

# water matters

Cobb County Water System

Summer 2019

Volume 16 Issue 3

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## New Name, New Faces, Continued Commitment!

Education, volunteer work, and conservation have always been at the center of Cobb Water System's Water Efficiency Program and Watershed Stewardship Program. For many years, these award winning programs have operated independently, maintaining a different primary focus, water conservation and pollution prevention. It is with great pleasure that we announce the Water Efficiency Program and Watershed Stewardship Program, along with the Communications Unit, are joining together to create the new Communications & Education Division. As pollution prevention and conservation are closely related, this combination is a natural fit.

The Communications & Education Division will continue to offer the programs, contests, and volunteer opportunities previously offered through the Watershed Stewardship Program and the Water Efficiency Program. These include the toilet rebate program, indoor/outdoor water efficiency information and resources, Adopt-A-Stream, WaterSmart program contests, school programs, storm drain marking, and adult education workshops. Current staff with both programs will continue facilitating programs and events, with a continued commitment to education, quality programs, and safety. While you may see a few new faces and learn new information at events, the primary message remains the same, Water Matters!

You may have noticed a new name for this newsletter, "Water Matters." This new and improved newsletter is a combined source of information about both Water Efficiency's newsletter, "The WaterSaver", and Watershed Stewardship's newsletter, "The Thalweg". You will continue to find educational articles about water and the environment, our upcoming community programs, and current program news. We hope to see you at an upcoming event and that you enjoy the new newsletter!



# It's Sprinkler Spruce Up Season

Do you use an in-ground irrigation system to water plants? The EPA WaterSense campaign, Sprinkler Spruce Up, encourages all to inspect their irrigation system for leaks. Sneaky leaks and inefficient water use can drive your water bill through the roof. Here are some tips to make your irrigation system work smarter, not harder!

## Inspect for Breaks and Leaks

Missing or broken sprinkler heads can waste water and damage your plants by spraying water where it isn't needed. One way to find broken heads and leaks is to turn on each irrigation zone separately and make sure sprinklers are not blocked by rocks, debris, or foliage. Also look for sprinkler heads that are damaged or do not pop up fully. When the system is running, check for misting or overspray. This could be a sign that the water pressure is too high. To adjust the pressure of a sprinkler system you can purchase a pressure regulator, and/or you can install WaterSense labeled spray sprinkler bodies, which have built in pressure regulation.



Photo Source: <https://tinyurl.com/y3ku2k6o>

## Direct Sprinklers for Best Water Coverage

Do your sprinklers spray your driveway, house, or sidewalk? Redirect sprinklers to apply water only to your landscape. When sprinklers spray on an impervious surface, such as concrete, water will runoff bringing unwanted pollution into storm drains. After you direct your sprinklers to your plants or lawn, check to see if you have head-to-head coverage. This means the water from one sprinkler head should just reach the sprinkler head next to it. You (or a professional) can alter sprinkler heads individually by adjusting the nozzle so the spray is as wide or as narrow as necessary. For watering flower gardens, shrubs, and trees, consider using drip irrigation, also referred to as microirrigation. With drip irrigation, water can be concentrated to a specific plant, reducing evaporation because the water is not sprayed into the air, and can be directed to the root zone, where plants need it most. Learn more at [www.epa.gov/watersense/microirrigation](http://www.epa.gov/watersense/microirrigation).



Photo Source: <https://tinyurl.com/y3ndfkkb>

## Connect Sprinklers, Pipes, and Valves

Check to see if hoses or pipes in your irrigation system are connected tightly. Loose connections, with a leak as small as the tip of a ballpoint pen, can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month. Since many irrigation pipes are underground, it is difficult to discover a leak without digging into your lawn. An easy way to determine if there is a leak is to look for standing water or greener grass patches in one area of the yard.

## Select a WaterSense Labeled Irrigation Controller

Irrigation controllers can be clock-timed controllers or smart controllers that schedule irrigation based on the weather or moisture in the soil. WaterSense labeled weather-based irrigation controllers do the thinking for you in terms of when and how much to water, based on local weather and landscape conditions. In Georgia, established native plant species need an average of one inch of water per week to stay healthy. Weather patterns can work in your favor if you manage your watering schedule season to season. Managing your controller setting during the rainy season on a week to week basis will prevent overwatering and help save money on your water bill. For the hotter months, consider timing your controller to start watering between the hours of 5am-9am. Cooler temperatures reduce the chance of evaporation and allows the water to seep through the soil. For tips on adjusting your irrigation controller, sprucing up your sprinkler, and other smart watering ideas, visit [www.epa.gov/watersense](http://www.epa.gov/watersense).

Recognizing problems in an irrigation system and flagging them for repair is the first step to efficient watering. Some repairs are simple and can be completed by the homeowner. Other issues are more complex and should be repaired by an irrigation professional that has completed a WaterSense certified training program. To assist customers with evaluating and identifying issues in their irrigation systems, free *Inspect*, *Direct*, *Connect* flags are available to customers. These flags are used to indicate problems with an irrigation system, allowing you or your irrigation professional to easily locate trouble spots for repair. If you are interested in obtaining free *Inspect*, *Direct*, *Connect* flags, please email [waterefficiency@cobbcounty.org](mailto:waterefficiency@cobbcounty.org) to learn more.



Source: <https://tinyurl.com/y6qmhjgv>



When you think of water towers, you may think it serves only one purpose, to store extra water like a reservoir, but they do much more than just hold water. Water towers are an essential part of a fully pressurized, emergency prepared, and efficient water distribution system.



*Water Tanks located in Cobb County*

A water tower is an elevated structure that supports a water tank and is designed to pressurize the water supply system. Water tanks work with pump stations to create a pressurized system, ensuring a steady stream of water is supplied the moment you turn on your faucet. Water towers can provide water even during power outages through hydrostatic pressure produced by the height of the water tank. The heightened elevation causes pressure to build and pushes the water into the distribution system. Having an emergency prepared water distribution system reassures all of Cobb County that even if the power goes off, the water system is prepared for emergency water use, such as fighting fires.

Water towers are used more than just during power outages. Clean drinking water from these towers ensures Cobb County residents have water as needed 24/7. When you wake up in the morning to start your day, do you ever think about the other 750,000 people in Cobb County also starting their morning routine? When everyone is turning on the tap to brush their teeth, make their coffee, or wake up in the shower, a huge demand is placed on the clean water supply. During this peak usage time, 4am-9am, drinking water plants utilize water stored in tanks for the morning rush. The towers are refilled in the middle of the day while water usage decreases during work and school hours. Filling the tower during this time replenishes supplies for the evening peak usage time, 7pm-11pm, when everyone returns home and begins evening chores of washing dishes, washing clothes, and cooking dinner. In the middle of the night, when water use is at its lowest, pumps fill the water tanks a second time with clean water. This guarantees that we do not run out of clean water during those peak usage times.

In Cobb County, we use water tanks instead of water towers. Water tanks work the same as water towers only these tanks are located at high points in the landscape rather than stilts. Using the elevation of the county produces the same amount of pressure that a water tower provides for a drinking water system. Cobb County's drinking water is provided by the Cobb County Marietta Water Authority. They manage the 9 water tanks on 7 tank sites to ensure that Cobb residents are continuously provided with clean drinking water.

To raise awareness of the importance of drinking water distribution systems, Cobb County Water System, in partnership with Cobb County Marietta Water Authority, hosts an annual Model Water Tower Competition. Middle school students throughout Cobb County design, build, and test model water towers made primarily from recycled materials. This year the competition expanded to a county-wide event with seventeen towers participating from five different schools. Beginning last fall, local schools held an in-house competition with the finalists from each school moving on to compete at the county competition on April 27th. On this day, students met at the Water Quality Lab to participate in a morning full of activities. Students rotated through a variety of fun and educational activities focused on water, tested the functionality and hydrostatic pressure of the tower for the contest judges, and were interviewed by water professionals. Each team received a certificate recognizing their status as the best designs from their individual schools. The top three towers received a special prize. Congratulations to these students and their STEM teachers for supporting and encouraging their students to compete in the 2018 Model Water Tower Challenge.



*Judges testing the tower's weight, height, and correct use of materials*



*1st Place: Team Pineapple, Marietta MS  
3rd Place: Team Pickles, Marietta MS*



*2nd Place: Grant Smith  
Cornerstone Preparatory Academy*



*Judges testing the hydrostatic pressure of the towers*

## COBB'S CLIMATE UPDATE

### Declared Water Restrictions Status:

#### Non-Drought Status

Outdoor water use: irrigation permitted daily before 10 AM and after 4 PM.

No restrictions on other outdoor water uses: car washing, pressure washing, and hand watering.

### U.S. Drought Monitor: Abnormally Dry

**Soil Moisture:** 23.6 inches

**Rainfall Level:** Below Normal

- 2019 Total: 20.89 inches
- Jan-May Historical Average: 20.71 inches

### Rainfall March - May 2019:

- March: 2.88 inches
- April: 5.43 inches
- May: 1.88 inches

### Allatoona's current level:

840.25 feet, above normal

### Chattahoochee River and tributaries:

At or below normal ranges

### Lake Lanier:

Normal level

# Out My Backdoor: Birdbaths Key to Wildlife Abundance

By: *Terry W. Johnson*

<https://georgiawildlife.com/out-my-backdoor-birdbaths-key-wildlife-abundance>

Scientists tell us that water covers some 80 percent of the Earth's surface. With this much water blanketing the globe, it is hard for us Georgians to understand why most backyards are veritable deserts for many wildlife species. With this in mind, if you do one thing to help your wildlife neighbors this year, provide them with a birdbath.

Although water is arguably more important to wildlife during the summer months, it is a necessity throughout the year. For example, birds need water to drink and bathe. Other animals, like frogs, need water to reproduce.

When water is scarce, some birds will travel up to two miles to drink. This allows them to continue to use a backyard even when water is absent. Other creatures that are not so mobile will simply abandon a backyard when it lacks water.

You cannot overestimate the need for water. In fact, you can attract more wildlife to your backyard with water than food. Water will draw a host of animals including birds, raccoons, frogs, salamanders and others. Some backyard wildlife enthusiasts have reported seeing at least 65 species of birds alone using birdbaths and other water features in a single backyard. Although you may never attract that many birds, providing water will dramatically increase the number and variety of wildlife using your backyard.

Water can be offered in a number of ways. However, for the sake of this column, let's concentrate on birdbaths. These "concrete swimming holes" are available in a variety of shapes and sizes. They can be as simple as a garbage can lid, clay dish or pie pan or as fancy as an ornate concrete model adorned with the likeness of a Georgia Tech yellow jacket or Georgia bulldog. They also vary widely in their value to wildlife.



*Cardinals in Birdbath (Terry W. Johnson)*



*Photo Source: <https://tinyurl.com/y5ppyoru>*

The best birdbaths have rough, gently sloping bottoms and are only 1½ to 2 inches deep at their deepest point. This allows even the smallest birds to bathe and drink, while robins, mockingbirds and other large birds can still wade into the depths of the bath.

If you have a birdbath that does not fit these specifications, don't toss it out. Simply cover the bottom with a layer of coarse gravel, pouring enough into the basin to bring the water level to the desired depth. Another solution is to place a gently sloping rock in the middle of the bath. Even a piece of wood that floats can make a deep bath accessible to the smallest birds.

Birdbaths can be on the ground, suspended from a tree or perched on a pedestal. While predators can be a threat to critters at a birdbath, wildlife seem to visit birdbaths on the ground more often than those on pedestals. However, pedestal birdbaths are especially valuable if cats prowl your backyard.

A bathing bird will often thoroughly drench its feathers with water, making flight difficult. Yet if a bird with waterlogged feathers is attacked at a birdbath at least 3 feet above ground, it has a better chance of escaping a predator attacking from the ground than if the birdbath is sitting on the ground.

On the downside, it should be noted that mammals and amphibians rarely use elevated birdbaths. Also, concrete pedestal birdbaths pose a threat to children. Since the heavy basins aren't permanently attached to the pedestal, they can easily topple off – making them risky for an inquisitive child.



*Photo Source: <https://tinyurl.com/y5sayjxa>*





Photo Source: <https://tinyurl.com/y29qtctu>  
Cope's Grey Tree Frog

Since I have been unable to find birdbaths with short pedestals, I place my birdbaths atop large containers designed for use as container gardens. I stabilize the pots by filling them with soil, bricks or rocks. These pots have wider bases and are much shorter, making them more difficult to tip over.

It is extremely important to keep birdbaths clean and filled with fresh water. Over time, leaves, birdseed, algae and seed hulls will accumulate in birdbaths. Larger objects can be washed away with a stream of water from a hose. Scrubbing the bath with a stiff brush and cleaning agents such as soap and water can remove stubborn algae. All of the cleanser should be removed before the bath is refilled.

Changing water on a regular basis reduces the chance a birdbath will serve as a breeding place for mosquitoes. This concern has become particularly acute since West Nile virus now plagues birds and humans across the Peach State.

Where you place a birdbath will have a lot to do with how much wildlife use it. In the case of birds, some prefer a birdbath close to cover. Yet placing a birdbath no closer than 15 feet or more from a shrub or small tree reduces the chances that birds using the birdbath will be surprised by predators.

If possible, locate birdbaths in shady locations. This will reduce the rate at which water evaporates. In the heat of summer, the water in a shallow birdbath can disappear in a single day.

At times, birds are slow to use a birdbath. This seems to be more of a problem with light-colored baths. Often this problem can be remedied by simply placing a dark rock or branch in the light-colored bath.

The surest way to increase use of a birdbath is by creating moving water. For some reason, the sound and sight of moving water are a powerful magnet for birds. The simplest way to accomplish this is to punch a small hole in the bottom of a bucket or 2-liter bottle. Fill the bucket or bottle with water and hang it above the bath. The slow drip creates a sound and sight birds simply can't resist. You can get the same effect by placing a shallow bath under a slowly dripping faucet or a hose hung over a limb. You can also buy misters designed for birdbaths, or run a small recirculation pump in the bath.

When you install a birdbath in your backyard, you are giving your wild neighbors one of the necessities of life. At the same time, you will be providing you and your family with countless hours of fascinating wildlife viewing opportunities.

*Terry W. Johnson is a former Nongame program manager with the Wildlife Resources Division and executive director of The Environmental Resources Network, or TERN, friends group of the division's Nongame Conservation Section. (Permission is required to reprint this column.) Learn more about TERN, see previous "Out My Backdoor" columns, read Terry's Backyard Wildlife Connection blog and check out his latest book, "A Journey of Discovery: Monroe County Outdoors."*

## OBSERVATIONS

"Hummingbirds are small, colorful birds with iridescent feathers. Their name comes from the fact that they flap their wings so fast (about 80 times per second) that they make a humming noise. Hummingbirds can fly right, left, up, down, backwards, and even upside down. They are also able to hover by flapping their wings in a figure-8 pattern. They have a specialized long and tapered bill that is used to obtain nectar from the center of long, tubular flowers. The hummingbird's feet are used for perching only, and are not used for hopping or walking. Hummingbirds primarily eat flower nectar, tree sap, insects and pollen. The hummingbird's fast breathing rate, fast heartbeat and high body temperature require that they eat often. They also require an enormous amount of food each day. Hummingbirds have a long tongue which they use to lick their food at a rate of up to 13 licks per second."

<https://defenders.org/hummingbirds/basic-facts>



Photo credit: Tom Stovall  
<https://tinyurl.com/yxk7sh8p>

## CONSERVATION TIP



Photo Source: <https://tinyurl.com/y2mtjwzf>

### Attracting Hummingbirds Without Red Dye

Warmer temperatures mean hummingbirds are beginning to return to our area. This is also the time hummingbird feeders are popping up in yards and hanging from porches, often filled with bright red nectar. While hummingbirds are attracted to the color red, there is no need for red dye in hummingbird nectar. A simple solution of one part white table sugar to four parts water will provide the birds a healthy, nutritious, easily digestible source of energy and calories. Most hummingbird feeders have red bases, caps, or decorations which will attract the birds. If your feeder is entirely clear, add other sources of red color nearby, such as flowers, patio cushions, flower pots, or even ribbons. Ensure the nectar is fresh and clean to create a welcoming meal for hummingbirds.

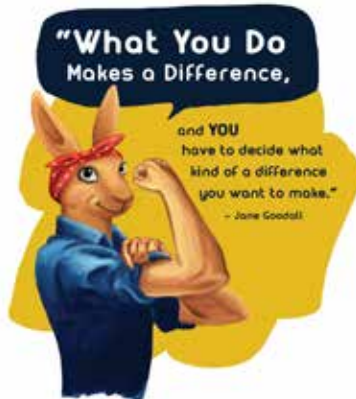
### Farewell to Lori Watterson

The Watershed Stewardship Program wishes a fond farewell to our good friend and colleague **Lori Watterson**. For the past year, Lori has been our part-time Environmental Program Specialist. She has been responsible for the elementary outreach programs and overseeing stewardship projects such as privet pulls and the pet waste program. Lori will be returning her focus to bringing environmental education programs to seniors and enjoying time traveling. We will miss working with you, your creativity, and dedication to the program!



### Welcome to Aminta Liu

Communications & Education would like to introduce **Aminta Liu** as our new part-time Program Specialist. She is a graduate of Cornell University's College of Arts & Sciences, where she received a BA in Biology & Society. After graduating, Aminta began her career in environmental health in New York City, where she was a health inspector for New York City's Department of Health & Mental Hygiene's Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. She worked as an inspector for three years, ensuring children impacted by lead poisoning had safe homes to live in. She was also greatly involved in outreach activities, and community learning and engagement. Aminta recently moved to Atlanta and enjoys running outdoors and cooking new recipes at home. She is grateful to be surrounded by her talented and warm colleagues, and is excited to be working here. We are very excited to have her join our team!



Congratulations to **Bryan Brasuk**, KSU graphic design student and winning artist in our contest to select the design for our 2019 Volunteer T-shirt. This year's winning design also holds special meaning for the program. Without knowing it, Brian designed the perfect shirt for this year as we honor **Lois Morrison**, who celebrates her 99th birthday in June! She was one of the first Cobb County Water System volunteers, starting in 2002. She is active with Keep Marietta Beautiful, helped with the creation of Victory Park, and continues to protect Rottonwood Creek. During World War 2, Lois worked as a riveter at the Bell Bomber plant which was located at the current location of the Lockheed Martin plant. Congratulations Bryan and Happy Birthday Lois!

### Announcing the 2018-19 Chattahoochee Challenge Winner!

Thank you to all our 2018-19 Chattahoochee Challenge teams for your hard work and volunteer hours. A special congratulations to this year's winner, Osborne High School. **Rachel Sheldon** and her 9th grade students spent a total of 380 hours cleaning litter at Tramore Park, restoring streambank habitat on Noonday Creek, and conducting chemical monitoring on Olley Creek. Mrs. Sheldon and her students did an amazing job as stewards for both the Chattahoochee and Etowah River Watersheds. Special mention goes to our runner-up competitors, Pope High School AP Environmental Science classes, for spending 161 combined hours conducting stream cleanups and monitoring in the Piney Grove Watershed. Congratulations to all our competitors! Your dedication has made a big impact to your community and is greatly appreciated.



### RECOMMENDED RESOURCE

#### Victory Gardens for Bees: A DIY Guide to Saving the Bees by Lori Weidenhammer

"During World War I and II, many people planted "victory gardens." It was way in which individuals could help the war effort by supplementing their country's food supply. In this splendidly designed and photographed book, Lori Weidenhammer suggests that victory gardens are again necessary, but for a different reason: to help resolve the shortage of forage and shelter faced by bees. The book serves as an instructional guide — text, graphics and photographs perfectly meshing together — describing how anyone, even with limited space, can create their own sanctuary for bees."



Source: <http://www.noba-web.org/books16.htm>



## Stewardship Stars Excellence in Data Collection

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

**Angie's NW Cobb Streams** - Chemical Monitoring in Noonday Watershed  
**Boss Environmental** - Chemical Monitoring in Mud Watershed  
**Carter 2018** - Chemical Monitoring in Noonday Watershed  
**Castle Lane** - Bacterial Monitoring in Sewell Mill Watershed  
**Cobb Progressives** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Noonday Watershed  
**Concord Woolen Mill** - Chemical Monitoring in Nickajack Creek  
**Georgia Lake Monitoring** - Chemical Monitoring in Lake Allatoona Watershed  
**Keep Smyrna Beautiful** - Chemical Monitoring in Nickajack Watershed  
**Lakewood Colony** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Rubes Watershed  
**Loch Highland** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Willeo Watershed  
**McCleskey Middle School** - Chemical, Bacterial, & Macro Monitoring in Rubes Watershed  
**Osborne High School** - Chemical Monitoring on Olley Creek  
**Pope High School Environmental Science Classes** - Chemical Monitoring in Sewell Mill Watershed  
**Richard's Creek** - Chemical Monitoring in Allatoona Watershed  
**Riverstone Montessori Adolescent Program** - Chemical Monitoring in Olley Watershed  
**Rosco Peters** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Rottenwood Creek  
**Sedalia Park Target** - Chemical Monitoring in Sope Watershed  
**Sierra Club Centennial Group** - Chemical, Bacterial & Macro Monitoring on Rottenwood Creek  
**Simon Locke** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Butler Creek  
**The Garden School of Marietta** - Chemical Monitoring in Noonday Watershed  
**Village N. Highlands Subdivision** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Willeo Watershed  
**Walton High School APES Classes** - Chemical Monitoring on Sope & Sewell Mill Creeks

**Thank you for your hard work and dedication!**

# welcome

**AJ Hampton**  
Chemical Monitoring in Willeo Watershed

**Ash Owen**  
Frog Monitoring in the Chattahoochee Watershed

**Kayak Kats**  
Chemical Monitoring in Little Allatoona Watershed

**Orchard Run Trackers**  
Chemical, Bacterial & Frog Monitoring in  
Chattahoochee Watershed

**Powder Springers**  
Chemical Monitoring on Powder Springs Creek

**Troco5**  
Chemical Monitoring on Mud Creek



**Find out what we've been up to!**

Our 2018-19 Annual Report is now available online.  
Visit [www.cobbstreams.org](http://www.cobbstreams.org), under "About."

## AWARD WINNERS

Each year the Stewardship Fair is held to express appreciation for our amazing volunteers. On March 27th, 2019, volunteers and groups were recognized for their significant contribution to the success and effectiveness of our pollution prevention, conservation, and education efforts. During the celebration, volunteers enjoyed a tour of the Water Quality Lab, shared their activities and findings, and were presented awards for School Group of the Year, Group of the Year, Every Volunteer Counts, and recognition of service. The 2019 volunteer t-shirt contest winner was also unveiled, with special recognition of volunteer Lois Morrison. Thank you to all our volunteers for your hard work!



**School Group of the year:**  
Osborne High School  
Chattahoochee Challenge Winner

**Every Volunteer Counts Award:**  
Fay and Royce Corley have been active volunteers with the Water Efficiency's Salary Volunteer Counts! Award presented to Fay and Royce Corley 2019.



**Group of the year:**  
Cobb Progressives have logged many hours of Chemical and Bacterial Monitoring in the Noonday, Proctor and Lake Acworth Watersheds.

We recognized 13 Volunteers with 5, 10, and 15 years of service in Adopt-A-Stream.





*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

### June

- 5 Family Fun Safety Days • 9:00am - 1:00pm • Cobb County Safety Village
- 6 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 11 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 11:00am - 12:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 12 Fairy House Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Mabry Park
- 12 Adopt-A-Stream Bacteria Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 13 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 14 Fairy House Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Oregon Park
- 14 Stream Habitat Demo Project Workday • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Noonday Creek
- 20 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 20 Stream Cleanup • 1:00pm - 3:00pm • Nickajack Creek near Concord Bridge
- 21 Summer Family Creek Stomp • 11:00am - 12:30pm • Allatoona Creek
- 27 Family Fun Safety Days • 9:00am - 1:00pm • Cobb County Safety Village

### July

- 10 Summer Family Creek Stomp • 11:00am - 12:30pm • Nickajack Creek
- 10 Adopt-A-Stream Chemical Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 18 Fairy House Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Shaw Park
- 19 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 9:00am - 10:00am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 23 Fairy House Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Hurt Road Park
- 27 Household Hazardous Waste Amnesty Day • 9:00am - 12:00pm • Jim R. Miller Park

### August

- 1 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 8 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 15 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 15 Adopt-A-Stream Bacteria Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 21 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 9:00am - 10:00am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 22 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 23-24 Pollinator Census at the Wildlife & Rain Garden Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
- 29 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory

Events in BLACK are Cobb County Watershed Stewardship events.  
More information can be found on our Calendar at [www.cobbstreams.org](http://www.cobbstreams.org).