



**SHINE LIGHT ON
STORMWATER**





WHAT IS STORMWATER



STORMWATER IS THE WATER THAT COMES FROM RAIN OR SNOW AND FLOWS OVER THE SURFACE OF THE LAND. IT CAN CARRY POLLUTANTS, CAUSE FLOODING, AND AFFECT THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF OUR WATER RESOURCES.

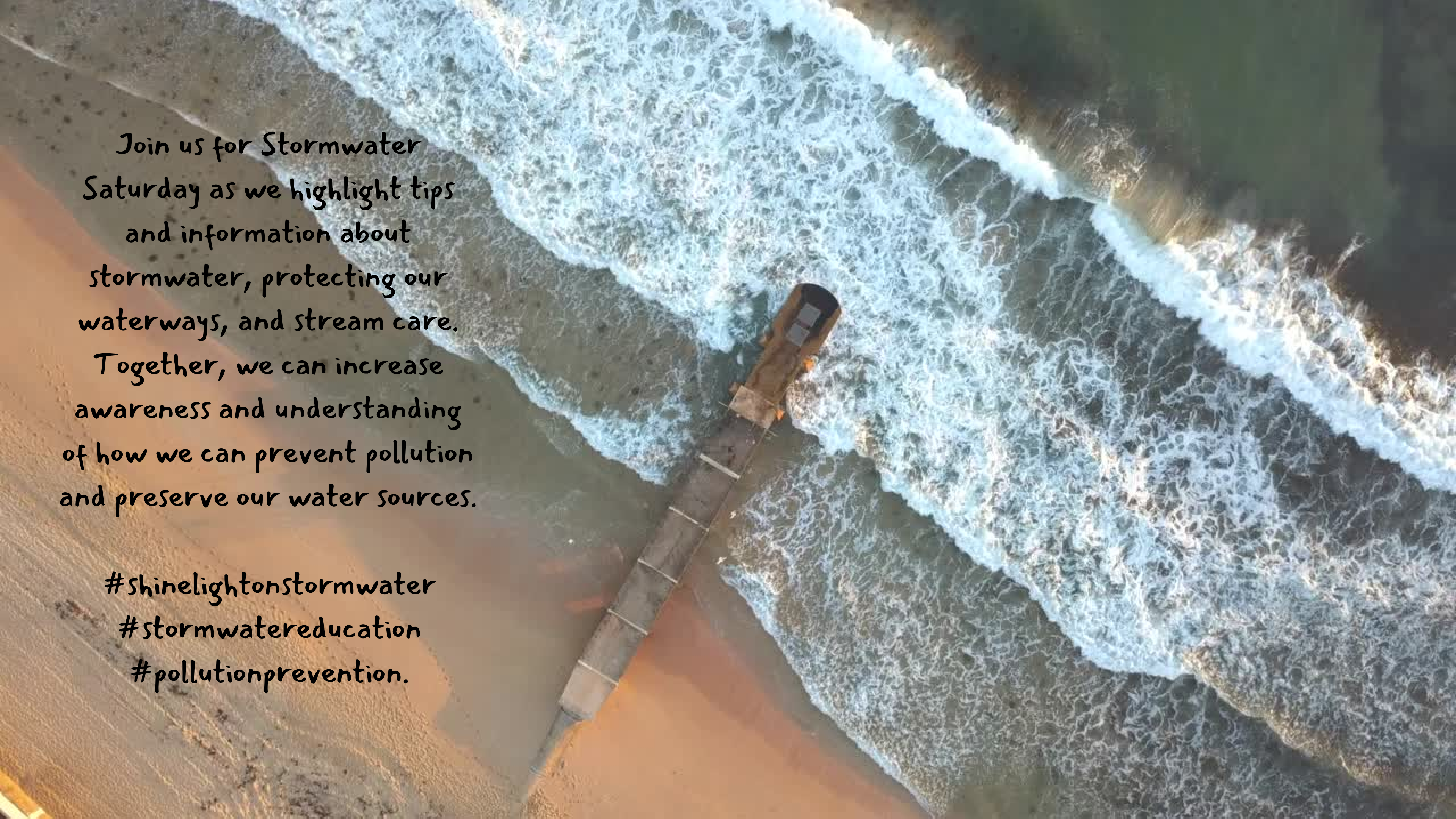
WHAT IS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IS THE PRACTICE OF REDUCING THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF STORMWATER. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IS IMPORTANT FOR PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT, HEALTH, AND ECONOMY.



STORMWATER DRAINS DIRECTLY INTO STREAMS UNLIKE SANITARY SEWER.

An aerial photograph of a beach. The ocean waves are breaking onto the shore, creating white foam. A lifeguard stand is visible on the sand. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Join us for Stormwater Saturday as we highlight tips and information about stormwater, protecting our waterways, and stream care. Together, we can increase awareness and understanding of how we can prevent pollution and preserve our water sources.

#shinelightonstormwater
#stormwatereducation
#pollutionprevention.

STORMWATER AWARENESS




Raking leaves and yard debris into the street can cause the storm drains to flood.



Keep leaves and debris off and out of storm drains to help protect local water quality and wildlife!

Remember: Stormwater flows directly into streams





**AS LEAVES ARE FALLING...
DO YOUR PART AND KEEP THE LEAVES AND GRASS CLIPPINGS OUT OF THE
STREET AND OFF THE STORM DRAINS. IT'S BEST TO MULCH FALLEN
LEAVES BACK INTO THE YARD SO THE NUTRIENTS CAN ENRICH THE SOIL.
IF YOU HAVE EXCESS YARD WASTE, MAKE SURE IT MAKES ITS WAY INTO
THE YARD WASTE BIN. WASTE CAN CREATE BLOCKAGES PREVENTING
WATER FROM FLOWING FREELY TO THE STREAM.**

#onlyraininthestormdrain

#shinelightonstormwater #stormwatereducation
#pollutionprevention #keepstormdrainsclean

ONLY APPLY DEICERS ON
NECESSARY PATHS WHEN
TEMPERATURES WILL ALLOW
THE PRODUCTS TO WORK.
*REFER TO PRODUCT FOR
USAGE INFORMATION.

ANY UNUSED PRODUCTS
WILL WASH AWAY AND
ENTER OUR FRESHWATER
ECOSYSTEMS!

**KEEP SALT
LIGHT**

**KEEP OUR
WATERWAYS CLEAN**

4 SIMPLE STEPS TO KEEP OUR WATERWAYS LIGHT ON SALT



Remove extra snow before adding salt!



If it is below the products recommended temperature, it is too cold for salt to work!



Putting down extra salt will not help ice melt quicker!



Remove extra salt, it isn't doing any good sitting on the ground and will wash away with snowmelt!


To do your part in keeping our waterways safe, be sure to be mindful when applying salt!



Source: Kim Roberts, Center for Watershed Protection

Picture a watershed as a massive land umbrella, collecting and channeling raindrops into a common water zone, like a lake or bay. These water hubs deliver all sorts of perks, from refreshing drinks to wildlife sanctuaries, food for our tables, and fun spots to splash and fish.

But hold on tight! When rainwater doesn't soak into the ground, it transforms into a raging river of runoff, carrying all sorts of contaminants from the land into our waterways. That means how we live, work, and play can have a big impact on the health of our downstream friends.

A small stream flows over dark, mossy rocks in a lush forest. The water is clear and reflects the surrounding greenery. The scene is peaceful and natural.

EVERYDAY ACTIONS CAN
TAKE A TOLL ON THESE
PRECIOUS WATERY HOMES.
DON'T FORGET, EVERY
LITTLE DROPLET COUNTS!
EVEN SMALL STREAMS OR
PATCHES OF LAND
FLOWING INTO BIGGER
CREEKS. SO, KEEP IN MIND,
EVERYTHING MAKES ITS
WAY DOWNSTREAM!

FUN FACT: EVERYONE LIVES IN A
WATERSHED. THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
HAS DIVIDED THE NATION INTO
APPROXIMATELY 160,000 WATERSHEDS WITH
AN AVERAGE SIZE OF 40 SQUARE MILES.

Source: Center for Watershed Protection

Only Rain Down The Storm Drain



MISSOURI RIVER WATERSHED

Source: Mount Elbert, Rocky Mountains (Montana)

Mouth: Mississippi River, St. Louis

Drainage Area: 529,350 mi² (1,371,000 km²)

Length: 2,540 miles

North America's longest river, The Missouri River's headwaters are in western Montana, flowing 2,540 miles before meeting the Mississippi River north of St. Louis. The river drains a sparsely populated, semi-arid watershed of more than half a million square miles, which includes parts of 10 U.S. states and two Canadian provinces. Combined with the lower Mississippi River, it is the fourth longest river system in the world.

For over 12,000 years, people have depended on the Missouri River and its tributaries as a source of sustenance and transportation. More than 10 major groups of Native Americans populated the watershed, most leading a nomadic lifestyle and dependent on enormous bison herds that once roamed through the Great Plains. The Missouri River was one of the main routes for westward expansion during the 19th century. Pioneers headed west beginning in the 1830s, first by covered wagon, then by the growing numbers of steamboats entering service on the river.

During the 20th century, the Missouri River basin was extensively developed for irrigation, flood control and the generation of hydroelectric power. Fifteen dams impound the main stem of the river, with hundreds more on tributaries. Meanders have been cut and the river channelized, or straightened, to improve navigation, reducing its length by almost 200 miles (320 km) from pre-development times. Although the lower Missouri valley is now a highly productive agricultural and industrial region, heavy development has taken a toll on wildlife and fish populations, as well as water quality.

Source: St. Charles County Stream Care Guide 2021

MISSISSIPPI RIVER WATERSHED

Source: Lake Itasca (Minnesota)

Mouth: Mississippi River, Delta (Gulf of Mexico)

Drainage Area: 1,151,000 mi² (2,980,000 km²)

Length: 2,340 miles

The Mississippi is the fourth longest and 15th largest river by discharge in the world. It flows through America's heartland to the Gulf of Mexico, providing drinking water, food, industry and recreation for millions of people. It also hosts a global migratory flyway and is home for over 325 bird species.

The Mississippi River watershed drains the land covering part of two Canadian provinces and 31 states, including all of St. Charles County. More than half the goods and services consumed by U.S. citizens are produced with water that flows through this great watershed.

Subwatersheds include the Red River Basin, Arkansas River Basin, Missouri River Basin, Upper Mississippi River Basin, Ohio River Basin, Tennessee River Basin and Lower Mississippi River Basin.

Source: St. Charles County Stream Care Guide 2021



WATERSHED 101

ONLY
RAIN
DOWN
THE
STORM
DRAIN



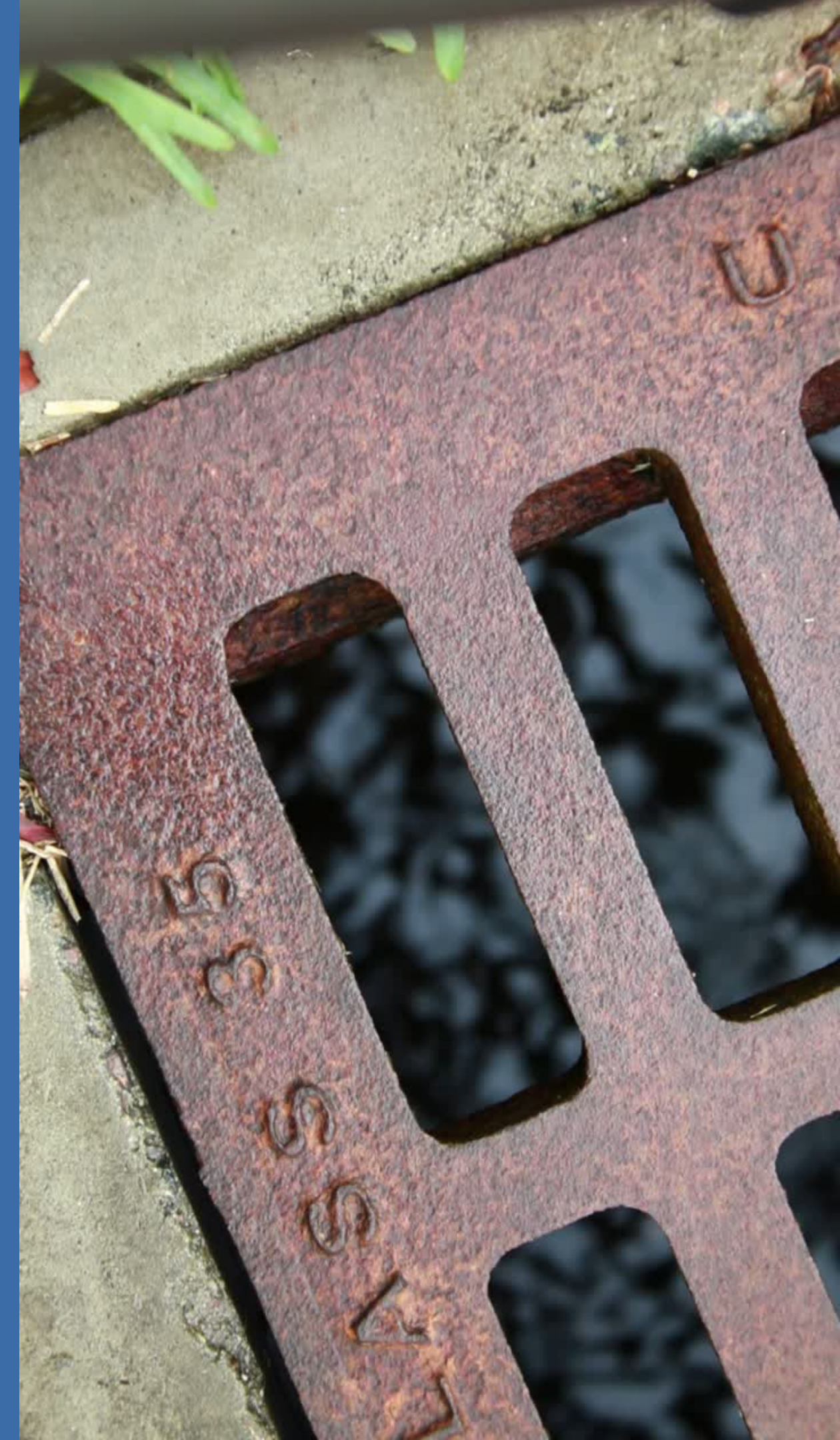
YOU CAN HELP PREVENT WATER POLLUTION WITH THESE EASY STEPS:

Never dump household toxics (paint, cleaning products, engine oil, antifreeze, pesticides, medications, etc.) down the storm drain. Check the label and/or call Recycle Works <https://www.sccmo.org/861/Recycling> 636-949-7415 for proper disposal.

Pick up after your pet. Their poop is not a natural fertilizer; it's bad for water quality and human health. Bag and trash it!

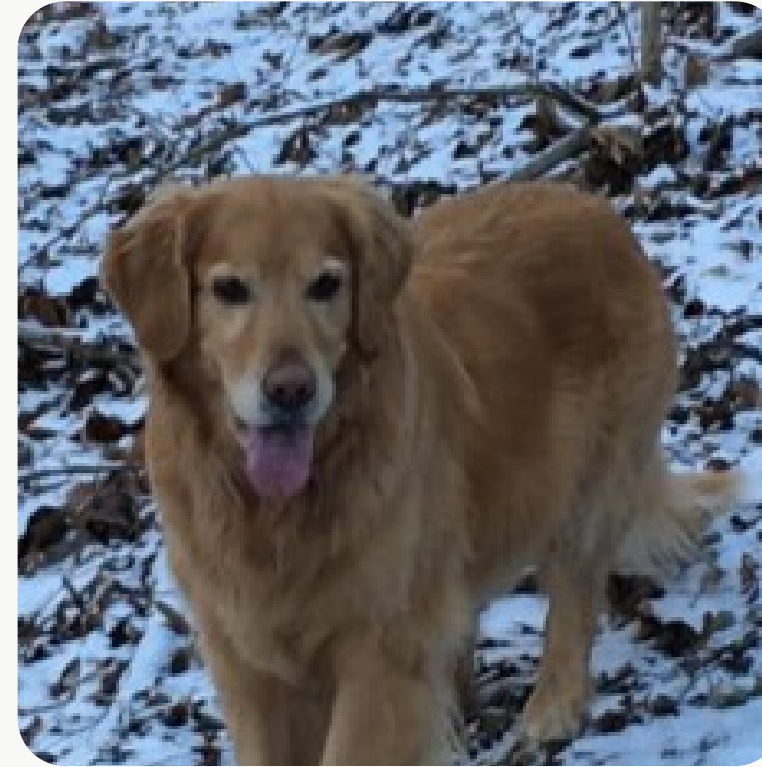
Keep fertilizers and garden chemicals off driveways and sidewalks.

Use only as much fertilizer as needed, preferably natural/biodegradable products.



APRIL STOOLS DAY

BECAUSE THERE'S
NO POOP FAIRY



Sedha, Prairie Pet of the Year, reminds you to do your part in keeping pollutants from entering the storm sewer.



Pick up and properly dispose of pet waste. Because there's no poop fairy.

Remember: Stormwater flows directly into streams

