

WATER QUALITY

HOW IT WORKS

"A drop in the bucket." This often-used expression gives many people the excuse to resist change in their normal way of doing things. "Why change?" they say. "My actions mean nothing in relation to the total actions of everyone around me." This may have been true years ago, but today it's different. With the higher concentration of people now living in our state, the total accumulative effect is no longer a drop in the bucket. Homeowners need to recognize those activities that are a risk to the environment and understand the practices that can help to reduce those risks.

Many of today's environmental problems are caused by man's activities on the land. If we want to reduce the adverse effect our actions are having, then each of us must do what we can to avoid polluting our environment. Take a minute to think about our water and how it cycles. All the water we have is already here on earth in some form. It is in the atmosphere; in icebergs; in oceans, lakes and ponds; in plants and animals; and in our soil at various levels. Water falls as rain, which either runs off or soaks into the soil. The water that runs off usually enters some sort of surface storage area such as a lake, pond, river or ocean where it is subject to evaporation. The water that soaks into the soil becomes ground water. This water is available to our use as a shallow well and feeds our lawns, crops and trees.

All living plants return some of this water back into the atmosphere through transpiration. Some ground water also returns to the surface by flowing down grade to fill a pond, supply a stream or just bubble as a spring. Certain soils allow ground water to infiltrate deeper into the

soil and fill aquifers and deep wells. We are talking about a lot of water in a very delicate, but balanced system. The old saying "what goes around comes around" certainly described the water cycle.

What we do on the surface dramatically affects our water both above and below the surface.

As an example, when you fertilize your lawn, some fertilizer may land on the sidewalk or street. It is carried by the next rain past your

neighbors' house and joins the fertilizer spilled on their driveways. It then enters a small stream along with fertilizer from other developments. The small stream then joins a larger one carrying even more material. That stream enters a river carrying nutrients from our own and other states. As you can see, a small impact can be easily multiplied into a larger impact.

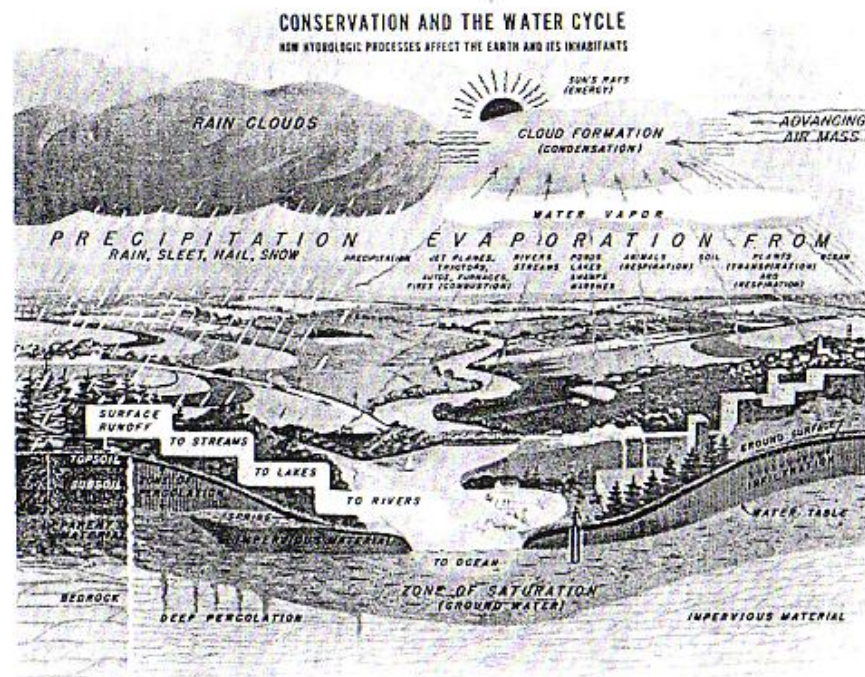
In addition, by applying too much fertilizer to your lawn, you may supply more nutrients than your plants can use. This excess of nutrients enters the ground water and follows the flow of the water table.

The effluent from a septic system that is improperly designed, located too near a well, or is improperly maintained also follows the ground water flow. Therefore, never dispose of hazardous material through your septic system, and keep your system maintained properly. Disposing of solvents such as gasoline, paint thinner or other hazardous materials on the ground is dangerous and could be a risk to ground water.

In total, each of us has had an opportunity to contribute to degrading our water resources. Fortunately, nature has the ability to correct or reduce the effect of some of our activities. But as we grow in numbers or increase our poor practices, we reach a point where the problem cannot be buffered by nature.

The purpose of these examples is to stimulate you to think about your activities and the impact they may have on the environment.

- When you fertilize your lawns, does the fertilizer sometimes fall where it might run into a stream?
- When you spray your shrubs or garden with pesticides, do you mix only what you need? If you have excess, how do you dispose of it -- where does it end up?



- Do you know what hazardous materials you have in your home? How do you properly dispose of them?
- If your home is serviced by a septic system, how can you keep it functioning properly? Should you be concerned if it is not?
- Have you ever considered how you could landscape your property to take advantage of natural drainage?
- If you are planning to build a new home, camp or addition, or planning any earth moving activities such as driveway construction or land clearing, have you also planned to control erosion during and after the construction process?

These topics are discussed in a series of fact sheets available through your local Soil & Water Conservation District. These are designed to inform the homeowners about best management practices that can help to reduce the chances of our activities adversely affecting our environment. Each of us can make a commitment to improve our activities, but more important, let's put our commitment into action for positive results.

Together we can make a difference.

Contact your local Soil & Water Conservation District for copies of the fact sheets you need:

FACT SHEET #1	How it Works
FACT SHEET #2	Erosion on Shorefront Property
FACT SHEET #3	Erosion Control for Homeowners
FACT SHEET #4	Vegetative Streambank Stabilization
FACT SHEET #5	Vegetated Phosphorus Buffer Strips
FACT SHEET #6	Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Groundcovers
FACT SHEET #7	Fertilizer Basics
FACT SHEET #8	Riprap for Shoreline Protection
FACT SHEET #9	Riprap for Streambank Protection
FACT SHEET #10	Temporary Check Dams
FACT SHEET #11	Silt Fencing and Hay Bale Barriers
FACT SHEET #12	Vegetative Stabilization for Sand Dunes and Tidal Areas

Soil & Water Conservation Districts

Androscoggin Valley SWCD	783-9196
Central Aroostook SWCD	764-4153
Cumberland County SWCD	871-8651
Franklin County SWCD	778-4767
Hancock County SWCD	667-8663
Knox-Lincoln SWCD	832-4292
Oxford County SWCD	743-7019
Penobscot County SWCD	947-6622
Piscataquis County SWCD	564-2321
Somerset County SWCD	474-8324
Southern Aroostook SWCD	532-2087
St. John Valley SWCD	834-3311
Waldo County SWCD	338-2320
Washington County SWCD	255-3995
York County SWCD	324-7015