Rain Gardens

During a rain event, stormwater rushes across hard surfaces such as roads, sidewalks, buildings, and rooftops, finding its way directly into waterways and storm drains. Stormwater can transport pollutants such as road salts, motor oil, grass clippings, fertilizers, pesticides, animal waste, litter, and sediments into rivers and streams, causing pollution.

A rain garden is a shallow depression planted with native flora. When located near a runoff source like a downspout or driveway, it can capture rainwater and mitigate these negative effects.

Rain gardens can... become beautiful landscaped areas Did you conserve valuable groundwater resources know? spread the flow of water over a larger Rain gardens outperform area where plant roots and bioretention lawns by 30% in soils can filter out pollutants Keep 10 feet from enabling water most structures recharge. native plants absorb swale or pipe runoff and pollutants overflow structure f needed) prepared bioretention root zone aids in soil mixture nutrient uptake, 50-60% sand microbial activity 20-30% compost and infiltration 20-30% topsoil gravel bed (if needed) ponding zone allows pollutants perforated pipe to outlet to settle and organic matter if needed) to accumulate Graphic by Clear Choices Clean Water

Why plant native vegetation?

Native wildlife is adapted to indigenous flora species, so planting native varieties will attract butterflies, hummingbirds, pollinators, and other wildlife to your garden. The plants' long roots also deliver water deeper into the ground.

Some great native plant options:



Blackeyed Susan Rudbeckia hirta



Winterberry Holly Ilex verticillata

A special thank you to

Rutgers Rain Garden Information Center

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Buttonbush Cephalanthus occidentalis



Joe-Pye Weed Eupatorium purpureum



Network

with neighbors!

A New Jersey rain garden

receiving runoff from a 1,000

sq. ft. surface can recharge about

25,000 gallons per year into ground

water. A neighborhood with 40

rain gardens could recharge

1,000,000 gallons

per year.

Coneflower Echinacea purpurea



Sweet Pepperbush Clethra alnifolia

Manage stormwater by...

- redirecting downspouts and water from hard to porous surfaces
- installing a rain garden on your property to conserve and clean water
- helping to install a rain garden on a public property
- maintaining a vegetated buffer if you live adjacent to a waterway
- installing porous pavement that allows water to pass through it and soak into the ground
- properly disposing of animal waste
- never dumping anything into a storm drain
- never fertilizing before a rainfall







Para obtener versión en español, visite: cumauriceriver.org/signs/04s.html