Project Profile

Dietzler Residence

Rain Garden

Pre-Rain Garden Conditions

Rain falling on the roof of the Dietzler home was directed by downspouts, unfiltered, onto the property, eventually making its way to the Mississippi River through 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, 2004

Rain Gardens Planted..... 2

Water Treatment Capacity ..... 184 ft^3

Water Detention Capacity .....85 ft^3

Materials Estimate $2,377.45

Cost-share Funds Authorized..... $2,824.25

After Rain Garden Installation

Gutters were added to the garage to direct storm water into the new rain garden area.

These rain gardens are designed to treat runoff from both the garage and house roofs.

August 2003

- Rain falling on the roofs is directed by downspouts and drain tile to the rain gardens where it is treated to remove nutrients and pollutants.
- Up to 184 ft^3 of water can be treated by the rain garden.
- In all, the rain garden detains, or slows down, up to 85 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.

June 2008