

RAIN GARDEN REBATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

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<https://www.sjwatersavers.org/makeover-sessions/>

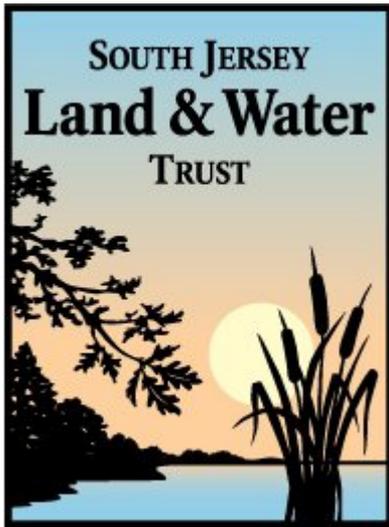
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W I L L I A M P E N N
F O U N D A T I O N

SOUTH JERSEY
WATER SAVERS



NFWF



NEW JERSEY
AUDUBON
www.njaudubon.org



PINELANDS
PRESERVATION
ALLIANCE

Rutgers Cooperative Extension

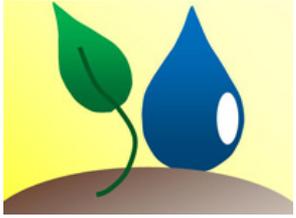
Rutgers Cooperative Extension (RCE) helps the diverse population of New Jersey adapt to a rapidly changing society and improves their lives through an educational process that uses science-based knowledge.



Water Resources Program

Our mission is to identify and address community water resources issues using sustainable and practical science-based solutions.

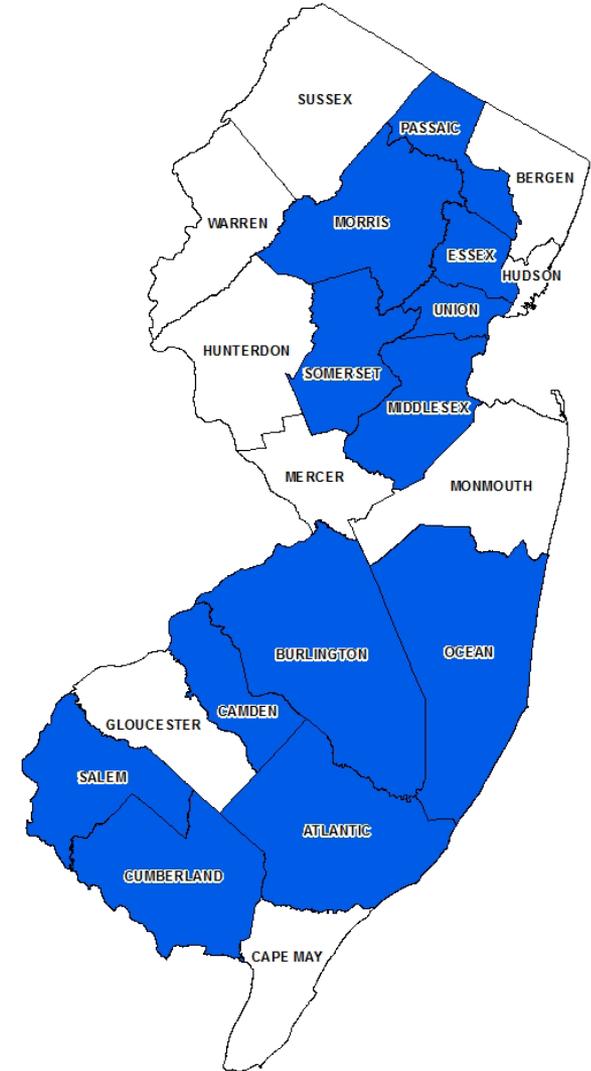




Environmental County Agents

The Environmental County Agents teach people new skills and information so they can make better informed decisions and improvements to their businesses and personal lives.

- Michele Bakacs, Middlesex and Union
- Pat Rector, Morris and Somerset (retired)
- Amy Rowe, Essex and Passaic
- Mike Haberland, Camden and Burlington
- Sal Mangiafico, Salem and Cumberland
- Steve Yergeau, Ocean and Atlantic



What happens to the rain in our watersheds?



It runs off of rooftops and pavement...

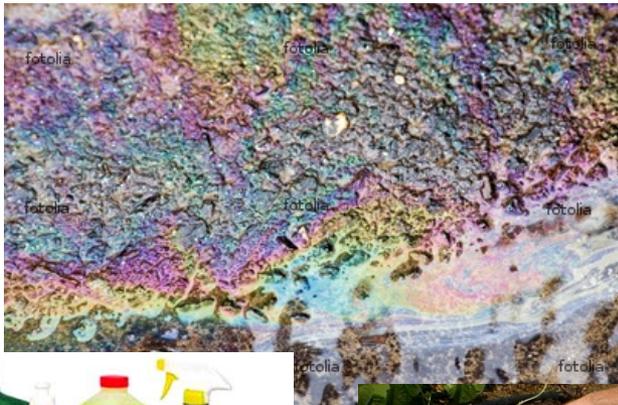
What is stormwater?

Stormwater is the water from rain or melting snows that can become “runoff,” flowing over the ground surface and returning to lakes and streams.

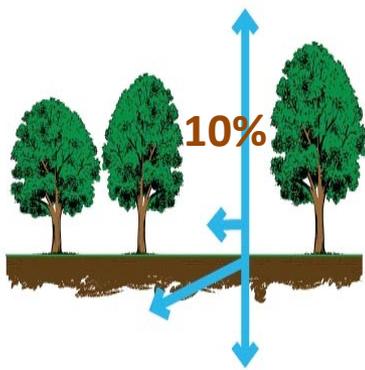


Examples of Nonpoint Source Pollution

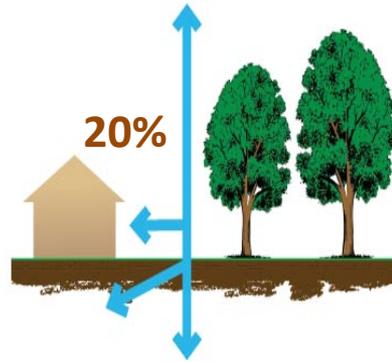
- Oil and grease from cars
- Fertilizers
- Animal waste
- Grass clippings
- Septic systems
- Sewage leaks
- Household cleaning products
- Litter
- Agriculture
- Sediment



The Impact of Development on Stormwater Runoff



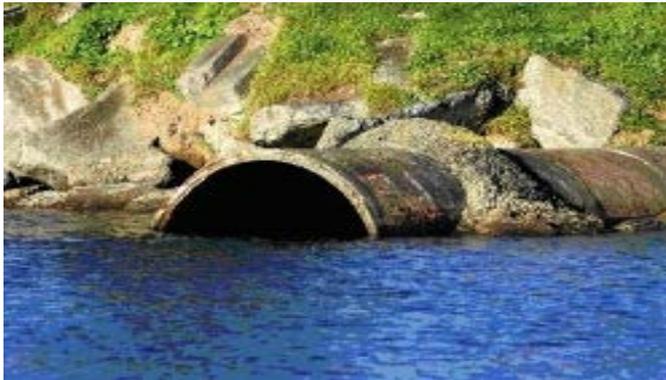
more development



→ *More impervious surfaces*



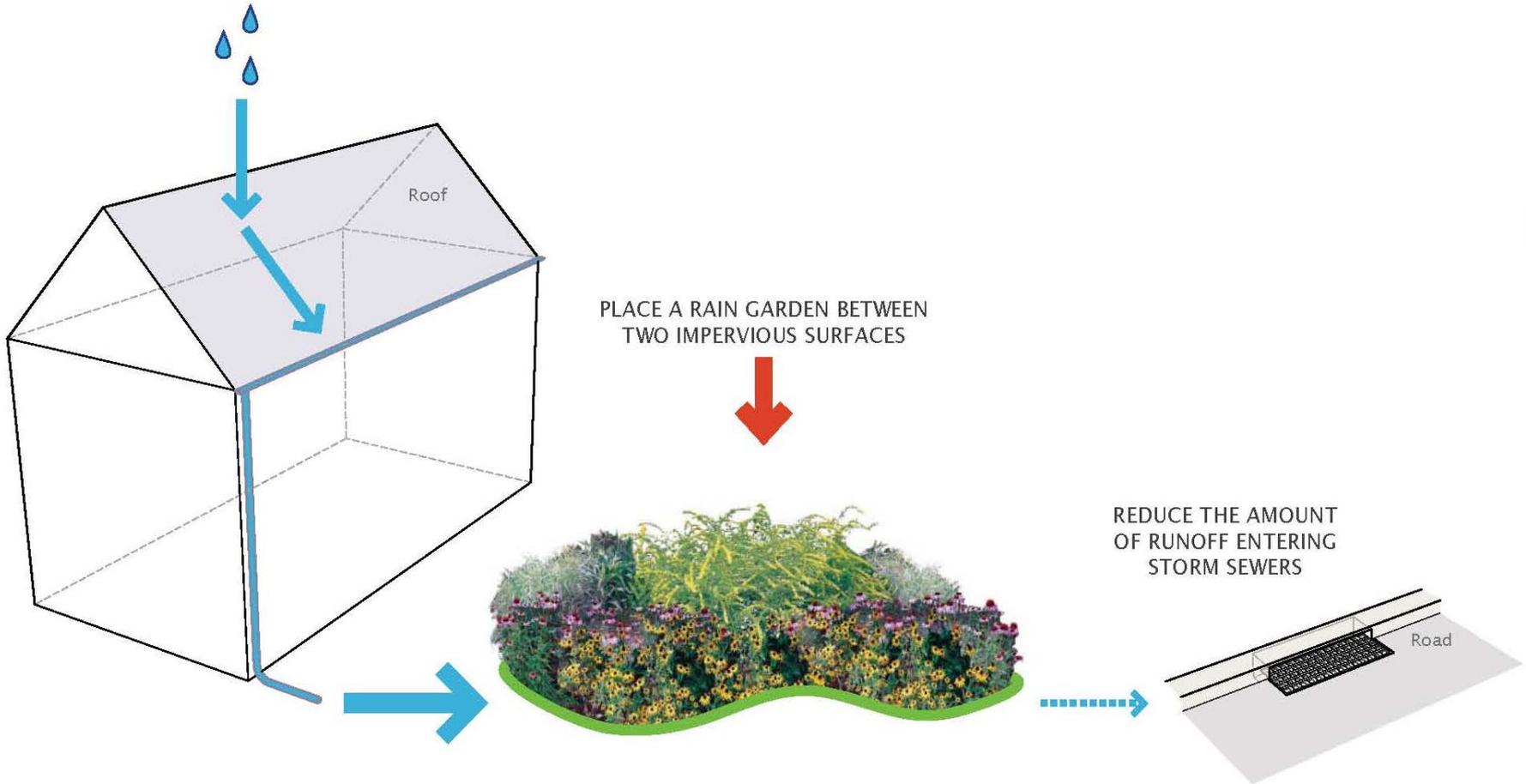
→ *more stormwater runoff*



Connected or Disconnected?



The Solution...

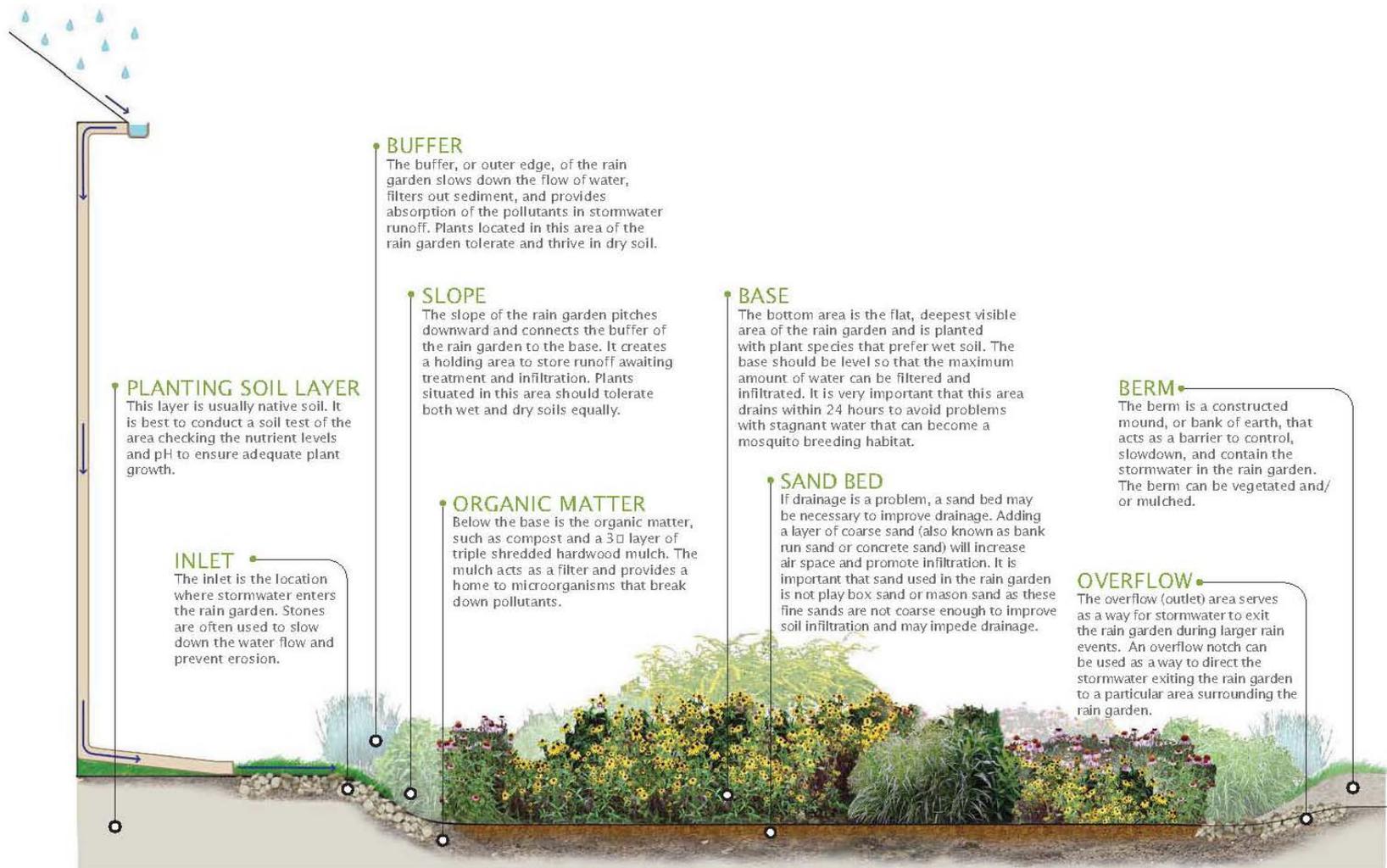


Rain Gardens

A rain garden is a landscaped, shallow depression that is designed to intercept, treat, and infiltrate stormwater at the source before it becomes runoff. The plants used in the rain garden are native to the region and help retain pollutants that could otherwise harm nearby waterways.



PARTS OF A RAIN GARDEN





SITE SELECTION & DESIGN

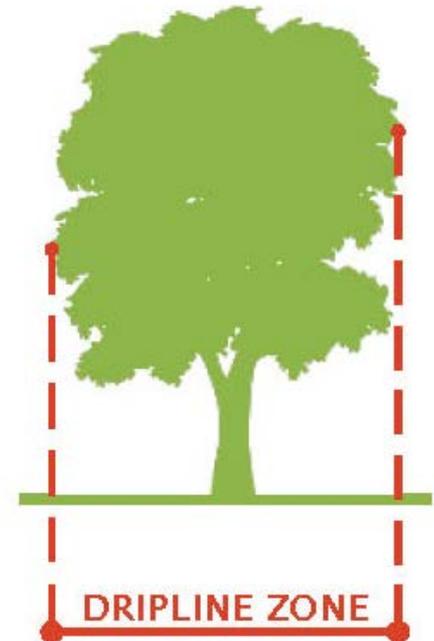
PLANNING YOUR RAIN GARDEN





SITE SELECTION

1. Next to a building with a basement, rain garden should be located min. 10' from building; no basement: 2' from building
2. Do not place rain garden within 25' of a septic system
3. Do not situate rain garden in soggy places where water already ponds
4. Avoid seasonably-high water tables within 2' of rain garden depth
5. Consider flat areas first – easier digging
6. Avoid placing rain garden within dripline of trees
7. Provide adequate space for rain garden







CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

LOCATE YOUR UTILITY LINES!

Call BEFORE You Dig!

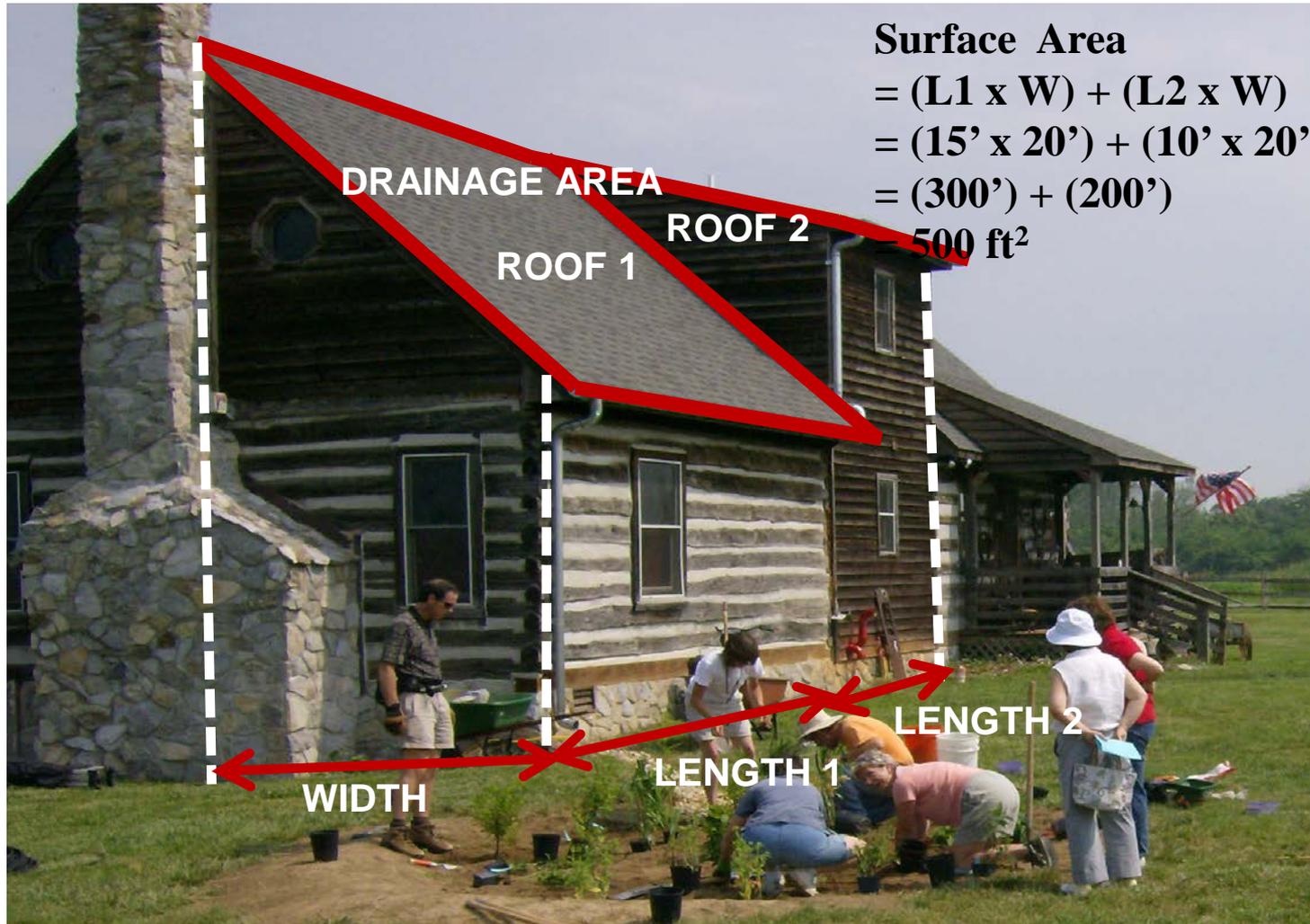
*NJ One Call
1-800-272-1000*

The different colors of the markout flags represent specific utilities.

	ELECTRIC
	GAS, OIL, STEAM
	COMMUNICATIONS, CATV
	WATER
	SEWER

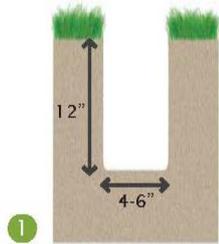
- **NJ One Call: 1-800-272-1000**
- Free markout of underground gas, water, sewer, cable, telephone, and electric utility lines
- Call at least 3 full working days, but not more than 10 days, prior to planned installation date
- Do not place rain garden within 5' horizontally and 1' vertically from any utilities

DRAINAGE AREA CALCULATION

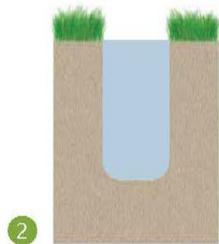




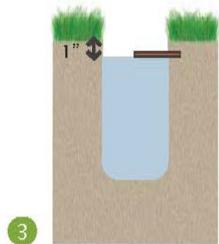
CHECK YOUR SOIL



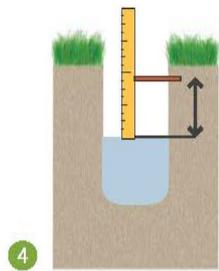
1



2



3



4

- Infiltration/Percolation Test

1. Dig a hole in the proposed rain garden site (12" deep, 4-6" wide)
2. Fill with water to saturate soil and then let stand until all the water has drained into the soil
3. Once water has drained, refill the empty hole again with water so that the water level is about 1" from the top of the hole
4. Check depth of water with a ruler every hour for at least 4 hours
5. Calculate how many inches of water drained per hour

DETERMINING THE DEPTH OF THE RAIN GARDEN



6" DEEP RAIN GARDEN - NO SOIL AMENDMENTS



3" DEEP RAIN GARDEN - SOIL AMENDMENTS



- Depth of rain garden is dependent upon the soil texture found at the site of the rain garden
- Depth is usually 3-8 inches

DETERMINING THE SIZE OF THE RAIN GARDEN



- The size of the rain garden is dependent upon the amount of runoff entering the rain garden

Rain Garden Sizing Table

Based on New Jersey's Water Quality Design Storm (1.25" of rain over 2 hours)

Drainage Area	Size of 3" Deep Rain Garden CLAY SOIL*	Size of 6" Deep Rain Garden SILTY SOIL	Size of 8" Deep Rain Garden SANDY SOIL
500 ft ²	200 ft ²	100 ft ²	75 ft ²
750 ft ²	350 ft ²	150 ft ²	112 ft ²
1,000 ft ²	400 ft ²	200 ft ²	149 ft ²
1,500 ft ²	600 ft ²	300 ft ²	224 ft ²
2,000 ft ²	800 ft ²	400 ft ²	299 ft ²

*SOIL TEXTURE AMENDMENTS NEEDED



SOIL AMENDMENTS

- Soil amendments improve the rain garden's infiltration rate and help the plants grow





DETERMINING THE INLET AND OVERFLOW

- Stormwater runoff enters the rain garden from an **inlet**
- Stormwater exits through the **overflow**





PREVENTING EROSION

- Slope no greater than 3:1
- Slow down velocity of water flowing through rain garden
 - Add rocks to inlet area (River Stone)



DETERMINING MULCH QUANTITY



- Allow for a 3” depth mulch (triple-shredded hardwood with no dye) to be spread throughout the entire rain garden
- Every 100 square feet of rain garden needs 1 cubic yards (3” depth)



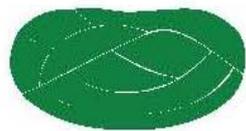
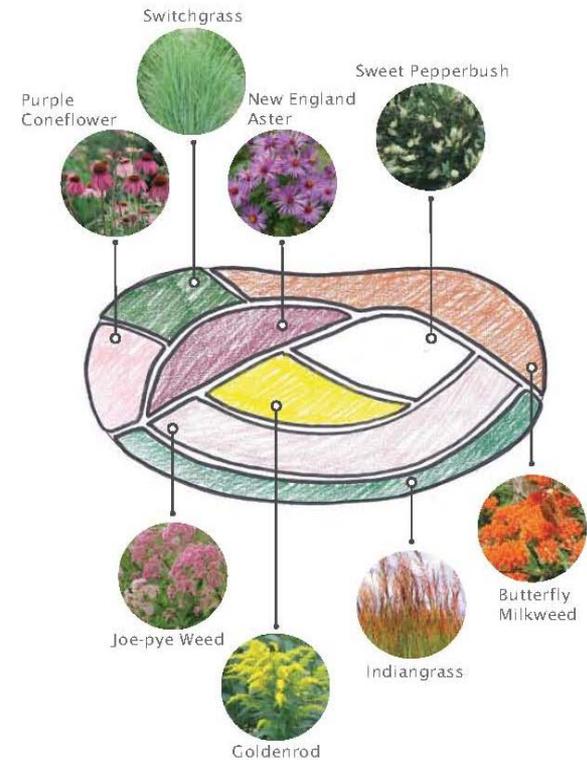


RAIN GARDEN DESIGN

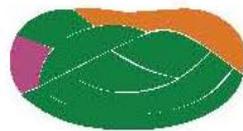
SHAPING YOUR RAIN GARDEN

- Use a garden hose or rope to outline the desired shape of your rain garden on the ground
- Many rain gardens are in the shape of a circle or kidney bean, but your rain garden can take on whatever shape you prefer

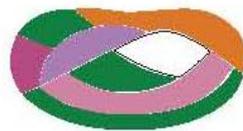
Butterfly Habitat Rain Garden: Planting Plan



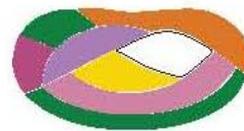
May



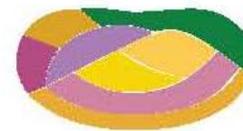
June



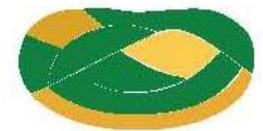
July



August



September



October



THE FUN PART!

INSTALLING YOUR RAIN GARDEN



STEP ONE

- Delineate rain garden area



- Remove existing grass with a shovel or machinery



STEP TWO

- Excavate to design depth based on necessary storage and soil amendment requirements



STEP THREE

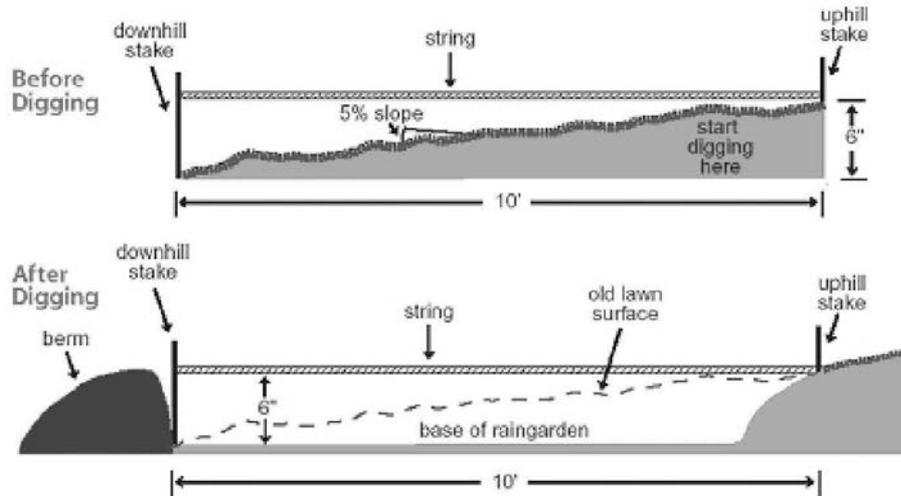
- Add soil amendments, if necessary



- Combine amendments with existing soil using shovels or rototiller
- Loosen and prepare soil for grading and planting

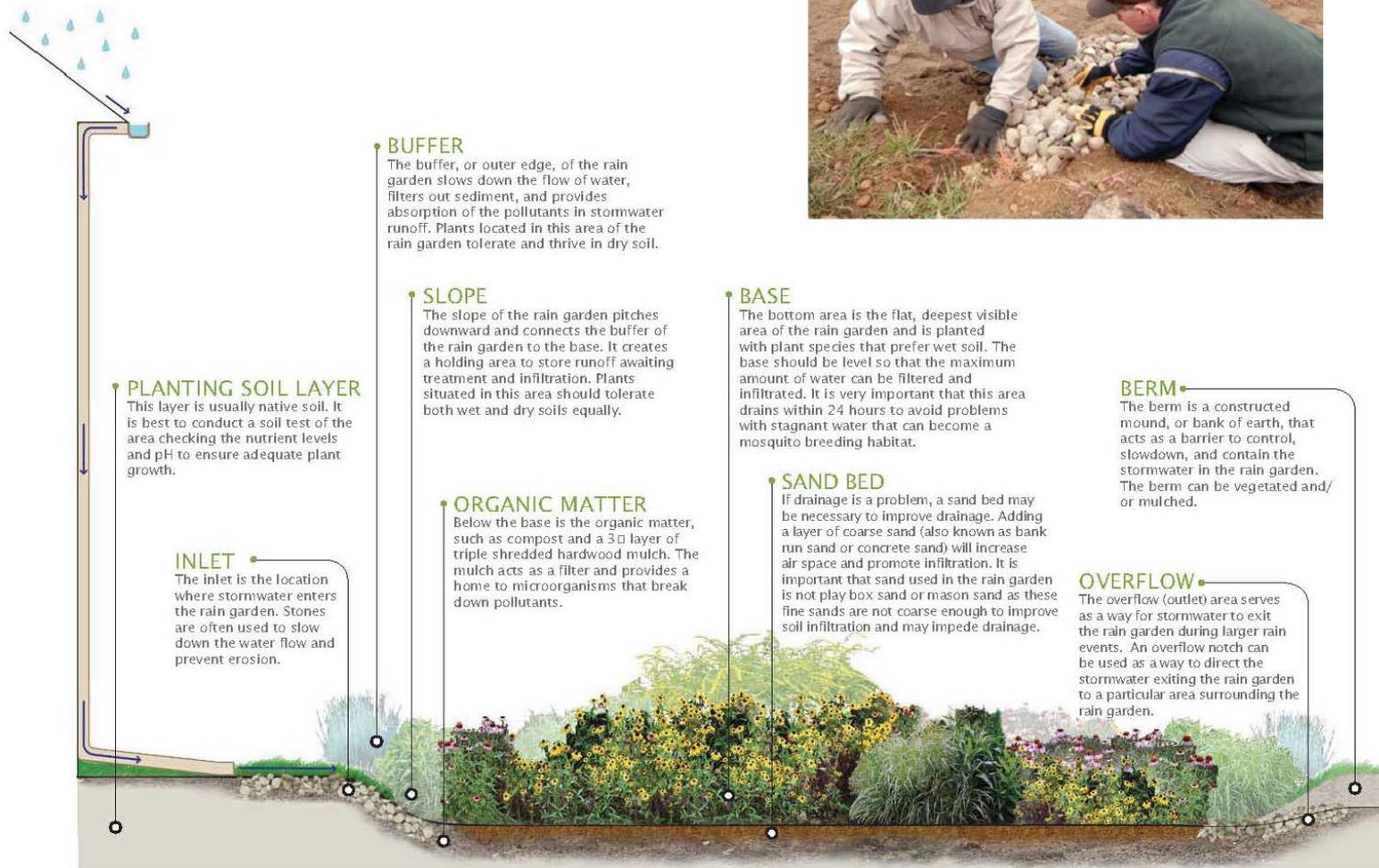
STEP FOUR

- Prepare the berm, if necessary



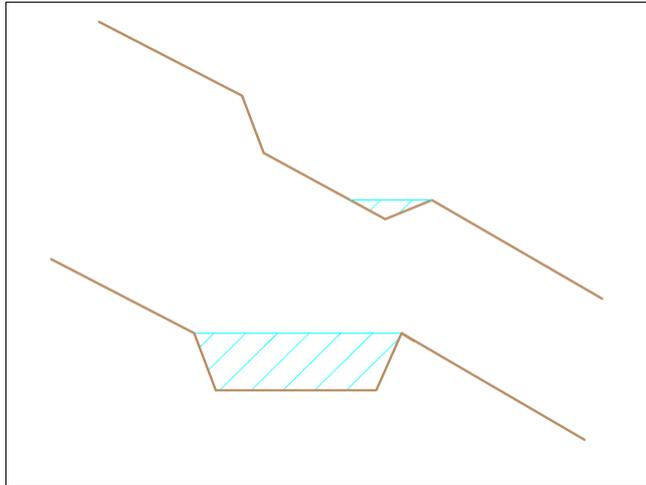
STEP FIVE

- Prepare the overflow



STEP SIX

- Level the rain garden base



STEP SEVEN

- Plant native species



STEP EIGHT

- Apply mulch



- Allow for a 3” depth mulch (triple-shredded hardwood with no dye) to be spread throughout the entire rain garden
- For every 100 square feet of rain garden, you will need about 1 cubic yard of mulch (3” depth)

STEP NINE

- Water Plants



STEP TEN

- Appreciate a job well done





Rain Garden
Water Quality and Habitat
Enhancement Project
This garden is designed to intercept,
treat, and infiltrate stormwater at the
source, before it becomes runoff.
The plants are native to the region
and help retain pollutants that could
otherwise harm nearby waterways.
Rain gardens are beautiful,
low-maintenance, and inexpensive
gardens that you can install at home.
www.water.rutgers.edu

A rain garden is a landscaped, shallow depression that is designed to intercept, treat, and infiltrate stormwater at the source before it becomes runoff. Rain Gardens are covered with native plants of the region and by using pollutants that could otherwise harm nearby waterways.

RAIN GARDEN PLANTING DESIGN



DESIGN AESTHETICS

- Formal or traditional design
 - Shrub bed
 - Perennial garden
 - Hedges
- Naturalized planting & design
 - Butterfly garden
 - Meadow (warm season grasses & wildflowers)
 - Buffer plantings



SITE CONSTRAINTS

- Sun vs. shade
- Exposure/wind
- Soil characteristics
- Hydrologic conditions
- Road salts
- Vehicle/pedestrian traffic



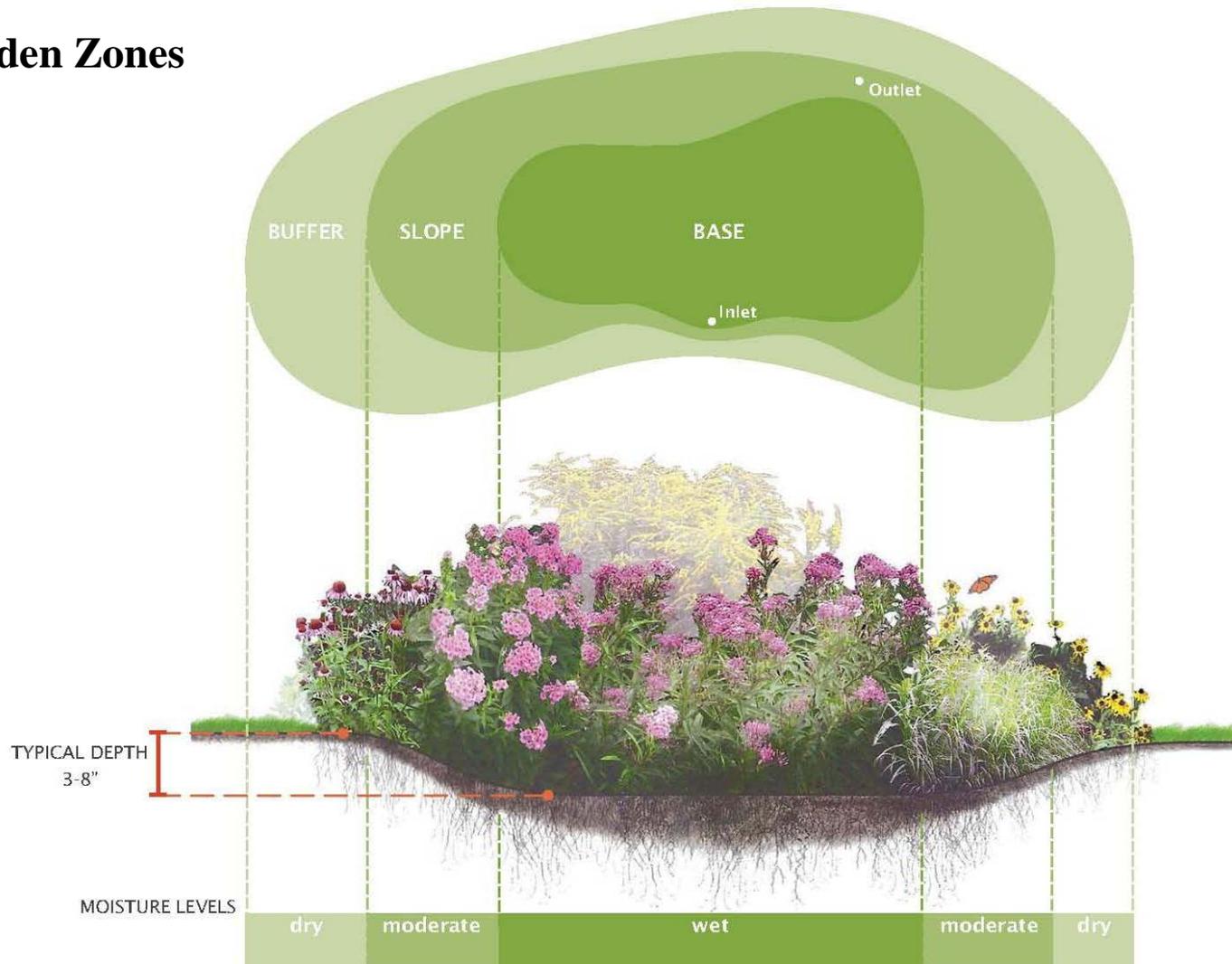
PLANTS IN THE RIGHT PLACE...



Courtesy of Pinelands Nursery & Supply

PLANTING DESIGN: Wet + Dry Conditions

Rain Garden Zones



SELECTING PLANT SPECIES

- Mature plant size
 - Proximity to buildings and utility lines
 - Pruning and shaping
- Seasonal interest
 - Flowers
 - Fall color
 - Winter character
- Beneficial wildlife
 - Flowers for butterflies
 - Fruits for song birds



GRASSES & GROUND COVERS



BUFFER

- Broomsedge
- Bearberry
- Panic grass
- Switchgrass
- Little bluestem
- Indiangrass

BASE

- Big bluestem
- Virginia wild-rye
- Switchgrass
- Wool grass

SLOPE

- Bluejoint grass
- Sedges
- Fowl mannagrass
- Softrush

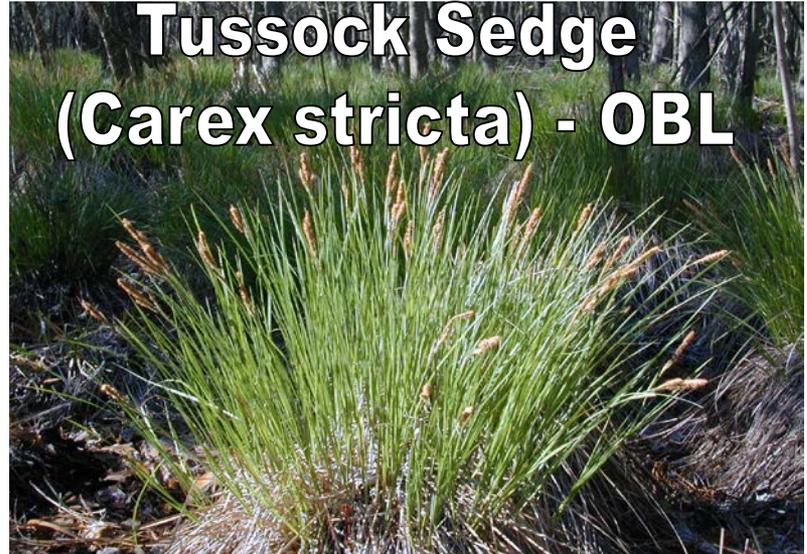


GRASSES & GROUND COVERS

Switchgrass
(*Panicum virgatum*) - FAC



Tussock Sedge
(*Carex stricta*) - OBL



Woolgrass (*Scirpus cyperinus*) - FACW+



Little Bluestem
(*Schizachyrium scoparium*) - FACU



WILDFLOWERS & FERNS



BUFFER

- Butterfly milkweed
- Wild indigo
- Purple coneflower
- Beebalm
- Black-eyed susan

BASE

- New England aster
- New York aster
- Columbine
- Coreopsis
- Joe-pye weed
- Blazing star
- Sensitive fern
- Cinnamon fern
- Ironweed

SLOPE

- Swamp milkweed
- Marsh marigold
- Turtlehead
- Boneset
- Rose-mallow/hibiscus
- Blueflag iris
- Cardinal flower
- Blue lobelia
- Monkey flower



WILDFLOWERS



TREES & SHRUBS



BUFFER

- Hackberry
- Red Bud
- Pepperbush
- American Holly
- Bayberry
- Witchhazel
- White Oak
- Red Oak
- Arrowwood
- Viburnum

BASE

- Red Maple
- Service Berry
- River Birch
- Silky Dogwood
- Red-twig Dogwood
- Inkberry Holly
- Winterberry
- Sweetbay
- Magnolia

SLOPE

- River Birch
- Buttonbush
- Silky Dogwood
- Green Ash
- Swamp White Oak
- Pin Oak
- Cranberrybush
- Viburnum



TREES & SHRUBS



Summersweet
(*Clethra alnifolia*) - FAC+



Winterberry Holly
(*Ilex verticillata*) - FACW+



River Birch
(*Betula nigra*) - FACW

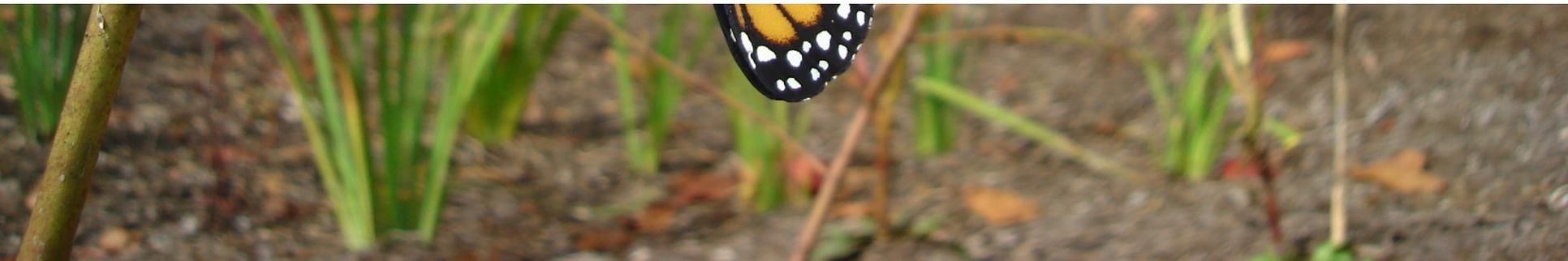


Inkberry Holly
(*Ilex glabra*) - FACW-



INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

MAINTAINING YOUR RAIN GARDEN



MAINTENANCE MEASURES

WEEKLY TASKS:

1. Watering
2. Weeding
3. Inspecting

ANNUAL TASKS:

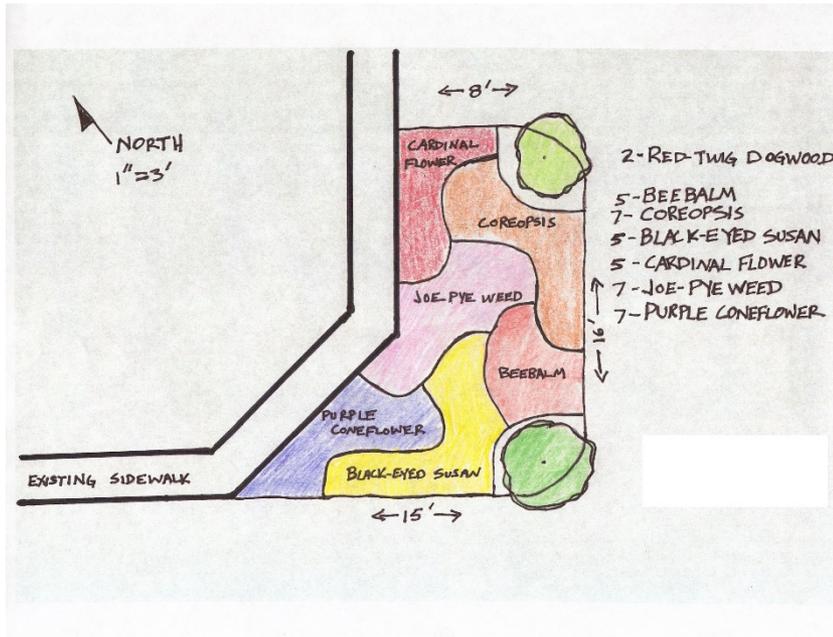
1. Mulching
2. Pruning
3. Re-planting
4. Removing sediment
5. Soil Testing
6. Harvesting Plants
7. Cleaning of Gutters
8. Replacing materials (stone, landscape fabric)

Installed Rain Gardens by Past Rebate Participants

Design Example for Roof Runoff

Design

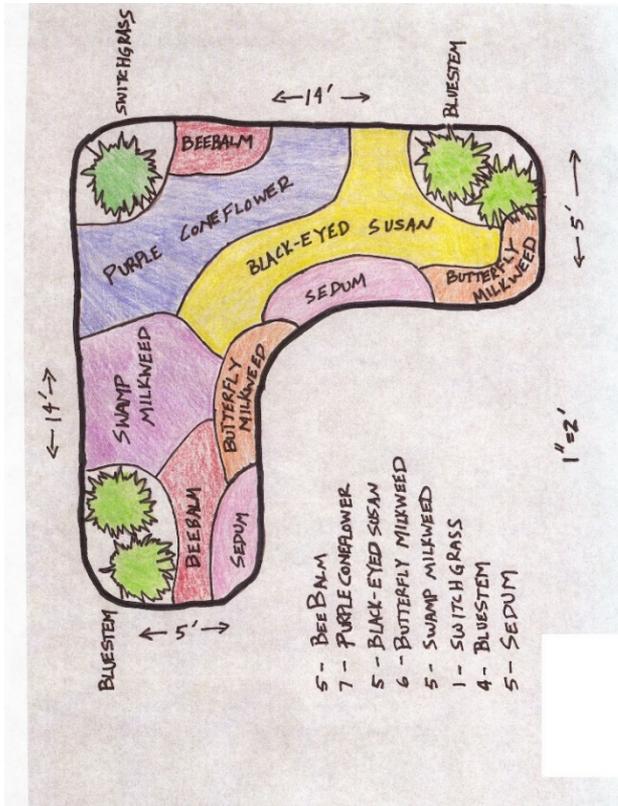
Installed Rain Garden





Design Example for Parking Lot Runoff

Design



Installed Rain Garden

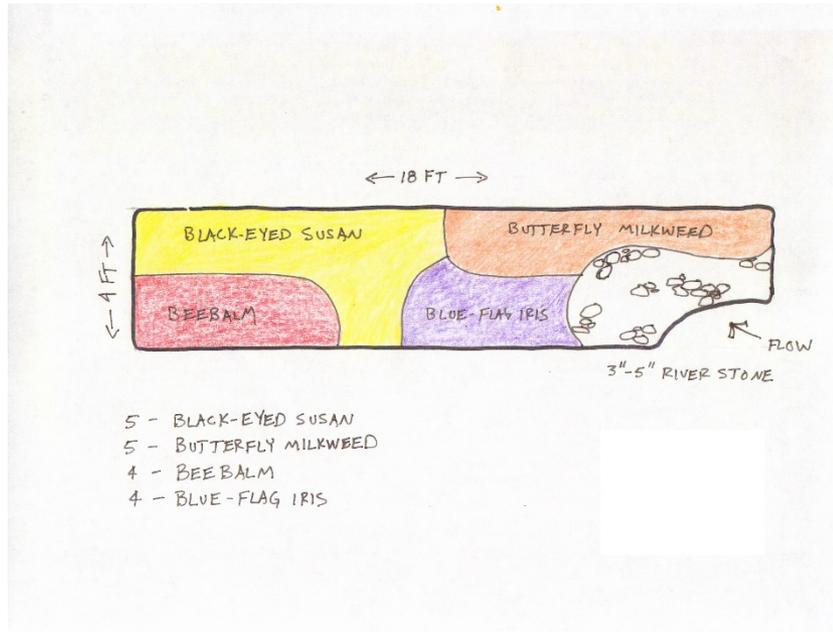




Roof, Sump Pump and Driveway Runoff – WOW!

Design

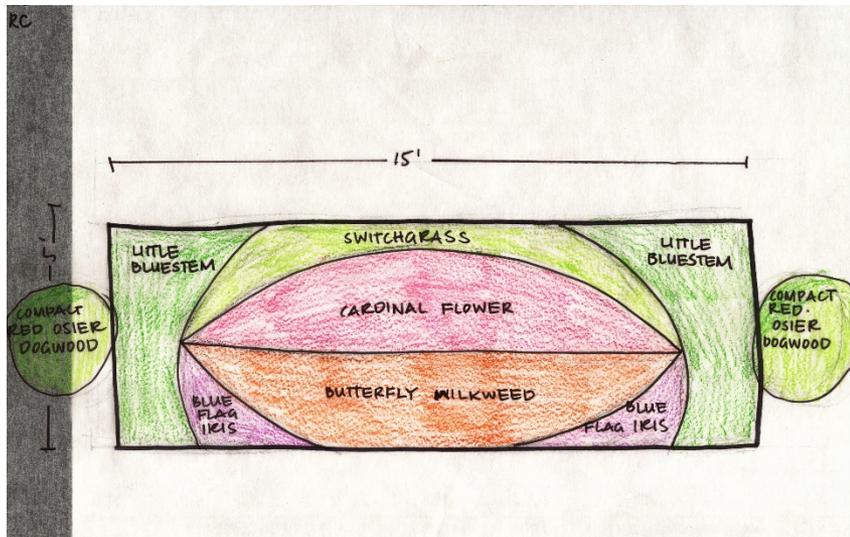
Installed Rain Garden





Roof Runoff from Rain Barrel Overflow

Design



Installed Rain Garden





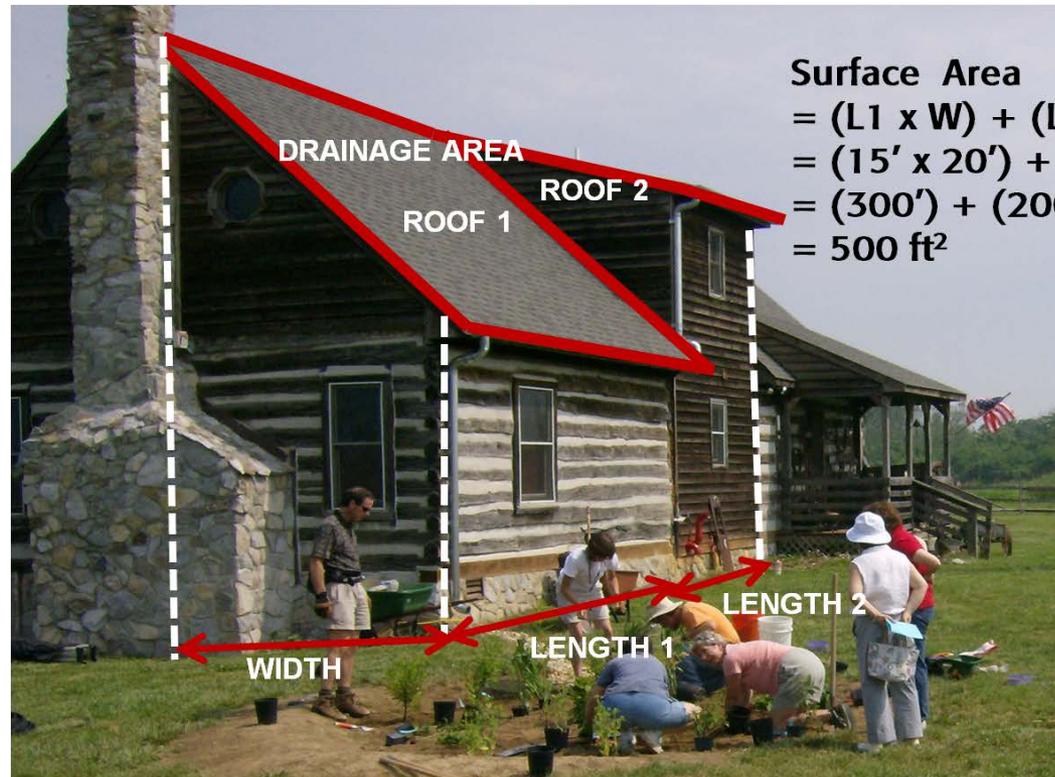
Take Home Handouts

Handout Guidance

Impervious Surfaces:

- Rooftop(s)
- Driveway(s)
- Walkway(s)
- Deck(s)
- Patio(s)
- Shed(s)

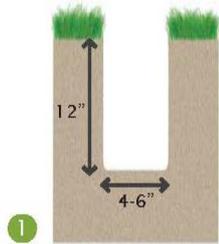
Drainage Area:



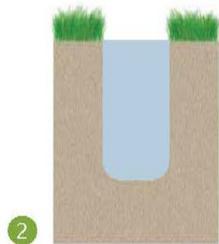
$$\begin{aligned}\text{Surface Area} &= (L1 \times W) + (L2 \times W) \\ &= (15' \times 20') + (10' \times 20') \\ &= (300') + (200') \\ &= 500 \text{ ft}^2\end{aligned}$$



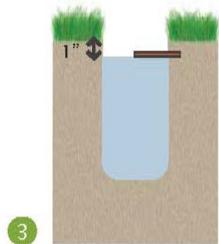
CHECK YOUR SOIL



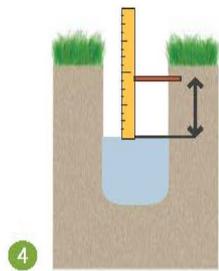
1



2



3



4

- Infiltration/Percolation Test

1. Dig a hole in the proposed rain garden site (12” deep, 4-6” wide)
2. Fill with water to saturate soil and then let stand until all the water has drained into the soil
3. Once water has drained, refill the empty hole again with water so that the water level is about 1” from the top of the hole
4. Check depth of water with a ruler every hour for at least 4 hours
5. Calculate how many inches of water drained per hour

With sandy soils, the water should descend quickly. With clay soils, the water should descend slowly.

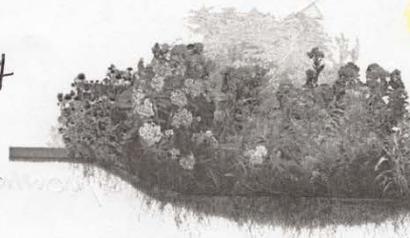
If the drainage rate is less than 1.5 inches per hour, or the water does not drain within 24 hours, add soil texture amendments such as coarse sand during installation. Alternatively, consider placing the rain garden in a different location on your property.

It is important to note that sometimes an infiltration test provides a false reading of a site's soil conditions. For example, during dry conditions, an infiltration test may demonstrate that the soil drains quickly and does not need amendments. However, during a rainy season, an infiltration test on that same soil may reveal that it is clayey and does not infiltrate well.

Prior to technical support session, please email this form along with your photos to Sara at saramellor@envsci.rutgers.edu

RAIN GARDEN DESIGN FORM

INTEND TO
PLANT IN
SEPTEMBER, 2014



HOW BIG DO YOU WANT YOUR RAIN GARDEN TO BE?

8 FEET LONG X 3 FEET WIDE

WHAT ARE THE GARDEN SITE'S CONDITIONS?

SUN

Full shade

Partial shade

Sunny

SOIL

Sandy soil

Loam soil

Clay soil

DRAINAGE

Well drained

Poorly drained

Compacted

SLOPE

Flat

Slight

Steep

(BACK YARD ONLY)

HOW MUCH OF YOUR PROPERTY IS
MADE UP OF IMPERVIOUS SURFACES?

200 SQ. FT

WHAT IS THE DRAINAGE AREA OF YOUR
PROPOSED RAIN GARDEN SITE?

24 SQ. FT

DO YOU HAVE A BASEMENT?

YES

NO

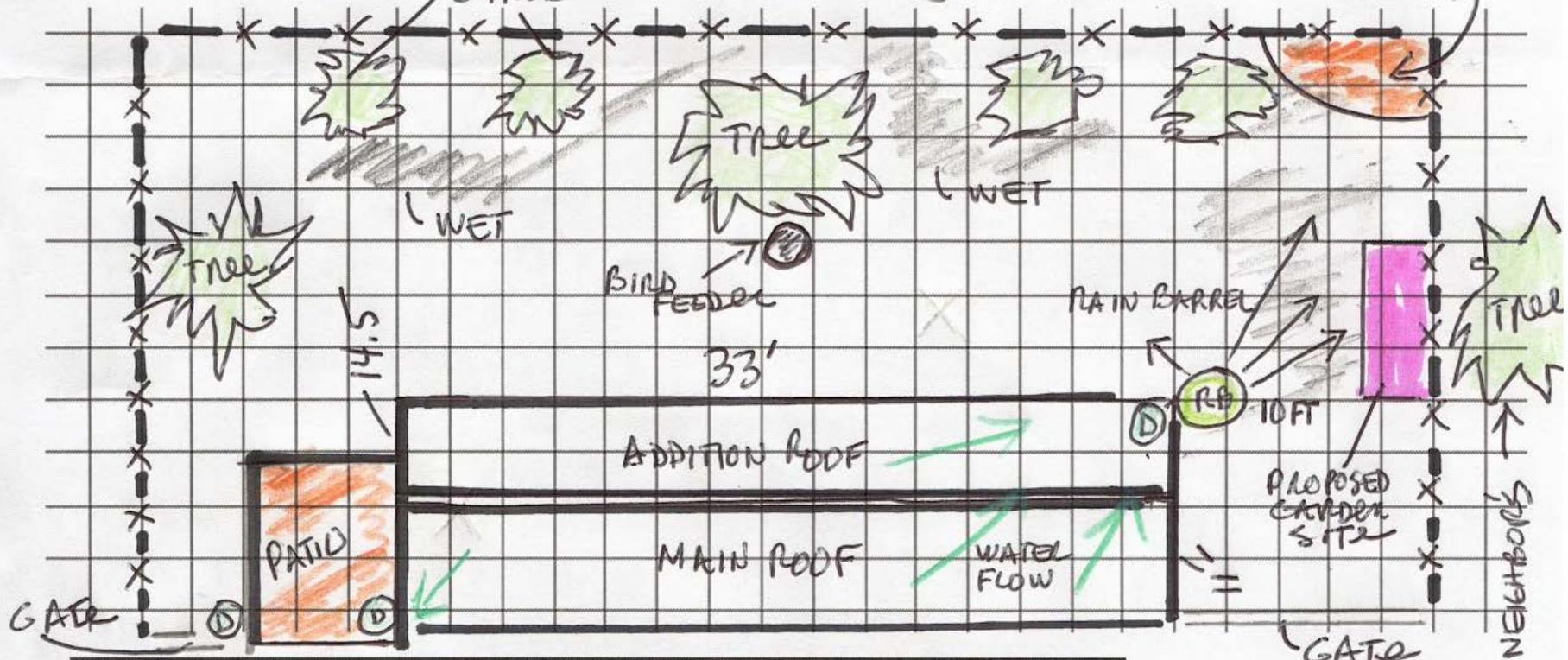
LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLAN

Draw a plan of your Rain Garden location, including the maximum area you are willing to dedicate to the garden. Please also attach a photo or two of the proposed area and mark on the plan where each photo was taken and the view it shows. Consider and include these details in your sketch on the graph paper below.

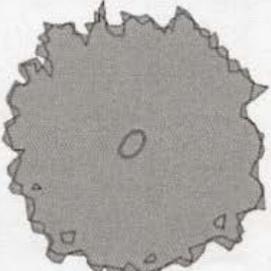
- Activities in your yard (i.e. kids playing, grilling, washing your car):
PLAYING WITH DOG, BIRD FEEDER, GRILLING, MOWING LAWN
- Irrigation zones if applicable (i.e. sprinkler systems, drip irrigation):
NONE
- Sun/shade, wet/dry, steep slope, drainage patterns:
AS INDICATED. ENTIRE BACK YARD SUBTLE SLOPE ↑
- Color preference for plants: MIXED
- Plant height restrictions: DESIRED; TIERED - LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH

ROCK,
CLAY
MOUND

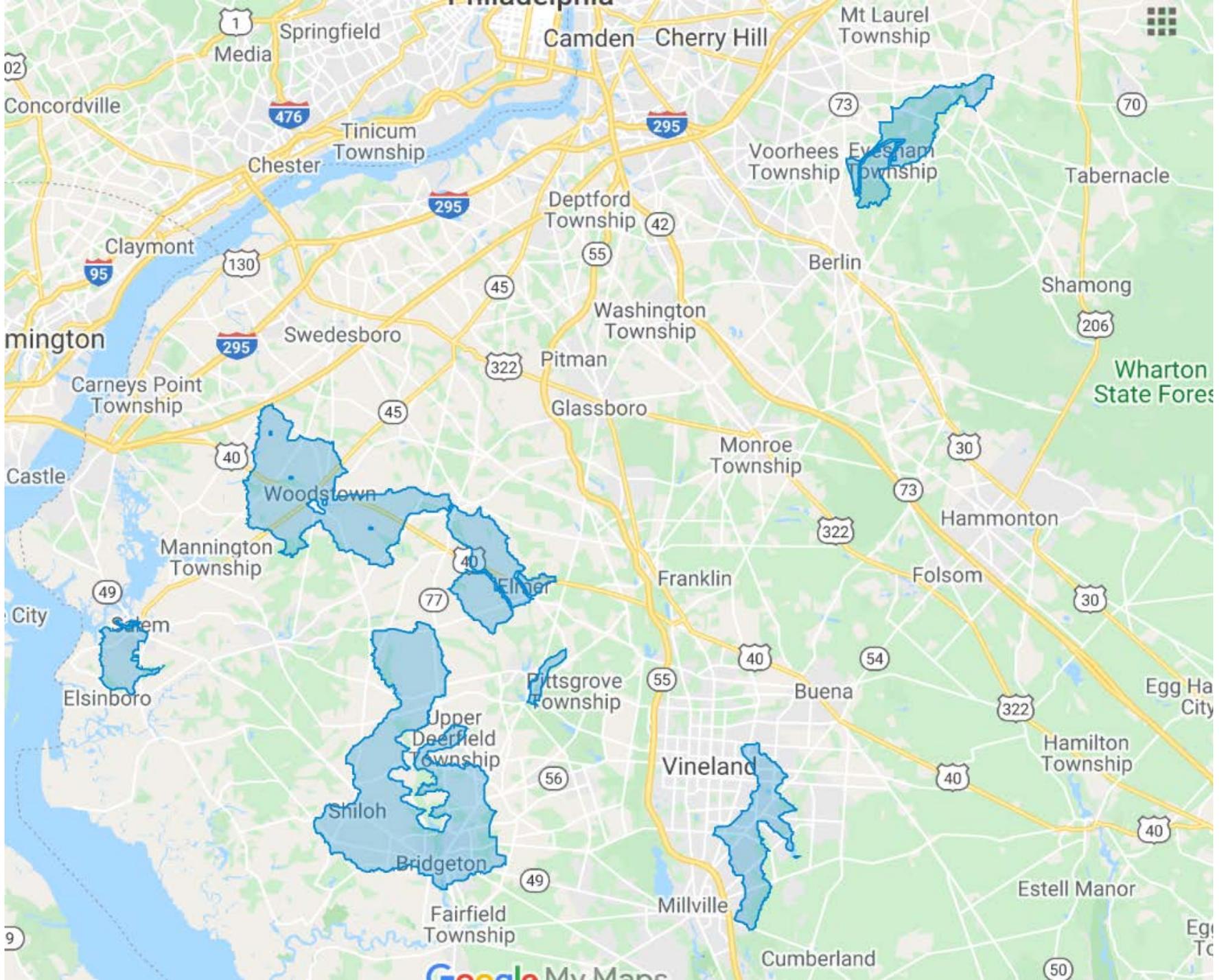
Block and hatch existing plants you want to keep (BACKYARD SHOWN)



COMMON LANDSCAPE SYMBOLS

			
Existing Tree	Existing Shrub	Downspout	Drainage (flow direction)
			
		Photo	Area Draining
			
	Property Line		Plants to Keep
			
	Fence Line		Paved Surface





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