

Water matters

Cobb County Water System
Fall 2021
Photo Source: https://tinyurl.com/3urfd95f

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Cobb County Board of Commissioners

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The Lasting Impacts of Volunteering



The benefits we as residents receive from services provided by volunteers are immeasurable. Take a moment to consider how much our quality of life is improved by the support and thoughtfulness of those who donate their time and energy to various causes.

The Water System is extremely fortunate to have an amazing team of volunteers who help protect the health of our water resources. One such volunteer is our dear friend Lois Morrison, who celebrated her 101st birthday this summer.

Lois has devotedly served her community since the 1940's. During WWII she worked at the Bell Bomber plant as a riveter, quickly moving from the assembly line to the plant office. Between raising a family and serving her country, Lois recognized the need for a safe and healthy place for children to play. She started a petition and successfully protected a tract of land that was then simply considered "the empty lot with the stream." Today that lot is known as Victory Park. Since the park's designation, Lois has worked to ensure it was maintained and protected as a neighborhood gathering place. When she was in her 70's, Lois and her daughter Nancy became involved in the Georgia Adopt-A-Stream program after discovering a nearby sewer spill. For the next 15 years they conducted monthly water quality monitoring on Victory Heights Creek, watching for anything that might be harmful to the stream, park, or nearby schools.

Cobb Water recently utilized the park for an Adopt-A-Stream training workshop for a group of teachers from Sedalia Park, Tritt, Rocky Mount, and Smyrna Elementary Schools. These teachers will be taking their students to local streams and conducting the same water tests that Lois and Nancy have done. While at the park, we were treated to a visit from Lois and Nancy to learn more about the history, personal stories, and connections that generations of residents have with the stream and the park. Connections that are possible thanks to the spirit of volunteerism sparked by people like Lois, Nancy, and the teachers who will introduce the wonders of nature to their students. Thank you to all our volunteers for making a difference for current and future generations.



Congratulations on your 101st birthday Lois, and for more than 75 years of making your community better!

Front row: Jason York, Lois Morrison, Nancy Morrison, Leslie Atkins, Allie Walker
Back row: Mike Kahle, Cheri Craft, Melinda Chaney, Glynis McGee
To learn more about Adopt-A-Stream, visit www.cobbstreams.org.

Healthy Buffer, Healthy Stream

Most neighborhoods have streams running through them, which often begin long before they cross property lines. Streams and waterways can increase property value and beauty, but that comes with owner responsibility and maintaining a healthy buffer zone.



A healthy stream depends on a healthy buffer.

Buffer Zones

A buffer zone is the strip of undisturbed vegetation along the edge of any given water body. The buffer zone separates the water from developed areas such as lawns, buildings, roads, gardens or crops. Buffers act as pollution filters and absorb seasonal flood waters, helping to protect property and water quality. If you have a stream, lake, or other water body on your property, there are many reasons to protect, preserve, and enhance the buffer zone around it.



A stream buffer within a residential area with at least 50 feet on each side, tall trees for shade, and vegetation down to the water's edge.

Why Protect a Buffer Zone?

Simply stated, the quality of a stream buffer directly relates to the quality of the water and habitat within the stream. Common problems facing streams with inadequate buffer zones include: bank erosion, flooding, instream habitat loss, and water quality issues. These problems are complex, but there are many things that property owners can do to help improve unfavorable conditions of streams. Most stream systems can handle natural leaf fall, but not excessive organic matter, such as when leaf blowers push in extra leaves, branches or lawn clippings into the buffer or waterway. When streams and their buffers are blocked by too much debris, stormwater runoff will back up and cause flooding and possible liability to the homeowner. A well-maintained buffer zone is an unobstructed buffer zone.

The Benefits of Stream Buffers Creating Positive Results:

- Minimize streambank erosion and instream sedimentation
- Filter pollutants before they reach the stream
- Create and preserve habitat for wildlife
- Help maintain a stream's cool temperature by blocking direct sunlight
- Increase property value



How You Can Do Your Part:

- Nothing should be dumped into the stream or buffer zone, including grass clippings and other yard waste
- Pesticides and fertilizers applied nearby can impair water quality, cause algal blooms, and degrade habitat
- Keep the buffer as natural as possible, grading and landscaping within a buffer often causes streambank failures and erosion

Observing a buffer zone

If you live near a waterway, observe how water flows off your property during a heavy rainstorm. The buffer is most effective when runoff spreads out evenly and flows across it rather than channelized or piped directly towards the stream. If your buffer needs more plants to diffuse the runoff, chose native riparian plants that are tolerant for the conditions of your site, and those that attract wildlife like birds and butterflies. Typical plants that do well in Cobb County buffer zones are listed below.

Riparan Tolerant Trees:

- Red Maple
- Native Oaks
- Musclewood
- Service Berry (1)
- Dogwood

Riparian Tolerant Flowers & Ferns:

- Joe Pie Weed
- Cardinal Flower (3)
- Partridge Berry
- Cinnamon Fern
- Christmas Fern (4)

Riparian Tolerant Shrubs:

- Bottlebrush Buckeye
- Butonbush (2)
- Fothergilla
- Sweetshrub (5)
- Sweet Pepperbush











For more information on stream buffers, visit cobbstreams.org.
Source: EPD's Life at the Water's Edge, A guide to stream care in Georgia: https://adoptastream.georgia.gov/document/document/life-waters-edge-2020/download

CONSERVATION TIPS

KEEPING WATCH FOR BACKYARD BIRD ILLNESS

https://content.govdelivery.com/accounts/GADNR/bulletins/2e8fc1c

A mysterious illness that is killing backyard birds across the Mid-Atlantic and in parts of the Southeast has not been documented in Georgia yet, but DNR is on the lookout and you can help. Since late May, sick and dying birds with symptoms including swelling and crusty discharge around the eyes, neurological issues such as tremors, and lack of balance have been found from New Jersey and Pennsylvania to Kentucky and Virginia. Most of the affected birds documented have been fledgling blue jays, American robins, common grackles and European starlings. However, other species of songbirds have been reported. Wildlife disease labs testing the birds have ruled out salmonella bacteria, several families of viruses, and Trichomonas parasites. But the disease and its cause are still unknown. No issues have been reported with human health or pets, livestock or poultry. This issue is not connected to the salmonella outbreaks and other disease flare-ups associated with the winter finch irruption that swarmed Georgia feeders with purple finches and pine siskins this spring.

Ailing backyard birds reported to DNR usually either involve salmonella (bacterial), aspergillosis (fungal), avian pox (viral), or mycoplasmal conjunctivitis (bacterial). Trichomoniasis, a protozoan parasite, is also a potential problem. These diseases and their spread have been associated with birds at feeders.

Characteristic symptoms of the latest outbreak can include swollen/crusty patches over eyes (sometimes with oozing discharge), tremors or seizures, and a lack of balance, partial paralysis, or similar neurological conditions. Affected birds also are often lethargic.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

People finding sick or dead birds in Georgia with these symptoms are encouraged to contact DNR wildlife biologist Todd Schneider (478-994-1438; todd.schneider@dnr.ga.gov). At this point DNR is not recommending taking bird feeders down. If the disease is confirmed in Georgia, DNR will provide further guidance as needed.

The agency continues to strongly recommend that people regularly clean bird feeders and bird baths and maintain feeding areas.

- Clean feeders weekly using a 10-percent bleach solution (one part bleach to nine parts water). Then rinse the feeders thoroughly and let them air dry. Wear protective gloves while cleaning feeders, feeding areas and bird baths, and wash carefully afterward.
- Rake up bird seed, hulls and bird droppings beneath feeders two or more times a week. It is especially important that wet seed and hulls are promptly removed. Discard them in the trash.
- Empty and clean bird baths every two days when bird visitation is heavy.
- If you have multiple feeders, space them out to reduce gatherings of birds.

If you find sick or dead wild birds at feeders or in your yard:

- Avoid handling them unless necessary. If you do handle them, avoid direct contact by wearing disposable plastic/latex gloves, then wash thoroughly.
- Keep pets (including pet birds) away from sick or dead wild birds.
- Dispose of dead birds in a sealable plastic bag placed in a secured outdoor trash bin or bury them deeply. This will help prevent disease transmission to other birds and wildlife.



Fledgling American robin that died of the illness in Pennsylvania (Tamarack Wildlife Center)

How to reduce home water use in an age of drought and climate change

By: Sarah Fowler
https://tinyurl.com/kue82z97

Each day, it seems, a new climate-related catastrophe makes headlines.



Salmon are dying in California, because the water they inhabit has been heated to the point that it's inhospitable to life. The Hoover Dam reservoir is at record-low levels, potentially affecting the water supply to the West Coast. And California is, once again, in a drought.

States and municipalities across the country are asking residents to conserve water as the precious resource is threatened with impending scarcity.

"During normal times, we don't tend to think about it as much, but, in a drought, it's important to really look for those extra opportunities to go on a little water diet," said Ellen Hanak, director of the Public Policy Institute of California's Water Policy Center.

Even if you aren't facing mandated water conservation efforts, though, there are small changes everyone can make at home. We asked experts for some easy ways to cut back on water usage. Here are their suggestions.

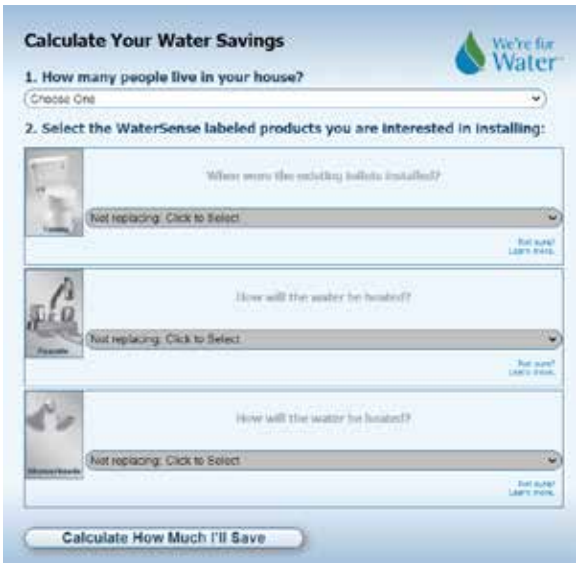
Tips for around the home

Reducing water usage on a personal level doesn't just help the environment, but it can also help save on household bills. According to Tim Carroll, a spokesperson for the Environmental Protection Agency, the average household spends as much as $500 per year on its water and sewer bill. Retrofitting your home with water-efficient fixtures and incorporating water-saving practices could cut your bills by about $170 annually.

Being conscious about water usage can go a long way, Hanak said. Even something as simple as turning the water off when you brush your teeth can have an immediate effect. Conscious usage also has an added benefit: You save both energy and water.

"Don't run a dishwasher with three plates in it; fill up first. And same with laundry. Use those appliances efficiently," Hanak said.

In the bathroom, low-flush toilets and low-flow shower heads have become the norm in California, said Kurt Schwabe, professor of environmental economics and policy and associate dean in the University of California at Riverside's School of Public Policy.



A regular shower head uses 2.5 gallons of water per minute, while low-flow shower heads use two gallons per minute, according to the EPA. And if you're worried about not having good water pressure with the low-flow option, both Schwabe and Steven Taylor, a master plumber with Neerings Plumbing & Heating in Salt Lake City, noted that the technology has improved since the earlier models.

Check the EPA's WaterSense Calculator at https://www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-calculator to determine how much you could save; for example, a family of four who replaces their toilets, faucets and shower heads with low-flow alternatives can reduce their water consumption by about 21,000 gallons annually.

Taylor said that, if your home was built in the past five years, low-flow shower heads and water-saving faucets may already be installed. If not, it's fairly easy and inexpensive to swap out your shower head with a low-flow model. Many standard shower heads also now come equipped with a low-flow option.

And taking shorter showers, even by a couple of minutes, can help conserve water.

"Don't sing the full opera in the shower," Hanak said. "Sing the abridged version."

Check for leaks



According to the EPA, the average household wastes nearly 10,000 gallons of water a year on leaks, including from running toilets, dripping faucets and other sources. Depending on your washer, that's enough water for hundreds of loads of laundry.

If your water utility has real-time metering, check to see whether it's recording water use overnight. If so, you probably have a leaky toilet. If you don't have real-time metering, hard-water streaks in the bowl could indicate a running toilet. Another test: Put drops of food coloring in the toilet tank. After 15 to 20 minutes, if any of the food coloring has made its way into the bowl, you have a leak, Taylor said.

To check for leaky faucets, put a pan underneath and leave it overnight. If any water collects, it's "obvious" you have a leak, Taylor said. And don't forget to check for telltale moisture in kitchen and bathroom cabinets.

Taylor said you can make the needed repairs yourself, starting with replacing the toilet flapper. But if you're not confident in your skills, hire a plumber.

Turf- and lawn-care options

Depending on what part of the country you live in, it might be worth considering breaking up with the traditional American lawn. Mediterranean-style yards, with rocks and native plants, may be worth exploring. If you live in a dry area, consider landscaping with plants that are more suitable for the dry heat, such as the California redbud.

Hanak said there has been a "big push" in California to only have grass in places where it's used and is not purely decorative, such as in highway medians, so "precious water" isn't wasted.

Also consider what size water droplets your sprinkler puts out. Although it may sound counterintuitive, a system that sprays larger drops can conserve water, because less of it evaporates, Schwabe said. Ask whether your local utility offers high-efficiency heads for sprinklers; Schwabe said many give them away at no cost in drought-prone areas.

When you water also makes a difference, he said. If you're watering during the hottest part of the day, the water will vaporize before it hits the ground. It's better to water early in the morning or in the evening. And try to shake the mentality that grass needs to be watered every day. "It's actually better if you water every other day or every third day," Schwabe said.

In Austin, for example, residents have been asked to water during assigned days and times. "Climate projections indicate that we will face prolonged droughts in the future," said Kevin Kluge, water conservation manager with Austin Water. "While that's not the case right now, we are planning on ways to meet water demand for the next 100 years."



Appliance upgrade

Trading in working appliances may not be feasible, but when it's time to get new ones, look for models that use less water. Newer appliances tend to be more energy efficient, but many are also more water efficient, Hanak said.

According to the EPA, the average dishwasher now uses about six gallons per load, compared with as much as 10 gallons for older models. Standard-size Energy Star-certified dishwashers may not exceed 3.5 gallons per load, and compact models may not exceed 3.1 gallons per load.

Your washing machine is the second largest water consumer in your home, behind the appliances in your bathroom. According to the EPA, the average washing machine uses 31 gallons per load, compared with more than 40 gallons for older models. Choosing a high-efficiency, front-loading washer can cut water use to as little as 13 gallons a load.

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: None
Rainfall Level: Above Normal
- 2021 Total: 52.21 inches
- Jan-Aug Historical Average: 49.71 inches

Rainfall June - August 2021:
- June: 6.96 inches
- July: 6.76 inches
- August: 7.59 inches

Allatoona's current level:
840.34 feet, at full pool

Chattahoochee River and tributaries:
At or above normal ranges

Lake Lanier:
1071.69 feet, at full pool

Chattahoochee Challenge

The Cobb County Water System is excited to announce that the Chattahoochee Basin Volunteer Challenge will continue for the 2021-2022 season! This challenge was created to encourage community members to participate in and organize waterway-related service activities throughout Cobb County. The group which accumulates the most service hours will win a free rafting trip on the Chattahoochee River guided by a park ranger from the National Park Service!

Qualifying events must take place between August 2nd, 2021 and March 31st, 2022 and be a service activity which improves waterway health in Cobb County.



Qualifying Service Events Include:

- Waterway cleanups
- Storm Drain Marking Projects
- Privet Pulls
- Water Quality Monitoring (must follow GA Adopt-A-Stream Guidelines)
- Amphibian Monitoring & BioBlitzes (must follow Cobb Water Steward Guidelines)

Visit www.cobbstreams.org/volunteer to see our upcoming volunteer opportunities.

All participants must register for the challenge (groups will still receive credit for completed service activities before their registration is submitted). For more information about the Challenge, or to propose alternate service ideas, contact us at Water_RSVP@cobbcounty.org or call 770-419-6431.

Stewardship Stars
Excellence in Data Collection

The following volunteers have submitted data each month during the June, July, and August quarter:

Angie's Northeast Streams - Chemical Monitoring in Noonday Watershed
Beving on Lake Allatoona - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Lake Allatoona
Cobb Progressives - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Noonday Creek
Concord Woolen Mill - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Nickajack Creek
Ernstes - Chemical Monitoring on Ward Creek
Georgia Lake Monitoring - Chemical Monitoring on Lake Acworth
Grams Collins Gals - Chemical Monitoring in Willeo Watershed
Hannah Harris & Friends - Chemical Monitoring in Willeo Watershed
Lakewood Colony - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in Rubes Watershed
NobleSix - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Nickajack Creek
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 & Bacterial Monitoring on Butler & Proctor Creek
Stephen Thomas - Bacterial Monitoring on Noses Creek
Team Salty - Chemical Monitoring on Sope Creek
Village North Highlands - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Willeo Creek
Whitefield Academy - Chemical, Bacterial, Macro, & Habitat Monitoring on Nickajack Creek

Thank you for your hard work and dedication!

welcome

NobleSix
Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring
on Nickajack Creek

Water is Life
Chemical Monitoring
on Rottenwood Creek

KMHS Reseacrh & Internship
Chemical, Bacterial, & Habitat Monitoring
on Allatoona Creek

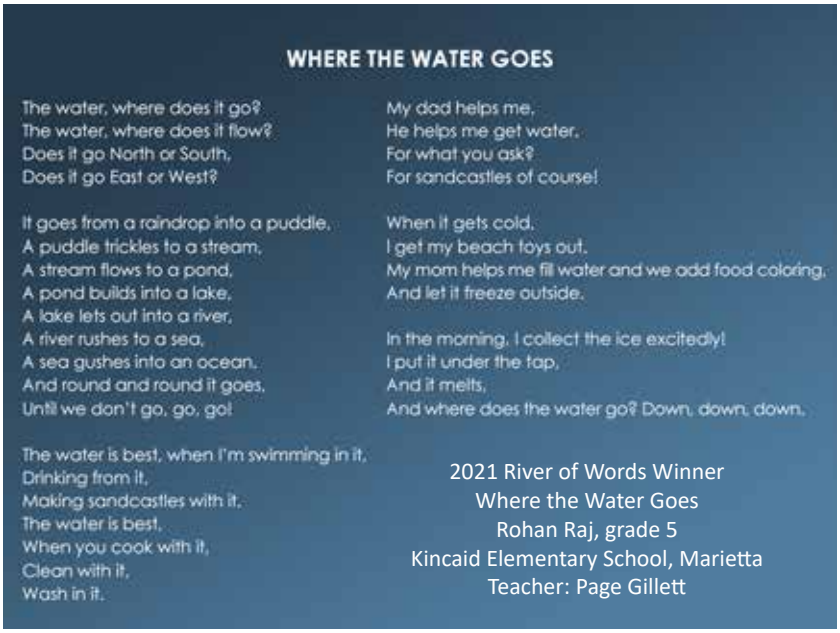


Stream Photography Workshop: Our Stream Stories - Tuesday, November 16th, 7:00pm-8:30pm



Join Atlanta-based photographer Anne Ledbetter for an introductory workshop on stream photography. This workshop supports Anne's artistic endeavor to connect waterway enthusiasts through photographic storytelling and OurStreamStories.com, an online platform for individuals to share their personal connections with streams and rivers. By gathering diverse stories and individual familiarities of tucked away streams, Anne aims to capture the meaning and importance that local waterways have within our communities, no matter where they might be.

Presented in partnership with Cobb Water, this virtual workshop will introduce the Our Stream Stories platform and teach you techniques on how to use photography as a powerful tool to share your own stream story. Register at https://www.eventbrite.com/e/our-stream-stories-using-photography-for-storytelling-tickets-143167982289.



Metro Water District Seeks Essay Writers for 20th Annual Contest

The Metropolitan North Georgia Water Planning District (Metro Water District) marks two decades of diving into water resources as it calls for middle school students from across the region to enter its 20th annual Water Essay Contest.

This year's contest challenges sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students in the 15 counties that make up the Metro Water District to either research an essential water career, or to answer the question: "Why is a clean, abundant water supply essential for our metro Atlanta region, and for our state?" Applicants should submit 300-500 word essays considering those topics by October 8, 2021.

One winner from each county and the City of Atlanta, as well as an overall District-wide winner and runner-up, will receive prizes and be honored at a reception at the state Capitol in December. Visit northgeorgiawater.org/essay to learn more.

SEASONAL HAPPENINGS

Storm Drain Marking

September 23 • 6:00pm - 8:00pm • Piedmont Baptist Church, 570 Piedmont Road, Marietta
October 23 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Piedmont Baptist Church, 570 Piedmont Road, Marietta
November 16 • 6:00pm - 8:00pm • Four Points Church, 3565 Dallas Acworth Hwy NW, Acworth
Each group of volunteers will have a bucket full of supplies: maps, pens, storm drain markers, adhesive, educational material packets, and trash bags. Teams will mark the storm drains, pick up litter, and distribute packets to each home to educate residents about stormwater pollution prevention.

Fairy Habitat Workshops



September 30 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Hurt Road Park, 990 Hurt Road, Marietta
November 3 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Water Quality Lab's Wildlife & Rain Garden, 662 South Cobb Drive, Marietta
November 6 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Water Quality Lab's Wildlife & Rain Garden, 662 South Cobb Drive, Marietta
Our youngest environmental stewards fulfill a very important role in Cobb County. Participants in this workshop will learn what is necessary to create a habitat for small creatures, then practice their new knowledge by building a fairy house. Designed to foster a foundation of service, an appreciation for being outdoors, and a sense of wonder for the natural world, Fairy Habitat Workshops strive to ensure all creatures have a healthy and secure home place. November Fairy Habitat Workshops are a special pumpkin workshop. Fairy pumpkin houses will go home with participants to provide habit to creatures at your home.

Lunch & Learn Series

September 24 • Septic Systems with Jessica Awotona from Cobb & Douglas Public Health
August 29 • Water Conservation 101
November 19 • FOG & Cobb's Water Story
In response to common questions and concerns about various topics related to water quality, pollution prevention, water conservation, and other issues that the Water System can help with, these Lunch & Learns will be presented virtually, with time consideration for the typical lunch break. Cobb residents will better understand the ins and outs of our water supply, how to protect it, and how the system works for everyone. All Lunch & Learns are held from **12:00-12:45pm** and are presented online.



Stream Cleanup

September 18 • 9:00am - 12:00pm • Rottenwood Creek, 1580 Terrell Mill Road SE, Marietta
October 16 • 9:00am - 12:00pm • Leone Hall Price Park, 4715 Stilesboro Rd, Kennesaw
We will provide you with all the supplies needed to remove trash from local streams and help keep it from reaching our drinking water sources. For the stream cleanups, wear clothes that can get wet and closed-toes shoes like tennis shoes or water shoes.

Privet Pull

October 6 • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Heritage Park, 60 Fontaine Rd SW, Mableton
Privet is a non-native, invasive plant that out-competes native species. We'll be removing privet from the landscape. Join us to help habitat and native plant species. We will provide tools that pull the privet right out of the ground by its roots. We will provide gardening gloves.

To register for these events, visit www.cobbstreams.org.



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

Calendar of Events

September

8 Adopt-A-Stream Chemical Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
9 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
14 Adopt-A-Stream Macroinvertebrate Monitoring Workshop • 9:30am - 2:00pm • Allatoona Creek Park
16 Rain Barrel Make & Take • 9:30am - 10:30am & 11:30am - 12:30pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
18 Stream Clean-up • 9:00am - 12:00pm • Rottenwood Creek
20 Rain Barrel Make & Take • 3:30pm - 4:30pm • Hyde Farm Park
23 Rain Garden Work Day • 8:30am - 10:30am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
23 Storm Drain Marking • 6:00pm - 8:00pm • Piedmont Baptist Church Preschool Parking Lot
24 Lunch & Learn: Septic Systems • 12:00pm - 12:45pm • Virtual Presentation
30 Fairy Habitat Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Hurt Road Park

October

6 Rain Barrel Make & Take • 9:30am - 10:30am & 11:30am - 12:30pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
7 Rain Garden Work Day • 9:00am - 11:00am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
7 Adopt-A-Stream Bacterial Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
8 Amphibian Hike • 6:30pm - 8:00pm • Hyde Farm Park
16 Stream Clean-up • 9:00am - 12:00pm • Allatoona Creek at Price Park
23 Storm Drain Marking • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Piedmont Baptist Church Preschool Parking Lot
29 Lunch & Learn: The Importance of Water Conservation • 12:00pm - 12:45pm • Virtual Presentation

November

3 Fairy Pumpkin House Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
3 Adopt-A-Stream Chemical Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm - 9:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
4 Rain Garden Work Day • 9:00am - 11:00am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
6 Fairy Pumpkin House Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
6 Privet Pull • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Heritage Park
13 Amphibian Monitoring Workshop • 10:00am - 12:00pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
16 Storm Drain Marking • 6:00pm - 8:00pm • Four Points Church Parking Lot
16 Our Stream Stories: Basics of Photographing Streams • 7:00pm - 8:30pm • Virtual Presentation
18 Rain Garden Work Day • 9:00am - 11:00am • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory Wildlife & Rain Garden
19 Lunch & Learn: FOG & Cobb's Water Story • 12:00pm - 12:45pm • Virtual Presentation

More information can be found on our calendar at www.cobbstreams.org.
Social distancing mandatory. Participant numbers limited.
Programs are subject to cancellation based on public health conditions.
Registrants will receive confirmations for all programs.