What is Green Infrastructure & how does it affect the Clinton River Watershed?

What is Stormwater?
When it rains or snows the runoff that flows across parking lots, streets and other solid surfaces picks up pollutants like salt, oil, grease, fertilizer and pet waste. This runoff flows into storm drains which lead directly to our local rivers and streams.

What is Green Infrastructure?
Green Infrastructure (GI), according to the EPA, refers to a range of stormwater management systems that use vegetation, soils, or other permeable surfaces or substrate to store, infiltrate or evaporate pride stormwater and reduce flows to sewer systems or to surface waters.

Types of Green Infrastructure
- Downspout disconnection
- Rainwater harvesting
- Rain gardens
- Planter boxes
- Bioswales
- Permeable pavements
- Green spaces
- Green roofs
- Urban tree canopy
- Land conservation

GI mimics natural systems to capture, soak up, filter and store water. GI aims to reduce stormwater surges and the amount of pollutants entering local waterways.
Green Infrastructure is a major component of CRWC's WaterTowns® program, which is a community-based placemaking initiative that works to help improve water quality and adapt to climate change impacts for cities, towns and villages in the watershed.

The CRWC's RiverSafe LakeSafe program also promotes GI systems and helps communities understand the benefits provided to homeowners and residents within the Clinton River watershed.

For more information about GI and watershed-friendly practices visit CRWC.org