

PROJECT PROFILE

EIDE RESIDENCE

Rain Garden



Pre-Rain Garden Conditions

Rain falling on the roof of the Eide residence was directed by downspouts, unfiltered, onto the lawn, eventually making its way to the Mississippi River via the storm sewer system. This excess runoff from impervious surfaces can cause:

- An increased risk of flooding and bank erosion
- An influx of sediments, nutrients and pollutants
- An increase in water temperatures.

PROJECT SPECS

Date Planted June 2004

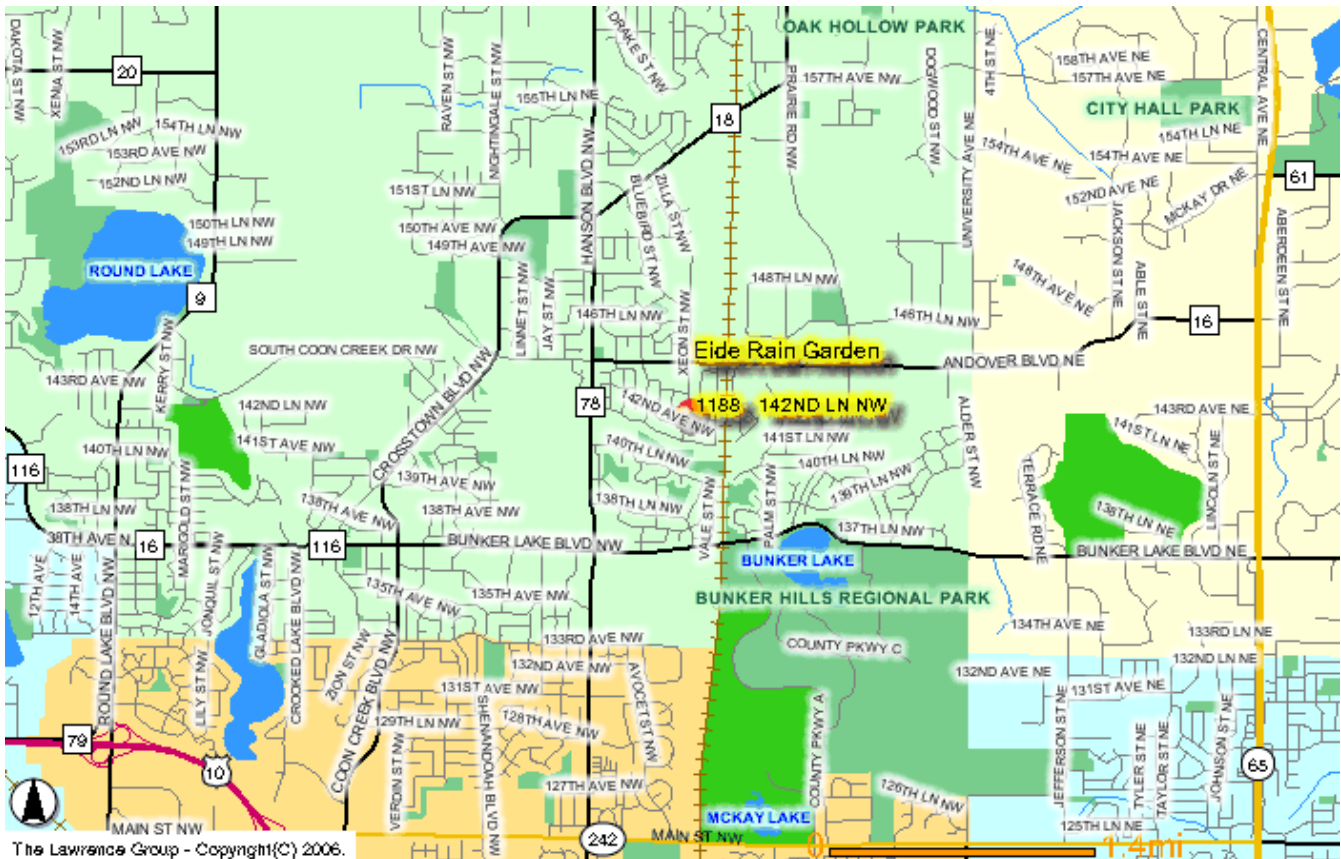
Rain Gardens Installed 1

Water Treatment Capacity 87 ft³

Water Detention Capacity 101 ft³

Homeowner Labor \$1,037.50

Cost-share Funds Approved \$1,442.15



Before Rain Garden Installation

The rain garden was designed to capture rainwater coming off of the roof. Value of labor provided by the homeowners was estimated at \$1,037.50. The project was authorized for up to \$1,442.15 in cost-share funds through the Met Council.

August 2003



Before the rain garden was installed, stormwater falling on the roof was discharged onto the lawn where it quickly flowed into the street and ultimately ended up in the Mississippi River.

August 2003



After Rain Garden Installation



September 2004

August 2007



Rain falling on the roof is directed by drain tile to the rain garden for treatment.



The rain gardens can treat up to 87 ft³, reducing pollution and nutrient input to the Mississippi River. Additional stormwater from the roof is collected in rain barrels for use in watering.