

the Thalweg

Watershed Stewardship Program

Summer 2016

Volume 13 Issue 3

**Cobb County
Board of Commissioners**

Tim Lee
Chairman

Bob Weatherford
District One

Bob Ott
District Two

JoAnn Birrell
District Three

Lisa Cupid
District Four

David Hankerson
County Manager

**Cobb County
Watershed Stewardship
Program**

662 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, Georgia 30060

770.528.1482
water_rsvp@cobbcounty.org

Staff

Jennifer McCoy
Mike Kahle
Sonya Wood Mahler
Angie Marcus
Penelope Costanzo

Editor: Kathleen Lemley

www.cobbstreams.org



Making a Place for Fairies

Summertime is a great time to be outdoors. If you are quiet and have a sharp eye, you might just catch a glimpse of a fairy. Here are some things we think we know about fairies:

- Fairies can appear and disappear.
- Some fairies have wings. Some do not but can still fly or at least rush from place to place in a moment. And still others travel about on the backs of birds.
- Trooping fairies or social fairies are seen together. These are usually diminutive (3 inches to 10 inches tall).
- Some fairies are solitary. These tend to be larger.
- Fairies dance, often in rings or circles.
- Fairies play pranks on others.

Most fairies are seen by children younger than 10. Also, they are seen at night and in the country, or at least in parks and gardens.

Chances are they are seen by an individual alone rather than by a group of people. Here are some tips in case you encounter one:

- Never dance with a fairy.
- Don't take food or drink from fairies. This includes fruit hanging from their trees and water running in their streams.
- Don't look too closely at fairies as it infringes on

their privacy.

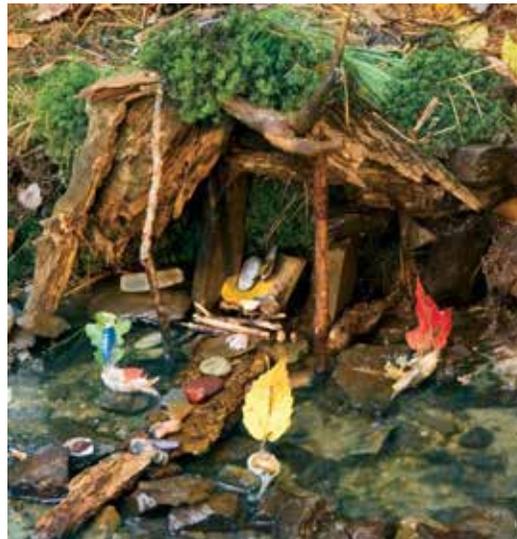
- Don't get romantically involved with a fairy. This can get very complicated and never ends well.

Join us at an upcoming Fairy Habitat Workshop. The Cobb County Watershed

Stewardship Program will offer two fairy house building opportunities for families this summer. This is a chance for the youngest members of our community to be involved in a service project and give something back to nature. Natural wild places are not as abundant as they were in the past, so we can help by providing places of rest for the fairies. Fairy houses can be short, tall, wide, skinny, simple, dramatic, cottage-like, castle-like, or modern. Each should provide the four things every fairy needs: food, water, shelter, and a lovely view.

To build a fairy house, find a quiet place away from roads and paths; check for nooks and crannies in the base of trees, bushes, and rocks; create a temporary structure for fairies and other woodland creatures; and furnish the inside.

Continued on page 3



Join the Watershed Stewardship Program at a Fairy Habitat Workshop on July 12th or July 28th. See page 3 for details.

Congratulations to our Watershed Award Winners for 2016!

EACH YEAR, the Watershed Stewardship Program hosts the Stewardship Fair to express our appreciation for our wonderful volunteers. On March 23rd, 2016, the WSP recognized four groups and partners who have significantly contributed to the success and effectiveness of our pollution prevention and education efforts.

Watershed Award Winners for Service during the 2015 Calendar Year:

**Sedalia Park Elementary School
Cobb County Watershed School of the Year**

Every month school has been in session since 2012, Ms. Craft's Target students at Sedalia Park Elementary School have walked to Sope Creek to monitor dissolved oxygen levels, pH, conductivity, and temperature and to pick up litter. Ms. Craft and her students are a shining example of how school groups can be involved in their community, collect scientific data, and make a difference! Congratulations Sedalia Park!



Ms. Craft and students from Sedalia Park Elementary were awarded School of the Year.

**Norman Fagge
Cobb County Watershed
Volunteer of the Year**



Norm Fagge receives the Volunteer of the Year award.

Monitoring a stream on a monthly basis requires a good deal of commitment, organization, and passion. Norm has exhibited all of these at his monitoring site in the Willeo Creek watershed. Expanding his efforts up stream, Norm has taken a wider approach to determine what might be affecting his site by taking wet and dry weather samples in his chemical and bacterial monitoring, in addition to macroinvertebrate monitoring, while also sharing his findings with his neighborhood. Norm has deservedly earned the Volunteer of the Year award for 2015. Thank you Norm for all of your hard work!

**Simon Locke
Stewardship in Action**

Simon's success at his Adopt-A-Stream monitoring site takes place over several years. Simon recorded high bacteria counts in his neighborhood stream long enough that it became the expected norm. Unsettled about this, Simon brought together the city and county to investigate the sewer lines, which all checked out normal. After further contemplation, the Water System took more samples and conducted genetic testing to conclude the bacteria was sourced from dog waste that runs off into the stream from the community. After sharing this information with the residents in his subdivision, the bacteria levels have consistently been at an all-time low for the past year! Great work Simon!



Simon Locke sharing his story during the Stewardship Fair.

**Georgia Adopt-A-Stream Program
Partner of the Year**



Seirisse Baker and Chelsea Hopkins of Adopt-A-Stream accept the Partner of the Year award.

For 15 years, WSP has partnered with Georgia Adopt-A-Stream (GA AAS) to bring volunteer water quality programming to Cobb County residents. This statewide program provides free training to our staff, free education resources to support our volunteers (manuals, presentations, forms, etc.), a free and open-access website and database, and support for special events, like our annual River Rendezvous. Over the years, we've worked collaboratively with GA AAS staff members, a few who we were fortunate to hire locally to join our team, who served as mentors and helped build the foundation for the Watershed Stewardship Program here in Cobb County. Resources, training, and networking, along with experiential learning opportunities for both personal and professional growth, are among the many benefits Cobb County has received over the years as a result of this strong and dynamic partnership. Thank you GA AAS for your ongoing support to our local effort!

All About Ladybugs

Ladybugs are insects in the Coccinellidae family of the beetle order, Coleoptera. They are characterized by their oval-shaped body and distinctive coloring. Ladybugs are a very beneficial group, being the natural enemies of many insects, especially aphids and other sap feeders. A single ladybug may eat as many as 5,000 aphids in its lifetime. There have been over 500 species of ladybugs identified in the United States, and over 4500 in the entire world.

Although these insects are commonly called "ladybugs," they are members of the beetle order, Coleoptera. The Coleoptera are unique from other orders in that they undergo complete metamorphosis (having larva and pupa stages in their life cycle), and their forewings have modified into a hardened cover (elytra) that protects the insect. After a female lays her eggs, they will hatch in between three and ten days, depending on ambient temperature. The larva will live and grow for about a month before it enters the pupal stage, which lasts about 15 days. After the pupal stage, the adult ladybug will live up to one year. Ladybugs bright colors serve as a warning – they indicate to any potential predators of the distasteful repellents the beetle will release if attacked.

Both adult and larval ladybugs are known primarily as predators of aphids, but they also prey on many other soft-bodied insects and insect eggs. Many of these are agricultural pest such as scale insects, mealybugs, spider mites, and eggs of the Colorado Potato Beetle and European Corn Borer. A few ladybugs feed on plant and pollen mildews and many ladybugs supplement their meat diet with pollen. Ladybugs are not commonly eaten by birds or other vertebrates, who avoid them because they exude a distasteful, smelly, yellow fluid (which is actually their blood) and commonly play dead to avoid being preyed upon. However, several insects, such as assassin bugs and stink bugs, as well as spiders and toads may commonly kill lady beetles.

The Lost Ladybug Project: www.lostladybug.org

The Lost Ladybug Project is a citizen science program to engage the public in tracking native and invasive ladybug species through an interactive website where participants can upload photos and help identify rare ladybugs across the United States. Across North America ladybug species composition is changing. Over the past twenty years, native ladybugs that were once very common have become extremely rare. During this same time ladybugs from other parts of the world have greatly increased both their numbers and range. This is happening very quickly, and we don't know how, why, or what impact it will have on ladybug diversity or the role that ladybugs play in keeping plant-feeding insect populations low. The Lost Ladybug Project is asking you to join them in finding out where all the ladybugs have gone to try to prevent more native species from becoming so rare. On their website, you will find educational materials, such as basic biology and identification information, lesson plans, printable PDFs for distribution and outreach, a coloring book, and more, as well as information on capturing and photographing ladybugs for data collection.

Source: www.lostladybug.org



The most common legend as to how ladybugs got their name is that during the middle ages in Europe, swarms of aphids were destroying crops. The farmers prayed to the Virgin Mary for help – and help came in the form of ladybugs that devoured the plant-destroying pests and saved the crops. The grateful farmers named these insects "Our Lady's beetles," a name which has endured to present day. Seven-spotted ladybug (Coccinella septempunctata).

Credit: Joseph Berger, Bugwood.org

FAIRIES... CONTINUED FROM COVER

Recommended materials include sticks, bark from fallen trees, dry grass, pebbles, shells, pinecones, nuts, berries, and sweetgum balls. Of course, the most important thing you need to build a fairy house is imagination. We try to be respectful and not disturb anything that is still growing or living like mushrooms, ferns, spider webs, or ants. Recommended furnishings include floor coverings of sand, leaves, or moss, a hammock for sleeping, a table and chairs, and bowls made of acorns. Embellishments can include decks, playgrounds, patios, staircases, walkways, and dance floors.

The first Fairy Habitat Workshop will be held on **Tuesday, July 12th, 9:30 to 11:30am** at **Kennworth Park Pavilion in Acworth**. The second will take place on **Thursday, July 28th, 9:30 to 11:30am** at **Blackwell Elementary School's Outdoor Classroom in Marietta**. After everyone has built their fairy houses and named them, we will take a tour of homes and photograph them for our website.

The workshops are free, but registration is required. To register, go to our website, www.cobbstreams.org, and click "Calendar." For more information about Cobb's Fairy Habitat Helpers program, go to "Volunteer," then "Fairy Habitat Helpers."

*Soft moss a downy pillow makes,
And green leaves spread a tent,
Where fairies fold may rest and sleep
Until their night is spent.
The bluebird sings a lullaby,
The firefly gives a light,
The twinkling stars are candles bright,
Sleep, fairies all, good night.*

- Elizabeth T. Dillingham



Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area

National Parks in Your Backyard

Cobb County Watershed Stewardship Program and the National Park Service partner together to help all of us appreciate our most precious resource: water. Now, in the Centennial year of the National Park Service, let's take a closer look at the history of the Chattahoochee River, our main source of water, and the National Park Units along the river in Cobb County:

Water! It shapes our planet. It makes up our bodies. Scientists spend a lot of time wondering if other planets have water. Because, where there's water, there's life! Our beautiful earth has plenty of water. And, here in Atlanta, the Chattahoochee River is our main life artery.

If we zoom out and look at our planet through time, we can see that the Chattahoochee River has literally carved our home and shaped our culture. According to [Roadside Geology of Georgia](#), "About 265 million years ago, Africa - which was part of the supercontinent, Gondwana, along with South America and Florida - collided with Georgia. This continental collision formed the Appalachian Mountains and the Eastern Continental Divide, much as the collision of India and Asia is forming the Himalayas ¹." As rain falls on the Eastern Continental Divide, it flows southeast through watersheds and rivers to the Atlantic Ocean and southwest into the Chattahoochee basin and to the Gulf of Mexico ².

This rain flowing west joins the Chattahoochee headwaters, which seep up from the ground in the mountains at Chattahoochee Gap in Union County, Georgia. It grows and gathers steam, becoming a rushing mountain stream and then a powerful river. It then turns and flows southwest at the Brevard Fault near Clarksville, Georgia. From Clarksville, "...the river's flow parallels the Brevard Fault, carving a deep valley that averages 200 feet below the surrounding plateau. This segment of the river valley, the oldest remaining section of the ancient riverbed, encompasses the Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (CRNRA) ²," a series of parklands, like a string of precious jewels, along a forty-eight mile stretch of river through Atlanta.

What this means is that if you are lucky enough to be on the river, which is a National Water Trail, in a raft with National Park Ranger Jerry

Hightower guiding you, you will see and appreciate with awe the ancient and beautiful rocks from the beginning of our continent. You will see and feel why the native Creek people named our river Chattahoochee, River of Painted Rocks, and you will appreciate the resource which gives Atlantans over 73% of our drinking water and shaped Atlanta's history. You will also see the effects of human pollution. Hopefully, you will be moved to become a steward of the river. The beauty and resources of the river were not lost on ancient human beings. Where there are humans, there is also the desire to own, use, change, and control land and nature, sometimes with devastating results.

The Gold Branch Unit of the CRNRA lies on the border of East Cobb County and Roswell in Fulton County. Human beings have lived in this area, and all along the river, for as long as 10,000 years. Archaeological evidence indicates the presence of people from the early archaic

cultural period through the historic cultural period of the Creek and Cherokee. We can assume that this unit gets its name because of gold mining activity in the area. Gold Branch Unit lies within the Dahlonega Gold Belt, a geological terrane extending 152 miles across northwest Georgia in a northeast-southwest direction. After gold was discovered in Dahlonega, Georgia in 1829 on land that belonged to the Cherokee Nation, the influx of fortune seekers in our area eventually led to the notorious Trail of Tears removal of the Cherokee in

1838 ³. A number of early settlers in Roswell listed gold mines as assets.

Today, this unit offers visitors multiple loop trails through oak and hickory forests with great views of the backwaters of Bull Sluice Lake in the river. The rolling trails in this unit offer lovely native azaleas, rhododendron, and mountain laurel in spring, giving way to late summer wildflowers and beautiful fall foliage.

A few miles away are the entrances of Johnson Ferry North and Johnson Ferry South Units. The South unit offers a diverse wetland, great for bird watching and wildlife observation. There, you might see animal paw prints, owl pellets, wading birds, hawks, and eagles. There has even been a bobcat sited on a wildlife camera!





Rangers lead third graders on a hike at Powers Island for a Ticket to Ride field trip.

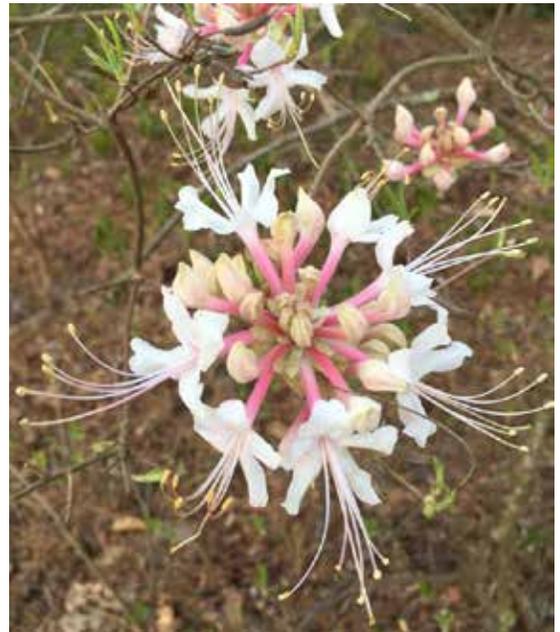
The Johnson Ferry North unit features one of the Nantahala Outdoor Center outposts, where visitors can rent kayaks, tubes, and canoes and launch on the river (www.noc.com). It is a wonderful place to hear great horned and barred owls, or view a Native American rock fish weir in the river. It is also a place where the National Park Service and Cobb County Watershed Stewardship Program have worked cooperatively to serve students in Cobb County Schools and in teacher training, providing hands-on interdisciplinary environmental education programming. The individual park units serve as tremendous outdoor classrooms and an enriched learning environment. For example, Cobb County Watershed Stewardship Program, in partnership with the National Park Service, uses in-school visits, with lectures, live animals, puppet shows, and science activities, combined with visits to one of the Cobb County National Park units. Once at the Park, students and teachers may take Ranger-guided watershed hikes, see Cobb County's puppet show about water, search for and identify macroinvertebrates from a pond or stream, play Cobb Water's watershed learning games, and even go in Park Service rafts for on-river learning experiences.

But, you don't have to be a student to take advantage of the Park. This year is the Centennial celebration of the National Park Service with all kinds of programs available for the public at the CRNRA units. At the Sope Creek/Cochran Shoals unit, you can take ranger led hikes, ride bikes on designated trails, or just picnic, go bird watching, and enjoy. You can visit the ruins of the Marietta Paper Company which were burned by Sherman's troops, come to an evening campfire, roast marshmallows, take a night stroll by the river, learn about the Cherokee and hear their legends, see live owls, and learn about (even catch and release!) frogs and tadpoles. Please visit CRNRA's website to view a calendar of free events for the public: www.nps.gov/chat/planyourvisit/calendar.htm.

At the Paces Mill Unit, the ridges of West Palisades rise to over 1,000 feet, offering some of the most scenic vistas and access to some of the best fishing spots along the river. On Ranger-led walks, history buffs can learn about the Four Roses Distillery, where Still House Creek got its name, or the grist mills operated by the Akers Brothers on Rottenwood Creek. (Yes, that is how Akers Mill Road got its name.) Botanists can bask in the beauty of delicate spring wildflowers and birders might happen upon a rookery of great blue herons.

If you have fun and the Chattahoochee touches your heart, maybe you will also contact Cobb County Watershed Stewardship Program and join the frog monitoring program, help mark storm drains in Cobb County, volunteer with stream cleanups, or have your child's school schedule one of our educational programs. As a character in the WSP's Brooke and Branch puppet show says "This is all the water there is. There won't be any new water. We all need to take care of it." Let's love and appreciate our beautiful Chattahoochee, River of Painted Rocks.

This feature is part of a series by WSP to celebrate the National Park Service's Centennial. In our next issue of The Thalweg, read about the Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield.



Piedmont Azalea (*Rhododendron canescens*) at the Island Ford Unit.



Barred Owl (*Strix varia*). Very distinct hooting that sounds like "Who cooks for you, who cooks for you all."

Cited References

- ¹ Gore P, Witherspoon W. Roadside geology of Georgia. Missoula (MT): Mountain Press Publishing; 2013. p. 4.
- ² Gerdes M, Messer S. Chattahoochee river national recreation area: historic resource study. Atlanta (GA): Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service; 2008. p. 3.
- ³ Gore P, Witherspoon W. Roadside geology of Georgia. Missoula (MT): Mountain Press Publishing; 2013. p. 190.

Additional References

Lectures and interpretation by Ranger Gerald A. Hightower, Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area, 1978-present

Images

www.nps.gov
www.facebook.com/CRNRA

SEASONAL HAPPENINGS

Homeschool Summer Science Series: Stream & Pond Study

July 15 • Lost Mountain Park • 8:30am - 10:30am

Explore Mud Creek and the pond's edge at Lost Mountain Park! We will look for macroinvertebrates and other organisms to utilize as bioindicators of the habitat and water quality. A wet adventure for ages 8 and up.

Free registration! Register with WSP and email water_rsvp@cobbcounty.org for more information.

Creek Stomp & Macroinvertebrate Study

July 20 • Leon Hall Price Park • 10:00am - 12:00pm

Explore a stretch of Allatoona Creek at beautiful Price Park! Participants will learn how to use macroinvertebrates as indicators of water quality. This scientific study is for ages 8 and up.

Great Blue Heron Library Reading Program

July 13 • West Cobb Regional • 3:30pm - 4:30pm

July 14 • Kemp Memorial Branch • 11:00am - 12:00pm

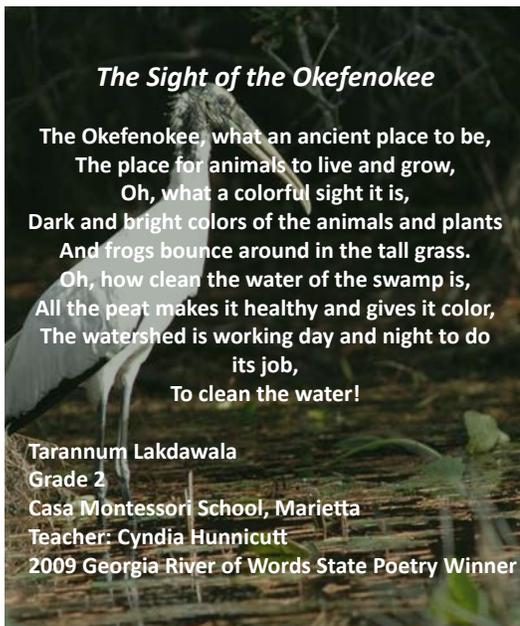
July 25 • Acworth Branch • 11:00am - 12:00pm

In this summer reading presentation, kids will have the opportunity to meet a Great Blue Heron puppet, learn about watersheds, and hear stories about this magnificent bird. Contact each library branch to RSVP.

Find out what we've been up to!

Our 2015-16 Annual Report is now available online. Visit www.cobbstreams.org, under "About Us."

Photo credit: www.gastateparks.org/StephenCFoster



The Sight of the Okefenokee

The Okefenokee, what an ancient place to be,
The place for animals to live and grow,
Oh, what a colorful sight it is,
Dark and bright colors of the animals and plants
And frogs bounce around in the tall grass.
Oh, how clean the water of the swamp is,
All the peat makes it healthy and gives it color,
The watershed is working day and night to do
its job,
To clean the water!

Tarannum Lakdawala
Grade 2
Casa Montessori School, Marietta
Teacher: Cyndia Hunnicutt
2009 Georgia River of Words State Poetry Winner

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcing the 2015-16 Chattahoochee Challenge Winner!

Congratulations to the **Fielding Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution**, this year's winner of the Chattahoochee Challenge, with 151.5 service hours of storm drain marking, stream cleanups, and privet pulls. As the winner, the group spent several hours floating down the Palisades section of the Chattahoochee River with Ranger Jerry Hightower. Stopping along the way, Ranger Jerry led interpretive walks and shared natural history and personal stories about the River corridor. It was a wonderful day on the river! To learn more about the Chattahoochee Challenge, visit our website: www.cobbstreams.org.



DAR members enjoy a float on the Chattahoochee.

ECOPEDIA

Microhabitat

A microhabitat is simply an identifiably different portion of a larger discrete habitat. For example, a bird nesting in a tree-hole would be occupying a different microhabitat to a millipede living in the leaf litter on the woodland floor. The more different microhabitats there are available within a habitat, the greater biodiversity will be. Different microhabitats offer differing microclimates, food opportunities, architectural structure, camouflage, and sheltering opportunities. These allow a great range of organisms with very different requirements, or even only subtly different requirements, to live side by side in the same general area.

Source: [Offwell Woodland & Wildlife Trust](http://www.offwell.org)

w e l c o m e

Maddie Fulton
Chemical Monitoring in the Sewell Mill Watershed

Rocky Mount River Kids
Chemical Monitoring in the Rubes Watershed

Zack Orr
Chemical Monitoring in the Sope Watershed



Like us on Facebook! We post twice weekly updates, workshop information, natural history tidbits, and more!



Follow our boards on Pinterest for environmental education and stewardship resources.



Follow our company page on LinkedIn.



Read our Rain & Wildlife Garden Phenology Blog

Green Your Camping Trip

Mother Nature is calling your name! One of the best ways to experience the great outdoors is by camping. Here are a few green tips for making the most of your outdoor experience, while taking care to leave a healthy environment when you pack up and head home:

- **Pick a local park or campground.** The less distance you travel, the more fuel you'll save – and, of course, a shorter trip in the car also means more time to kick back and enjoy the main event.
- **Follow those trail markers.** Trekking off-trail can be harmful to native plants and can cause soil erosion. Be sure to resist the urge to remove plant life or brush from the trail you're visiting, too.
- **Take a break from your beauty routine.** Personal care and beauty products can be pretty toxic to the environment. So skip the makeup and perfume for a few days as you take in the sweet sights and smells of your surroundings. Also keep in mind that if your only bathing option is a natural body of water, it's best to leave ALL soap and products behind.
- **Always leave your campsite better than you found it.** Keep a reusable bag with you throughout your trip to pick up any trash or debris you find along the way. Recycle what you can and properly dispose of the rest.
- **Learn something new!** Camping is the perfect opportunity to get to know native plants and animals and the issues they face in their local environment. Take advantage of programs offered at your camp destination and do a little research of your own by checking out a local field guide.

Source: www.earthshare.org

RECOMMENDED RESOURCE

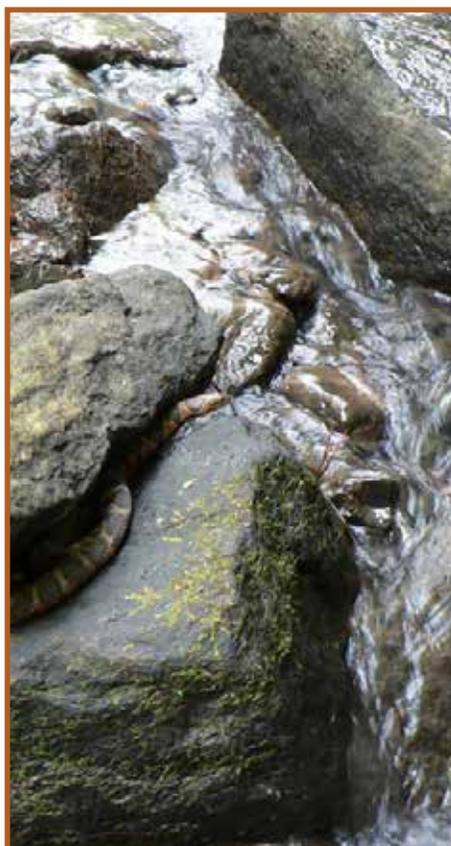
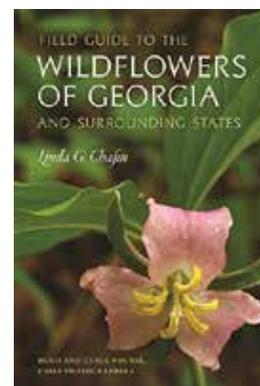
Field Guide to the Wildflowers of Georgia and Surrounding States

by Linda G. Chafin

Hugh and Carol Nourse, Chief Photographers

Field Guide to the Wildflowers of Georgia and Surrounding States is the first field guide devoted exclusively to Georgia's wildflowers, while also including a large number of plants found in neighboring states. Organized in a clear and logical way, Linda G. Chafin's guide is both scientific and accessible to those who aren't professional botanists. The guide includes nontechnical species descriptions and comparisons with similar plants, information on the habitats and natural communities that support Georgia's wildflowers, and suggestions for the best places and times to see wildflowers. The guide includes descriptions of the wildflowers found in forests, woodlands, and wetlands, as well as those growing along roadsides that are often dismissed as "weeds" but may first attract the attention of budding naturalists.

UGA Press

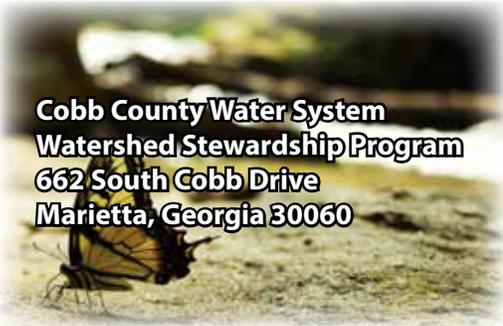


**Stewardship Stars
Excellence in Data Collection**

The following volunteers have submitted data each month during the March, April, and May quarter:

- Anne Ledbetter** - Chemical, Bacterial, & Macroinvertebrate Monitoring in the Poplar Watershed
- Connie Ghosh** - Chemical, Bacterial, & Macroinvertebrate Monitoring in the Rubes Watershed
- David Zandstra Group** - Bacterial Monitoring in the Rubes Watershed
- Donna Leavall** - Chemical Monitoring in the Olley Watershed
- Environmental Club of Walton High School** - Chemical Monitoring in the Sope Watershed
- ERM Atlanta** - Chemical Monitoring in the Chattahoochee Watershed
- John Keiler** - Chemical Monitoring in the Allatoona Watershed
- Lassiter High School APES Classes** - Chemical Monitoring in the Rubes Watershed
- Ochala Family** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Nickajack Watershed
- Pope High School** - Chemical Monitoring in the Piney Grove Watershed
- Richards Creek** - Chemical Monitoring in the Allatoona Watershed
- Sedalia Park Target** - Chemical Monitoring in the Sope Watershed
- Sharon & Ric Donato** - Chemical & Anuran Monitoring in the Rubes Watershed
- Sierra Club Cobb Centennial Group** - Chemical, Bacterial, & Macroinvertebrate Monitoring in the Rottenwood Watershed
- Simon Locke** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Butler Watershed
- Team Salty** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Sope Watershed
- Tritt River Kids** - Chemical Monitoring in the Willeo Watershed
- Village North Highlands Subdivision** - Chemical, Bacterial, & Macroinvertebrate Monitoring in the Rubes Watershed

Thank you for your hard work and dedication!



**Cobb County Water System
Watershed Stewardship Program
662 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, Georgia 30060**



Cobb County...Expect the Best!

This is an official publication of the Cobb County Water System, an agency of the Cobb County Board of Commissioners.

Calendar of Events

July

- 12 Fairy Habitat Workshop • 9:30am - 11:30am • Kennworth Park
- 13 Great Blue Heron Library Reading Program • 3:30pm - 4:30pm • West Cobb Regional Library
- 13 Adopt-A-Stream Bacterial Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 14 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 14 Great Blue Heron Library Reading Program • 11:00am - 12:00pm • Kemp Memorial Branch Library
- 14 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 1:00pm - 2:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 15 Homeschool Summer Science Series • Creek & Pond Study • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Lost Mountain Park
- 20 Creek Stomp & Macroinvertebrate Study • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Price Park
- 21 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 21 Frog Monitoring Workshop • 6:00pm - 9:00pm • Lost Mountain Park
- 25 Great Blue Heron Library Reading Program • 11:00am - 12:00pm • Acworth Branch Library
- 28 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 28 Fairy Habitat Workshop • 9:30am - 11:30am • Blackwell Elementary School Outdoor Classroom

August

- 4 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 6 Adopt-A-Stream Macroinvertebrate Monitoring Workshop • 9:00am - 2:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory & local stream
- 11 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 16 Stewardship Mob • Creek Cleanup • 5:00pm - 7:00pm • Tramore Park
- 18 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 24 Adopt-A-Stream Chemical Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 25 100th Anniversary of the National Park Service!
- 26 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 11:00am - 12:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory

September

- 1 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 7 Adopt-A-Stream Bacterial Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 8 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 13 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 1:00pm - 2:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 15 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 17 Backyard Wildlife Sanctuary Tour • 9:00am - 2:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 17 Paws in the Park • 9:00am - 12:00pm • Swift-Cantrell Park
- 20 Stewardship Mob • Creek Cleanup • 5:00pm - 7:00pm • TBD
- 22 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 24 Rivers Alive Stream Cleanup & Privet Pull • 9:00am - 1:00pm • Fair Oaks Park
- 29 Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory

Events in GREEN are Cobb County Watershed Stewardship events.
More information can be found on our Calendar at www.cobbstreams.org.