The Storm Water Issue

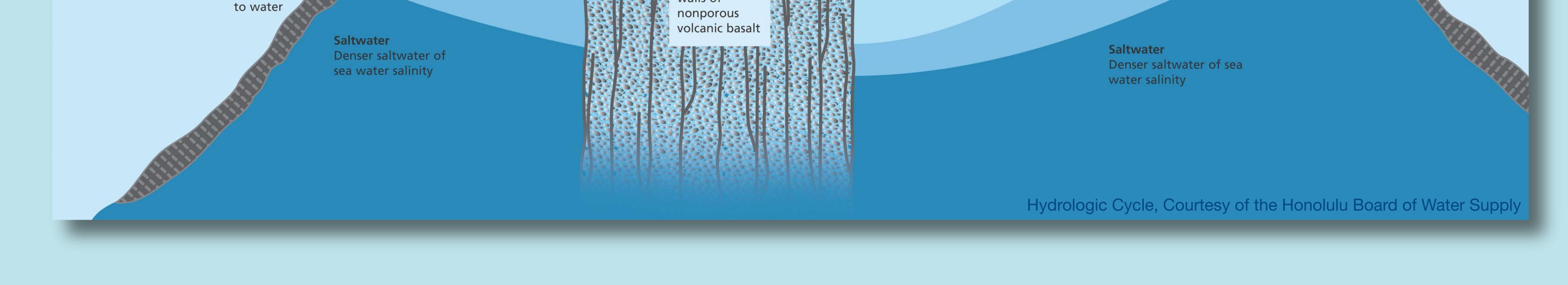




The Hydrologic Cycle

Impervious surfaces (such

as pavement) do not allow storm water to percolate into Precipitation Water vapor condenses Percolation the ground, which results in and falls to earth as rain Rainwater slowly sinks through the island's soil and porous volcanic rock. Passage of a more surface runoff. raindrop from mountain top to aquifer takes roughly 25 years **Northeast Tradewinds** Prevailing winds in the tropic **Transpiration** zone north of the equator **Evaporation through plant** leaves releases water back into the atmosphere **Intermittent Stream** Streams **Perched Water Evaporation** Surface flows that Flows seasonally or only Smaller volumes of groundwater Heat from the after heavy storms carry water from trapped between layers of porous sun converts higher elevation to and less porous material ocean water the sea to water vapor Sea Level BR. FEE Head The level of the ocean's Spring The layer of the freshwater surface Spring aquifer that lies above sea level Groundwater released at the surface, fed by dikes, perched water or **Dike Confined Brackish Water Freshwater Aquifer** underground streams Water Intermediate zone of (Freshwater Lens) Groundwater mixed fresh and saltwater Reservoir bounded by Caprock **Brackish Water** trapped in denser saltwater A mixture of land Intermediate zone of compartments and ocean sediments mixed fresh and saltwater formed by that is impermeable walls of



Storm water runoff carries pollutants to streams and the ocean.



Runoff flows pick up trash and other pollutants, depositing them into our streams and the ocean.



Water flow over bare slopes can lead to erosion, causing dirt and sediment to flow into sidewalks, gutters, and streets.



Sediment is transported by runoff to the ocean and endangers reefs by clouding the water and blocking sunlight.

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