

Water matters

Cobb County Water System

Spring 2020

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Become a Citizen Herpetologist

DID YOU KNOW that a group of frogs is called an “army”? If you’ve ever been outside on a warm, humid night, you might think that all the frog calls sound more like battle cries than a chorus. The arrival of Spring means that it’s amphibian season!

You can find amphibians (i.e. frogs and salamanders) during any time of the year, but in the south, spring is a very special time for amphibian enthusiasts. Many species of amphibians spend their winter in a dormant state, hibernating until environmental conditions become warmer, wetter, and more favorable for survival. In March, when we have prolonged rainy periods followed by repeated, warm sunny days, amphibians will emerge in mass and migrate to our local ponds and streams to search for food and mates. It is during this time that you can see some of Georgia’s most amazing and beautiful frogs and salamanders.



American Bullfrog
Lithobates catesbeianus



Marbled Salamander
Ambystoma opacum

You might have already heard the early signs of these amphibian emergences, maybe the calm “cree-e-e-ek” of the upland chorus frog. Or the shrill “peep, peep, peep” of the spring peeper. If amphibians are of interest to you, Cobb Water System’s new Amphibian Monitoring Program will teach you to identify frogs, toads, and salamanders by their habitat, morphology, and vocalizations. Globally, amphibian species have been experiencing dramatic declines, and Georgia has not been exempt from this trend. International reports have put the worldwide decline of amphibian populations at 4-5% per year since 1970, with nearly 1/3 of all current amphibian species under the threat of extinction. Due to their unique ecology, amphibians not only play a key role in our ecosystem, but they also serve as excellent bioindicators of water quality and overall environmental health. Knowing the status of amphibian populations throughout the state of Georgia could contribute highly to the conservation of our local ecosystems, as well as the natural resources we rely on. However, because of the lack of monitoring infrastructure across the state of Georgia, the true status of amphibian populations within our state are a mystery.

This new program builds upon our previous “Frog Monitoring Program”, and has expanded to include techniques for locating and identifying salamanders as well. Ultimately, the program could provide valuable information on the health of Cobb’s many wetland ecosystems, as well as the overall status of amphibian communities within this region of Georgia. Certified monitors receive a certificate denoting their participation in the program, access to natural spaces which aren’t typically open to the public, in-depth training from a Herpetologist, and many other benefits associated with being a watershed volunteer for Cobb County Water System.

For more information, check out our calendar of events for upcoming Amphibian Monitoring Workshops.

All About Amphibians

Amphibians are an ancient group of animals older than the dinosaurs. The class includes frogs, toads, salamanders, and caecilians. They were the first vertebrates (animals with backbones) to inhabit the land, but remained tied to water in order to lay their eggs. Amphibian literally means “two lives” which refers to the tendency for most amphibians to have an aquatic larval stage before metamorphosing into an adult form, usually terrestrial. Amphibians usually have lungs, but also have the ability to breathe through their skin, which needs to stay moist, further tying them to water. Some species have returned to a fully aquatic life, such as newts and sirens, but the vast majority of amphibians spend their adult lives mostly on land. So far there have been over 6,000 species of amphibians described, with more being identified every year.

Life Cycle

Many amphibians exhibit multi-phasic life cycles with metamorphosis separating the larval, juvenile, and adult stages. Some species do not have a free-living larval stage, essentially completing metamorphosis within the egg. Other species, such as the sirens, have abandoned metamorphosis altogether and retain larval morphology, remaining in an entirely aquatic habitat throughout their lives.

During metamorphosis, larvae slowly change from fishlike, completely aquatic animals, to animals better suited for life on land. Gills give way to lungs, and in the case of anurans, tails give way to limbs. The length of time required for metamorphosis varies among different species. Little is known about the longevity of most amphibians in the wild, but studies of captive animals show that some can be extremely long-lived. Some captive salamanders have survived for 20 to 25 years, and a few have lived for more than 50 years. Captive frogs have shorter life spans, typically living for 1 to 10 years. Some toads have survived in captivity for more than 30 years.



Eastern Hellbender
Photo Credit: Andrew Hoffman
<https://tinyurl.com/tuurz3l>



Spring Peeper
Photo Source: Savannah River Ecology Labor

Amphibians in Georgia

The State of Georgia is home to 32 different species of frogs and toads and 80 species of amphibians overall. Georgia’s climate and numerous wetlands serve as an ideal habitat for most species of southeastern amphibians. Statesboro’s warm, wet springs and summers attract a great deal of frogs and toads which delight residents with a symphony of calls, from the high whistles of the ornate chorus frog to the low, booming “jug-o-rum” call of the bullfrog. With recent discoveries, Georgia is now home to more species of salamanders than any other place in the world, including unusual lungless salamanders and the largest salamander in America, the hellbender, which inhabits dark rivers and streams in north Georgia.

Physical Characteristics

Amphibians range in size from the giant salamanders of Japan and China, which can exceed 1.5 m (5 ft) in length, to the tiny gold frog, that only reaches 1 cm (about 0.4 in). Most salamanders are between 5 and 20 cm (2 and 8 in) long, and most frogs measure between 2 and 8 cm (0.8 and 3 in). Caecilians are more variable in size. Most species are between 10 and 50 cm (4 and 20 in), but some grow as long as 1 m (3 ft).

Amphibian larvae are typically aquatic and have many features in common with fish. Frog larvae, commonly referred to as tadpoles, live exclusively in water and have internal gills that enable them to obtain oxygen from water. Salamander larva typically have external gills.

Adult amphibians typically have limbs that enable them to move about on land as well as in the water. Anurans are equipped with hind limbs that are long, strong, and have elongated ankles that enable jumping. Hind toes are webbed to aid in swimming, although webbing varies among species (i.e. tree frogs have less webbing than bullfrogs). Most salamanders have four short legs and a long tail, which they use for balance while walking on land and to propel them through the water when swimming. Caecilians have no limbs at all. They burrow in the soil by using their strong skulls as battering rams and swim by moving their muscular bodies back and forth like eels.

Amphibians at Risk

Amphibians around the world are currently at great risk. They are beset by many factors that have put their numbers in steep decline. Habitat loss and pollution has set many species towards extinction. Currently, scientists have identified 1,811 species of amphibians endangered or threatened with extinction, including some species in Georgia. Habitat loss and fragmentation has caused many species to dwindle, and without enough territory, amphibians cannot maintain large enough populations to protect against changes in their environment. Pollution has also been a huge issue, because amphibians take in air and water through their skin, any toxins in their environment are quickly taken into their bodies. The greatest risk recently has been the explosion of a fungus worldwide called chytrid that is fatal to amphibians. This fungus is decimating many species of frogs, and is extremely difficult to treat and prevent. Scientists worldwide are working feverishly to control its spread, but new areas are being affected at an alarming rate. The chytrid fungus has even been found in Georgia.

Sources: <https://academics.georgiasouthern.edu/wildlife/animals/amphibians>
Georgia Adopt-A-Stream Amphibian Monitoring Handbook

Cobb County Joins City Nature Challenge 2020!

This Spring, Cobb County will join Atlanta to compete in the City Nature Challenge 2020! The City Nature Challenge (or CNC) is an international competition where cities around the world compete to see who can observe and record the most biodiversity within their region. From April 24 to 27, thousands of people from over 250 cities across the globe will use their smartphones and cameras to share observations of wild plants, fungi, and animals, helping scientists to discover and document the many amazing species which call earth their home. In 2019, 159 cities took part in the CNC, resulting in over 963,000 observations of wild organisms. About 1,000 of those observations included organisms which were rare, endangered, thought to be extinct, or newly discovered. CNC 2020 is expected to be even larger than ever. Almost every major city within the U.S. will be participating, along with international biodiversity powerhouses such as Naples (Italy), Tokyo (Japan), Cape Town (South Africa), Canterbury (New Zealand), Buenos Aires (Argentina), and even the Palmer Research Station in Antarctica.



In 2019, Atlanta placed in the top 20% worldwide in recorded biodiversity. But, this year, we are seeking to take the crown! To accomplish this goal, Fernbank Museum of Natural History in Atlanta is mobilizing all of metro-Atlanta and establishing a multi-county alliance to include Cobb, Clayton, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale. Together, we hope to get citizens outside, exploring nature, and documenting the natural world around them.



How to Participate

Taking part in the City Nature Challenge is easy, and just involves three steps:

- 1) **Find Wildlife:** Plants, animals, fungi, anything is fair game as long as it is not captive or cultivated (meaning no pets, zoo animals, or garden plants).
- 2) **Take a Picture:** Take a picture of what you find. For birds or frogs, you can do an audio recording instead. Make sure you note the location where you found the organism (some smartphones will geotag your photos if you enable the GPS function).
- 3) **Share:** Download and share your observations through the iNaturalist app (available for both Apple and Android). Don't have a smartphone? iNaturalist can also be accessed through the web, so you can upload your photos using a computer at home or in a library.

One of the most common questions asked during the CNC is: "What if I don't know the species I'm looking at?" That is the beauty of iNaturalist. All you have to do is submit your observation to iNaturalist (whether photo, video, or audio), and expert scientists and naturalists will identify the species for you! Do you want to know what species of birds live in your backyard? Upload a photo or audio recording to iNaturalist. Want to know what species of fish live in your local pond or stream? Check the iNaturalist app to see what people have found. It truly is a convenient app for nature enthusiasts.

Stay in Touch

Cobb County Water System regularly provides a variety of outdoor and environmental opportunities such as amphibian hikes, family creek stumps, and adopt-a-stream workshops. If you'd like to get more involved in City Nature Challenge 2020, or just become more acquainted with the natural world around you, be sure to check out our calendar of events and follow us on Facebook (@cobbwater), Twitter (@TappyTurtle), and Instagram (@cobbcountywater). The official website for the Atlanta City Nature Challenge is: <https://www.fernbankmuseum.org/learn/atlanta-city-nature-challenge/>.

"In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, we have made some modifications to the City Nature Challenge to help keep our organizers and participants safe. Firstly, this year's CNC is no longer a competition. Instead, we want to embrace the healing power of nature and encourage the collaborative aspect of the CNC. This will allow people to safely document biodiversity in whatever way they can, even from the safety of their own homes if necessary. We urge all participants to carefully follow public health guidelines provided by your local governments, as they are changing in real-time. Individual safety and public health are our utmost priority."

Spruce Up Your Sprinkler System and Save

Photo Credit: Kris Aronld
<https://tinyurl.com/u9hrfws>



Spring has arrived! The onset of warmer weather can lead to an increase in landscape irrigation. Before you ramp up your watering, be sure to spruce up your irrigation system. System maintenance can help save you a lot of money and water! Cracks in pipes can lead to costly leaks, and broken sprinkler heads can waste water and money. You could be losing up to 25,000 gallons of water and \$280 over a six-month irrigation season!

Now is the perfect time to spruce up your irrigation system. To get started, follow these four simple steps—inspect, connect, direct, and select:

- **Inspect.** Check your system for clogged, broken, or missing sprinkler heads. 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 check to see if sprinklers aren't blocked by rocks, debris, or foliage. Then look for sprinkler heads that are damaged or do not pop up fully. When the system is running, check for misting or overspray, which 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.

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 who 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 to learn more.

- **Connect.** Examine points where the sprinkler heads connect to pipes/hoses. Since many irrigation pipes are underground, it is difficult to discover a leak without digging into your lawn. If water is pooling in your landscape or you have large soggy areas, you could have a leak in your system. A leak as small as the tip of a ballpoint pen (1/32 of an inch) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month.

- **Direct.** Are you watering the driveway, house, or sidewalk instead of your yard? Redirect sprinklers to apply water only to the 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 on a specific plant and prevents weeds from growing close by. Water can be directed to the root zone, where plants need it most and reduces evaporation.



Photo Credit: Scott Denny
<https://tinyurl.com/v652lq3>

• **Select.** An improperly scheduled irrigation controller can waste a lot of water and money. 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. Update your system's schedule with the seasons, or select a WaterSense labeled controller to take the guesswork out of scheduling. Weather patterns can work in your favor if you manage your watering schedule season to season. Manage your controller setting during the rainy months on a week to week basis to prevent overwatering your plants and it helps you save money on your water bill. For the hotter months, consider timing your controller to start watering between the hours of 5pm-9am, this reduces 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.



Don't forget to add "sprinkler spruce-up" to your spring cleaning list this year. Learn more about maintaining a water-smart yard by visiting the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's WaterSense website at www.epa.gov/watersense/outdoors.

CONSERVATION TIP

Frogs, toads and some salamanders can be easily attracted to backyards by creating or improving aquatic habitats, provided these aquatic habitats have some forested areas nearby. Ponds made by digging shallow holes and lining them with waterproof plastic are the easiest way to provide amphibians with the aquatic habitats they need for breeding and staying moist. A few frog species, such as bullfrogs, green frogs and Fowler's toads, are able to survive well with fish present in shallow ponds. But most amphibian species including chorus frogs, treefrogs and most salamanders are unable to survive with fish, with the exception of a few mosquitofish. To attract a diversity of amphibians, it is best to leave these ponds fishless.

Vegetation is also an important consideration when making or improving an aquatic habitat for amphibians. Aquatic plants like water lilies, *Sagittaria* spp., bladderworts, sedges, rushes and others are important to provide structures for egg attachment as well as cover for larvae-like tadpoles. You may wish to leave some "open" water so you can observe and enjoy your amphibians, but some vegetative cover is necessary elsewhere. In addition to aquatic plants, terrestrial vegetation such as shrubs or other plants is needed adjacent to some or all of the pond to provide cover and calling structures for treefrogs.

If there are wooded areas adjacent to or near the pond, it is important to leave logs, leaf litter, rocks and other cover to provide shelter for amphibians while they are away from the pond. Many amphibians spend more of their time on land than in water. Some amphibians only use aquatic habitats for brief breeding episodes.

Because the skin of amphibians is very porous and absorbent, pesticides should be used conservatively and prevented from entering the pond through runoff. Other than tadpoles that eat algae and decaying vegetation, all amphibians eat insects and other invertebrates. Eliminating amphibians' prey could reduce or eliminate them indirectly. Successful attraction of a diversity of amphibians to your backyard will help control insect populations without the need for excessive pesticides.

<https://gadnrle.org/amphibians-your-backyard>

RECOMMENDED RESOURCES

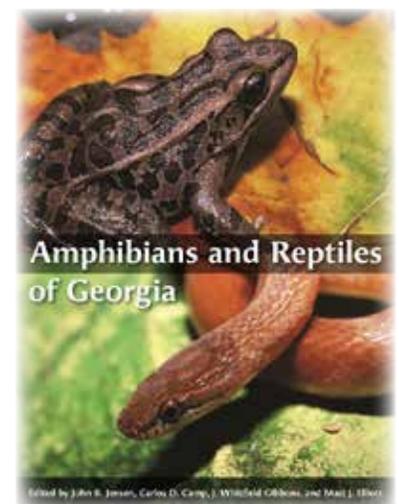
Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia

Edited by John B. Jensen, Carlos D. Camp, Whit Gibbons and Matt Elliott

"A hidden world of amphibians and reptiles awaits the outdoor adventurer in Georgia's streams, caves, forests, and wetlands. *Amphibians and Reptiles of Georgia* makes accessible a wealth of information about 170 species of frogs, salamanders, crocodylians, lizards, snakes, and turtles. Throughout, the book stresses conservation, documenting declines in individual species as well as losses of local and regional populations.

Color photographs are paired with detailed species accounts, which provide information about size, appearance, and other identifying characteristics of adults and young; taxonomy and nomenclature; habits; distribution and habitat; and reproduction and development. Typical specimens and various life stages are described, as well as significant variations in such attributes as color and pattern. Line drawings define each group's general features for easy field identification. Range maps show where each species occurs in Georgia county by county, as well as in the United States generally. State maps depict elevations, streams, annual precipitation, land use changes, physiographic provinces, and average temperatures."

Source: <https://tinyurl.com/s6ao9e3>



Stewardship Stars Excellence in Data Collection

The following volunteers have submitted data each month during the December, January, and February quarter:

- AJ Hampton** - Chemical Monitoring in Willeo Watershed
- Angie's Northwest Cobb Streams** - Chemical Monitoring in Noonday Watershed
- Beving on Allatoona** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Lake Allatoona
- Bishop Lakes** - Chemical Monitoring in Willeo Watershed
- Bushart** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Sewell Mill Watershed
- Cobb Progressives** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Noonday, Proctor, & Lake Acworth Watershed
- Friday Ray** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Poplar Watershed
- GA Lake Monitoring** - Chemical Monitoring in Lake Allatoona Watershed
- Garden School of Marietta** - Chemical Monitoring in Noonday Watershed
- Grams Collins Gals** - Chemical Monitoring in Willeo Watershed
- Keep Smyrna Beautiful** - Chemical Monitoring in Nickajack Watershed
- Lakewood Colony** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Rubes Watershed
- Ledbetter** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Poplar Creek
- Loch Highland Heidi** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Willeo Watershed
- Pic** - Chemical Monitoring in Noses Watershed
- Pope High School** - Chemical Monitoring in Sewell Mill Watershed
- Richard's Creek** - Chemical Monitoring in Allatoona Watershed
- Sierra Club Centennial Group** - Chemical, Bacterial, & Macro Monitoring in Rottenwood Watershed
- Simon Locke** - Chemical, Habitat, & Bacterial Monitoring on Butler Creek
- Team Salty** - Chemical Monitoring on Sope Creek
- Tritt River Kids** - Chemical Monitoring in Willeo Watershed
- Village N. Highland Subdivision** - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Willeo Watershed

Thank you for your hard work and dedication!

w e l c o m e

New Volunteer Groups

South Cobb High School STEM Club
Chemical Monitoring on Buttermilk Creek

The Wright Family
Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on John Ward Creek



2019 Georgia River of Words State Winner
"Monarch's Smile" by Molly Johnson, Grade 1
Casa Montessori School, Marietta
Teacher: Theresa Dean

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Community Partners for Healthy Streams

Cobb County Water System congratulates our first participant in our Community Partners for Healthy Streams program, Janice Overbeck Real Estate Team, Keller Williams. Janice and her staff have demonstrated environmental leadership in helping reduce stormwater pollution and lower water usage. They have made a commitment to implement conscious practices such as turning off lights when not in use, using toilets with dual option water saving flush features, ceasing use of single use plastics, discontinuing usage of helium balloons, and starting an upcycling project for plastic grocery bags to turn them into dog leashes. They also have a cardboard box swap program, they provide and reuse cardboard boxes for their real estate clients. We also provided a storm drain marker for the storm drain in their parking lot.

If you are commercial business, not-for-profit organization, or institution that is based in Cobb County, consider having us onboard for a healthy streams assessment. The Community Partners for Healthy Streams Program compiles information from these assessments into action plans which contain cost-effective and ready-to-implement practices that can help your organization save on water, energy, and operational costs. The protection of our streams, rivers and creeks is both customer and business friendly, as more customers today seek their services from institutions committed to environmental conservation and water efficiency. Through this program, Cobb County Water System strives to recognize and support those in the non-governmental sectors in our community that are making strides in water conservation.

For more information about this program, visit our website cobbstreams.org, under Partners.



Community Service Events

April 11 • 11:00am – 1:00pm • Stream Cleanup at Sweat Mountain Park
 May 7 • 4:30pm - 6:30pm • Storm Drain Marking in Oak Crest Subdivision

Pending return from limited operations, we hope to offer these programs.

A great way to help protect our water quality is to participate in an upcoming **Stream Cleanup or Storm Drain Marking** event. Both service projects are great for families, clubs, and community organizations and will count as service hours! For the Stream Cleanup, wear clothes that can get wet and closed-toed shoes like tennis shoes or water shoes. During the Storm Drain Marking event, you'll mark storm drains and hang educational materials on neighborhood mailboxes. As you mark a storm drain, you will record the location on the provided map. For both events, all materials are provided to volunteers.

Rain Barrel Workshops

April 16 • 1:00pm – 2:00pm • Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
 May 15 • 12:00pm - 1:00pm • Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden

The Watershed Stewardship Program is again facilitating free community **Rain Barrel Make & Take** workshops. Workshops are held once a month from April to October, on various days and times. All workshops last one hour and are open to Cobb County residents only, allowing one barrel per household. The workshop includes information about installing and utilizing rain barrels, all the needed materials, and step-by-step instruction on how to build and assemble your barrel. Making the barrel is simple, and no experience is necessary. At the end of the workshop you will drive away with a ready-to-use 35-55 gallon rain barrel. Space is limited.



Fairy House Workshop

April 22 • 10:00am – 12:00pm • Mabry Park
 May 21 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Oregon Park
 June 5 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Wild Horse Creek Park
 July 11 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Shaw Park

Become a certified fairy habitat helper! Our youngest environmental stewards will have a chance to use natural materials to create shelters for fairies and other small creatures. Designed to foster a foundation of service, an appreciation for being outdoors, and a sense of wonder for the natural world, Cobb's Fairy Habitat Helpers is a youth service project that helps ensure all creatures have a healthy and secure home place.

Why Become an Amphibian Monitor?

Globally, amphibian species have been experiencing dramatic declines, and Georgia has not been exempt from this trend. International reports have put the worldwide decline of amphibian populations at 4-5% per year since 1970, with nearly 1/3 of all current amphibian species under the threat of extinction. Due to their unique ecology, amphibians not only play a key role in our ecosystem, but they also serve as excellent bioindicators of water quality and overall environmental health. Knowing the status of amphibian populations throughout the state of Georgia in particular could contribute highly to the conservation of our local ecosystems, as well as the natural resources we rely on. However, because of the lack of monitoring infrastructure across the state of Georgia, the true status of amphibian populations within our state are a mystery.

The Cobb County Amphibian Monitoring Program (or CCAMP) aims to connect Cobb County residents with environmental professionals in hopes of developing a community of "Citizen Herpetologists," who are able collect data on Cobb's resident amphibians. Ultimately, the program could provide valuable information on the health of Cobb's many wetland ecosystems, as well as the overall status of amphibian communities within this region of Georgia. Certified monitors receive a certificate denoting their participation in the program, access to natural spaces which aren't typically open to the public, in-depth training from a Herpetologist, and many other benefits associated with being a watershed volunteer for Cobb County Water System. Join us for one of our upcoming Amphibian Monitoring Workshops and Amphibian Hikes.

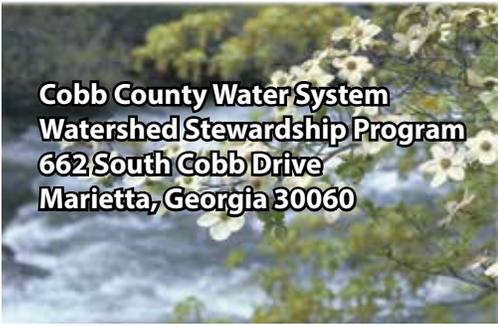
Amphibian Monitoring Workshops

April 7 • 5:30pm – 7:30pm • Location TBD
 May 9 • 5:30pm - 7:30pm • Hyde Farm Park

Amphibian Hikes

May 9 • 7:30pm - 9:00pm • Hyde Farm Park
 May 14 • 7:30pm - 9:00pm • Cato Environmental Education Center
 May 29 • 7:30pm - 9:00pm • Price Park

To register for a space in these upcoming free events, visit our online calendar at www.cobbstreams.org and click on the event.



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

April

- 7 Amphibian Monitoring Workshop • 5:30pm - 7:30pm • Location TBD
- 9 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am - 11:00am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 11 Stream Cleanup • 11:00am - 1:00pm • Sweet Mountain Park
- 16 Adopt-A-Stream Chemical Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Location TBD
- 22 Fairy House Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Mabry Park
- 23 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am - 11:00am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 24 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 1:00pm - 2:00pm • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 24-27 Atlanta City Nature Challenge 2020 • FernbankMuseum.org/AtlantaCNC**
- 30 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am - 11:00am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden

May

- 7 Storm Drain Marking • 4:30pm - 6:30pm • Oak Crest Subdivision
- 7 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am - 11:00am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 9 Amphibian Monitoring Workshop • 5:30pm - 7:30pm • Hyde Farm Park
- 9 Amphibian Hike • 7:30pm - 9:00pm • Hyde Farm Park
- 13 Adopt-A-Stream Bacterial Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Location TBD
- 14 Amphibian Hike • 7:30pm - 9:30pm • Cato Environmental Education Center
- 15 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 1:00pm - 2:00pm • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 21 Fairy House Making Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Oregon Park
- 23 Amphibian Hike • 7:30pm - 9:30pm • Noonday Creek Trailhead
- 28 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 29 Amphibian Hike • 7:30pm - 9:30pm • Price Park

June

- 4 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 5 Fairy House Making Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Wild Horse Creek Park
- 10 Adopt-A-Stream Chemical Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Location TBD
- 18 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 23 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 11:00am - 12:00pm • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 25 Wildlife & Rain Garden Workday • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water System Wildlife & Rain Garden
- 27 Household Hazardous Waste Amnesty Day • 9:00am - 12:00pm • Jim R. Miller Park**

Pending return from limited operations, we hope to offer these programs.

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