

RAIN GARDEN KITS

Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District is selling Garden Kits.

Garden Kits come ready to plant!

Each Garden Kit contains 38 native plants of 10-12 species grown in a deep-cell tray. Kits are grown locally at Ohio Prairie Nursery.

(one kit contains plants for approximately 100 sq. ft. of garden)

Garden Kits available:

- Rain Garden (Sun)•
- Rain Garden (Shade)•
- Hummingbird/Butterfly•

\$105/each

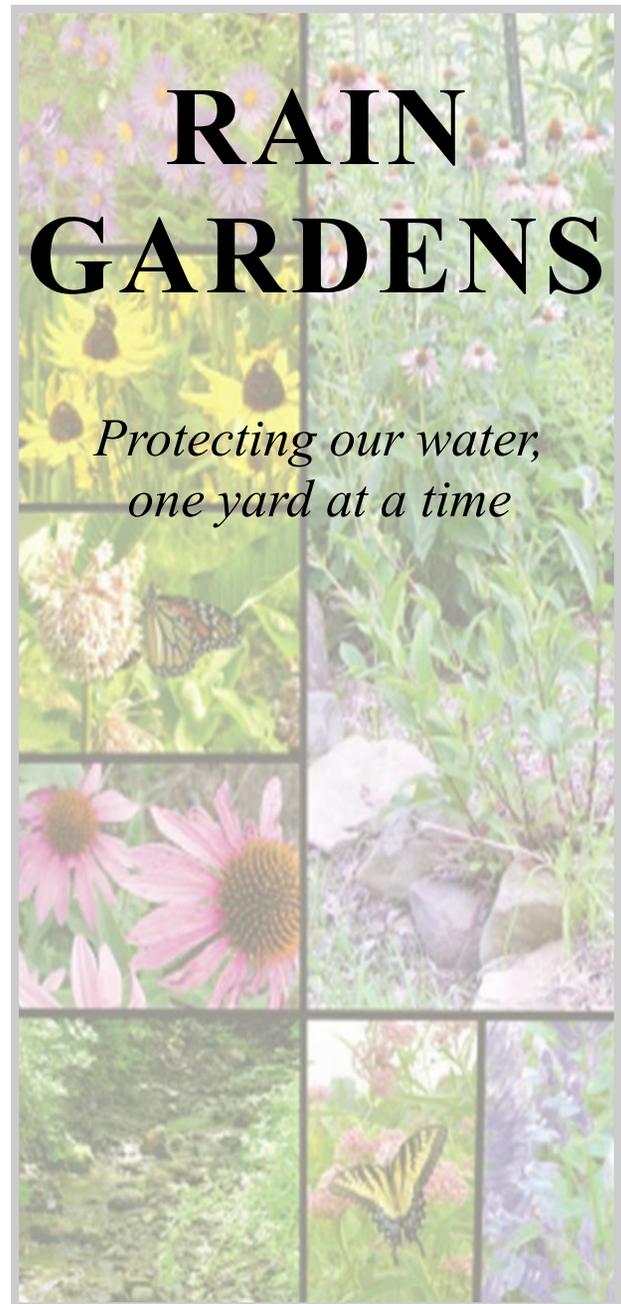


Contact the Cuyahoga SWCD for more information about how to purchase a kit.
216/524-6580, ext. 22
www.cuyahogawcd.org



Cuyahoga Soil and Water Conservation District
6100 West Canal Road
Valley View, OH 44125

An Equal Opportunity Employer and Provider



RAIN GARDENS

*Protecting our water,
one yard at a time*

A collaborative effort of Cuyahoga and Franklin Soil and Water Conservation Districts and the NEO PIPE Work Group.

PROTECTING WATERSHEDS ONE YARD AT A TIME



What is a Rain Garden?

A rain garden is an attractive landscaped area planted with perennial native plants which don't mind getting "wet feet." Built in a saucer shape, a rain garden is designed to increase infiltration allowing rain and snowmelt to seep naturally into the ground. Benefits of rain gardens are multiple: they recharge groundwater supply, prevent water quality problems, provide habitat for birds and butterflies, and are great looking landscapes features.

Recent studies have shown that up to 70% of the pollution in our streams, rivers and lakes is carried there by runoff from practices we do in our own yards and gardens. Some of the common "non-point source pollutants" from our yards that end up in our local waterways include soil, fertilizers, pesticides, pet wastes, grass clippings and other yard debris.

Planting rain gardens is an effective way to help our communities "bloom", as we work to protect the health of our watersheds.

How to be a good citizen in your watershed community:

Everyone lives in a watershed. You, as well as everyone around you, are part of the watershed community. Animals, birds, and fish are part of it, too. You influence the health of your watershed, good or bad, by how you treat its natural resources - the soil, water, air, plants, and animals. You can help maintain the health of your watershed by installing a rain garden on your own property.

Planting a rain garden may not seem like much, but if you calculate the amount of rain that runs off your property, you might be surprised. Every drop counts! Rain gardens capture rain that usually runs off your property and allows it time to soak into the ground. This helps minimize runoff and reduces the amount of non-point source pollution that enters our waterways.

Keeping rain where it falls, by directing it to a rain garden, is a natural solution to water pollution. You not only get a lovely garden, but you have also helped protect our rivers, streams and lakes from pollution.



Rain Garden plants
(from left to right):
New England Aster,
Columbine,
Ohio Goldenrod

COLOR YOUR LANDSCAPE AND CAPTURE THE RAIN

You can help your community meet its clean water goals by installing a rain garden on your property.

If you are interested in capturing and treating storm water on your property in a creative fashion, contact your local Soil & Water Conservation District for more information. Copies of the *Rain Garden Manual for Homeowners* can be downloaded from:

**www.cuyahogawcd.org
or call Cuyahoga SWCD at
216/524-6580, ext. 22**

Once you get started, let us know how your project unfolds. Send before and after pictures to us so we can post the photos on our website.

The Manual is a technical guide for those who are really interested in taking the steps to plant a rain garden. Topics discussed in the manual include: placing and sizing your rain garden, determining the depth and drainage area of your garden, and a suggested plant list for your rain garden. Other technical topics explained include soil type, slope consideration and garden shape. After planning the rain garden, the manual outlines instructions for site preparation, digging, and planting native species. Short and long term maintenance suggestions are also provided.