



SOURCE
STREAM

2025
Conference

Canada's Premier
Stormwater and Erosion
and Sediment Control
Conference

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Designing for longevity in Green Infrastructure: Urban Ecology and Community

Bioretention in Vancouver



Shared homelands of the Musquem, Squamish Tsleil-Waututh people

Image: Overview of Vancouver
Photo Credit: www.fiercebiotech.com 01/25/2017

Bioretention Ecological Connection

Erosion control

Urban Cooling

Ecosystem connectivity
biodiversity

Community Health

Soil stabilization

Habitat

Sense of place

Soil Food Web

POLLINATION

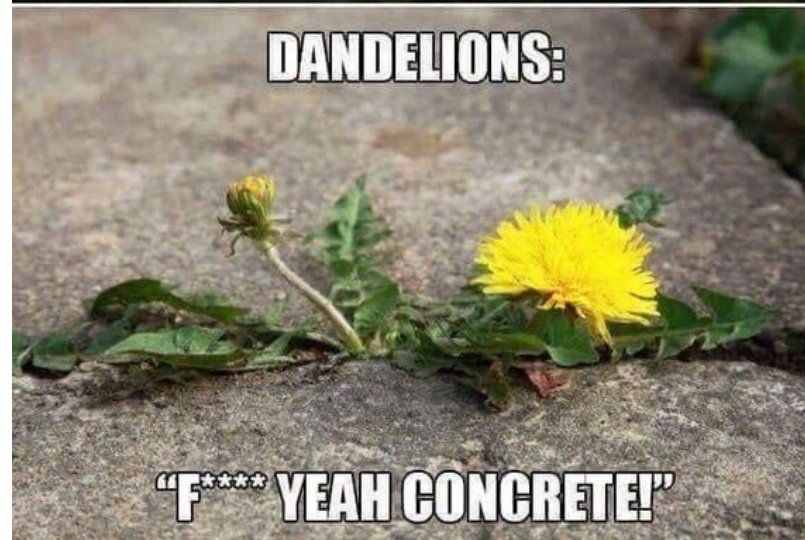
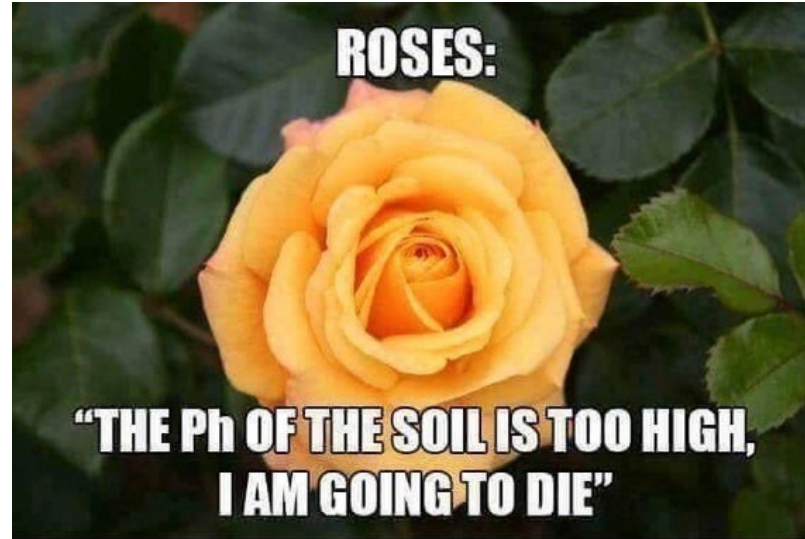
Pollutant Absorption

Soil Moisture

Water Filtration

Indigenous cultural meaning

There is No Perfect Plant



Planting Decisions

We choose based on:

Micro Climates

Inputs – (matrix, soil chemistry)

Ecological Benefit (connectivity, pollination and habitat)

Function (slope stabilization/water management, habitat)

Community engagement

Level of Maintenance



we are striving for ecological strategies
that will ensure our systems provide
cross the board benefits and will
survive beyond 25 years

Planting Communities for longevity and habitat

Image: Haro Street Bioswale
Photo Credit: Sheri DeBoer

Ecological Value

A good butterfly garden includes a mixture of highly nectarous flowers, crowded inflorescences, and grasses for butterfly's caterpillars.

THESE PLANTS ARE SUCH!

Biodiversity and Blooms

Type	Common Name	Scientific Name	Height	Native	Sun	Shade	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	FOOD	Bumble Bee	Mason Bee	Western Bumblebee	Spotted Bumblebee	Red Admiral	Vanessa	Western Tiger	Swallowtail	California Tortoiseshell	Alma's Hummingbird	CWH Zone	Ethnobotany
	Arp Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis 'Arp'</i>	90-120	y																											x
	Salal	<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>																													x
	Red flowering Currant																														
	Azalea																														
	Nootka Rose	<i>Rosa nootkana</i>		y																											
	Oceanspray	<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>		y																											
	Oregon Grape	<i>Majonia nervosa</i>																													
	Sword Fern	<i>Polystichum munitum</i>																													
	Bracken Fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>																													
	Kinickinnick	<i>Arcostaphylos uva-ursi</i>																													
	Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos</i>																													
	Heather	<i>Calluna</i>																													
	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron</i>																													
	Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium Chialum</i>	100-300																												
	Black Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium ovalum</i>																													
	Red Huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>	100-300																												
	Wild rose	<i>Rosa (nootka)isacarpa</i>	100-300	y																											
	Trailing Blackberry	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	300-600	y																											
	California Lilac	<i>Ceanothus</i>	200-250	y																											
	Willow	<i>Salix purpurea</i>	100-299																												
	Red huckleberry	<i>Vaccinium parvifolium</i>																													
	Vine maple	<i>Acer circinatum</i>																													
	Ceanothus																														
ees	Nootka Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis Nootkatensis</i>	6m-10m	y																											
	Red Floweing Currant	<i>Ribes Sanguineum</i>	150-360	y																											
	River Birch	<i>Betula nigra 'Heritage'</i>	multi ste	y																											
	Amelanchier canadensis	Service berry																													
	Cascara	<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>																													
																													

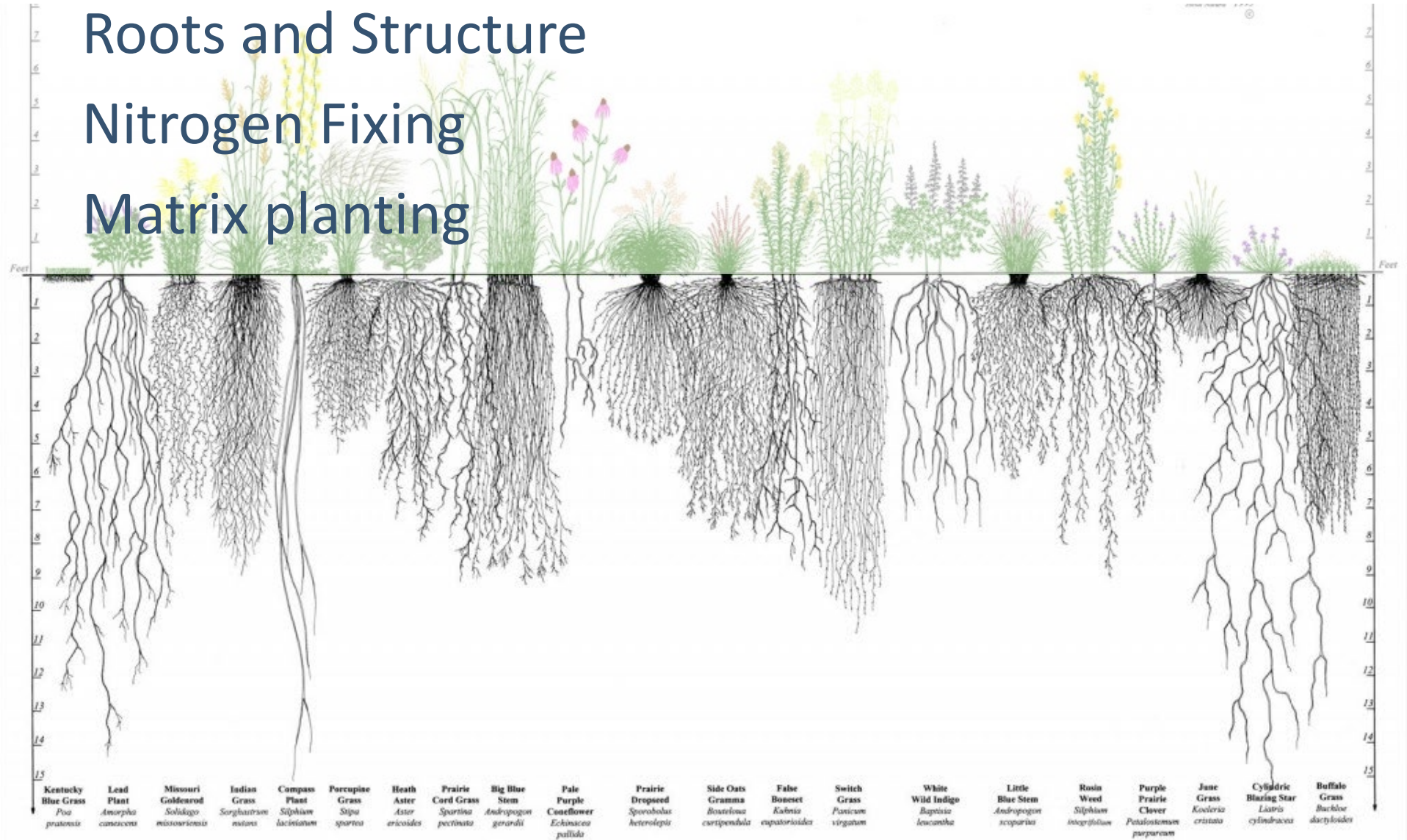


Plant Science

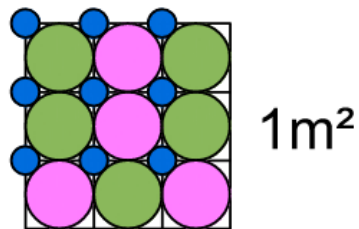
Roots and Structure

Nitrogen Fixing

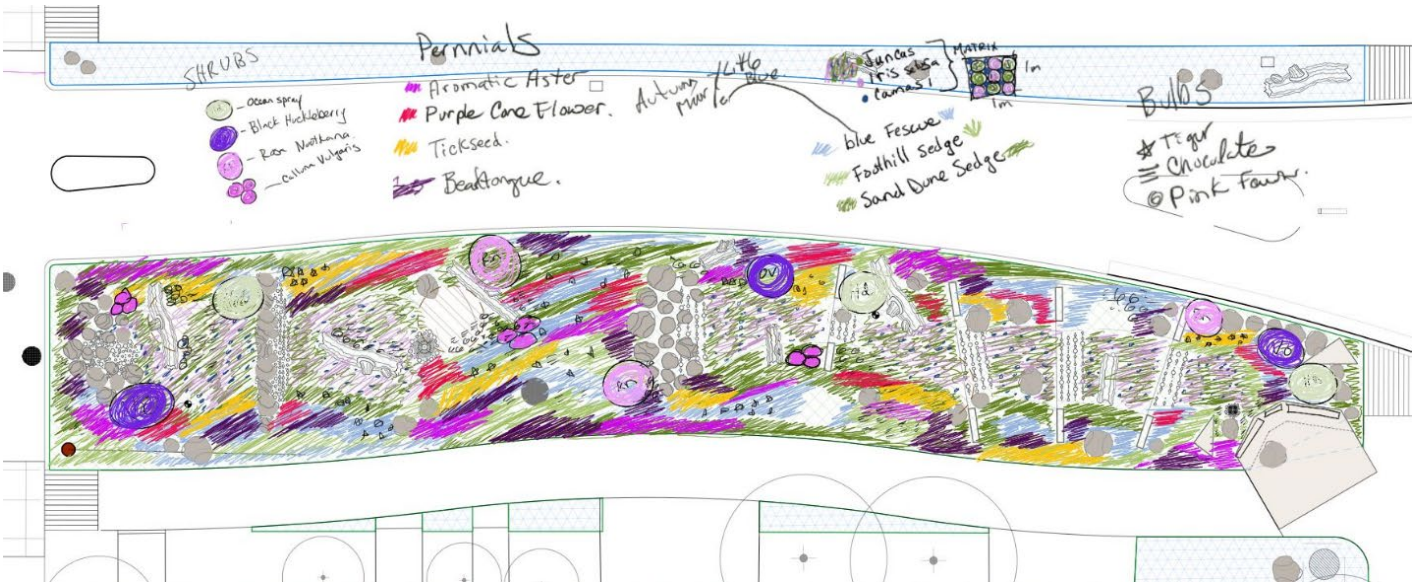
Matrix planting



Planting Plans



Matrix



Ethnobotany

Plant Guilds – know what plants grow well together for structure and form below ground relationships

There are good plants with a bad wrap

Nurture the soil and build soil from scratch

Involve the community and find stewards of the rain garden

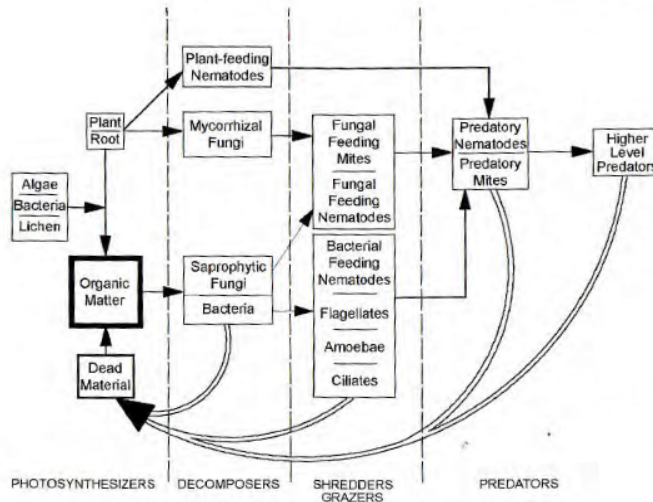


Cycles



So many Cycles at Play

Table 1.3.1. The soil food web. Organic matter moves through the food chain, gradually increasing the complexity and stability of carbon compounds, and producing rich humus at the end. (Source: Adapted from Soil Foodweb)



Soil Food Web

Healthy living soil is full of micro organisms. The web is reliant on continuous flow of decaying organic matter supplied by the trees and plants¹.

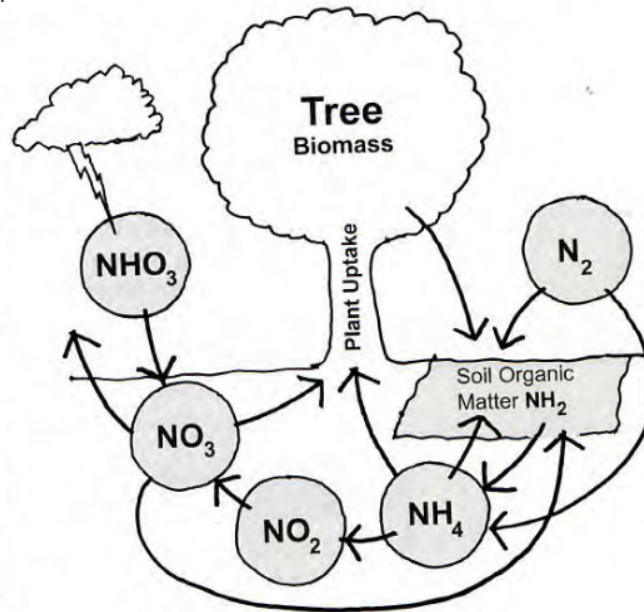


Figure 1.4.3. Nitrogen cycle.

The Nitrogen Cycle

Soil organisms absorb nitrogen from the atmosphere and organic matter to become absorb-able by the plant roots¹.

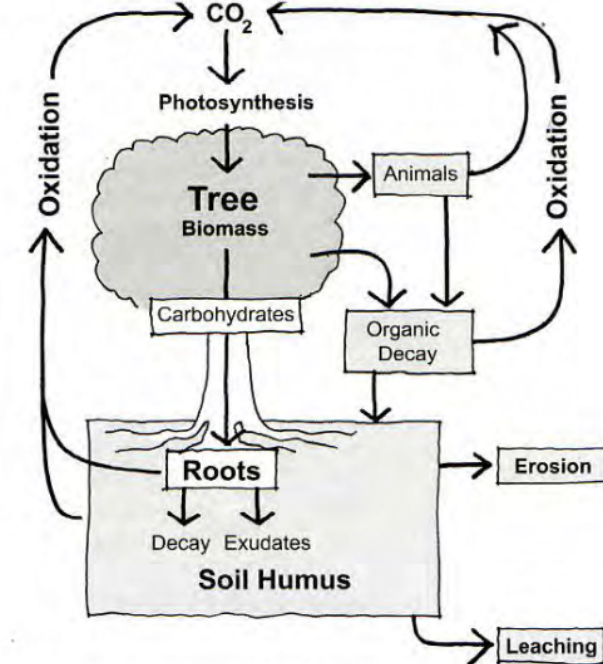


Figure 1.3.3. Carbon cycle.

The Carbon Cycle

Carbon is the building block of all life forms and is provided to the soil through decaying plants. It feeds the soil organisms¹.

Soil

*“The nation that destroys its soil destroys itself.” Franklin
Roosevelt*

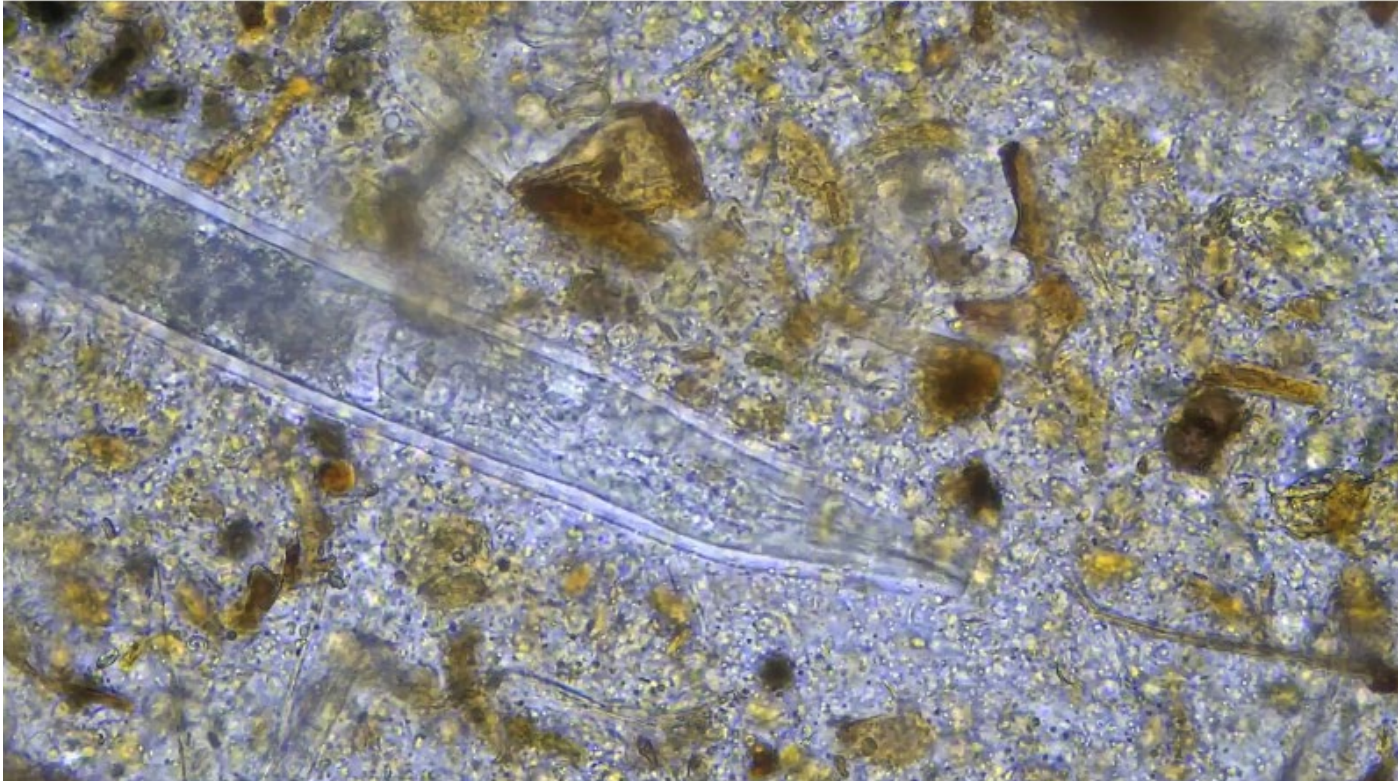


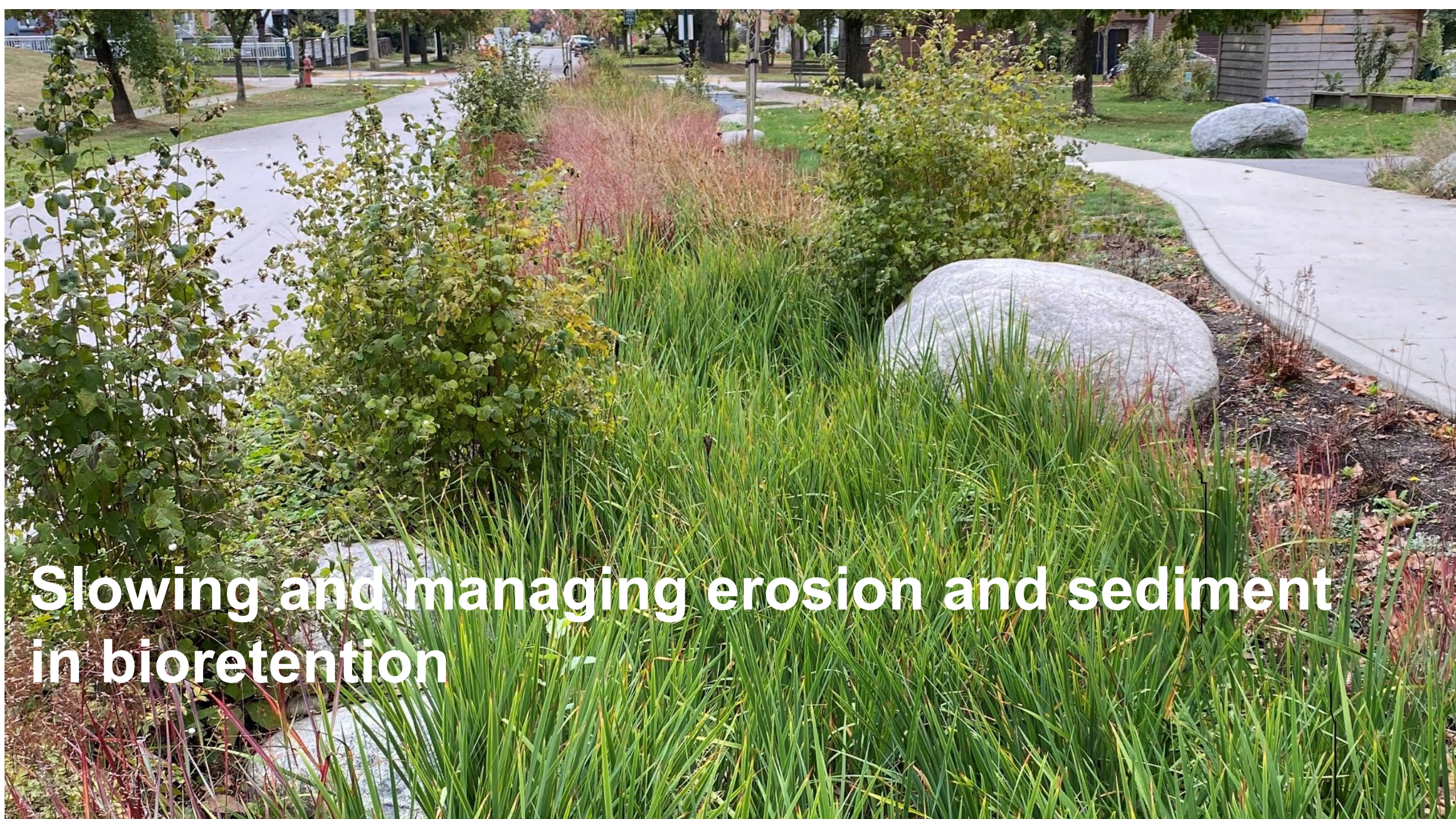
Soil Reports

- pH
- Salinity
- Nutrients and Fertility
- CEC
- Texture
- Organic Matter



Soil Inoculation





**Slowing and managing erosion and sediment
in bioretention**

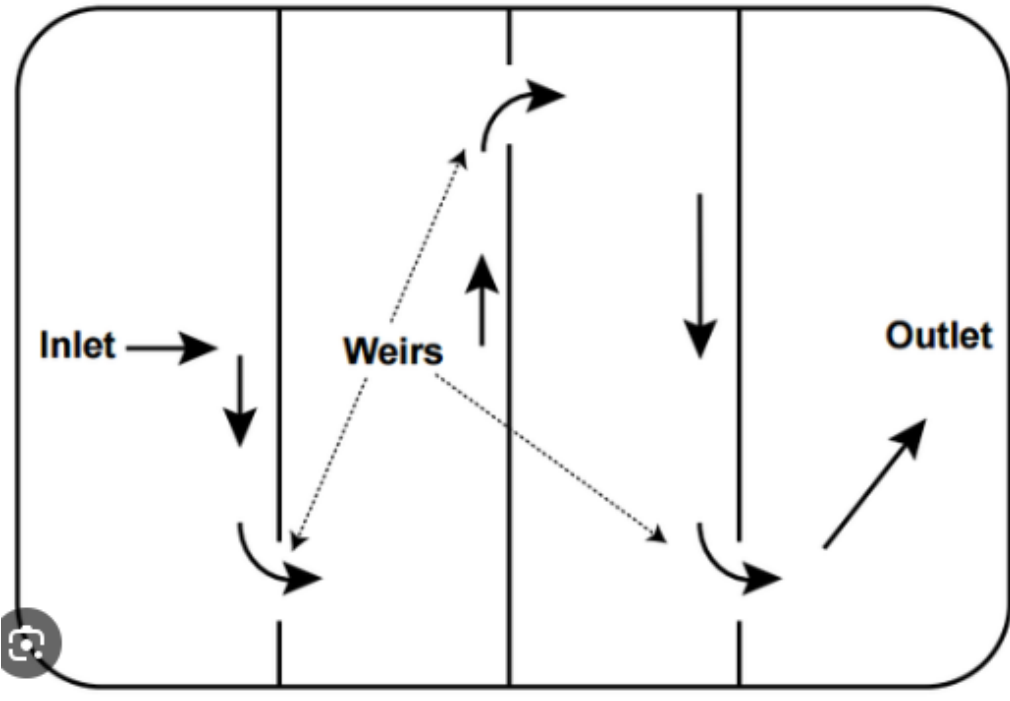
Socks in ESC



Socks in GI



Baffles in Settling Ponds



Sedi Pad Baffle

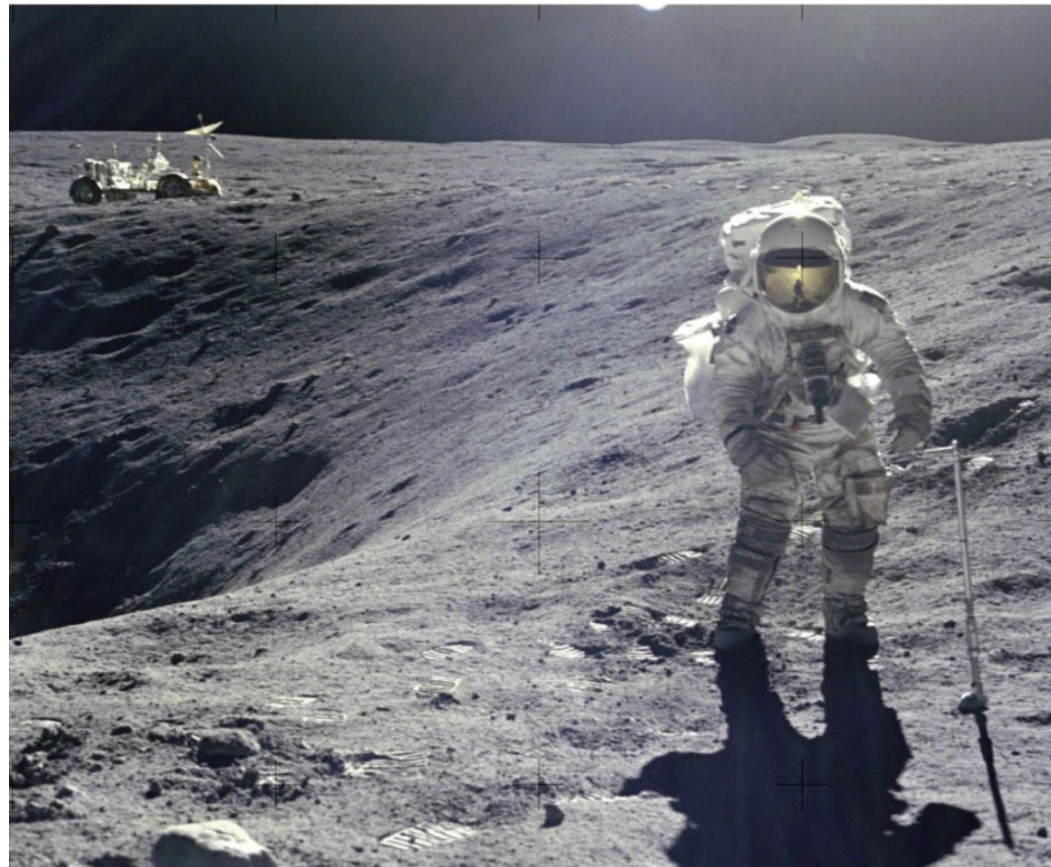


Woody Debris



Maintenance and Management

The ultimate "no-maintenance"
landscape 🥰



Maintenance

The added stressors and benefits within our bioretention systems cause for higher level of care:

Sediment

Water

Pollutants



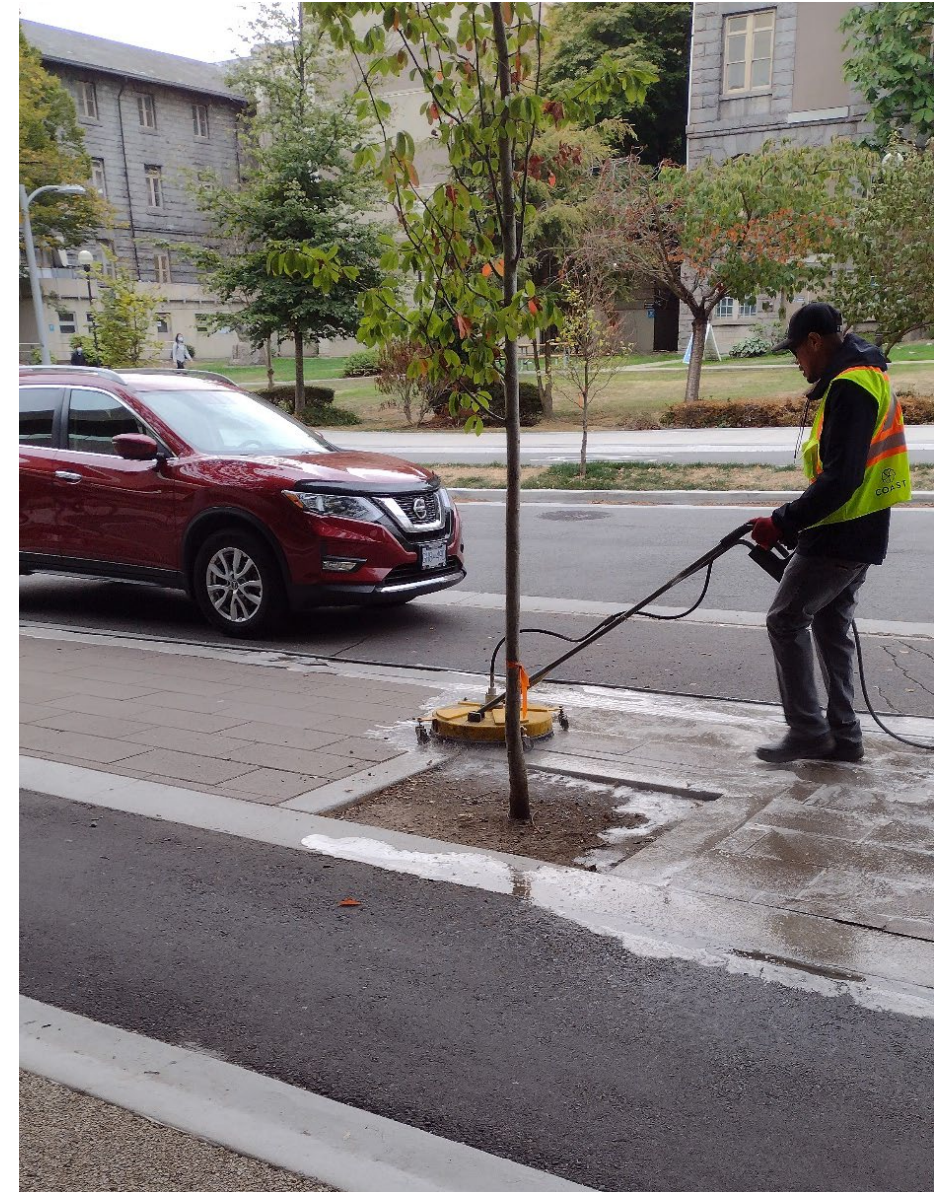
Social Enterprise Procurement

Landscaping with Heart

- Reactive inlet maintenance
- Sediment clearing
- Pressure washing
- Cost effective means of activating low skilled work



26 Days



Public Engagement



ST. GEORGE RAINWAY

Community Plants | Cast your vote!

Vote for plants that you want to see in the St George Rainway and beyond.

The selected plants will be planted in the Rainway and will be featured in future engagement events and plant giveaways to encourage local gardeners to plant in the wider St George Community.

Select one plant in each of the four categories:

Fabulous Full Sun	Stunning Part-Sun	Shaded Superstars	Beautiful Bulbs
Beardtongue	Western Columbine	Wood Sorrel	Chocolate Lily
Tick Seed	Geranium	Yellow Marsh Marigold	Tiger Lily
Yarrow	Western Aster	Western Wild Ginger	Pink Fawn Lily





Seeding Stewardship is a new community support program which empowers community champions to connect with the nature-based solutions in their neighbourhood. Support is provided by joint efforts from the City and Parks through access to tools, knowledge, and in-kind resources.

This program focuses on providing opportunities for connection to land, water, and community through stewardship.





Seeding Stewardship Sites



- Looking for Volunteers
- Looking for Leaders



We humbly acknowledge that the City of Vancouver is on the unceded ancestral territories of the xʷməθkʷəy̓əm (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish), and səliwətaʔ (Tsleil-Waututh) Peoples who have stewarded this land since time immemorial





Monitoring and Site Evolution

Understanding system performance
allows for continual improvement

Much like a natural system, the site will
evolve over time.

Image: Pine Street Injection Testing
Photo Credit: Sylvie Sprackman

Thank you



City of Vancouver
Planting and Ecology Design Guidelines
For Green Rainwater Infrastructure

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