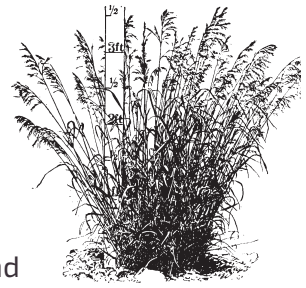
White Sage (*Salvia apiana*)

White sage is a cornerstone species of the coastal sage scrub habitat of Southern California. White sage is fragrant, with silver-white leaves, and clusters of white flowers with lavender streaks.

Deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*)



Deergrass is a large perennial bunchgrass found in sandy or well drained soils .The plant is characterized by narrow pointed leaves that reach lengths of about 3 feet and range in color from light silver-green to purple.

Hollyleaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*)

Hollyleaf cherry is a species in the Rosaceae (Rose) family that is native to coastal California. Its cherry is edible and sweet, but contains little flesh surrounding the smooth seed

Where NOT to build a Rain Garden

Rain gardens should be planted at least 10 feet from houses and foundations to prevent flooding.

Rain gardens should also not be planted on top of septic tank or its drain field. These areas have low infiltrations and can overwhelm your septic tank.

Pechanga Environmental Department

Contact Us

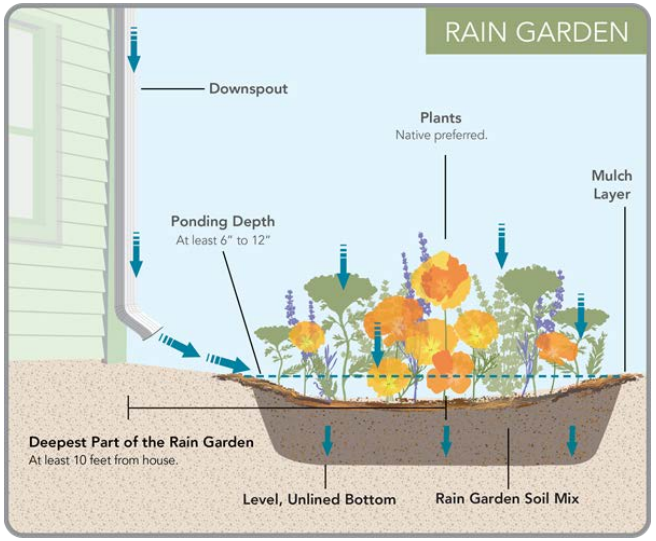
For more information contact the Environmental Department

@pechanga_environmental

Stormwater Management: Rain Gardens

What is a Rain Garden?

A rain garden is a depressed area that collects rain water from a roof, driveway or street and allows it to soak into the ground.



Planted with grasses and flowering perennials, rain gardens can be a beautiful way to reduce runoff. The deep roots of rain garden plants act like drain pipes that move water down into the ground.

Benefits of Rain Garden

By mimicking the natural absorption and pollutant removal abilities of a meadow, rain gardens can absorb runoff more efficiently – as much as 30% - 40% more than a standard lawn.

By capturing rainwater in a rain garden, holding it, and then slowly releasing it into the soil, the rush of runoff from a large storm can be slowed and cleaned – quickly, neatly and naturally.

Rain gardens are a great good option to help lower the impact of impervious surfaces and polluted runoff because they are low-tech, inexpensive, sustainable and aesthetically pleasing.

Rain gardens also conserve water, reducing the need for irrigation.

Rain gardens can also provide food and shelter for pollinators like bees and butterflies.

Learn, Act, and
Make a Difference