

A Few Common Native Rain Garden Plants



GRASSES

- Big Bluestem (*Andropogon gerardii*) - 0
- Blue-joint Grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) *
- Fowl Manna Grass (*Glyceria striata*) *
- Indian Grass (*Sorghastrum nutans*) - 0
- Little Bluestem (*Schizachyrium scoparium*) 0
- Prairie Cordgrass (*Spartina pectinata*) *
- Prairie Dropseed (*Sporobolus heterolepis*) - 0
- Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*) * - 0
- Virginia Wild Rye (*Elymus virginicus*) - 0

SEDGES

- Burr Sedge (*Carex grayii*) - 0
- Crested Sedge (*Carex cristatella*) *
- Fox Sedge (*Carex vulpinoidea*) * - 0
- Frank's Sedge (*Carex frankii*) * -
- Pointed Oval Sedge (*Carex tribuloides*) *
- Porcupine Sedge (*Carex hystericina*) *
- Riverbank Tussock Sedge (*Carex emoryi*) *
- Tussock Sedge (*Carex stricta*) *
- Yellow Fox Sedge (*Carex annectans xanthocarpa*) - 0

TREES/SHRUBS (many trees will work well in or near a rain garden, consult a professional for recommendations.)

Small (Under 30 Feet)

- Alder (*Alnus incana*)
- American Bladdernut (*Staphylea trifolia*)
- American Hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*)
- Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- Gray Dogwood (*Cornus racemosa*)
- Hawthorn Species (*Crataegus*)
- Paw-Paw (*Asimina triloba*)
- Red-Osier Dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)
- Silky Dogwood (*Cornus amomum*)
- Spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*)
- Serviceberry (*Amelanchier*)

Medium (30 to 50 Feet)

- American Arborvitae (evergreen) (*Thuja occidentalis*)
- Black Willow (*Salix nigra*)
- Ohio Buckeye (*Aesculus glabra*)
- River Birch (*Betula nigra*)

Large (50 to 120 Feet)

- Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)
- Bur Oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*)
- Eastern Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*)
- Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)
- Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- Shellbark Hickory (*Carya laciniosa*)
- Swamp White Oak (*Quercus bicolor*)
- Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*)

SYMBOL KEY

- * Areas that may stand in water over 24 hours
- Areas that always drain within 24 hours
- o Areas that drain in less than 1 hour after a rain event

WILDFLOWERS (FORBS)

- Autumn Sneezeweed (*Helenium autumnale*) - 0
- Blue Flag (*Iris virginica shrevei*) * - 0
- Boneset (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*) - 0
- Bottle Gentian (*Gentiana andrewsii*) - 0
- Cardinal Flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*) * - 0
- Culver's Root (*Veronicastrum virginicum*) - 0
- Dense Blazing Star (*Liatris spicata*) - 0
- Flat-topped Aster (*Aster umbellatus*) - 0
- Foxglove Beardtongue (*Penstemon digitalis*) - 0
- Golden Alexanders (*Zizia aurea*) - 0
- Golden Ragwort (*Senecio aureus*) - 0
- Great Blue Lobelia (*Lobelia siphilitica*) * - 0
- Hollow Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*) - 0
- Marsh Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*) *
- Monkeyflower (*Mimulus ringens*) * - 0
- Mountain Mint (*Pycnanthemum virginianum*) - 0
- New England Aster (*Aster novae-angliae*) - 0
- Pink Turtlehead (*Chelone obliqua*) - 0
- Purple Coneflower (*Echinacea purpurea*) 0
- Queen of the Prairie (*Filipendula rubra*) - 0
- Riddell's Goldenrod (*Solidago riddellii*) - 0
- Shining Aster (*Aster firmus*) - 0
- Showy Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia fulgida speciosa*) - 0
- Smooth Ironweed (*Vernonia fasciculata*) - 0
- Smooth Penstemon (*Penstemon calycosus*) - 0
- Spotted Joe-Pye Weed (*Eupatorium maculatum*) - 0
- Swamp Aster (*Aster puniceus*) -
- Sweet Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia subtomentosa*) - 0
- White Turtlehead (*Chelone glabra*) -
- Wrinkled Goldenrod (*Solidago rugosa*) - 0

The Hoosier Heartland RC&D Council and its partnering organizations are equal opportunity providers and employers. We are a 501c3 not-for-profit organization that works to teach people how to care for, improve and protect their natural resources in a way that improves the area's economy, environment, and quality of life in Central Indiana.

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Want More Information?

Soil & Water Conservation Districts and County Extension Service in Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Monroe, Morgan, and Shelby Counties. To locate an office near you, go to: <http://www.iaswcd.org> or <http://www.ces.purdue.edu/counties.html>

Other great resources: Williams Creek Consulting, Inc. — www.williamscc.com; Spence Restoration Nursery, Inc. — www.spencenursery.com; USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service — www.in.nrcs.usda.gov; National Plants Database — <http://plants.usda.gov>; Indiana Native Plants & Wildflowers Society — www.inpaws.org

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Provided to you by:

Build your own Rain Garden



A *Rain Garden* is a shallow landscaped area in your yard planted with wildflowers, grasses, shrubs, and other native vegetation.



A *Rain Garden* collects rain water from your roof, driveway, sidewalks or lawn, and filters it by dissipating the water through soil and plants before it enters a storm drain, pond or stream. Rain Gardens are dry between precipitation events.



A *Rain Garden* can be your personal contribution to cleaner water and an improved environment!

1 Site Requirements

- The site must be 10 feet from structures (home, shed, patio, etc.) that could be damaged by soil moisture.
- The site can not be over a septic field.

Ideally, your site should be

- Full to partial sun.
- Quick draining soil of high organic content. See Step 2.
- Close to the source of runoff.
- Flat or bowl-shaped to minimize digging during construction of your garden.
- An existing site where water naturally pools after rain events, *but dries up in 24 hours*. It can also be a site that receives water from an impervious surface (roof, patio, driveway) by way of a swale or drainage pipe.**

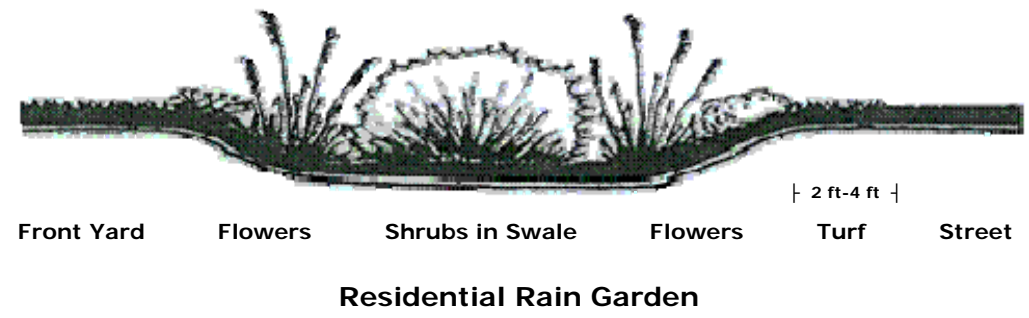


6 Installation and Maintenance

- Plant choice is important for your site. Install recommended rain garden plants (trees, shrubs, sedges, grasses, wildflowers). See back page for ideas.
- Group the same plants together in clumps of at least 3 for best effect.
- Use grasses to help support flowers as they grow taller.
- Install and care for plants as you would in other new landscaping. Plants will need to be watered until growth is established. Remember, all plants need water in drought conditions.
- Rain gardens may require weeding until plants are of sufficient size to out-compete weeds. Use a mulch of your choice to keep weeding to a minimum. Be aware that some mulches will float more than others. It is also recommended to label your new plantings to avoid confusion with weeds.
- Keep the trash and sediment out.
- If your rain garden has a subsurface drain it will require additional maintenance. Consult a professional.**
- Remember, native plants do not require fertilizer, herbicides or pesticides.

2 Soil Infiltration

- Dig a hole the size of a coffee can and saturate the soil with water. The best time to complete this activity is late winter to early spring.
- Fill the hole with water and measure the depth, returning in 4 hours to measure again.
- The difference in water depth after 4 hours should be equal to or exceed 1 inch. If the difference is less than 1 inch, seek professional assistance before building your rain garden.
- This step is very important because some areas of Indiana have high water tables and poor drainage. Check your county soil survey for more information.



5 Excavation

- Call 1-800-382-5544 two days before you dig to locate any underground utilities.
- Remove the existing sod or plants.
- Dig a 6 inch depression (or bowl) with a level bottom. Build a small berm *opposite* the side of water entry using soil excavated from the garden. Allow a low point for water over 6 inches deep to escape.
- Some rain gardens may require a subsurface drain pipe. Consult a professional.**
- Adding soil amendments, such as organic matter and/or sand, can improve the drainage, especially in clay soils.

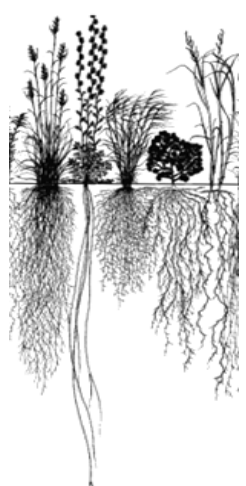


3 Size Calculation

- Measure the area of the impervious surfaces (roof, concrete, patio) that will drain to the rain garden.
- Most rain gardens are about 4 to 8 inches deep.
- For a rain garden that is 6 inches deep, multiply the impervious surface area by 25% to determine the size of your garden.
- Observe your garden after rain events. The garden needs to drain within 48 hours. If it doesn't, make adjustments to the size, overflow area, density and type of plantings, or the amount of runoff being sent to the garden.

4 Design

- Select the shape and the dimensions that are appropriate for the area you need.
- Select appropriate numbers of native plants for the located site.
- Remember, this is your garden, so pick plants that you find attractive.
- A rock wall or other edging can be used to define the rain garden's boundaries, but it is important that it is placed in a location that will not interfere with water flow.
- Rain gardens are designed to be dry between storm events. With proper drainage, mosquito larvae will not be a problem.



Native Plant Root Diagram

** Some sites may require more extensive planning to address topography and drainage. Consult a professional such as a civil engineer or landscape architect. Contact your county's Soil and Water Conservation District office for additional assistance and/or recommendations for consultants.

