Education & Involvement Programming with the Help of the Extension Service

Amy Scaroni¹, Eric Larson², Ellen Comeau¹, Rachel Davis¹

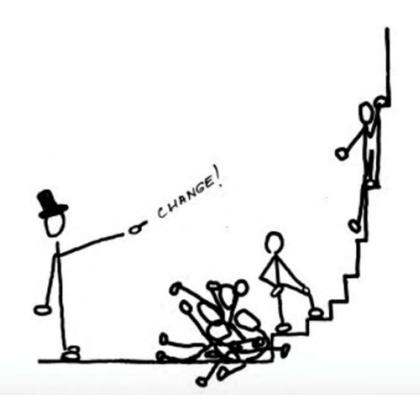
























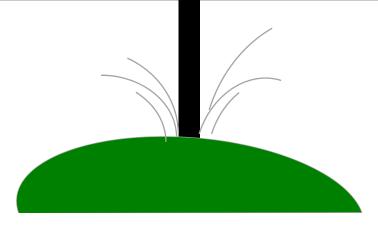
www.clemson.edu/extension

STORMWATER PONDS

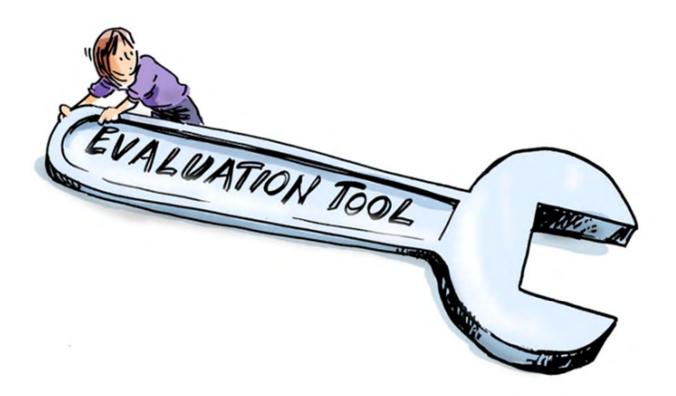








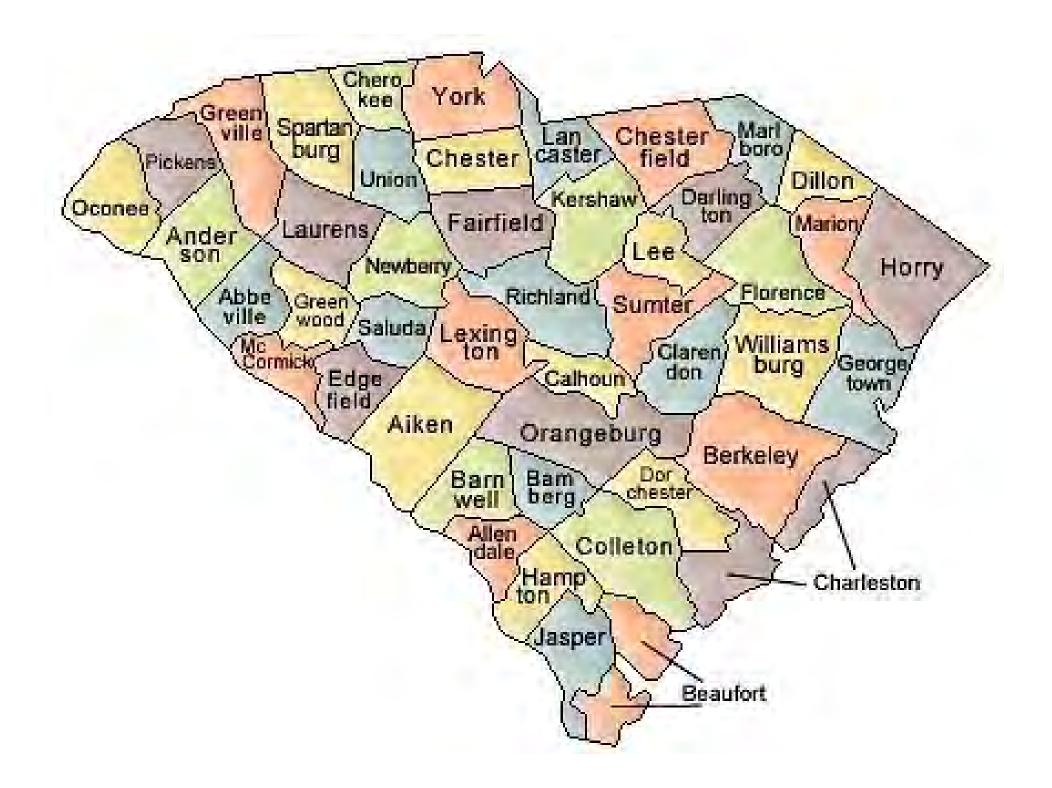


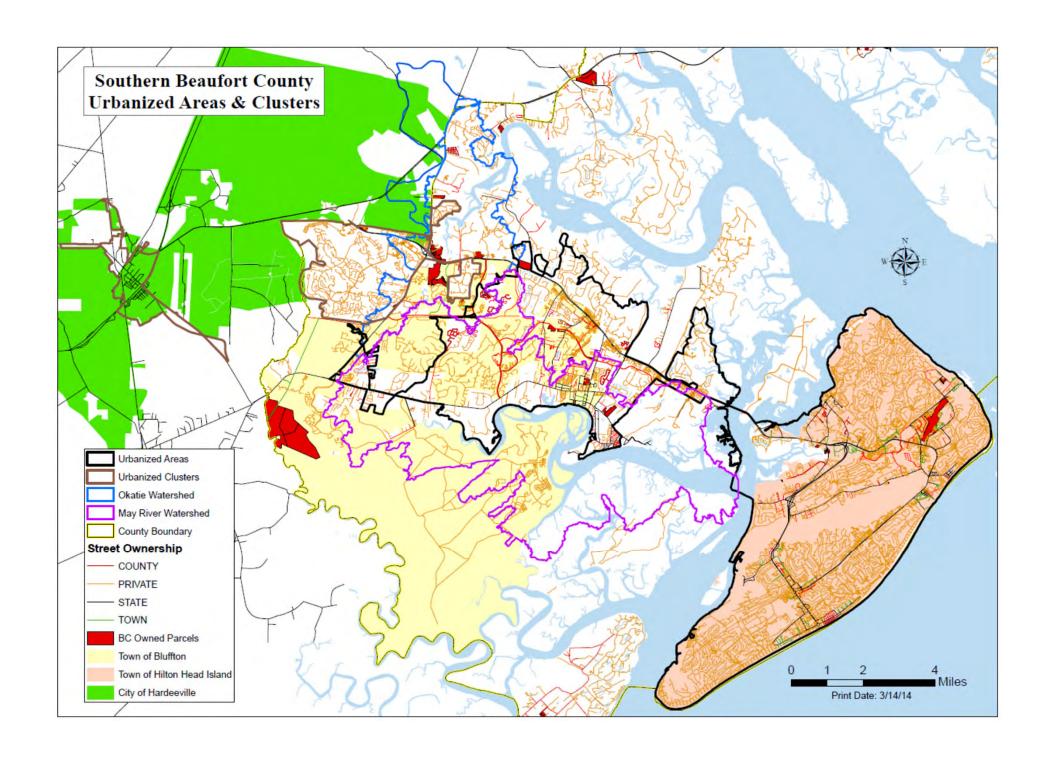


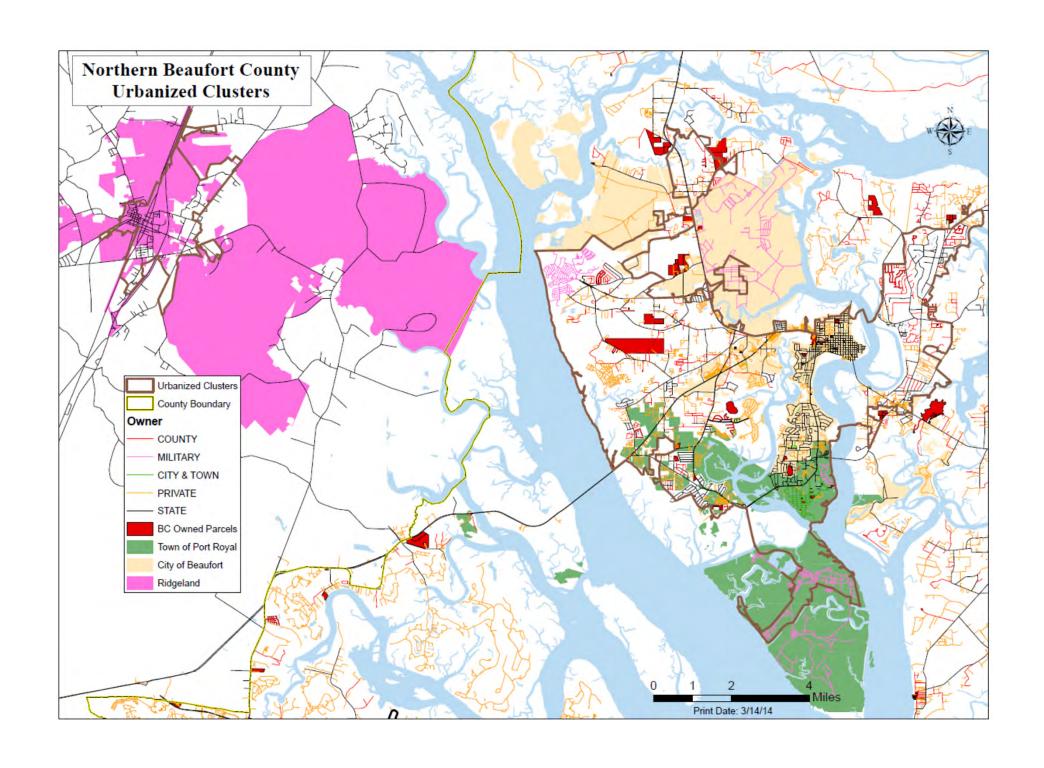
THERE'S A
PROBLEM
WITH THE
NUT...



Simol KNEEPONE

















COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

























COASTAL



















Goals

Identify POCs
Identify target audiences
Brainstorm potential solutions





Process

MS4 input

Local perspectives survey

POC brainstorming and prioritization

ID programs and resources





Local Perspectives Survey

50% of respondents live in gated communities

73% recognize that stormwater isn't treated





Local Perspectives Survey

Target Audiences:

Construction professionals Landscape professionals Homeowners

47% witness an illegal discharge at least 3x a year





POC Identification

24 different pollutants6 primary POCs

Primary POCs
Post-con. maintenance
Freshwater
Litter
Bacteria
Nutrients
Sediment



Target Pollutant								Program/Activity	
PO	CONSTITUTE FREE	stude l	et 83	teria Mut	sitent's	Jiment Ger	out out	muatei Amateness	
x						x			Participation in the Carolina Clear Mass Media Campaign 2014-2017 Stormwater Ponds
х						x			Stormwater Pond Billboards
х			х	х	х	х			Stormwater Pond Conference
x	x	х	х	х	х	х			Watershed Friendly Business Program
х	x		x	x	х	х			Neighbors for Clean Water



Educational Programs

Master Pond Manager

"Cultivating a Carolina Yard"

Stormwater Pond Conference





Community Outreach

May River Cleanup

Making It Grow

Kids in Kayaks program





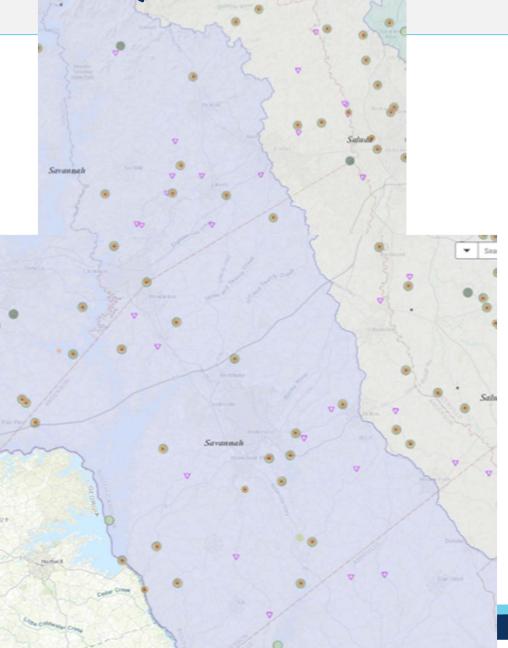
REGIONAL CONSORTIUMS





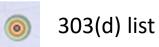
WATER QUALITY IMPAIRMENTS







gis.dhec.sc.gov/watersheds



▼ Approved TMDL sites

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN



Sediment/ Erosion Control

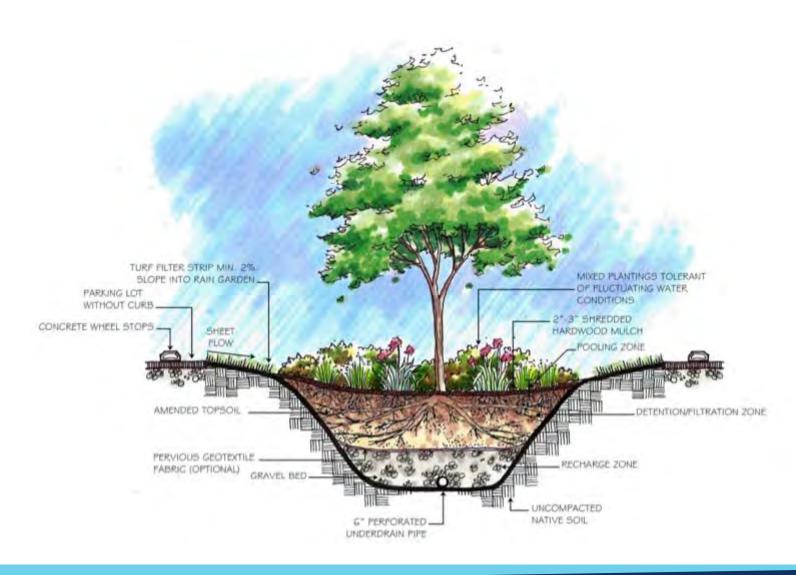
Bacteria/ Pet Waste

Litter

Fats, Oils, and Grease (FOG)

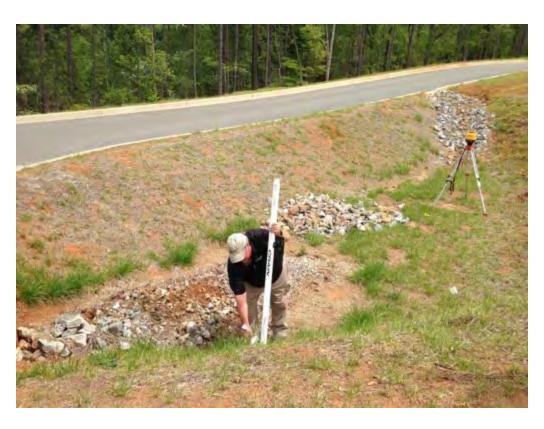
BIORETENTION





GREEN POND LANDING - BEFORE Carolina







GREEN POND LANDING - AFTER

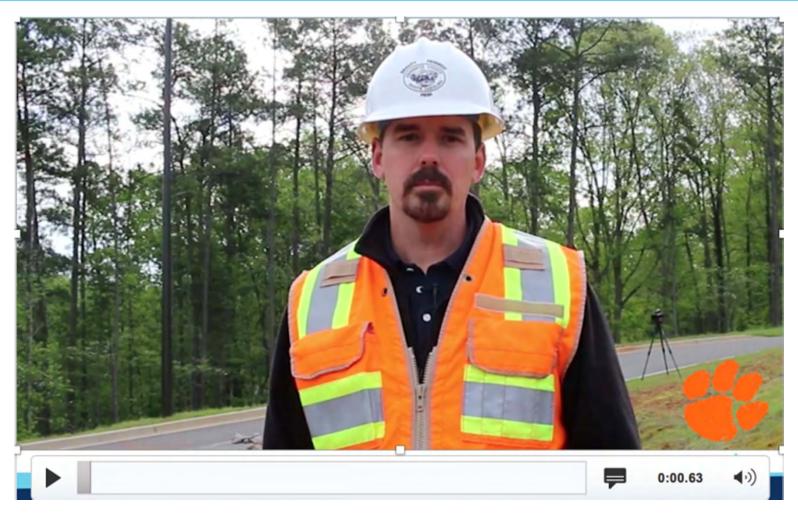






GREEN POND LANDING





NETTLES PARK - BEFORE







NETTLES PARK - DURING







NETTLES PARK - AFTER







NETTLES PARK





Bioretention

Naturally Treating Polluted Runoff

STORMWATER is water that originates from rain events. Stormwater that does not soak into the ground becomes surface runoff and flows to nearby ditches, storm drains and waterways. Stormwater picks up pollution from the landscape, but does not go to a treatment plant.

BIORETENTION BASINS are engineered, landscaped depressions that receive stormwater runoff and improve water quality before runoff reaches ditches, storm drains and waterways, or groundwater. These pond alternatives have several benefits:

- STORE AND ABSORB WATER that might otherwise contribute to flooding
- Provide HABITAT
- BEAUTIFY the landscape
- Naturally REMOVE POLLUTANTS:
- Plants and soil trap metals and sediment
- Plants use nutrients
- Engineered drainage removes nitrogen
- Soil microbes break down pathogens, like bacteria

How does bioretention work?

Rainwater and stormwater collect in the bioretention basin.

Natural treatment processes occur without costly pumps, fountains or pond maintenance.

Plants absorb water and use nutrients for growth.

ta telegrapa a la calenda telegrapa de la tele

Transports to ditches and stormwater pipes

Water filters through specialized soil mix, removing pollutants and replenishing our groundwater supply.

If needed, buried pipes ensure that water leaves before mosquitoes populate.



Curolina Char is a program of Clemon University's Public Service Activities, Informacion in provided by Faculty and Cooperative Extension Agents. Clemon University's Cooperative Extension Service Affects to programs in people of all ages, regardless of race, calos, see, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, mantal or family status and is an equal opportunity remylocation.

BIORETENTION WORKSHOP



Low Impact Development: Designing Bioretention

For stormwater design engineers, MS4 stormwater staff

This one day workshop for stormwater professionals will focus on design, implementation, and maintenance of bioswales and bioretention in stormwater management. Content will be taught by Clemson Extension Specialists and Agents.

Proposed Agenda

Registration

2,00	1 wag is a date of the
9:15	Overview of LID practices
10:00	Hear from local MS4s on permit approval process
10:30	Bioretention design with case studies
11:30	Plant selection and maintenance
12:00	Lunch (provided)
1:00	Field tours
2:45	Conclusion

Registration deadline: June 5, 2017

Register and pay online at Clemson University Marketplace – Carolina Clear Store

Link: http://bit.ly/2oDO8aV

Participants will receive PDHs or CEUs upon completion

Questions? Contact Rachel Davis 864-878-1394 x111 herold@clemson.edu



Please find additional resources at www.clemson.edu/carolinaclear.

Clemson University Cooperative Extension Service offers its programs to people of all ages, regardless of race, color, gender, religion, national origin, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, gender identity, marital or family status and is an equal opportunity employer.

RESOURCES



- DHEC BMP Handbook <u>www.scdhec.gov/Environment/WaterQuality/Stormwater/BMPHandbook</u>
- Low Impact Development in Coastal South Carolina: A planning and design guide <u>www.northinlet.sc.edu/LID</u>
- Plant Selections for Bioretention Cells http://bit.ly/2sEtneO
- Bioretention and Bioswale Video www.youtube.com/carolinaclear
- Bioretention Cell Time-Lapse Video www.youtube.com/clemsonpsa
- Post Construction BMP Inspector Course <u>www.clemson.edu/public/water/watershed/training/bmp</u>

QUESTIONS?



Amy Scaroni ascaron@clemson.edu

Eric Larson <u>elarson@bcgov.net</u>

Ellen Comeau ecomeau@clemson.edu

Rachel Davis herold@clemson.edu

