

#### 4.2.14 Detention pond

##### Retention type: Detention pond

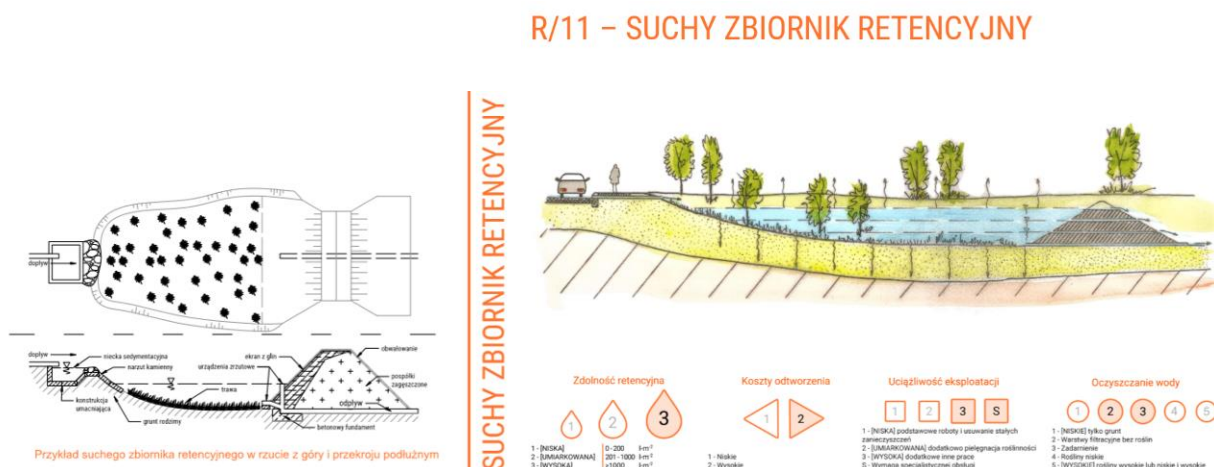


Figure: 42. Detention pond (source: Lejcuś K. at all "Katalog dobrych praktyk zasady zrównoważonego gospodarowania wodami opadowymi pochodzącymi z nawierzchni pasów drogowych. Wrocław 2017")



Figure: 43. Detention pond (source:

[https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zbiornik\\_retencyjny#/media/File:2016\\_Zapora\\_zbiornika\\_retencyjne\\_go\\_w\\_Stroniu\\_%C5%9A%C4%85skim\\_1.jpg](https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zbiornik_retencyjny#/media/File:2016_Zapora_zbiornika_retencyjne_go_w_Stroniu_%C5%9A%C4%85skim_1.jpg))

Land use	Semi-rural/Rural
Catchment area	0-1,0 km <sup>2</sup>
Dimensions	The maximum size of the pond should be based on the catchment area, which is 1,0 km <sup>2</sup>
Location	Anywhere at semi-rural/rural catchments, where the terrain and land use is suitable
Target group	Municipalities, Farmers

Effects of measure		Size of effect	Description
	Slow/Store runoff	HIGH	These ponds retain rainwater coming from surface runoff. Usually it is dry, hence it can be used as a recreation area. It is filled only periodically in the period after rainstorms. It should be capable to receive 100 year flood.
	Increase Evapotranspiration	LOW	
	Increase Infiltration	HIGH	
	Increase soil water retention	MEDIUM	
	Reduce pollutant sources	MEDIUM	
	Reduce erosion	NO	
	Achieve Good Surface Water Status	YES	
Maintenance requirements	Ensuring storage capacity. Remove of the sediment, and debris occasionally after floods. Cutting the grass, and shrubs every year.		

