

# ZIMMER RESIDENCE

Rain Garden



## Pre-Rain Garden Conditions

Rain falling on the roof of the Zimmer residence was directed by downspouts, unfiltered, onto the lawn, eventually making its way to the Mississippi River via the storm sewer system. 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..... 3

Water Treatment Capacity ..... 81 ft<sup>3</sup>

Water Detention Capacity ..... 115 ft<sup>3</sup>

Homeowner Labor ..... \$1,475.00

Cost-share Funds Approved..... \$1,227.97



## Before Rain Garden Installation

The rain gardens were designed to capture rainwater coming off of the roof. Value of labor provided by the homeowners was estimated at \$1,475.00. The project was authorized for up to \$1,227.97 in cost-share funds through the Met Council.



The rain garden in the back yard was designed to revitalize a previously landscaped area. The existing rock and drainage features were incorporated in the design.



## After Rain Garden Installation



June 2008



Rain falling on the roof is directed by drain tile to the rain gardens for treatment.



June 2008



The rain gardens can treat up to 81 ft<sup>3</sup>, reducing pollution and nutrient input to the Mississippi River..