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Sustainable outdoor living



#### -History

A nine year history with new ownership as of 2006

#### -Experience

Combined experience of over twenty years in the landscaping field- most of that focusing on native plants

#### -Services

We are a full service design, build and care firm focusing on environmentally beneficial & regionally inspired landscapes for residential & commercial settings

*Formecology is born from the idea of combining art and nature – bringing natural elements together with cultural art forms to create landscapes that are appropriate both to the built and natural environment.*

## How-to manual for homeowners

#### Website:

[clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/raingarden](http://clean-water.uwex.edu/pubs/raingarden)

#### To order a hardcopy:

**UW-Extension offices, Cooperative  
Extension Publications**

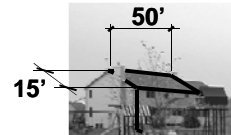
**Phone: 1-877-947-7827**

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

#### Example

#### Recall

50' x 15' = 750 sq ft



750 sq ft \* 0.25 (6-7 in deep well drained soils) =  
187.5 sq ft rain garden required

- Round up!
- We need a 200 sq ft rain garden.

Note: For residential rain garden areas over 300 sq ft it is recommended to split into several smaller rain gardens

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

- Determine the size of your rain garden based on soil type

#### Experiment:

Dig one or more holes 1'x1' wide and 18" deep.  
Fill with water and monitor. Determine how much water has soaked into the ground.

Infiltration rate =  $\frac{1}{2}$ " of water/ hour

Well drained soils =  $\frac{1}{2}$ " - 2"/hr

Clay soils = Less than  $\frac{1}{4}$ "/hr

#### Experiment:

Conduct a ribbon test to determine soil texture

Well drained soils =  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or less

Clay soils =  $\frac{1}{2}$ " or more

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

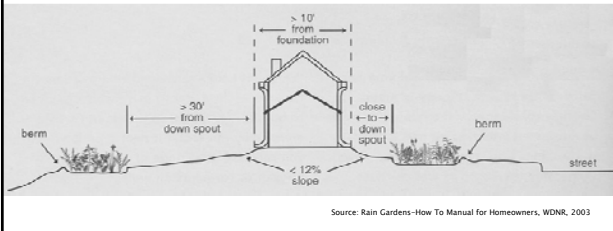
Surface area for Rain Gardens less than 30 feet from the down spout

Type of Soil	3-5 in. deep	6-7 in. deep	8 in. deep
Sandy	0.19	0.15	0.08
Silt Loam	0.34	0.25	0.16
Clayey	0.43	0.32	0.20

Assumptions: 2 year/24 hour storm equal to 3";  
5" average depth

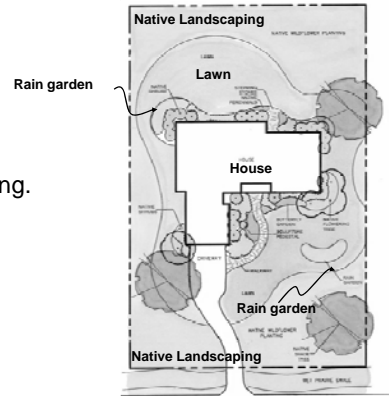
## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

- Choose a site that's at least 10 feet away from your building - a sunny location is best!
- Align it with your lot's basic drainage pattern so overflow will drain away from house



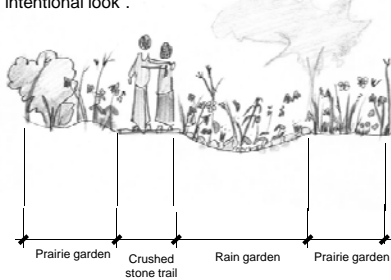
## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

- Design to integrate with existing or future vegetation and landscaping.



## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

Enhance with local stone, fences, trails, upland plantings, and benches to give the garden an "intentional look".



## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

Enhance with local stone, fences, trails, upland plantings, and benches to give the garden an "intentional look".



## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

- Lay out the garden with spray paint, flagging, or by placing hose on the ground to define the perimeter



## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

- Always, always call Diggers Hotline (1-800-242-8511) before you start excavating.
- Start by digging a shallow, flat, depression with gradually sloping sides.
- The bottom of the raingarden should have an average depth of 4"-8" (unless you want standing water).
- Have a spot located in your landscape for excavated materials (Build a berm around your raingarden!)

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

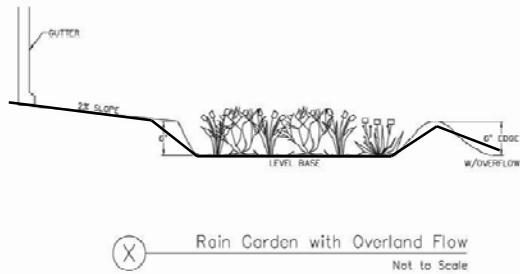


Image courtesy of Applied Ecological Services

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

- Channel water using a natural drainage way, constructed swale, or dig a trench & install a 4" PVC drain pipe, then connect to down spouts.

(make sure to have  $\frac{1}{4}$ " slope every 12").



## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

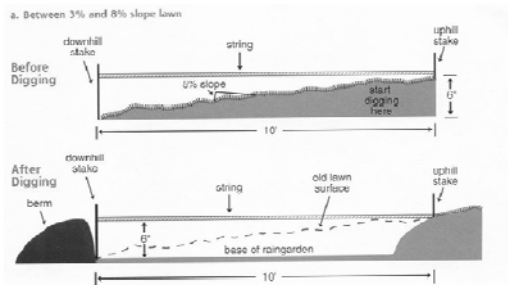


Image courtesy of WI DNR

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

**Plant Structure** - Growth form of the plant material  
*Compositionally its the most important component in determining the success of a planting!*



[www.rocks.org/~nature/aquatics/t/river.html](http://www.rocks.org/~nature/aquatics/t/river.html)

- Selecting plants with distinctive form over a long season (i.e. bold foliage, strong vertical element, durable seedheads)



[www.hcr.unm.edu/~leupatorium-perfoliatum.html](http://www.hcr.unm.edu/~leupatorium-perfoliatum.html)

**Plant Structure**

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

### Plant Structure

Dominant structural plants – determine the overall feel of the planting, plants with distinct growth habits

(i.e. Big bluestem, Joe-Pye Flower, False Indigo, etc)



## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

### Plant Structure

Filler plants – Can dominate the planting visually & help define its average height, are more amorphous & less structure through seasons



[www.robspants.com/plants/ZiziaAurea.php](http://www.robspants.com/plants/ZiziaAurea.php)

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?



**Filler plants** – May also be shorter and not have colorful blooms

### Aesthetic Criteria



### Plant Structure

## How to design and build a Rain Garden?

**Plant Structure** – Seek harmonious balance between varieties of structural elements (Designer Piet Oudolf uses a ratio of 70% structural plants to 30% filler plants)



•Combination of dominant & filler plants

Photo courtesy of Jack Broughton

### Aesthetic Criteria

**Texture** - Incorporate coarse & fine and bold & subtle species

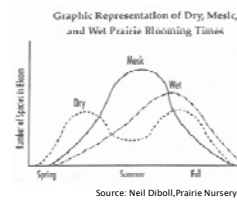


Photo taken by Jack Broughton

### Designing Combinations – Contrast

### Aesthetic Criteria

**Color** - Consider bloom time & length



### Designing Combinations – Contrast

### Aesthetic Criteria

**Color** - Incorporate a mixture of sedges, rushes, & grasses with your flowering species



Photo taken of Sue Pech Residence



Image courtesy of Applied Ecological Services

### Designing Combinations – Contrast

### Aesthetic Criteria

**Height** - Tall vs. short species (think about scale of the garden, site & building)



### Designing Combinations – Contrast