Project Profile

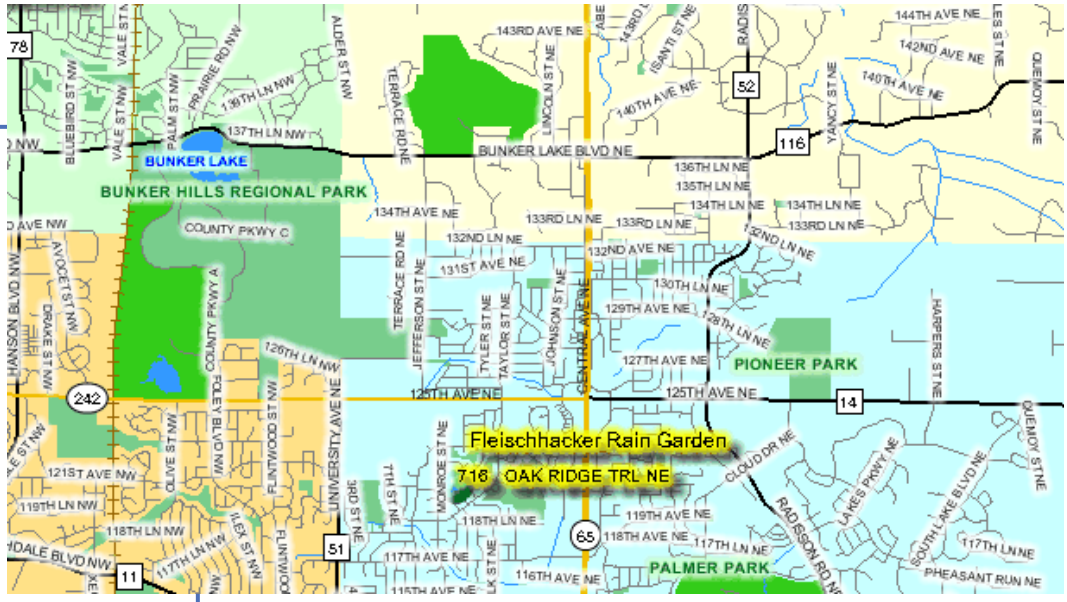
Fleischhacker

Rain Garden

Pre-Rain Garden Conditions

Rain falling on the roof of the residence was directed by downspouts, unfiltered, into the street, eventually making its way to Coon 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.



Fleischhacker rain garden site

PROJECT SPECS

Date Planted	September 2006
Area Planted	1,428 ft^2
Water Treatment Capacity	127 ft^3
Water Detention Capacity	160 ft^3
Natives Planted	276
Materials Estimate	$1,072.40
Labor Estimate	$1,750.00
Cost-share Funds	$1,244.00

ANOKA CONSERVATION DISTRICT

During Rain Garden Installation

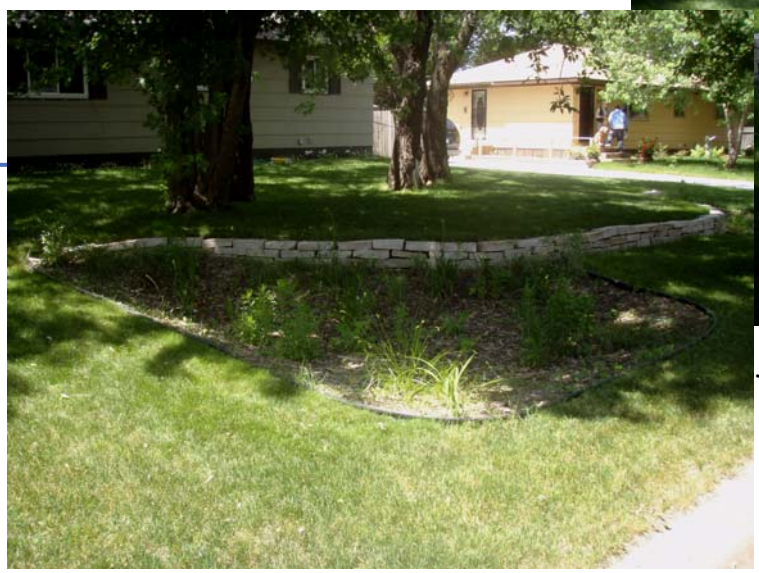
Trench for drain tile that will direct rain water from the downspout to the rain garden.

The rain garden areas are dug down 8" to provide water storage capacity.

September 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 127 ft^3 of water can be treated by the rain garden.
- In all, the rain garden detains, or slows down, up to 160 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