### **NATIVE PLANTING GUIDE**

### **FLOWERING PLANTS:**

Black-eyed Susan Great Lobelia Butterfly Milkweed Ohio Spiderwort Culver's Root Ohio Goldenrod Purple Coneflower Marsh Milkweed Cardinal Flower Jacob's Ladder Joe Pye Weed New England Aster Bee Balm Obedient Plant Cup Plant Blue Vervain

#### **GRASSES & FERNS:**

Big Bluestem
Wet-tolerant Sedges
Virginia Wild Rye
Fowl Manna Grass
Torrey's Rush
Switch Grass
Ostrich Fern
Sensitive Fern
Cinnamon Fern

### **SHRUBS & TREES:**

Red Maple
Chokecherry
River Birch
Summer Sweet
Silky Dogwood
Winterberry
Pin Oak
Elderberry
Highbush Blueberry
Arrowwood Viburnum

## Visit www.cuyahogaswcd.org for our full list of recommended native plants



Black-eyed Susan

Big Bluestem



Cardinal Flower Chokecherry

# RAIN GARDEN MANUAL FOR HOMEOWNERS

- Placing and Sizing Your Rain Garden
- Building Your Rain Garden
- Planting and Maintaining Your Rain Garden
- Suggested Plant List for Your Rain Garden

Download the manual from our website at www.cuyahogaswcd.org or call us at 216/524-6580 to have one mailed to you.

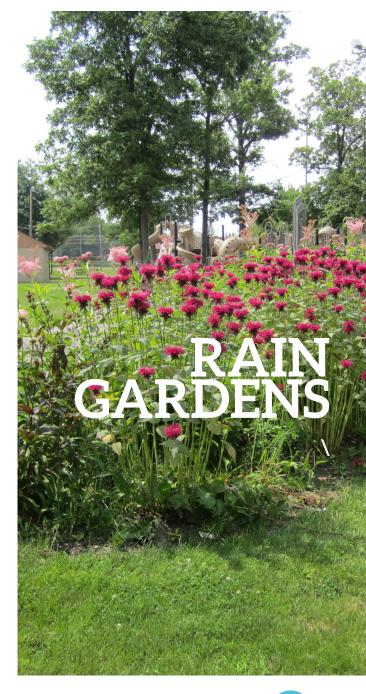


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A rain garden is an attractive landscaped area planted with perennial native plants, which don't mind getting "wet feet." They are beautiful gardens, built in depressions, which are designed to capture and filter stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces around the home, such as rooftops and driveways, before it enters local waterways. Rain gardens help to alleviate problems associated with flooding and drainage while enhancing the beauty of individual yards and communities. Additionally, they provide habitat and food for wildlife including birds and butterflies.

## WHY ARE THEY IMPORTANT?

As development increases, there are more demands places on our local environment. Impervious surfaces associated with development, such as rooftops, driveways and roads, are areas that shed rainwater. Construction activity on development sites usually compacts the soil, limiting the ground's capacity to absorb water. Taken together, these factors reduce the ability of our landscape to absorb and filter stormwater. An easy way to help keep these pollutants out of our local waterways is to install a rain garden!

70% of the pollution in our streams, rivers and lakes is carried there by stormwater runoff from our own yards!

## THINKING ABOUT PLANTING A RAIN GARDEN?

- Visit www.cuyahogaswcd.org to download our Rain Garden Manual for Homeowners and to find other tips for planting your rain garden.
- Contact Ohio Utilities Protection Service (OUPS) before you dig to ensure that it's safe to dig in that area 800/362-2764.
- Dig an 8"x 8"x 8" test hole and fill with water. Check the infiltration after 24 hours. If there's still water standing it's not recommended for a rain garden.

- Consider which native plants would work best for your rain garden. A full list of native plants is available in our Rain Garden Manual.
- Consider design specifications that would best suit your yard, which can also be found in the manual or on our website.
- Recruit your friends! Many hands make light work. Rain gardens can be a great community project as well.

