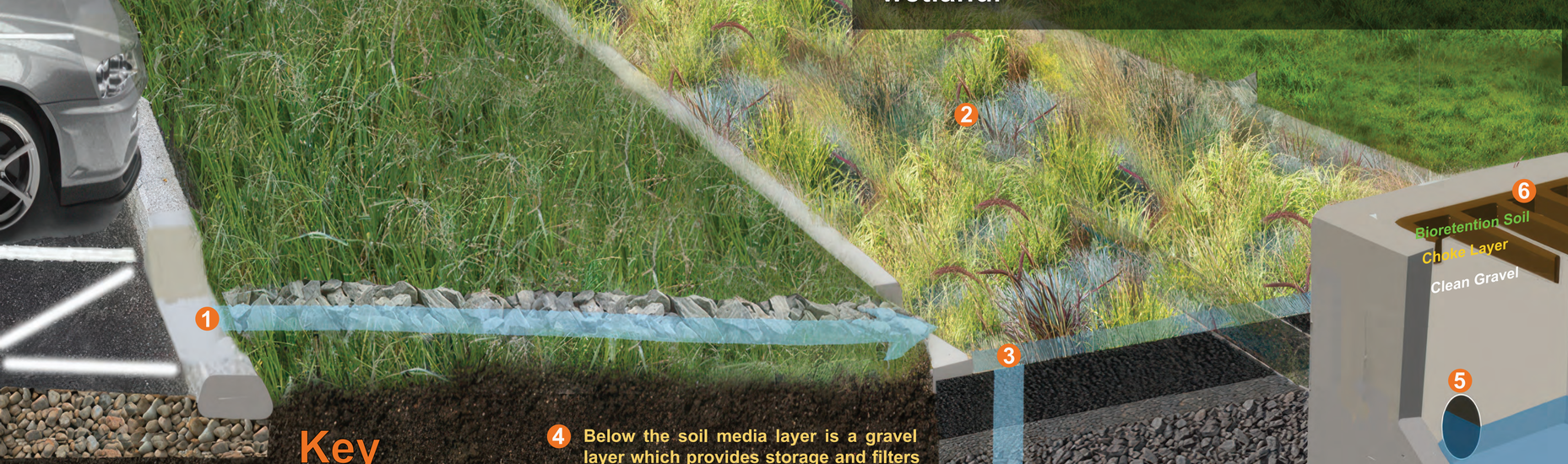
Stormwater Control Measures:
Rain Garden

Water that runs off the urban land surface during rain storms (storm water runoff) is typically collected in storm drains and eventually ends up in nearby lakes, rivers and streams (receiving waters). Left uncontrolled, stormwater runoff can cause flooding, stream erosion and pollution problems in our local water bodies.

A Rain Garden is a landscaped area designed to capture this stormwater runoff and reduce pollutants using the natural filtration processes known as bioretention. Established with a variety of native and perennial plants, grasses and flowers, Rain Gardens can also add color to the landscape and provide habitat for various types of wildlife. Sometimes Rain Gardens are designed in conjunction with drainage control elements to double their function for flood mitigation.

Rain Gardens are one of many forms of stormwater treatment called Low Impact Development, a sustainable land planning, engineering, and landscaping approach used to replicate natural watershed processes. It should be noted however, though the basin has many functions of a natural wetland, it is not considered an official, regulated wetland.

To learn more about the process, please scan the QR code.



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Key

1. Stormwater runoff from the surrounding area flows into the Rain Garden.
2. Some of this stormwater will nurture vegetation growing in the feature.
3. Stormwater not absorbed through the vegetation pools on the surface and slowly soaks into the soil below.
4. Below the soil media layer is a gravel layer which provides storage and filters out pollutants.
5. Treated stormwater infiltrates the underlying soils or enters the underdrain which flows to the outlet structure before leaving the feature.
6. Should the Rain Garden fill completely, such as in a flood condition, stormwater will flow into the outlet structure from the top and release in a controlled manner.