

Background Information

The site had previously been a flat and open, windswept area occupied by turf grass adjacent to a mature oak tree. The raingarden is currently located at the IUPU Columbus Campus in a parking lot island. This site was chosen because it received a lot of snow in the winter, especially due to snow plowing in the parking lot. Additionally, two professors from the university were interested in using the area for teaching botany and biology, which means they were likely to maintain it too. Campus security was concerned about the project, but the continual promotion kept it going underway.

The garden was planted with native prairie plants such as prairie drop seed, big bluestem, and compass plant. It was designed by Kris Medic, a Bartholomew County Extension Educator. Having the right soil composition as well as hardy perennials to fill the garden was an important factor in the design process. It was installed by the Rainscaping education course in Bartholomew County as part of the demonstration for the course. Coordinators were able to help with the planting along with the partnership by Indiana University Professors Luke Jacobus and Barbara Hass Jacobus. This partnership was critical to the success of the project and aided coordinators in getting this project off the ground. The rain garden has a strong ecological influence, as it filters pollutants from the parking lot. It also aided to naturally introduce birds and pollinators.



















Garden Design: Plantings and Information

Plant Scientific Name	Common Name
Sporobolus heterolepis	Prairie dropseed
Andropogon gerardii	Big bluestem
Filipendula rubra	Queen of the prairie
Lobelia siphilitica	Great blue lobelia
Silphium laciniatum	Compass plant
Asclepias syriaca	Common milkweed
Symphyotrichum novae-angliae	New England aster
Iris virginica shrevei	Blue flag iris
Eupatorium colestinum	Blue mistflower
Geranium maculatum	Wild geranium

















Maintenance Plan: Establishment Period

- The garden should be weeded every 2-4 weeks for first six months, then tentatively once a month thereafter.
- Tracking progress of the garden:
 - If desired, a before and after photo of the garden should be taken when it is weeded to help keep track of what should be weeded and what plants should not be removed.
 - Taking a photo of your garden every few weeks will allow one to visually see the maturation of the garden over time; photos could be uploaded to a computer or printed and kept in a photo album to keep as part of the educational display.

Maintenance Plan: Post Establishment Period

Fertilizer

• Some starter fertilizer could be used on the site due to low potassium levels. Otherwise, the native plants should adapt to the soil type on site

Watering

• From installation for about a month - water as needed; about 30 minutes - make sure everything is moist. Once plants are established, you should not need to water them except during prolonged dry periods (about one week). If excessive rain is experienced, it is advised to temporarily reroute some incoming water away from the garden by cutting a notch in the berm. Large, mature plants handle saturation better than young, small plants. In case of a dry period a sprinkler system may be used

Weeding

• During the first few establishment years, weeding should take place every month as needed. Over time, the plants will fill in and weeding won't be necessary. Hand pulling of weeds should be sufficient. Weeding will be provided by the office or it's grounds crew.

Mulch

• It should be coarse, double shredded hardwood or another alternative which does not easily float. Approximately 3 inches should be maintained in the garden at all times.













Resource Contact

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About the Rainscaping Education Program

The Rainscaping Education Program is a bi-state partnership which offers state-wide training for Master Gardeners, conservation agencies and organizations, stormwater professionals, and landscape companies and consultants.

The two day workshop sessions cover an introduction to rainscaping and rain gardens with specific modules for rain garden site selection, plant selection and garden design, installation, maintenance, and community engagement.

Workshops include hands-on activities, interactive discussions, and field trips to community rainscaping projects. Participants also gain experience through creation of a demonstration rain garden with community partners in a public space.

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