

OCHOCKI RESIDENCE



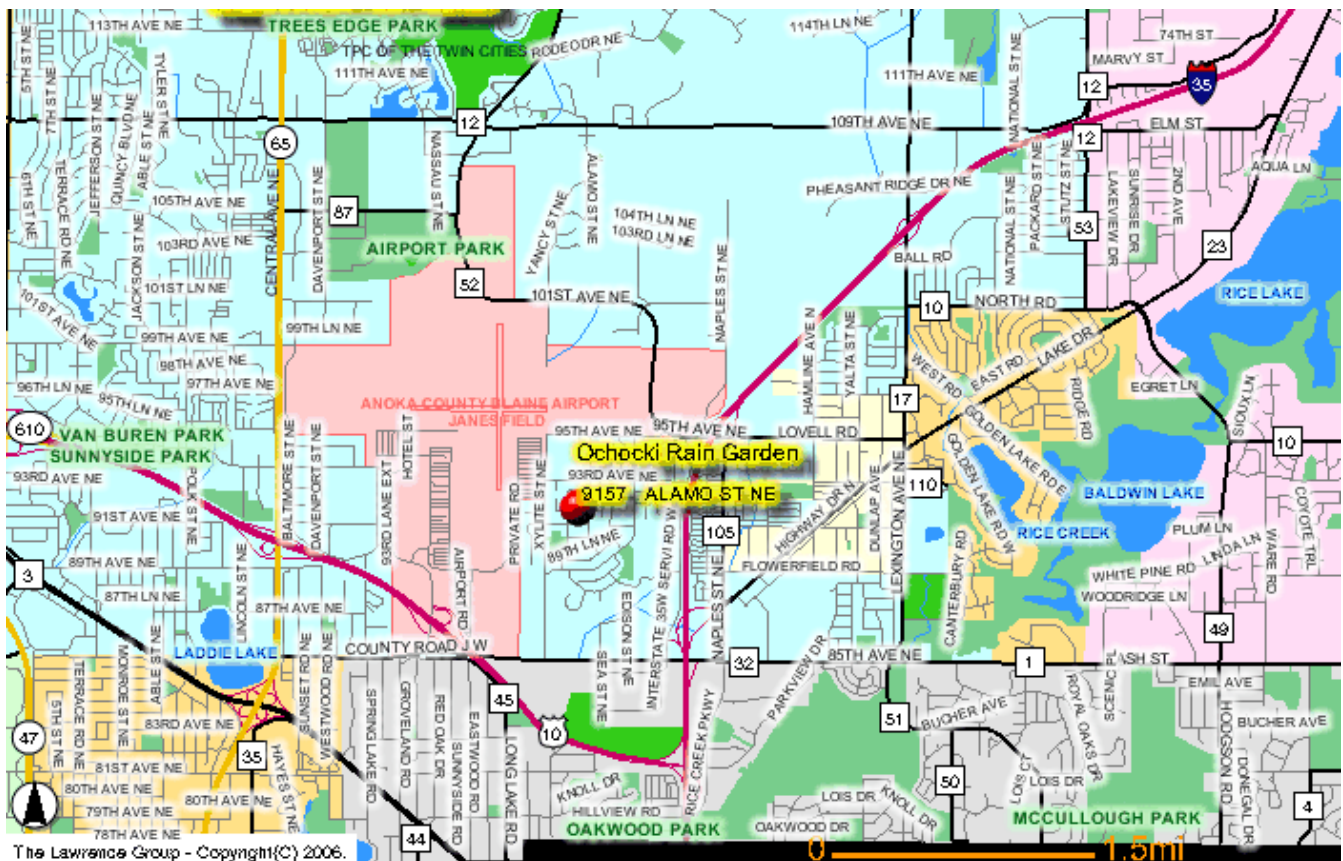
Pre-Rain Garden Conditions

Rain falling on the roof of the Ochocki residence flowed, unfiltered, into the street, eventually making its way to the Mississippi River via Rice Creek. This excess runoff from impervious surfaces can cause:

- An increased risk of flooding and bank erosion
- An influx of sediments, nutrients and pollutants
- An increase in water temperatures.

PROJECT SPECS

Date Planted	June 2006
Rain Gardens Installed.....	2
Water Treatment Capacity	125 ft ³
Water Detention Capacity	130 ft ³
Project Estimate	\$3,205.43
Landowner Labor	\$1,325.00
Cost-share Funds.....	\$1,125.00



Before Rain Garden Installation



Areas landscaped with non-native plants requiring large quantities of water.

Future rain garden site.



September 2006

After Rain Garden Installation

- Rain falling on the roof is directed by gutters and drain tile to the rain gardens where it is treated to remove nutrients and pollutants.
- Up to 125 ft³ of water can be treated by the rain garden.
- In all, the rain garden detains, or slows down, up to 130 ft³ of rain water allowing the removal of sediment and solid particulate matter.
- By slowing the flow of water into the river, the rain garden helps to reduce flooding and erosion.



June 2008