PROJECT PROFILE

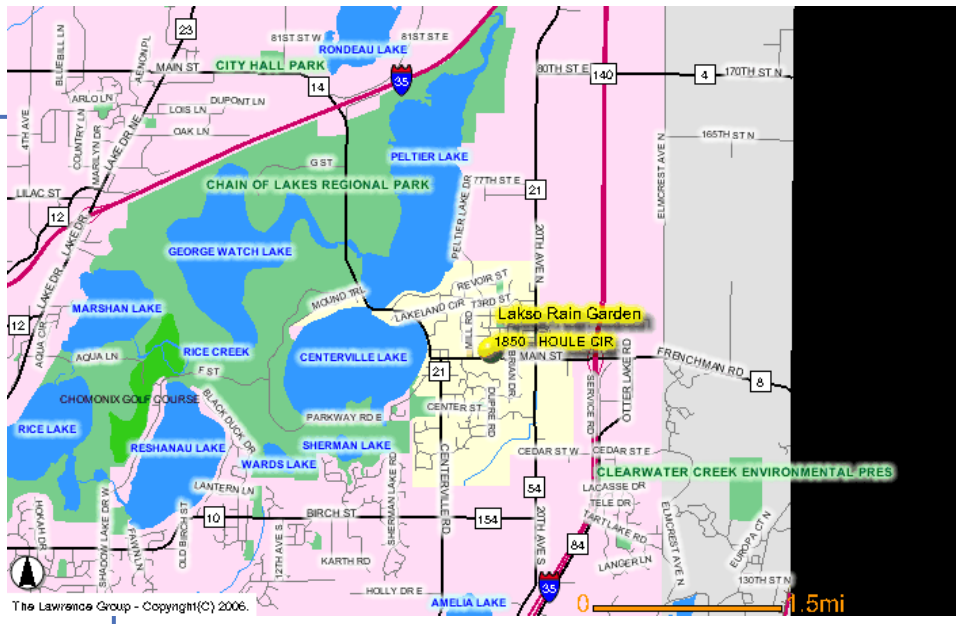
# LAKSO RESIDENCE

Rain Garden

## Pre-Rain Garden Conditions

Rain falling on the roof of the Lakso residence was directed, unfiltered, into the yard, eventually making its way to the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes. This excess runoff from impervious surfaces can cause:

- An increased risk of flooding and bank erosion in Clearwater Creek
- An influx of sediments, nutrients and pollutants to Clearwater Creek and the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes
- An increase in water temperatures in Clearwater Creek and the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes




The Lakso residence is located adjacent to a stormwater pond in the Rice Creek watershed

## PROJECT SPECS

| | |
|---|---|
| Date Planted | June 2006 |
| Area Planted | 140 ft² |
| Water Treatment Capacity | 114 ft³ |
| Water Detention Capacity | 93 ft³ |
| Natives Planted | 72 |
| Materials Estimate | $889.37 |
| Labor Estimate | $1,350.00 |
| Cost-share Funds | $1,059.73 |

ANOKA CONSERVATION DISTRICT

## Rain Garden Installation

March 2006

Before rain garden installation, unfiltered stormwater ultimately flowed into an adjacent stormwater pond.

A retaining wall rain garden was installed, and new gutters directed stormwater to the rain garden through drainage tile to be treated.

June 2006

## After Rain Garden Installation

- Rain falling on the roof is directed by drain tile to the rain gardens where it is treated to remove nutrients and pollutants.
- Up to 140 $ft^3$ of water can be treated by the rain garden.
- The rain garden detains, or slows down, an additional 114 $ft^3$ 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 as well as improve water quality in the Rice Creek Chain of Lakes.

June 2008