

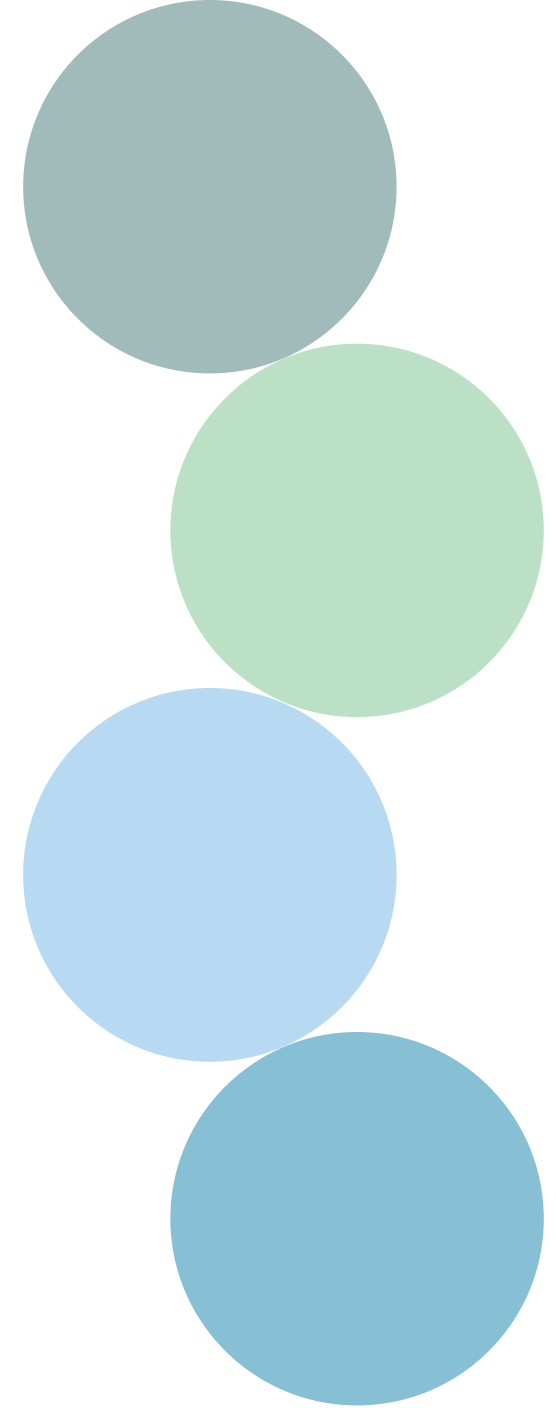
Intro to Stormwater:

What You Can Do for
Healthy Waterways

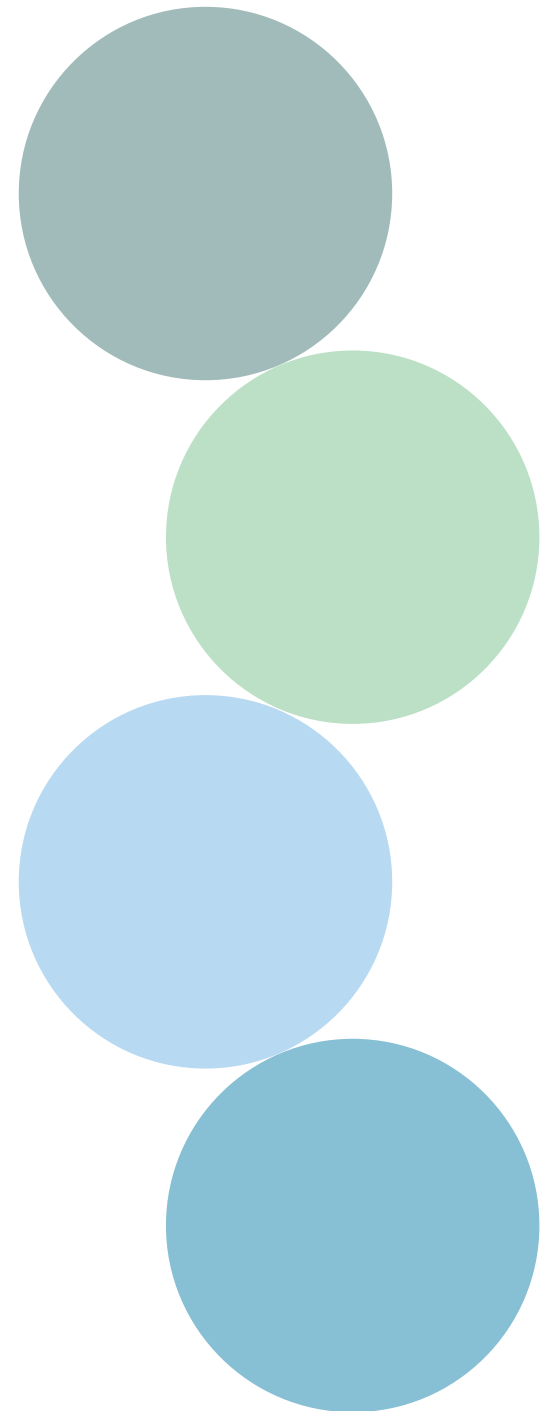


Outline

- What is Stormwater?
- Sources of Stormwater Pollutants
- Stormwater Solutions: What You Can Do!



What is Stormwater?



Stormwater

Any precipitation (rain, snow, sleet, hail) produced by a storm.



Runoff

Water that flows over land as surface water instead of soaking into the ground.

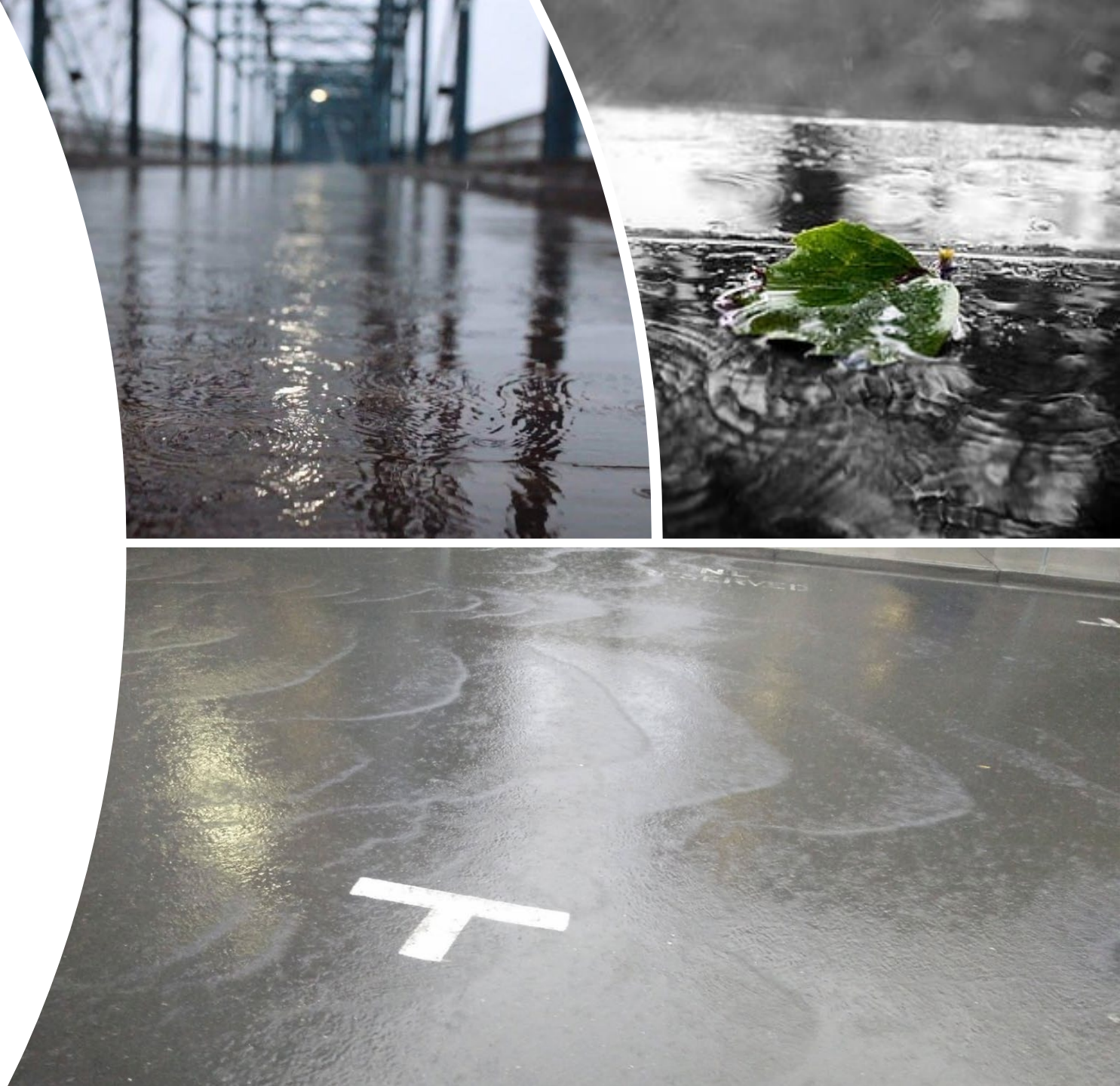


Stormwater
+
Runoff
=



Stormwater Runoff

Stormwater that flows over hard surfaces, picking up pollutants as it flows into local waterways.



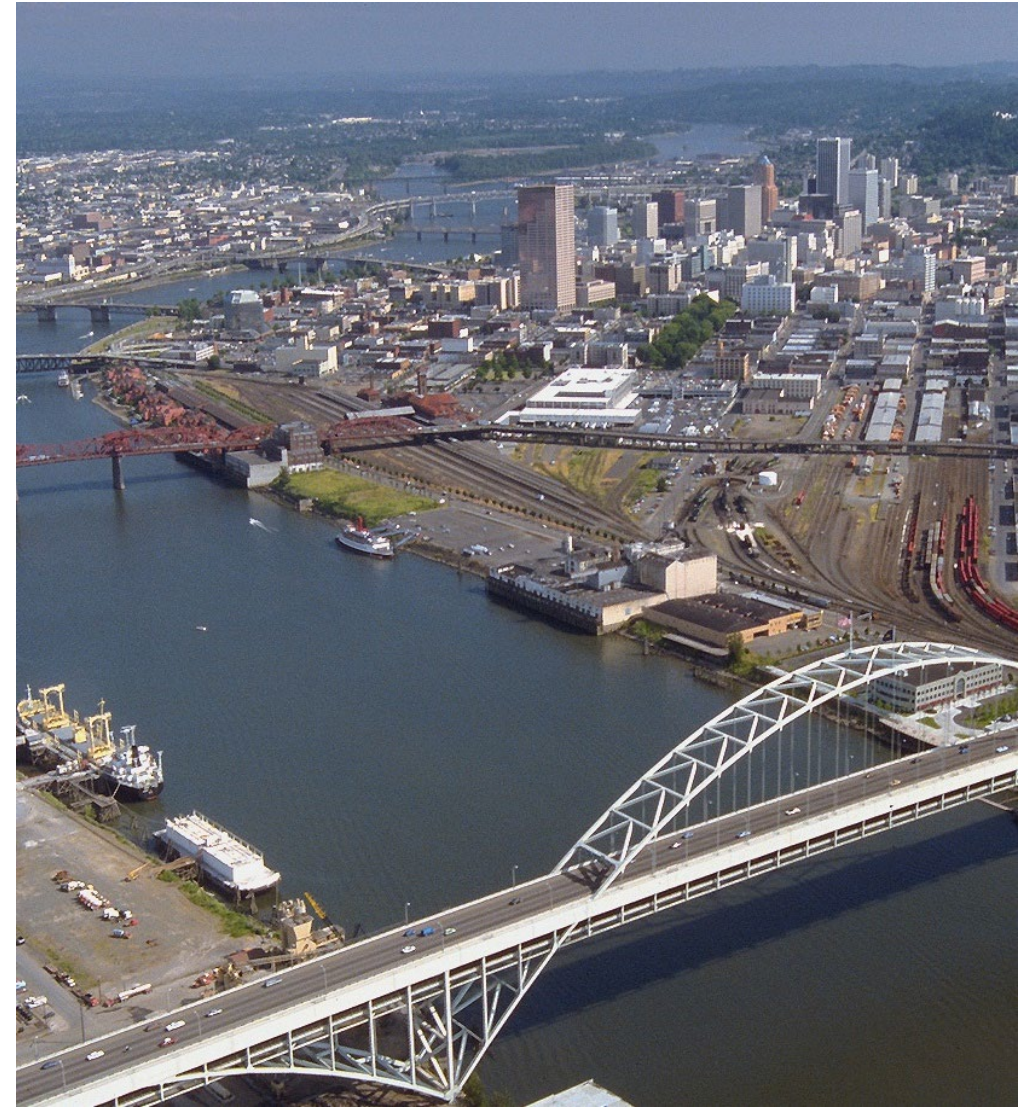
Natural Area

Stormwater Runoff = <1%



Urban Area

Stormwater Runoff = 30%



Stormwater: Where It Flows, Everything Goes

When it rains, snows, or sleet, water hits hard surfaces and takes anything on that surface with it, through drains, pipes, and ditches to local rivers, lakes, and streams.



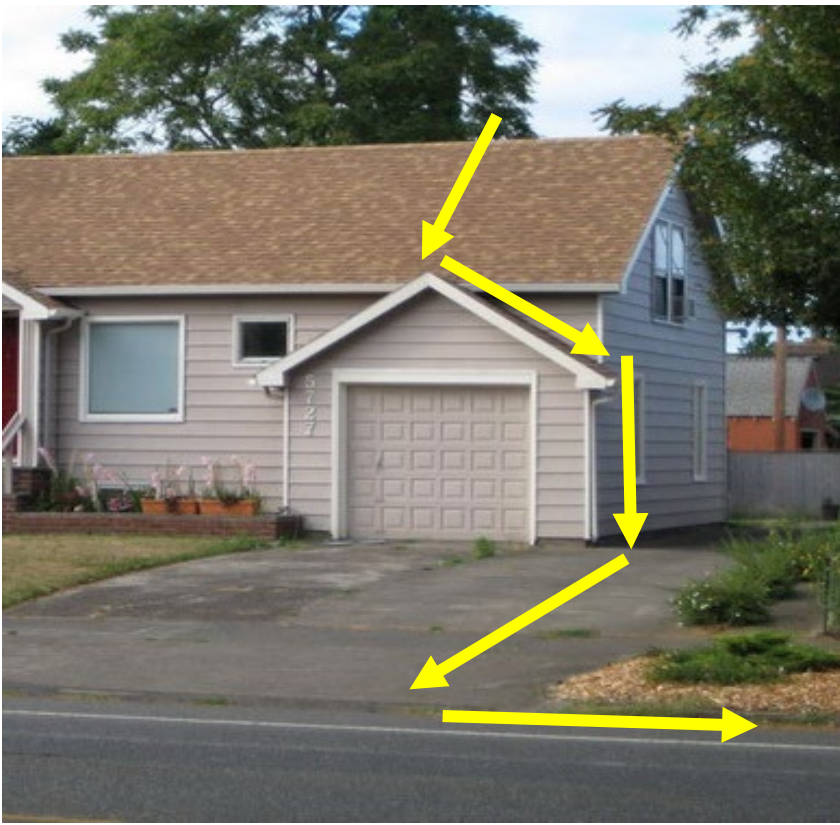
Where Stormwater Flows, Everything Goes

Urban Areas:

Less Vegetation + More Impervious Surfaces =



More Stormwater Runoff =



More sediment & pollution entering waterways.

More Flooding and Erosion...



Harmful to streambanks, stream habitat, plants, and wildlife.

...and Stormwater Pollution



Harmful to humans, wildlife, fish, and other aquatic life.

Sources of Stormwater Pollutants:

Heavy Metals, Oil

Vehicles

Bacteria

Pet Waste

Nutrients

Agriculture

Pet Waste

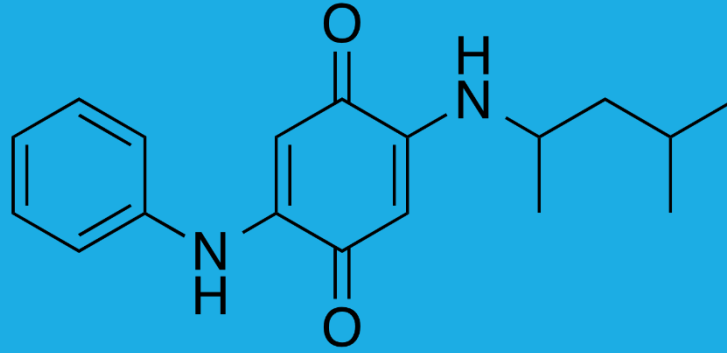
Yard & Home
Products

Sediment

Erosion

Construction

Vehicles



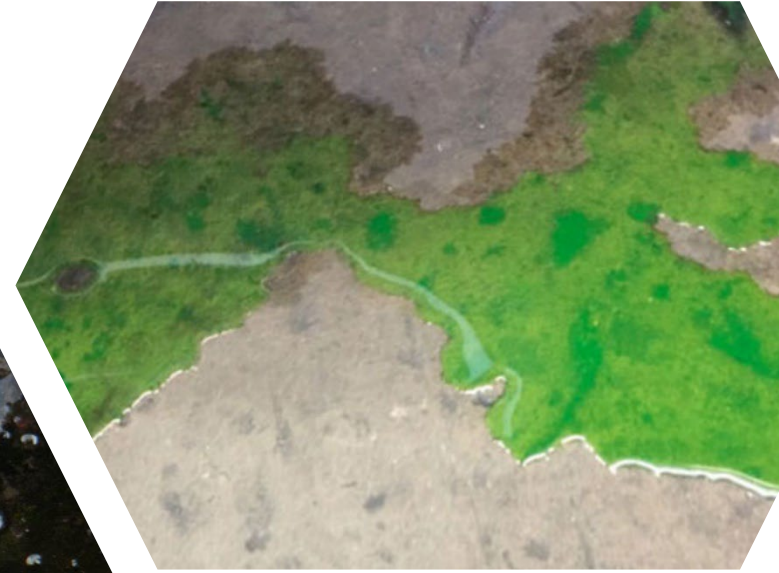
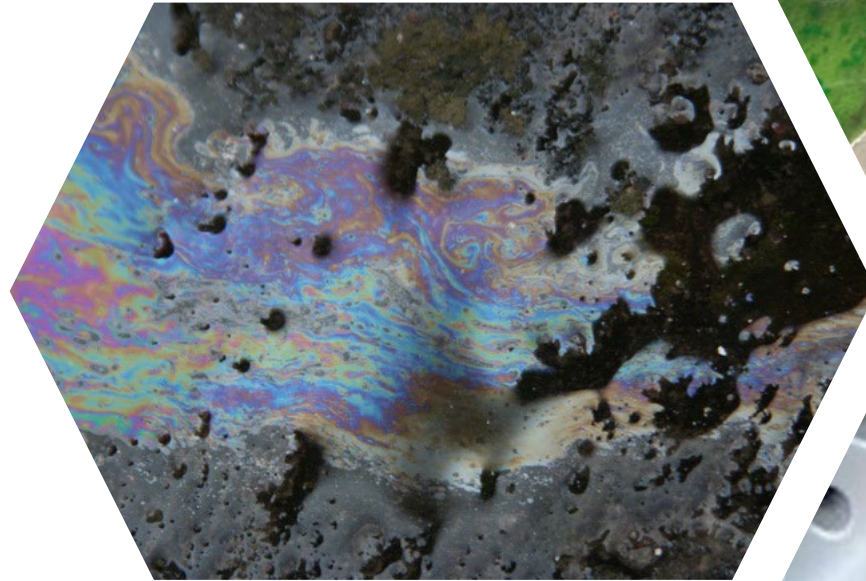
6-PPD Quinone:

- Discovered in 2022
- Lethal to Coho Salmon and other fish
- Present in tires worldwide



Vehicles

- Exhaust
- Oil & gas leaks
- Antifreeze
- Brake pad dust
- Car-washing products

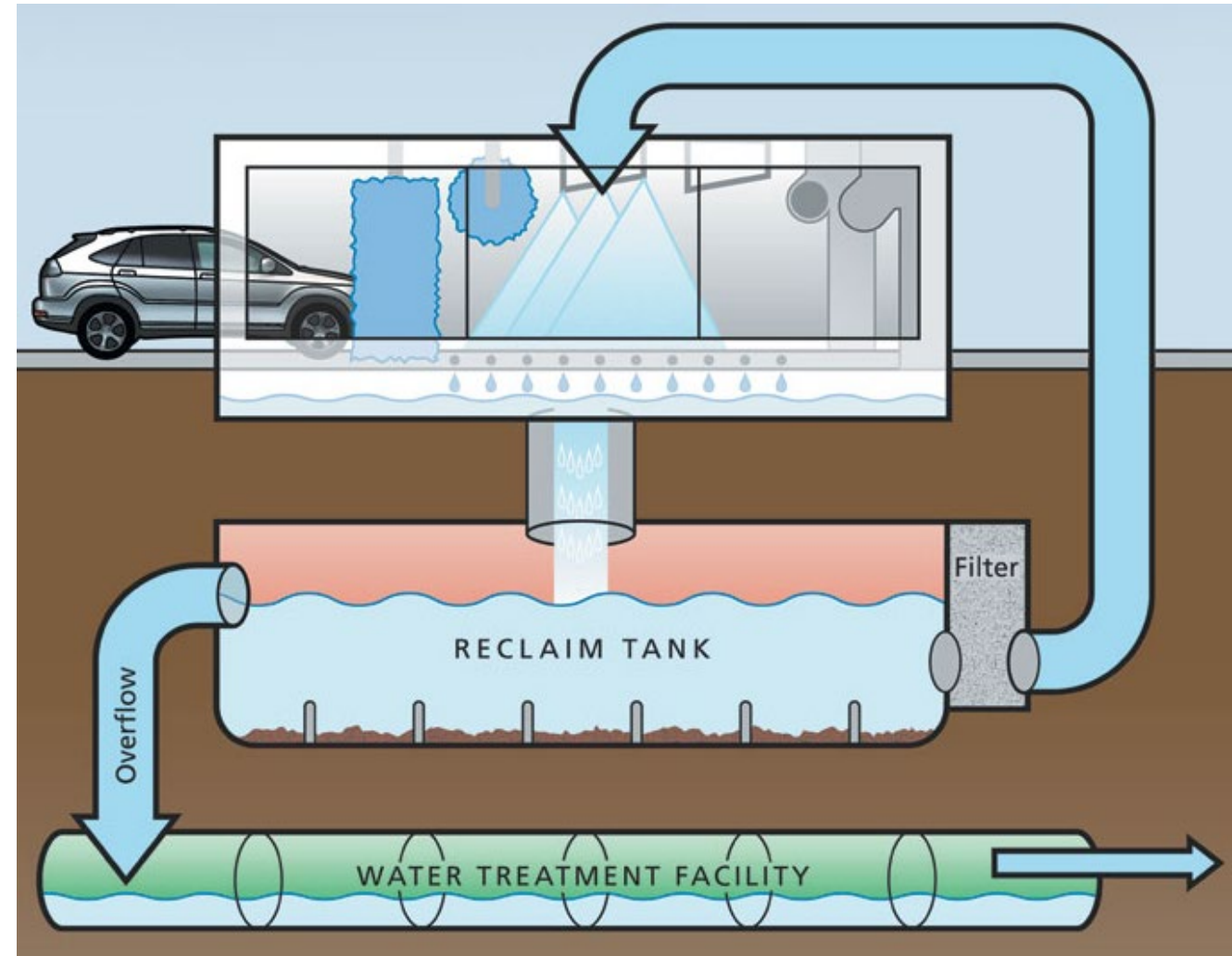


Vehicles: What you can do

- Drive Less!
- Check for leaks & service regularly
- Dispose of oil and antifreeze safely
- Accelerate & brake gently to reduce brake & tire wear



Vehicles: What you can do



Bacteria

E. coli bacteria in pet waste makes waterways unsafe for swimming and fishing.



Nutrients

Nitrogen & Phosphorus cause algal blooms, reducing the amount of oxygen in the water.

Mud/Sediment

Erosion from exposed slopes, streambanks & construction sites bring sediment to local waterways.

Fish, aquatic insects and amphibians need cool, clear water.



Yard & Home Products

- Herbicides and Pesticides
- Fertilizers
- Soaps/detergents
- Cleaning chemicals
- Oil and grease
- Microplastics
- Trash



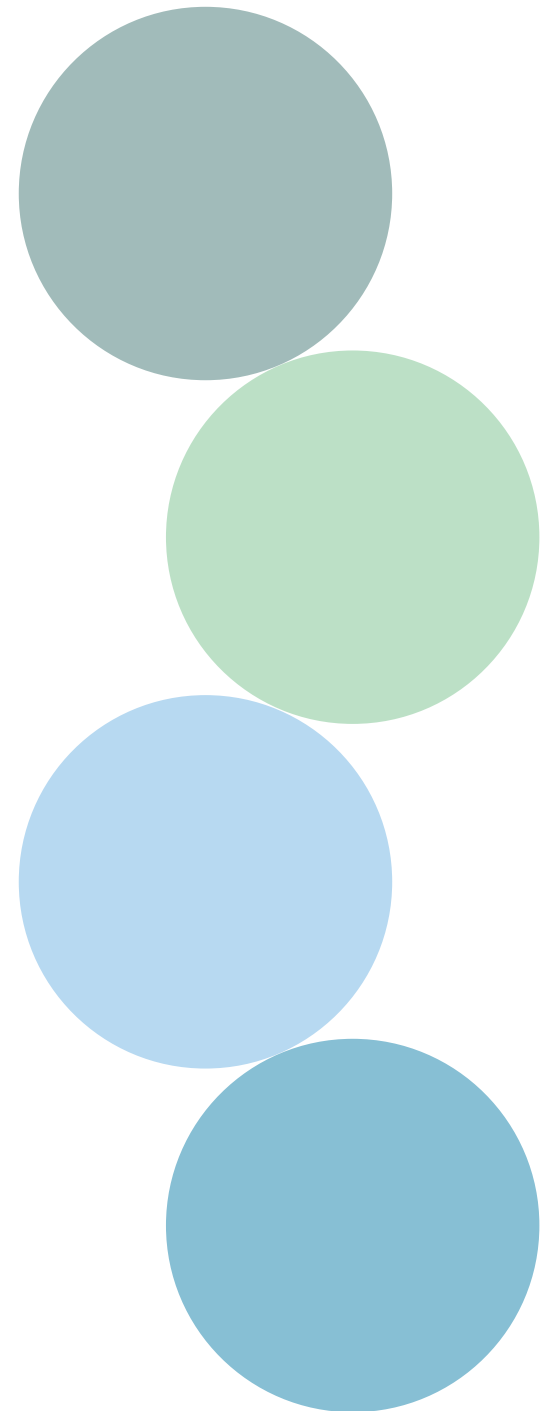
Stormwater Solutions: What you can do

Prevent Pollution

Contain the Rain

Slow the Flow

Soak it up



Reduce Products that Pollute



Pesticides &
Herbicides



Inorganic
Fertilizers



CORROSIVE
Batteries
Drain Cleaners
Oven Cleaners



TOXIC
Pesticides
Rat Poison
Pharmaceuticals
Cleaning Fluids



REACTIVE
Pool Chemicals
Ammonia
Bleach
Aerosols



FLAMMABLE
Paints, Solvents
Oils, Gasoline
BBQ Starter
Propane Cylinders



Metro

Tools for Living



Garbage and
recycling



Healthy
home



Yard and
garden



Getting
around

www.oregonmetro.gov

503-234-4000



Common hazardous products



Green cleaning



Grow Smart, Grow Safe



Buying safer cleaners



Healthy lawn and garden
pledge



Healthy home and yard online
learning



Home

About ▾

Integrated Pest Management

Natural Yard Care ▾

Pests ▾

Good Bugs

Resources

Glossary



Grow Smart Grow Safe[®]

New for 2020: Updated product list, to include OMRI products for certified organic gardening.

Animal
Pests

Diseases

Insects

Moss


Slugs &
Snails

Weeds


A gardener's guide to choosing safer pesticides and garden products

<https://growsmartgrowsafe.org/>

Getting Started



Where
does the rain
go now?



How can I
slow it down?



Where can I
soak it up?

Add Native Plants!

- Leaves capture rainfall
- Roots loosen soil
- Helps soak up rainwater
- Provides habitat
- Adds beauty
- Creates shade
- Cools your space



Learn more:



[What to Expect](#) [Certification Criteria](#) [Resources](#) [Benefits](#) [Galleries](#)



Backyard Habitat Certification Program





TOGETHER FOR NATURE





[ABOUT EMSWCD](#) [IN YOUR YARD](#) [ON YOUR LAND](#) [GRANTS AND COST SHARE](#) [LAND CONSERVATION](#) [FARM INCUBATOR](#) [NATIVE PLANTS](#) [WORKSHOPS AND EVENTS](#)

[EMSWCD](#) » [In Your Yard](#)

[Naturescaping](#)


[Rain Gardens](#)

[Water Conservation](#)

[Urban Weeds](#)

In Your Yard

Discover simple, cost-effective ways to create low-maintenance, sustainable landscapes that will conserve water, reduce stormwater runoff and cut down on toxic substances in your yard!



We offer many ways for you to explore the benefits and techniques of sustainable landscaping practices.

You can take a [free online workshop](#), find inexpensive native plants at our [Annual Plant sale](#), and even [bring workshops and presentations](#) to your community!

Plant a tree, get credit!

Get a one-time credit on your City of Portland water, sewer, stormwater bill for planting a tree in your yard.

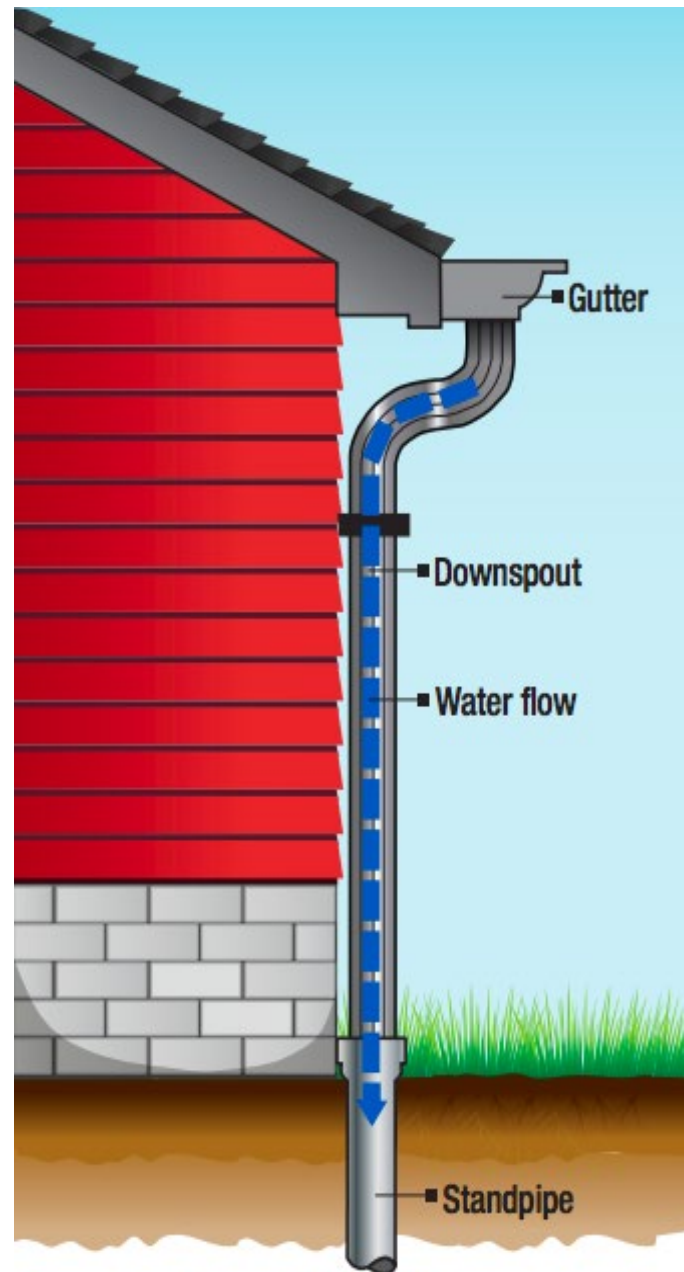
Email:

treebate@portlandoregon.gov

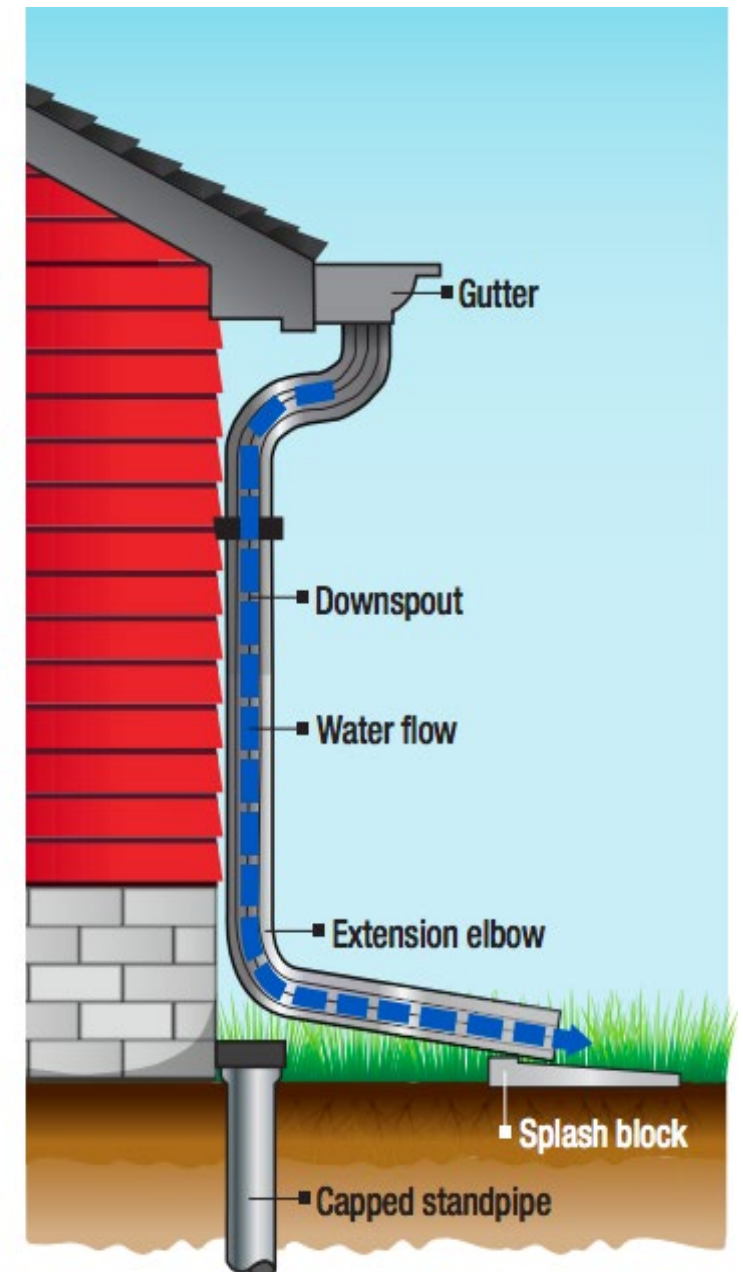
503-823-7640



Disconnect Downspouts



Downspout connected to the sewer system



Downspout disconnected from the sewer system

Consider Distance:

- Sidewalk = 3'
- Basement = 6'
- Slab/Crawlspace = 2'



Check for incentives & assistance:



CITY OF
GRESHAM

After Disconnecting:



Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth



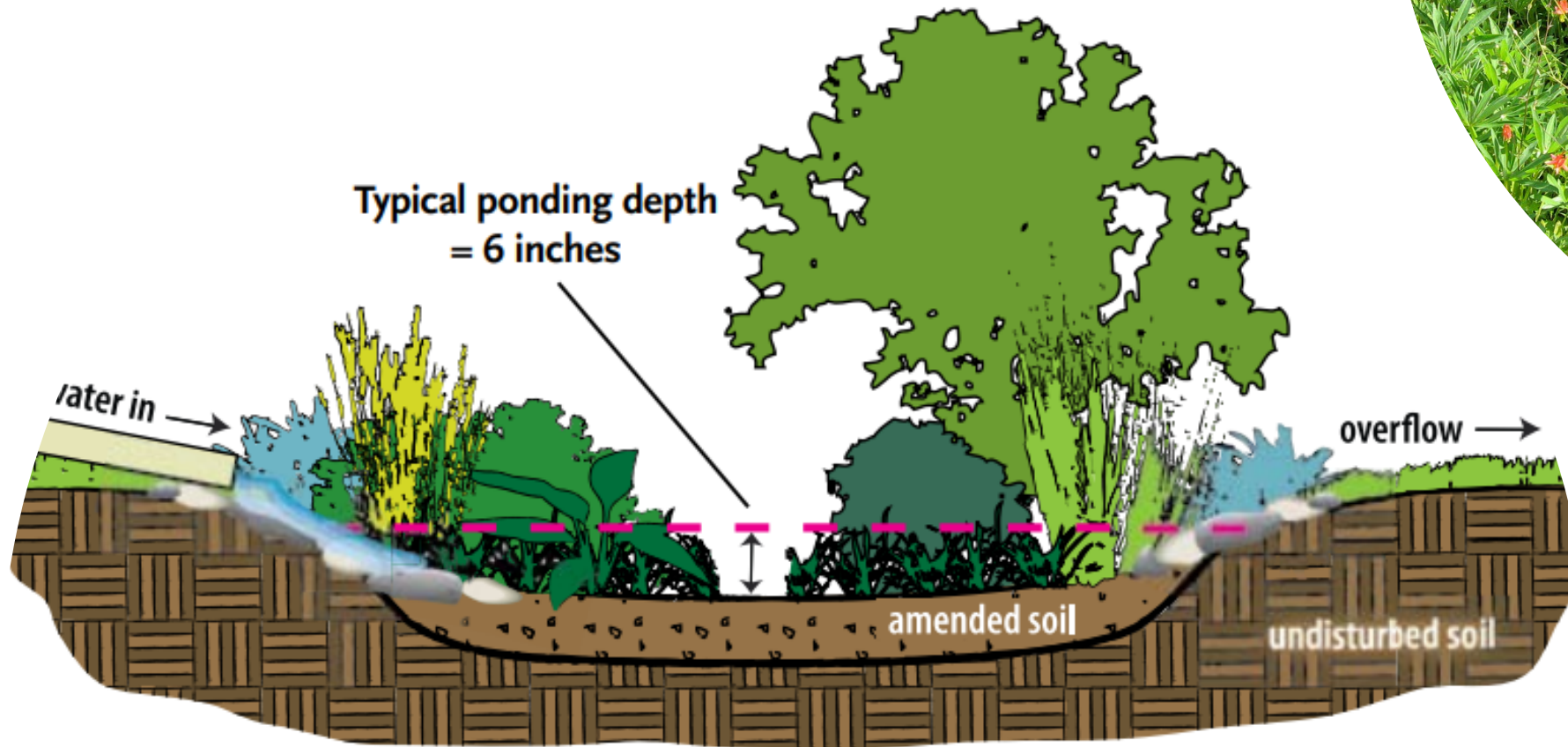
Vegetated Areas

Rain Gardens

Sunken garden beds that capture rainwater from hard surfaces (rooftops, sidewalks and driveways) and allow it to soak into the ground slowly.



Rain Gardens



Residential Rain Gardens







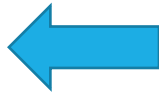
Municipal Example:

Green Streets filter and
clean roadway runoff
in Portland.





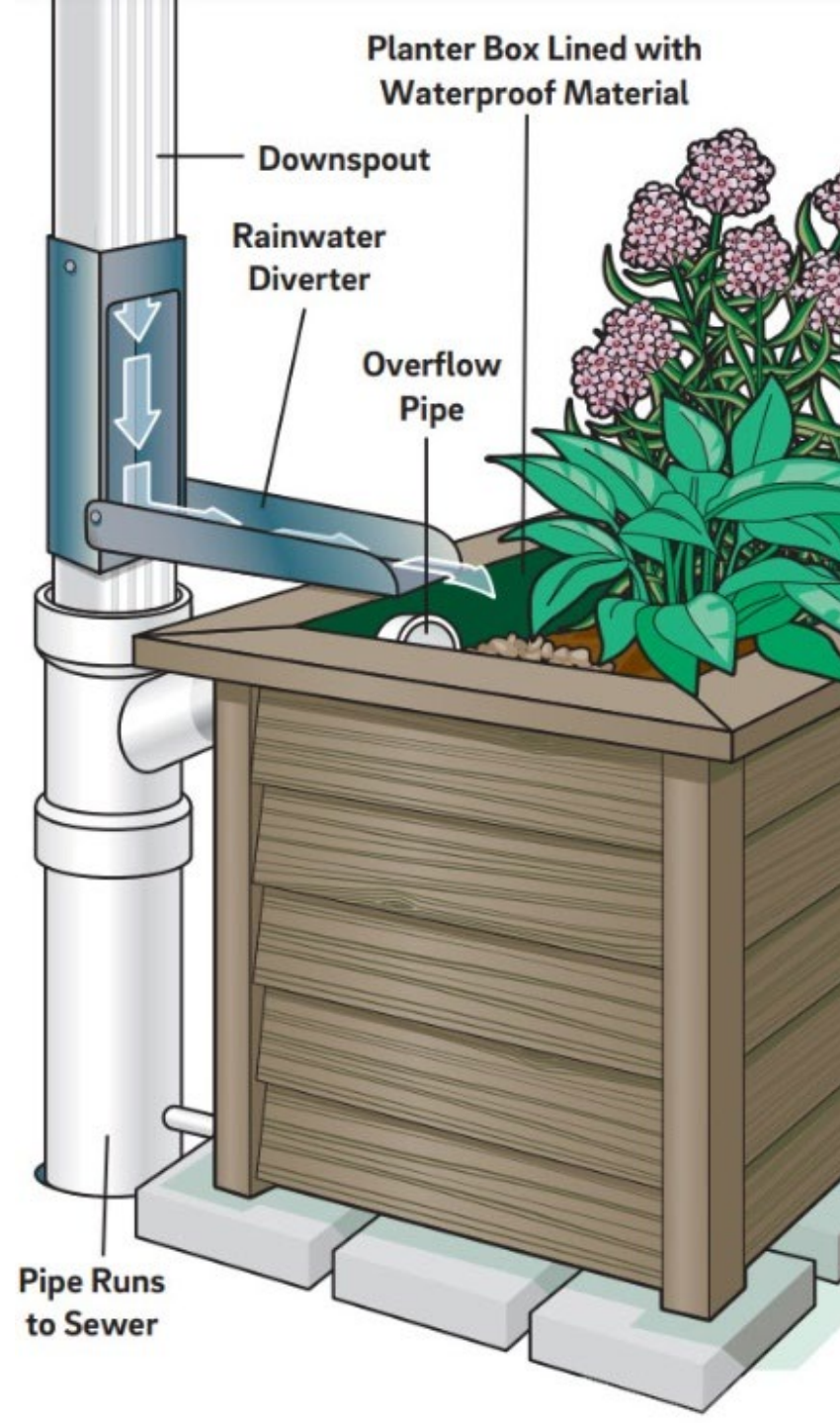
Dry Creek
Bed



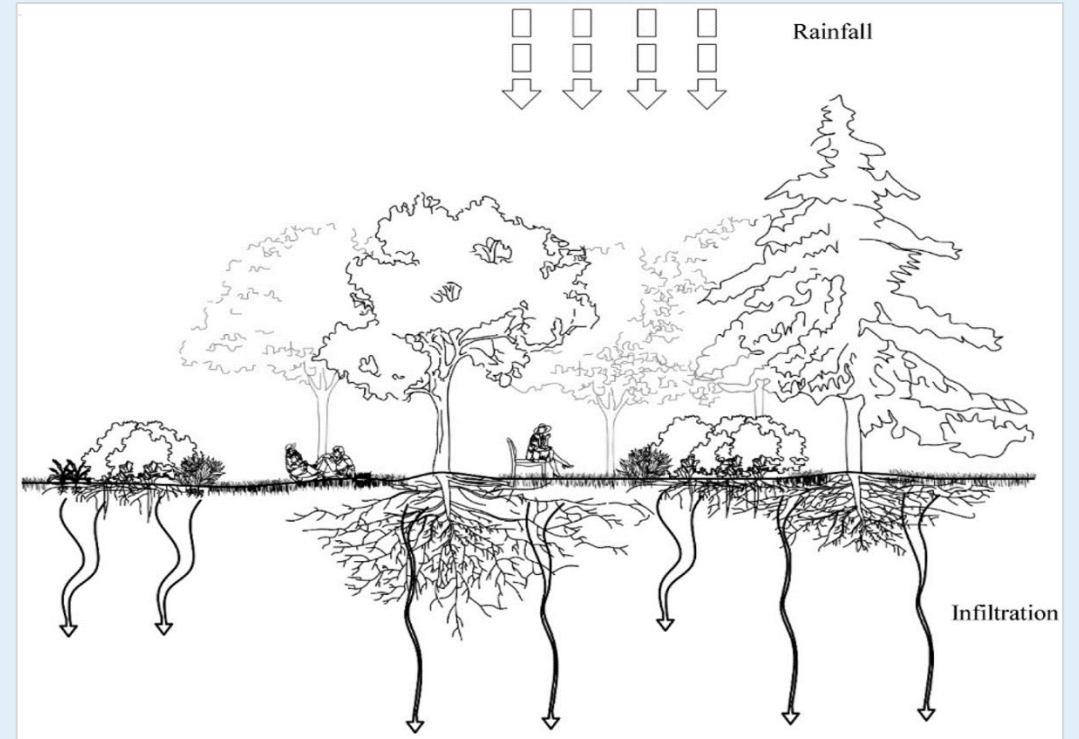
Vegetated
Swale



Flow-through Planters



Reduce or Replace your Lawn



Getting Started

Rethink	Consider	Start	Choose
Rethink size of your lawn	Consider alternatives	<p>Start with areas where lawn may not make sense</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Slopes- High traffic areas- Shady, mossy spots- Hard to mow areas	<p>Choose wide variety of trees, shrubs, plants w/ varying root depths</p>

Eco-Lawn



Fleur-de-Lawn



• Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth

Groundcover



Meadowscaping



Outdoor Seating Areas

Pea-gravel allows water to soak into the ground.



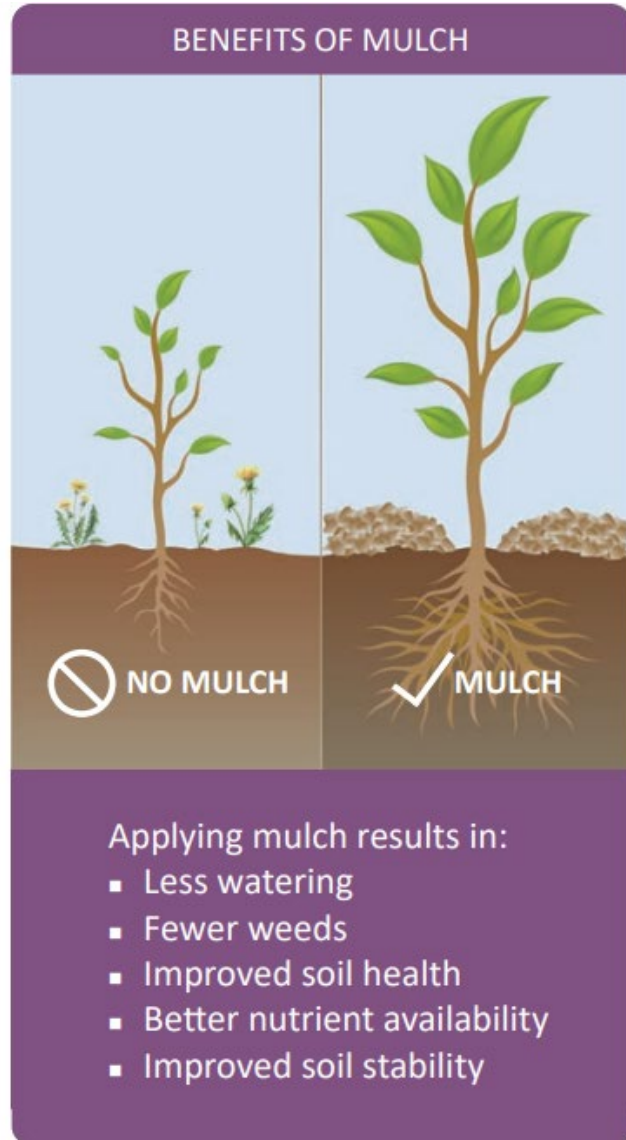
Pathways



Build Healthy Soil



Mulch



De-Pave!

Break up unused
paved areas
("depaving")

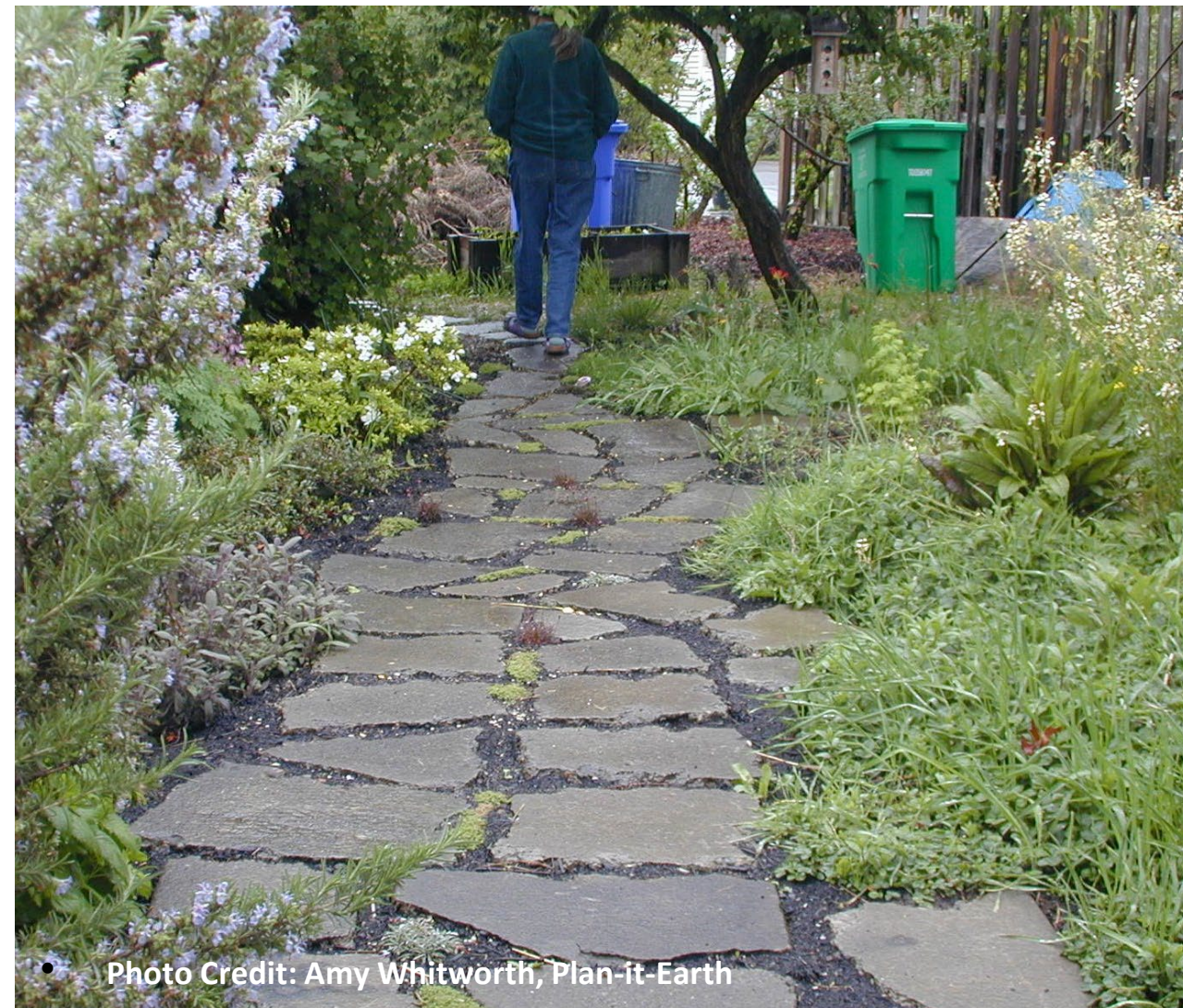


De-Pave!

Break up unused
paved areas
("depaving")



Re-purpose your pavement!



• Photo Credit: Amy Whitworth, Plan-it-Earth



Create a ribbon driveway
to let stormwater soak in

Add planter
boxes on
top of hard
surfaces





If hardscapes are
necessary,
use pervious
pavers or open
flagstones



Porous Pavement

Water passes through empty spaces and is naturally filtered by the soils below.



Porous Pavement

Stormwater collected
from regular asphalt,
untreated.

Stormwater after
flowing through 3" of
pervious pavement.



Eco-roofs



An aerial photograph of a watershed. A river flows from the top left towards the bottom right. The landscape is a mix of green forested areas and grey urban/suburban development. A large, dark green forested area is prominent in the lower-left quadrant. The river is surrounded by a mix of green and grey, indicating a mix of natural and developed land.

Take-home messages:

Impervious surface in a watershed is the biggest predictor of urban stream health.

An aerial photograph of a city landscape, showing a mix of urban development, green spaces, and water bodies. A river flows through the city, and a large lake is visible in the upper left corner. The text is overlaid on this background.

Take-home messages:

Impervious surface in a watershed is the biggest predictor of urban stream health.

Impervious surface is directly correlated with water pollution and stream structure degradation.

An aerial photograph of a city landscape, showing a mix of urban development, green spaces, and water bodies. A river flows through the city, and a large lake is visible in the upper left corner. The text is overlaid on this background.

Take-home messages:

Impervious surface in a watershed is the biggest predictor of urban stream health.

Impervious surface is directly correlated with water pollution and stream structure degradation.

Reducing stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is essential to restoring urban streams.

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Seattle, showing a mix of urban development, green spaces, and water bodies. The city is viewed from a high angle, with a river or lake visible in the upper left corner. The text is overlaid on the image.

Take-home messages:

Impervious surface in a watershed is the biggest predictor of urban stream health.

Impervious surface is directly correlated with water pollution and stream structure degradation.

Reducing stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is essential to restoring urban streams.

Retaining, restoring, and reusing stormwater helps restore urban streams.

Come back
for more!



NATIVE PLANTS



LANDSCAPE FOR
WILDLIFE



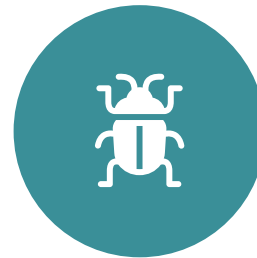
INTRO TO
STORMWATER



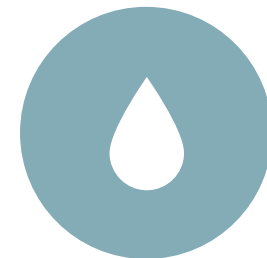
INCORPORATE
EDIBLES



INTRO TO
NATURESCAPING



MANAGE WEEDS
& PESTS



OUTDOOR WATER
CONSERVATION

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www.emswcd.org

