

BMP Matching Game: CARDS 1

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Residential Activity Water can be protected by actions people adopt. Mindful outdoor maintenance, not littering and never throwing items down a storm drain all help protect water quality and the watershed. Benefits: Using and storing chemicals properly, composting yard waste, and not littering keeps pollutants from washing into streams where it can harm aquatic life.	Urban Forestry Urban forestry involves planting and managing trees in urban areas, which absorb water through their roots and return it to the atmosphere via evapotranspiration. Trees provide shade, helping to cool their surroundings, including homes, yards, and nearby streams. Benefits: - Beautify the community. - Reflect heat from the sun's rays hitting the ground or pavement. - Provide habitat for wildlife.	Green Roof or Wall A green roof or wall is a building that is partially or completely covered with plants and soil. This absorbs storm water and helps to cool cities. Benefits: - Reduce the amount of water that runs off suddenly from an impermeable roof. - Provide a cooling effect to the surrounding air. - Insulate the building and reduce energy costs.
Wet Ponds or Retention Basins A wet pond or retention basin captures, stores, and filters water generated by storms. Benefits: - Keep streams from being overwhelmed by more water than they can handle. - Reduce polluted water from directly entering a stream or ocean. - Can become habitat for aquatic plants and animals.	Rain Garden or Bioswale These are planted depressions that absorb storm water as it runs off of hard surfaces such as roofs, driveways, parking lots, walkways and roads. Best to use native moisture tolerant plants. Benefits: - Reduce runoff into stream and ocean by slowing and capturing water from impermeable surfaces. - Filter pollutants from water before it can reach other bodies of water. - Provide a habitat for native plants and animals.	Rain Barrels and Dry Wells These are a method of capturing storm water runoff from rooftops. Water can be conveyed in gutters from buildings and diverted to rain barrels for storage. The stored water can be used for gardens and watering plants. Benefits: - Reduce the amount of potable water needed for the garden. This helps conserve water and save money. - Reduce the amount of storm water that runs into nearby storm drains and streams from impermeable roofs.
Planters or Bioretention These collect and absorb stormwater runoff from paved surfaces and rooftops with disconnected downspouts. Effective as small installations, making them suitable for constrained locations where other stormwater facilities are impractical. Benefits: - Remove pollutants from stormwater using biological processes - Slow the movement of stormwater through the landscape and/or allow the water to seep into the soils below	Naturescaping This uses native plants, which are wild plants adapted to the local geography and climate. They are considered better suited to withstand the regional climate and storm cycles. Benefits: - Capture and release runoff water more slowly than impermeable surfaces. - Absorb water and filter contaminants before they reach waterways. - Provide habitat for native wildlife.	Riparian Buffer An area of trees and other vegetation on either side of a waterbody that reduces runoff and erosion caused by storm water. Benefits: - Disperse and slow runoff from adjacent areas. - Absorb water and filter dissolved contaminants that are captured in the buffer. - Help prevent erosion of streambanks.

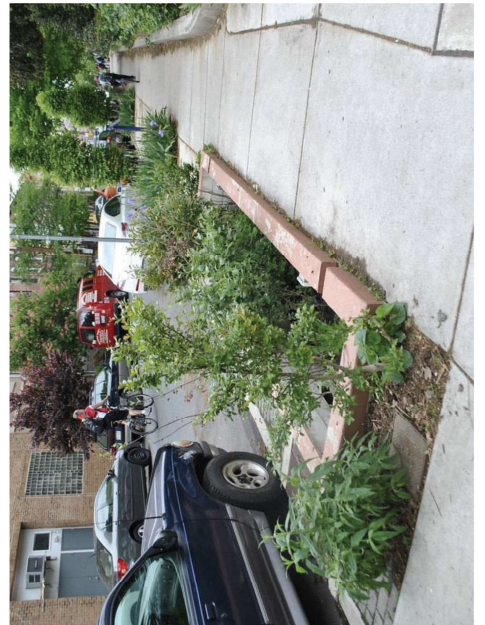
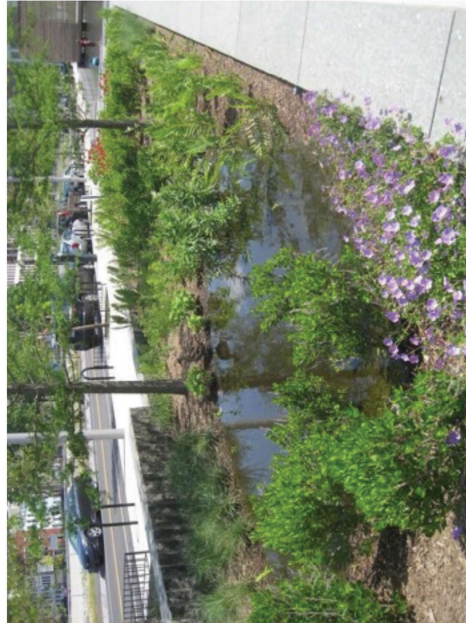
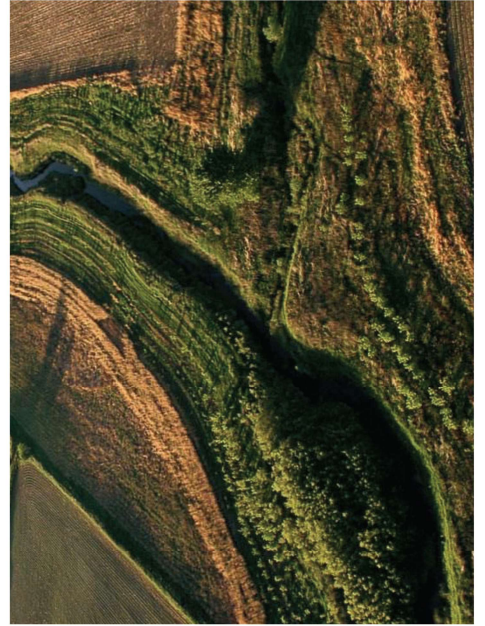
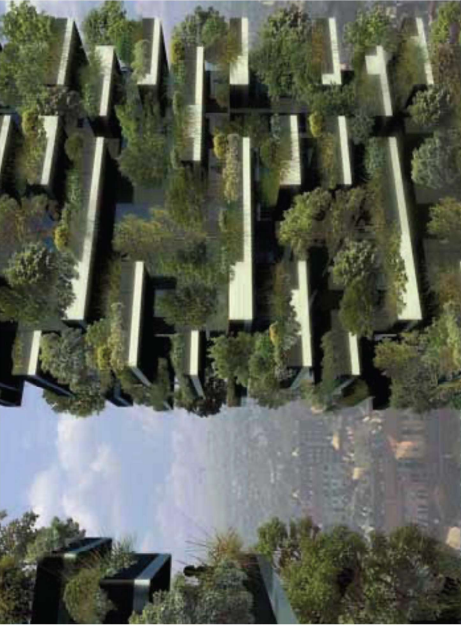
BMP Matching Game: CARDS 2

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Porous, Pervious, Permeable Pavement These are paving materials that allow water to pass through and be absorbed into the soil and ground underneath. Benefits: • Reduce runoff by allowing water to soak directly through the concrete surface into the soil below. • Help prevent the washing of oil and gasoline into nearby waterways.	Pollution Prevention Source control practices like equipment maintenance, trash removal, spill response training, and proper material management reduce contaminant exposure by ensuring safe storage, transport, and handling of materials to minimize pollution risk. Benefits: • Minimize risk of pollutants entering water bodies. • Reduces exposure to harmful substances. • Help prevent the need for expensive clean-up efforts and treatment processes.	Good Housekeeping & Maintenance Regularly cleaning catch basins, sweeping streets, managing waste disposal, and promptly addressing spills, minimizes the amount of contaminants carried away by stormwater runoff. Benefits: • Minimizes the risk of flooding during heavy rainfall events. • Decreases the amount of pollution entering waterways. • Reduces the potential for erosion.
Trash capture devices Trash capture devices are tools used to prevent or capture trash from entering waterways. They can be deployed in a variety of locations, including storm drains, within pipes, or in open water. Benefits: • Captures debris before it reaches waterways, improves water quality and aquatic habitats. • Reduce the amount of trash in the environment supporting public health initiatives. • Create cleaner, more aesthetically pleasing communities	Screening or Filtration Devices These are physical barriers or engineered systems installed in storm drains to capture and remove large debris, sediments, and pollutants from stormwater runoff before it reaches waterways, essentially acting as a filter to improve water quality. Benefits: • Reduce the amount of pollution entering natural bodies of water, protecting aquatic ecosystems and improving overall environmental health	Settling and Separating Devices These are engineered systems installed underground within the storm sewer pipe flow or at the outfall that utilize gravity to settle or separate particles and other contaminants like oils. Benefits: • Reduce the impact of erosion downstream • remove pollutants, sediment, oil, and debris from stormwater, making the water safer and cleaner • Because they are installed underground, they can free up land for other uses
Spill Kits These are a collection of equipment and materials used to clean up and contain hazardous spills. They should be near any area where chemicals are stored. Benefits: • Save money, quicker remediation of spills leads to less costs for clean-up. • Effective clean-up, preventing hazardous exposure to waterways and soils. • Employee safety, ensuring that spills can be handled quickly and properly protect not only the environment but public health and safety.	Detention basin or dry pond This is an excavated area installed on, or adjacent to, tributaries of rivers, streams, lakes or bays to protect against flooding and, in some cases, downstream erosion by storing water for a limited period of time. Benefits: • By slowing the speed of runoff, these devices reduce the impact of erosion downstream	Soil erosion and sediment control These practices prevent soil particles from detaching and being carried away by wind or water, and to capture and trap those soil particles once they are dislodged, minimizing their movement to nearby waterways. Benefits: • By slowing down runoff, sediment control can help minimize flood risks • Reduces sediment loading in waterways • Prevents soil loss and protects against landslides, particularly on slopes

BMP Matching Game: BOARD 1

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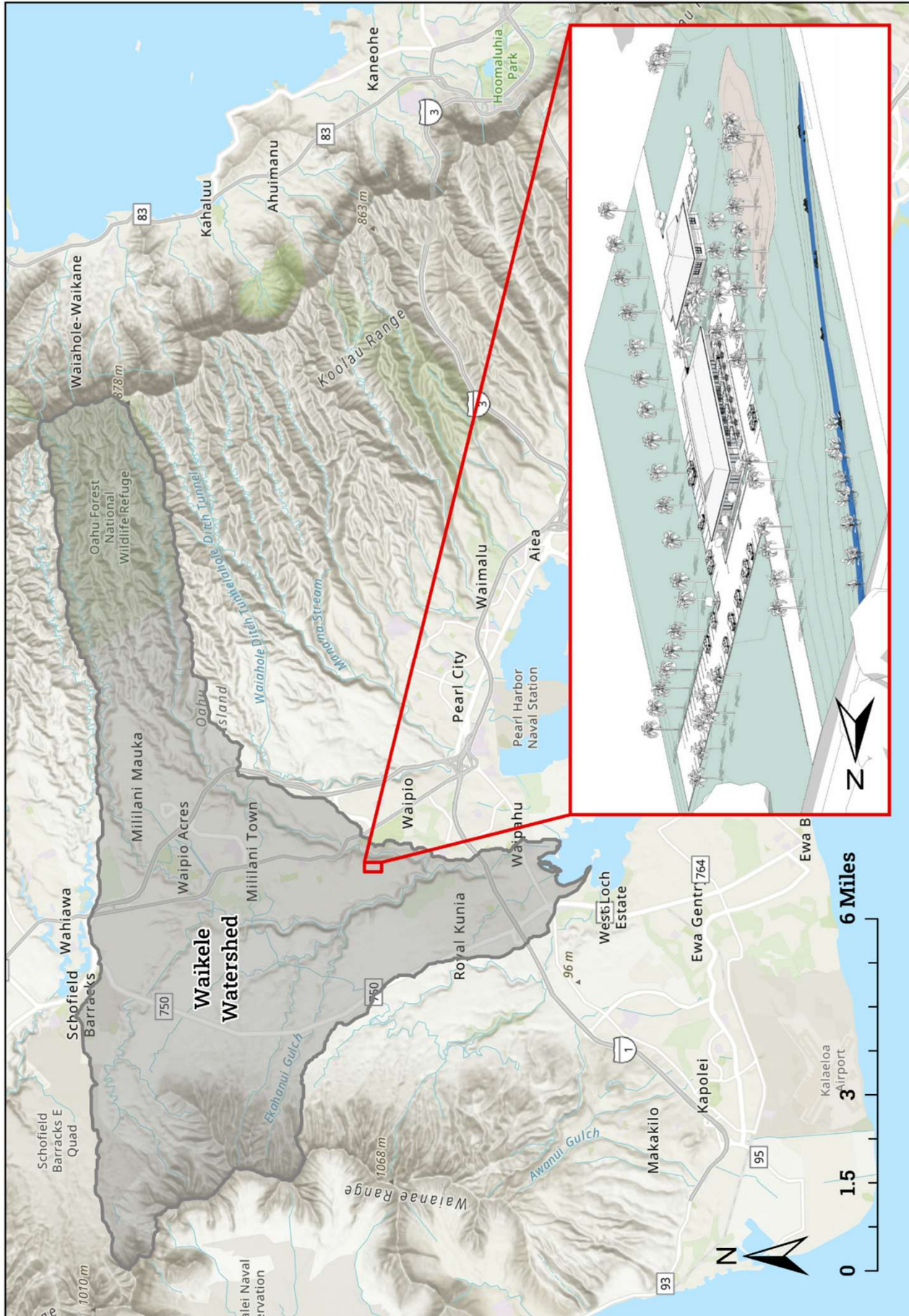


BMP Matching Game: BOARD 2

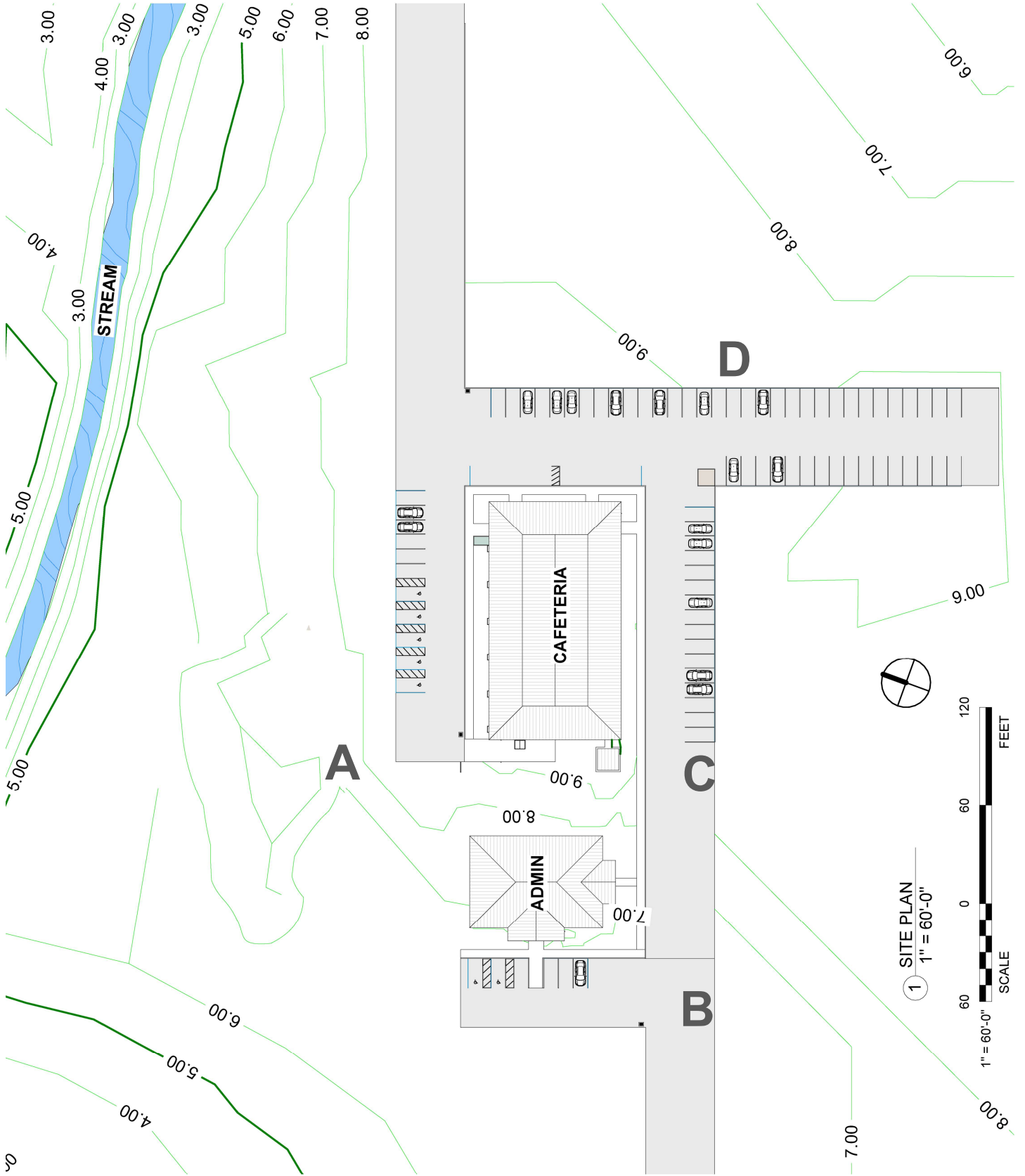
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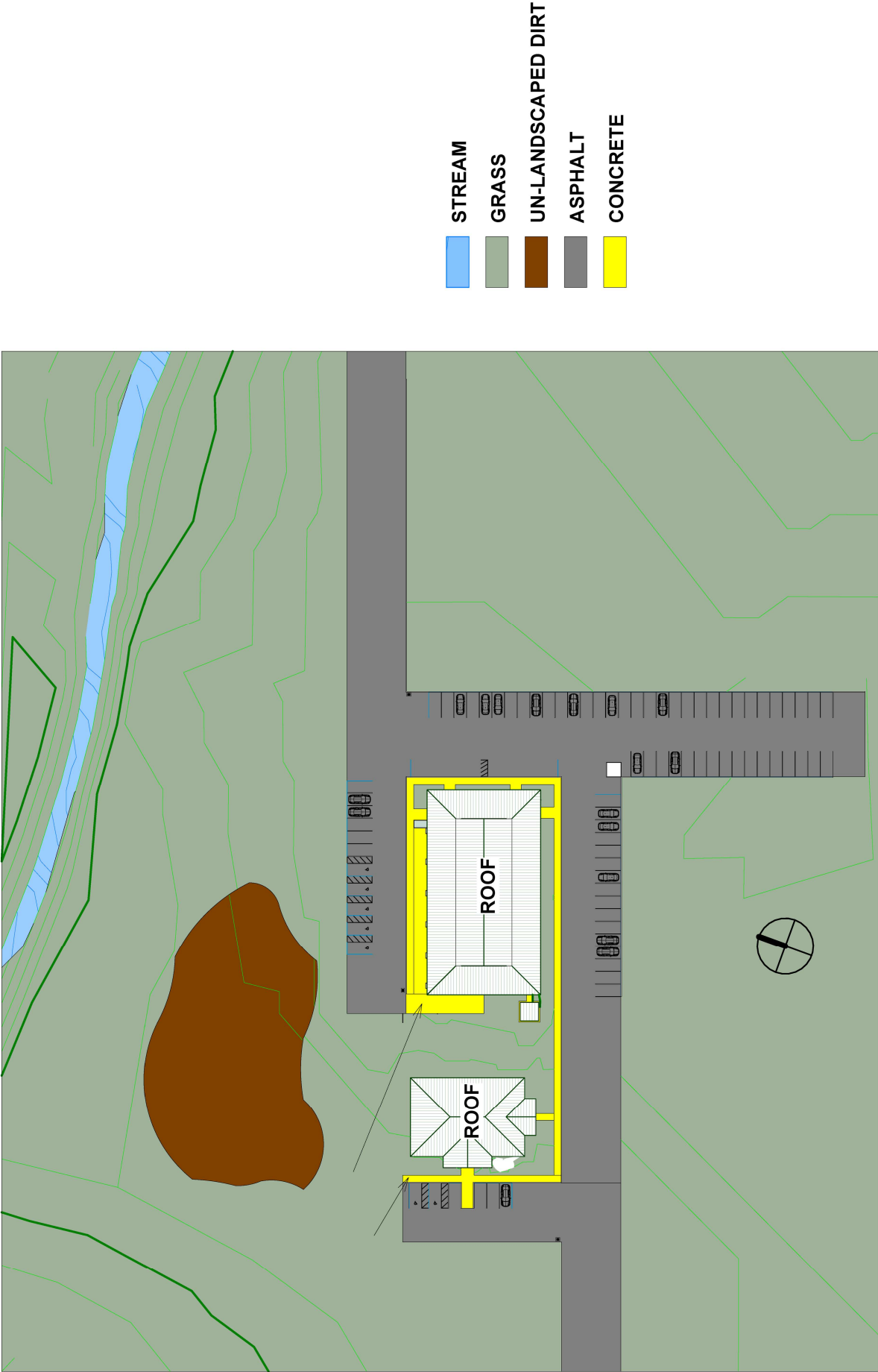
Mock Site Watershed Location & Rendering



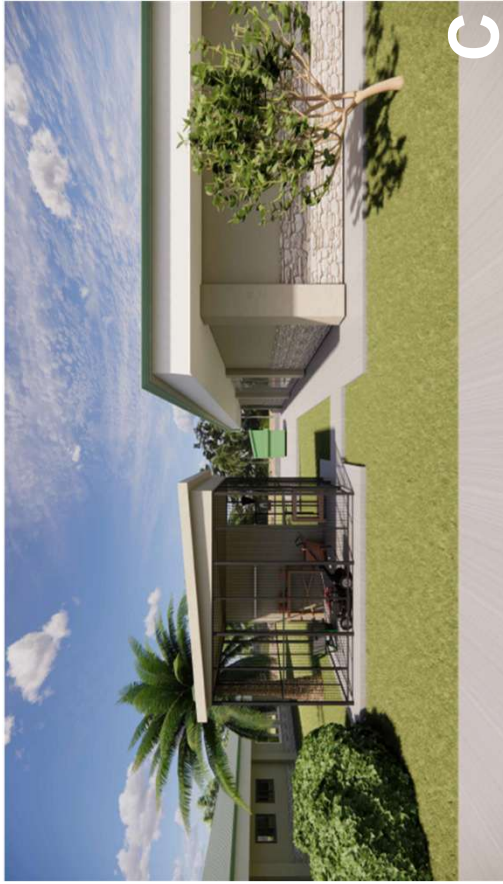
Mock Site Map



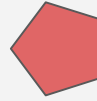
Surface Types of Mock Site



Images of Mock Site Areas



Equipment Storage (C & A)



Downspout (A & B)



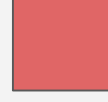
Biofilter (B & D)



Waste Management (A & C)



Other BMP (Any)



Storm Drain (A*)

*B & D also have storm drains, review topographic map carefully to find and mark them