

# Lower Mokolumne River Watershed User's Guide



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# ***A User's Guide to the Mokelumne River***

August 2012

Third Edition,

Prepared by the Lower Mokelumne River Stewardship Steering Committee

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The Mokelumne River User Guide is intended to be used as an education and outreach tool for homeowners and communities. Copies of the User Guide can be found online at [www.http://www.sjcrd.org/](http://www.sjcrd.org/)

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*Thank you for your efforts to enhance the Mokelumne River for future generations.*



## Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Users' Guide

Greetings,

Thank you for taking a few short and easy steps toward improving the environment and your local community. The purpose of this "Users' Guide" is designed to get you started in making a few simple changes to help benefit your community in general and the Lower Mokelumne River in particular.

The assessments provided in this guide give you an opportunity to rate your own property and activities on a point system. Scoring on these assessments is similar to golf: the lower the score, the better for the Mokelumne River.

The Lower Mokelumne River is a tremendous economic asset to Lodi and northern San Joaquin County. Recreational opportunities provided by the Mokelumne River help bring tourism dollars to the area. The Mokelumne River is also a source of irrigation water for agriculture, the engine that drives the local economy; and is set to become a drinking water source for Lodi.

There are several reasons you should utilize this guide. Most people know that pollution from human activities can degrade water quality, but what they don't realize is that most pollution comes from "non-point" sources (NPS) like our neighborhoods rather than "point" sources like factories.

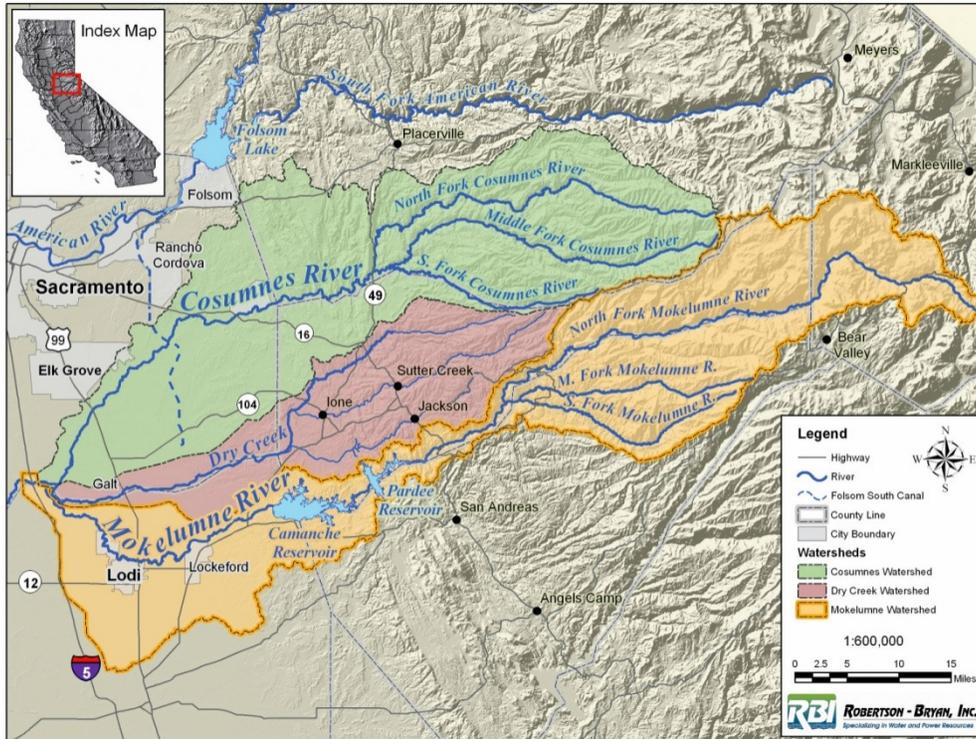
This NPS pollution comes from natural and man-made materials that are picked up by water running off of our lawns, gardens, roofs, driveways, sidewalks, and streets. This runoff water can come from rain, sprinkler systems, or even water from washing the windows on your house or washing your car.

Unlike the wastewater that goes down sinks and toilets, runoff water from neighborhoods and streets flows directly into creeks and rivers. Many Lodi storm drains empty directly into the Mokelumne River. Motor oil and other auto fluids, heavy metals, fertilizers and pesticides, paint products, and pet feces are just a few examples of pollutants typically found in a municipal stormwater system that can eventually find their way into Lodi basin parks, Lodi Lake, the Mokelumne River, and the Delta.

If each of us starts by taking a few simple and inexpensive steps, we will contribute to the protection and improvement of Lodi Lake, the Mokelumne River, and our community.

If you would more ideas or would like even more information on reducing NPS from your home or business, please refer to the "Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Owners' Manual" which can be found on the San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District Website <http://www.sjcrd.org/articles/ownersmanual.htm>.

## Mokelumne River Watershed Map



Map Courtesy of Robertson – Bryan, Inc

### What is a Watershed?

A watershed is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place. John Wesley Powell, scientist geographer, put it best when he said that a watershed is:

*"that area of land, a bounded hydrologic system, within which all living things are inextricably linked by their common water course and where, as humans settled, simple logic demanded that they become part of a community."*

### The Lower Mokelumne River Watershed

The Lower Mokelumne River Watershed (LMR) stretches from the base of Camanche Dam to the confluence of the Cosumnes and Mokelumne Rivers (see map, this page).

### Quick Fact

- 52,688.3 acres

## Self-Assessment Instructions

These self-assessments are provided for residents to evaluate current practices and behaviors that have the potential to allow non-point source pollution (NPS) into the Mokelumne River. Select the practice that most closely resembles your current actions or behavior. Keep in mind that these assessments are for you, they do NOT have to be submitted to a government agency or shared with anyone. After completing each assessment, look for high risk scores (3) where you can have an immediate effect on water quality by making changes. Suggestions for possible changes can be found on the pages following the assessments.

### Assessment 1: Reducing Pollutants in Runoff\*

	LOW RISK = 1 point	MEDIUM RISK = 2 points	HIGH RISK = 3 points	SCORE
1.1 Automotive wastes	I immediately clean up oil drips and fluid spills with an absorbent material like cat litter. Dirty car parts and other vehicle wastes are kept out of reach of stormwater runoff.	I don't clean up oil drips and spills. Car parts and other vehicle wastes are left on unpaved areas outside.	I dump used oil, engine coolant, and other wastes down the storm sewer, in a ditch, or on the ground. <b>Note: this is illegal.</b>	
1.2 Car washing (No vehicle = 0 points)	I take vehicles to a commercial car wash or spray booth because that wastewater is treated.	I wash vehicles on a lawn or gravel drive.	I wash vehicles on a driveway, street, or other paved area.	
1.3 Pet and animal wastes	I flush pet wastes down the toilet or bury them away from gardens, wells ditches, or areas where children play; or I wrap and place them in the garbage for disposal.	I leave pet waste to decompose on grass or soil, or pet waste is scattered over a wide area.	I leave pet waste on paved surfaces, concentrated in pen or yard areas, or I dump them down a storm drain or in a ditch	
1.4 Grass clippings, leaves, and other yard waste	I sweep grass clippings, leaves, and other yard wastes off paved surfaces and onto lawns away from water flow routes. I compost leaves and other yard wastes. Or, I advise and monitor hired services to handle yard waste properly.	I pile leaves and other yard waste on the lawn next to the street for collection, or collect and place them in a municipal green waste bin for collection.	I leave grass clippings, leaves, and other yard wastes on paved areas to be carried off by stormwater (see city instructions for placement of leaves during the fall collection season), or yard waste is burned on-site. <b>Note: this is illegal</b>	

#### Your points:

Scale: 3-5=Low risk 6-8=Medium risk 9-12=High risk



\* Source: NRAES-87, Home\*A\*Syst: An Environmental Risk Assessment Guide for the Home.

## Reducing Runoff Generated From Your Home

The most important consideration in the care and maintenance of the watershed from your home is **any stormwater and runoff that enters a storm drain is NOT treated and flows directly to the Mokelumne River**. Runoff is caused by:

- Rain running off of roofs, driveways, and sidewalks.
- Watering lawns, plants, and gardens.
- Washing cars, windows, or other household items outside.

Pollution Risks from Runoff:

- Organic matter enters the river including: leaves, grass clippings, and soil.
- Chemicals enter the river including: fertilizers, pesticides, cleaners, and automotive fluids.
- Litter and other debris enter the river, especially plastics.

### MYTHS

- It's okay to pour waste into street drains because they go to water treatment plants.
- It's okay to use a hose to wash off sidewalks, driveways, or other paved areas around your home.
- Grass clippings, leaves, and other yard waste (organic matter) are natural and pose no threat to creeks and rivers.

Suggested practices to reduce runoff and pollution risk:

- Direct roof gutters and downspouts into lawns or landscaped areas and away from sidewalks, driveways, or other paved areas.
- Adjust your lawn and landscaping irrigation to eliminate runoff onto paved areas.
- Wash your vehicles at a commercial car wash or spray booth. If you must wash vehicles and other items at your residence, wash them on the lawn to reduce runoff.

The risk of runoff entering the river from your home varies according to other factors including the amount of paved or other hard surfaces on your property, the soil type and soil depth. Other things you can do to reduce runoff include the use of paving bricks for RV pads and other vehicle areas, and crushed granite, gravel or similar substances for walkways. Be sure to check local municipal ordinances and homeowners association requirements before making any adjustments to sidewalks or driveways.

### NUGGETS OF TRUTH

- Storm drains are not sinks and should never be used for any kind of water or liquid disposal.
- Washing off paved areas with a pressure washer or hose creates runoff and sends pollution directly to the Mokelumne river and park basins.
- Yard waste from residential areas can overload the Mokelumne River with organic matter, increasing algae, and reduce dissolved oxygen levels.



## Assessment 2: Yard and Garden Care\*

	<b>LOW RISK = 1 point</b>	<b>MEDIUM RISK = 2 points</b>	<b>HIGH RISK = 3 points</b>	<b>SCORE</b>
2.1 Fertilizers	I test soil for nutrients, and I use fertilizer based on test result recommendations	I test soil, but use more fertilizer than recommended.	I don't test soil, and I use large amounts of fertilizer.	
2.2 Pesticides	I strictly follow label instructions for chemicals or non-chemical or low-toxicity methods (such as integrated pest management) are used to control pests.		I use chemicals without regard to label instructions or conditions. <b>Note: This is illegal.</b>	
2.3 Lawn (turf) type and maintenance <b>Lawn replaced by native plants and xeriscaping = 0 points</b>	My lawn is suited to soil type, available sunlight, and climate. Grass is pest-resistant and mowed according to maintenance recommendations.	My lawn is suited to the site but is over fertilized.	My lawn is not suited to available light, soil type, or climate, and it is pest-prone and mowed too short.	
2.4 Ground cover and other plantings	I plant native ground covers, flowers, trees, and shrubs to reduce soil erosion. My plants resist insects and disease, and I apply mulch or compost to retain moisture and nutrients.	I use a slow-spreading ground cover, and bark or mulch is used in between plants. Use of untreated landscape bark.	I have a hilly landscape or lack of ground cover. My plants require insect and disease fighting chemicals to survive.	
2.5 Composting	I have a well-maintained compost pile. It is aerated regularly and contains yard waste, vegetable food scraps, and a nitrogen source such as manure.	I have a poorly maintained compost pile. It is not aerated or lacks a proper mix of materials. I add pet wastes to the pile. I dispose of all green waste in municipal collections.	I do not compost nor use municipal green waste collections.	
2.6 Water requirements of plants	For landscaping, I use native plants suitable for the central valley that survive with normal rainfall and no irrigation once established.	I use landscaping plants that require light to moderate (weekly or less) watering.	My lawn and landscaping plants require heavy watering (more than once per week) to stay alive.	
2.7 Watering methods	I water only in the morning or evening, and only as needed. I use low-water devices (like soaker hoses). <b>Or</b> , the sprinkler system is on manual control.	I use too much water. (For example, the sprinkler is left unattended, much water lands on the pavement, or I don't know how much water my sprinkler system applies.)	I water during the heat of the day. I use the sprinkler system daily without regard to weather conditions, and there is excessive water runoff.	

### Your points:

Scale: 6-10=Low risk 11-15=Medium risk 16-21=High risk

\* Source: NRAES-87: Home\*A\*Syst: An Environmental Risk-Assessment Guide for the Home

## Residential Yard and Landscaping Practices

The way we care for the property where we live has a significant impact on the Mokelumne River. Yard and garden care, landscaping practices, and how we deal with household pests can be one of the biggest threats to the Mokelumne River's health. Homeowners use an average 10 times more fertilizers and pesticides per acre than is typically used on farmland.

### MYTHS

- If a little (fertilizer/pesticide) is good, more is better.
- Materials should be applied to lawns and gardens based on time of year, rather than needs of soil/plants or presence of pest species.
- All lawns and landscaping plants are pretty much the same and do well if watered regularly.
- It doesn't matter when you water, as long as plants and soil get wet.

Suggested Practices to improve plant health and reduce runoff and pollution risk:

- Use native plants adapted to the local climate for landscaping. Use drought and disease resistant turf grasses. See bottom of page for links to native plant and turf grass information.
- Have your soil tested to know which nutrients and fertilizers are needed.
- When using pesticides, make sure to correctly identify the pest first, then carefully follow label application instructions
- Know the water requirements of your plants. Water slowly and deeply to help strengthen plant roots, and therefore the viability of your plants.
- Water early in the morning so water stays in the ground rather than evaporating before grass and plants can fully utilize the moisture.
- Measure and time automatic irrigation systems to meet the water needs of the plants.

By some estimates, up to 85% of all lawn and landscaping troubles are directly related to overwatering. Know the water requirements of your plants and turf grasses before setting automatic sprinkler systems. Using fertilizer and pesticide as treatments for plants stressed by overwatering wastes money and material. Problems with lawn thatch can be caused and/or made worse by over-watering and applying too much nitrogen fertilizer.

Yard waste including leaves and grass clippings can be transformed into *compost*, organic matter that has decomposed and can be used as a natural fertilizer or soil treatment.

### NUGGETS OF TRUTH

- Apply fertilizers only when weather is favorable (no wind, no rain for 24 hours). Sweep any excess off of paved areas back into the lawn.
- There is no increased performance for fertilizer and pesticide application rates above label recommendations.
- Apply pesticides only where pests are present and mix only the amount you need to avoid disposal challenges.
- Measure and time irrigation to meet the water needs of the plant.



### Assessment 3-1: Product Selection, Purchase, Use, and Storage\*

	LOW RISK = 1 point	MEDIUM RISK =2 points	HIGH RISK = 3 points	Score
3.1 Product selection	I always read and follow labels instructions and understand signal words (see next page); I choose the least hazardous product needed for the job.	I don't read labels or don't understand what they mean, but I use a "common sense" approach to safety.	I never read labels. I purchase products without considering what the product is made of or how it will be used.	
3.2 Quantities purchased	I buy only what is needed for a specific job. I use up most of the product within a few months after purchase or give excess away to someone else.	I buy excess product, but provide safe and accessible storage.	I buy more than is needed, then purchase additional product without checking on current supplies.	
3.3 Safety precautions	I follow label instructions and take recommended precautions against exposure (such as providing good ventilation, wearing safety goggles, and chemical resistant gloves). I never mix products.	I occasionally read label instructions. I take some precautions. I occasionally mix products for specific cleaning tasks, but I always check safety precautions first. I use latex gloves.	I never follow label instructions and take no precautions-even when recommended. If one product doesn't work, I add in another without checking safety warnings. I use cotton or leather gloves or don't use gloves.	
3.4 Containers, storage location, and spill protection	I store leftovers in their original containers, properly sealed. Products are stored by type. My home environment is protected against leaks or spills.	I store original containers in a disorganized way. I don't provide protection against leaks or spills.	I store products in areas with poor ventilation such as basements, closets, or crawl spaces. Containers are damaged or left open.	
3.5 Ventilation	I store volatile products (like solvents and petroleum-based fluids) in places with good ventilation.	I don't pay attention to storage location, but each container is in good shape and tightly sealed.	I store products in areas with poor ventilation such as basements, closets, or crawl spaces. Containers are damaged or left open.	
3.6 Storage of products and chemicals	I store chemicals in waterproof containers in a garage or shed that is protected from stormwater	I store chemicals in waterproof containers but, within reach of stormwater.	I store chemicals in non-waterproof containers outdoors or within reach of stormwater.	
3.7 Handling and use of pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals	I clean up spills immediately, especially on paved surfaces. I apply minimum recommended label amounts and delay applications to avoid rain or make sure hired services possess required applicator licenses.	I don't delay applications to avoid rain.	I leave spills on the ground. Products are used at rates higher than label recommendations. <b>Note: This is illegal.</b>	

#### Your points:

Scale: 7-10= Low risk 11-15= Medium risk 16-21= High risk

\* Adapted with permission from NRAES-87, Home\*A\*Syst: An Environmental Risk-Assessment Guide for the Home.

## Managing Household Hazardous Products

Some products used around the home contain ingredients that can pose threats to your health and the environment unless they are properly handled. The first step is to know whether a product is hazardous or not. Ingredients in household products can be hazardous to plants, animals, or even **you**. Watch for “signal” words such as “*caution*”, “*warning*,” or “*danger*.” These words indicate a less hazardous product than those labeled “*flammable*, *poison*, *vapor harmful*,” or “*harmful or fatal if swallowed*.” See the Household Hazardous Product Inventory (next page) for a list of common household hazardous products.

### MYTHS

- All household hazardous products are easily identifiable as hazardous and clearly marked.
- Since these products are safe enough to use in our homes, no special care is needed for storage and disposal.
- Mixing materials can improve or multiply their effects and pose no additional health or environmental risks.

Suggested Practices to reduce the risk from household hazardous products:

- Always read and follow label instructions.
- Watch for “signal words” on household products you use around the home.
- Read labels to determine which product meets your needs most safely (i.e., avoid a solvent-based cleaner if a detergent based cleaner is effective and available).
- Buy only the amount needed so you don’t create storage and disposal problems.
- Store materials only in their original containers, in a cool and well-ventilated area.
- Make sure product disposal is done safely, properly, and legally. Never dispose of materials by pouring them down a storm drain, into a ditch, creek, or river.

Even a small amount of a hazardous material that enters the Mokelumne River can cause a great amount of harm to plant, animal and/or human health. The greatest threat from these kinds of materials comes from improper disposal. Improperly stored materials have a greater risk of entering the environment or leaking and mixing, causing reactions that often make the materials more deadly together than separately.

### NUGGETS OF TRUTH

- We often use products without knowing that they are considered hazardous.
- Reading and following label directions protects you and your family’s health, and it’s the law.
- Mixing individually safe products can cause chemical reactions that create harmful and even deadly materials.
- Household hazardous products should only be disposed of at an approved hazardous waste disposal facility.



**Inventory Instructions:** All items in the following Household Hazardous Product Example and Inventory may be taken to the San Joaquin County Household Hazardous Waste Facility unless otherwise noted. The Facility is open to the public Thursday through Saturday from 9:00am to 3:00pm. Household Hazardous waste materials are generally accepted free of charge. The facility also accepts universal and electronic wastes (some restrictions apply, visit their website at: [www.sjgov.org/solidwaste/howdoi.htm](http://www.sjgov.org/solidwaste/howdoi.htm)). The City of Lodi's Coastal Cleanup event the 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday in September also has on-site electronic recyclers where the public can bring e-waste for free.

**Hazardous Product Examples and Inventory\***

<b>Category/Product</b>	<b>Proper Storage</b>	<b>Is it properly stored?</b>	<b>Are there signal words on the label?</b>
	Keep all these materials out of reach of children; in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated place; out of the reach of stormwater; and, away from other materials to prevent leaking, mixing and accidental chemical reactions.	Y or N	Y or N
<b>HOUSEHOLD TRASH</b>			
Fluorescent bulbs (might contain mercury)	Original container, away from falling/breaking danger.		
Waste motor oil and filters	Leak-proof containers clearly marked in an area protected from spills.		
Pesticide or solvent containers	Tightly sealed.		
Empty containers from other product categories	Tightly sealed.		
<b>CLOTHING AND FABRIC CARE PRODUCTS</b>			
Mothballs	Original containers in an area protected from spills.		
Dry-cleaning fluids	Original containers in an area protected from spills, heat or flame.		
Spot removers (solvent-based)	Original containers in an area protected from spills, heat, or flame.		
Shoe/leather polishes	Original containers in an area protected from spills, heat or flame.		
<b>HOBBY AND RECREATION PRODUCTS</b>			
Artist paints and solvents	Original containers in an area protected from spills.		
Charcoal lighter fluid	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat, or flame.		
Strong acids/bases	Original container in an area protected from spills. Store separate from other materials.		
Bottled gas	Original container in an area protected from heat or flame.		
Household batteries (might contain mercury or cadmium)	Avoid contact with other batteries.		
<b>BUILDING/WOOD CLEANERS AND REPAIR PRODUCTS</b>			
Building and wood cleaners with organic ingredients:	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat, or flame.		

\* Source: NRAES-87, Home\*A\*Syst: An Environmental Risk-Assessment Guide for the Home.

Category/Product	Proper Storage	Is it properly stored?  Y or N	Are there signal words on the label?  Y or N
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wood polishes</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Products for wood floor and panel cleaning</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<b>BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong acids/bases</li> </ul>	Original containers in an area protected from spills. Store separate from other materials.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead-based paint</li> </ul>	Original containers in an area protected from spills.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oil/alkyd paints and primers</li> </ul>			
<b>BUILDING/WOOD CLEANERS AND REPAIR PRODUCTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marine and exterior paints containing mercury and/or pesticides</li> </ul>	Original containers in an area protected from spills. Store separate from other materials.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aerosol paint products</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stains and finishes</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roof coatings and sealants</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rust removers</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Silicon lubricants</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other lubricants</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adhesive removers</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paint and finish preparation products</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adhesives such as glues and caulk</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wood-preserving products</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Products for brush or spray gun cleaning</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water repellents for wood and cement</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Solvents, such as those used in degreasers and paint thinners, stains, and varnishes</li> </ul>	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		

Category/Product	Proper Storage	Is it properly stored?  Y or N	Are there signal words on the label?  Y or N
<b>PESTICIDES</b>			
Pesticides labeled "restrictive use"	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame. Store separate from other materials.		
General use pesticides	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame. Store separate from other materials.		
Old and unwanted pesticides	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame. Store separate from other materials.		
<b>VEHICLE MAINTENANCE CHEMICALS</b>			
Vehicle maintenance products such as engine coolant, oil and grease, and transmission fluid	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Solvents for oil and grease removal and disposal	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Engine and parts cleaners such as carburetor and brake cleaner	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Paints and paint preparation products	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Lead acid batteries	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame. Store separate from other materials.		
Battery terminal protectors	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Tire cleaners	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Rust removers	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Ignition wire dryer	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Gasket removers	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Aerosol paint and primer products	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		
Brake quieter	Original container in an area protected from spills, heat or flame		

## **LINKS FOR MORE INFORMATION**

### **San Joaquin County Resource Conservation District**

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Stewardship Plan: <http://www.sjcrd.org/articles/MokP.htm>

Lower Mokelumne River Watershed Owners' Manual: <http://www.sjcrd.org/articles/ownersmanual.htm>

### **City of Lodi**

Stormwater: <http://www.lodi.gov/stormwater/index.html>

Storm Drain Detectives: [http://www.lodi.gov/Storm\\_Drain\\_Detectives/index.html](http://www.lodi.gov/Storm_Drain_Detectives/index.html)

Water: [http://www.lodi.gov/public\\_works/water.html](http://www.lodi.gov/public_works/water.html)

Wastewater: [http://www.lodi.gov/public\\_works/wastewater.html](http://www.lodi.gov/public_works/wastewater.html)

### **San Joaquin County**

Solid waste: <http://www.sjgov.org/solidwaste/>

Household hazardous waste (HHW) information: <http://www.sjgov.org/solidwaste/What%20is%20HHW.htm>

HHW Disposal: <http://www.sjgov.org/solidwaste/howdoi.htm>,

<http://www.BeGreenSanJoaquin.org>

### **Other Information:**

Urban/Suburban Non-Point Source (NPS) Pollution

[http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/nps/lookwhatyoucando.shtml](http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/nps/lookwhatyoucando.shtml)

Lodi Rules – Lodi Woodbridge Wine Grape Commission

<http://www.loca.com>

<http://www.lodirules.com>

Household Hazardous Waste:

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/HomeHazWaste/>

<http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/UniversalWaste/HHW.cfm>

<http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/homehazwaste/>

<http://www.epa.gov/osw/conservation/materials/hhw.htm>

Native and drought tolerant Plants:

[http://sjmastergardeners.ucdavis.edu/Gardening\\_with\\_CA\\_Natives/](http://sjmastergardeners.ucdavis.edu/Gardening_with_CA_Natives/)

<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/grownative/>

<http://www.plantright.org/>

Lawn Care and turf grasses:

<http://www.allaboutlawns.com>

[http://sjmastergardeners.ucdavis.edu/Lawn\\_Care\\_Management/](http://sjmastergardeners.ucdavis.edu/Lawn_Care_Management/)

Water and Water Conservation

<http://www.saveourh2o.org/>

<http://www.water.ca.gov/nav/nav.cfm?loc=t&id=105>

<http://www.cuwcc.org/>

### **Volunteer Opportunities**

The Center for Land – Based Learning [www.landbasedlearning.org](http://www.landbasedlearning.org)

Lodi Lake Docents - [http://www.lodi.gov/parks\\_rec/NaturePrograms.html](http://www.lodi.gov/parks_rec/NaturePrograms.html)

Coastal Clean-Up - [http://www.lodi.gov/press\\_releases/PR20110822\\_coastalcleanup.html](http://www.lodi.gov/press_releases/PR20110822_coastalcleanup.html)

REI-Stockton – <http://www.rei.com/stockton/>

NRCS Earth Team Volunteer – <http://www.ca.nrcs.usda.gov/features/volunteers.html>

**City of Lodi Storm Water Hotline**

209-368-5735 or [stormwater@lodi.gov](mailto:stormwater@lodi.gov)

**City of Lodi Water Conservation**

209-333-6829 or [stormwater@lodi.gov](mailto:stormwater@lodi.gov)

Notes

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Short Term Goals

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One Year Goals

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Five Year Goals

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