

## BORDERLANDS RESTORATION NETWORK

REBUILD. RESTORE. RECONNECT.

## Creating Habitat at Home with Rain Gardens Caleb Weaver, Community Restoration Program Manager

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## **Our Mission & Vision**



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We partner to grow a restorative economy by rebuilding healthy ecosystems, restoring habitat for plants and wildlife, and reconnecting our border communities to the land through shared learning.

We envision connected borderlands where rivers flow, plants, wildlife and cultures thrive, and communities develop an inclusive restorative economy where a sense of place inspires a sense of purpose.







## **Restoration Economy**



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A restorative economy creates synergies between human economic activity and natural systems to build a more prosperous, just, and sustainable local community.



## Why create habitat at home?





There's not enough habitat in nature preserves to support earth's biodiversity

We need to increase biodiversity in humandominated landscapes

Managing for biodiversity in ways that don't diminish human utility is a 'win-win'

### What does wildlife need to survive?





Food

-Brush Pile Home-

#### Shelter





DO NOT SPRAY Pesticide free Zone

#### Water

Safety

### What does wildlife need to survive?

Wagner 19







DONOT SPRAY PESTICIDE FREE ZONE

#### Water

Safety

### Where do I start?



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#### In arid regions, we must first **plant the rain** before we can plant our gardens



www.harvestingrainwater.com

## Why Harvest Rainwater?



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96% of surface water in Arizona has disappeared since European arrival



Plummeting groundwater leads to disappearing surface water

### Why Harvest Rainwater? Climate Change Predictions



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Drier





More Violent Storms & Flooding

## Why Harvest Rainwater?





## Why Harvest Rainwater?





### Ways to Harvest Rainwater



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Actively or Passively Which of these methods are active, and which are passive?





Shaping the earth or directing rainwater so it naturally goes where you it's needed

## **Active Rainwater Harvesting**





### Storing water in tanks for on-demand use





### Sources of rainwater:

Roof

- Sidewalk
- Landscape
- Shower\*
- Laundry\*
- Hand Sink\*

\*Which produces the most on a regular basis?









### Sources of rainwater:

DrivewayRoad





## What's a Rain Garden?



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...Sunken rainwater harvesting basin that naturally collects and stores water in the ground



**Native Plants** Native plants are adapted to local conditions and are easy to maintain once established. Plus, they attract birds, butterflies and other pollinators.

Berm A berm holds water in the garden during heavy rains.

absorb nutrients.

## Why build a Rain Garden?





- Replenishes Groundwater
- Filters Water
- Reduces Flooding
- Feeds Plants
- Supports Wildlife
- Sequesters Carbon
- Grows Food
- Reduces Urban Heat
  Island Effect
- Saves \$\$ (water and food bills)
- Low Maintenance

## Locating a Rain Garden



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#### 1. Identify the catchment area

# 2. Locate the existing path of water from the catchment area





## Locating a Rain Garden



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### 3. Identify suitable location for water to infiltrate



Relatively flat area near natural path of water

Away from septic systems & buried utilities

10' from foundation of building

Consider javelina and wildlife predation

### Consider added benefits:

- Shade on building, parking area, or outdoor space
- Visually pleasing location
- Household use (food, medicine, laundry, etc), in which case place closer to kitchen or doors
- Overflow

## Locating a Rain Garden



### Consider passive solar design to cut energy costs



## Why Native Plants?





- Drought-adapted
- Deep-rooted
- Low maintenance
  - Fewer pests
  - No fertilizer/soil prep
  - Less supplemental water
- Better able to filter pollutants
- Support local pollinators & wildlife

## Why Native Plants?



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When properly placed around the yard, regionallyappropriate plants can survive and even thrive on passive rainwater harvesting alone

### Native plant selection Consider water needs





### Native plant selection Consider flowering time



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Botanical Name	Common Name	Color	Height	Flower Season	Sun	Soil	Visitation by Pollinator	Also a host
Trees & Shrubs								
Fallugia paradoxa	Apache plume	white	3-6′	Apr-Oct	full sun	gravelly alluvium	bees, flies, butterflies, moths	
Fendlera rupicola	cliff fendlerbush	white	3-6′	Apr-Oct	full sun	rocky	bees, flies, butterflies, moths	
Dasiphora fruticosa ssp. floribunda	shrubby cinquefoil	yellow	2-4'	Jun-Jul	full sun	clay to sandy loam	bees, flies, butterflies	
Prunus virginiana	chokecherry	white	6-30'	May-Jun	full sun to partial shade	various	bees, flies, butterflies	
Robinia neomexicana	New Mexico locust	rose-pink	10-30'	Apr-Jul	full sun to full shade	clay to sandy loam	bees, bumblebees	
Rosa woodsii	Woods' rose	rose-pink	2-3'	Jun-Aug	full sun to full shade	clay loam to sandy loam	bees, flies, butterflies	

<u>oollinator.org/guides</u>



### Native plant selection Eat 'em up!

























### Case Study Patagonia Home: Before





### Case Study Patagonia Home: After 1 monsoon





### Case Study Patagonia Home: After 1 monsoon





### Case Study Patagonia Home: After 2 monsoons





### Case Study Patagonia Home: After 2 monsoons





### Case Study Patagonia Home: After 2 monsoons







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## Thank you!



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