



Let's Talk About Rain Gardens!

[LEARN MORE>>>](#)



A shallowly excavated area designed to capture rainfall reducing stormwater runoff. They allow stormwater to pool for a short period of time before soaking into soil.

What Exactly Is A Rain Garden?

SWIPE TO CONTINUE



A rain garden is an easy and cost effective way to reduce stormwater runoff and minimize pollutants within runoff reaching groundwater.

A great WaterSmart landscape option that is great for both you and the environment!



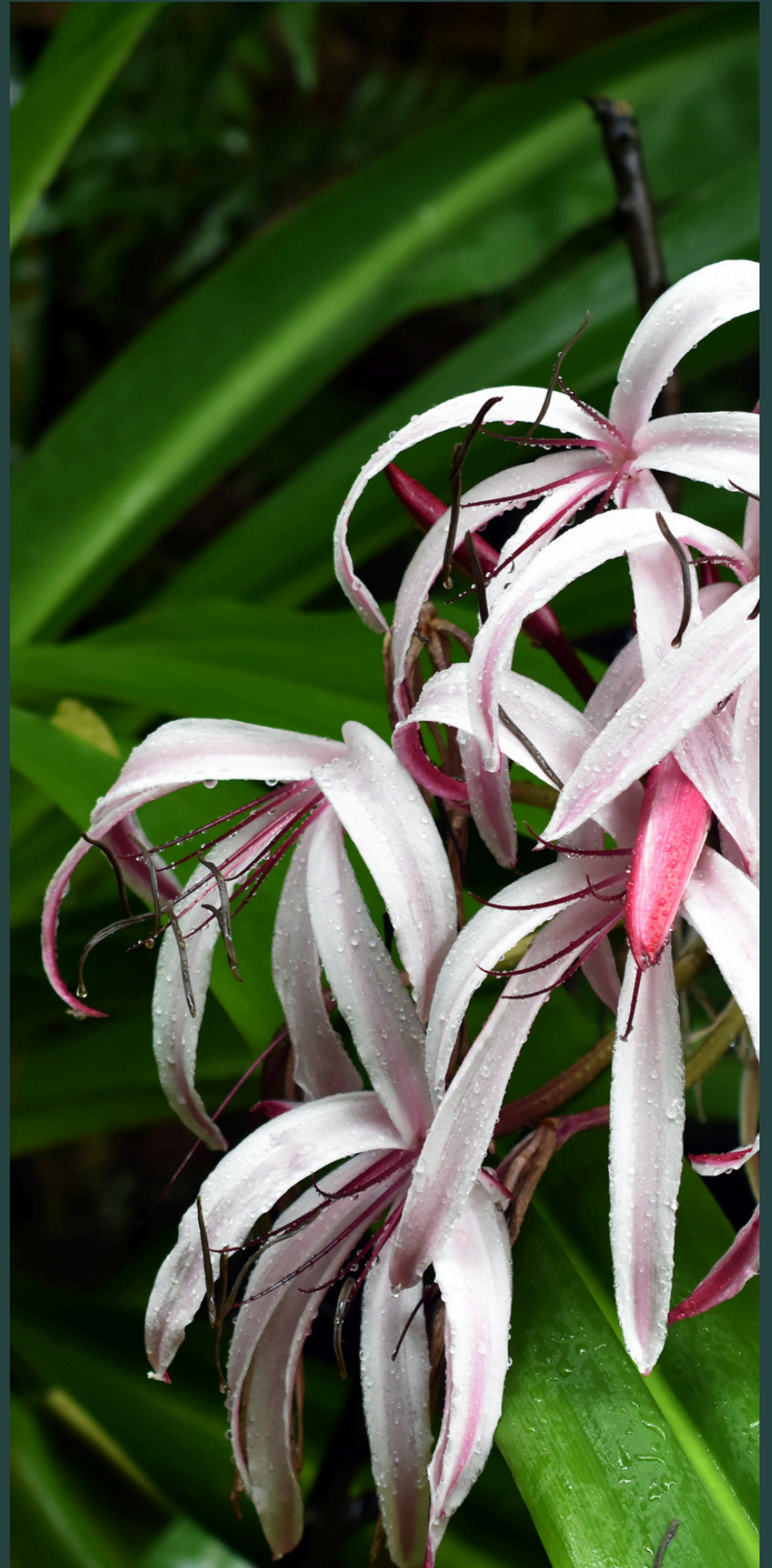
Why Should You Consider A Rain Garden?

Choosing A Location

Make sure the space slopes slightly away and is at least 10ft away from any structures' foundation or utility lines!

Evaluate the space you are planning and see how the rainwater moves and collects and ways you want to direct the flow.

*Test the soil of area you are considering and see how it holds water with a 48hr test. (Dig a wide hole 10ft deep & fill with water. If it disappears within 48hrs, the site is suitable.)



The Role Of Native Plants In A Rain Garden.

The native plants included provide soil stability and prevent soil erosion.

A Few Native Plants to Include:

- Swamp Milkweed
- Texas Star Hibiscus
- Zig Zag Iris
- Fakahatchee Grass
- Inland Sea oats
- Giant Coneflower
- Cardinal Flower
- Little Bluestem



A circular inset image showing a close-up of several pink flowers with yellow centers, likely rain lilies, growing in a garden. The flowers are in various stages of bloom, and the background is a soft-focus green.

Things To Remember...

Rain gardens have planting zones. Think of a bowl shape!

At the Center: of it includes plants that can tolerate wet feet.

On the Sides: plants that can tolerate wet feet for a short period of time.

Top Edges: your plants that like to be dry most of the time

