Urban Watershed

In an urban watershed, rainwater cannot penetrate impervious surfaces like roads, parking lots, and buildings, so we use storm drains or catch basins to carry away stormwater runoff and prevent flooding. Unfortunately, pollutants on the ground, like motor oil, pet waste, and trash, can be picked up by stormwater runoff and drain into our waterways. This type of nonpoint source pollution is the number one water quality problem in the nation.

If you live in the Greater Lansing region, you live in the Red Cedar River, Looking Glass River, or Grand River urban watershed. You can help protect our water quality by visiting mywatersheds.org. Use the events page to participate in local events and view videos and educational tools to enact change!



Do Your Part



We all live in a watershed. Your actions and choices can help keep our water clean!



For more information or to learn more about protecting our water, visit the link below or contact the Tri-County Regional Planning Commission.

mywatersheds.org mywatersheds@mitcrpc.org



POLLUTION ISN'T PRETTY.



Do You Know Your Watershed?



mywatersheds.org

What Is A Watershed?



A watershed is an area of land that drains to a common point like a lake or river. In the Grand River watershed, all land drains to Lake Michigan and eventually the Atlantic Ocean! This means that our actions here at

home affect the Great Lakes Grass too. clippings, leaves. litter. motor oil, pet waste. a n d other sources of pollution leave on the ground can impact water quality much further "downstream."

Our Watersheds

Urbanized areas only

Looking Glass River Watershed

Population: 46,097
Political Jurisdictions: 14
Land Area: 80,290 acres
Wetlands: 16,070 acres
Miles of rivers and
streams: 183





Population: 83,212
Political Jurisdictions: 13
Land Area: 93,622 acres
Wetlands: 8,586 acres
Miles of rivers and
streams: 325

Red Cedar River Watershed

Population: 174,837
Political Jurisdictions: 15
Land Area: 105,629 acres
Wetlands: 13,967 acres
Miles of rivers and
streams: 225



- O1 Dispose of pet waste properly in the trash or toilet (not in on-site septic systems).
- O2 Soil test before applying lawn fertilizers you may not need them!
- Plant native trees and flowers near downspouts or in a rain garden. They will help filter stormwater pollutants and do not require fertilizers or much water.
- O4 Install a rain barrel to capture, reuse, and control stormwater runoff.
- Maintain all vehicles to eliminate leaks that flow down storm drains into waterways.
- Recycle and dispose of household hazardous waste (motor oil, household cleaners, paint, etc.) at a collection site.
- Inspect your septic system every three years and pump every three to five years.
- Wash your car on the lawn versus pavement as local ordinance allows. The soil will help filter soaps and grease that can flow from driveways into storm drains and waterways.
- Support and join a watershed organization or participate in area river cleanups.
- Fix leaks, run full loads in the dishwasher and washer, and water your lawn in the early morning or at night to conserve water.

2022 U.S. Census American Community Survey Figures •