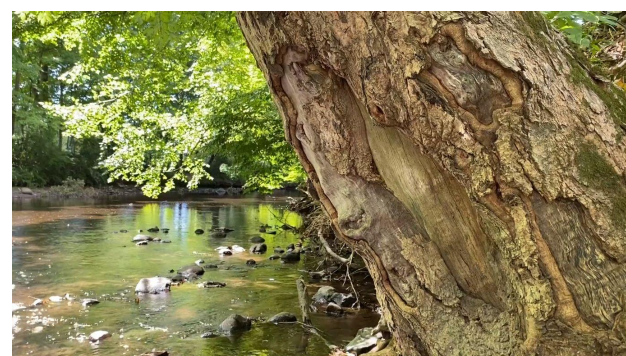


State of the Pomperaug River Watershed

January 2024



Agenda

- Welcome & Introductions
- What is a Watershed?
- Watershed Management Plan
- Water Quality Conditions
- Road-Stream Crossings
- Impacts of Flooding and Drought
- Strategies to Improve Water Quality
- Buffers, Rain Gardens, & River Smart
- Questions & Discussion





Welcome & Introductions



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PRWC Mission

Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition's mission is to advocate for excellent water quality water in the Pomperaug Watershed communities through the use of science and education.

We share our knowledge and expertise with others committed to the protection of water resources for future generations.



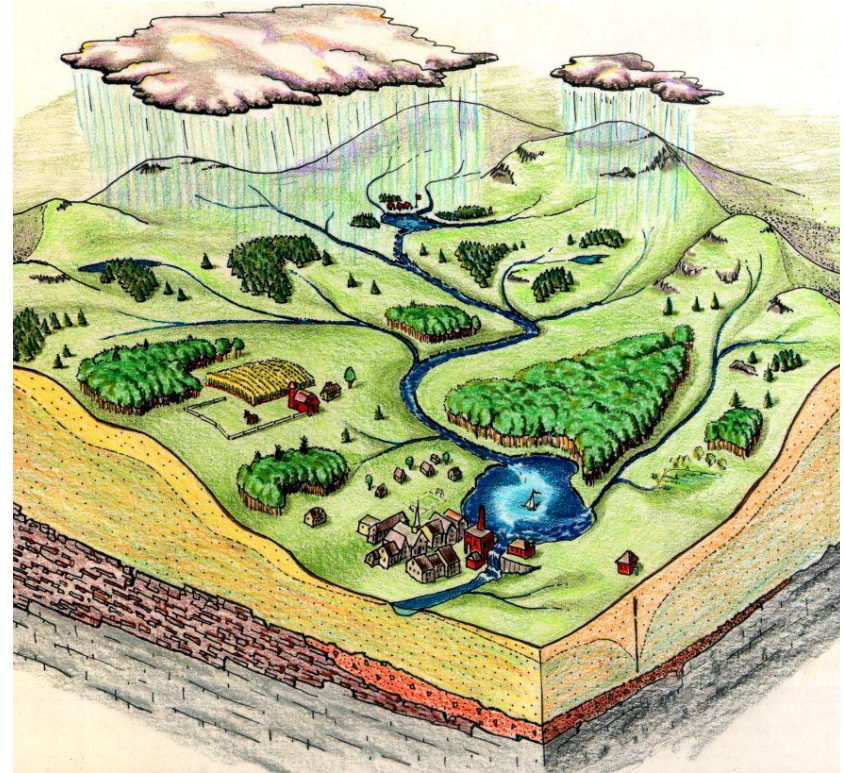
What is a Watershed?

A **watershed** is a section of land that drains to a common point.

Water flows downhill from higher elevations and collects in streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and eventually the ocean.

It is all the land surrounding a body of water that – when it rains – drains to that body of water.

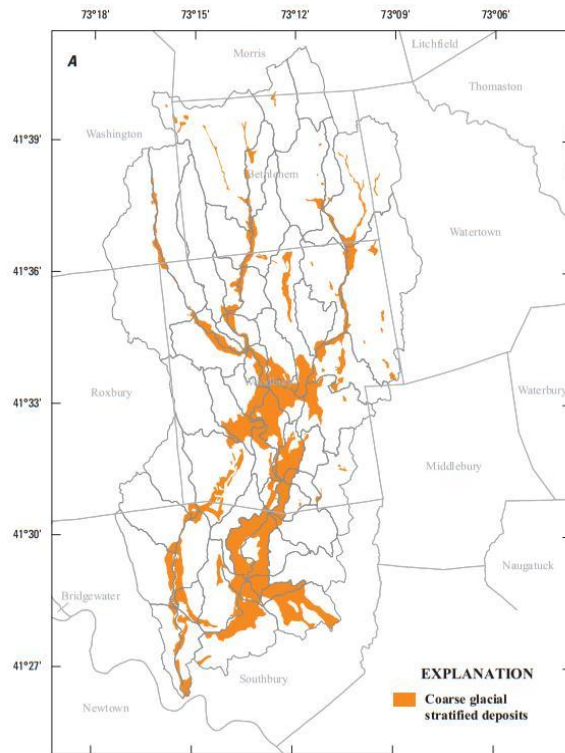
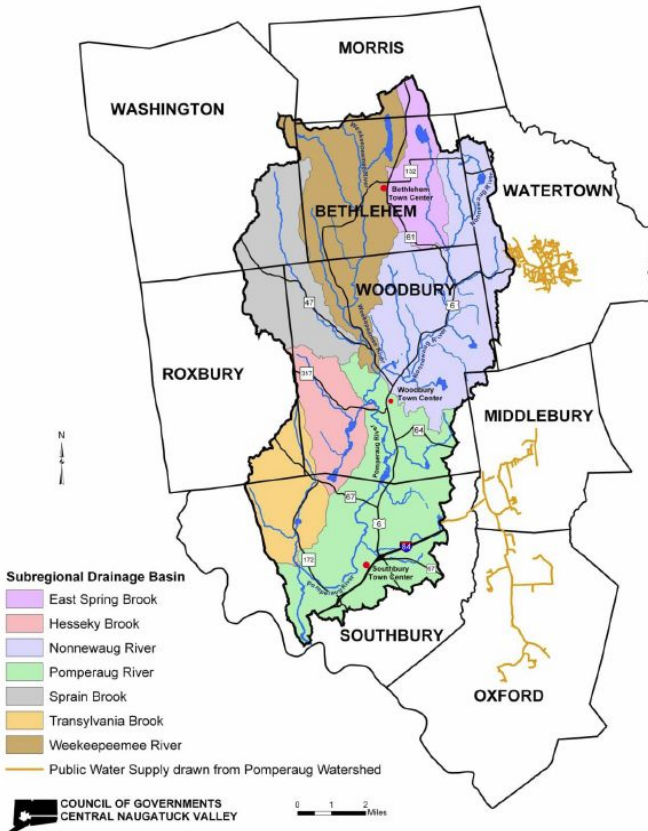
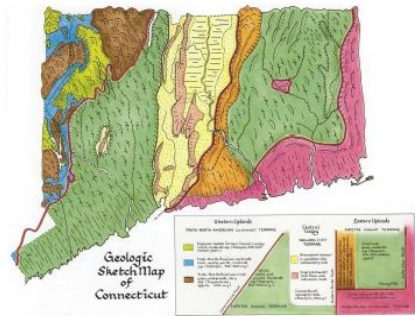
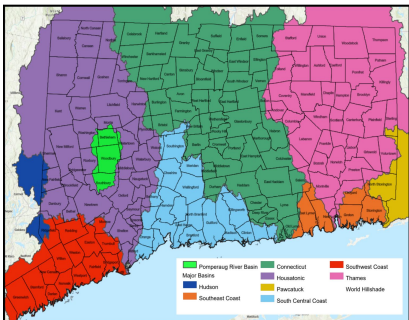
A watershed typically is **named for the body of water.**





Pomperaug River Watershed

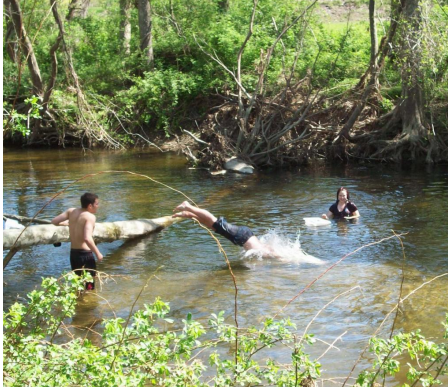
A 90-square mile watershed that drains to the Housatonic River Watershed in western Connecticut and that has geology mimicking the centrally located Connecticut River Watershed.



Base from U.S. Geological Survey, 1:24,000, 1969 to 1984
Connecticut State Plane projection



Importance of Clean Water



Managing Threats to Water Quality

We all have a roll to play in helping maintain high quality streams to restore those with impairments!

Also!
Bacteria
Pesticides
Road salt
Petrochemicals
Heated runoff





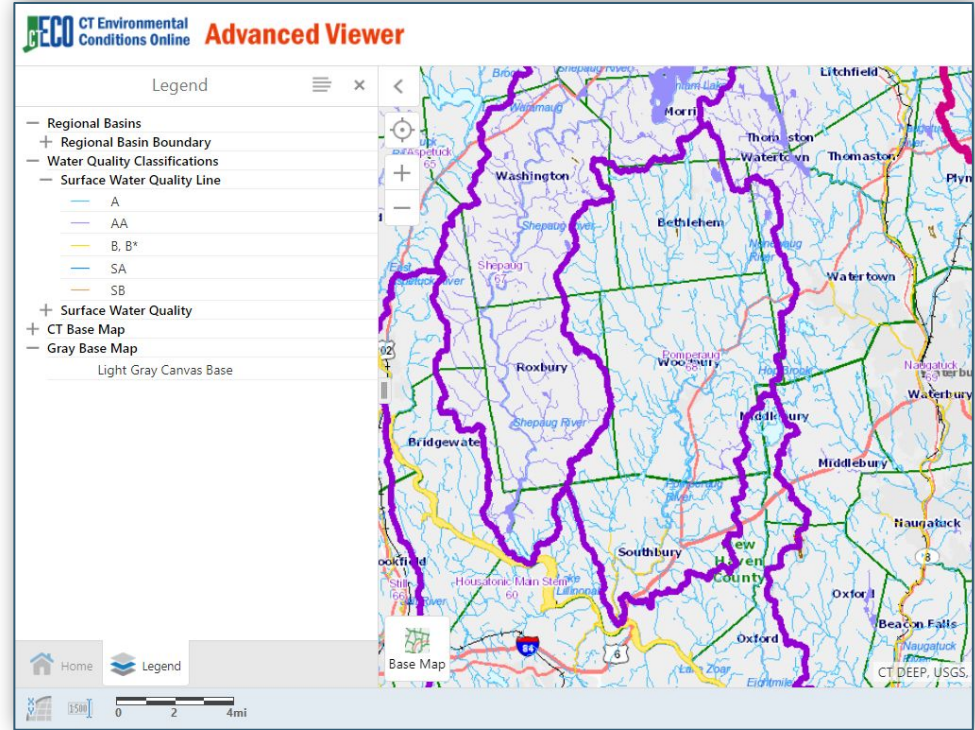
Pomperaug Water Quality Classifications

Mostly Class AA, A, and B surface water and groundwater.

Generally **supports instream aquatic life needs and recreational uses.**

Some areas of concern related to channel modification, stormwater runoff inputs, riparian buffer conditions, and/or invasive species.

<https://cteco.uconn.edu/viewer/index.html?viewer=advanced>





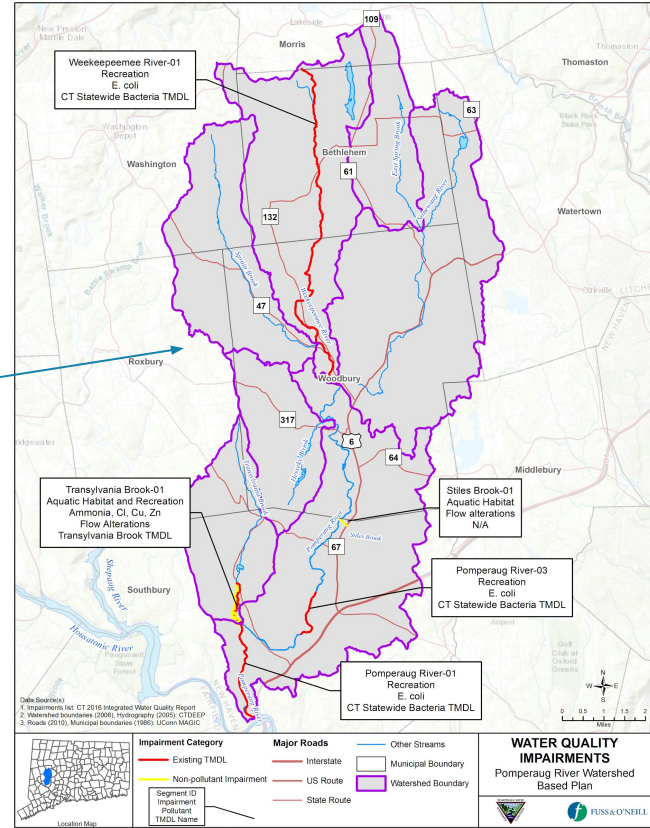
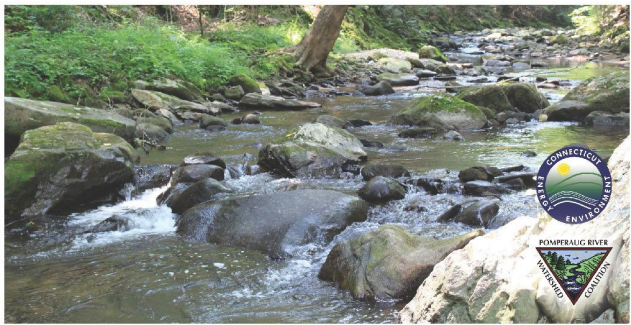
Watershed Based Plan 2018



Pomperaug River Watershed Based Plan

prepared by FUSS & O'NEILL

SEPTEMBER 2018



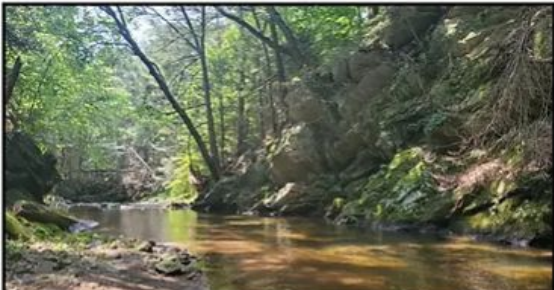


Watershed Based Plan Objectives

- Update baseline conditions in the watershed
- Identify existing water quality issues and pollutant sources
- Identify water quality monitoring needs
- Engage watershed municipalities and the public
- Prioritize projects to improve and protect water quality
- Improve water quality and de-list "impaired" waters



Watershed Based Plan Addendum 2022



POMPERAUG RIVER WATERSHED BASED PLAN ADDENDUM
*Updated Existing Conditions Report (through 2022)
 & Reprioritized Best Management Practices
 Implementation Strategy*
 Prepared by Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition

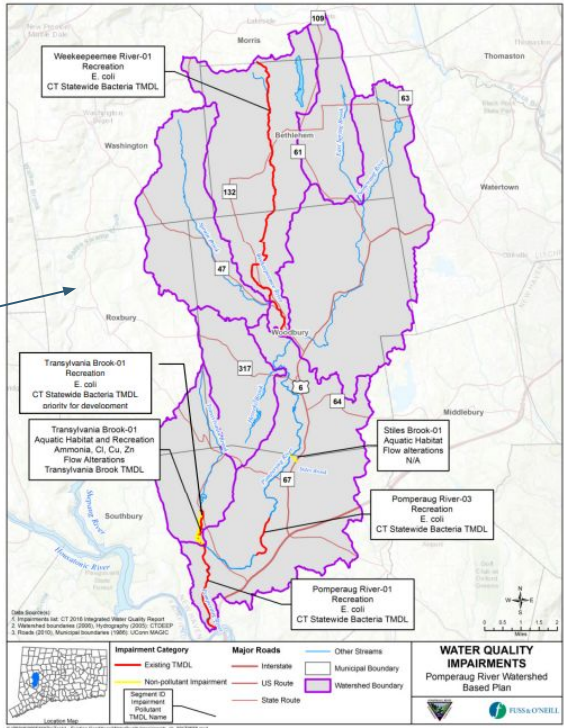


Figure 1-2. In the "Connecticut 2022 Integrated Water Quality Report to Congress," five river segments in the Pomperaug River Watershed are listed as impaired (i.e., do not meet water quality standards) for at least one designated use category. Those river segments are shown in red.



Watershed Based Plan Addendum Updates

- **Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)** - Required by EPA to address data quality objectives associated with the collection of measurements in the field
- **Project Steering Committee** - PRWC Land Use and Science Committee provided guidance and oversight to the watershed assessments
- **Ambient Water Quality Monitoring**- stream water analyzed for bacteria and nitrates through a network of at least 15 fixed monitoring stations
- **Visual Field Assessments / Streamwalk Surveys**- helped track down potential sources of pollution and identify possible restoration opportunities
- **Stormwater Outfall Monitoring Data**- stormwater outfall monitoring data was compiled from 2018/2019
- **Pollutant Loading Model** - model was applied to the Pomperaug River watershed to estimate the quantity of pollutants that are delivered to its rivers and streams
- **Reprioritized Best Management Practices** - BMP priorities were adjusted with new data available



Impaired Waters (2022)

CT DEEP Waterbody Assessments, Aquatic Life Use Support

Map of Connecticut CT DEEP Waterbody Assessment Segments showing Aquatic Life Use Support

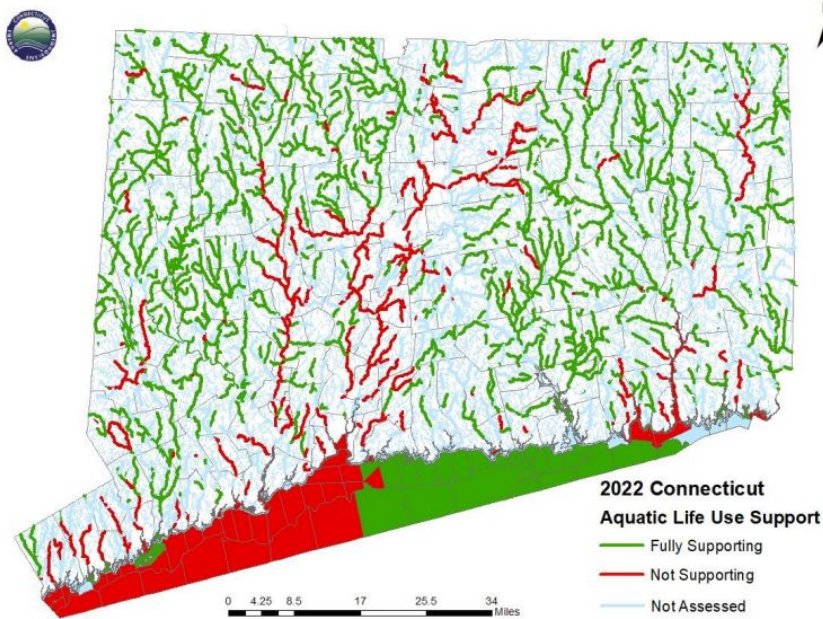


Figure 2-2. Waterbody segments assessed for Aquatic Life Use Support

CT DEEP Waterbody Assessments, Recreational Use Support

Map of Connecticut CT DEEP Waterbody Assessment Segments showing Recreational Use Support

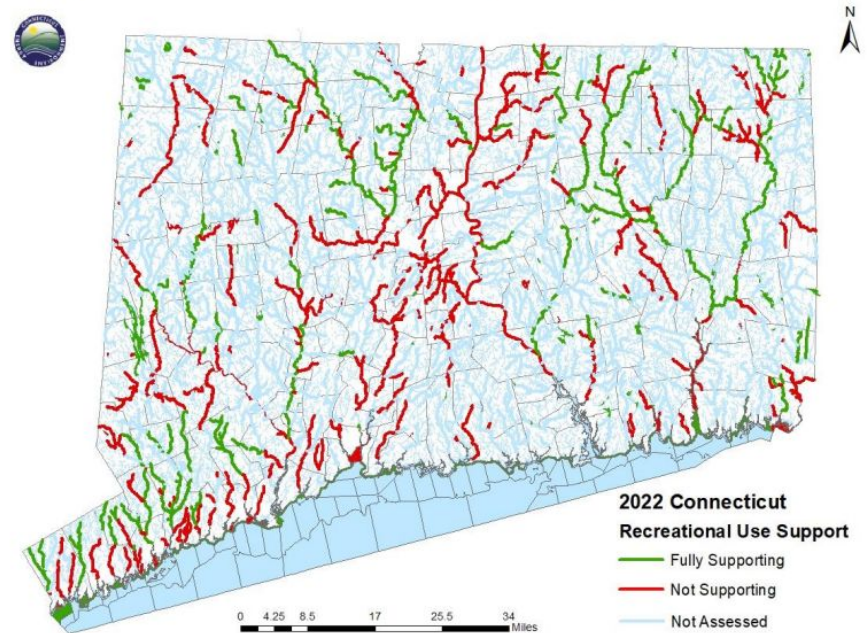


Figure 2-3. Waterbody segments assessed for Recreational Use Support

Bacteria/Nitrate Monitoring

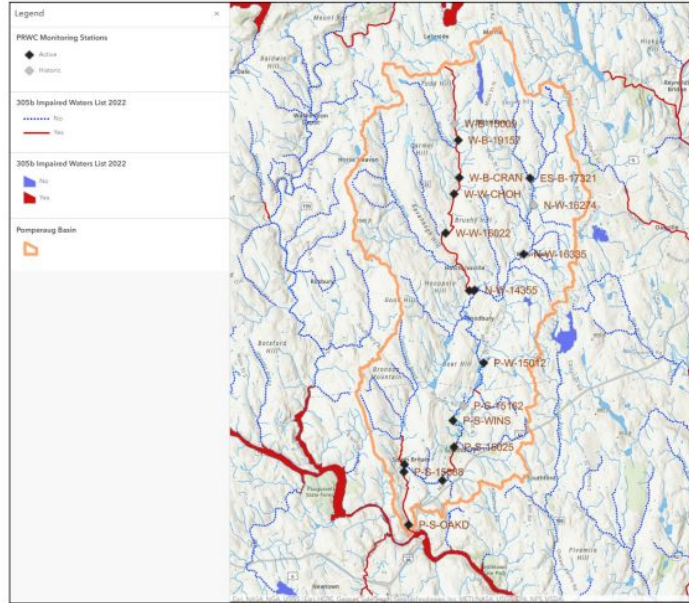


Figure 2-2. PRWC's active Ambient Water Quality Monitoring Stations for the 2021 and 2022 field seasons are shown in black. PRWC also collected ambient water quality monitoring samples from stations shaded in gray during the 2019 and 2020 field seasons.

- PRWC launched a bacteria and nitrate monitoring program in **2019**.
- **Nitrogen** is an indicator of **fertilizer runoff, septic failure, and animal waste**.
- **Bacteria** are an indicator of **general water quality degradation from septic wastewater and agricultural runoff**, which are the main sources of contamination in the Pomperaug River.
- The **goal** of PRWC's bacteria and nitrate monitoring is **to establish an improved baseline of water quality conditions** near sites targeted for BMP
- By sampling, PRWC is able to **identify pollutant sources** and areas for **non-point source pollution and stormwater runoff reduction projects**.

Bacteria/Nitrate Monitoring Results 2019-2022

Overall PRWC's data shows that E. coli bacteria counts in the rivers/streams throughout the Pomperaug Watershed **generally support recreational uses during dry weather** and that **recreational contact** should be **avoided** during and immediately **following wet weather**.

All but one of the sites had **at least one event** where bacteria levels exceeded limits for safe recreation

Weekeepemee River - almost all monitoring stations along this river meet this particular water quality criterion for safe recreation

Nonnewaug River- typically exceeds the water quality criteria when considering all weather conditions and exceedances occur at some sites in dry weather conditions.

Pomperaug River- some stations exceed criteria when all weather conditions are considered, but meet water quality criteria for safe recreation in dry conditions.

Wet Weather = greater than 0.1" precipitation in 24 hours, greater than 0.25" precipitation in 48 hours, or greater than 2.0" precipitation in 96 hours.

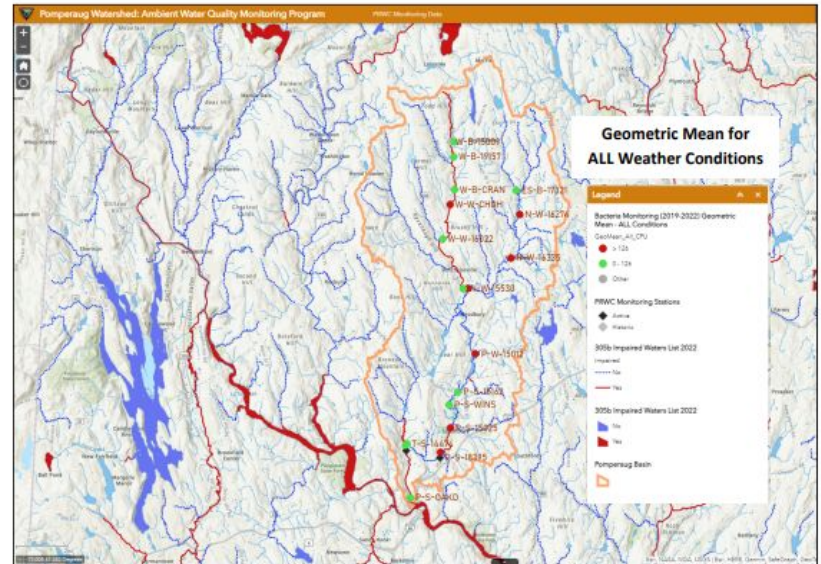
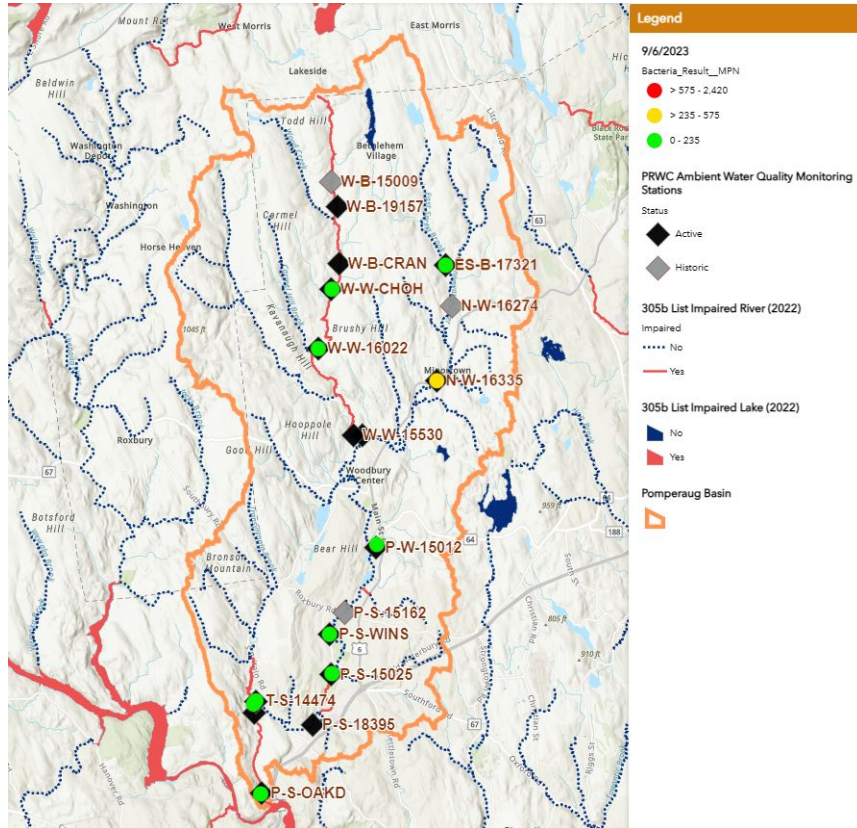


Figure 2-4. Summary data by sample site for ambient water quality monitoring conducted 2019-2022 detailing the geometric mean for all weather conditions. Sites shown in **green** meet the water quality limit for bacteria for safe recreational use in Connecticut with a result less than 126 CFU/100mL. Sites shown in **red** are locations where the geometric mean exceeded the water quality limit for bacteria for safe recreational use.



Most Recent Bacteria/Nitrate Results



To view PRWC's recent bacteria and nitrate testing results, visit our interactive map at www.pomperaug.org/bacteriaandnitrate

September 2023	
Air_Temperature_C	31.90
Bacteria_Result_MPN	110
Conductivity	219.00
Date	September 6 2023
Lat	41.49
Long	-73.23
Nearest_USGS_Stream_Gauge	Pomperaug
Nitrate_mg/L	0.58
Rainfall_Past_24_Hours	0
Rainfall_Past_48_Hours	0
Rainfall_Past_72_Hours	0
Rainfall_Past_96_Hours	0
Site	P-S-WINS, Pomperaug,
Site_Info	More info
Streamflow_cfs	31.30
Water_Level	Average
Water_Temperature_C	21.80
Weather_Condition	Sunny
Wet_Dry_Conditions	DRY

RED DOT (>575 CFU / 100 mL)	Unsafe for Swimming, Boating, Fishing, Wading
YELLOW DOT (>235 to 575 CFU / 100 mL)	Safe for Boating & Fishing (minimal water contact); Not safe for Swimming
GREEN DOT (0 to 235 CFU / 100 mL)	Safe for Swimming, Boating, Fishing, and Wading



Modeled Relative Bacteria Sources

Pomperaug River *Bacteria Sources (modeled)*

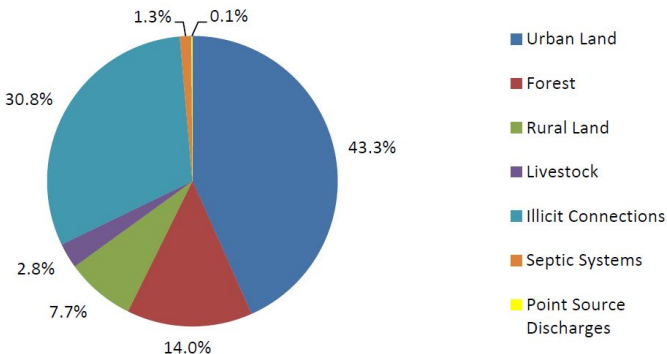


Figure 8: Relative contributions of various bacteria sources in the Pomperaug River subwatershed. Total annual load: 354,000 billion CFU

Weekeepemee River *Bacteria Sources (modeled)*

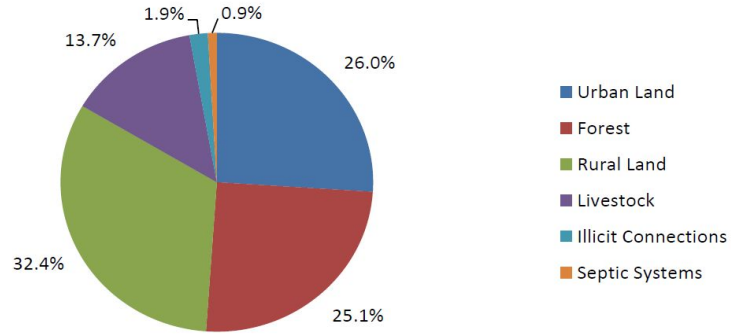


Figure 9: Relative contributions of various bacteria sources in the Weekeepemee River drainage basin. Total annual load: 213,000 billion CFU

**Calculated based on 2011 land use patterns*

Modeled Relative Bacteria Sources

Nonnewaug River *Bacteria Sources (modeled)*

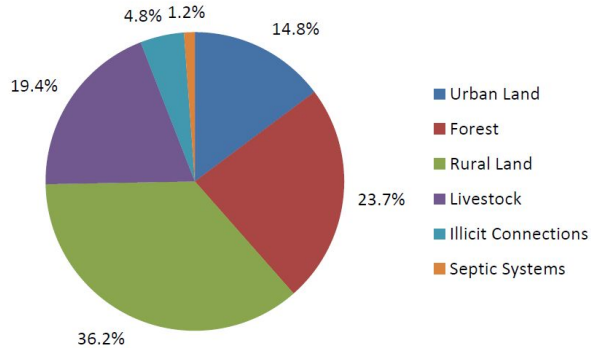


Figure 10: Relative contributions of various bacteria sources in the Nonnewaug River drainage basin. Total annual load: 275,000 billion CFU

Transylvania Brook *Bacteria Sources (modeled)*

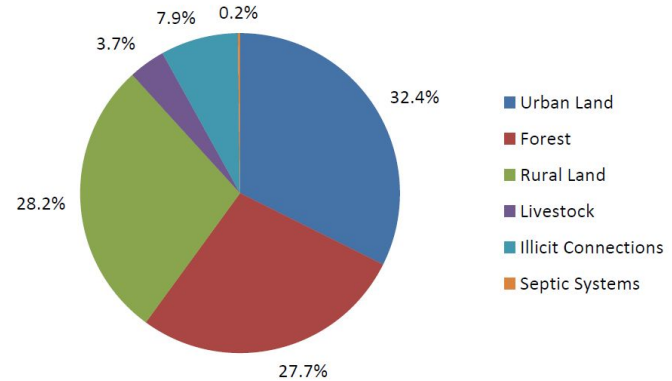
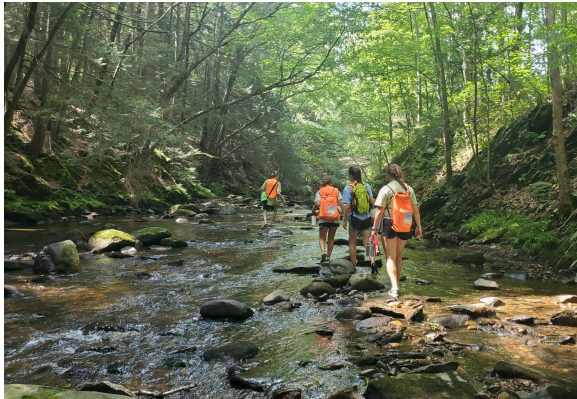


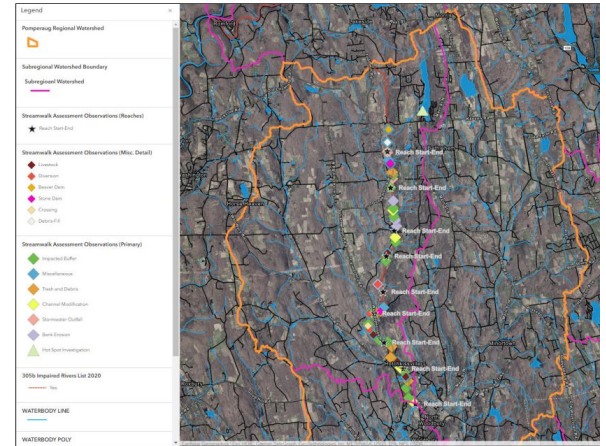
Figure 11: Relative contributions of various bacteria sources in Transylvania Brook drainage basin. Total annual load: 107,000 billion CFU

**Calculated based on 2011 land use patterns*

Stream Walk Surveys



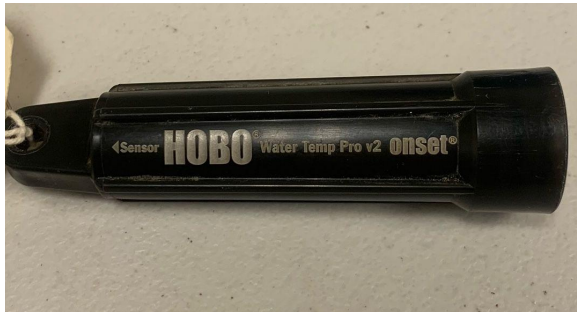
- PRWC completed a **Visual Streamwalk Assessment Survey** of the **Weekepeemee River** in **2021**.
- The entire 9.61 mile length of this river is **listed as impaired for recreational uses** based on bacteria counts observed in 2010.
- A total of **63 observations** were recorded including:
 - 19 **Impaired Buffer Areas***
 - 8 **Road-Stream Crossings**
 - 5 **Stormwater Outfalls**
 - 5 **Channelized Sections**
 - 5 Sites with **Livestock Present**
 - 4 **Bank Erosion Areas**
 - 3 **Small, Temporary Stone Dams**
 - 3 **Water Diversions (Irrigation)**
 - 1 **Beaver Dam**
 - 1 **Ford-style stream crossing**
 - 6 **Trash and Debris Accumulations**
 - Evidence of **wildlife**



***Key Takeaway: Need More Extensive Buffers!**



Stream Temperature Monitoring



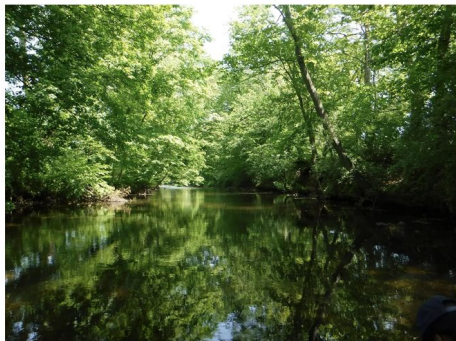
- Established in 2008, the **Volunteer Stream Temperature Monitoring Network** is CT DEEP's newest volunteer monitoring program.
- Through this program, **PRWC staff install stream temperature data loggers** (programmed to record hourly temps) at 10 local stream sites of interest.
- Loggers are **placed each spring** (April-May) to **capture data during the summer** low flow period (June-August).
- Loggers are **retrieved** by volunteers in the **early fall** (September-October) and returned to DEEP for download and data analysis.
- Water temperature is influenced by **air temperature, riparian characteristics, and groundwater input.**
- Water temperature help **determines the biology** of a particular stream segment.
- This data can be used to **inform ongoing watershed efforts** to protect/restore aquatic habitat.



Stream Temperature Monitoring

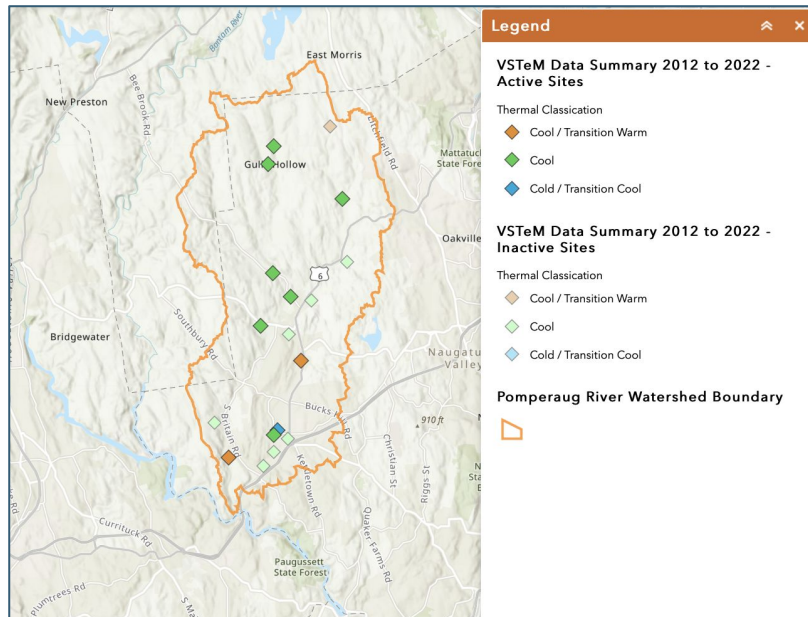
THERMAL MONITORING SITE

Pomperaug River at USGS Gauge at Ewald Park (2018)



Water Temperature Data

Year	June through August Mean (°C)	July Mean (°C)	Max Daily Mean (°C)	Thermal Class
2012	21.25	22.64	24.63	Cool Transitional Warm
2013	19.95	22.18	25.24	Cool
2014	19.57	20.74	23.49	Cool
2015	20.28	21.14	23.43	Cool
2016	21.52	22.37	25.57	Cool Transitional Warm
2017	19.83	20.94	23.64	Cool
2018	20.76	22.38	24.82	Cool Transitional Warm
2019	20.65	22.51	25.13	Cool Transitional Warm
2020	21.35	22.67	24.51	Cool Transitional Warm
2021	20.29	20.35	25.07	Cool
2022	20.91	22.16	24.75	Cool



Thermal Class	Water temperature (°C)		
	June-Aug Mean	July Mean	Maximum Daily Mean
COLD	<18.29	<18.45	<22.40
COOL	18.29-21.70	18.45-22.30	22.40 - 26.30
WARM	>21.70	>22.30	>26.30



Native brook trout and slimy sculpin* are dependent on cold water to live and are important native cold water indicator species.

*not to be confused with knobfin sculpin which are invasive and cool-water tolerant!

Aquatic Life Assessments



- Since 2006, PRWC has conducted annual **Macroinvertebrate Surveys** following a protocol established by CT DEEP for **Stream Riffle Bioassessment by Volunteers (RBV)**.
- In the fall, RBV volunteers monitor streams for pollution sensitive **macroinvertebrates** – small organisms that cling to the undersides of rocks in river riffles.
- **Aquatic macroinvertebrates are excellent indicators of stream quality** because they are **easy to collect/ID** and some species are very **sensitive to changes** in water quality and only exist in the **healthiest streams**.
- If volunteers are able to find four or more of the 'Most Wanted' macroinvertebrate types at an RBV location, CT DEEP can document the stream as having **excellent water quality**.
- PRWC's macroinvertebrate surveys **provide screening level data** that can be used to by CT DEEP **to determine aquatic life use support** for streams in the Pomperaug River Watershed.



Aquatic Life Assessments



CT DEEP

Riffle Bioassessment by Volunteers
Volunteer Water Monitoring Program



2022 Annual Program Report
(Report #24)

To learn more about RBV, visit:
<https://portal.ct.gov/DEEP-RBVProgram>



Curious about the results of recent macroinvertebrate surveys?

Visit www.pomperaug.org/scientific-reports to read about 2022's monitoring results!

# 'Most Wanted' Taxa	What Does it Tell Us?
4+	<p>Excellent! Lots of very sensitive macroinvertebrate types were present – you found a healthy stream segment!</p> <p>This is a very clear signal of excellent water quality as the 'Most Wanted' types cannot survive in degraded streams or otherwise low water quality conditions.</p> <p>DEEP Assessment Decision: The stream containing the monitoring location will be considered for 'Fully Supporting' State aquatic life use standards. Fully supporting streams or stream segments will be listed in the next Integrated Water Quality Report (IWR) and added to the DEEP's running list of miles of Healthy Waters assessed.</p> <p>Recommended Volunteer Follow-Up Action: Revisit every 2 to 5 years to continue documenting the excellent health of this stream.</p>
3	<p>A Very Good Sign – Keep this Site on Your Radar!</p> <p>Three Most Wanted or very sensitive macroinvertebrate types in a sample is a strong signal of good to excellent water quality. Although three most wanted is not statistically enough data for DEEP to list the site as a healthy stream segment this time, this is a great find!</p> <p>DEEP Assessment Decision: No Assessment Made... but consider trying again!</p> <p>Recommended Volunteer Follow-Up Action: If this was the first time the site was monitored with RBV, this site should be a high priority candidate for next season.</p>
0-2	<p>Double check whether this is a good spot to be using the RBV method...</p> <p>More information is needed to determine the water quality at this site. Reasons for few most wanted could include poor water quality, however, few most wanted types should not be interpreted as a proof of degraded conditions. Other factors such as unusual flow conditions and lack of adequate habitat can also result in few most wanted types despite overall good water quality.</p> <p>DEEP Assessment Decision: No Assessment Made</p> <p>Recommended Volunteer Follow-Up Action: Discuss with the State RBV Coordinator whether you should revisit this site in future monitoring seasons.</p>



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
RBV Samples Submitted	68	70	78	55	118	47	80	66
# Monitoring Stations	68	61	74	45	102	41	73	59
# Streams Monitored	54	55	61	43	89	36	65	52
# Samples w/ 4+ "Most Wanted" Types	21 (31%)	21 (30%)	43 (55%)	23 (42%)	62 (53%)	16 (34%)	52 (65%)	28 (43%)



Salt Watch Program



SALT WATCH™
IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

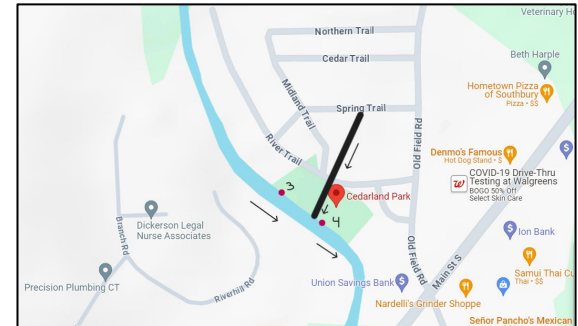
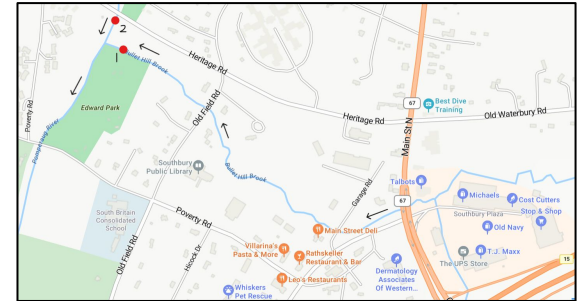
Chloride test instructions on reverse
Does your reading fall above or below the values on this chart? Visit lwia.org to find out what to do.

Quantab Units	%NaCl	Quantab Units	ppm(mg/L)
1.4	0.005	31	4.8
1.6	0.006	37	5.0
1.8	0.007	43	5.2
2.0	0.008	50	5.4
2.2	0.009	58	5.6
2.4	0.011	66	5.8
2.6	0.012	75	6.0
2.8	0.014	85	6.2
3.0	0.016	95	6.4
3.2	0.018	106	6.6
3.4	0.020	119	6.8
3.6	0.022	131	7.0
3.8	0.024	145	7.2
4.0	0.026	159	7.4
4.2	0.029	174	7.6
4.4	0.031	190	7.8
4.6	0.034	206	

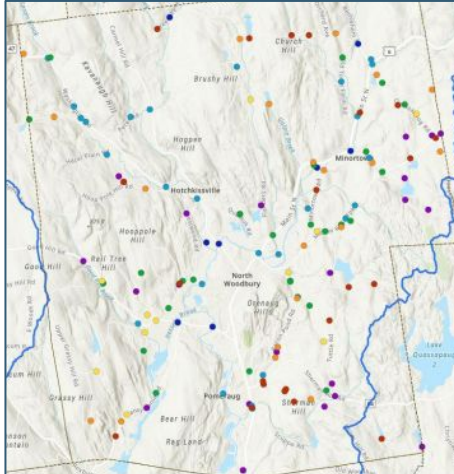
USE BY: 06/20/25 Lot A3192A

QUANTAB® Test Strip

- PRWC has recently become a partner of the Izaak Walton League of America's (IWLA) **Salt Watch** program.
- The Salt Watch program **aims to measure the impact of road salt pollution** on aquatic ecosystems nationwide and advocates for **more responsible salt application**.
- **Excessive salt concentrations in streams can harm freshwater aquatic organisms.**
- The IWLA provides one **free sodium chloride water testing kit** to each person that takes the "Salt Watch Pledge" on their website.
- This season will act as a trial period for this program with **4 sites in the watershed selected to test for road-salt contamination** based on proximity to impervious coverage.
- Each of these 4 locations will be tested 4 times from December 2023 to April 2024.



Road-Stream Crossing Assessments



1. The colored circles on the map represent surveyed NAACC crossings (Non-tidal Aquatic Connectivity, Terrestrial Connectivity, Tidal Aquatic Connectivity or Culvert Condition Assessments) and colored squares represent UMass Stream Continuity Project crossings color coded as follows:

- No barrier: blue ■
- Insignificant barrier: blue green ■
- Minor barrier: green ■
- Moderate barrier: yellow ■
- Significant barrier: orange ■
- Severe barrier: red ■
- Missing data: magenta ■
- No crossing: black circle with bold red x ■
- New crossing pending approval: black circle with red slash ■

TIP: To get the most recent information (i.e. most recent 'Date observed in field' AND most recent 'Last updated') for a surveyed crossing, click on it. Please be aware that to view all records for a surveyed crossing, you must use the "Search Crossings" page to search using the crossing code.

2. Black circles are unsurveyed crossings that have been assigned xy crossing codes by using Geographic Information System (GIS) software. Depending on the area covered by your search results, you may not see any black circles until you have zoomed in. When you hover over black points, the xy crossing code will appear.

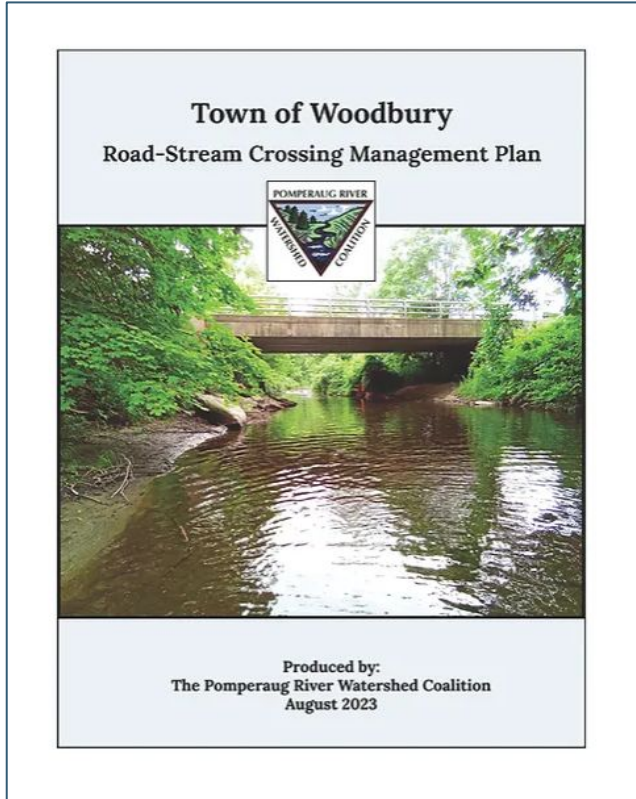
To view crossing data, visit <https://naacc.org>

- Starting in the 2020 field season, PRWC began surveying **road-stream crossings** in the Pomperaug Watershed following protocol from the **North Atlantic Aquatic Connectivity Collaborative (NAACC)**.
- Aquatic life passage is difficult and sometimes impossible when streams and rivers are fragmented by inadequate stream crossings.
- Through these assessments, data collected by field assessors are submitted to NAACC and processed to be classified and listed in their database.
- This helps provide **mapped information on culverts, bridges, or crossings that may need to be prioritized for repair or replacement** to improve the connectivity of the stream or river.

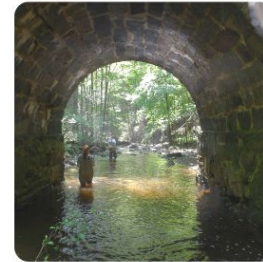




Road-Stream Crossing Assessments



- As of August 2023, PRWC has completed assessments for all of the **safely accessible road-stream crossings in Woodbury** (163 public crossings out of the 171 that have been identified)
- With this data, **PRWC has created a Road-Stream Crossing Management Plan for the Town of Woodbury** to help the Town prioritize repair or replacement of the crossings with an added layer of climate resiliency planning.
- **PRWC has also assessed 164 of approx. 316 road-stream crossing assessments in Southbury** and will assess the remaining 150 crossings in Southbury in Summer 2024.



To read this report and others, visit www.pomperaug.org/scientific-reports



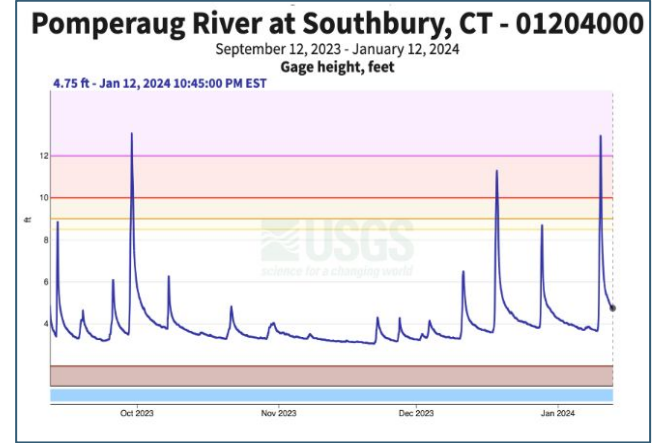
Flooding 2023/2024



2023 was the 3rd wettest year on record for CT!



The impacts of flooding are intensified by aging and undersized stormwater infrastructure



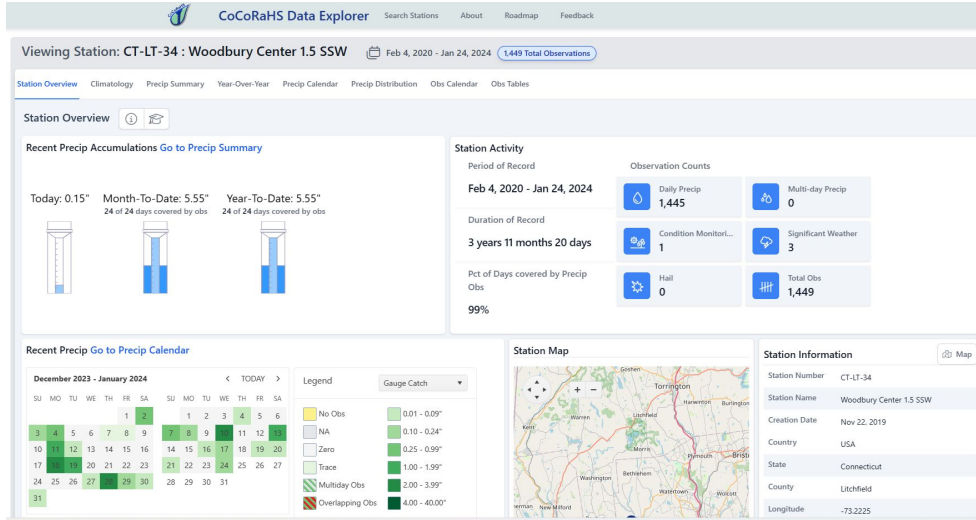
Flood stages in ft



On January 10th, the Pomperaug River reached flood stage for the 5th time in 5 months! Flooding events occurred on Sept. 13th, Sept. 29th, Dec. 18th, and Dec. 28th, 2023 and Jan. 10th, 2024.



Streamflow and Precipitation Data

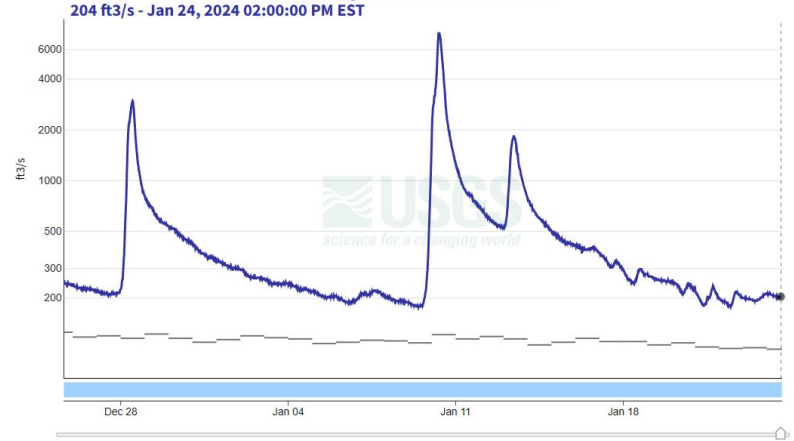


To view precipitation data while the USGS rain gauge for the Pomperaug Watershed region is offline, visit the CoCoRaHS Data Explorer at www.cocorahs.org to view data for Litchfield County, CT.

Pomperaug River at Southbury, CT - 01204000

December 25, 2023 - January 24, 2024

Discharge, cubic feet per second



To view real-time streamflow and groundwater data, visit www.pomperaug.org/water-watch

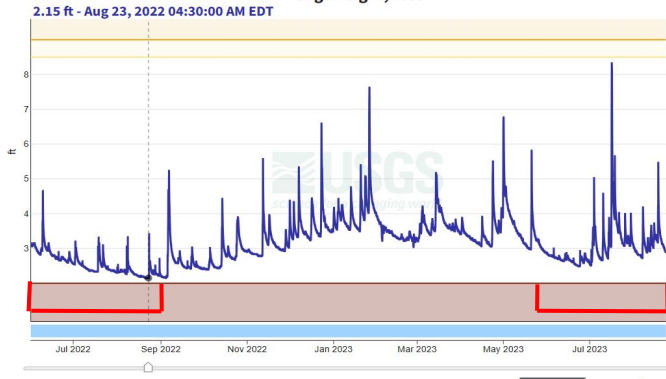


Drought 2022

Pomperaug River at Southbury, CT - 01204000

June 1, 2022 - August 23, 2023

Gage height, feet

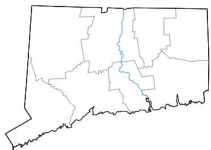


U.S. Drought Monitor



Connecticut

Home / Connecticut



Map released: Thurs.
January 25, 2024

Data valid: January 23, 2024
at 7 a.m. EST

Intensity

- None
- D0 (Abnormally Dry)
- D1 (Moderate Drought)
- D2 (Severe Drought)
- D3 (Extreme Drought)

- The Connecticut Water Planning Council adopted the Connecticut Drought Preparedness and Response Plan “Drought Plan” in 2018.
- The Interagency Drought Workgroup (IDW) is responsible for administering this plan and consists of reps from five state agencies.
- IDW actively monitors water conditions and recommends drought declarations and mitigation actions to the Office of the Governor and state agency commissioners.

To view
information
on CT drought
conditions, visit:
www.pomperaug.org/water-watch

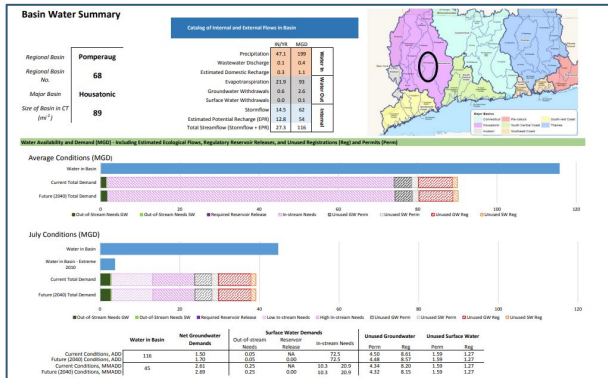




State Water Plan

- In 2014, Public Act 14-163 was passed which directed the **Water Planning Council (WPC) to develop a State Water Plan** for the management of the water resources of the state.
- Plan was approved in 2019 with the **main goals** of:
 - **Providing a platform for informed decision making**
 - **Balancing the needs of public water supply**
 - **Prioritizing water conservation**
 - **Upholding high quality drinking water**
 - **Advocating for the collection/use of scientific data**

- **PRWC is represented in the Water Planning Council** through **Executive Director Carol Haskins**, who serves in the **State Water Planning Council Advisory Group** representing Water Resources.
- **PRWC works to share our knowledge and experience with agencies and municipalities** to protect water resources by promoting **best management practices (BMPs)** and **low-impact development** techniques.



Celebrating 20 Years of the Connecticut Aquifer Protection Area Regulations

March 6, 2024 12:00-1:00 p.m.

Connecticut's Aquifer Protection Area Regulations turn 20! This workshop will give an overview of the Aquifer Protection Area program and highlight accomplishments achieved over the last two decades. It will include discussion of why this program began, who is involved, and how this unique groundwater protection program is implemented.

Join PRWC and WPC for an upcoming virtual workshop!

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- **Agricultural BMPs**
 - Filter berms & Filter Strips
 - Increased riparian buffer
- **Structural stormwater BMPs**
 - Infiltration systems
 - Bioretention systems
 - Underground solutions
- **Non-structural BMPs**
 - Geese management
 - Septic system management and outreach
 - Illicit discharge detection and elimination (IDDE)
 - Manure/nutrient management
 - Land use regulatory controls





Low-Impact Development

- **Low Impact Development (LID) techniques** manage stormwater runoff by imitating the natural movement of water in the environment
- **Goals:**
 - **Manage and treat stormwater**
 - **Protect natural systems** and processes
 - **Incorporate natural features** into development (wetlands, corridors)
 - **Preserve open space** and minimize land disturbance
 - **Limit and offset impervious surface** coverage (parking lots, sidewalks, driveways, patios)



The Benefits of Buffers



What is a Riparian Buffer?

Riparian – land adjacent to rivers and streams

Buffer – a vegetated area composed of trees, shrubs, and perennials that provide shade and protection to the stream or river to enhance water quality



Riparian Buffers

Benefits of Buffers:

- Capture Excess Nutrients
- Provide Shade & Habitat
- Offer Flood Resiliency
- Stabilize Bank



*Buffer vs.
No Buffer*

Opt for Native Plants, Shrubs, & Trees Like:



Bee balm



Black Elderberry



Silver Maple



Silky Dogwood



USDA recommends riparian buffers to extend a minimum of 35 feet from the water's edge. If you are unable to establish new plants, consider leaving at least a 10 foot "no mow" zone instead. Any buffer is better than no buffer!

Rain Gardens for Bioretention

What is a Rain Garden?

- Rain gardens, also called **bioretention areas**, are depressed garden beds designed to fill with a few inches of water during a storm and slowly release it into the ground.
- Rain gardens remain **dry between storms**.
- Rain gardens are just as **easy to plant** as regular gardens!
- They help to improve water quality by **trapping and filtering stormwater runoff** before it can enter lakes, streams, and wetlands.



- Look for **sunny areas** on your property where **water tends to pool** right after rainstorms but is **dry again within 24 hours** after the rain stops.
- Plant at least **10 feet away from any buildings and away from septic tanks, wells,** or areas that are permanently wet.

Consider planting natives like blue flag iris, purple coneflower, blue vervain, swamp milkweed, New England aster, Joe pye-weed, and boneset!



River Smart Tips for Landowners

Show your commitment to clean water by taking the River Smart pledge!

Visit: www.riversmartct.org



This event is part of a RiverSmart program project funded by the Long Island Sound Stewardship Fund

"I care about protecting the quality of water in our watershed. I know that clean rivers, streams, ponds, wetlands, and aquifers are necessary for health, recreation, and the survival of all creatures."

River Smart is led cooperatively by Pomperaug River Watershed Coalition, Farmington River Watershed Association, Housatonic Valley Association, Kent Land Trust, Northwest Connecticut Land Conservancy, and Rivers Alliance of Connecticut.

Going green keeps water clean.

- Install Rain Gardens
- Plant Riverside Buffers
- Grow Native Plants
- Reduce Lawn Area
- Mow High - Let it Lie
- Reduce Hard Surfaces
- Use Fewer Chemicals
- Use Water-Efficient Fixtures
- Compost and Recycle More
- Put Pet Waste in Trash
- Use Carwash
- Don't Flush Medications



River Smart



www.riversmartct.org



I am a... what can I do?



Landowner With Water Access

- Plant a buffer on your property
- Plant a rain garden on your property
- Practice River Smart tips
- Attend local meetings/groups



Landowner Without Water Access

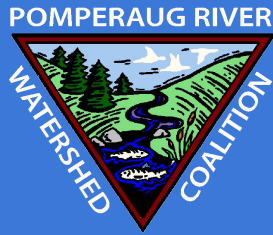
- Share info with those you know have water access
- Practice River Smart tips
- Attend local meetings/groups
- Volunteer your time to conservation projects



Town Employee/Commission Member

- Plan conservation projects
- Advocate in the community
- Use your reach to educate
- Prioritize responsible development/resource use

Thank you!



Questions?

For more information visit www.pomperaug.org
or email us at outreach@pomperaug.org

