2025 City Pavement Rehabilitation Project (25–01)

OPEN HOUSE

CHANHASSEN RAIN GARDEN PILOT PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

The city is pursuing an initiative with the 25-01 Pavement Rehabilitation Project to partner with residents to construct rain gardens to treat stormwater runoff and improve local water quality. The city would construct the rain gardens in conjunction with the street project and the residents would be responsible for routine maintenance. This would be the second year the rain garden partnership program is offered after the program launched last year with the 24-01 Street Rehabilitation Project. A financial incentive is being proposed to increase enrollment. The number of rain gardens will be limited by project budget and need.

WHAT IS A RAIN GARDEN?

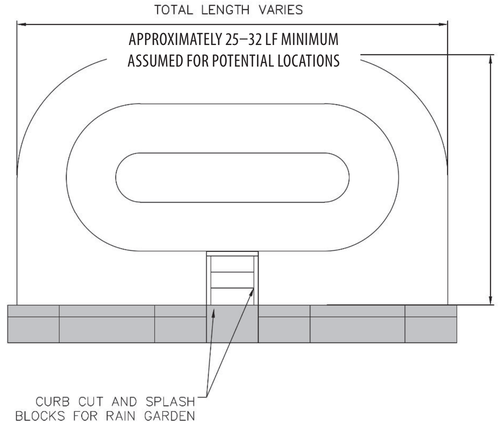
A rain garden is a planted landscape feature that collects stormwater runoff in a small depression. The rain garden provides a place where stormwater runoff can infiltrate (soak into the ground) and/or filtrate (filter through soil media) which act to treat stormwater before it is conveyed downstream to local water resources, helping improve local water quality and recharge groundwater aquifers.

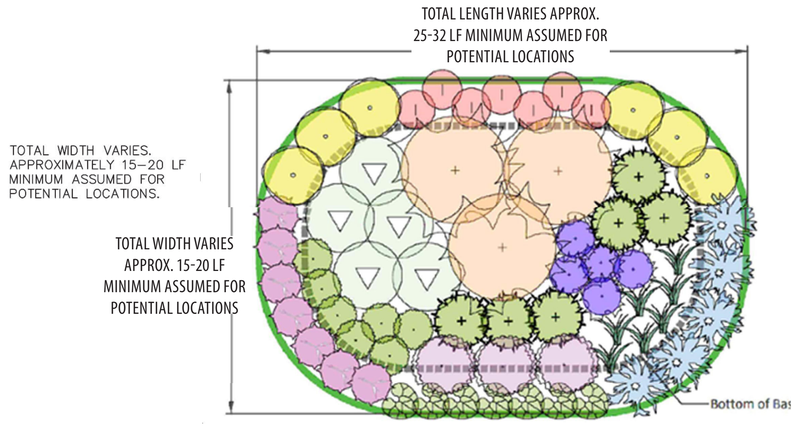
WHY ARE RAIN GARDENS BENEFICIAL?

In natural landscapes rainfall and runoff can easily soak into the ground. When rain falls onto impervious surfaces including roofs, roads and driveways it generally runs off untreated. This runoff then enters storm sewers where it makes its way to a nearby water resources including lakes, wetlands and streams.

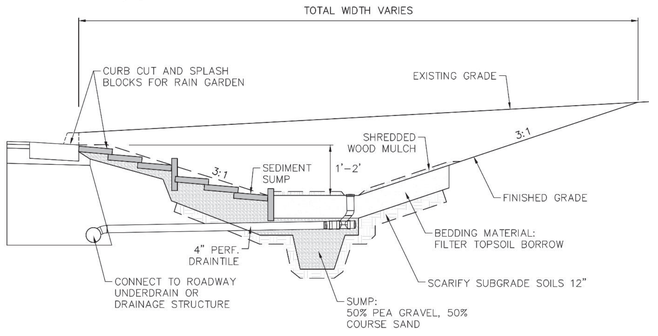
- Untreated stormwater runoff carries pollutants like soil, fertilizers, pesticides, oil, soap, and litter into local lakes, streams, and wetlands
- Untreated stormwater runoff impacts water quality, reduces aesthetics of water resources and can contribute to algae blooms. It can also impact health of aquatic plants and animals and affect aesthetics and recreation.
- Rain gardens mimic a natural landscape and help improve water quality by removing pollutants and reducing stormwater volumes.
- Properly placed and maintained rain gardens can provide cost-effective treatment of the runoff from impervious surfaces, while adding aesthetic improvements when compared to turf grasses.

Typical Rain Garden Plan View





Typical Rain Garden Cross Section



ICON	QTY	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	HT	SPACING	BLOOM
	7	Wild Ginger	Asarum canadense	6"	1'	Apr-May
	7	Wild Geranium	Geranium maculatum	1'-2'	1'	May-June
	7	Maidenhair Fern	Adiantum pedatum	1'-2'	18"	n/a
	5	Big-Leaved Aster	Aster macrophyllus	1'-2'	18"	Aug-Sept
	3	Bradbury's Monarda	Monarda bradburiana	1'-2'	18"	June-July
	6	Zig Zag Goldenrod	Solidago flexicaulis	1'-3'	18"	Aug-Oct
	7	Solomon's Seal	Polygonatum biflorum	1'-3'	1'	Apr-May
	7	Columbine	Aquilegia canadensis	2'-3'	1'	May-July
	6	Palm Sedge	Carex muskingumensis	2'-3'	18"	June-Sept
	5	White Turtlehead	Chelone glabra	2'-3'	2'	Aug-Oct
	5	Great Blue Lobelia	Lobelia siphilitica	2'-3'	18"	July-Sept
	3	Culver's Root	Veronicastrum virginicum	3'-5'	2'	July-Sept

SAMPLE PLANTING PLAN (SHADY ~ 200 SF)

Rain Garden During Wet Conditions

Rain Garden During Dry Conditions