



**Your land. Your water. Your solution.**

Managing Rainwater at Home  
Rain Barrels and more!





- Stormwater 101
- Soak Up the Rain NH
- Rain Barrels and so much more!





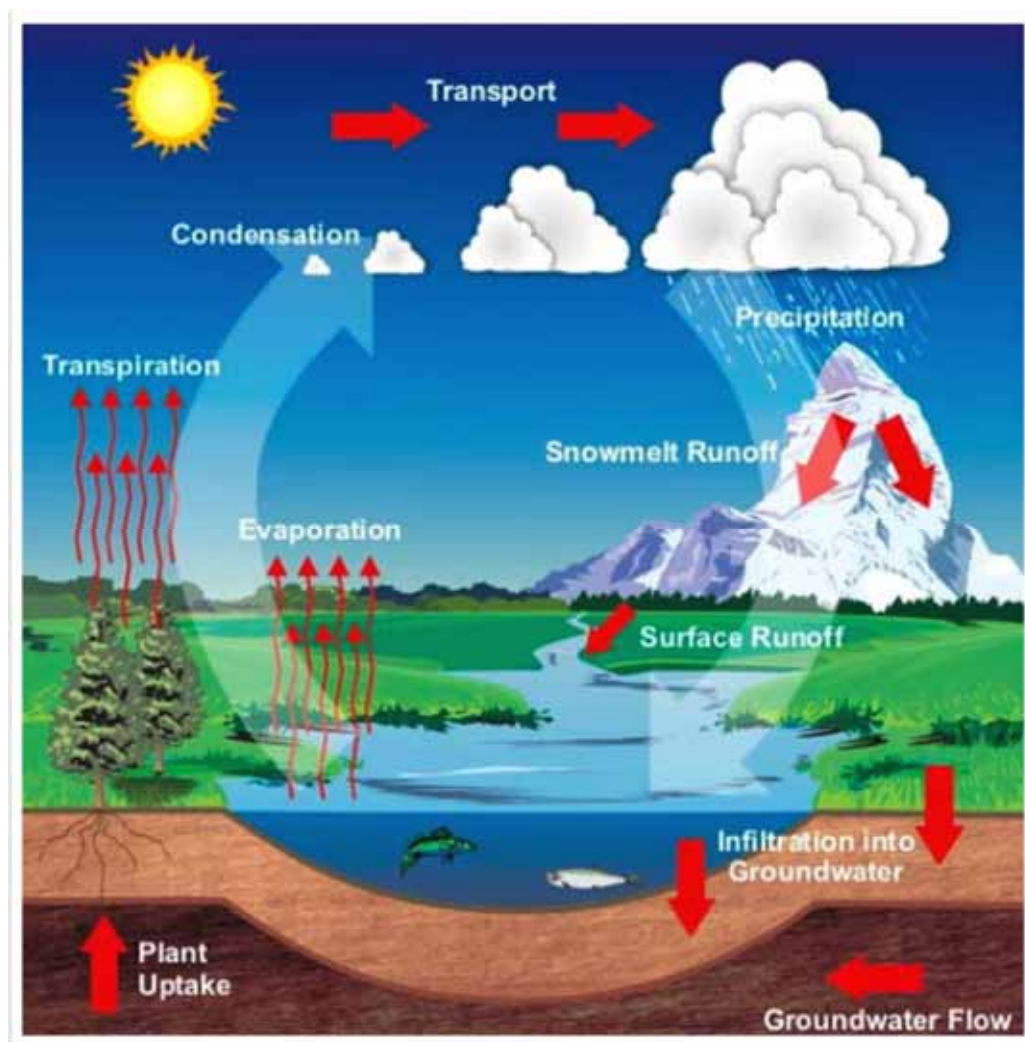
## What is rainwater runoff (a.k.a. stormwater runoff)?

Water from rain or melting snow that doesn't soak into the ground.

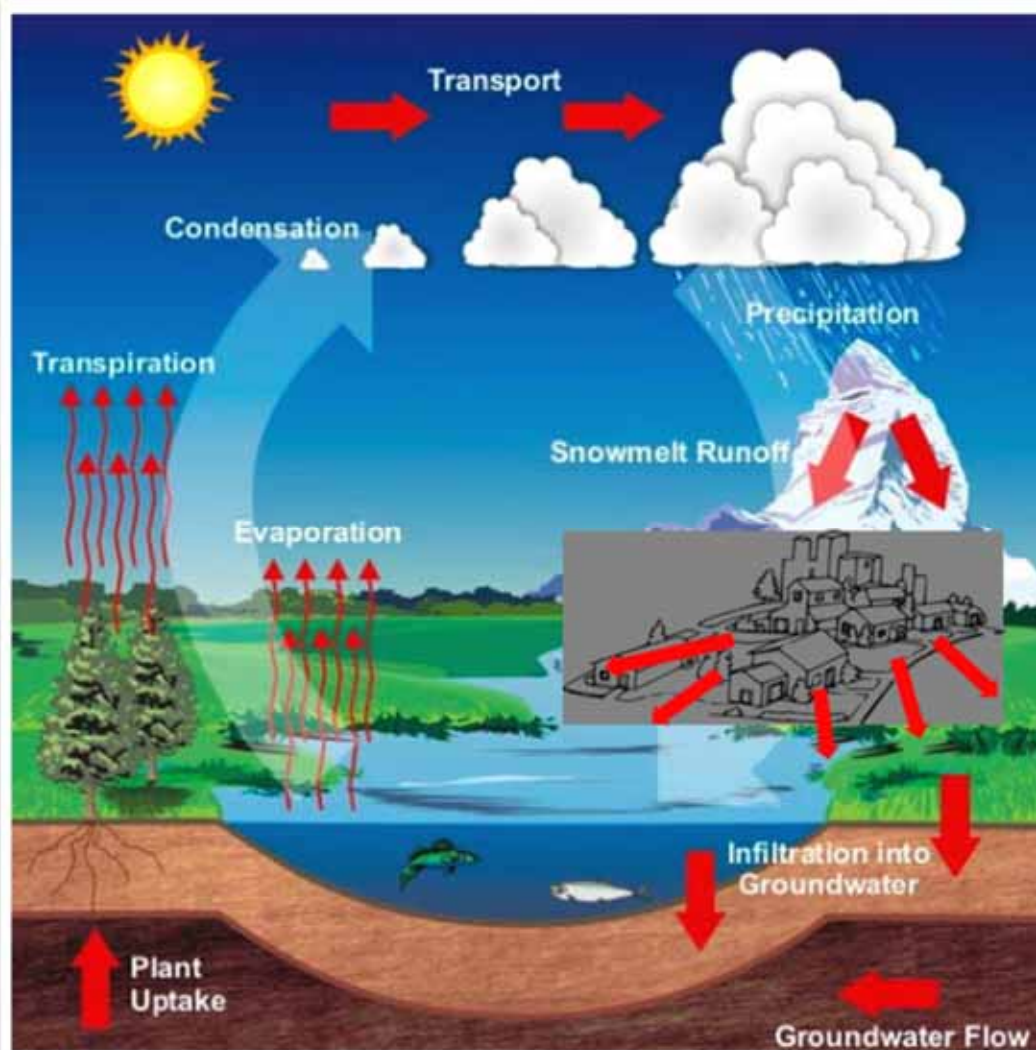




## Natural vs Interrupted Water Cycle



## Natural vs Interrupted Water Cycle



**INCREASED  
HARD/IMPERVIOUS  
SURFACES**



- **Excess Rainwater Runoff**
- **Reduced ground water recharge**
- **Decreased Drought Resistance**





# Undeveloped Area





# Highly Developed Area







# Sources of Residential Runoff







# Residential Pollutant Examples

## Nutrients



## Sediment



## Bacteria





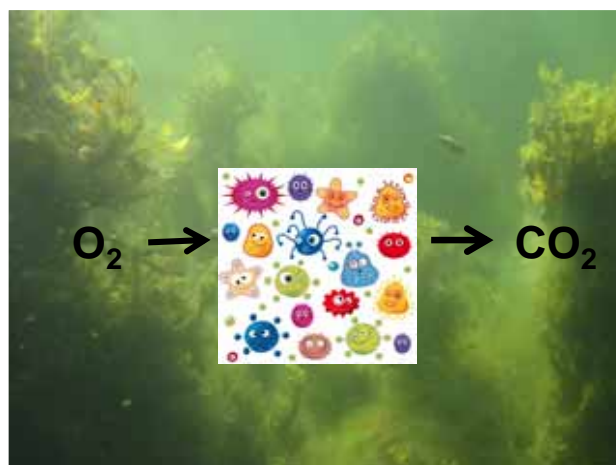
# Why do we care about stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff carries pollutants to our waterbodies!





# Nutrients







# Follow the Flow

Runoff to collection system



Eroded path





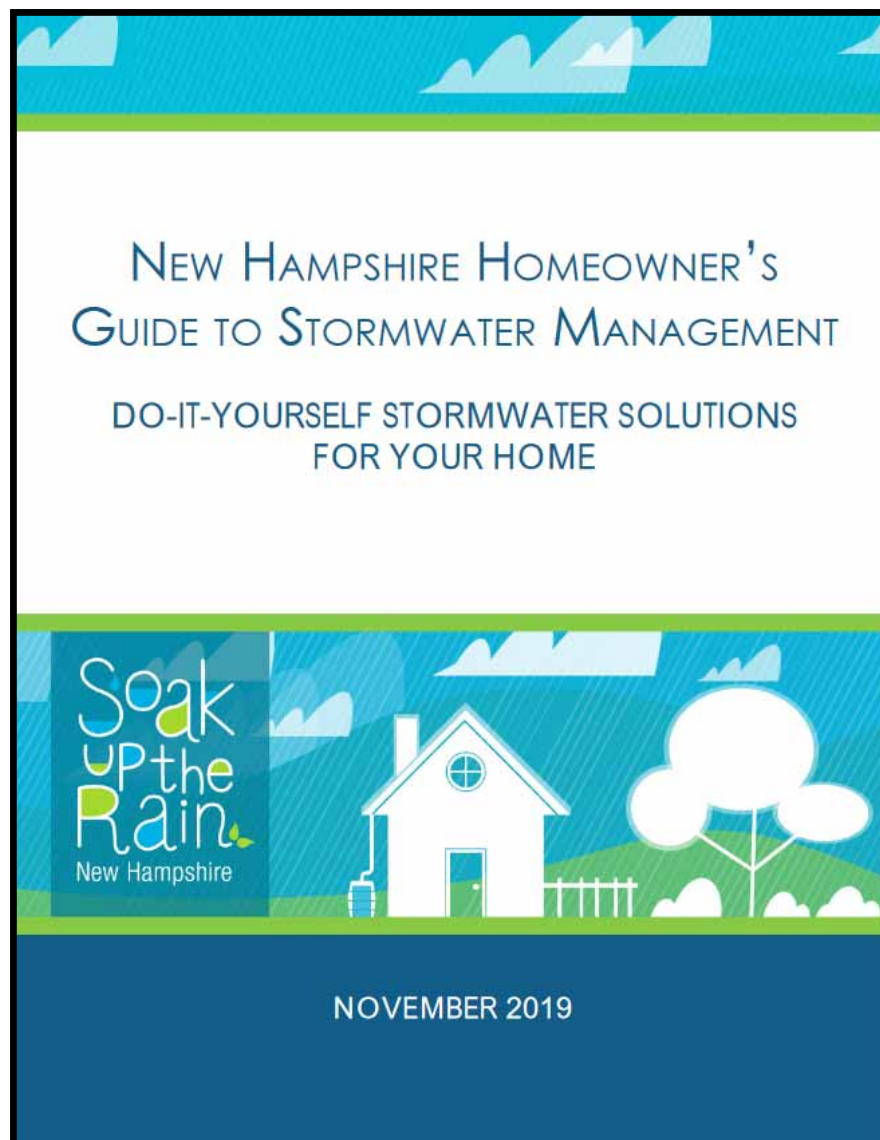
## Follow the Flow



Bare soil

Unstable soil

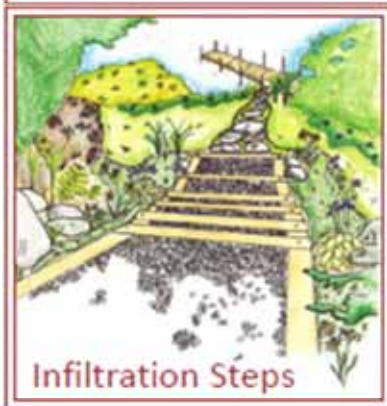
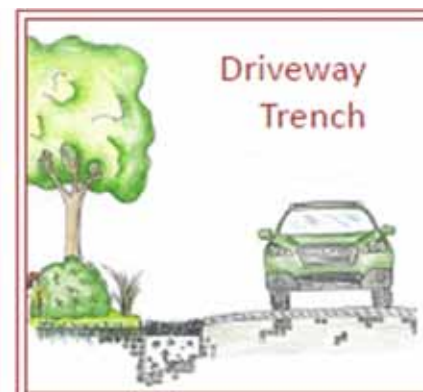
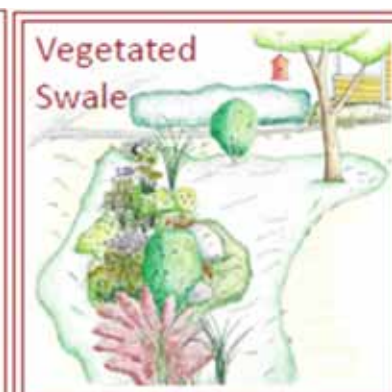




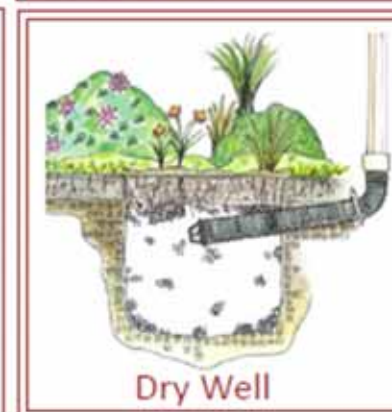
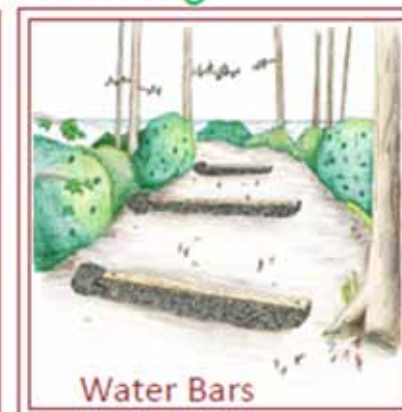
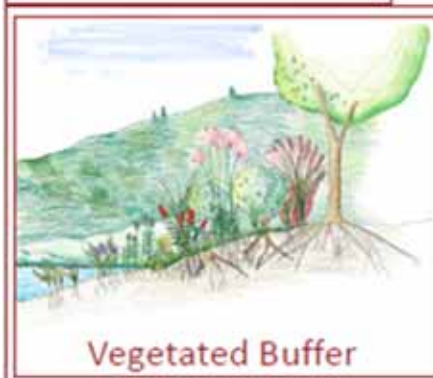
**Search for:**  
**Soak Up the Rain NH**

**Go to:**  
**Publications**





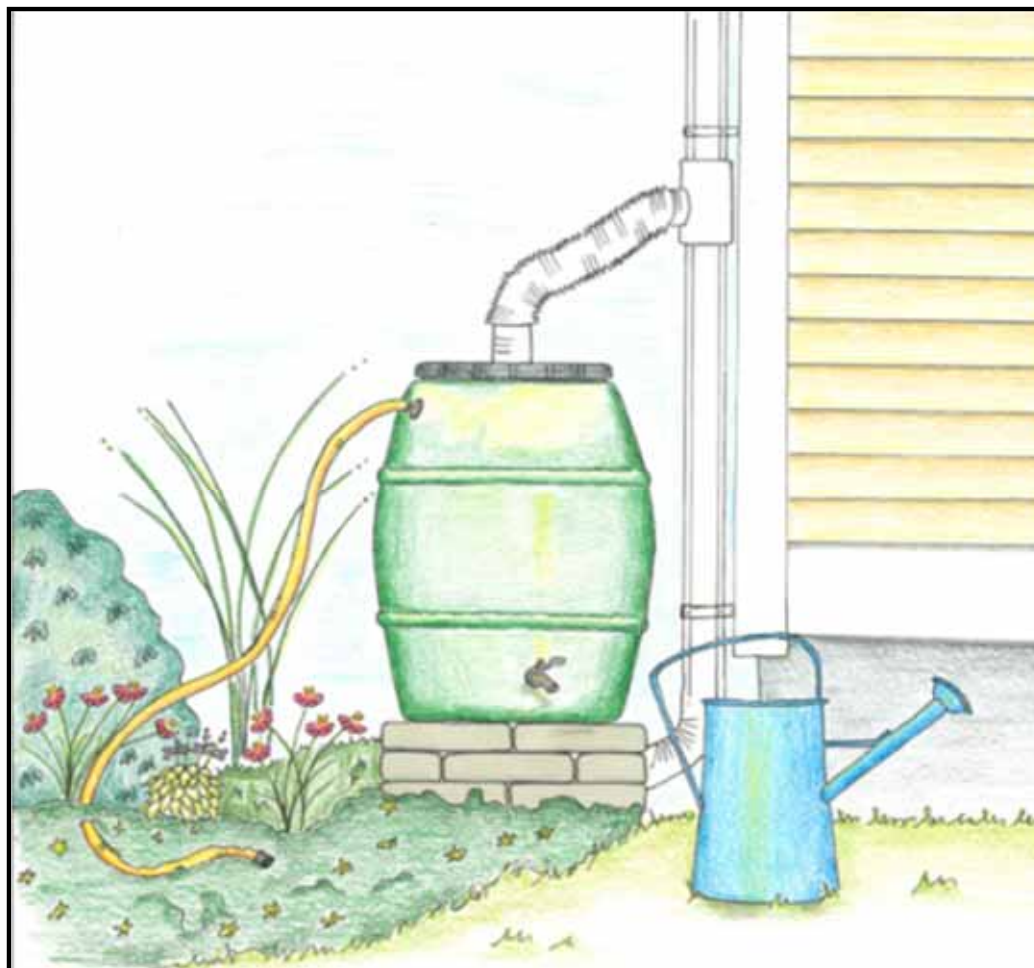
How can you  
**SOAK UP the RAIN?**  
Find Do-It-Yourself Instructions  
and more at  
[www.soaknh.org](http://www.soaknh.org)





# Rain Barrel

Captures and stores rainwater from a roof for later use.







Rain Barrels: Split gutters to both corners to increase capacity



Project partner: Great Bay Stewards, Greenland



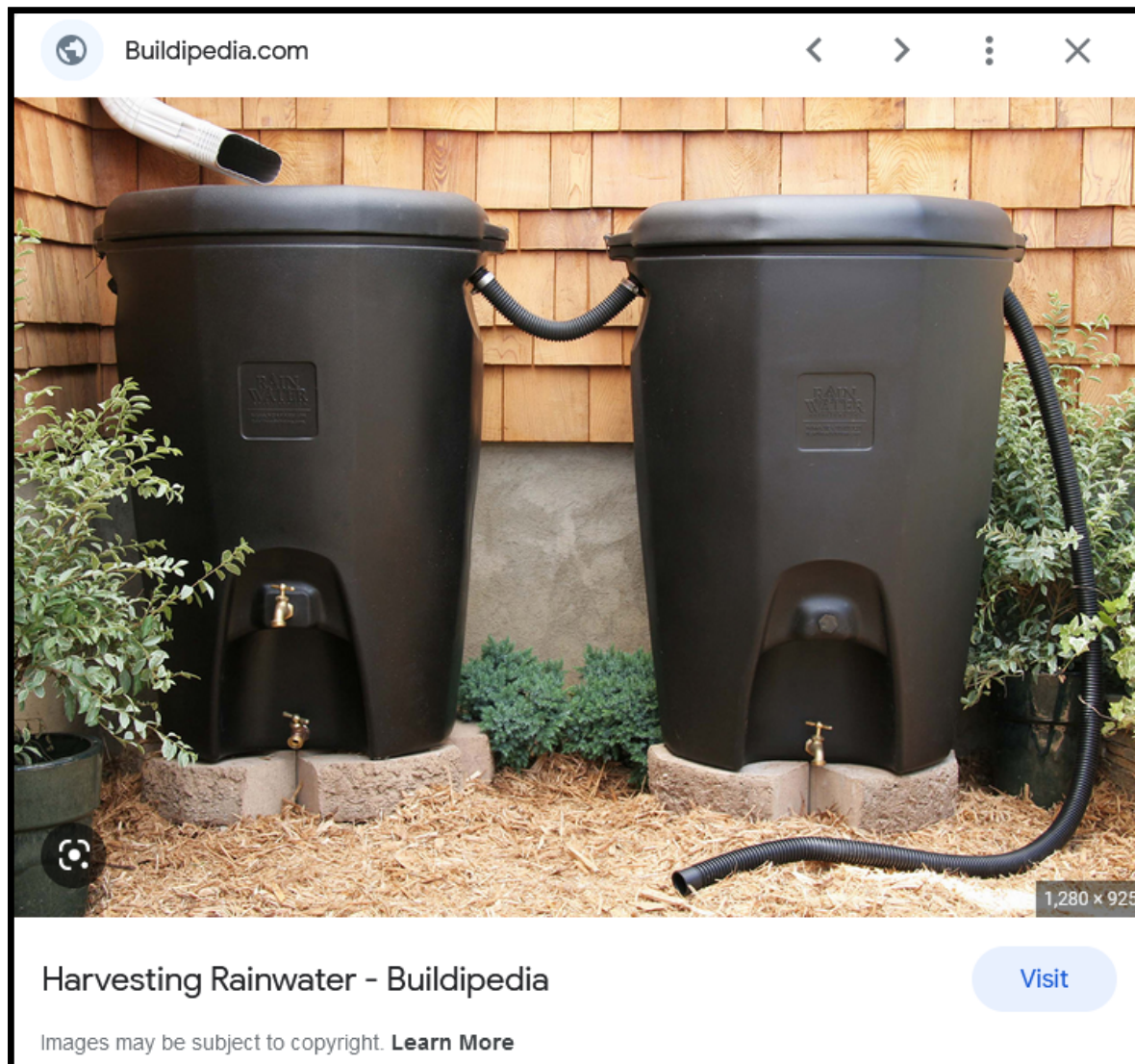


Rain Barrels: Split gutters to both corners to increase capacity





## Rain Barrels: “daisy chain” two or more to increase capacity





## Rain Barrels: connecting to downspout

Soak  
UP the  
Net



**Interrupt  
downspout  
with fold up  
diverter.**

**Flexible  
piping;  
Stretched  
back out  
to ground  
level  
when  
not in  
use**



**Switch out:  
downspout with  
angled pieces.**







## Rain Barrels: Notes and Maintenance

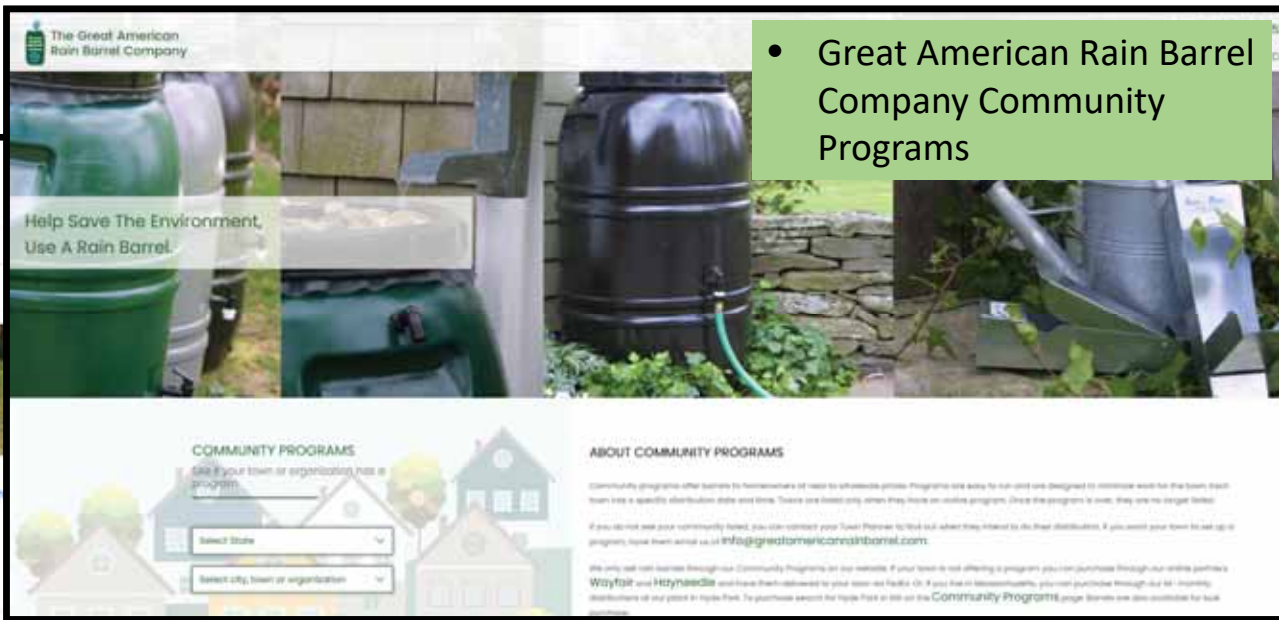
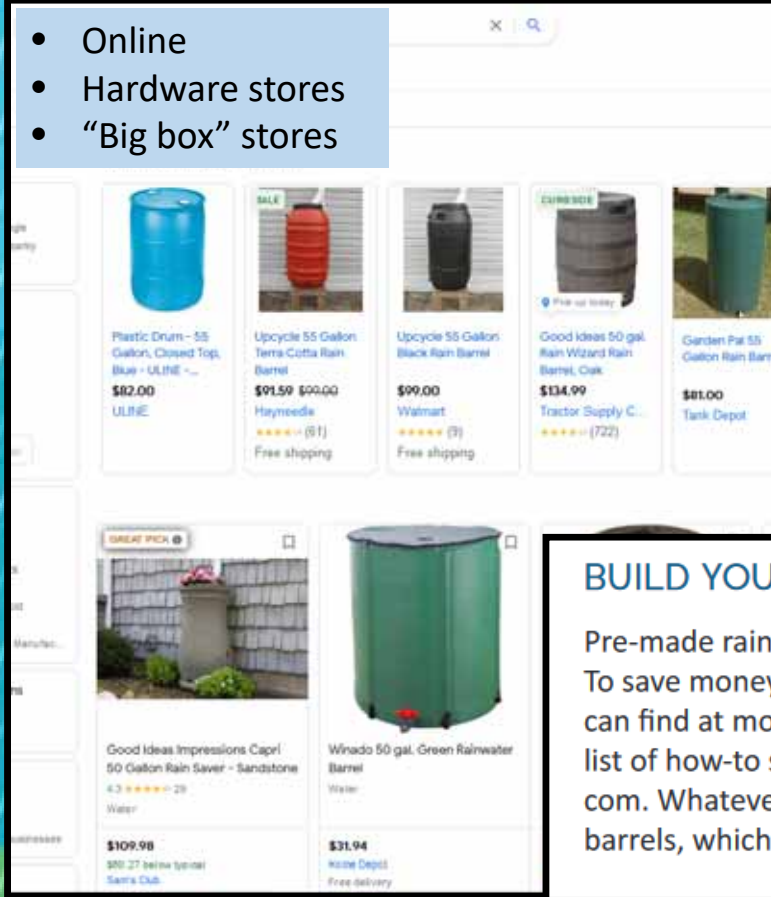
- ✓ Plan for overflow
- ✓ Mosquito control
  - ✓ Screened opening
  - ✓ Mosquito tabs
- ✓ Monitor for algae growth
  - ✓ Treat with a bit of bleach
  - ✓ Empty between storms
- ✓ Scrub at end of season, if needed
- ✓ Empty and store for winter
  - ✓ Empty it out so water doesn't freeze and damage barrel!





# Rain Barrels: Where to purchase

- Online
- Hardware stores
- “Big box” stores

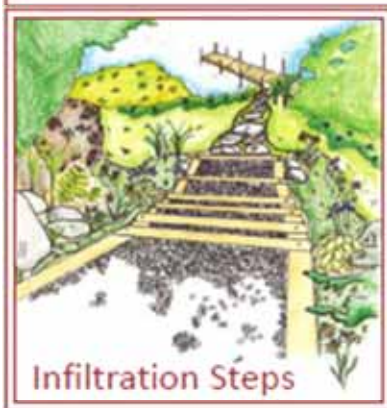
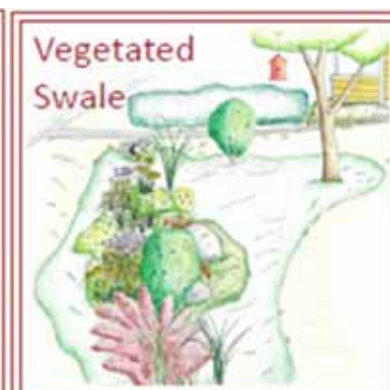


- Great American Rain Barrel Company Community Programs

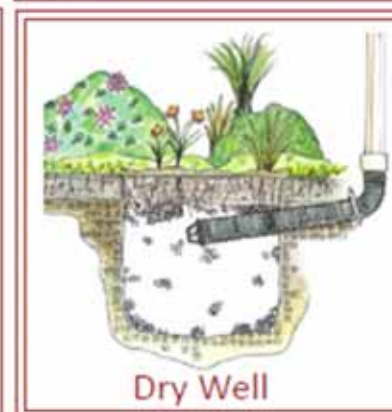
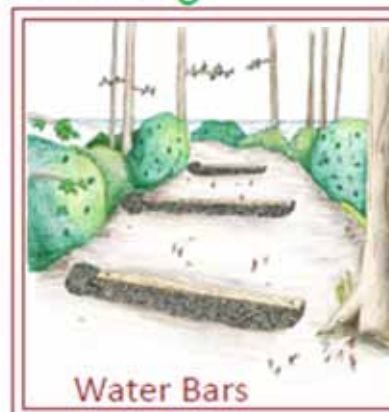
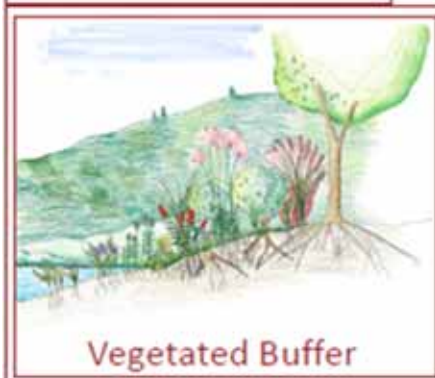
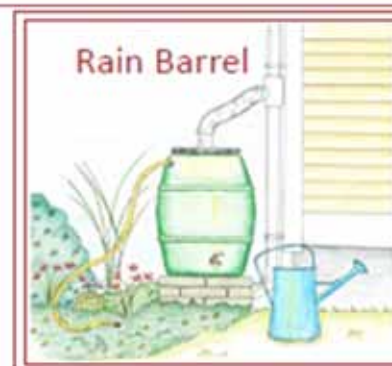
## BUILD YOUR OWN RAIN BARREL

Pre-made rain barrels are available in many sizes and styles. They range in price from \$50 to over \$200. To save money, you can make your own rain barrel out of a food-grade drum and plumbing parts that you can find at most hardware stores. An internet search of “How do I make a rain barrel” will result in a long list of how-to sites and videos, such as the [Rainwater Harvesting: Rain Barrel DIY video](#) on Instructables.com. Whatever instructions you follow, we recommend using a food-grade drum and avoiding trash barrels, which may not be sturdy enough to stand up to the pressure of being full of water.





How can you  
**SOAK UP the RAIN?**  
Find Do-It-Yourself Instructions  
and more at  
[www.soaknh.org](http://www.soaknh.org)





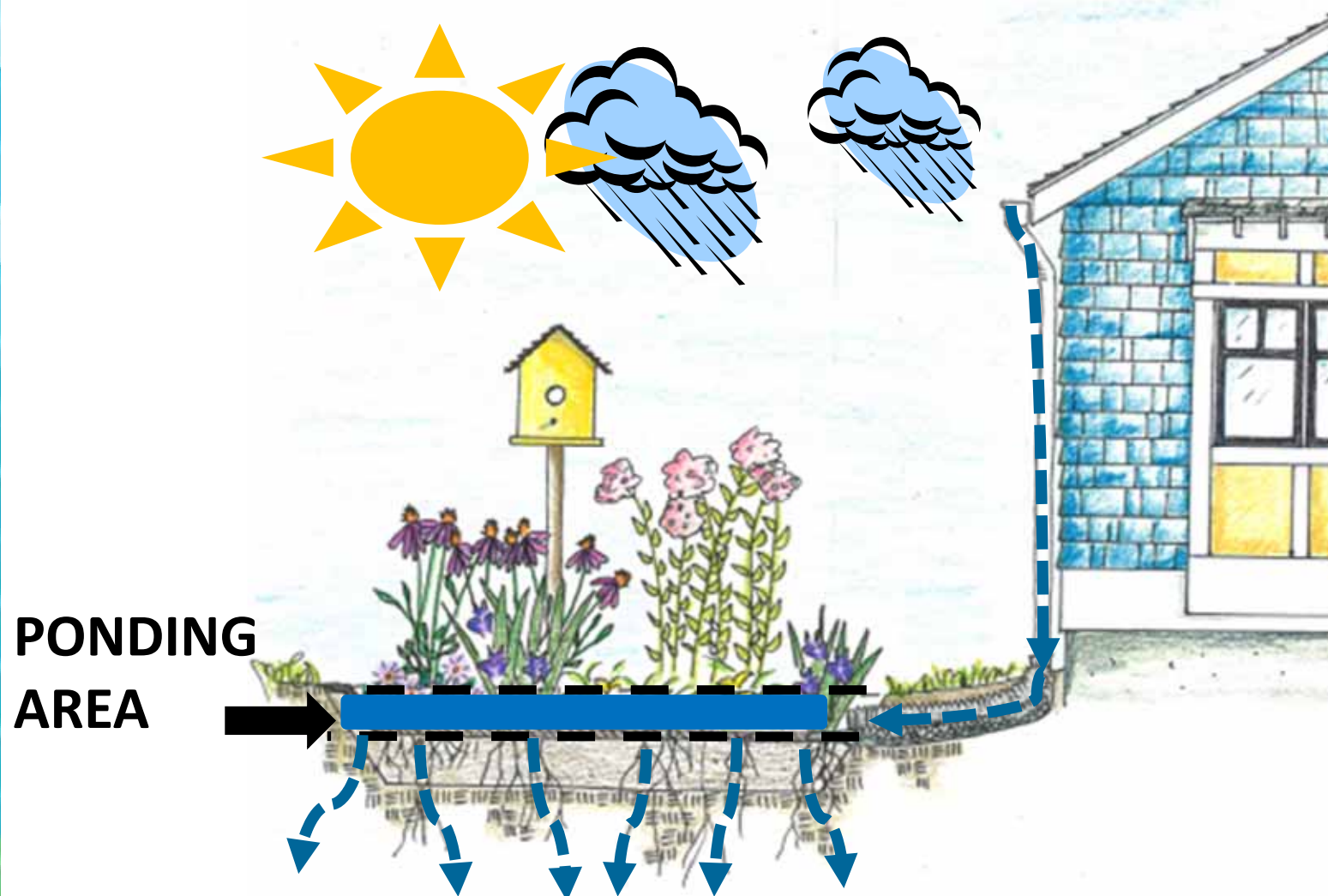


# Rain Garden

A sunken, flat-bottomed garden designed to capture rainwater



# Rain Garden - Key Feature







# Dripline Infiltration Trench

A stone-filled trench around the perimeter of a building

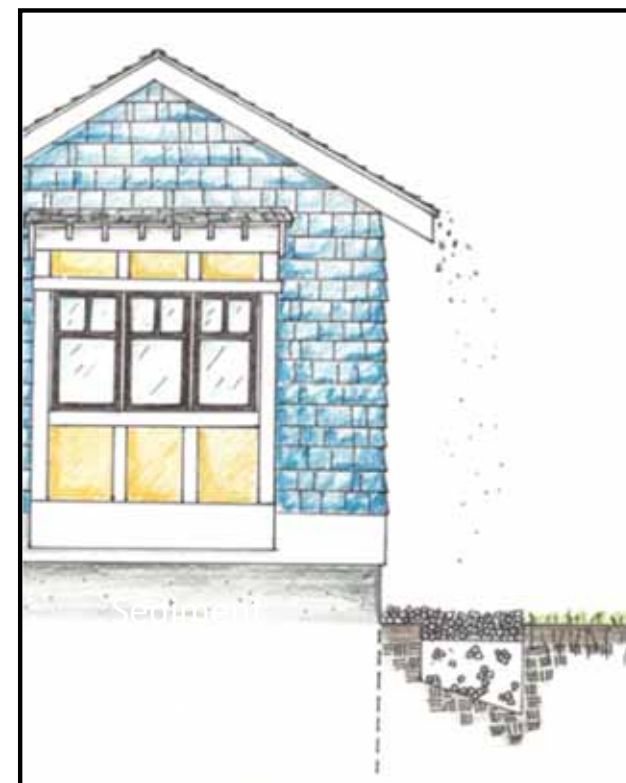
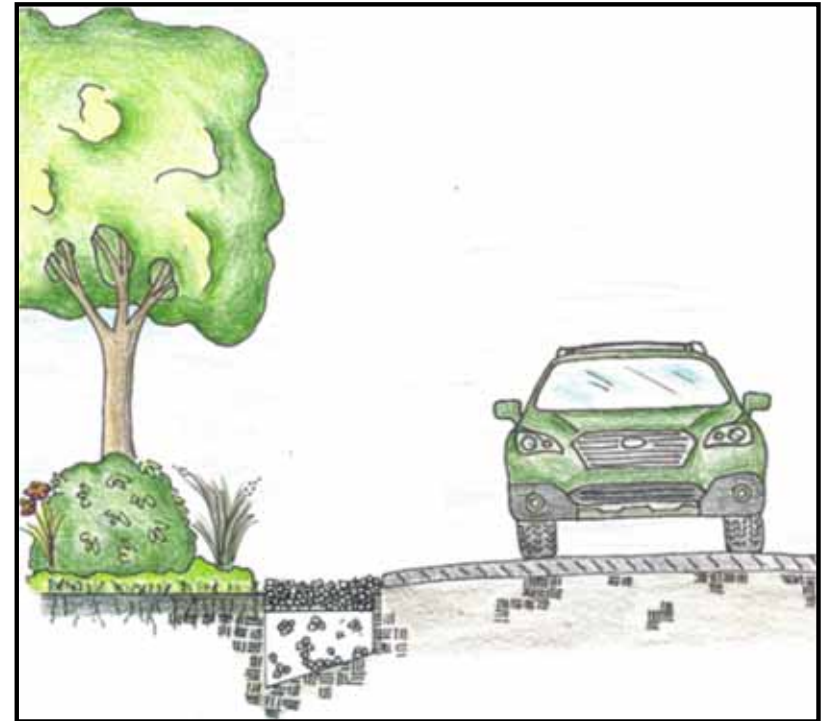


Photo Courtesy Nippo Lake Association, Barrington



# Driveway Infiltration Trench

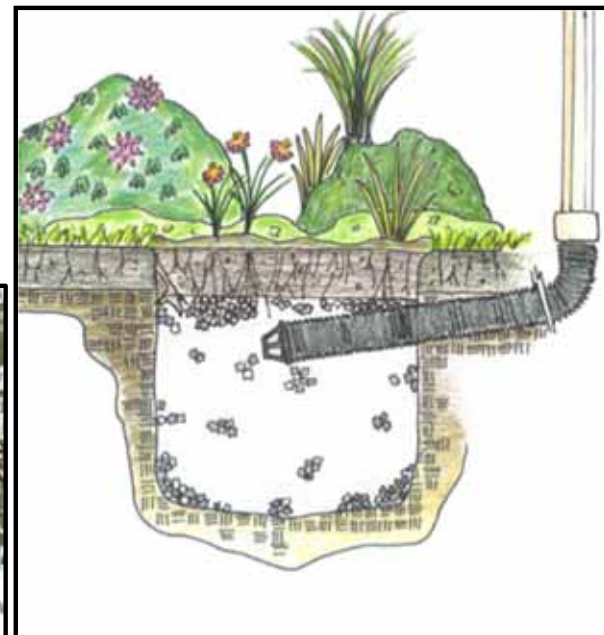
A stone-filled trench along the edge of a driveway.



Soak  
UP the

# Dry Well

Classic hole in the ground filled with stone.



Project Partner: Great Bay  
Stewards, Greenland



# Dry Well

Classic hole in the ground filled with stone.



Project Partner: Green Mountain Conservation Group





# Infiltration Steps

Stabilize sloped paths, reduces erosion.

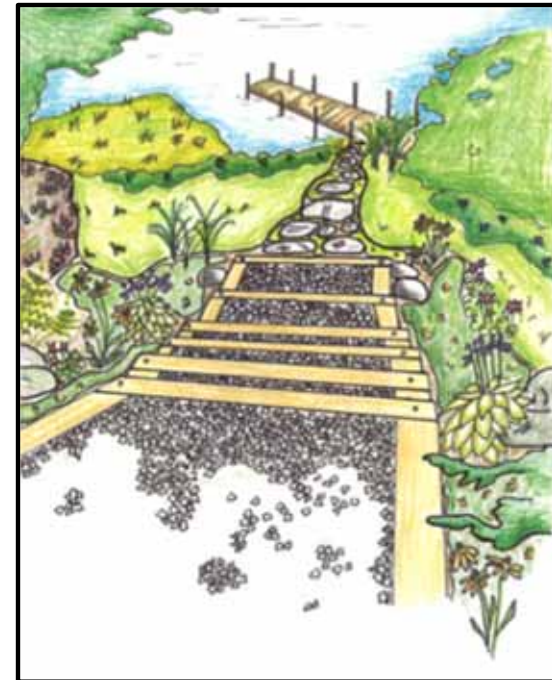
**Before**



**After**



Project partner: Friends of  
Hothole Pond, Loudon

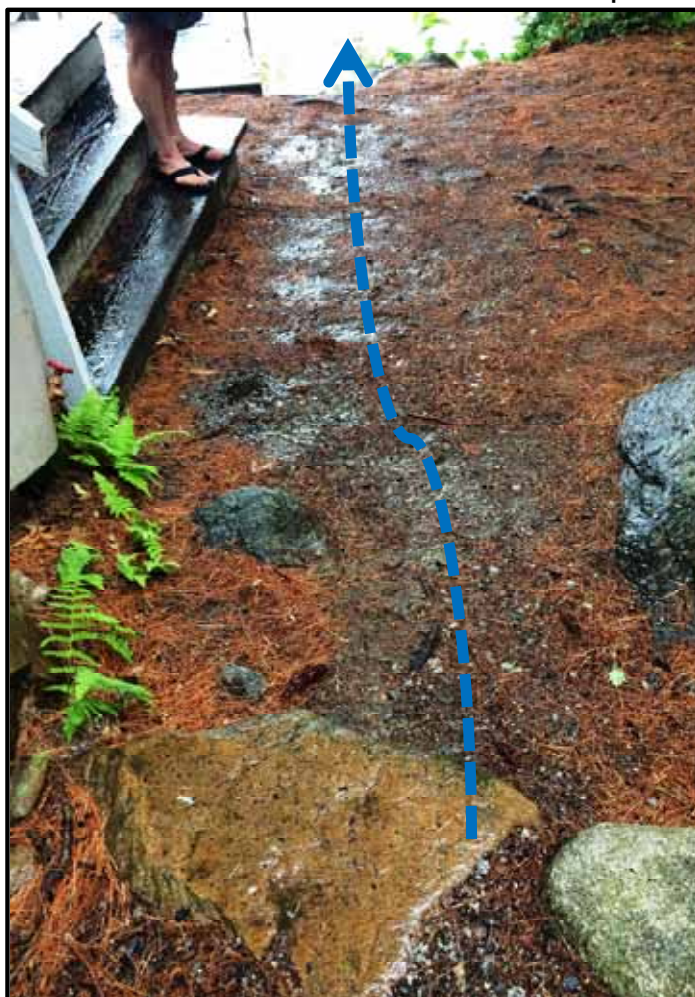






# Infiltration Steps

Stabilize sloped paths, reduces erosion.





# Porous Pavers

Stone reservoirs under pavers.



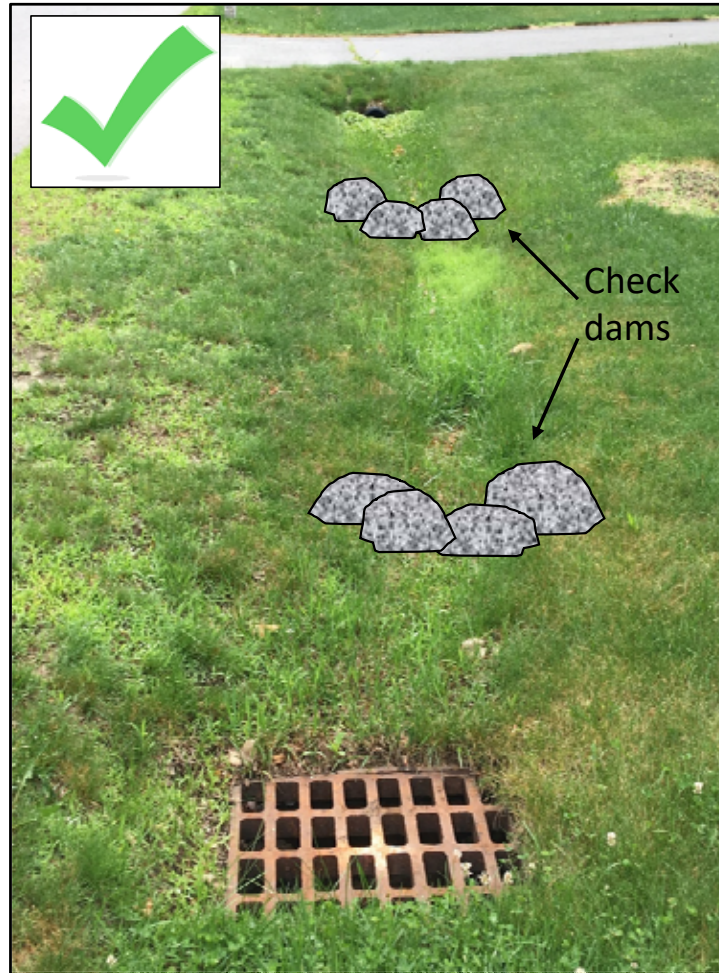
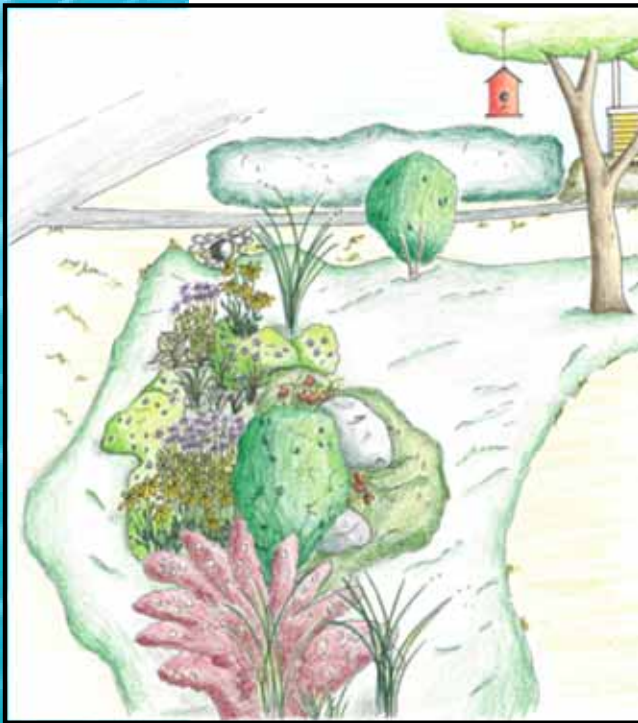
AKA geo grids or  
grass pavers, etc.





# Vegetated Swale

A shallow channel filled with plants to slow flow

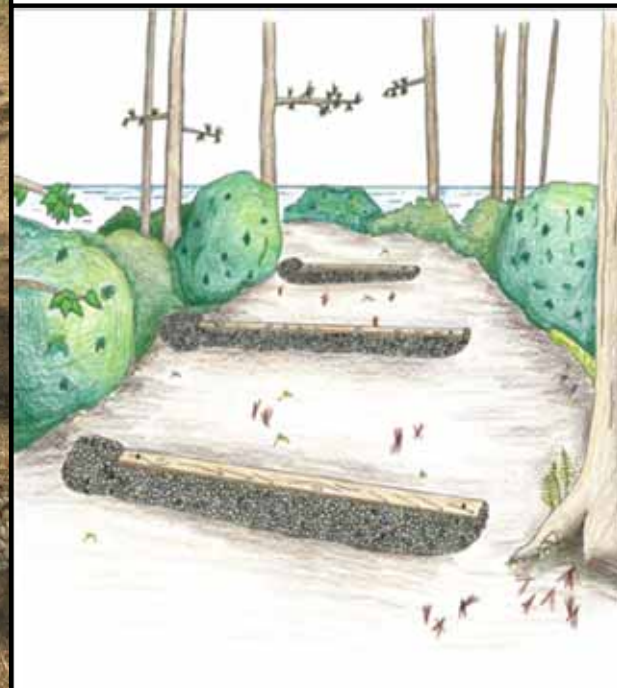






# Water Bar

Intercepts and diverts water traveling down paths.



Project partner: Green Mountain Conservation Group, Freedom





# Water Bar - Rubber Razor

Conveyer belt material sandwiched between lumber and protruding above grade



Project partner: Nippo  
Lake Association,  
Barrington





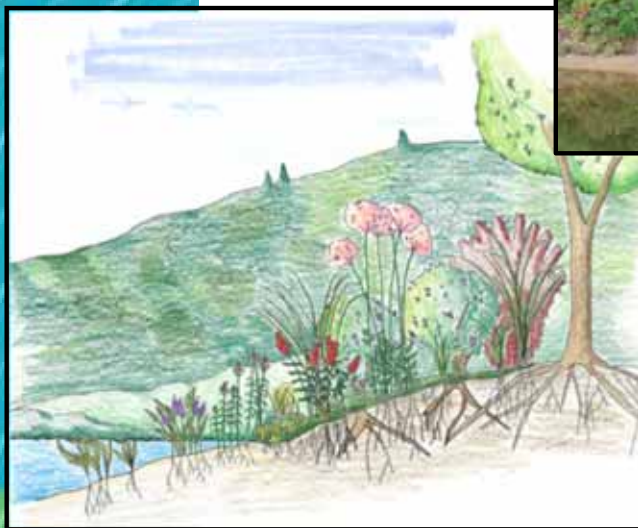


# Vegetated Buffer

Vegetation between landscaped area and water



**Planted Buffer**  
Wentworth Lake,  
Wolfeboro




**Natural Buffer**  
Pleasant Lake,  
Deerfield





# Good Housekeeping Tips




Vehicle  
maintenance:  
Leak  
prevention



Responsible  
lawn care

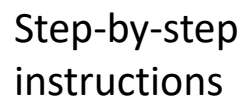


Reduce lawn  
size!



Winter: less  
salt/more  
sand??





Infiltration steps slow down and infiltrate runoff on moderate slopes to reduce erosion and define walking paths. They are well-suited for shorefront properties.



**STEP 1. Measure the slope.** Measure the overall rise and run of the area in inches (Figure 1).

**STEP 1. Measure the slope.** Measure the overall rise and run of the area in inches (Figure 1).

**STEP 3.** Determine the number of steps needed. Divide the rise of the slope (measured in Step 1) by the height of the limber (6" unless you are using different sized limbers) and round to the nearest whole number. This is the number of steps you will need.

RISE + TIMBER HEIGHT = NUMBER OF STEPS.

**STEP 3. Determine step depth (tread).** Divide the run of the slope by the number of steps (figured in Step 2). The depth of the step tread is flexible, but should be at least 15" to be comfortable to walk up and down.

$$\text{RUN} = \text{NUMBER OF STEPS} \times \text{DEPTH OF STEP TREAD}$$

**STEP 4.** Determine the width of the steps. A comfortable width is usually 4 feet, but depending on the topography, trees, or other site conditions, a wider or narrower step may be desired.



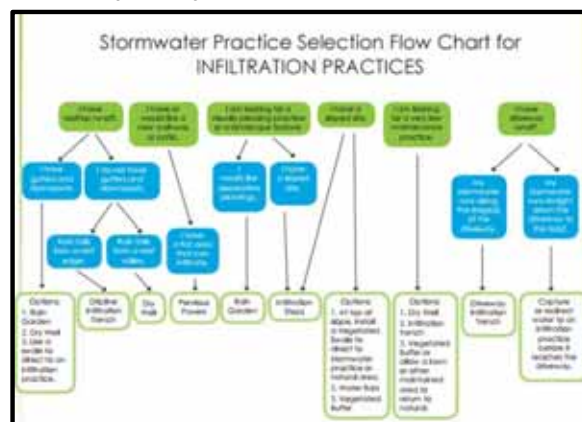
- Measuring tape
- Shovel
- Sledge hammer
- 4 Wooden stakes
- Sifting or spray paint
- 1/4" crushed stone or pea stone
- Non-woven geotextile fabric
- 6" x 6" pressure treated timbers (or similar sized material such as granite or logs)
- 10" long pieces of 1/2" diameter steel rebar
- Level
- Power drill with 1/2" drill bit
- 12" galvanized spikes

[www.soaknh.org](http://www.soaknh.org)



## Photo galleries & stories

## Property assessment tools



## Rain garden planning

Scientific Name Common Name	Rain Garden Zone			Soil Moisture	Light Exposure	Bloom Period & Color					Mature Size	
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3			Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter	Color	Height (feet)	Spread (feet)
 <b>Eupatorium</b> (formerly <b>Eupatorium</b> ) <b>purpureum</b> Sweet Joe Pye weed	•			0 	 		•	•	•		3-4'	3'
 <b>Gentiana clausa</b> Closed gentian or bluebird bellflower	•				 			•	•		1-3'	1-2'
 <b>Geranium maculatum</b> Spotted cranesbill		•		 	  		•	•	•		1'	1-1.5'
 <b>Helenium autumnale</b> Common sneezeweed	•							•	•		2-5'	3'
 <b>Rita verticillata</b> Blue iris or blue flag	•				 			•			2-3'	2-3'
 <b>Lobelia cardinalis</b> Cardinal flower	•			 	 		•	•	•		2-4'	2'

# QUESTIONS?

[www.soaknh.org](http://www.soaknh.org)

Facebook: SoakNH

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Rain Garden. Partner: Great Bay Stewards



Infiltration Pad. Partner: Wentworth Watershed Assoc.



Dry Well. Partner: Great Bay Stewards



Infiltration Trench. Partner: Green Mtn Conservation Group