



THESE NOTES IN RED ARE OFFERED AS A GUIDE FOR DECISION MAKING WHEN YOU WANT TO CHANGE THIS DETAIL.

1. **INFILTRATION RATE OF NATIVE SOILS:** INFILTRATION RAIN GARDEN DETAIL MAY BE USED WHEN NATIVE SOILS HAVE AN INFILTRATION RATE THAT DOES NOT EXCEED 12 INCHES/HOUR AND WHEN OVERLAND FLOW FROM THE FACILITY DURING LARGE STORMS CAN BE SAFELY CONVEYED AWAY FROM BUILDINGS AND WALLS WITHOUT A CATCH BASIN AND PIPE.
2. **LARGE STORM OVERFLOW:** AT THE LOW POINT OF THE PROPOSED GRADES, THE BERM HEIGHT SHOULD BE A LITTLE LOWER THAN THE REST OF THE BERM SO THAT EXCESS RUNOFF FROM LARGE STORMS FLOWS IN THE DESIRED DIRECTION. THIS BERM SHOULD ALSO BE REINFORCED WITH SOME RIP RAP OR EXTRA PLANTS THAT WILL PREVENT EROSION WHEN FLOWS PASS OVER IT.
3. **VEGETATION:** THE MORE PLANTS THE BETTER AND THE BIGGER THE BETTER. WHERE TREES AND SHRUBS CAN BE SAFELY (IE VISIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS) PLANTED IN THE BASIN, THEY SHOULD BE. CONSIDER HYDROSEEDING WITH GRASS SPECIES SIMILAR TO THE SPECIES THAT WILL LIKELY BE PLANTED AS PLUGS TO STABILIZE SOILS FOR THE LONG-TERM AND AVOID THE PROBLEMS WITH FLOATING MULCH, OR USE ROCK MULCH.
4. **SIDE SLOPES:** DON'T ALLOW A MAXIMUM SLOPE OF GREATER THAN 3H:1V. PLANT ESTABLISHMENT IS DIFFICULT ABOVE THIS SLOPE BECAUSE SLOPES EXCEEDING THIS MUST BE COMPACTED. COMPACTION OF THE SIDE SLOPES REDUCES THE INFILTRATION CAPACITY OF THE FACILITY.
5. **THE IMPORTANCE OF CUT AND FILL FOR INFILTRATION FACILITIES:** THE BOTTOM OF AN INFILTRATION RAIN GARDEN MUST BE IN CUT IN NATIVE SOILS. FILL REQUIRES COMPACTION, WHICH CREATES SOIL DENSITIES AND RUNOFF PATTERNS SIMILAR TO IMPERVIOUS SURFACES SUCH AS CONCRETE. ONE RULE OF THUMB, IS THAT INFILTRATION FACILITIES MAY BE PLACED IN FILL AREAS THAT ARE OVER 5 YEARS OLD SINCE THESE SOILS WILL HAVE BEEN LOOSENED BY SOIL ANIMALS AND VEGETATION OVER TIME.
6. **APPROPRIATE VOLUMES:** RIM ELEVATION SHOULD BE SET SO THAT, AT A MINIMUM, THE VOLUME OF THE WATER QUALITY STORM IS RETAINED ON-SITE. DEPENDING ON THE CONDITIONS IN YOUR JURISDICTION (AVAILABILITY, AND CAPACITY OF EXISTING STORM SEWERS, RAINFALL DISTRIBUTIONS AND GOALS FOR WATERSHED PROTECTION,) A LARGER VOLUME MAY AND IS PROBABLY APPROPRIATE TO RETAIN ON-SITE. TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT VOLUME FOR CAPACITY OF THE RAIN GARDEN, MODEL/ACCOUNT FOR THE VOLUME OF RUNOFF THAT'S INFILTRATING DURING THE STORM, THE STORAGE CAPACITY OF THE FACILITY, THE RIM ELEVATION, AND THE VOLUME LEFTOVER AT THE END OF THE STORM.
7. THE WIDTH OF THE FACILITY EQUALS THE PONDING AREA AND THE INILTRATION AREA AS LONG AS SIDE SLOPES DON'T EXCEED 3:1.
8. BARK MULCH FLOATS AND WILL FLOAT RIGHT OUT OF THE FACILITY, SO DON'T USE IT. USE COURSE WOOD CHIPS OR ROCK MULCH INSTEAD.

Details created by a partnership of:



Simple Infiltration Rain Garden  
SEE NOTE 1

These details are provided for you to use and modify as desired. Use at your own risk.

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1 of 1  
Scale: NTS