Conservation Guidelines *for* Landscaping

- **Permeable Pavement** – traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing storm water runoff.

- **Rain Barrels** – You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.
- **Vegetated Filter Strips** – Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants storm water picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.
- **Rain Gardens & Grassy Swales** – Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for rain water to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.
    - See *Rain Garden Information*
    - See *Rain Garden Manual*

- **Post Construction Practices** – Permanent practices put into place at a construction site that require additional controls to treat and release storm water.
  See *Rainwater Land Development Manual at http://epa.ohio.gov/dsw/storm/technical_guidance.aspx*
- **Trees** – Trees added to any landscape can improve the quality of storm water runoff by absorbing and assimilating pollutants. A mature Maple can absorb up to 800 gallons of water daily. In addition, strategically placed, trees can offer shade in the summer, and block cold winter wind while adding property value to our homes. The City of Marietta is a Tree City USA with an active Tree Commission. *For suggested plantings, contact the tree commission by calling 740-373-1387 for a referral.*
  City of Belpre is a Tree City USA with an active Tree Commission. *For suggested plantings, contact the tree commission by calling 740-423-7592 for a referral.*