Water matters
Cobb County Water System
Fall 2024

Volume 21 Issue 4

Cobb County Water System

Judy B. Jones
Agency Director

Customer Service Facility
660 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, Georgia 30060

Wildlife & Rain Garden and Lab Training Room
662 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, GA 30060

Stormwater Building
688 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, GA 30060

770.419.6200
water_rsvp@cobbcounty.org

www.cobbwater.org

Identify the Health of Your Stream

Cobb County streams, ponds, and rivers are home to numerous critters, including macroinvertebrates. Macroinvertebrates are small animals without backbones, large enough to be seen without a microscope, including aquatic insects, crustaceans, worms, and mollusks. They play a vital role in the health and quality of our streams.

Macroinvertebrates are classified based on how sensitive they are to pollution. Pollution reduces how much oxygen is available in water. They are also exposed to all kinds of stream conditions from drought to floods. Identifying and counting the variety of macroinvertebrates in streams near you, helps assess water quality and habitat.

Cobb County Water System invites you to take a closer look at the macroinvertebrates living in your stream. Join us for an Adopt-A-Stream Macroinvertebrate Monitoritng Workshop on Saturday, December 7th, 9:00am – 3:30pm at the Cobb County Water Quality Lab (662 South Cobb Drive).

You will learn:

- macroinvertebrate identification
- collection techniques for rocky & muddy bottom streams
- to assess the health of your stream

Volunteers who wish to test their skills must visit a stream and must pass a quality assurance test at the end of the workshop. The QA/QC volunteer status is good for one year for participants who can identify macroinvertebrates with 90% accuracy and pass the written test with a score of 80% or higher.

The Macroinvertebrate Monitoring Workshop is part of the Georgia Adopt-A-Stream volunteer water quality monitoring program. Volunteers are certified each year to monitor and submit data that can be used for:

- trend analysis of water quality data for changes over time
- public education
- identifying potential sewer spills and lillicit discharges

Register for the Macroinvertebrate Monitoring Workshop today at www.cobbwater.org/events.

Learn more about Georgia Adopt-A-Stream at adoptastream.georgia.gov.

Sources: https://adoptastream.georgia.gov/1-macroinvertebrate-monitoring
https://www.cobbcounty.org/water/education/volunteer/adopt-stream

The Surprising Truth About Garbage Disposals

Image by Taurus Emerald (Creative Commons)

To protect your pipes and avoid costly repairs, a garbage disposal shouldn't be used as a substitute for the trash can. Items commonly placed down the disposal like eggshells, coffee grounds, potato peels, trimmings from meat and vegetables, salad greens, pasta, rice, and grease should all be scraped into the trash or compost.

Garbage disposals might be powerful, but those whirring blades can offer a false sense of security and are not as effective as you think. Even if you have been putting these items down your garbage disposal for years, it does not mean you have an unseen problem. Drains have many bends and twists, and over time, buildup in these areas creates blockages that can cause nuisance backups in your home and in the community.

Let's look at three common kitchen waste items that are frequently put down a disposal and explain what can happen.

- Coffee grounds get stuck in greasy substances accumulating throughout the drainage system, creating dense, pasty drain blockages that are harder to remove.
- Eggshells are ground up and combine with other residue, creating a very hard and compacted material that resembles concrete.
- Grease and fats accumulate as layer upon layer, building up and restricting flow.

Instead, put everything you don't want to save for later into your trash can. Scrap your plates, pans, and pots before putting them into the sink or dishwasher. And, collect grease in a jar or can and let it harden before putting it into the trash. It is best to wipe greasy pans, platters, and dishes with a paper towel to remove residues before rinsing them in the sink. It is also a very good practice to use a sink strainer to capture and toss all the little bits of food, fats, oils, and grease in your trash can.

With proper proactive steps, you can minimize or perhaps even eliminate the trouble of backed-up kitchen plumbing. If you do experience the signs of a clog, such as slowly draining water, intermittent "glug-glug" noises, and even stopped-up sinks, it's best to call a plumber right away. Repairing a home drain system can require plumbers to open walls and ceilings and replace the piping.

Keep in mind, simple actions can be taken to avoid or at least defer the need for costly pipe replacement.

CONSERVATION TIP

The holiday season is all about spending time with family and friends. As we get our homes ready for guests or prepare for that big family dinner, it's important to be mindful of how much water we use.

Between cleaning, cooking, and hosting guests, water usage for the average household doubles over the holidays. With a few simple practices, you can be saving water and money during these festive times!

Avoid running the tap while washing fruits, vegetables, or thawing meats. Instead, fill a small basin to rinse off produce and let your meats thaw in the refrigerator overnight to reduce water consumption.

Using a dishwasher saves 5,000 gallons of water per year compared to washing dishes by hand. Run full loads in your dishwasher to save water and energy.

Guests staying overnight? Encourage shorter showers by placing timers in bathrooms. Low-flow showerheads and faucet aerators can also be installed to reduce water flow without compromising comfort.

Fixing any leaks in faucets and toilets before the holiday rush prevents unnecessary water loss. With these simple practices, you can spend less time worrying about your water bill, and more time focused on being with loved ones.

Image from Pexel

COBB'S CLIMATE UPDATE

Water Restrictions

U.S. Drought Monitor:
Moderate Drought
https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/

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.

Rainfall

Current

At Seasonal Average

Jan-Sept 2024 Total
44.71 inches

July: 5.46 inches
August: 2.20 inches
September: 8.40 inches

Historical

Above Average

Jan-Sept Average
32.80 inches

July: 4.17 inches
August: 4.88 inches
September: 2.76

Image from Pixabay

Ommatidia (om·ma·tid·i·uh)

A pair of compound eyes are the principle visual organs of most insects. They are found in nearly all adults and in some immature insects. As the name suggests, compound eyes are composed of many similar, closely-packed facets (called ommatidia) which are the structural and functional units of vision.

With dragonfly eyes, they have only one blind spot directly behind their heads. Additionally, their eyes are composed of 30,000 visual units of ommatidia, each of which contains a lens and a series of light-sensitive cells. They can also see in multi-color, thanks to light-sensitive proteins called opsins.

Source: https://genent.cals.ncsu.edu/bug-bytes/senses/photoreceptors/

OBSERVATIONS

The cooler weather of fall is the perfect time to practice patience and discover the captivating world of dragonflies.

Dragonflies are skilled flyers, capable of hovering, changing directions quickly, and reaching up to 50 mph. They can be found in habitats with bodies of water and tall plants, which they use as perches for hunting prey.

Some dragonfly species, like Carolina Saddlebags, Little Blue Dragonlet, and Wandering Glider, can be observed flying from spring into December. Female Wandering Gliders have even been observed trying to lay eggs on shiny car hoods, mistaking them for pools of rainwater.

Due to their size and intricate markings, a close-focusing pair of binoculars can help identify different dragonfly species. With practice and the right equipment, you can capture fantastic photographs.

To increase your chances of capturing an ideal picture, use a high-speed burst mode digital camera that takes 10 to 20 frames per second. A dragonfly field guide can also help identify the species you've observed through binoculars or captured images.

Wandering Glider
Image by Vicki DeLoach (Creative Commons)

BIODIVERSITY PROFILE

Feeding Habits of Aquatic Macroinvertebrates

As the weather cools in Georgia, much of the animal kingdom slows down to prepare for the colder temperatures. As you walk along a healthy stream, it may be surprising to learn that many organisms within it are fully active, moving, eating, and digesting all winter.

Aquatic macroinvertebrates (insects, crustaceans, and other small invertebrates) play a vital role in stream ecosystems by contributing to nutrient cycling, decomposition, and as prey for larger organisms. They are classified into functional feeding groups (FFG) based on their dietary habits and ecological roles. These groups are called collectors, shredders, scrapers, and predators.

1. **Collectors** feed on Fine Particulate Organic Matter (FPOM) by breaking down debris and processing organic material in the stream. They are subdivided into two categories: filterers, which extract FPOM directly from the water, and gatherers, which collect FPOM from the sediment. Common collector macroinvertebrates in Georgia streams include nymphs and larvae of certain mayflies, caddisflies, and blackflies.

2. **Shredders** break down Coarse Particulate Organic Matter (CPOM), such as leaves and wood, into smaller particles that collectors can further process. This group is important for the decomposition process and nutrient recycling. In Georgia streams, shredders often include certain caddisfly, cranefly and beetle larvae, and stonefly nymphs.

Stonefly Nymphs
Image by Tom Koerner (USFWS

3. **Scrapers/Grazers** feed on algae and periphyton (freshwater organisms that grow on rocks and submerged surfaces). They help clean surfaces and control algae in the stream. Typical scrapers in Georgia streams include freshwater snails, mayfly nymphs, and some caddisfly larvae.

4. **Predators** feed on other macroinvertebrates and small aquatic animals, which helps maintain ecological balance within the stream habitat. They also serve as a food source for larger aquatic and terrestrial animals. Common predators in Georgia streams are dragonfly nymphs, water beetles, and predatory mites.

Variations in the population and diversity of these feeding groups can indicate changes in stream conditions, such as pollution levels. Monitoring these groups helps manage and preserve the health of Georgia's freshwater systems, ensuring they continue supporting thriving and diverse aquatic communities.

Sources: https://www.annualreviews.org/content/journals/10.1146/annurev.en.41.010196.000555
https://nsismke.blogspot.com/2012/10/functional-feeding-groups.html

FEATURED ARTICLE

Dragonflies Embark on an Epic, Multi-Generational Migration Each Year

Monarch butterflies aren't the only migratory marathoners in North America
by Jason Daley, *Smithsonian Magazine*

Green Darner Dragonfly
Image by Sigurd Rille (Pixabay)

The green darner dragonfly, *Anax junius*, embarks on a rigorous, multi-generational migratory relay race up and down North America every year that largely goes unnoticed, according to a new study published in the journal Biology Letters.

Dragonfly experts knew that the common emerald green and blue insects migrated, but tracking the jet-setting three-inch-long insect is tricky. The slender insects are too small for radio trackers and don't travel in easy-to-spot swarms like monarchs or birds. To bring the details of the dragonfly's journey to light, researchers consulted 21 years of data collected by citizen scientists and analyzed more than 800 green darner wing samples collected over the last 140 years from museums, reports Susan Milius at Science News.

The team tested each wing sample for a chemical code that would indicate approximately where the bugs were born. From there, the researchers could figure out how far the dragonflies travelled as adults. To do so, they tested for three hydrogen isotopes—or chemical signatures—each of which vary geographically. Hydrogen accumulates in dragonfly larvae's chitin, which is the stuff that eventually makes up their wings as adults. Identifying the isotope in each wing sample allowed researchers to narrow in on the dragonflies' origin. The isotopes aren't perfect, but they're good enough to tell whether they originate in "Florida, Maryland or Maine," reports Ben Guarino at The Washington Post.

The citizen science data allowed the team to figure out what types of natural cues, like temperature, give the dragonfly larvae the signal to emerge and migrate. Between February and March, the first generation of dragonflies emerges from ponds and lakes in the southern United States, Mexico and the Caribbean. Then those resilient first-gen bugs travel hundreds of miles north as, making it to New England or the upper Midwest by May. When they get there, they'll lay their eggs and die.

The lives of the next generation are just as incredible. While some of those second generation insects will hang out and overwinter in ponds and lakes in the north during their nymph stage, many will reach maturity and head south between July and October.

When those insects reach the south, they deposit another batch of eggs, which mature into a third generation that will live a non-migratory life over the winter on the coast, producing the eggs of the dragonflies that will migrate northward again in the spring.

"We know that a lot of insects migrate, but we have full life history and full migration data for only a couple. This is the first dragonfly in the Western Hemisphere for which we know this," senior author of the paper Colin Studds of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, says in a press release. "We've solved the first piece of a big mystery."

The bigger part of the mystery—and one that applies to migrating butterflies and even birds—is how the insects know what path to take north and south and when they know to migrate. The data suggest that the insects begin migrating north once temperatures reach 48 degrees, Studds tells Guarino at The Washington Post. This may also happen because the days start to grow longer during this time as well.

Understanding the migration patterns of these and other insects is important because insects across the globe are experiencing a huge population crash. Learning their life histories can help researchers figure out why they are disappearing. One of the study's co-authors Michael Hallworth of Smithsonian Migratory Bird Center says the data can also help monitor the impacts of our warming world.

"With climate change we could see dragonflies migrating north earlier and staying later in the fall, which could alter their entire biology and life history," he says.

Source: https://tinyurl.com/yc6v82j4

RECOMMENDED RESOURCE

Dragonflies & Damselflies of Georgia and the Southeast

by Giff Beaton

Dragonflies & Damselflies of Georgia and the Southeast presents more than 400 color images covering Georgia and the Southeast's dragonflies and damselflies, also known as odonates.

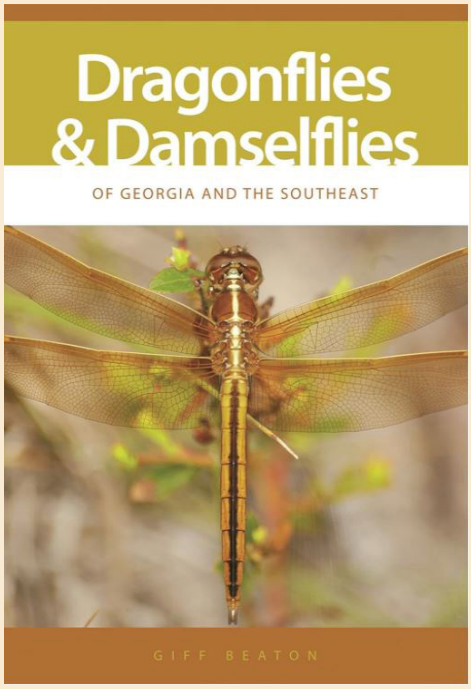
In this illustrated field guide, you will find detailed information such as body parts, taxonomy, life cycles, and habitat for more than 150 species. Additional information includes common and scientific names, typical behavior of the species like feeding and breeding habits, ratings for each odonate's conservation status, best places to watch odonates in Georgia, and the date range during which each species can be seen.

"I would recommend this to dragonfly enthusiasts anywhere as a fine reference for this group of insects. Rich in information with a superb collection of photos, it belongs on every naturalist's bokshelf."

Dennis Paulson,
author of *Dragonflies of Washington*

"Dragonfly enthusiasts rejoice! With stunning photographs and a clear, concise text, Giff Beaton has beautifully filled a large void in the burgeoning literature on these fascinating creatures. This is a must-have guide for naturalists throughout the Southeast and beyond."

Blair Nikula,
coauthor of *Stokes Beginner's Guide to Dragonflies and Damselflies*



UTILITY HAPPENINGS

waterSmart waterArt Calendar Contest Now Open

Cobb County and City of Marietta School District's middle school students are invited to use their talent to create a 2-D work of art for the 15th annual waterSmart waterArt Calendar Contest.

Artwork should be made in landscape orientation using the student's medium of choice including, but not limited to, colored pencils, paint, crayons, photo collage, or mixed mediums. Along with the submitted pieces, students must turn in a 50-word statement explaining how their art answers the question, "How is water important to me?" Winning entries will be included in the 2025 waterSmart Calendar.

Submissions are due by Friday, October 11, 2024. Complete rules and more information are found on our website.

This contest is a partnership between Cobb County Water System and the Cobb County - Marietta Water Authority.

Lunch & Learn

Friday, October 25, 12:00PM - 12:45PM
Dive Into Water Trivia!, In-person only

Put your knowledge of all things water to the test! Not only can you win prizes, but you will go home with a deeper knowledge about and appreciation for this natural resource!

Friday, November 22, 12:00PM - 12:45PM
Hazardous Household Waste 101, In-person only

What is household hazardous waste and what is so important about it? Learn to read labels of products commonly found in households, how to properly dispose of household hazardous waste products, and how to make non-toxic cleaning solutions.

CCWS IN ACTION

Water Service Line Inventory Project

Cobb County Water System (CCWS) has complied with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements to inventory and submit water service lines. No lead service lines have been identified in Cobb County. All data for service line materials in the distribution system will be published by October 16, 2024, as required by the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule.

Per EPA's guidance, the water service line material for both the public-owned side and private-owned side of the pipes will be labeled in the inventory. The public-owned service line is the pipe from the water main to the connection point at the water meter. A private-owned service line is the pipe connecting from the meter to the property owner's building. CCWS is responsible for maintaining the public service line. The property owner is responsible for maintaining the private service line.

Service line materials vary depending on the age of the customer's plumbing. Visit www.cobbcounty.org/WSLI for more information.

Stewardship Stars
Excellence in Data Collection

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

Beving on Allatoona - Bacterial Monitoring on Allatoona Lake
Bushart - Chemical Monitoring in the Sewell Mill Watershed
Cathy Czarnonycz - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Sope Watershed
Children of the Deer - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Olley Creek
Concord Woolen Mill - Chemical Monitoring on Nickajack Creek
Cookie - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Sewell Mill Creeks
Crooked Branch - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Chattahoochee Watershed
Donna - Chemical Monitoring in the Olley Watershed
Ernstes - Chemical Monitoring on Ward Creek
Fox Creek - Chemical Monitoring in the Willeo Watershed
Friends of Mulberry Creek - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Mulberry Creek
Georgia Lake Monitoring - Chemical Monitoring on Acworth Lake
Good Guy Greg - Chemical Monitoring in the Proctor Watershed
Grams Collins Gals - Chemical Monitoring in the Willeo Watershed
Keep Smyrna Beautiful - Chemical Monitoring in the Nickajack Watershed
Lakewood Colony - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Rubes Watershed
Ledbetter - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring on Poplar Creek
The Longos - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Pickett's Mill Watershed
Natalie Trimble - Chemical, Bacterial & Macro Monitoring on Sope Creek
Pic - Chemical Monitoring on Noses Creek
Richard's Creek - Chemical Monitoring in the Allatoona Watershed
Sewell Mill @ McGarrity - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Sewell Mill Watershed
Sierra Club Centennial Group - Chemical, Bacterial & Macro Monitoring in the Rottenwood Watershed
Simon Locke - Chemical, Habitat & Bacterial Monitoring on Butler & Proctor Creeks
Stephen Thomas - Bacterial Monitoring on Noses Creek
Team Salty - Chemical Monitoring on Sope Creek
Turkey Feather - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Olley Watershed
Village North Highlands - Chemical & Bacterial Monitoring in the Willeo Watershed

Thank you for your hard work and dedication!

welcome

Cox Group
Bacterial Monitoring in the Nickajack Watershed

Kelly Fry
Chemical Monitoring on Nickajack Creek

The Garden School of Marietta
Chemical Monitoring on Little Noonday Creek

Natalie Trimble
Chemical, Bacterial & Macro Monitoring on Sope Creek

Sid Malla
Chemical Monitoring on Sewell Mill Creek

Sarah Anglin
Chemical Monitoring on Proctor Creek

The Luffman Local
Chemical, Bacterial & Macro Monitoring on Little Allatoona Creek

2024 River of Words
GA State Poetry Winner
Omar Khalifa, Grade 1
Casa Montessori, Marietta
Teacher: Alison Harris

Nature's Backyard

Crumbling leaves drop down,
It is dark outside,
I can hear the sounds of nature,
birds chirping, frogs croaking, water rushing
and insects buzzing all in the oak tree.
Pools, streams, and hot springs,
all in my big, big backyard!

2024 River of Words
GA State Art Winner
Cadence Long, Grade 2
Casa Montessori, Marietta
Teacher: Theresa Dean

Big Snow Owl
(watercolor & tempera)

RAIN GARDEN WORK DAY

Join us for a hands-on volunteer work day at the demonstration Wildlife & Rain Garden. Includes a brief orientation, site tour, and basic garden training. All gardening tools and supplies are provided.

OCT 8, 29
9:00AM - 11:00AM

NOV 7, 14, 19, 21
9:00AM - 11:00AM

DEC 3, 5, 12
9:00AM - 11:00AM

Cobb Water's Rain Garden
662 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, GA 30060

ADOPT-A-STREAM

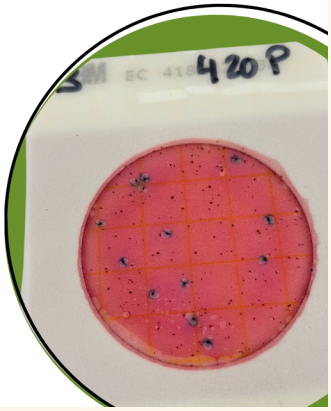
Learn how to collect data from your local stream.

CHEMICAL MONITORING
THURSDAY, OCT 3
6:30PM - 9:00PM

BACTERIAL MONITORING
WEDNESDAY, NOV 20
6:30PM - 9:00PM

MACROINVERTEBRATE MONITORING
SATURDAY, DEC 7
9:00AM - 3:30PM

Cobb Water's Quality Lab
662 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, GA 30060



STORM DRAIN MARKING

Educate the community & protect water quality in local neighborhoods by installing markers, that say "No Dumping, Drains to Creek", in residential areas and distributing materials.

TUESDAY, OCT 23
4:00PM - 6:00PM
Abbotts Glen Subdivision
Acworth, GA

WEDNESDAY, NOV 6
4:00PM - 6:00PM
Merrion Park Subdivision
Powder Springs, GA

RIVERS ALIVE CLEANUP

Help clean the Chattahoochee River and keep litter from reaching our drinking water sources. Wear clothes that can get wet and closed-toed sturdy shoes. If you have your own pair of rubber boots or waders, bring them.

SATURDAY, NOV 2
9:00AM - 12:00PM

Powers Island Unit
Chattahoochee River
National Recreation Area

PRIVET PULL

Privet is an introduced nuisance plant that out-competes native plants. Join us to remove privet from the landscape to enhance habitat for native species.

SATURDAY, OCT 5
10:00AM - 12:00PM
Leone Hall Price Park

SATURDAY, NOV 16
10:00AM - 12:00PM
East Cobb Park

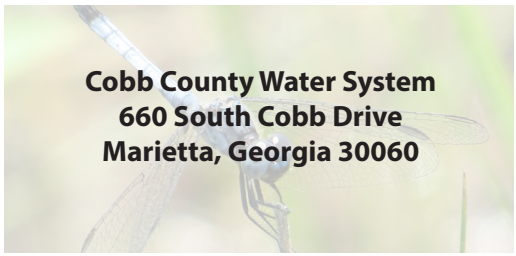
SATURDAY, DEC 14
10:00AM - 12:00PM
Heritage Park

FAIRY HABITAT HELPERS

Our youngest water stewards will use natural materials to create shelters for fairies and other small creatures. Designed to foster a foundation of service, an appreciation for being outdoors, and a sense of wonder for the natural world, this program helps ensure all creatures have a healthy and secure home.

PUMPKIN EDITION!
TUESDAY, NOV 5
10:00AM - 12:00PM

Cobb Water's Rain Garden
662 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, GA 30060



Cobb County Water System
660 South Cobb Drive
Marietta, Georgia 30060

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

Lisa Cupid	Keli Gambrill	Jerica Richardson	JoAnn K. Birrell	Monique Sheffield
Chairwoman	*District One*	*District Two*	*District Three*	*District Four*

Dr. Jackie McMorris, *County Manager*

Calendar of Events

October

3 Adopt-A-Stream Chemical Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm – 9:00pm • Cobb Water Quality Laboratory
5 Privet Pull • 10:00am – 12:00pm • Leone Hall Price Park
8 Rain Garden Work Day • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
8 Rain Barrel Make & Take Workshop • 11:30am – 12:30pm • Cobb County Wildlife & Rain Garden
11 Lunch & Learn: Septic System Basics •12:00pm – 12:45pm • Cobb Water Quality Laboratory (In-person & Virtual)
19 Paint Recycling/Amnesty Collection Event • 9:00am – 12:00pm • Jim R. Miller Park (Registration required)
19 Trick or Treatment Spooky Tour • 5:30pm – 9:00pm • R.L. Sutton WRF (Registration required)
23 Storm Drain Marking • 4:00pm – 6:00pm • Abbotts Glen Subdivision
25 Lunch & Learn: Dive Into Water Trivia! •12:00pm – 12:45pm • Cobb Water Quality Laboratory (In-person only)
29 Rain Garden Work Day • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden

November

2 Rivers Alive Cleanup • 9:00am – 12:00pm • Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area - Powers Island Unit
5 Pumpkin Fairy Habitat Workshop • 10:00am – 12:00pm • Cobb County Wildlife & Rain Garden
6 Storm Drain Marking • 4:00pm – 6:00pm • Merrion Park Subdivision
7 Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
11 Cobb County Offices Closed
14 Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
16 Privet Pull • 10:00am – 12:00pm • East Cobb Park
19 Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
20 Adopt-A-Stream Bacterial Monitoring Workshop • 6:30pm – 9:00pm • Cobb Water Quality Laboratory
21 Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
22 Lunch & Learn: Household Hazardous Waste 101 • 12:00pm – 12:45pm • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden (In-person only)
28-29 Cobb County Offices Closed

December

3 Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
5 Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
7 Adopt-A-Stream Macroinvertebrate Monitoring Workshop • 9:00am – 3:30pm • Cobb County Water Quality Laboratory
12 Rain Garden Workday • 9:00am – 11:00am • Cobb Water Wildlife & Rain Garden
14 Privet Pull • 10:00am – 12:00pm • Heritage Park
24-25 Cobb County Offices Closed

More information can be found on our Calendar at www.cobbwater.org/events.