



2023 SPRING Adopt-A-Stream Trainings

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March 28, 2023 //
5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
Warren Public Library
1 City Square,
Warren, MI 48093

April 11, 2023 //
6:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Ray Township Public Library
64255 Wolcott Rd,
Ray, MI 48096

April 12, 2023 //
1:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.
Eastpoint Memorial Library
15875 Oak Ave,
Eastpointe, MI 48021

April 18, 2023 //
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Orion Township Public Library
825 Joslyn Rd,
Lake Orion, MI 48362

April 29, 2023 //
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
Bug I.D. Training
CRWC OFFICE • 1115 W. Avon Rd
Rochester Hills, MI 48309



SCAN TO REGISTER

Or visit crwc.org under
Programs → Adopt-A-Stream





CRWC

CLINTON RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL



Weekly Clean

Weekly Clean is an activity that engages citizens of all ages in trash clean-ups throughout the Clinton River Watershed and along the Lake St. Clair shoreline.

When: Every Wednesday 10am-12pm
(April-November)

Where: Each week is dedicated to a different location

Visit CRWC.org to see locations



What we do on land is reflected in the quality of water in our lakes, rivers and streams. Discarded trash and debris can end up polluting our water ways.

During warm weather months there will be opportunities to kayak sections of the Clinton River and Lake St. Clair while we clean up debris.





2023 TRASH RUNS

Join CRWC and Clinton River Canoe & Kayak for a paddle down the Clinton while we pick up trash! Trash runs are intended for individuals 14 years of age.

9:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.

JUNE 9, 2023

JULY 14, 2023

AUGUST 18, 2023

SEPTEMBER 8, 2023



Exact route TBD depending on weather and water levels, registration is REQUIRED to receive start location and route.



Register for Trash Runs with the
QR Code or at [crowc.org](https://www.crowc.org) under
Events → Keeping it Clean



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PADDLING SAFETY TIPS

Recreating in your watershed

One of the ways to ensure the protection of our lakes, rivers and streams is to get out and enjoy them! Summer is a great time to explore your watershed, and with the popularity of recreating on the Clinton River and adjacent tributaries increasing each year, you don't want to be the last one on the river.

The paddling conditions on the Clinton River are changing constantly due to weather and other environmental factors, and several sections are better suited towards more experienced kayakers.

Before you decide to venture out on to the water, it is important to educate yourself on some of the dangers of the river, and make the necessary preparations.



Visit our website to check out our paddling map!

Use the legend on the left side of the map to turn data layers off or on that give information about locations to launch, canoe and kayak liveries, river difficulty, recommended fishing locations, and more. Check out the map here:

<http://www.crw.org/paddling/>



ALWAYS PADDLE WITH THE PROPER EQUIPMENT.

Life vests, helmets, a whistle, a first aid kit and a phone are standard equipment.



NEVER PADDLE ALONE.

Always paddle with at least one other person, and do not become separated. Let someone know where and when to expect your return, in case of an emergency.



BE AWARE OF STREAM FLOW.

Check stream flow at the USGS gauge nearest to your intended trip. Visually check stream flow before you embark; if the river is too fast for your comfort level, wait until water levels are lower.



BE AWARE OF THE WATER TEMPERATURE.

Cold water is extremely dangerous. Learn about protecting yourself from hypothermia.



BE AWARE OF THE WEATHER.

Conditions can change rapidly. Be aware of forecasts and do not go out during thunderstorms or other adverse weather events. Stay alert to changing weather conditions.



BE AWARE OF THE DAYLIGHT.

Make sure you have enough daylight to comfortably finish your trip.



BRING A SPARE CHANGE OF CLOTHES IN A DRY BAG.

It is very likely you will get wet. Bring a spare change of clothes in a dry bag to avoid hypothermia.



WEAR PROPER FOOTWEAR.

Protect your feet from sharp river rocks; always wear footwear.



KNOW HOW TO SWIM.

Make sure you know how to swim before embarking on a river trip.



KNOW HOW TO GET HELP.

To get help, dial **911**. Bring a cell phone in a dry bag and make sure you are aware of your surroundings and can communicate your position to emergency responders.

VISIT US AT [CRWC.ORG](http://www.crw.org)



@CLINTONRIVERWATERSHED



CLINTON RIVER WATERSHED COUNCIL



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

This project has been funded wholly or in part through Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy's Nonpoint Source Program using Watershed Council Support funds.



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NATIVE PLANTS AND WATER QUALITY

When rain falls and snow melts, the runoff produced picks up a variety of contaminants such as oil, metals, salts, pet waste, fertilizer, and grass clippings as it flows over roofs, roadways, sidewalks and lawns.

Stormwater runoff ultimately flows into storm drains.

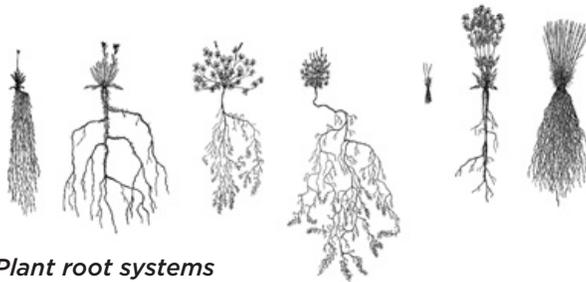
Remember: storm drains lead directly to our local rivers and streams.

WHAT IS A NATIVE PLANT?

- Found in nature
- In a given region
- Have evolved in their region over a long period of time, without human help
- Not brought to an area by people
- Grows unaided in its habitat



Butterfly milkweed, a plant native to southeast Michigan, with a monarch butterfly.



Plant root systems

HOW DO NATIVE PLANTS IMPROVE WATER QUALITY?

- Absorb stormwater
- Deep roots prevent soil erosion
- Filter stormwater pollutants, such as excess nutrients, heavy metals and chemicals

WHY SHOULD WE PLANT NATIVES?

Native pollinators, insects and animals have evolved over time with native plants. This has created healthy relationships within the ecosystem. Native plants can provide food and shelter to local wildlife, and wildlife can help spread native plants.

They are low maintenance and earth friendly to grow. Once established, native plants do not need fertilizer, pesticides, or excessive watering. This is because they are adapted to local soils and climate.

Shoreline protection using native plants is called a “riparian buffer. This is a planted strip along a shoreline, stream, or riverbank. This keeps the shoreline from washing away, provides habitat, and filters pollutants out before they enter the water.



Riparian buffer at Depot Park in Clarkston, MI.

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