

Bioretention / Rain Gardens

Routine maintenance throughout the year is necessary to keep your bioretention cells functioning properly.

Bioretention cells, sometimes called rain gardens, use engineered soils and specific plants to trap and uptake pollutants in stormwater. Often located along roads and in parking lots, water is meant to drain from bioretention cells within 48 hours.

Where to find it:

Typically, along roadsides or in parking lots.

Before:

This bioretention cell is overgrown with weeds and sediment covers the riprap.



When to maintain it:

Clear sediment in late fall and spring. Maintain weeds and vegetation in summer and fall.

After:

Weeds and sediment are removed, riprap is replaced properly and is mulch added.



PRIVATE STORMWATER FACILITY MAINTENANCE

What you'll need:

- rake
- bucket lined with trash bags
- gloves and safety equipment if working near traffic

You may also need a shovel, mulch, replacement plants and water for irrigation.



Weeds: Identify what is a weed and what plants are meant to be there. Pull weeds early, before they seed.



Beth Conyers

Trash and debris: Clear trash and debris and make sure the overflow and curb cuts allow water to flow.



Beth Conyers

Plants: Replace dead plants from fall to spring and water for first 3 years during summer. Contact your local jurisdiction for a list of approved plants.



Mulch: Maintain 3 inches of mulch to help with plant survival. Arborist mulch is effective and low cost, and may be required in your jurisdiction.



Find a list of contractors: www.stormwaterpartners.com/contractors

Notes: _____

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Contact Contáctenos

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www.stormwaterpartners.com/contact