# What is a Watershed?

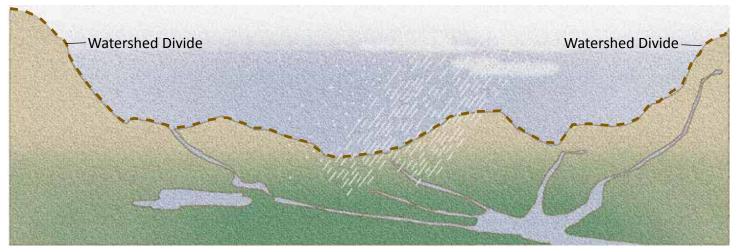
A watershed is formed by rain or snow that falls from the sky. The drop of water will sink into the soil, evaporate into the air or run off the surface of the ground. Surface water will eventually gather in a puddle, stream, or river or run off the surface of the ground. All the land area which drains into a body of water is called a watershed.

## Watersheds are everywhere.

A watershed can be as small as a section of land that drains to from a puddle or as enormous as the Chesapeake Bay Watershed which collects water from several states and drains into the Atlantic Ocean Watershed. The cleanliness of the water that flows into a small stream will affect the larger river it drains into.

Every place on earth in which water falls on land is called a watershed. We all live in a watershed. Just as a city, county or state has boundaries, so does a watershed. A divide in elevation represents the boundary of a watershed. Think of this as a line that connects all the highest points in an area.

#### Elevated Landscape + Rain/Snow + Body of Water = A Watershed



Watersheds can include swamps, lakes, and ponds that produce very little movement. These are examples of the **lentic** movement. Constantly moving (flowing) waters within watersheds can include streams, creeks, brooks, and rivers. These are examples of **lotic** movement.

Hint to remember: lotic is spelled with **lo** and flow is spelled with **lo**.

# What is nonpoint source pollution?

Nonpoint source pollution comes from so many sources that one point cannot be identified. Rainfall or melting snow flows over and into the ground. It picks up and carries away both natural and human-made pollutants. These pollutants can end up in streams, rivers, wetlands, and even underground sources of drinking water. Nonpoint source pollution comes from a variety of human activities on the land and water. Each of us can contribute to the problem without realizing it. We all play a part.

Nonpoint source pollutants include:

- Excess fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides from home lawns, farms and towns.
- Oil, grease and toxic chemicals from vehicles, roadways, parking lots and boat fuels.
- Sediment and erosion from construction sites, pasture and crop lands and eroding streambanks.
- Bacteria and nutrients from pet waste, livestock in streams and failing family septic systems.
- De-icing chemicals or salt from treated roadways and sidewalks.



Different plants

and aquatic insects like the dragonfly larva above and stonefly larva below (known as **macroinvertebrates**) can survive in different waterways, and depend on the movement of the water and the land around it. These differences may also change the temperature and the clarity of the water.



### You live in the Chesapeake Watershed!

The majority of streams and creeks in Lancaster County flow west into the Susquehanna River. The Susquehanna River collects water from New York through Pennsylvania. Any smaller waterbody that leads to a larger waterbody is called a **tributary**. The Susquehanna River is a tributary of the Chesapeake Bay. Nearly 50% of the water in the Chesapeake Bay comes from the Susquehanna River Watershed. The rate that this tributary empties into the Chesapeake Bay is 20 million gallons per minute. This would be the same as filling 5 million bathtubs all at one time.

The Chesapeake Bay is a unique estuary. An estuary is a partially enclosed body of water along the coast where freshwater from rivers and streams meets and mixes with salt water from the ocean. Estuaries and lands surrounding them are places of transition from land to sea. Although influenced by the tides, they are protected from the full force of ocean waves, winds, and storms by such landforms as barrier islands or peninsulas.

SOURCE: www.epa.gov

#### Tributaries of the Susquehanna River in Lancaster County, PA

Lancaster County has many waterways including runs, steams, creeks and rivers. There are also ponds and lakes with aquatic plants, fish and wildlife that depend on clean freshwater and nutrients. The waterways in Lancaster County are named. Here's a listing of some of the waterways in Lancaster County:

Annan Run Bachman Run Back Run Ball Run Bells Run **Big Beaver Creek Big Spring Run** Black Creek **Bowery Run** Bowman Run **Boyers Run** Brubaker Run **Buck Run** Calamus Run Cedar Creek **Chiques Creek Climbers Run Cocalico Creek Conestoga River Conoy Creek Coopers Run** Coover Run

Dellinger Run Doe Run **Donegal Creek** Dry Run East Branch Octoraro Creek **Elders Run** Eshleman Run Evans Run Fisherman Run **Fishing Creek** Fox Rill Frys Run Furnace Run Gables Run Goff Run Goods Run Groff Creek Groff Run Haines Branch Hammer Creek Harnish Run

House Rock Run Houston Run Huber Run **Hubers Run** Indian Run Indian Spring Run Jackson Run Kellys Run Kendig Run Kettle Run Knott Run Landis Run Lititz Run Little Beaver Creek **Little Chiques Creek** Little Cocalico Creek Little Conestoga Little Conestoga Creek Little Conowingo Creek Little Muddy Creek

Londonland Run Manns Run McCreary Run Meadow Run **Meetinghouse Creek** Middle Creek Mill Creek Millers Run Millway Run Muddy Creek Muddy Run New Haven Run Nickel Mines Run Pequea Creek Peters Creek Puddle Duck Creek Reed Run **Reynolds Run Richardson Run** Rife Run Rock Run Santo Domingo Creek

Segloch Run Shawnee Run **Shearers Creek** Shells Run Shirks Run Shumans Run Silver Mine Run Snitz Creek South Fork Big **Beaver Creek** Stauffer Run Stehman Run Stewart Run Stony Run Strickler Run Swarr Run Tobe Run **Trout Run Tucquan Creek Umbles Run** Valley Run Walnut Run

Watson Run West Branch Little Conestoga Creek West Branch Octoraro Creek White Horse Run Williams Run Wissler Run Wisslers Run Witmer Run Witmers Run

# Match each possible pollution with its solution.



The Lancaster County Conservation District gratefully acknowledges support from the Arconic Foundation to create this publication.