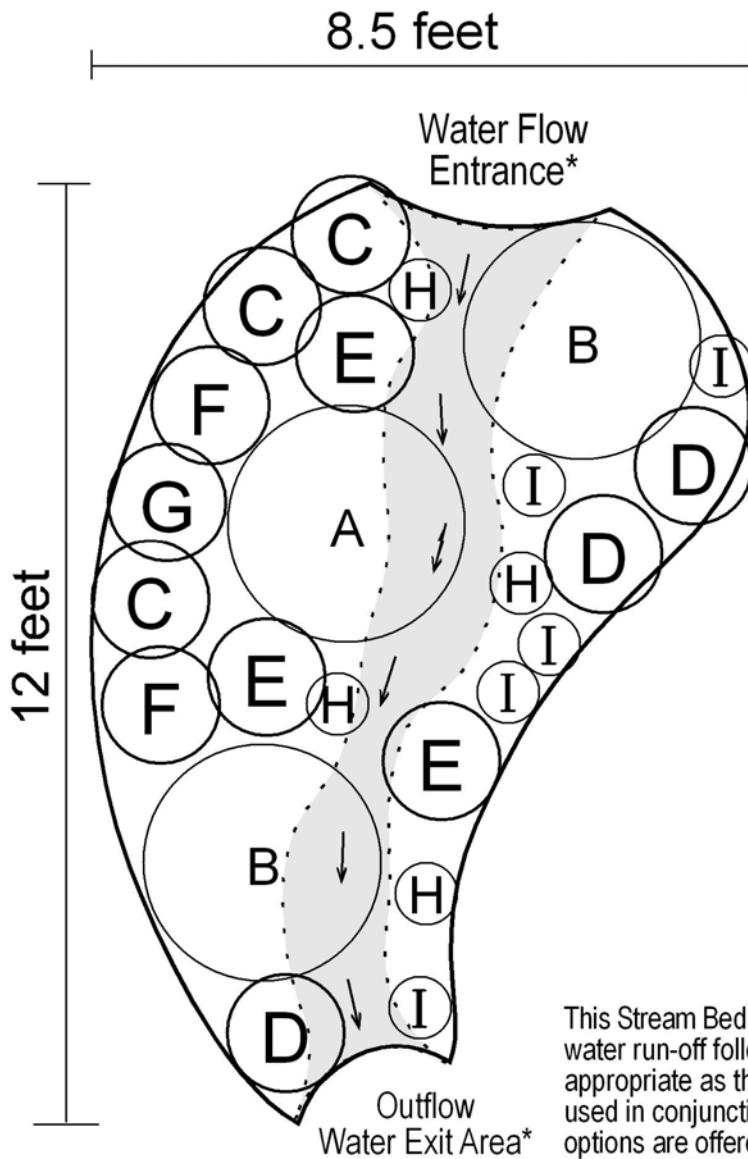


Rain Gardens capture and slow rain water but they still need an overflow option. In this Stream Bed Rain Garden Design, the center channel weaves its way through the garden's midsection, encouraging the water to slow and spread outward within the garden before exiting. This path needs to be kept clear enough to allow water to enter and exit as needed during and following heavy rains. Every site is unique, Modifications may be needed and some rocks / small boulders should be added to create the feeling of a natural stream bed.



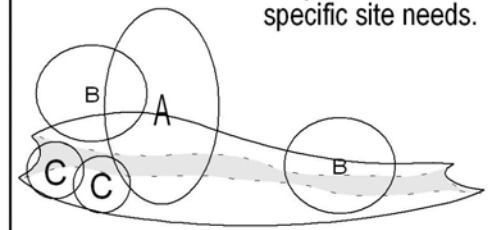
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Five hours of full sun needed for this rain garden.

- Perimeter Border
 - at or below soil level
 - subtle depression
 - retain water & nutrients
- - - 6" Deeper part of the Garden
 - the channel path that is needed for the water to flow through this garden.

Layout procedure / recommendations:
 Layout anchoring plants 1st (A, B, and C) and review swale path before planting. (See diagram) then proceeding with rest of installation, modify as needed for specific site needs.



This Stream Bed Rain Garden Design is intended to assist with managing normal water run-off following rain events in a residential situation. This may not be appropriate as the sole solution for solving major drainage issues but may be used in conjunction with several water conservation techniques. Multiple plants options are offered in the plant key allowing this template to be used as a basic layout plan for several very different rain gardens that will attract Missouri wildlife.

*These areas may benefit from occasional gravel/ rock layer application if velocity and washout becomes an issue. Be aware of the direction of the current water path, the resulting overflow water path and be sure placement is compatible with the natural lay of the land and the current water run off pattern.



Key	Common Name	Botanical Name	Quantity	Manage Size To	Spacing Allotment	Notes:	Care:
A	Swamp hibiscus	Hibiscus lasiocarpus	1	4x7	3'	Showy large flower attractive to pollinators.	Leave stalks intact over winter to mark location. Growth is late starting in the spring.
A	Swamp milkweed	Asclepia incarnata	1	4-5'	3'	watch for caterpillars	Moderate spread rate -easy to control. Dead head after bloom to control reseeding
A	Culver's root	Veronicastrum virginicum	1	4x7	3'	Long blooming veronica-like tiers of flowers offers butterflies footing.	Trim new growth 1/3 once mid- sprint to encourage tight upright growth Shape and prune again after bloom to keep its manicured tidy appearance
B	Prairie dock	Silphium terebinthinaceum	1	2x3	3'	foliage height- bloom ht is tall and airy-may not bloom if in too windy of spot. Butterfly and goldfinch favorite	remove flower stalks after bloom
C	Virginia iris	Iris virginica	3	14-36"	1-1/2'	maintains good foliage through season	remove flower stalks after bloom
C	Calamint	Calamintha arkansana / Clinopodium arkansanum	3	6-12"	1-1/2'	great pollinator attraction for small butterflies	Lightly shear back finished blooms to encourage re-bloom and compact habit
D	Prairie dropseed	Sporobolus heterolepis	3	2-1/2-3-1/2	1-1/2'	Only fragrant grass-smells like buttered popcorn!	wait to cut back in spring till new growth evident at base
E	Dwarf bluestar	Amsonia tabernamontana 'Short Stack'	3	2-1/2x3-1/2	1-1/2'	This dwarf selection of native blue star that has retained habitat value with reduced profile. Ability to produce significant fall color is retained as well.	trim back to foliage after bloom
E	Ridelli's goldenrod	Solidago ridelli	3	2-1/2x3-1/2	1-1/2'	Less common goldenrod that is moisture and drought tolerant. Its upright narrow habit offers	shovel edge around base spring and after bloom
F	Wild Bergemont	Monarda fistulosa	2	2-1/2-3-1/2	1-1/2'	great for both butterfly and hummer	cut back hard after bloom / shovel edge around perimeter to maintain tight clump
G	Foxglove beard tongue	Talus slope penstemon (Penstemon digitalis)	1	2-1/2-3-1/2	1-1/2'	great for hummer. Recent name change from Penstemon digitalis	remove finished flowering stalks to encourage second surge of foliage
H	Whiting sedge / Oak sedge	Carex albicans	4	8-12"	spacing 9"	Clump forming and compact growth habit, this sedges maintains a tidy habit making this one of the most appealing sedges for / functional ornamental use	Clip off flower/ seed heads to reduce reseeding. Spread rate reported to be slower than most sedges. Periodic shovel edging will also limit spread.
I	Wild Petunia	Ruellia humilis	5	10-14"	spacing 9"	Foolproof soft blue petunia like flowers gently reseed wherever it can thrive best. May develop into small flowering communities attractive to pollinators. Easy to remove unwanted late spring.	Gently trim tips of new growth mid spring to encourage branching and flowering. This may delay bloom period slightly.

NOTE: All these plants except (H) Whiting Sedge has notable wildlife habitat value.