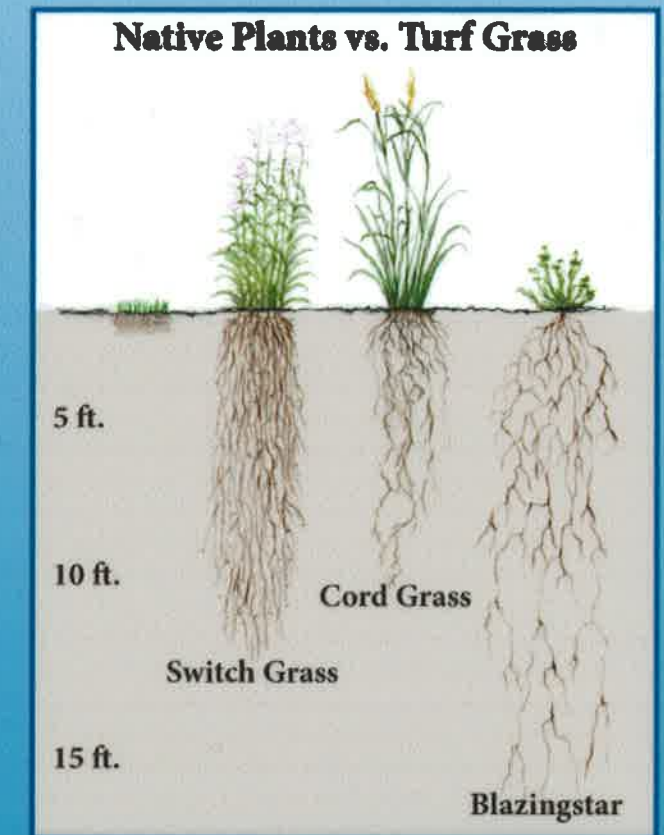




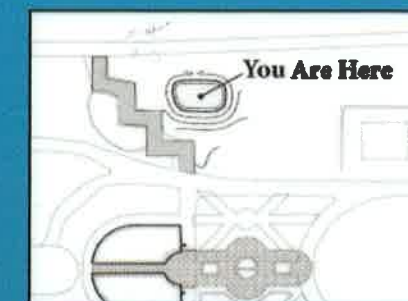
ROSEVILLE ROTARY RAIN GARDEN

This Rotary rain garden was constructed in the arboretum to decrease the amount of rain water (stormwater) runoff and pollutants entering downstream waterbodies without treatment.

Studies have shown that up to 70% of the pollution that enters our lakes, rivers, and streams is carried by rain water that runs off our landscape. Rain gardens capture excess water, reducing the amount of polluted water directly reaching our water resources. This results in cleaner lakes, rivers, and streams.



Rain Garden Key



The Rotary rain garden in the arboretum contains native grasses and wildflowers. Native plants are those species that grow naturally, and historically occurred in the area. The image above compares the root depth of native plant species to that of Kentucky Bluegrass, a non-native plant, otherwise known as "turf grass." Native plants have roots that extend 5-15 feet deep, compared to those of Kentucky Bluegrass, which extend only a few inches. Native vegetation is often used in rain gardens due to these extensive root systems, which improve the soil's ability to absorb water and remove pollutants. In addition to cleaner water and a beautiful neighborhood, native plants offer habitat, food, and shelter for birds, butterflies, and other beneficial insects.

Use this key to identify the plants in this rain garden.



MURIEL SAHLIN ARBORETUM