Day 5: Protecting our water

Activity 1: Design a rain garden

Introduction

New construction in many towns and cities is increasing the amount of impervious surfaces — surfaces that don’t allow water to be absorbed. Too many rooftops, driveways, and parking lots result in an increase of storm water runoff and a greater chance for pollution to enter our waterways through storm sewer systems. Kids can learn more about how to help stop runoff when they design a rain garden to help direct water through the soil.

Supplies

- Books and guides to plants native to your region or materials from your local Cooperative Extension Service
- Database for native plants in your area: https://www.epa.gov/watersense/what-plant
- Pencil and journal
- Tape measure

If you build a rain garden:

- Soil mix: 50% sand, 30% compost, 20% topsoil
- Seeds, seedlings, or starter plants. Remember to choose native plants if possible, and plants that attract pollinators like butterflies and bees

Get kids thinking ...

Get kids thinking back to what they’ve learned about the water cycle and your local watershed. Rain has to go somewhere. Ask the kids: Where does it go when it can’t soak into the soil? Have kids head outside and take notes about all the pervious and impervious surfaces they see. Have kids draw a picture (aerial view if possible) of the current space. Talk about where they see water collect or travel when it rains. Have them identify natural drainage patterns and talk about how rainwater could be filtered into the surrounding soil. Ask the kids: Why is it important for rain to be directed to the soil rather than the storm drain?

Pervious or impervious?
Let's get started!

As kids see drainage patterns and how drainage could be improved, have them start mapping out their rain garden. Gardeners make and use maps to plan what, where, and when to plant. Together, you’ll need to think, talk about, and investigate:

- If this is a real or imaginary garden (if you can't plant, it is still fun to imagine and plan)
- How much water you will have to drain (measure the specific drainage area of the surface — roof, driveway, etc.)
- What kind of soil you have (sandy, clay, loamy, or mixed)
- How much space you need for your rain garden (sandy soil, a rain garden should be 20-30% of the drainage area; or clay soil, a rain garden should be about 60% of the drainage area)
- What's already in or near the space (the house, patio, deck, paths, driveway, existing plants and lawn)
- Natural depressions in the landscape (a rain garden can be up to six inches deep)
- Native plants (plants that typically have deep root systems with water holding capacity)
Encourage kids to take good notes as they research plants for their garden, keeping in mind what they’ve learned about soil types and availability of sun. Have kids develop garden plan details using their aerial view sketch.

If you are able to actually plant the garden kids have planned, be sure you have accurate information about underground utilities before you start digging. Since plants can be expensive, consider planting seeds or using seedlings grown in trays. It may take longer to fill in the space in the garden, but can help keep costs down. And kids love to plant seeds!

As the garden grows, kids can continue to add details to their map such as birds, insects, and animals that have visited or plant growth charts. The links below offer detailed guides to building a rain garden.

More rain garden activities

What Is a Rain Garden (WGCU Curious Kids, video)
http://www.wgcucuriouskids.org/what-is-a-rain-garden/

How-to Guide: Rain Garden in a Box (City of Edmonton, Canada)


Raingarden-in-a-Box Designs
https://www.plslwd.org/2013/05/raingarden-in-a-box-designs/

Create a Rain Garden (Bay Backpack)
http://baybackpack.com/schoolyard_projects/project/create_a_rain_garden
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What is a Rain Garden?

Rain gardens function like native forests to help slow down, soak up and filter polluted runoff from downspouts, driveways and other hard surfaces. A rain garden is a shallow depression planted with a variety of flowers, shrubs, and grasses that tolerate wet winters and dry summers. When planted with the right types of plants, rain gardens also attract birds and butterflies.

Benefits
- Reduce flooding
- Filter pollution
- Replenish groundwater
- Provide wildlife habitat
- Prevent sewer overflows

The Alternative
With no rain garden, polluted runoff flows directly into storm drains. Depending on where you live, runoff flows into Longfellow Creek or can cause sewer overflows.

Benefits
- Rain gardens help our fish and other wildlife enjoy cleaner water

www.12000raingardens.org

Diagram © 12,000 Rain Gardens

Find more River Rangers activities on the Start with a Book website: