

A Word of Thanks

This project is the result of many partners;

The rain garden with porous pavement path and stone wall was the Eagle Scout Project of Cody Vorhees of Boy Scout Troop 43, Pine City.

Plant Material Center for their donation of Native Plant Species

County Highway for donation of the Geoweb

Chemung County Soil & Water Conservation District

FL-LOWPA Special Project Grant

NYS Ag. & Markets, Soil & Water Committee

Hendershott Excavating, Jim Palmer, CC Fairgrounds, John Smith, CC Highway,

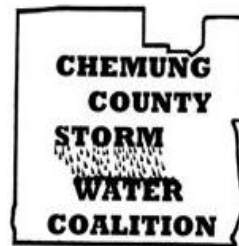


Scouts from Troop 43 working on the project—May 2009

The mission of the Coalition is to protect and improve water quality and natural resources in Chemung County with the involvement of citizens and agencies through planning, education, coordination, funding, project implementation and advocating for our water resources through a Stormwater Management Program.

The Coalition will facilitate education about stormwater issues and implementation of water quality and quantity projects within Chemung County. The Coalition will focus on projects that most effectively reduce nonpoint source pollution through Stormwater Management within Chemung County. Projects will address stormwater issues relevant to water quality, natural ecosystems and the quality of life.

*Chemung County
Stormwater
Coalition*



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*Chemung County
Stormwater Coalition*

*Stormwater
Demonstration Area*



Conservation Cabin
Chemung County Fairgrounds

Stormwater



Rain Barrels available to the public.

Stormwater is water from rain or melting snow that doesn't soak into the ground but runs off into waterways.

As stormwater flows from rooftops, over paved areas and lawns it picks up debris, chemicals, motor oil, animal waste and other pollutants. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water. What can we do? The demonstration area shows a variety of ways to "slow it down, spread it out and soak it in." Rain barrels can be used to capture the stormwater coming from downspouts and roofs. Collected rain water can be used to water the garden and to wash cars, siding, and lawn furniture. A 1,000 sq. ft. roof will yield 300 gallons of water with a 1/2 inch rain event. Rain Barrels are available for purchase through the Chemung County Stormwater Program. Collecting rain water is an effective way for homeowners to reduce stormwater runoff.

The Rain Garden

Compared to a conventional patch of lawn, a rain garden allows about 30% more water to soak into the ground. Rain Gardens are a Stormwater Management Practice used to treat runoff from rooftops, driveways and sidewalks. Most commonly used in residential settings, rain gardens are vegetated with aesthetically pleasing plants that are suited to intermittent flooding and drought. How do they work? Rainwater is directed into the garden from residential roof drains, driveways and other hard surfaces. They are constructed as shallow depressions where stormwater runoff will collect during and shortly after a rain event. Typically water will pond in the rain garden for up to 12 hours as it slowly percolates into the soil. Soils in a rain garden need to be permeable; amendments often need to be added. Choose perennial native plants as they require less maintenance and will tolerate intermittent flooding and drought.



Geoweb—around the rain garden. Red chips accent the path

GEOWEB is the material used around the rain garden. For the demonstration area stone was used to fill in the spaces; how-

Porous Pavement

Porous pavement is a stormwater runoff solution that allows stormwater to slowly percolate into the ground.

ever grass can be grown using soil as a filler.



TURFSTONE was used for the picnic table pathway

TURFSTONE is a porous block that can be used for paths, driveways and bank stabilization.

TURFSTONE can support weight-bearing loads making it suitable for driveways. Green infrastructure techniques such as porous pavement and rain gardens infiltrate runoff close to its source and help prevent pollutants from being transported to nearby surface waters. Once runoff is infiltrated into soils, plants and microbes can naturally filter and break down many common pollutants found in stormwater. The Plantings: Day-lily, Iris, Sedum are in the Conservation District Plant Sale Pack. Black-eyed Susan, Columbine & Monarda are common perennials. Wild Indigo and the Native Grasses came from the Plant Material Center in Big Flats. Ornamental grasses can be used in place of Native grasses.

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