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Continuing Education Course #617
Rain Gardens for Engineers

1. What is the main benefit of rain garden?
 - a. Filtering stormwater.
 - b. Attenuating flood flows.
 - c. Increasing downstream runoff volumes.
2. Which of the following pollinators can be attracted to rain gardens?
 - a. Hummingbirds.
 - b. Bees.
 - c. Neither of the above.
 - d. Both of the above.
3. Which of the following can be considered natural rain gardens?
 - a. Vernal ponds.
 - b. Swamps.
 - c. Marshes.
 - d. All of the above.
4. What is a vernal pool?
 - a. A seasonal depression that is generally covered by shallow water from winter into spring.
 - b. A man-made depression that fills with water during the summer.
 - c. A rain garden.
5. Stormwater hot spots are areas where the stormwater has been heated.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
6. Rain gardens are generally used to store the runoff from very large drainage areas.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
7. Gutter screens can be an important pretreatment device on a rain garden.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
8. How does a forebay act as pretreatment for a rain garden?
 - a. It increases the flow entering the garden.
 - b. It acts as a settling basin and allows the velocity to be broken up and the sediment load to be dropped before entering the garden.
 - c. Both of the above.
 - d. Neither of the above.

9. What does a "first flush" storm generally refer to?
- a. A 100 year, 24 hour storm.
 - b. Usually a 1 year, short duration storm or a similar small intensity storm.
 - c. A 25 year, 24 hour storm.
 - d. Any storm that produces runoff.
10. What is one way that larger storms can be routed around a rain garden?
- a. By using a forebay.
 - b. By using a drop inlet.
 - c. By properly planting the garden.
 - d. By providing an inlet that "splits" the flow with a lower, smaller pipe draining into the rain garden and a larger, higher pipe that routs larger storms around the garden.
11. The fill material in the rain garden should serve which of the following purposes:
- a. Allowing the plantings to thrive.
 - b. Having sufficient permeability to allow water to move through it.
 - c. Both of the above.
 - d. Neither of the above.
12. Plantings near the bottom of the rain garden should be the most water-tolerant.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
13. What is the maximum time that it should take a rain garden to drain.
- a. 24 hours.
 - b. 2 hours.
 - c. 48 to 72 hours.
 - d. There is no maximum drain time.
14. The bottom of the rain garden must be 5 feet above the high water table.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
15. Which of the following is true of the plants within a rain garden.
- a. They should be water-tolerant.
 - b. There should be a mix of herbaceous plants, shrubs, and (except in very small rain gardens) trees or other large, woody plants.
 - c. Both of the above.
 - d. Neither of the above.
16. The maintenance is the same for all rain gardens regardless of the rain garden design or the climate.
- a. True.
 - b. False.
17. Which of the following are true in considering rain garden maintenance.
- a. Regular maintenance is a must.
 - b. Vegetation should be kept healthy and thriving.
 - c. Sediment should not be allowed to build up in the system.
 - d. All of the above.
18. Rain gardens cannot be used in the Pacific Northwest region.

- a. True.
- b. False.

19. Which of the following is an alternative to a rain garden?

- a. A vegetable garden.
- b. A rain forest.
- c. Both of the above.
- d. Neither of the above.

20. Most manufactured treatment units provide significant aesthetic benefit.

- a. True.
- b. False.

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