Rain Gardens

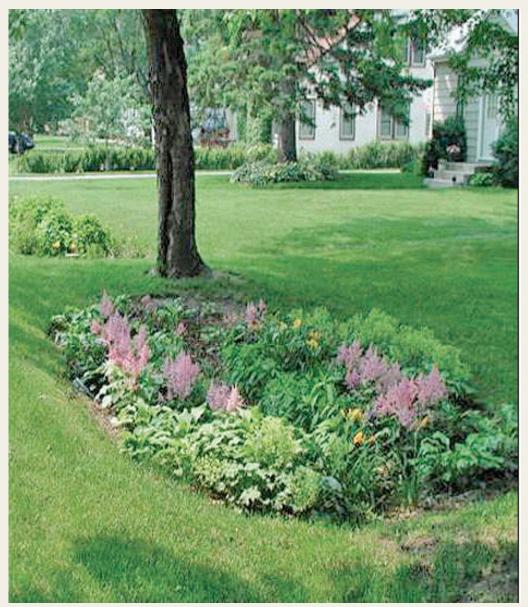
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What is a Rain Garden?

Landscaped areas planted to wild flowers and other native plants that soak up rain water. It is designed to absorb rainwater runoff from urban areas like roofs, driveways, walkways, and compacted lawn areas.



The garden reduces rain runoff by allowing storm water to soak into the ground (as opposed to flowing into storm drains and surface waters which causes erosion, water pollution, flooding, and diminished groundwater).



Native plants are recommended for rain gardens because they generally don't require fertilizer and are more tolerant of one's local climate, soil, and water conditions

Why are Rain Gardens important?

- Mimics natural systems
- Increasing the amount of water that filters into the ground, which recharges local and regional aquifers
- Helping protect communities from flooding and drainage problems
- Helping protect streams and lakes from pollutants carried by urban storm water lawn fertilizers and pesticides, oil and other fluids that leak from cars, and numerous harmful substances that wash off roofs and paved areas
- Will help economically (cheaper then regular gardens because of native plants, and helps prevent expensive damage cause by flooding)
- Providing valuable habitat for birds, butterflies and many beneficial insects

Questions concerning the Rain Garden

• Does a rain garden form a pond?

No. The rainwater will soak in so the rain garden is dry between rainfalls.

• Is a breeding ground for mosquitoes?

No. Mosquitoes need 7 to 12 days to lay and hatch eggs; the standing water in the rain garden will last for a few hours after most storms

• Does it require a lot of maintenance?

Can be maintained with little effort after the plants are established. Some weeding and watering will be needed in the first two years, and perhaps some thinning in later years as the plants mature.

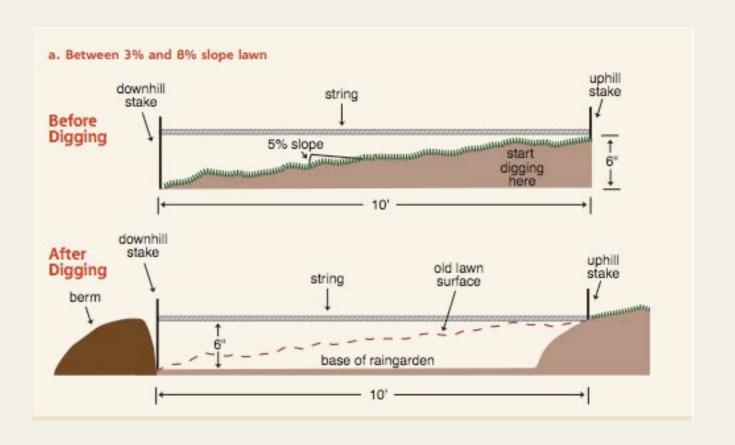
• Is it expensive?

The only expense is purchasing the plants unless there are native plants elsewhere that can be re-planted.









RAIN GARDEN FOR CLAY SOILS AND FULL SUN

AREA: 192 Square Feet

Designed to thrive through conditions of periodic water infiltrations as well as dry periods

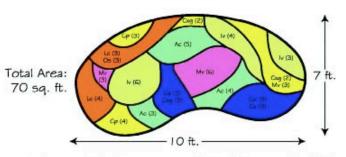
Designed to control 45% of annual runoff from an average sized rooftop (500 to 700 square feet)

Install at least 10' from your foundation, in-line with a down-spout and/or downslope to intercept the rooftop water

Depth of the garden designed to be 3.5" to 4" deep to hold about 200 gallons of water during periods of heavy rainfall

LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	AMT	BLOOM TIME	BLOOM COLOR	HEIGHT	SPACING
Asclepias incarnata	Red Milkweed	7	early summer	red	3'-5'	1'
Baptisia lactea	White False Indigo	1	early summer	white	3'-5'	2'
Iris versicolor	Blue Flag Iris	7	early summer	blue	2'-3'	1'
Penstemon digitalis	Smooth Penstemon	7	early summer	white	2'-3'	1'
Liatris pycnostachya	Prairie Blazingstar	8	summer	pink	3'-5'	1'
Parthenium integrifolium	Wild Quinine	8	summer	white	3'-5'	1'
Ratibida pinnata	Yellow Coneflower	8	summer	yellow	3'-6'	1'
Boltonia asteroides	False Aster	8	late summer	white/pink	2'-4'	1'
Rudbeckia subtomentosa	Sweet Black-Eyed Susan	2	late summer	yellow	4'-6'	2'
Vernonia fasciculata	Ironweed	8	late summer	magenta	4'-6'	1'
Aster novae-angliae	New England Aster	12	fall	pink/purple	3'-6'	1'
Solidago rigida	Stiff Goldenrod	12	fall	yellow	3'-5'	1'
Carex vulpinoidea	Fox Sedge	96			1'-3'	1'





Symbol	Species Name	Common Name	No. of Plants
Ac	Acorus calamus	Sweet flag	12
Ca	Campanula amenicana	Tall beliflower	6
Cp	Caltha paluetne	Marsh mangold	7
Coop	Carex Grayii	Bur sedge	7
Cxi	Carex lupulina	Hop sedge	3
lv:	Ins virginica-shrever	Wild blue flag ins	13
Le	Lobelia cardinals	Cardinal flower	7
Mv	Mertensia virginica	Virgina bluebells	12
Os	Onoclea sensibilis	Sensitive fam	3
		Total Plants Needed	70

20 feet wide; full to partial shade with clay soils

