

A scenic view of a river with several kayakers in the distance. In the foreground on the left, a large, dense bush of pink flowers grows right at the water's edge. The water is calm and reflects the surrounding greenery and blue sky.

Gardening for Clean Water

Presentation to the Lincoln Garden Club. November 4th, 2024 | Max Rome PhD

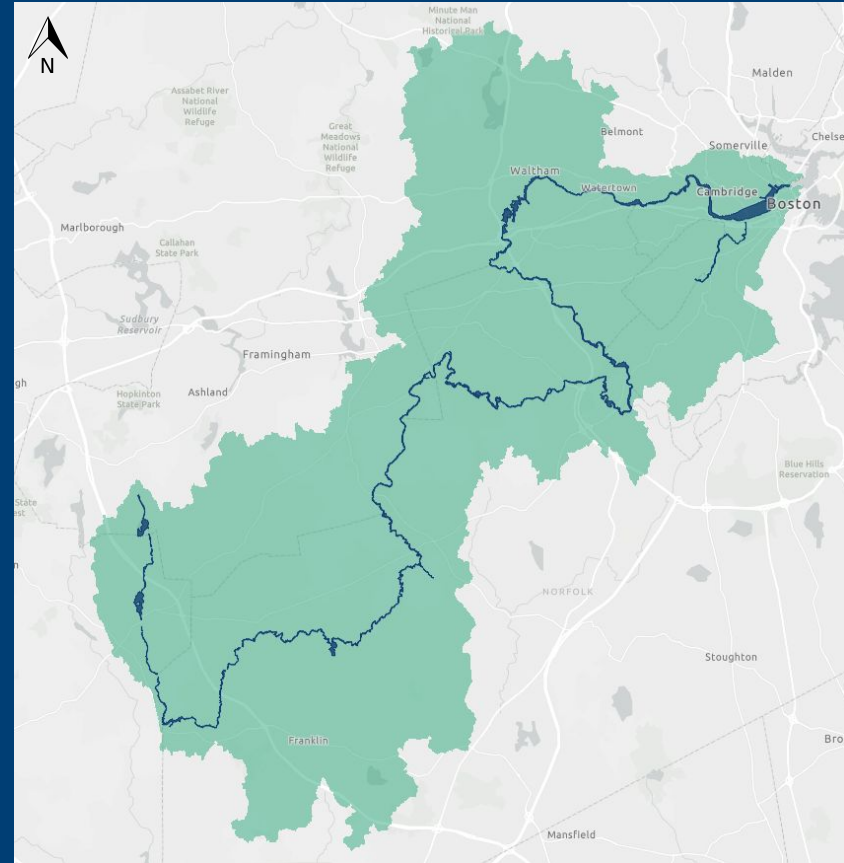
CHARLES RIVER WATERSHED ASSOCIATION

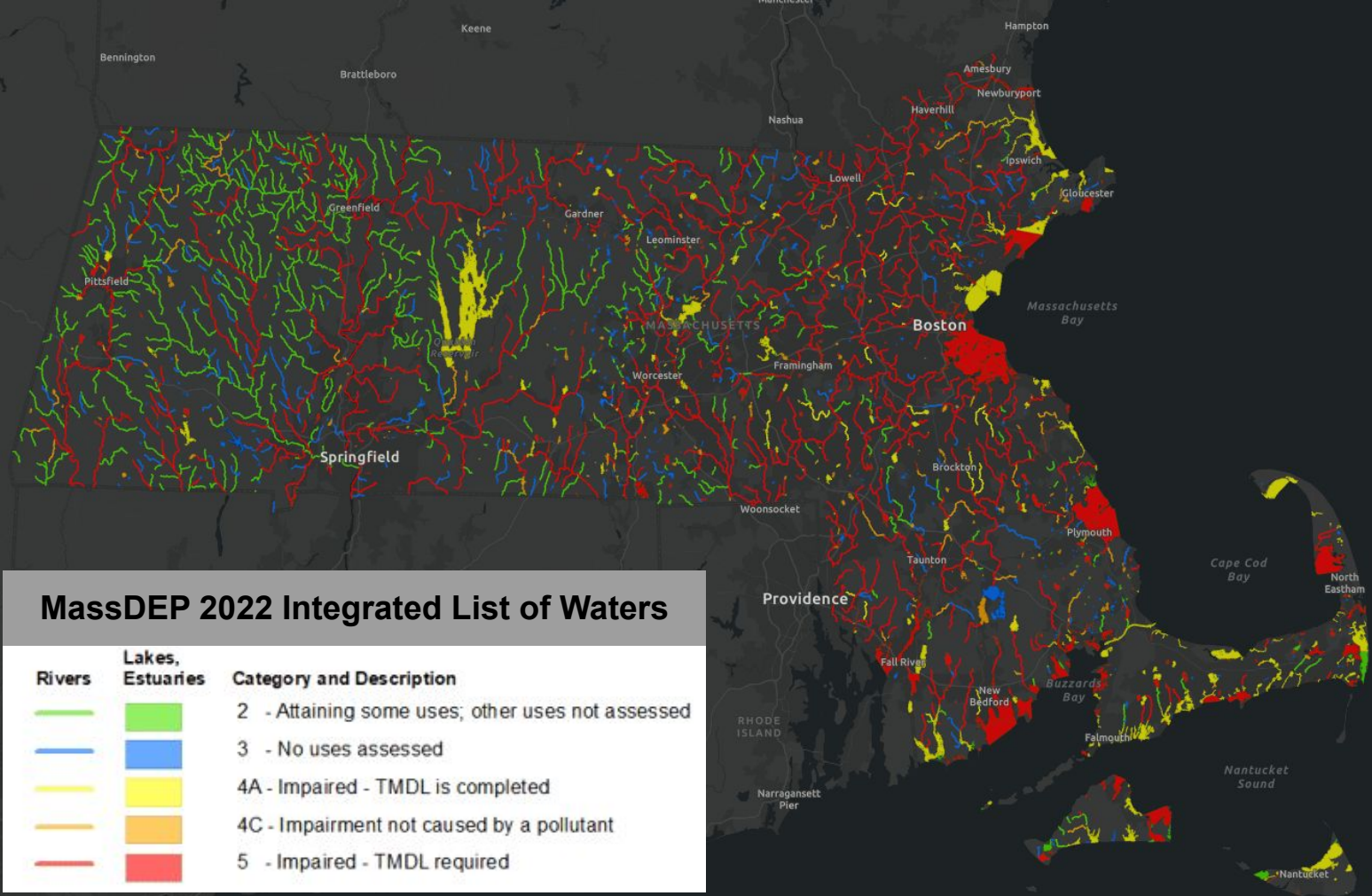
MISSION: Protect, restore and enhance the Charles River and its watershed through science, advocacy, and law.

- 80-mile long river
- 308 mi² watershed
- 35 towns & cities
- 1M+ residents
- 60% of residents in Environmental Justice neighborhoods (primarily Lower watershed)

CRWA TAKES A WATERSHED VIEW

**BECAUSE WHAT HAPPENS UPSTREAM
DOESN'T STAY UPSTREAM**



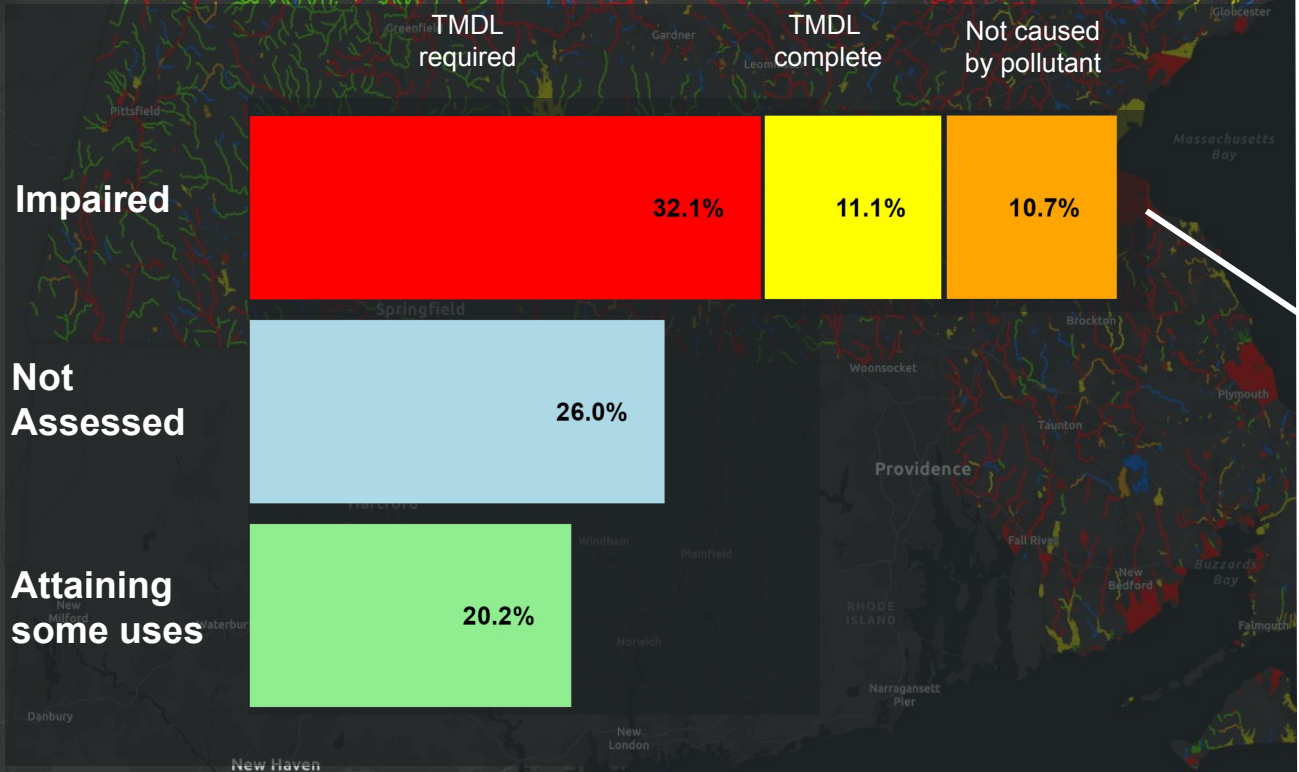


MassDEP 2022 Integrated List of Waters

Rivers	Lakes, Estuaries	Category and Description
		2 - Attaining some uses; other uses not assessed
		3 - No uses assessed
		4A - Impaired - TMDL is completed
		4C - Impairment not caused by a pollutant
		5 - Impaired - TMDL required

Bridgeport

Long Island



2,549 Assessed water body “Units” (AU)

54% (1,372) of water bodies are **Impaired**

Of those, 17% (238) are caused by **excess phosphorus**

30% (417) identify **stormwater** as a **driver of impairment**

Changes to Hydrology

Undeveloped Landscape

100%
precipitation

40% evapo-
transpiration

50%
infiltration

10%
runoff

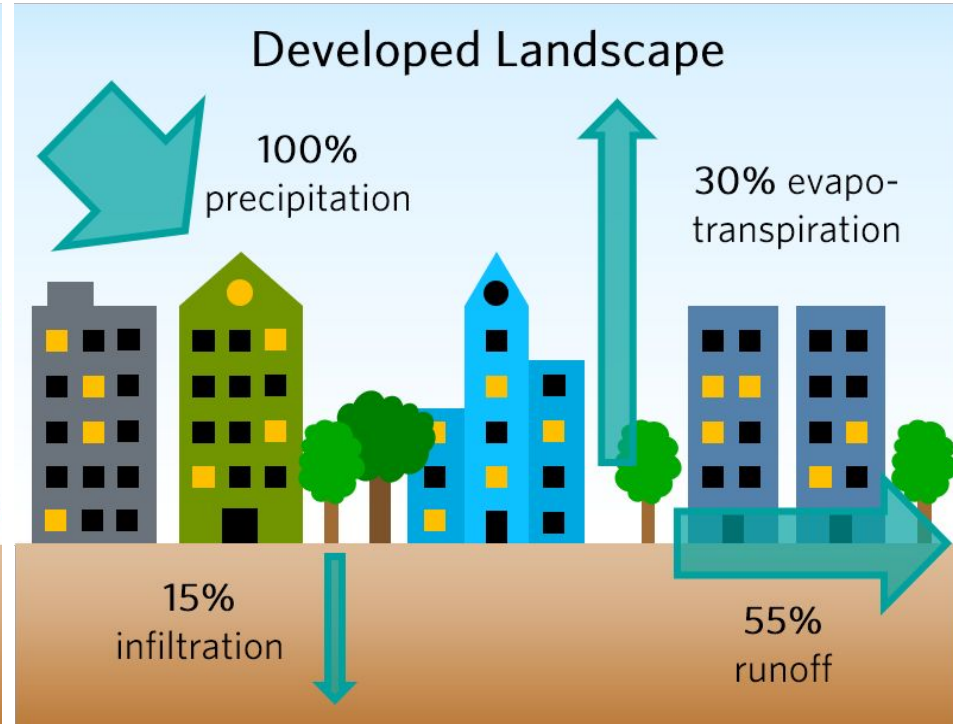
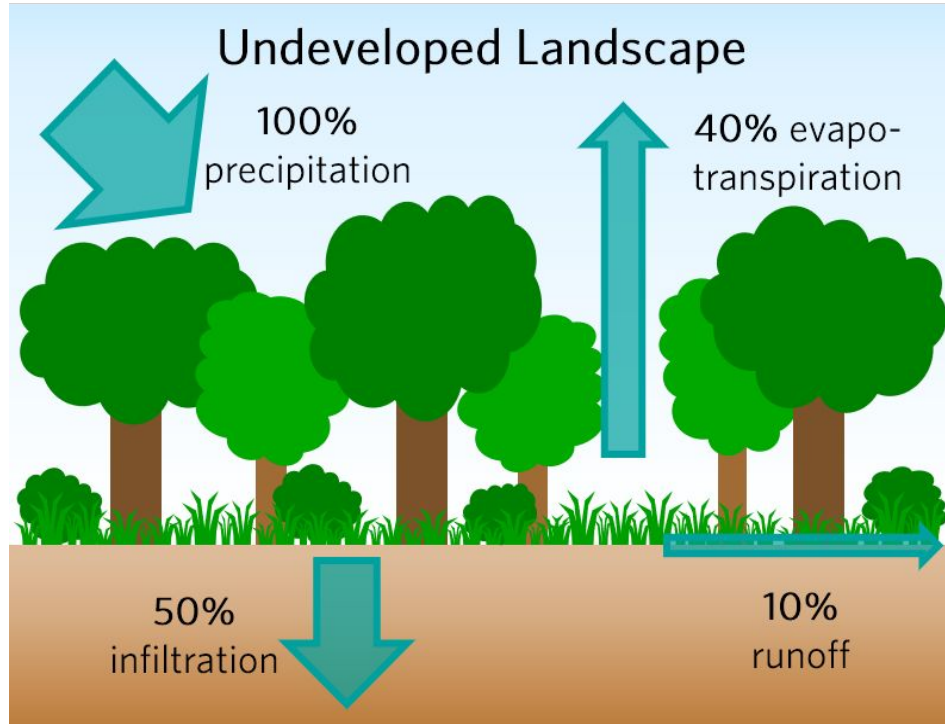
Developed Landscape

100%
precipitation

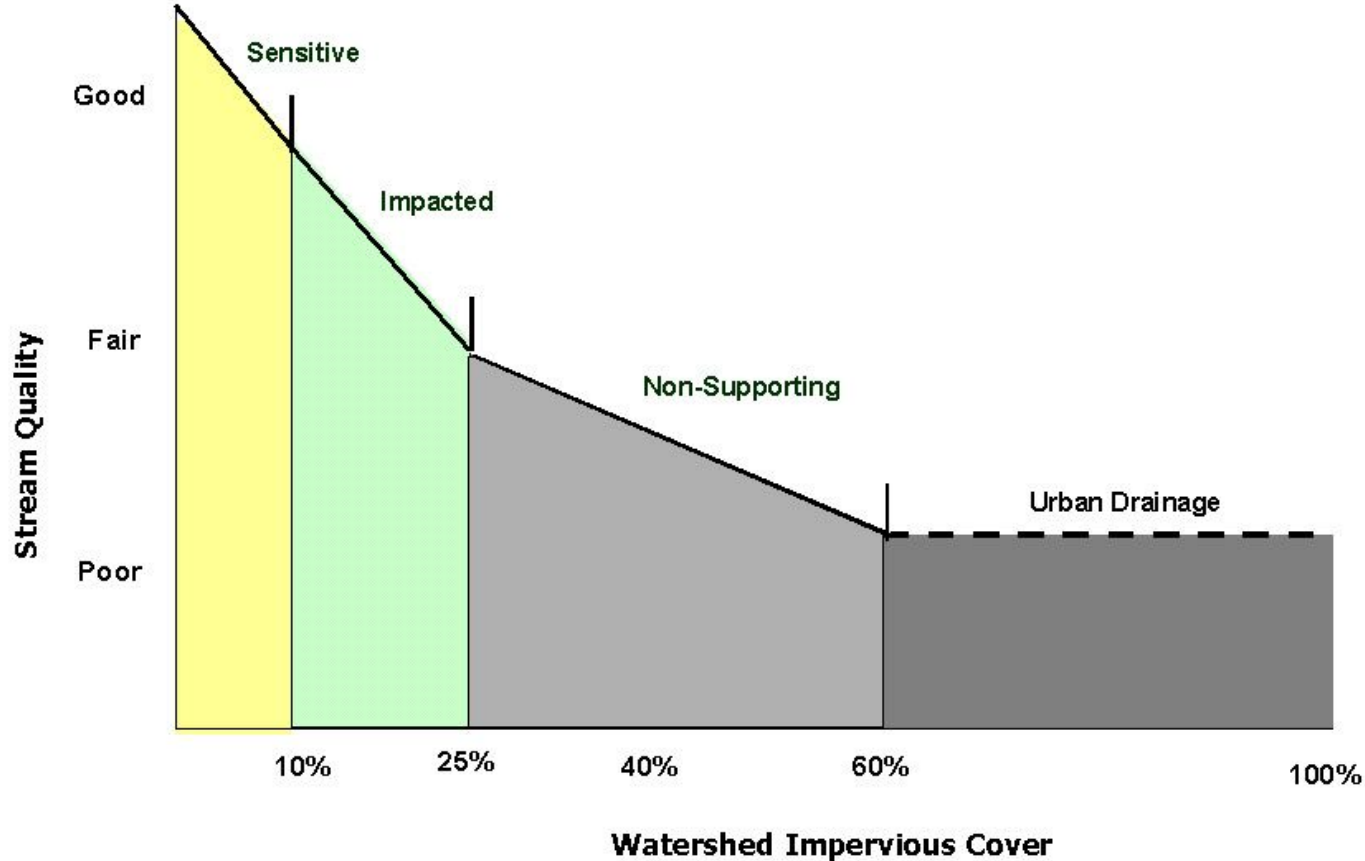
30% evapo-
transpiration

15%
infiltration

55%
runoff



Changes to Stream Quality

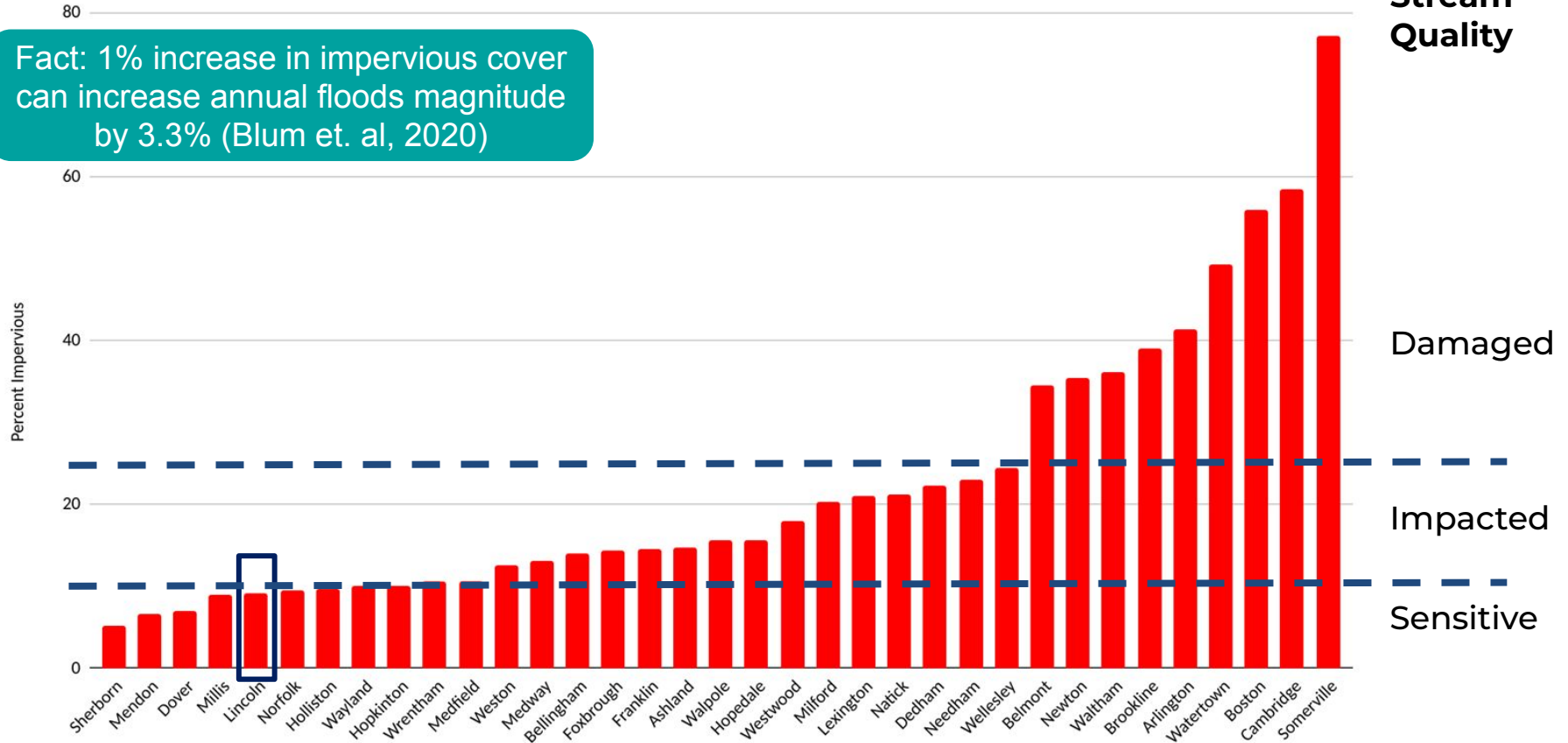


Source: Impervious cover model, [Center for Watershed Protection](#).

Impervious Surface in Lincoln

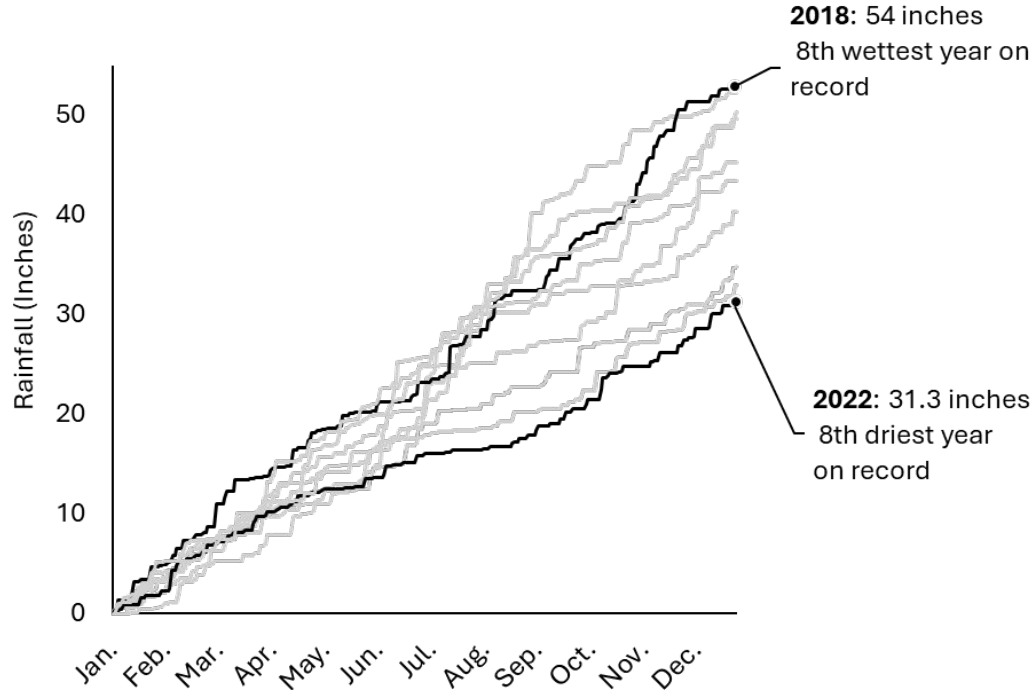
Impervious Acres Percentage by Town

Fact: 1% increase in impervious cover can increase annual floods magnitude by 3.3% (Blum et. al, 2020)

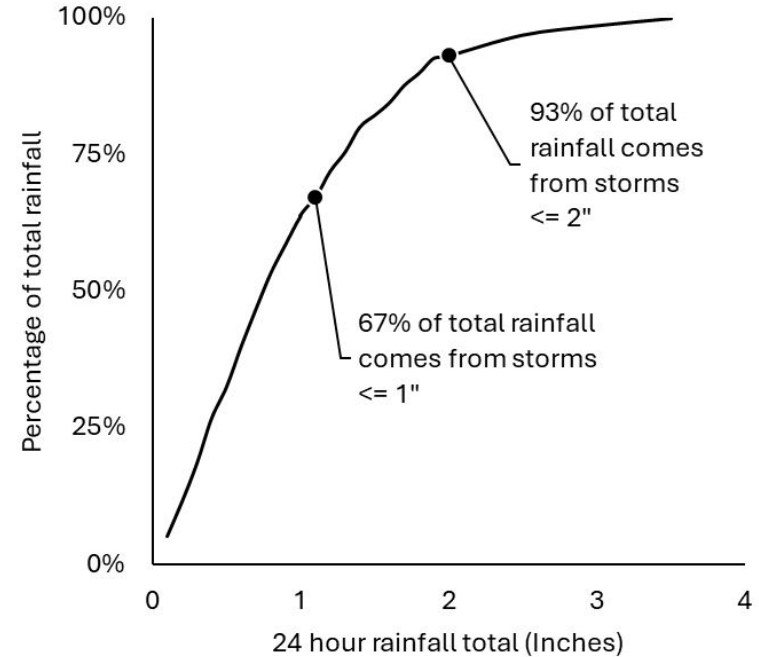


Rainfall 2013-2023

Annual Accumulation



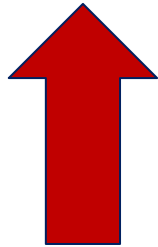
Cumulative Distribution



Climate Change

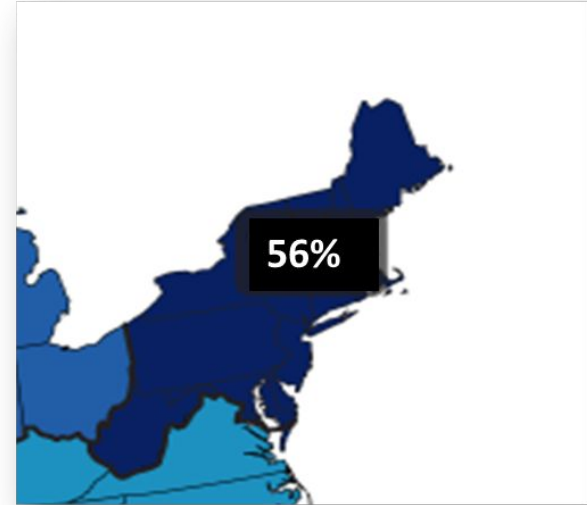
Climate Change – the *long-term shift* in global or regional climate patterns. Often climate change refers specifically to the *rise in global temperatures* from the mid-20th century to present.

Expected threats from climate change



- Total extreme precipitation events
- Recurrent flooding/flash floods
- Heat related deaths/injuries
- Drought

Climate Change increases risks to water quality and human health



For the Northeast United States: 56% increase in the amount of rain that falls in the top 1% events from 1958 – 2016.

Source: US National Climate Assessment 2018

'Holy flash flooding': Massachusetts residents share photos of golfball-sized hail, lightning strikes and street flooding from Sunday night storm

Updated: Jun. 29, 2020, 11:02 a.m. | Published: Jun. 29, 2020, 11:02 a.m.



Norwood and many other Eastern Massachusetts communities saw the brunt of severe storms that swept through the state Sunday. Here, a car is pictured submerged under water. (Courtesy Norwood Police Chief Bill Brooks)



WICKEDLOCAL.com
Storm floods streets, basements in
Medfield, Monday bus routes OK

Staff Writer Wicked Local
Published 12:01 a.m. ET March 15, 2010 | Updated 3:16 p.m. ET March 15, 2010

News

'We don't have enough trucks'; snow plow driver shortage may cause issues ahead of snowstorm

Updated: Jan. 27, 2022, 11:38 a.m. | Published: Jan. 27, 2022, 11:37 a.m.



NEWS > WEATHER

Massachusetts heat advisory: Heat wave to become official Monday as temps near 100

Three straight days of 90-plus degrees

 Boston 25 News

Mayor Wu extends heat emergency in Boston as sizzling summer scorcher continues

BOSTON — Mayor Michelle Wu on Monday extended the heat emergency in ... that are in the forecast to start the work week, according to Wu.

4 hours ago



DROUGHT

'Never Seen Anything Like This': Drought Dries Up Areas of Charles River

In Millennium Park in Boston's West Roxbury neighborhood, the water level of the Charles River has dropped about six feet, revealing many spots that are normally underwater

By Bianca Beltrán • Published August 2, 2022 • Updated on August 3, 2022 at 8:44 am



Severe drought conditions in much of Massachusetts are making an impact.

Trending Stories



'We dread summers': dangerous 'fire weather' days are on the rise in northern California



By John Upton

Follow @johnupton

16.8K followers



Published: November 9th, 2021

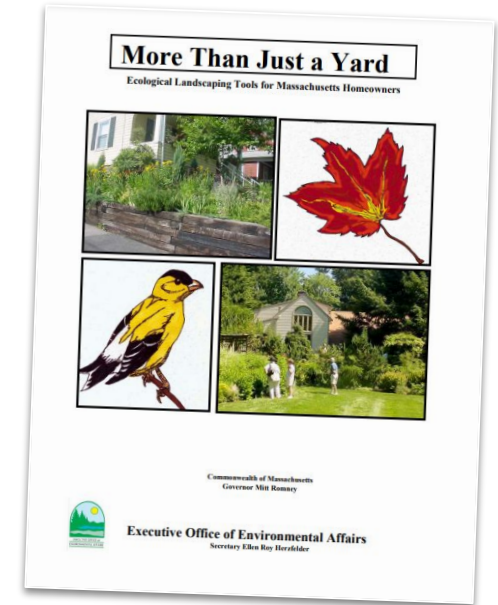
By John Upton, Climate Central and Maanvi Singh, The Guardian



- **Lose (limit) the Lawn**
 - Especially on sloped areas
- **Plant Natives**
- **Improve soils**
- **Avoid use of fertilizers**

Lawn Facts

- The average lawn is $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre.
- US homeowners use 40-60% of household water on lawns
- Fertilizers contribute to excess algal growth and can be a significant source of “non-point source pollution”



Source: [More than Just a Yard Ecological Landscaping Tools for Massachusetts Homeowners](#)



Lawn Facts

- The average lawn is $\frac{1}{3}$ of an acre.
- US homeowners use 40-60% of household water on lawns
- Fertilizers contribute to excess algal growth and can be a significant source of “non-point source pollution”

Lose (limit) the Lawn

- Avoid use of lawn on sloped areas
- Consider a smaller mowed lawn
- Transition to natural meadows where mowing occurs seasonally

Explore Native Plant Palettes

MASSACHUSETTS NATIVE PLANT PALETTE



95 RESULTS

BACK

Plant Type: Flowers Trees Grasses Vines Shrubs Ferns

Flower Color:

Flowering Se. Height Dry

Benefit Region Spread

Sun Level ?

> SEE PALETTES OR CREATE YOUR OWN

Dry X



Allegheny Servi...
Amelanchier laevis



American Hazeln...
Corylus americana



Bayberry
Morella caroliniensi...



Beach Plum
Prunus maritima

-Web application developed by Massachusetts Water Resource Commission

-Explore native plants and create lists ("plant palettes") to bring to their local nurseries or garden centers.

Source:
[Massachusetts Native Plant Palette](#)



- Identify locations where water leaves your property
- Focus on these areas, create a dense vegetated buffer using native perennials, shrubs, and trees.

Source: MassDEP [Lawns and Landscapes in Your Watershed](#)





Step 1: Choose your site

Identify a spot for your rain garden that can collect water from your roof or driveway. Sites should be near a downspout to collect roof runoff or downhill of your driveway to collect runoff from it. Avoid steep slopes, rocky areas and areas that often puddle. Set your rain garden about 10 feet away from your foundation and direct any overflow away from the foundation. Once you have selected your site, check your soil to ensure it will infiltrate water (see box at lower right).



Step 2: Design the garden

Sizing a rain garden to hold runoff from a one inch rain storm is a good target, although smaller rain gardens can still make a big difference. To figure out the ideal size for your garden, measure the area in square feet (length x width) of the roof or driveway that your rain garden will collect water from and then divide by 6. This gives you the target size for your rain garden in square feet. Smaller rain gardens will also work, just provide an overflow point where water can exit the rain garden once full.





Step 3: Prepare the ground

Before you start digging, always call 811 to avoid disturbing buried utility lines. Mark out the area where you will build your garden and remove 9-12 inches of soil from that area. If your site is able to infiltrate water in less than 6 hours, mix some of the soil you excavated with compost and add to the garden. Otherwise, use garden soil from a garden center. Do not add fertilizer. Fertilizer will make it harder for the rain garden to do its job. If directing stormwater into your garden via a downspout, position the outlet in the garden and add stones around the opening to help slow the water and avoid erosion, being careful not to block the outlet.



Step 4: Landscape the garden

Garden edges can be sloped or vertical. If the garden edge is vertical, consider reinforcing with edging stones. Lay out the plants in the garden. Avoid blocking short plants with taller plants. For a great looking garden, group plants in odd numbers, and avoid planting in straight lines. Next, dig holes for each plant. Each hole should be as deep and twice as wide as the plant's root structure. If the plants are root-bound, try to loosen up the roots before planting them. Place the plants in each hole and cover with soil. Make sure to water your plants thoroughly.



Blue Flag Iris



Joe Pye Weed



Cinnamon Fern



Arrowwood

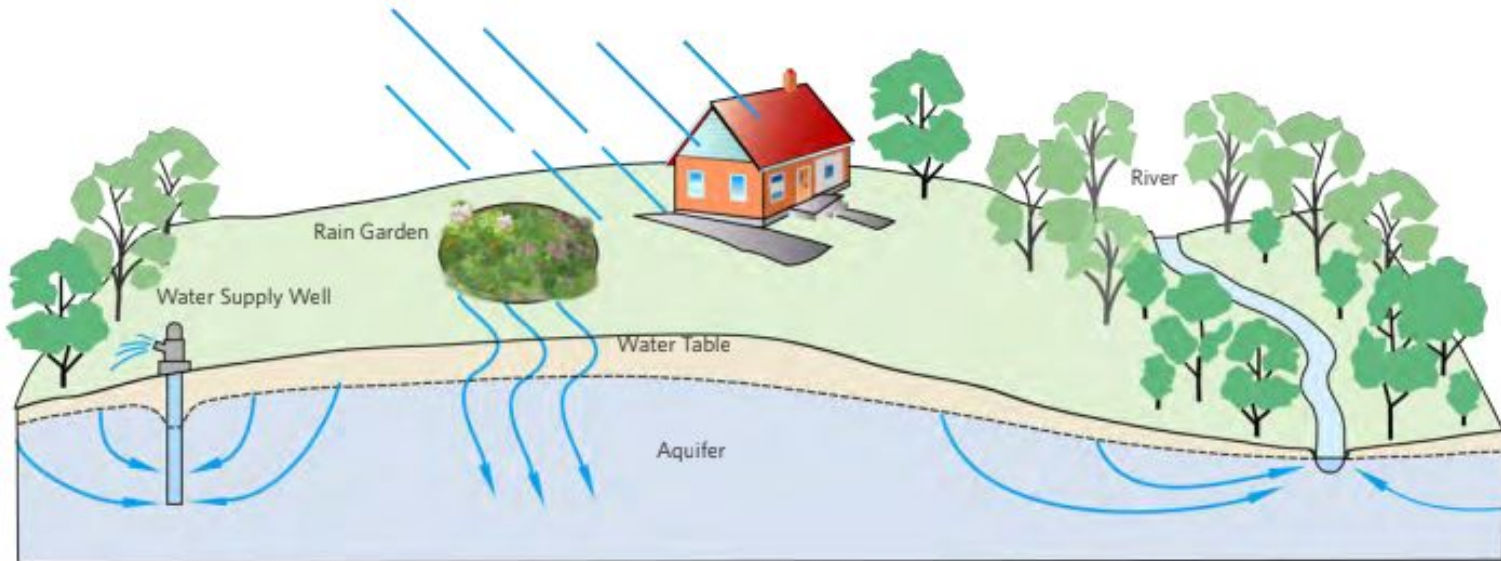


Step 5: Maintain your garden

For the first 1-3 months, your new rain garden will need extra care. When it does not rain, water your garden once a week with 1 inch of water (about half a gallon of water per square foot). After the plants have been established, you no longer need to water your garden. Weed your garden regularly, especially during the first couple of months. As the plants age, remove any dead branches or plants and prune shrubs and trees as desired. Check the areas where water enters and exits the garden for signs of erosion. Fix any problems and add additional stones if necessary. Check the garden for excess sediment and shovel out as necessary. If your property changes hands, make sure to inform the new owner(s) about the special value and function of the rain garden.

Conclusion

- Climate change will increase intense rainfall AND drought
- Reduce runoff and retain your rain
- Use native plants and explore Massachusetts ecological landscaping tools
- Backyard decisions have watershed impacts





Climate Resilience

Advocating for nature-based solutions, climate-smart development, and regional adaptation efforts to protect our communities and ecosystems from the impacts of climate change.

River Science

Collecting robust water quality data to understand the health of our river, advocate for effective cleanup and restoration strategies, and protect public health.



River Restoration

Removing defunct dams, tackling invasive species, daylighting streams, and more to restore natural ecology and build climate resilience.



Stormwater Solutions

Curbing stormwater pollution with green infrastructure and stronger stormwater regulations to achieve a clean river.



Education & Outreach

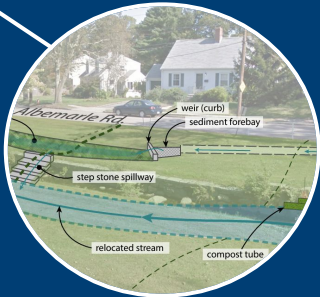
Informing and supporting community members to advocate for laws, policies, and behaviors that build community resilience and promote well-being for all.



CRWA PROJECTS



Stormwater Infrastructure



Stream/River Restoration

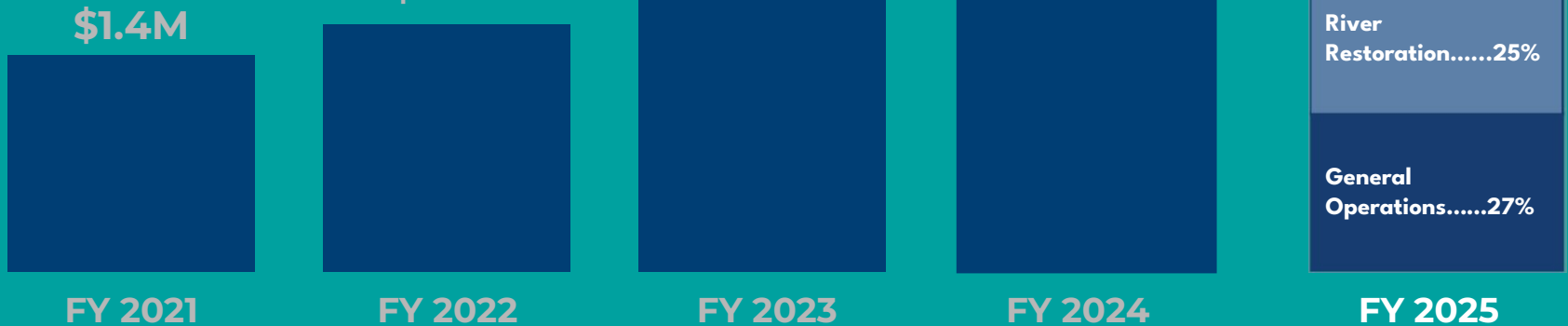


Advocacy for Climate Resiliency



Dam removal

GROWING FOR GREATER IMPACT



Questions?

Max Rome

mrome@CRWA.org

[https://www.crwa.org/
bit.ly/rivercurrentsignup](https://www.crwa.org/bit.ly/rivercurrentsignup)

Thank you!

