**BASIN PLANT LIST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOL</th>
<th>BOTANICAL NAME</th>
<th>COMMON NAME</th>
<th>#</th>
<th>COMMENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ac</td>
<td>Amelanchier x grandiflora</td>
<td>Shadbush</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cc</td>
<td>Cercis canadensis</td>
<td>Redbud</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cs</td>
<td>Cornus sericeus</td>
<td>Red Sprite</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6'HT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hv</td>
<td>Hamamelis virginiana</td>
<td>Witch Hazel</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>#5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sd</td>
<td>Salix discolor</td>
<td>Pussy Willow</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4'HT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cd</td>
<td>Carex davidii</td>
<td>Davis' Sedge</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cg</td>
<td>Carex glauca</td>
<td>Blue Sedge</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1 Gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cr</td>
<td>Carex radiata</td>
<td>Eastern Star Sedge</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1 Gal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hh</td>
<td>Hypoxis hirsuta</td>
<td>Eastern Yellow Star Grass</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1 Gal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**
- **Legend**: Shrubs (Cornus, Clethra, Ilex, Viburnum), Evergreens (Juniperus, Pinus, Ilex), Ornamental Tree (Amelanchier, Cornus, Cercis, Hamamelis, Magnolia), Existing Shade Tree to Remain.
- **Basin Seed Mix**: Basin Seed Mix
- **Soil Slides**: Soil Slides
- **Lawn**: Lawn
**MAINTENANCE**

**LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE FOR RAIN GARDENS AND RETENTION BASINS**

These recommendations will be useful for long-term success of the rain garden and detention basin and will help to reduce the amount of runoff reaching the storm sewer system. For best results, establish a long-term maintenance plan for rain gardens and retention basins.

**PLANT CARE**

- Water to promote plant growth and survival, especially during the first two years and during dry spells.
- Inspect for and control pests and diseases before they become a major problem.
- Prune and renew to maintain aesthetics.
- Remove any accumulations.

**Mowing**

On-site mowers should be equipped with grass catchers, and any organic waste from mowing should be removed from the rain garden area after mowing.

**Weeding**

Adequate weed control is necessary to maintain the native plants. Weeds, such as dandelions, clovers, thistles, and other plants, should be removed by hoeing, pulling, or spraying with herbicides. If too much grass or other vegetation grows, the rain garden may become unsightly and may lose its function. When removing vegetation, ensure that you do not damage the plant base.

**Fertilizing**

Fertilization may be needed to maintain the native plants. Fertilizer should be applied according to the manufacturer’s instructions and should be applied at the recommended rate.

**Pest Management**

Traps, shrubs, and herbicides should be established and monitored regularly for pests and diseases. For identification of specific pests and diseases, consult the Cooperative Extension Bulletin.

**Mulching**

Mulch is necessary to reduce evaporation, to retain moisture, and to suppress weeds. Mulch should be applied to the entire area of the rain garden, including the basin floor.

**Trashing and Debris Removal**

Remove and replace mulch. (Every 2 to 3 years)

**Infiltration Maintenance**

**Ponding and Drainage Problems**

Rain gardens are designed to have water standing for up to 24 hours at a time. Retention basins can be waterlogged if they are not properly designed. For example, if the basin is too small or if it is not properly maintained, the basin may become unsightly and may lose its function.

**Trash and Debris Removal**

Rainfall entering into rain gardens may carry trash and debris, which should be removed to prevent blockage. For example, if leaves and other organic matter accumulate in the basin, they may block the inflow and outflow of water, resulting in flooding.

**COMPOSTING**

Composted material should not be applied to rain gardens.

**Bulking**

Mulch and compost are beneficial to rain gardens and should be applied near the edges of plantings to reduce water loss. Mulch should be applied in the spring and fall of each year.

**PET WASTE REMOVAL**

Always clean up your pets' waste from your rain garden area. Pet waste can be harmful to the native plants and may lead to water quality issues.

**SNOW REMOVAL**

Rake snow away from the rain garden area. Snow can be harmful to the native plants and may lead to water quality issues.

**DE-ICING**

Ice removal is not necessary in rain gardens. Treatment for ice buildup nearby rain gardens may be necessary for safety. However, the ice should be removed using a shovel or other safe method to avoid injury or damage to rain garden plants.

**AREA PLANT LIST**

**SOUTH SHORE**

**TALCOTT & ASSOCIATES**

**Landscape Architects and Site Planners**