The Huron River in the War of 1812
The Governor’s vision for a military supply route

In the anxious summer of 1812, rumors of war with Great Britain raced through the American frontier like prairie grassfires. The thinly-settled Michigan Territory was particularly vulnerable, as its lines of communication to the new nation were wholly dependent on the Great Lakes, on the opposite shores of which the British waited for an opportunity to bring their wayward former colony back into the imperial fold. Moreover, the native tribes in Michigan, alarmed at the pace of American settlement and displacement, increasingly saw their prospects as more promising under a return to British rule.

It was in this context that Michigan’s territorial governor, Revolutionary War hero William Hull, set out on a desperate mission to carve an inland supply line from Ohio to Detroit through the wilderness. When first appointed in 1806, Hull had signed treaties with tribes along the Detroit River and the Lake Erie shore, obtaining a six-mile-wide corridor for a military supply road. Two years later, he appointed a commission to survey and blaze the route, all the while begging Washington for a naval presence to match the British gunboats that sailed unchallenged throughout the Great Lakes.

IN THE DAYS BEFORE WETLANDS PERMITS
By June of 1812, Hull could wait no longer. Mustering 2,300 troops near Urbana, Ohio, he began cutting a rough road, or “trace,” north towards Michigan. Arriving at Frenchtown (modern-day Monroe), Hull found that the local militia had bridged the River Raisin. Hull knew that the Rouge and Ecorse Rivers, being near Detroit, were already bridged as well. Only one obstacle remained in his path: the wide and marshy mouth of the Huron River. Where the local militia had labored in vain, Hull’s experienced engineers quickly built a rough but serviceable “corduroy road” of large logs laid crosswise to the route, and

continued on page 3

The Changing Color of Stormwater
Green infrastructure: window dressing or a systemic improvement?

A new term is being discussed in regard to stormwater management and habitat conservation: “green infrastructure”. But, what is green infrastructure, and is it a real improvement in planning, design and redevelopment, or is it simply a new spin on an old approach? The answer depends on perspective, but generally green infrastructure is providing real benefits.

ISN’T ALL INFRASTRUCTURE GREY?
Most discussions of infrastructure are about the hard structures that provide a platform for the development of towns and cities. It is the roads, pipes, electrical lines, and more that allow for the building of residential neighborhoods and housing, commercial centers or industrial parks. Typically this infrastructure comes in various shades of grey (concrete-colored).

Green infrastructure is a way of extending the notion of

continued on page 4
Table of Contents

Featured Articles

The Huron River in the War of 1812..............cover
The Governor’s vision for a military supply route

Changing Color of Stormwater..............cover
Green Infrastructure

H2O Heroes Beat the Peak.......................6
Tips for saving water outdoors in summer

Make No Small Plans..............................7
Charting a river’s rebirth

Volunteer Awards.................................10
Thanks and celebration at Annual Meeting

A Few Special Volunteer Positions..............11
Are you the right fit for these opportunities?

Events

Friday, June 8, 6 – 9 PM
Ann Arbor Mayor’s Green Fair
Main Street, Downtown Ann Arbor
contact: plabadie@hrwc.org

Friday, June 15, 5:30 PM
Fly Fishing Tournament Pre-Party
Jolly Pumpkin, 311 S. Main, Ann Arbor
$20, contact: recreation@hrwc.org

Saturday, June 16, 11 AM
Single Fly Tournament
Schultz Outfitters, 4 E. Cross St., Ypsilanti
$50, contact: recreation@hrwc.org

Sunday, July 15, 8:30 AM
Swim Baseline Lake (1 mile, 2 miles)
Baseline Lake, Dexter
contact: recreation@hrwc.org

Sunday, July 15, noon – 4 PM
Huron River Day
Gallup Park, Ann Arbor
www.a2gov.org/hrd
contact: plabadie@hrwc.org

Sunday, July 15, noon – 4 PM
Huron River Day Geocache
Gallup Park, Ann Arbor
contact: recreation@hrwc.org

Friday – Sunday, August 17, 18, 19
Ypsilanti Heritage Festival
Riverside Park, Ypsilanti
www.ypsilantiheritagefestival.com
contact: plabadie@hrwc.org

Thursday, July 19, 5:30 PM
HRWC Board Meeting
Location TBD
contact: lrubin@hrwc.org

Sunday, July 29, 2 – 5 PM
Measuring & Mapping: Learn to Read the River
NEW Center, Ann Arbor
contact: jfrenzel@hrwc.org

Regular Features

Know Your Board Representative...............8
Barry White, Village of Pinckney

Laura’s Stream of Consciousness...............9
An update on HRWC projects and activities

You Make the Difference..........................11
Become a member of HRWC

Thank You!...........................................back cover

The content of this newsletter is prepared by HRWC staff and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of HRWC board members.

Summer recreation events, dates and times at www.hrwc.org/events/summer-events

Follow us on Facebook and Twitter!
www.facebook.com/huronriver
www.twitter.com/hrwc

HRWC offices are located at the NEW Center
1100 N. Main Street in Ann Arbor
(734) 769-5123 or www.hrwc.org for directions
The Huron River in the War of 1812

continued from cover

covered with earth and brush to form a causeway, finishing with a sturdy wooden bridge capable of carrying loaded wagons.

SETBACK TURNED TO ADVANTAGE

On July 4, 1812, they resumed their march, arriving in Detroit two days later. They had learned en route that war had been declared on June 18, and that Hull’s worst fears had been realized: his papers, including troop strength and disposition, had been sent ahead by ship and had fallen into the hands of the British. Perhaps that is why Hull engaged in a bit of disinformation, putting out the word where he knew it would find its way to British commander Isaac Brock, that he was fortifying the strategic Huron River crossing.

THE BRITISH TAKE THE BAIT, BRIEFLY

Across the Detroit River at Fort Malden, (present-day Amherstburg, ON) Brock had been eyeing the Huron as an ideal place to cut his enemy’s new supply line before it could be used. Equally isolated from both Detroit and Frenchtown, the Huron offered an easy route for disaffected natives in the interior to join their British allies just across the lake. Hull’s ruse worked, but only briefly.

THE BATTLE OF BROWNSTOWN

Instead of a July attack at the Huron River, the first battle of the War of 1812 on American soil came a few miles north, near the Wyandot village of Brownstown. There, native troops under Tecumseh joined with British from Fort Malden to intercept a numerically-superior American contingent sent south from Detroit to escort a relief convoy from Ohio. Following the Battle of Brownstown, where 18 Americans were killed and a dozen more wounded, Detroit quickly surrendered, its sole supply line severed.

Following the war, the Huron River resumed its importance as a route into the interior. Banned from their ancestral homelands by the Treaty of Brownstown, some of the displaced Native Americans settled at Flat Rock, exactly six miles inland from Lake Erie.

REMNANTS OF WAR

Paddling down the Huron today, one can still see the “traces of the Trace.” Approaching the Jefferson Avenue bridge, a short detour under a smaller bridge (Harbin Road) will quickly take you back two centuries. There, emerging from the road embankment, are the remains of Hull’s Trace – over six hundred of the original logs, stretching a quarter-mile north. Many are submerged, which has helped their remarkable state of preservation. Look carefully into the water and you can see some that still bear the axe marks from those desperate days, when Michigan waited for war.

— Daniel Harrison
Historian and Librarian
Henry Ford Community College

TRIATHLON
SUNDAY, JULY 15, 2012
GALLUP PARK, ANN ARBOR

• Bike 4 miles from Gallup to Argo
• Run/Walk 2 miles around Argo Pond
• Kayak/Canoe 4 miles down the new Argo Cascades whitewater from Argo to Gallup

For fees and registration www.trithehuron.com

Competitive Tri
Compete for awards, starts 7am.

Scenic Tri
Relax and enjoy the scenery, starts any time between 8 and 9am.

Huron River Report
Summer 2012
Page 3
The Changing Color of Stormwater
continued from cover

infrastructure to also include natural features, like trees and wetlands, for the benefits they provide to communities. Instead of simply laying pipes to carry stormwater runoff away to our streams, the green infrastructure approach incorporates these natural features to store runoff and bring it to trees or other plants that can absorb water and pollutants. Originally, green infrastructure was described in a broader context to provide a regional accounting of the interconnected network of open spaces and natural areas, such as greenways, wetlands, parks, forest preserves and native plant vegetation, that naturally manages stormwater, reduces flooding risk, improves water quality and provides habitat for wildlife.

Green infrastructure provides myriad benefits to communities beyond stormwater conveyance. The natural vegetation stores runoff longer than traditional stormwater control structures, absorbs pollutants, and reduces flows and erosion. The water that enters streams and rivers after flowing through natural vegetation is cleaner than it would be flowing over hard surfaces. The natural vegetation installed as green infrastructure absorbs carbon dioxide and other air pollutants. Green infrastructure can reduce flooding. Trees also provide shade to reduce the heat island effect, and can buffer street noise.

WHO IS USING IT?
Green infrastructure in the stormwater context is most popular with older, larger cities that suffer from the impacts of combined sewers. Cities like Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and Milwaukee are facing the prospect of investing millions of dollars in large underground storage systems to prevent the overflow of sewage treatment plants following rain storms. Instead, by building many smaller green infrastructure projects across their cities, stormwater managers are employing natural vegetation to store and absorb enough runoff to prevent overflows. This approach is much less expensive than building and installing structures to store the massive volumes of runoff. If the added benefits of green infrastructure are quantified, the difference between green and grey infrastructure can be many multiples.

Some smaller communities, even those without combined sewers, have evaluated the cost-benefit of green infrastructure and decided it is a worthwhile investment. The City of Ann Arbor uses its stormwater utility to invest in green projects like its City Hall (capturing all building and sidewalk runoff), the Millers Creek Rainwater Project’s rain gardens, and bioswales installed in conjunction with several street reconstructions, pervious surfaces on several small streets and parking lots, and many other projects small and large. The Village of Pinckney

continued on next page
incorporated green infrastructure in a major street reconstruction by putting vegetated swales along the road to catch and absorb runoff, and installing pervious pavement. Oakland County organized a Green Infrastructure Inventory to account for all the benefits from natural areas across the county and improve their connections.

**SO, WHERE TO GO FROM HERE?**
By most measures, the green infrastructure approach to development and redevelopment is a resounding plus. However, is it different from what communities have been doing all along? It certainly is not the standard “catch it and pipe it” approach. On the other hand, it is similar to the older concept of Low Impact Development (LID). The main difference between the two is that LID focuses mainly on new developments and at the site design level, while green infrastructure is a municipality-wide approach that looks at new development, redevelopment and maintenance projects. This holistic approach encourages broader planning across multiple departments, which can lead to bigger impacts.

HRWC is engaging in a new project to assist Washtenaw County municipalities to incorporate green infrastructure in their policies and capital improvement plans. HRWC will work with municipalities to locate and evaluate green infrastructure opportunities to determine priority projects that yield the greatest benefits and cost savings. HRWC will also help partner communities identify internal policies that would promote more green infrastructure projects on public and private properties. Watershed municipalities outside of Washtenaw County will be able to get help from HRWC after that, and there are other resources they can use now.

**— Ric Lawson**

HRWC’s Green Infrastructure project is funded by a grant from the MDEQ.

### Innovations by the Ann Arbor District Library

The Ann Arbor District Library has constructed several new library branches with green infrastructure and sustainability specifically in mind. Each branch was fashioned to have as little impact as possible on the site and on the greater environment. From solar heating and convection cooling to natural lighting and the use of renewable resources, these works of art reveal environmental sensibility.

Particular applause is warranted for their innovative stormwater management features. For example, the Malletts Creek Branch naturally captures and filters stormwater from impervious surfaces through the use of bioswales near parking areas. These bioswales comprise shallow, vegetated ponding areas that generously invite infiltration up to six feet deep before gathering the filtered excess water into tiles. The library’s green roof also filters rain. These practices serve to reduce both the flashiness and volume of runoff as well as the loading of pollutants. The green roof also serves as a natural air conditioner by using the plants’ evapotranspiration.

The Traverwood Branch features rain gardens as well as a roof runoff collection system. Two downspouts channel the runoff below ground into a system of pipes where it gradually seeps into a retention pond at the south end of the site.

These innovative green infrastructure systems help to protect local creeks by encouraging stormwater absorption and filtration rather than rapid impervious runoff. The designs they use are instructive for a new era of clean water and beautiful landscapes.

**— Josh Miller**
**H2O Heroes Beat the Peak!**

Tips for saving water outdoors in summer months

Summer’s rising temperatures often coincide with rising water use. “Peak” water use describes the time of year when residential water use is at its highest due to an increase in outdoor water use, usually from late July through early August. In most areas, the amount of water homeowners use to keep their lawns green or fill their backyard pools will spike during this season — to the tune of about two to four times more than they usually use the rest of the year!

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**FAST FACTS**

- The average American home uses about 260 gallons of water per day; during peak season, homes can use about 1,000 gallons of water in a day. Some homes use as much as 3,000 gallons on a peak day, or the equivalent of leaving a garden hose running for nearly 8 hours.

- Experts estimate that 50 percent of the water we use outdoors goes to waste from evaporation or runoff due to overwatering.

- With the exception of extreme heat waves, peak use typically occurs on weekends, as many people use their free time to tend to lawns and landscapes, do laundry, and wash cars.

**SIMPLE TIPS FOR SAVING WATER OUTDOORS**

**Step on it.** Grass doesn’t always need water just because it’s hot out. Step on the lawn, and if the grass springs back, then it doesn’t need water. An inexpensive soil moisture sensor can also show the amount of moisture at the plant’s roots and discourage overwatering. As a rule of thumb, lawns and gardens need on average 1 inch of water each week according to the Michigan State University Extension.

**Time it right.** It’s best to water lawns and landscapes in the early morning when wind is calm and temperatures are the coolest. Significant amounts of water can be lost due to evaporation at other times of day.

**Tune up your system.** Inspect irrigation systems and check for leaks and broken or clogged sprinkler heads. Fix sprinkler heads that are broken or spraying on the street or driveway.

**Play zone defense.** Assign areas of your landscape different zones depending on sun or shade exposure, soil and plant types, and type of sprinklers, then adjust your irrigation system or watering schedule based on those zones.

**Give your hose a break.** Sweep driveways, sidewalks, and steps rather than hosing them off. You will save water and keep polluted runoff from getting to the river through storm drains. And don’t forget to check for leaks at your spigot connection and tighten as necessary.

**Leave it long.** Raise your lawn mower blade to at least three inches. Longer grass promotes deeper root growth, resulting in a more drought resistant lawn, reduced evaporation, and fewer weeds.

**Let it rest.** During a heat wave, it is possible to stop watering a lawn completely and allow the grass to go dormant. Dormant grass will rebound to green lushness when the cooler weather and rains return in the fall.

**Plant Michiganders.** Plan for the future by reducing lawn areas and planting native species that can handle less water in the summer months.


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Facts and tips provided by: WaterSense, a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) program that helps protect and preserve the nation’s water supply by promoting efficiency; and the Michigan State University Extension News.

The Saving Water Saves Energy program is funded by the Masco Corporation Foundation.

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Photo: K. Motawi

The average lawn sprinkler sprays roughly five gallons per minute at a medium flow rate or ten gallons per minute at a high flow rate. Photo: K. Motawi

Use water from your rain barrel to “spot water” container plants or flower beds. Photo: E. Riggs

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— Pam Labadie
HRWC is partnering with the National Wildlife Federation’s Great Lakes Office (NWF), the Michigan League of Conservation Voters and the Wolfpack (a coalition of 60 business and community leaders) to spark a river renaissance, known as RiverUp! RiverUp! is a plan for the Huron River’s future and a strategy to realize the goal of a vibrant, robust and fully restored river as a destination for residents and tourists. RiverUp! presents a unique opportunity to leverage numerous groups’ strengths and resources to advance the considerable work that’s already being done for the Huron.

A new full-color report highlighting the first year of RiverUp! and setting priorities for the next three to five years can be found at riveruphuron.org.

THE VISION OF RiverUp!
The initiative to rejuvenate the Huron River and its communities began when Congressman John Dingell (the “Dean of the House”) sounded the call to spark a river renaissance. HRWC Executive Director Laura Rubin described the central premise of RiverUp! at its launch last August in Ann Arbor, “We built our river towns to back-up to the Huron to shield ourselves from the legacy of neglect, when the river’s primary purpose was to convey waste. Through RiverUp!, our towns are embracing the river for recreation and economic growth.” The powerhouse partnership of business, community and environmental leaders is answering Congressman Dingell’s call by bringing together commitment and the ability to get things done.

THREE FACETS
The long-term plan encompasses three broad objectives:

FixUp!
The Huron River is one of the most popular paddling and fly-fishing rivers in the state, and home to the busiest livery in Michigan. Investing in river recreation will generate positive economic impacts for our river towns, bring more residents and tourists to the Huron, and help make this river a Great Lakes destination. The 104-mile Huron River Water Trail under development is the cornerstone. The inland paddling trail connects people to the river’s natural environment, its history and the communities it touches. Currently, work is focused on making trail signs, building well-constructed portages and access points, and creating a guidebook, trail section maps and web-based tools. Learn more at www.huronriverwatertrail.org.

CleanUp!
Good news! The Huron River is the cleanest urban river in Michigan’s Lower Peninsula. But urban rivers have their challenges, and a river renaissance depends on the Huron’s ecological health. The unique public-private partnership of RiverUp! is stepping in to improve the river by remediating legacy pollution sites, restoring natural shorelines and returning a more natural flow regime to the river. In Ann Arbor, RiverUp! and the Wolfpack have brought together the City and DTE Energy to discuss transforming the DTE property on the river, develop a clean-up strategy with costs and explore a post-clean-up vision for the area. In Ypsilanti, RiverUp! is partnering with the City, the Township, Washtenaw County, and the local business community to develop a River Preservation District to reclaim a clean, urban river and make it a driver of local business and recreation opportunities.

BuildUp!
A Huron River that’s cleaner and more enjoyable to fish demands river communities that embrace their spot on this natural treasure. Transforming the river corridor means linking them via trails – be they water, land or art – natural areas, and vital downtowns. The work begins in Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti and will extend to communities like Milford, Dexter and Flat Rock.

Schultz Outfitters, the river’s newest fly-fishing outfitter, recently opened its storefront in downtown Ypsilanti next to the river; it epitomizes the vision of RiverUp! Where will the next waterfront restaurant, B & B or outfitter be?

We are proud of the first year of progress made on numerous RiverUp! projects up and down the river. We have big plans, tremendous enthusiasm, and a river that’s worth protecting. Donors at all levels are needed to activate our plans, and volunteer opportunities are available.

JoinUp!
There’s plenty of room in this boat for everyone. Contact RiverUp! manager Elizabeth Riggs to discuss project needs and your interests.

— Elizabeth Riggs

The Huron River Water Trail is helping to transform the river into a premier destination in Michigan and the Great Lakes. photo: T. Hawley

Recreational anglers like Eirik Vitso already know the Huron is worth protecting! photo: E. Vitso
Barry White, Village of Pinckney

Barry White, a twenty-year resident of the Village of Pinckney, is now its representative to HRWC’s Board of Directors. He sits on the board of trustees for the Village and is one of three chiefs in the Southfield Fire Department, where he has worked for 26 years. He is also an active member of the Red Cross of Livingston County.

Barry and his wife, Cathy, have two daughters, Sara and Emily, ages 22 and 20. The family has done much traveling throughout the United States, camping every chance they get. Barry also enjoys skiing, hunting and he has recently begun participating in triathalons.

Water was an influence in Barry’s early life. The Rouge River ran through the property where he grew up, which led to his interest in ecology and geography in school. Now he finds that working with HRWC helps him to become actively involved in preservation of the lands and rivers that have played a major role in his life.

For residents of Pinckney who have questions or comments about issues relating to the Huron River call Barry at (248) 796-5604. For more information or to volunteer to help the Huron, call HRWC at (734) 769-5123.

— Eunice Burns

Barry enjoys many outdoor activities year-round. Photo: HRWC
Last month, I was invited to Washington, DC for a “White House Conference” on America’s Great Outdoors, President Obama’s initiative to encourage the protection and enjoyment of, yes, America’s great outdoors! The America’s Great Outdoors (AGO) program has launched policies and investments to protect and restore the lands and waters that shape America’s culture and fuel the economy. AGO focuses on Federal agency partnerships with local communities and private landowners to deliver on-the-ground conservation results across the United States. River restoration is one of the three pillars of the AGO program: “Renewing America’s Rivers and Waters, the Lifeblood of Communities and Economies”. It sounds very similar to our RiverUp! efforts sparking a Huron River renaissance – turning our communities toward the river to transform the Huron River corridor into a premier destination in Michigan and the Great Lakes.

AGO CONFERENCE DETAILS
I attended the half-day conference at the Department of the Interior and was impressed by the attendance and leadership of Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Lisa Jackson, Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack, the head of the Army Corps of Engineers Jo- Ellen Darcy, and the White House Council of Environmental Quality Chair Nancy Sutley. They each led a panel and showed their commitment to and understanding of the complexities of issues related to species protection, land management, and river restoration. During the breakout session, I met Rebecca Wodders, the new Senior Advisor to the Secretary on Rivers, and Rock Salt, Army Corps Principal Deputy. They asked for feedback on what was working and what wasn’t with river restoration and talked about the new National Water Trail designation announced the day before. The National Water Trail program will establish a “distinctive national network of exemplary water trails that are cooperatively supported and sustained.” I am excited about this designation and want the Huron River Water Trail to be the next river designated.

The conference was capped with a speech by the President at 5:30 on a Friday night. President Obama noted the bipartisan audience that included ranchers, anglers, conservationists, land managers, and regulators. He thanked us all for working to protect the beauty, habitat, and recreation of the great outdoors. He talked about the importance of our protected lands and parks as places to experience the outdoors, grow the economy, and stay healthy and active. He also spoke eloquently about his early childhood visit to Yellowstone National Park with his family, and the impact it had on his vision of protecting national parks and the importance of the great outdoors for America.

I left convinced of several recurring points. First, strong conservation funding – including the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Farm Bill, and transportation funds – is key to achieving the goals of America’s Great Outdoors. Second, the importance of making the great outdoors more easily accessible to all Americans – especially our youth – in both urban and rural landscapes, as a way to improve Americans’ overall health and cultivate the next generation of outdoor stewards and champions. Finally, strong resonance with a theme in President Obama’s closing remarks – that by protecting, connecting with, and restoring America’s great outdoors we can have both a healthy economy and a healthy environment.

HISTORY BUFFS, WE NEED YOU!
On another note, HRWC is excited to start an organizational history project. We’re looking for 3 - 5 volunteers to help us document our rich, (nearly) 50-year history. The ideal Volunteer Oral History Interviewer will have a strong set of interpersonal skills, the ability to work successfully within a loosely structured team, ability to transcribe oral recordings, and time to commit to 1 - 3 interviews per month (plus transcription and team meetings) for the next 9 - 24 months (estimated at 10+ hours per month). If you are interested please contact Jason Frenzel here at HRWC.

— Laura Rubin

Laura’s Stream of Consciousness
An update on HRWC projects and activities

Laura and Pecan check their rain barrel. For more ways to save water this summer, see page 6. photo: J. Wolf

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Laura and Pecan check their rain barrel. For more ways to save water this summer, see page 6. photo: J. Wolf
Volunteer Awards
Thanks and celebration at HRWC’s Annual Meeting

HRWC’s Volunteer Awards were given out at the annual meeting in Dexter in April. These awards are given in recognition of all the volunteers who make HRWC’s work possible, with notable volunteers being given special recognition for going above and beyond.

Chatura Vaidya was awarded the LAMINAR FLOW volunteer award for her steadfast work with HRWC. She has worked on many of our field programs, has gone above the call of duty by updating documentation of our field sites, and is doing a great deal of the legwork to setup our new Adopt-A-Stormdrain program.

Maureen Martin was awarded the VANISHING SPECIES volunteer award for helping HRWC create and actualize an effective strategic fundraising plan for multiple programs.

Barry Lonik was awarded the Herb Munzel ZEBRA MUSSEL volunteer award for his years of leading interesting and fun canoeing and hiking trips in the watershed, his watch-dogging of changes on and along the river, his leadership and expertise in land protection, and his service on HRWC’s Board of Directors.

Eric Bassey was awarded the THAT’S USING YOUR HEADWATERS volunteer award for his willingness to tackle anything and because he has done a little bit of everything for us. HRWC calls and Eric solves the problem with logic, skill and a smile.

Chatura Vaidya

Maureen Martin

Barry Lonik

Eric Bassey

“I love working with an organization that has real impact on the ground (or in the water) and that engages such wonderful people as staff members and volunteers. It feels like together we really can make a difference.”

“Volunteering time for HRWC supports an organization whose work is vital to our region, and is usually big fun!”

“HRWC is the only organization I have volunteered with, where I have gotten such unique opportunities to learn, help and make a difference. I hope to continue as long as I live here.”

“HRWC is the only organization I have volunteered with, where I have gotten such unique opportunities to learn, help and make a difference. I hope to continue as long as I live here.”

“I believe firmly that maintaining a healthy water system is critical to a healthy society and I believe a well-run organization is vital to accomplishing this important work, so I feel good about donating my own most valuable resource — time — to HRWC.”

Thanks!
A Few Special Volunteer Positions
Are you the right fit for these opportunities?

HRWC ORAL HISTORY PROJECT
HRWC is seeking 3 - 5 volunteers to conduct a series of organizational oral history interviews. Volunteers for this project must be good with people and documentation, be able to commit to 10+ hours per month over the next 1 - 2 years, and have an interest in learning HRWC’s history.
Contact: Jason Frenzel, jfrenzel@hrwc.org or x 600

ADMINISTRATIVE TASKS
A volunteer who is comfortable with a variety of computer programs is needed to help upload files, bolster our webpage links, and handle other task-oriented computer work. Time commitment is one to two half days each week at HRWC’s office.
Contact: Jason Frenzel, jfrenzel@hrwc.org or x 600

HRWC FLICKR PLANT PHOTO STREAM
The Bioreserve Project is in need of a volunteer to help improve and enhance its online photostream of plants identified on field assessments throughout the watershed. Tasks include reviewing and uploading photos and adding descriptive tags. No experience necessary, time commitment flexible. For a look at the Flickr photostream: www.hrwc.org/our-work/programs/bioreserve/bioreserve-plant-photo-stream.
Contact: Kris Olsson, kolsson@hrwc.org or x 607

Yes, I want to help protect the Huron River

I wish to become a member of HRWC in the amount of:

☐ $35 Mayfly  ☐ $250 Soft Shell Turtle  ☐ $2,500 Great Blue Heron
☐ $50 Crayfish  ☐ $500 Salamander  ☐ Other ____________________________
☐ $100 Dragonfly  ☐ $1,000 Smallmouth Bass

Name __________________________________________________________
Address _______________________________________________________
City ___________________________ State ____________ Zip ____________
Phone ________________________

☐ Yes I would like to receive HRWC news and updates emails,
  my email address is: ____________________________________________

Save postage and the environment by donating online at www.hrwc.org/support-us or send this form with your check to HRWC, 1100 N. Main St., Ann Arbor, MI, 48104. HRWC is a 501(c)3 organization and contributions are tax deductible.
Thanks to Our Volunteers!  Protecting the Huron is a big job and we would be lost without the donations of time, talents, and resources from our dedicated volunteers. We extend Special Thanks to:

**Jackie Richards, Gayle Thomas, and Kathie Weinmann** for helping us share the Saving Water Saves Energy message with over 700 homeowners at the Washtenaw Home, Garden & Lifestyle Show in March.

**Mary Bajcz, Mark Irish, and Kathie Weinmann** for organizing and staffing HRWC Earth Day displays in Ann Arbor and Milford.

**Jackie Richards** for researching septic system educational materials and, along with **Mary Lofy**, recruiting study sites for the Failing Septics Detection and Elimination project.

**Kristin Baja** for helping advance the Climate-Resilient Communities project through her targeted research.

**143 RoundUp volunteers** who collected samples at 52 stream sites, with lead collectors **Renee Mulcrone, Kyle Fetters, Nate Gainers** and **Catherine Riseng**.

**32 ID Day volunteers** who helped identify the samples collected at the RoundUp with the expert help of **Catherine Riseng**.

To all the **board members** who made the Annual Meeting potluck a success.