

Attaining Success *in Stormwater Infrastructure*

Scott Woodbury

Massed Plantings

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Plants Stay Put!

**Complex
Planting with
High Plant
Diversity and
Higher
Maintenance**



How to
Keep
Design
Legible?





















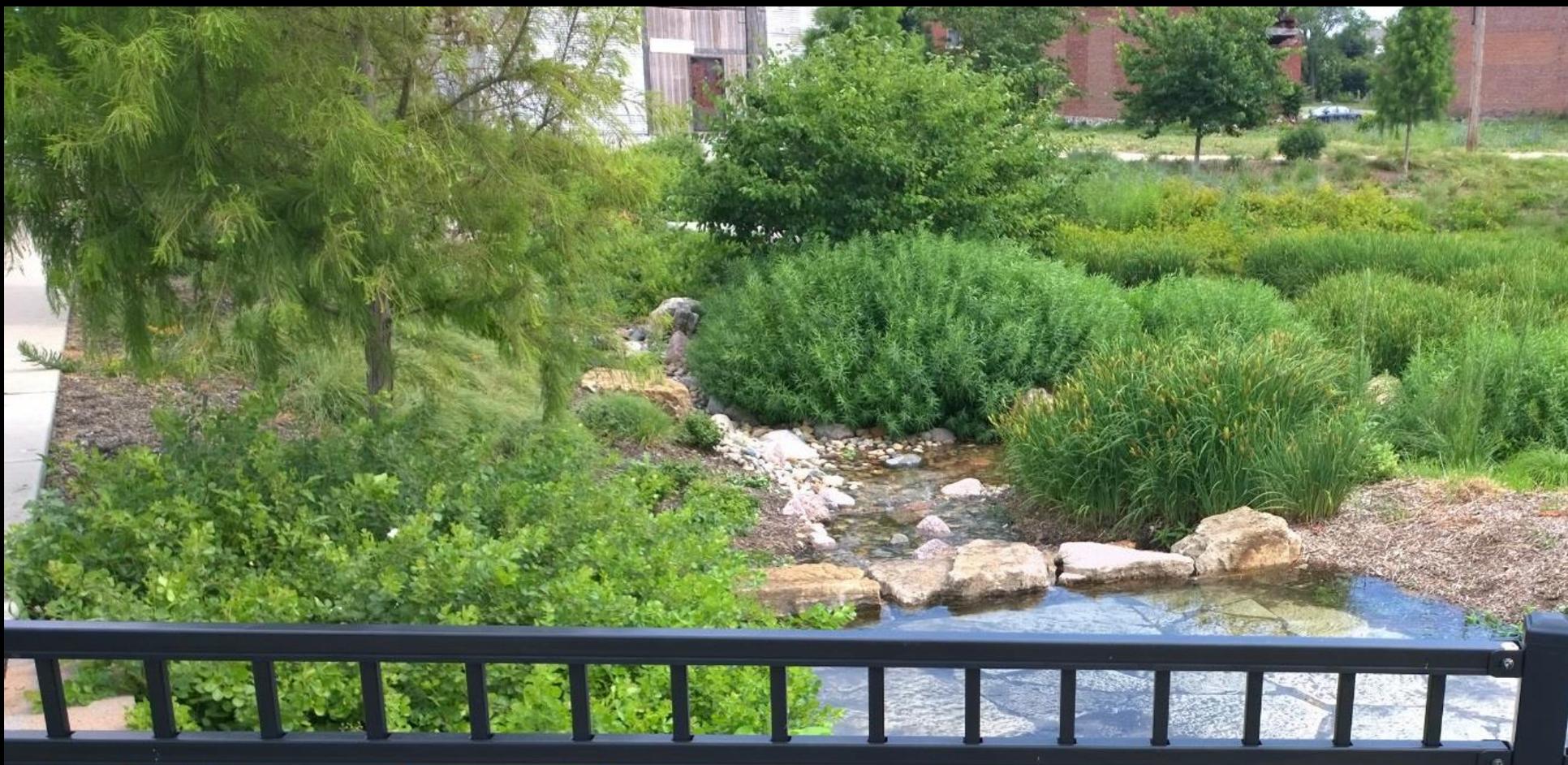
Citygarden

ARAMARK











OLD NORTH

rain garden

The Clinton Street Rain Garden in Old North is one of many Rainscaping projects being built by MSD Project Clear. Rainscaping is any combination of plantings, water features, catch basins, permeable pavement, and other activities that manage stormwater as close as possible to where it falls, rather than moving it somewhere else. Layered systems below ground level store and filter stormwater, allowing the soil to slowly absorb it over time. Above ground level, native plants, basins, and water features create public green spaces that also help store water. Used effectively, rainscaping can reclaim stormwater naturally, reduce sewer overflows, and minimize basement backups.

Why plant a rain garden?

Plants in rain gardens are selected by stormwater experts. A rain garden acts like a sponge to absorb stormwater and store it in the soil. It helps infiltrate into the ground rather than running through the ground to nearby streets and sewers. Healthy, deep-rooted plants absorb excess water and hold it longer before it reaches the sewer system. This allows the rain garden to store and slowly release water into the ground. A rain garden can result in more natural drainage and beautiful landscaping.



Why use native plants?

Native plants are adapted to the local climate and soil conditions. They are hardier and require less water and maintenance. They also support local wildlife and insects. A variety of native plants can be used in a rain garden. Some examples include: 

What is a rain garden?



A rain garden is a connected and landscaped depression designed to catch stormwater from any pavement, roof, and other impervious surfaces where water cannot be absorbed. The stormwater is captured, stored, and released slowly to help reduce the amount of water that enters the sewer system during large storms.



ProjectClearSTL.org
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Welcome

↑ Exit



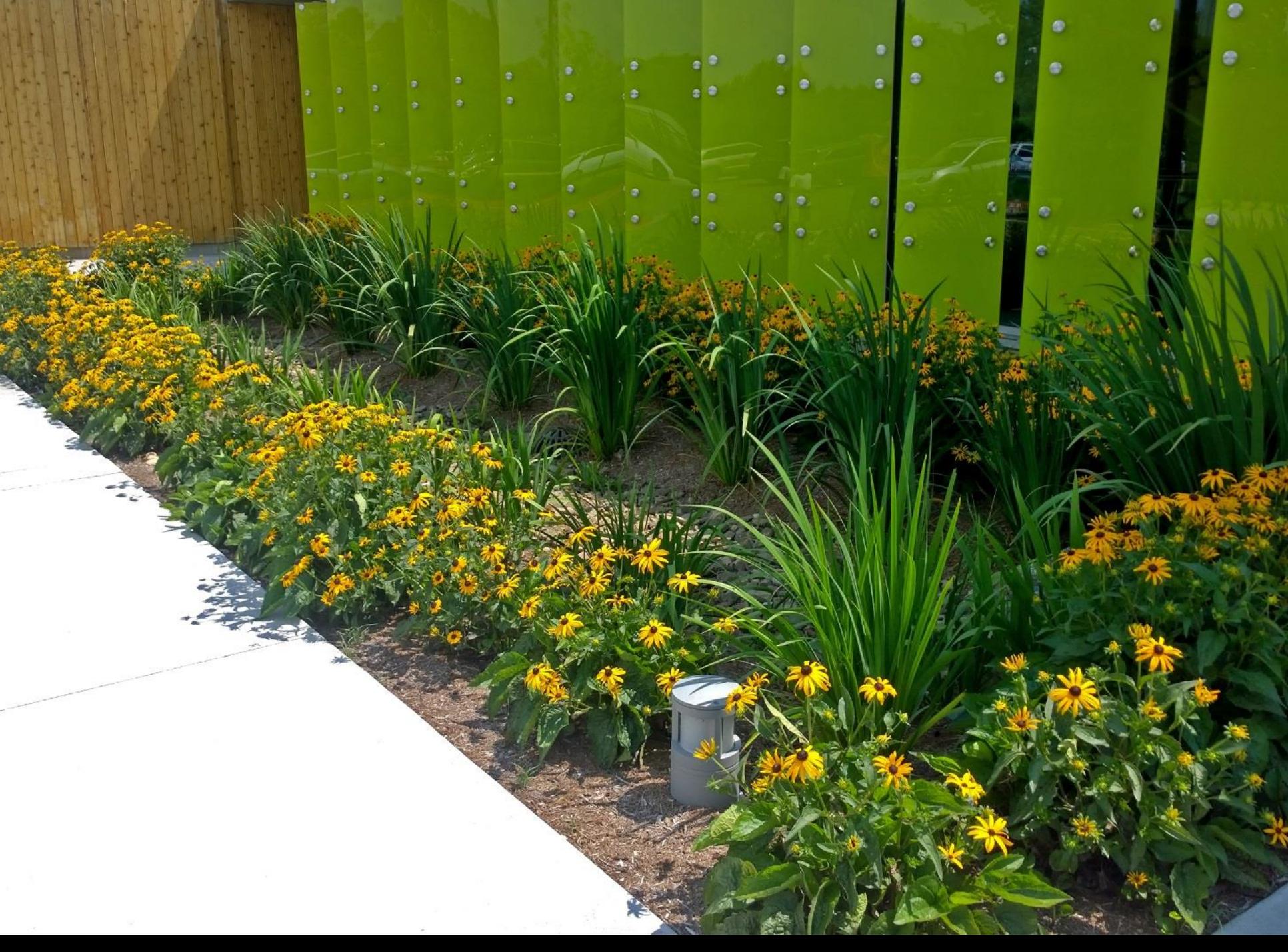


SIERRA CLUB
NATIVE GARDEN

SIERRA CLUB
NATIVE GARDEN



























BIORETENTION BASIN

THE BIORETENTION BASIN IS DESIGNED TO HOLD STORM WATER RUNOFF SO IT CAN FILTER POLLUTANTS. SPECIAL PLANTS LOCATED IN THE BEDS ASSIST IN THE PROCESS OF ABSORBING THE POLLUTANTS.



Seeded Plant Community

Seeded Plant Community

Plants Move Around







CR2-119

Z46-69A















 Alberta































DONALD DANFORTH PLANT SCIENCE CENTER













Brickyard Hill Prairie

BioOrganics™

Endomycorrhizal Inoculant

AUXILIARY BIOTIC SOIL AND PLANT SUBSTANCE.
NON-PLANT FOOD INGREDIENT.



Many benefits may result from the use of this inoculant, including increased nutrient uptake and enhanced tolerance of various environmental stresses such as drought and soil salinity.

BIOTIC INGREDIENTS: Endomycorrhizal (VAM) spores, minimum 50 spores/cc, of blended *Glomus aggregatum*, *G. clarum*, *G. deserticola*, *G. intraradices*, *G. monosporus*, *G. mosseae*, *Gigaspora margarita*, *Paraglomus brasilianum*.

The Native Landscaping Manual

www.shawnature.org



Chapter Two
Rain Gardening and Storm-water Management
A Landscaping Guide for Missouri



Control and Identification
A M



SHAW
NATURE
RESERVE



Chapter Four
Landscaping with Native Plants
A Gardeners Guide for Missouri



Chapter One
Reconstructing a Tallgrass Prairie
A Guide to Seeding for Missouri

