Dry pond

Residential areas benefit from dry ponds as usable ‘greenspace’ during dry periods.

Inlet flow pipe: Stormwater from catchbasins gets directed through this pipe and enters the pond area during storm events.

Controlled outlet flow: Allows excess stormwater and melted snow to enter back into the waterways at a slowed rate.

Infiltration area: Covers a large surface that allows a gradual saturation back into the groundwater reservoir.

Grass embankment: Slows entry of stormwater runoff into pond and detains it until it is able to be absorbed.

Dry pond: This type of pond doesn’t typically have water in it, unless there is a large rain storm. Sediment does not settle or collect in these ponds. Once the rain event is over, the water will simply absorb into the ground once it is able.