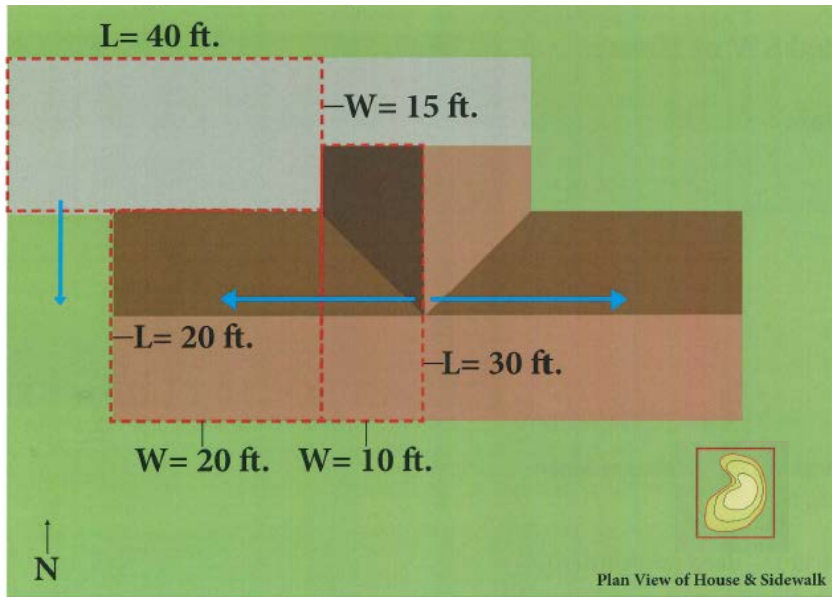



Locating and Sizing a Rain Garden



Steps

- 1) Create a map of your property and mark the dimensions of impervious surfaces, mark trees and the direction water flows on the property.
- 2) Determine the best location of the garden based on the direction of the flow, aesthetics, and soil infiltration rate.

 Do **NOT** Locate Rain Gardens On/Near:

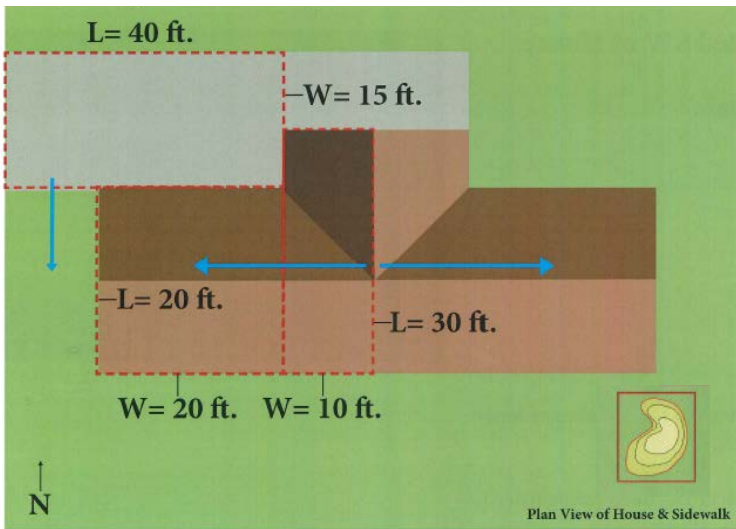
- Slopes 15% or higher
- Water tables closer than 3' to the surface
- Septic Tank or Drain Fields
- Low spots where water ponds
- Utility lines

Tips for Success- **DO** locate your garden

- Locate at least 5' from property lines and structures with foundations
- Locate 10' from basements
- Soils that infiltrate (faster than 1/2" per hour)

For more information contact the Jackson Soil and Water Conservation District at www.jswcd.org





3) Determine where to best locate each rain garden, and calculate the area of impervious surfaces draining to that area.

$$(W \times L) + (W \times L)$$

Example:

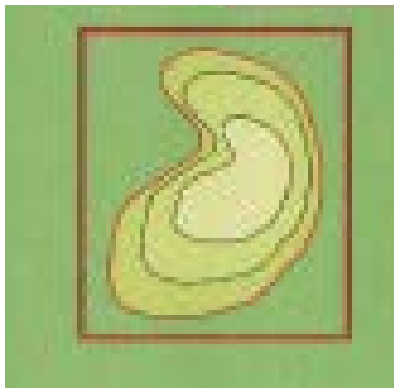
Driveway: 15ft. x 40ft. = 600 sq. ft

Roof: 20 ft. x 20 ft. = 400 sq. ft.

10ft. x 30ft. = 300 sq. ft.

Total Surface = 1300 sq. ft.

4) Determine the size for each rain garden based on your infiltration rate, and impervious area.



Rain Garden Size

Well-Draining Soils (faster than 2" per hr)

Rain Garden Size = 10% of the square footage of roof area

$$1300 \text{ sq. ft} \times (0.1) = 130 \text{ sq. ft}$$

Poor-Draining Soils (between ½" - 1" per hr) =

Rain Garden Size = 20% of 1300 sq. ft. = 260 sq. ft.

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