Green Stormwater Infrastructure  
Stormwater Management

This factsheet is part of our Stormwater Management series. To access this series and many other educational resources, please visit: spcwater.org.

Green Stormwater Infrastructure (GSI) refers to a suite of techniques that rely on natural processes associated with vegetation, soil and the hydrologic cycle, to manage stormwater quantity and quality. Utilizing GSI for stormwater management can provide a multitude of benefits beyond traditional approaches, which simply pipe the untreated water to the nearest body of water. Benefits of GSI include improved water quality and air quality, increased property values, enhanced wildlife habitat, and much more.

Non-Structural BMPs

The suite of options to use for Green Stormwater Infrastructure is quite diverse. Varieties of GSI are chosen based on a number of considerations such as site conditions and performance goals.

Examples of types of GSI are listed below:

- Rain Gardens
- Rain Barrels
- Stormwater Planters
- Pervious Pavement
- Green Roofs
- Trees
- Vegetated & Dry Swales
- Stormwater Planters
- Cisterns
- Downspout Disconnection
- Curb Bump-outs

Benefits of GSI

Environmental

- Filters water & air pollution
- Mitigates flooding through reductions of peak flows
- Provides wildlife habitat
- Reduces soil erosion
- Protects drinking water supply through groundwater recharge

Social

- Reduces heat island effect
- Provides recreational opportunities
- Improves neighborhood aesthetics
- Public education
- Reduces noise pollution

Economic

- Decreases pressure on existing stormwater or combined sewer system
- Increases property values* 
- Creation of green jobs
- Reduces energy consumption costs

*Source: EPA water.epa.gov/infrastructure/greeninfrastructure/gi_w hy.cfm

This information was adapted from the Pennsylvania Stormwater Best Management Practices Manual. Publication 363-0300-002/December 30, 2006.