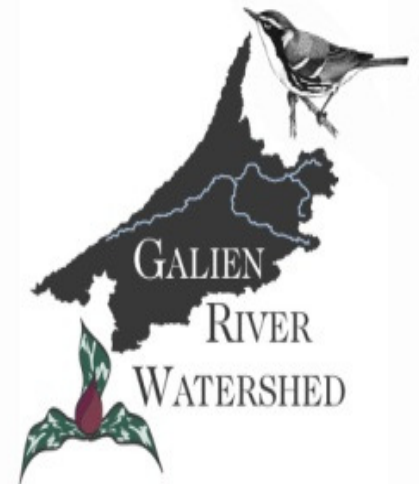
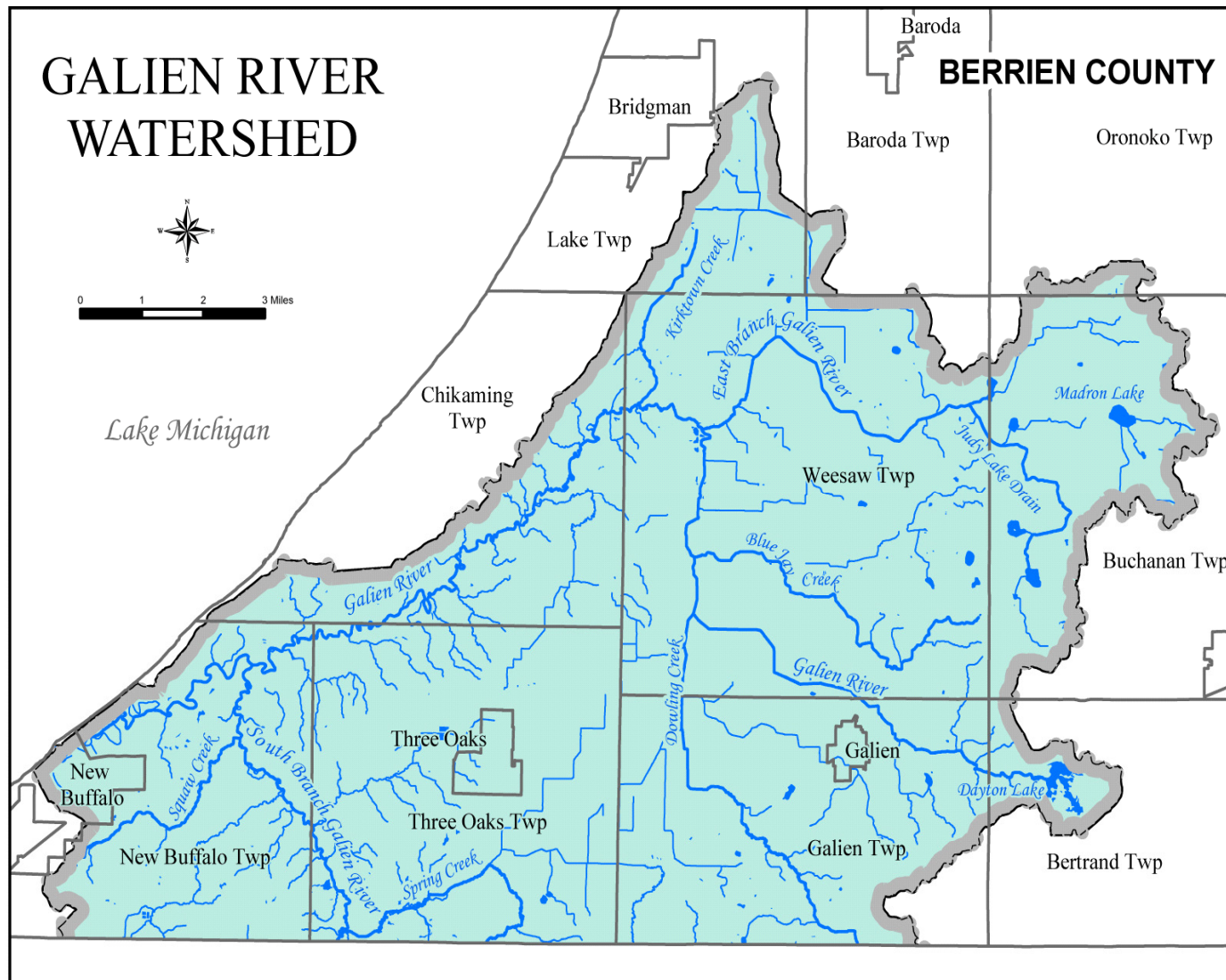


Welcome!



Workshop Overview

- 6:00 – **Welcome/Introductions** – Marcy Colclough, *Southwest Michigan Planning Commission*
- 6:15 - **The Glorious Galien** – Peg Kohring, *The Conservation Fund*
- 6:30 - **Overview of Mapping Exercise and Concepts** – Marcy Colclough
- 6:45 - **Mapping Exercise** – All
- 7:15 - **Report/Discuss** – All
- 7:30 - **Prioritize Areas**– All
- 7:45 - **Land Protection/Management Options** – Peg Kohring
- 8:00 - **Rain Garden Tour** – Kris Martin, *Southwest Michigan Planning Commission*

Infrastructure?

“the substructure or underlying foundation on which the continuance and growth of a community depends”

- ✓ Connectivity required
- ✓ Management and Funding needed
- ✓ Infrastructure is a **necessity** not an amenity

Key to Healthy People, Watershed and Economy

ECOSYSTEM SERVICES

Water Related

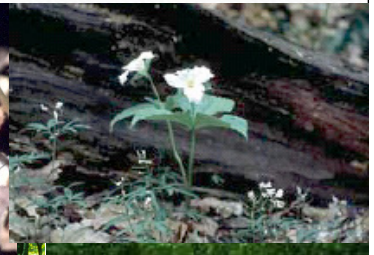
- Flood control
- Water cleansing
- Groundwater recharge (Drinking water)
- Erosion control

Air Related

- Temperature moderation
- Air cleansing

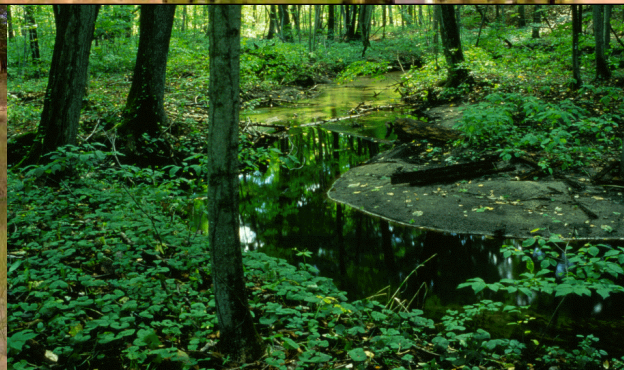
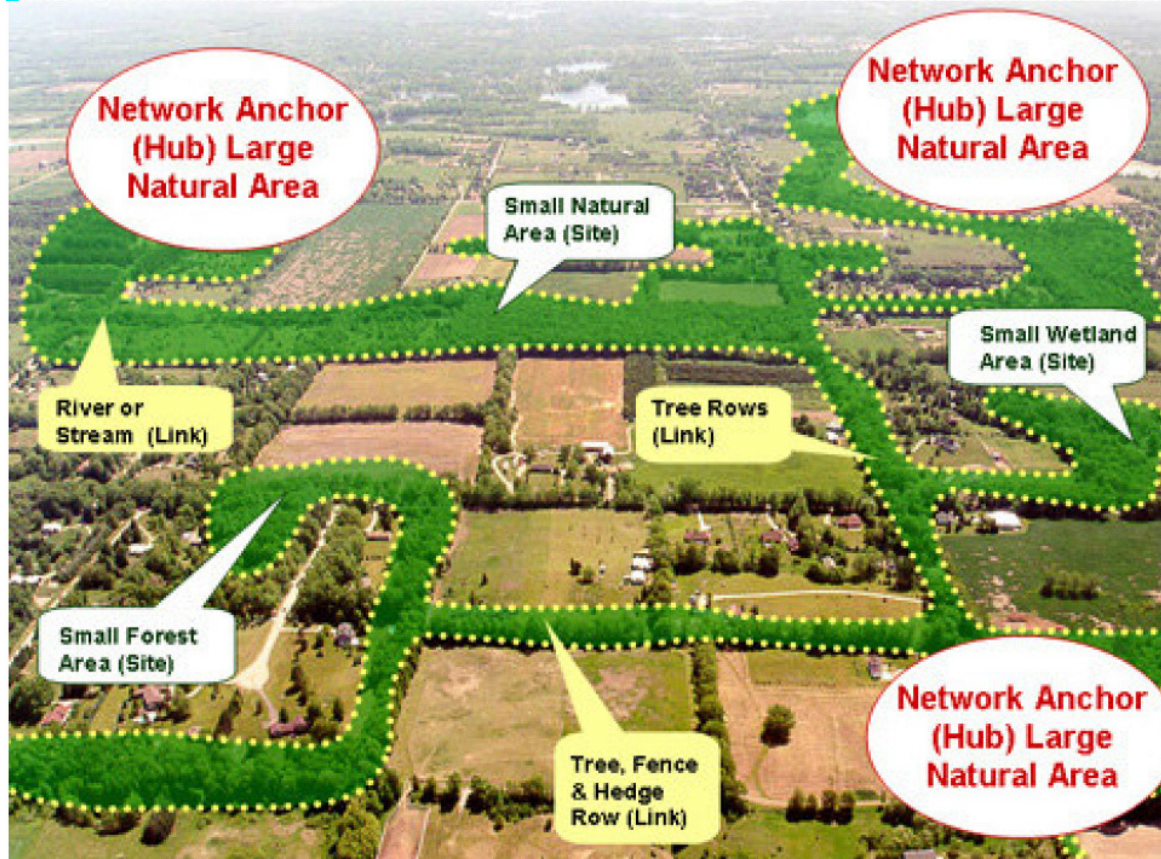
Other

- Nutrient cycling
- Wildlife habitat
- Pollination
- Food Production



Green Infrastructure

An interconnected network of green space and farmland that conserves natural ecosystems and functions and provides associated **benefits** to humans.



Elements of Green Infrastructure

Water related features - rivers, lakes, wetlands, riparian areas, floodplains, groundwater recharge areas

Land features - forests, prairies, sand dunes, prime farmland

Recreation & Protected lands – parks, beaches, trails



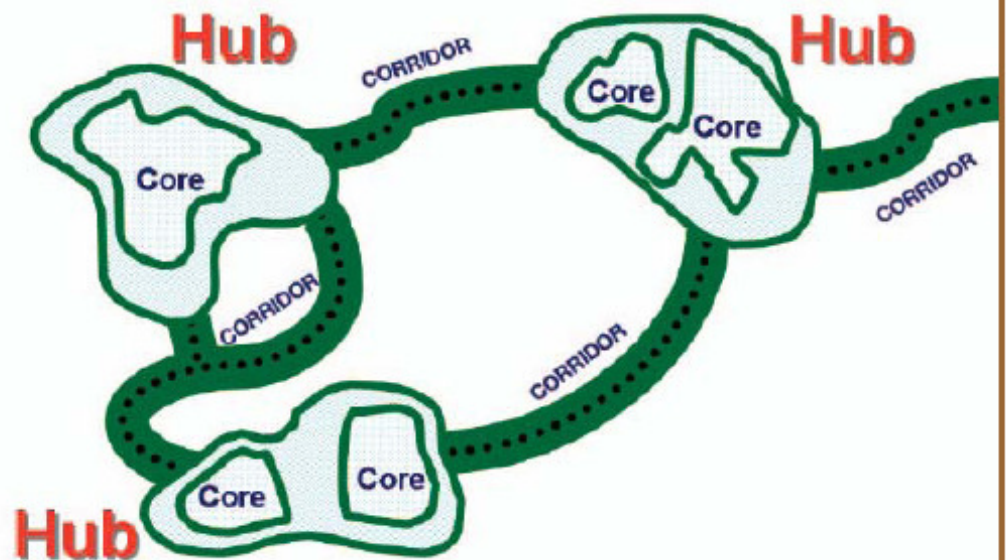
Green Infrastructure

- ✓ Connectivity required

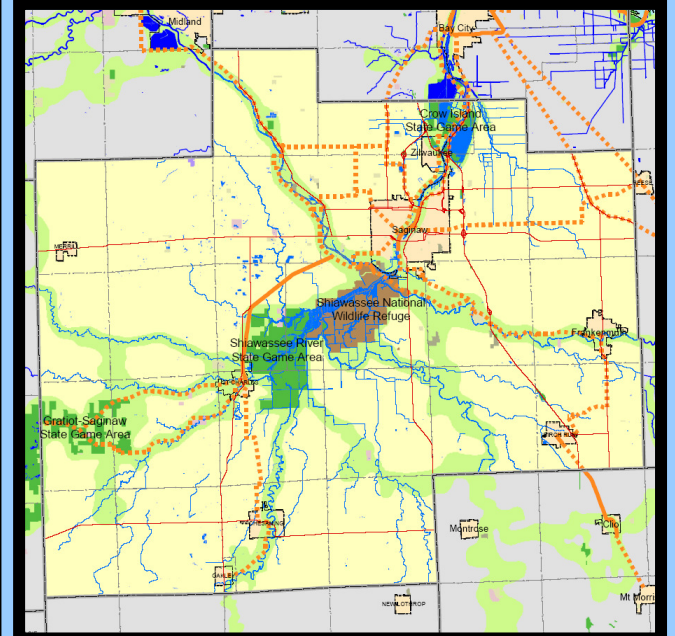
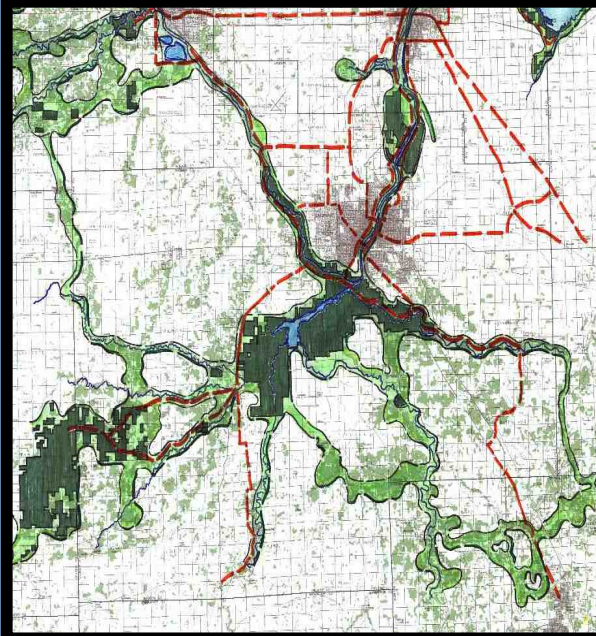
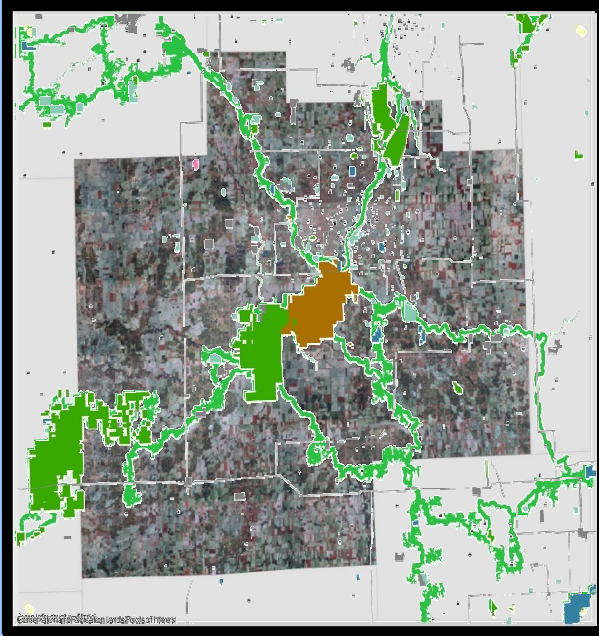
- ✓ Management and Funding needed

- ✓ Infrastructure is a **necessity** not an amenity

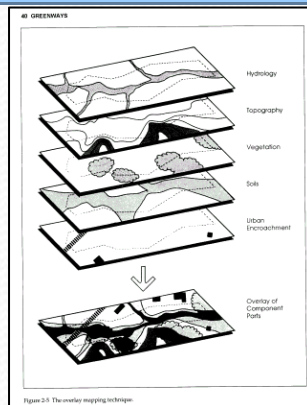
Figure 3: Hubs, cores, and corridors together form the green infrastructure network of ecologically important lands.



Critical Area Map



Inventory



Public Input

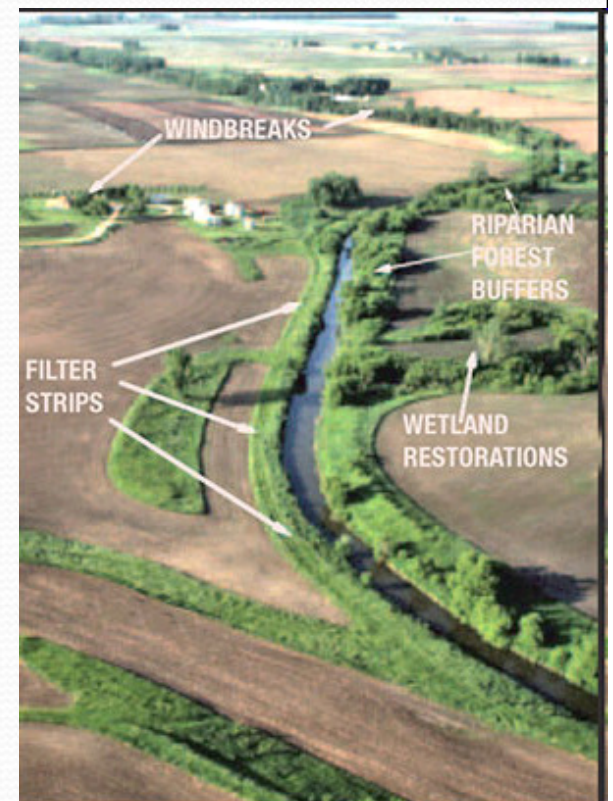


Final Map

You and Green Infrastructure

Voluntary Actions of Landowners

- Protect or restore forested or grassed **buffers** along rivers, creeks, drains
- Develop and implement management plans for **forestry and agricultural activities**
- Plant **native species** and **rain gardens**
- Maintain or restore **wetland** areas
- Implement **Agricultural Best Management Practices** (no till, cover crops, nutrient management, etc)
- Consider **land protection** options (conservation easements, purchase of development rights, etc.)

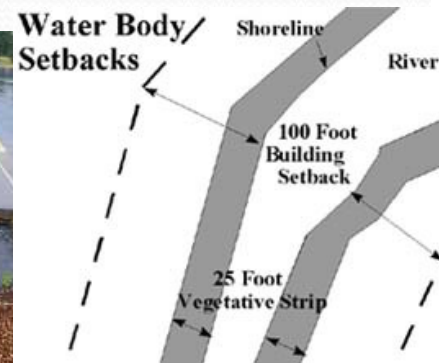
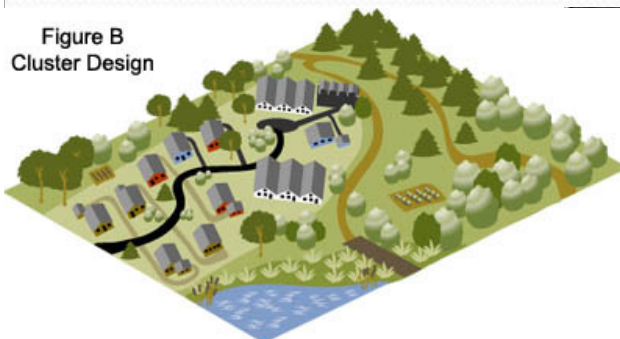
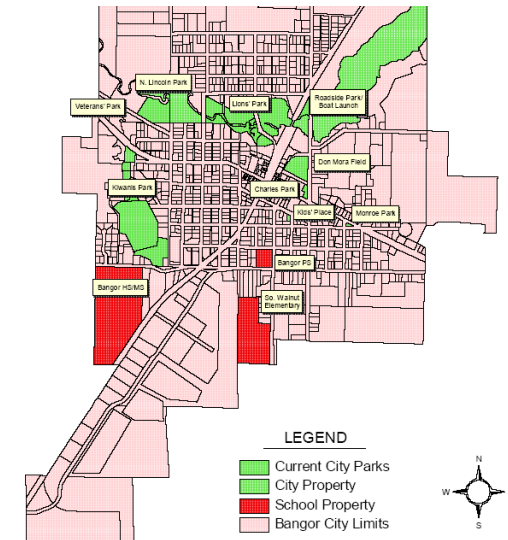
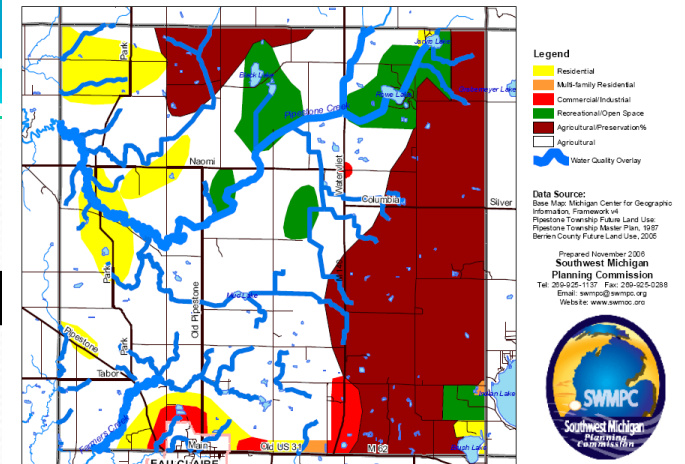


Your Community and Green Infrastructure

Where & How Land Is Developed

- ✓ Preserve open space, farmland and critical environmental areas
- ✓ Strengthen and direct development towards existing
- ✓ Take advantage of compact building design

Pipestone Township Future Land Use Map 2006 - 2021



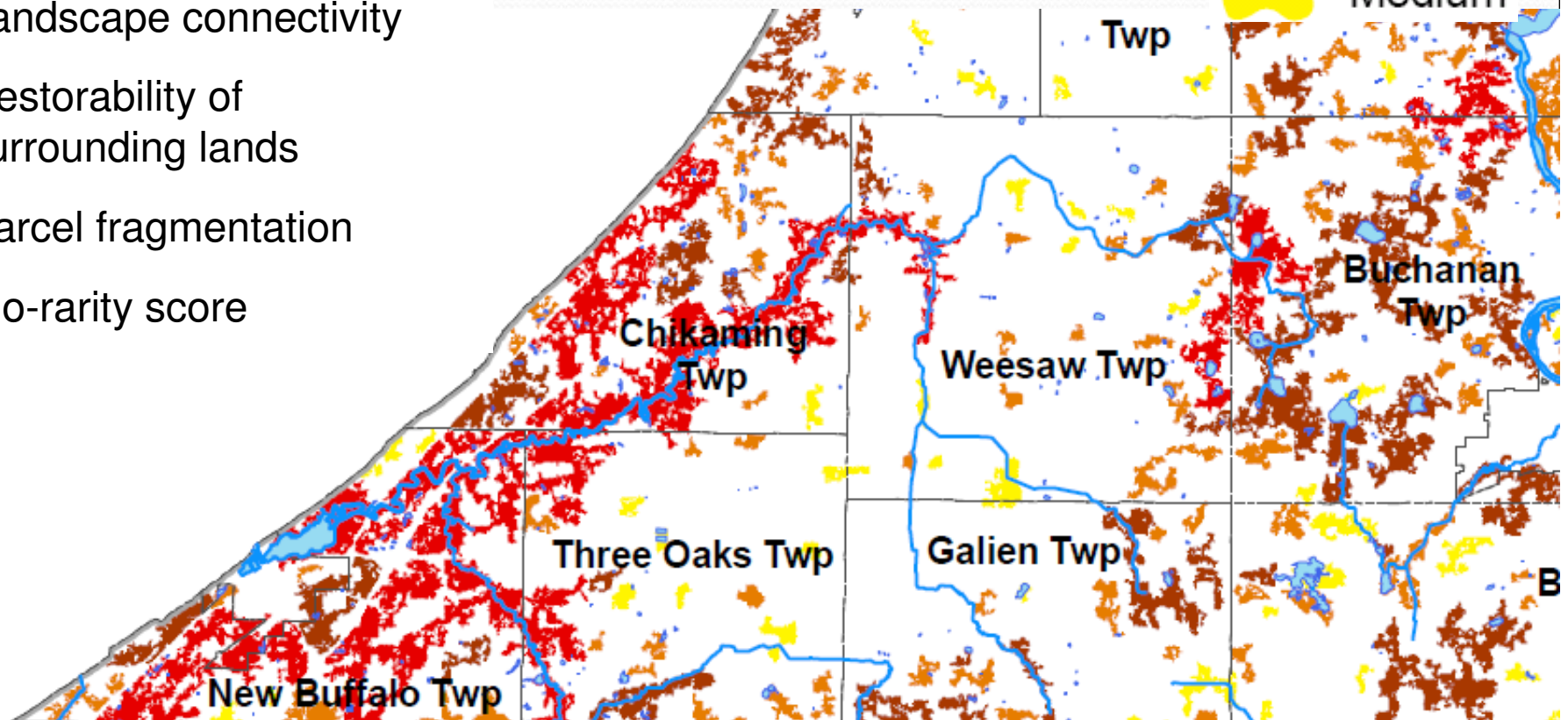
Review Maps

- 1. Base map** - Major roads, municipal boundaries, streams, watershed boundary, recreation and protected areas (may not be complete), parcels
- 2. Aerial photo with Potential Conservation Areas**
- 3. 2000 Land Use/Cover and Lost Wetlands**
(forested areas, built up areas, orchards/vineyards)
- 4. Prime Farmland**
- 5. 6. 7. - Wetland Functions** (surface water detention, sediment retention, nutrient transformation)





Potential Conservation

Areas

- Total size
- Core area
- Stream corridor presence
- Landscape connectivity
- Restorability of surrounding lands
- Parcel fragmentation
- Bio-rarity score



Legend

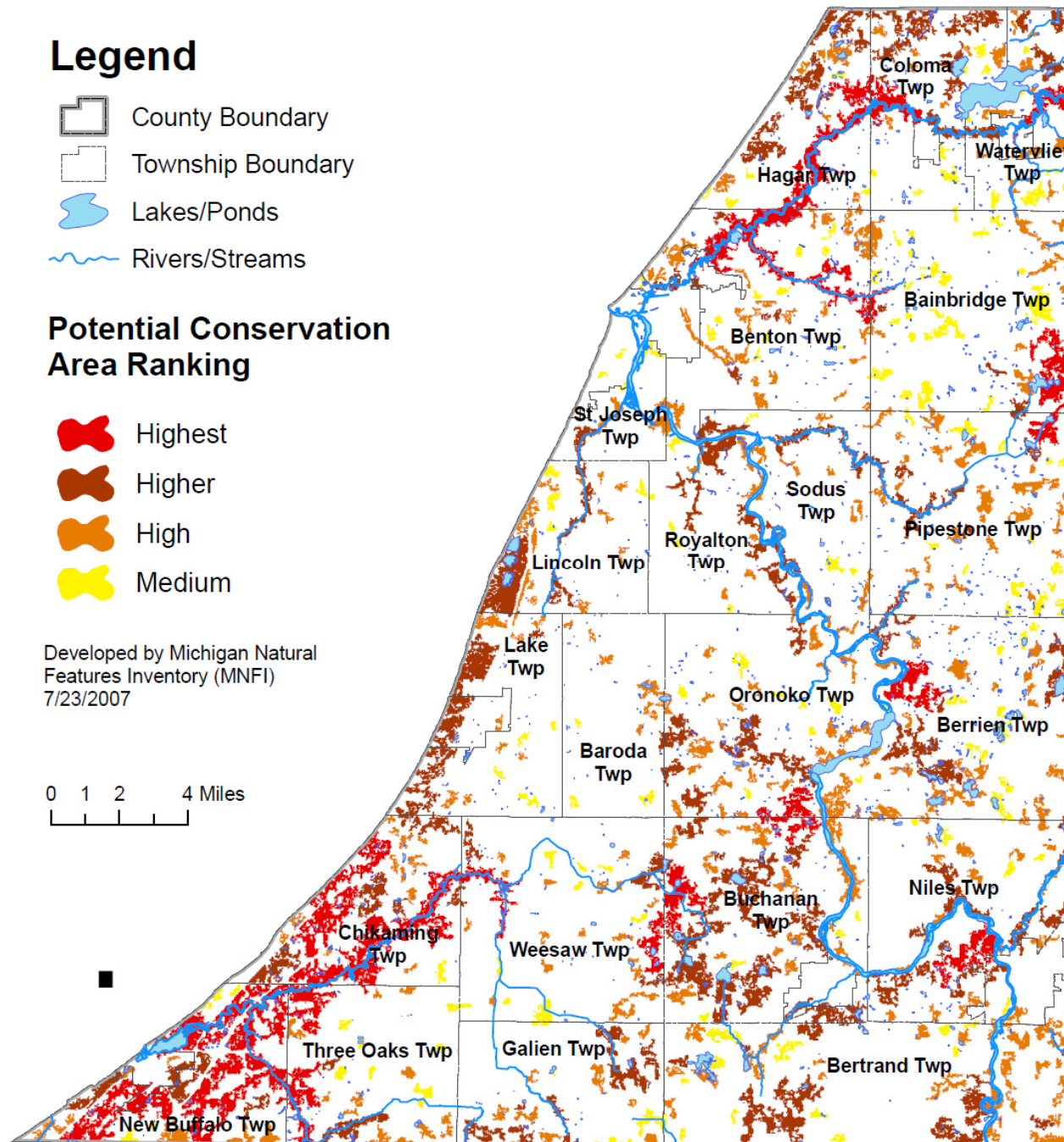
-  County Boundary
-  Township Boundary
-  Lakes/Ponds
-  Rivers/Streams

Potential Conservation Area Ranking

-  Highest
-  Higher
-  High
-  Medium

Developed by Michigan Natural
Features Inventory (MNFI)
7/23/2007

0 1 2 4 Miles

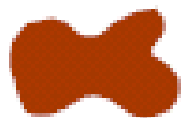


Potential Conservation Areas Southwest Michigan

Legend



Highest



Higher



High



Medium

PCA Ranking

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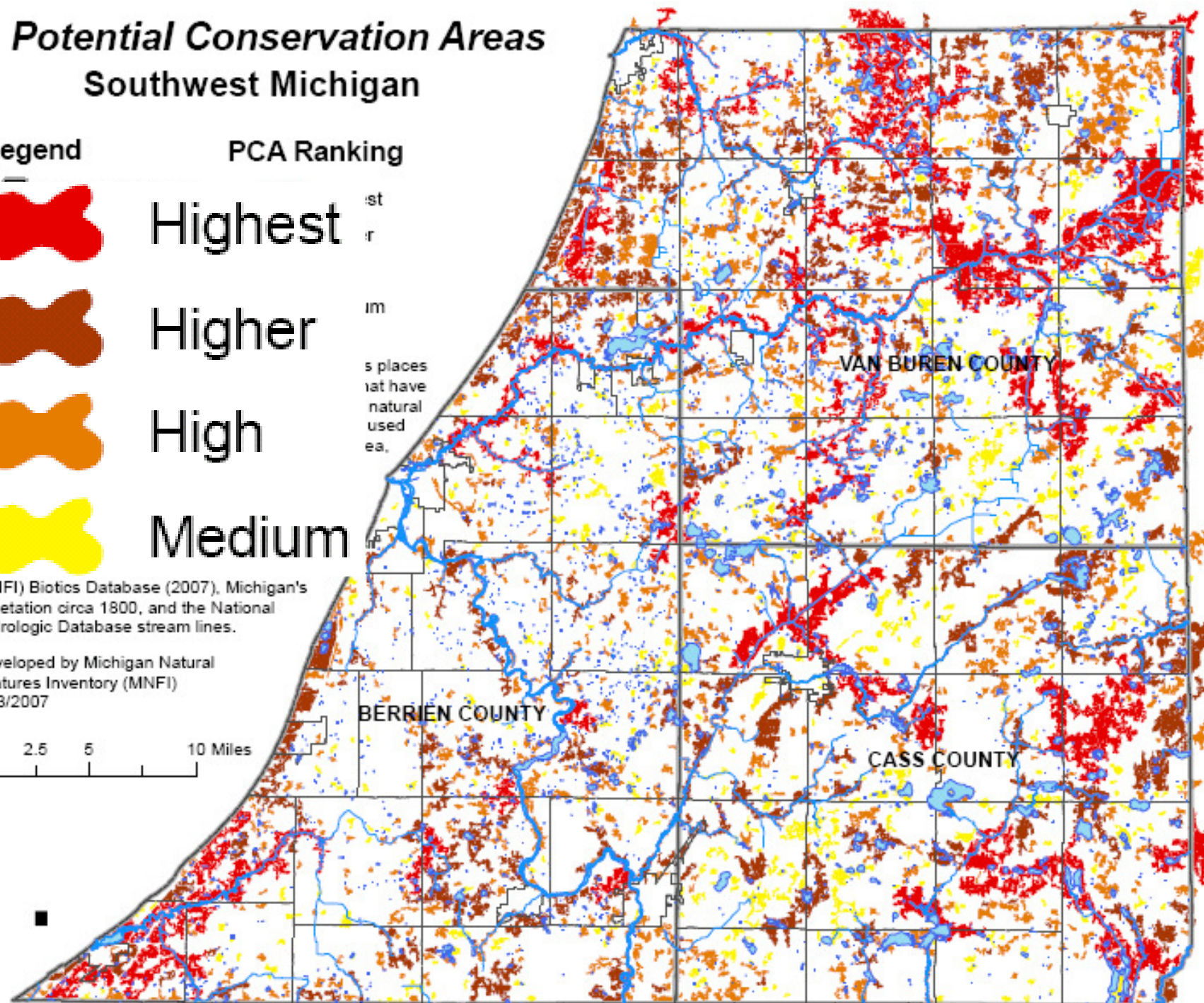
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that have
natural
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(MNFI) Biotics Database (2007), Michigan's
Vegetation circa 1800, and the National
Hydrologic Database stream lines.

Developed by Michigan Natural
Features Inventory (MNFI)
7/23/2007

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

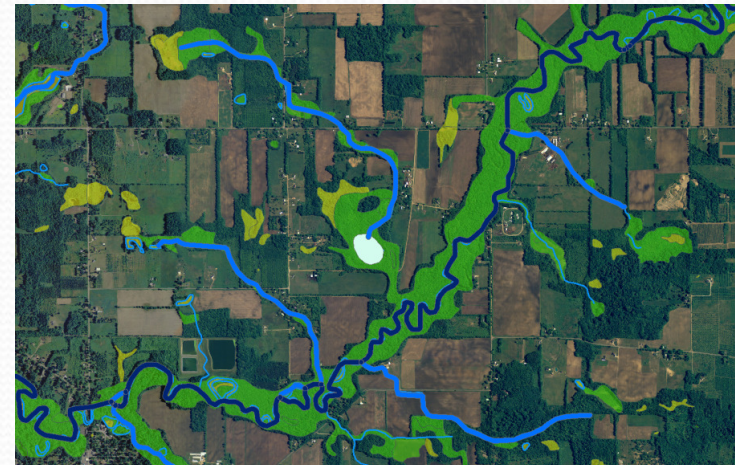


Wetlands...

- Reduce soil erosion on lake and stream banks
- Filter water (sediment, nutrients, etc)
- Absorb water (reduce flooding)
- Recharge groundwater (provide drinking water)
- Provide habitat (fish, birds, amphibians, etc)
- Provide recreation opportunities (hunting, fishing, bird watching, etc)

Wetland Functions Evaluated





- Flood water storage – Reduce Flooding
- Streamflow maintenance – Stable Flows
- Nutrient transformation – Less Vegetation
- Sediment retention – Cleaner Water
- Shoreline stabilization – Less Erosion
- Groundwater recharge – Drinking Water
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat – Fishing, Hunting

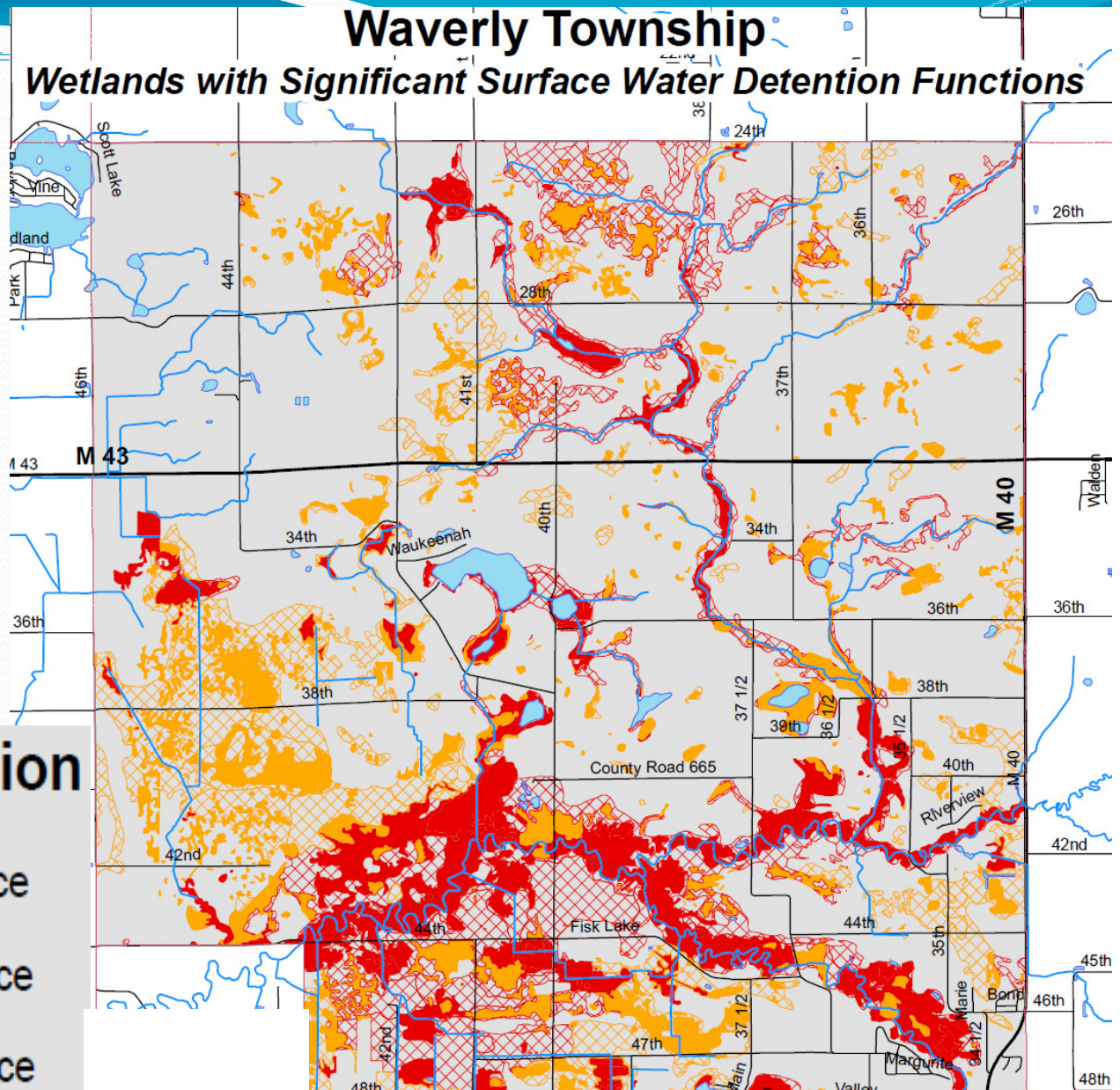


Flood Water Storage

56% loss of
function

Surface Water Detention





-  Historic Med Significance
-  Historic High Significance
-  Existing Med Significance
-  Existing High Significance

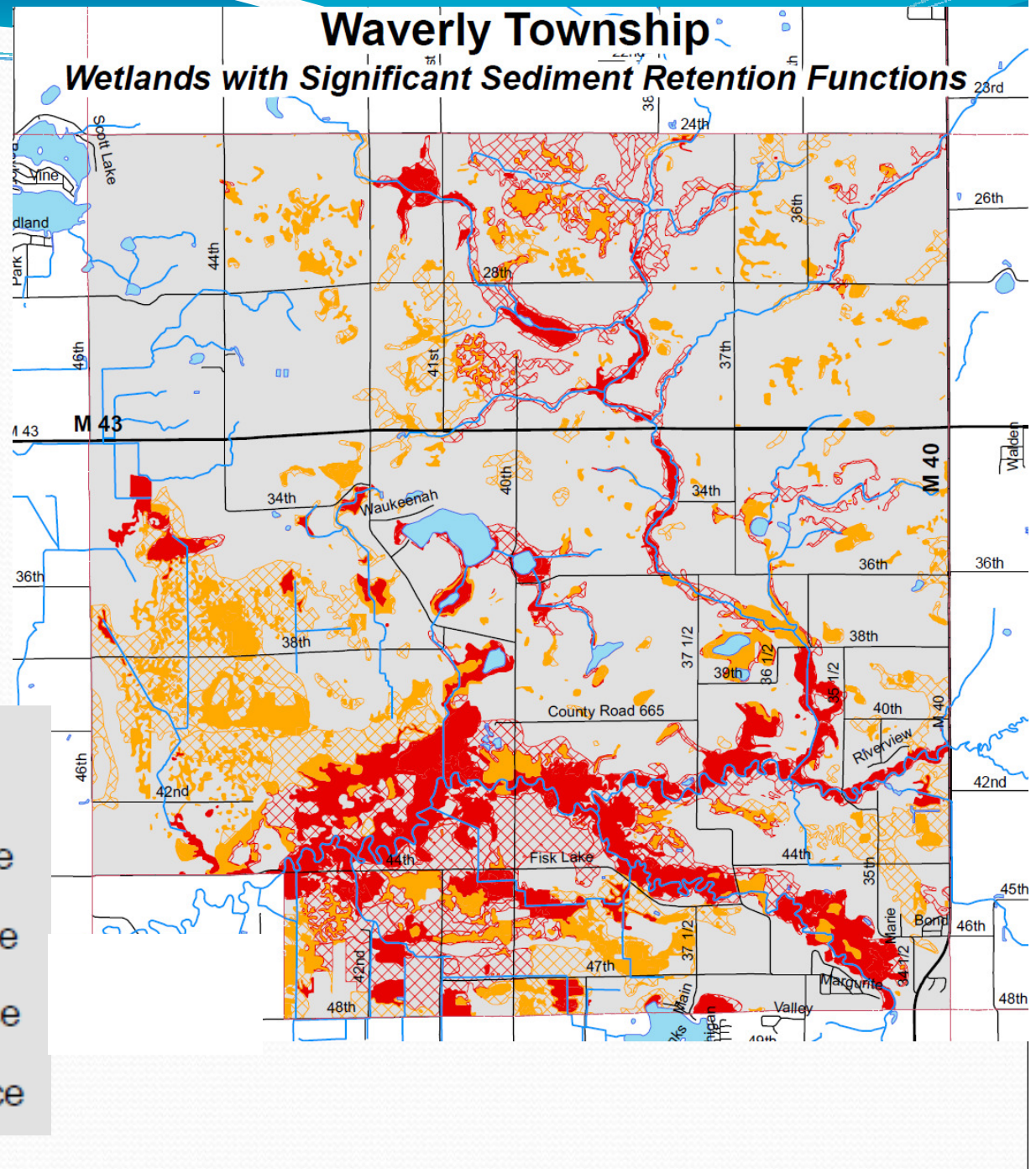


Sediment Retention

55% loss of function

Sediment Retention

-  Historic Med Significance
-  Historic High Significance
-  Existing Med Significance
-  Existing High Significance

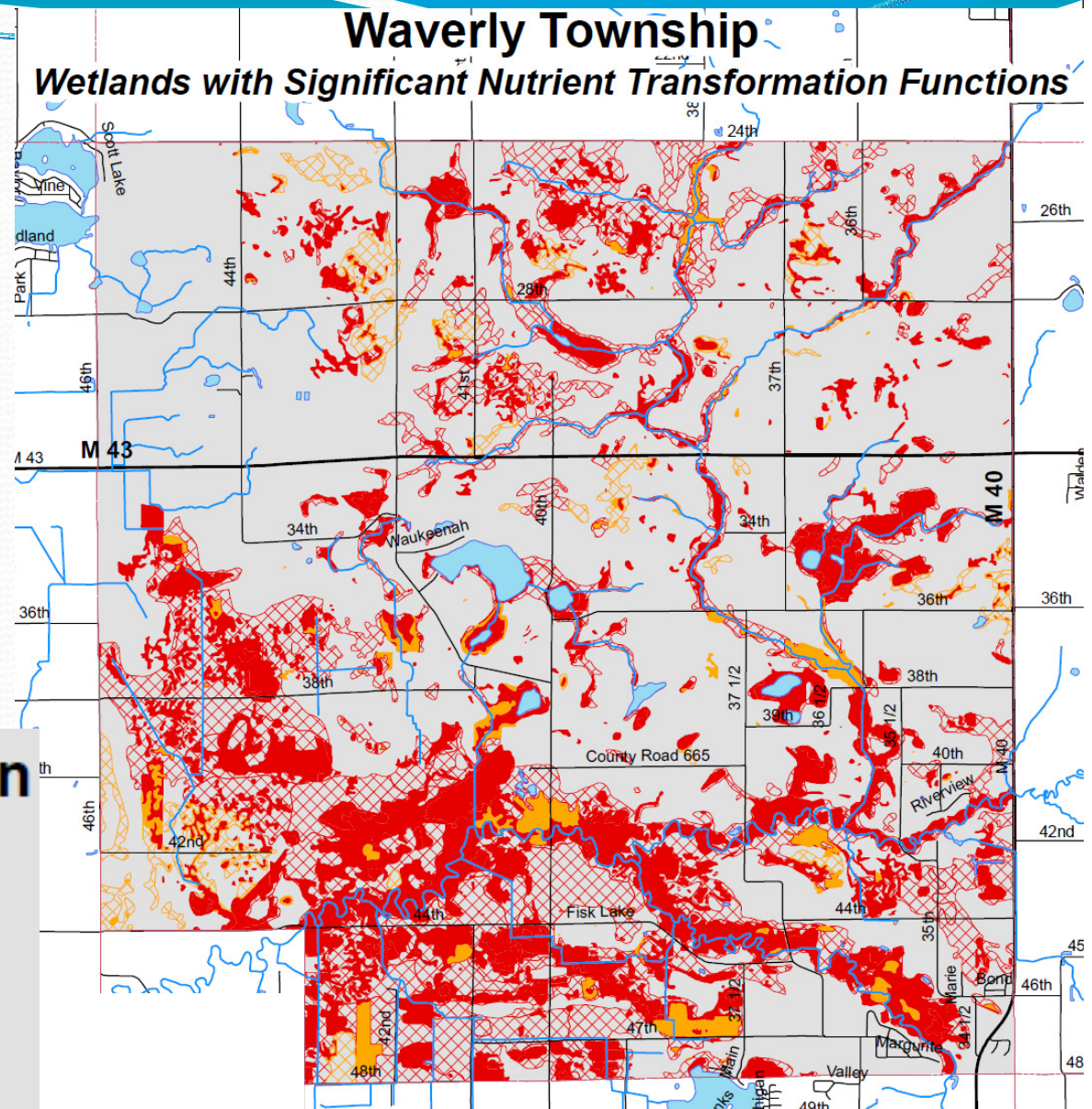


Nutrient Transformation

50% loss of function

Nutrient Transformation

- Historic Med Significance
- Historic High Significance
- Existing Med Significance
- Existing High Significance





MAPPING

- REVIEW
- COLOR ON THE CLEAR BASE MAP
 - GREEN – existing park/protected area
 - BLUE – important natural areas
 - PURPLE – important farmland
- REPORT Results to Group
- PRIORITIZE