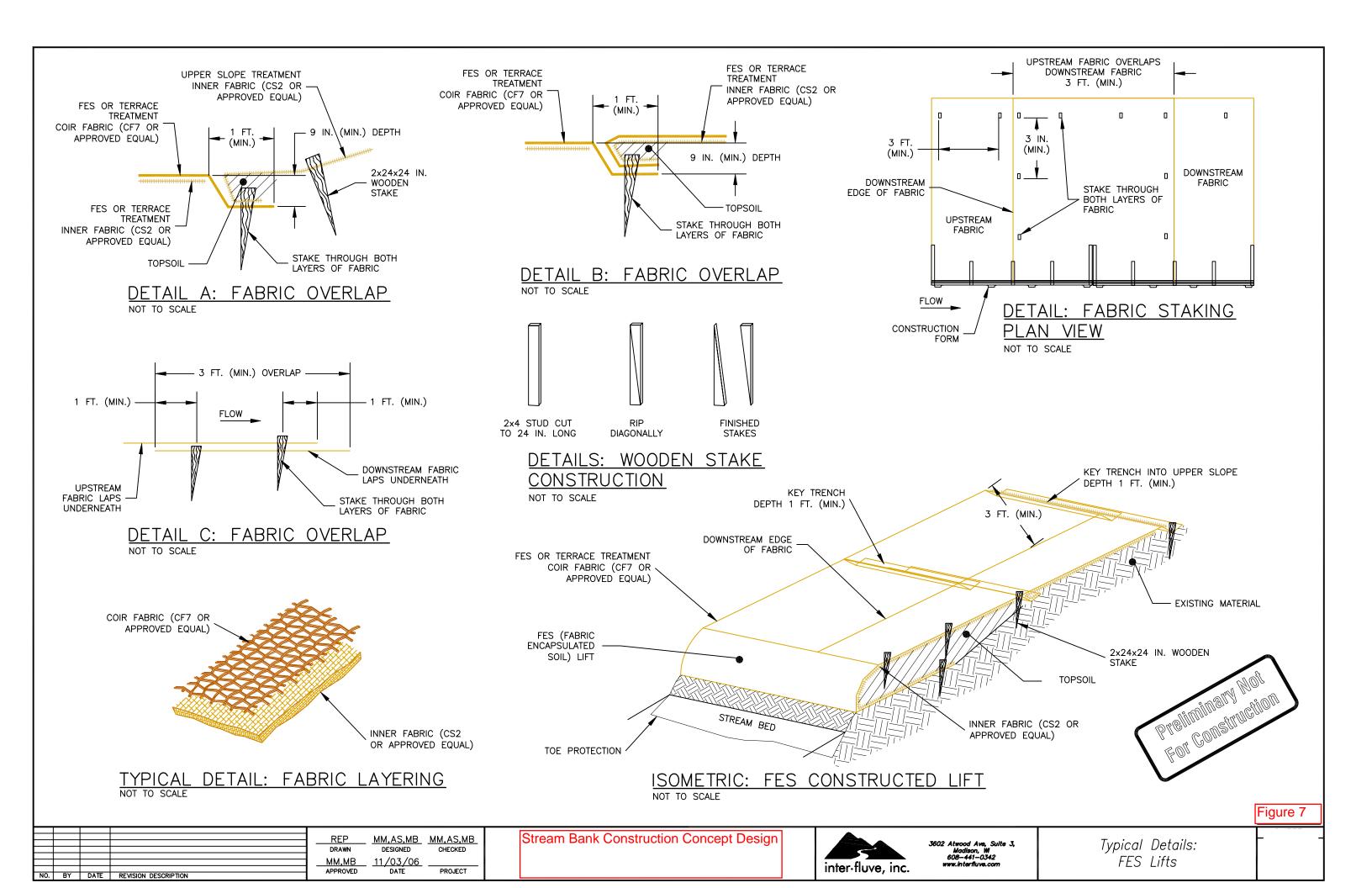
Natural Levees - Streams that transport fine sediment and sand downstream often deposit this material on banks during floods. These deposits take the form of natural levees that might be a foot or two higher than the adjacent floodplain surface. Our design for Reach 20 repeats the work done in Reach 10 of the Methodist Hospital area project, where we included levee features to provide topographic variability. Levees offer slightly dryer wetland surfaces that promote the establishment of planted cottonwood, silver maple and black willow trees common to the riparian corridor.

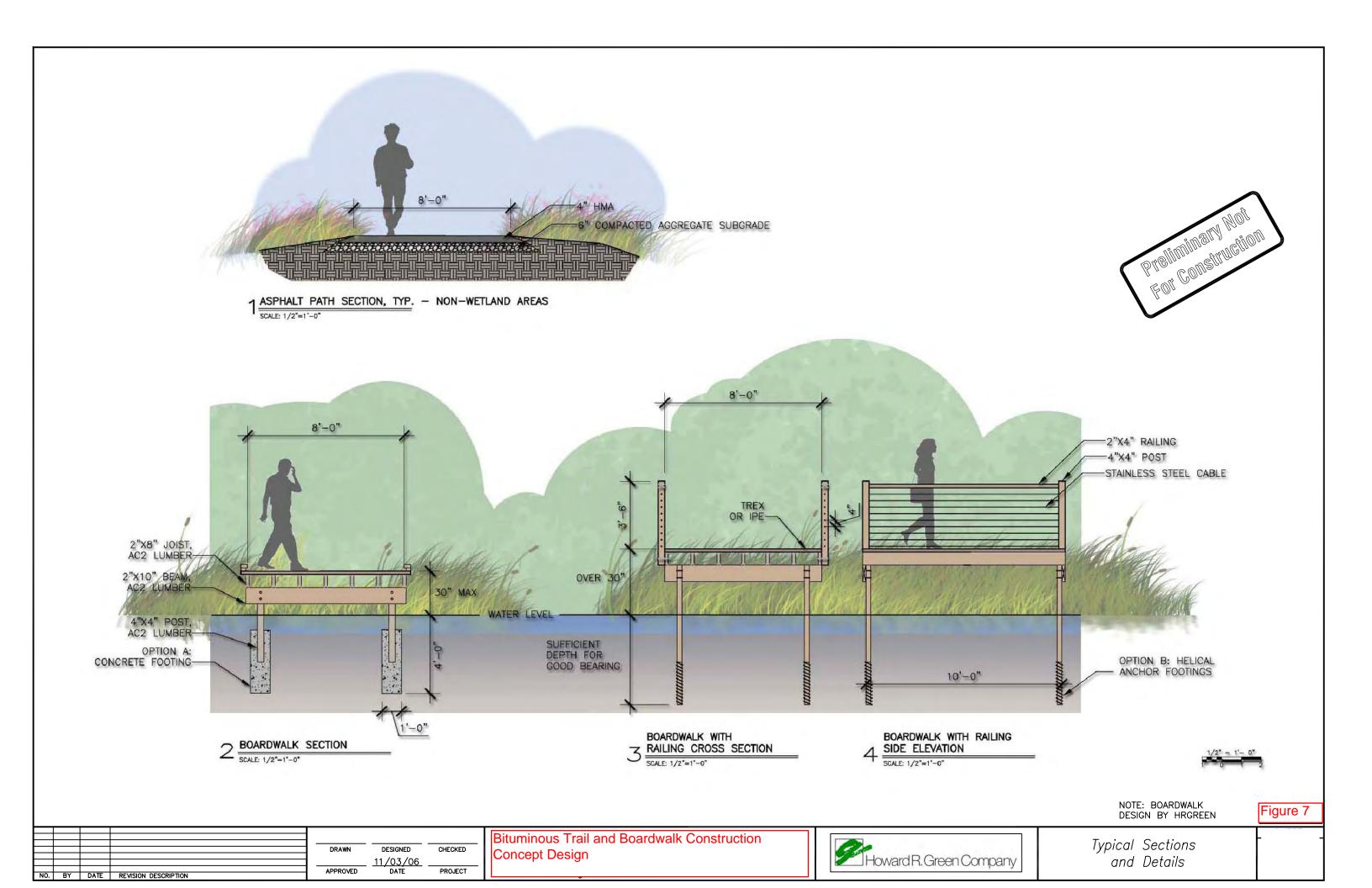
Figure 7

PROPOSED CONDITIONS MINNEHAHA CREEK

HRGreen



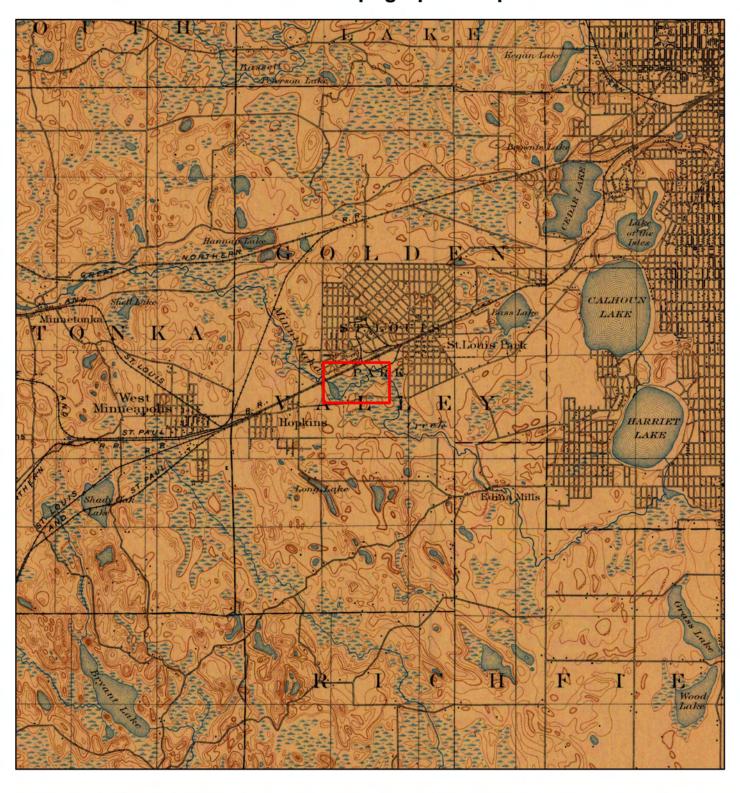




Appendix A

Historical Topographic Maps

(Courtesy of USGS & http://www.nationalatlas.gov/)





TARGET QUAD

NAME: MINNEAPOLIS-

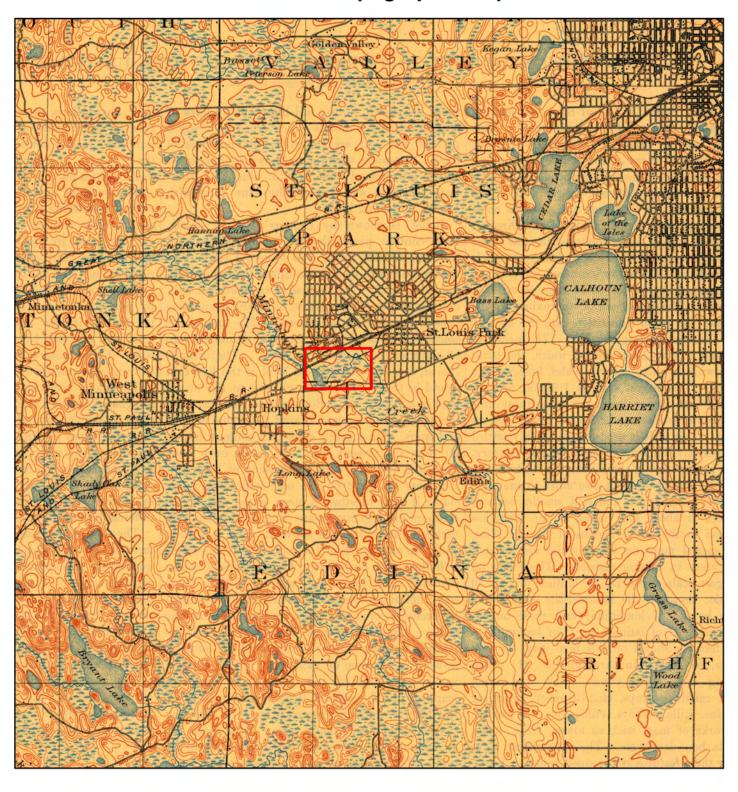
SOUTH

MAP YEAR: 1896

SERIES: 15 SCALE: 1:62500 SITE NAME: Minnehaha Creek Reach 20 Restoration

LAT/LONG: 44.9300/93.3706







TARGET QUAD

NAME: MINNEAPOLIS-

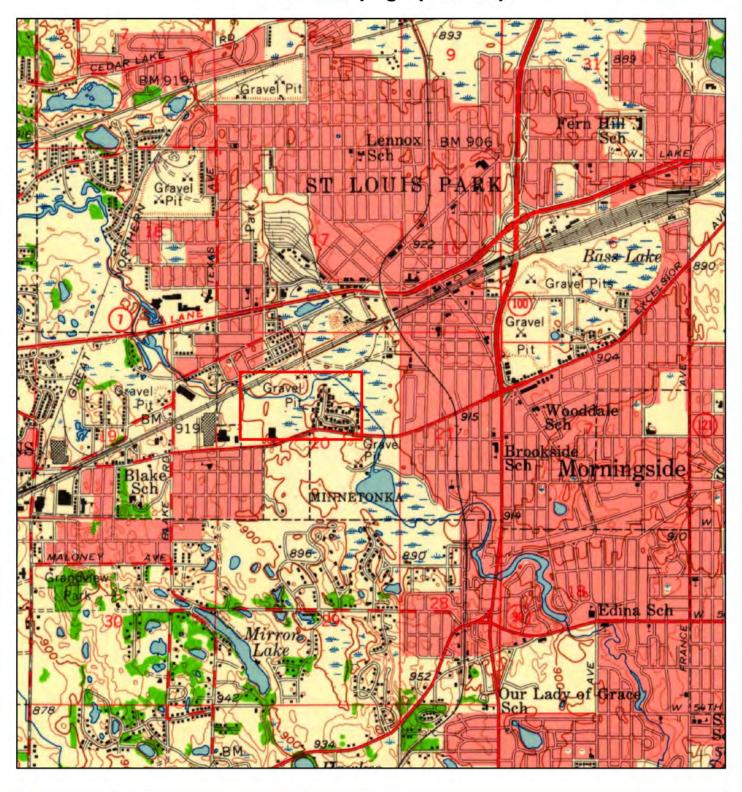
SOUTH

MAP YEAR: 1901

SERIES: 15 SCALE: 1:62500 SITE NAME: Minnehaha Creek Reach 20 Restoration

LAT/LONG: 44.9300/93.3706







TARGET QUAD

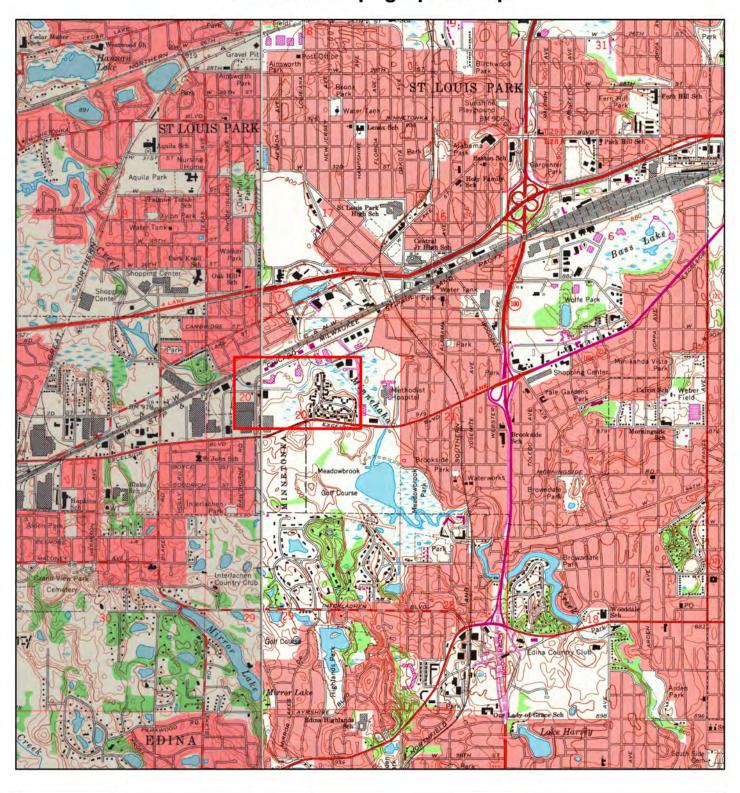
NAME: MINNEAPOLIS

MAP YEAR: 1954

SERIES: 15 SCALE: 1:62500 SITE NAME: Minnehaha Creek Reach 20 Restoration

LAT/LONG: 44.9300/93.3706







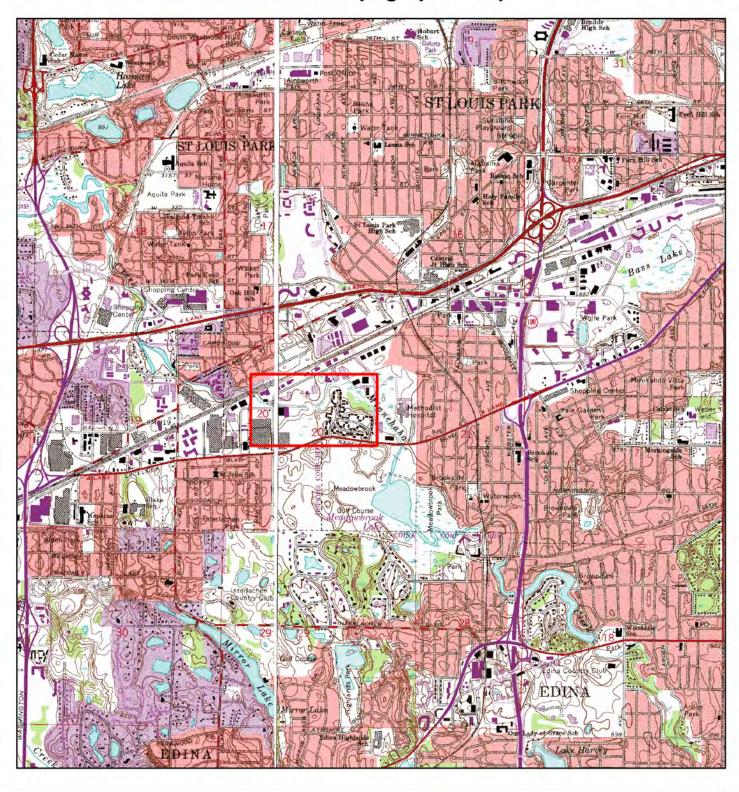
TARGET QUAD NAME: MINNEAPOLIS

SOUTH & HOPKINS MAP YEAR: 1967

SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24000 SITE NAME: Minnehaha Creek Reach 20 Restoration

LAT/LONG: 44.9300/93.3706







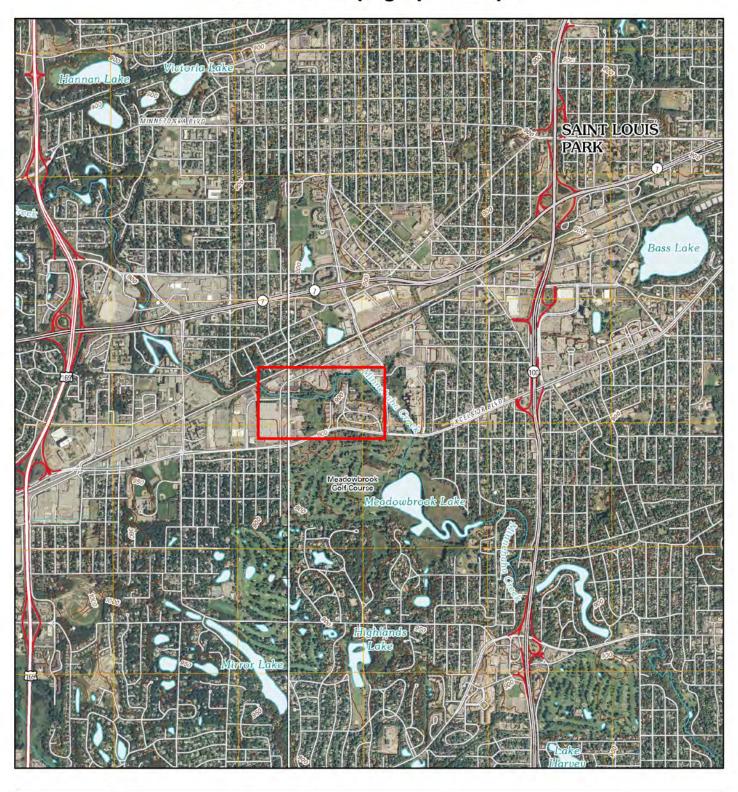
TARGET QUAD NAME: MINNEAPOLIS

SOUTH & HOPKINS MAP YEAR: 1993

SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24000 SITE NAME: Minnehaha Creek Reach 20 Restoration

LAT/LONG: 44.9300/93.3706







TARGET QUAD NAME: MINNEAPOLIS

SOUTH & HOPKINS MAP YEAR: 2010

SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24000 SITE NAME: Minnehaha Creek Reach 20 Restoration

LAT/LONG: 44.9300/93.3706



Appendix B

Historical Aerial Photographs

(Compiled by MCWD; Project area delineated by red rectangle)

