

Healthy Watersheds Assessment

Potomac Watersheds in West Virginia



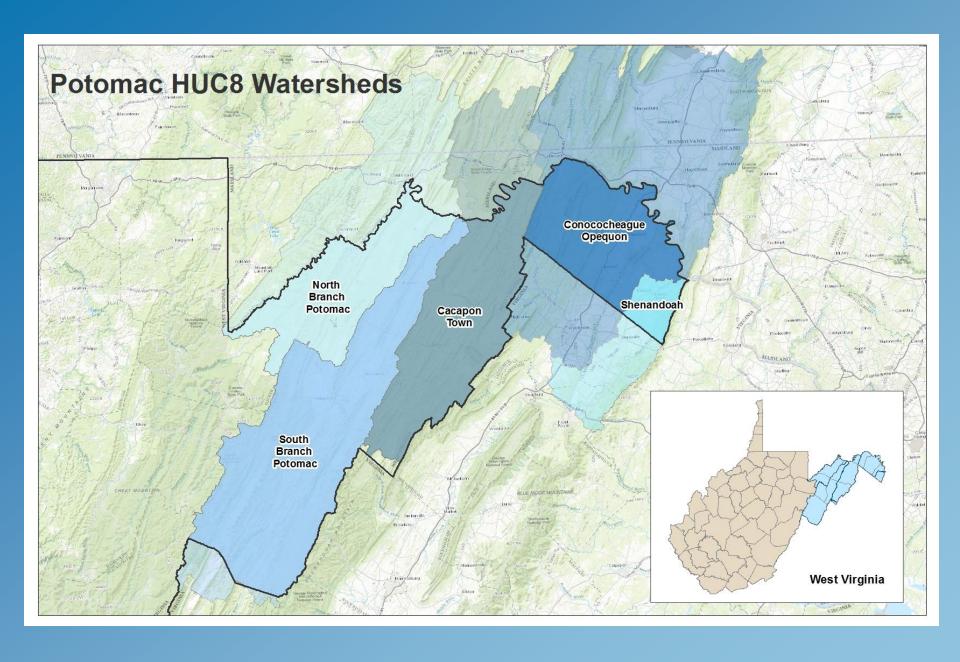






Watershed Assessment - Goals

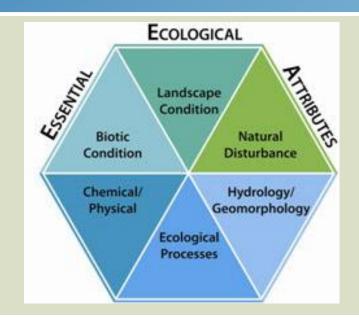
- Develop metrics to measure current condition/function & threats
- Rank watersheds for restoration & protection priorities
- Provide science-based decision support to assist partners, stakeholders & regulatory staff with management of water resources
- Identify data gaps & data needs





Healthy Watersheds - Methods

EPA Healthy Watersheds Initiative





Landscape Condition

Patterns of natural land cover, natural disturbance regimes, lateral and longitudinal connectivity of the aquatic environment, and continuity of landscape processes.



Geomorphology

Stream channels with natural geomorphic dynamics.



Habitat

Aquatic, wetland, riparian, floodplain, lake, and shoreline habitat. Hydrologic connectivity.



Water Quality

Chemical and physical characteristics of water.



Hydrology

Hydrologic regime: Quantity and timing of flow or water level fluctuation. Highly dependent on the natural flow (disturbance) regime and hydrologic connectivity, including surface-ground water interactions.



Biological Condition

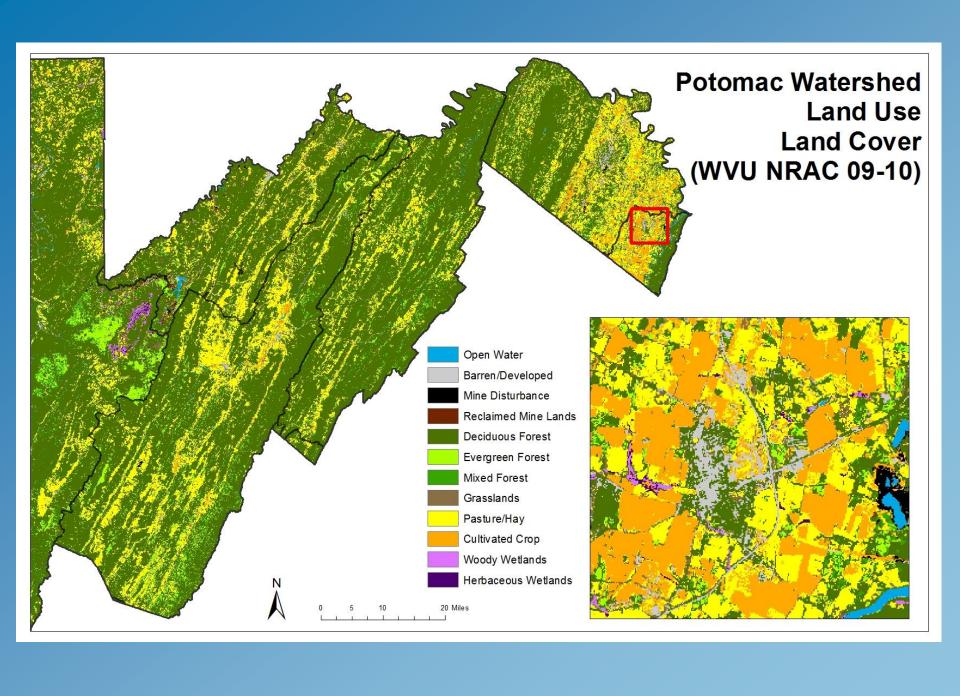
Biological community diversity, composition, relative abundance, trophic structure, condition, and sensitive species.

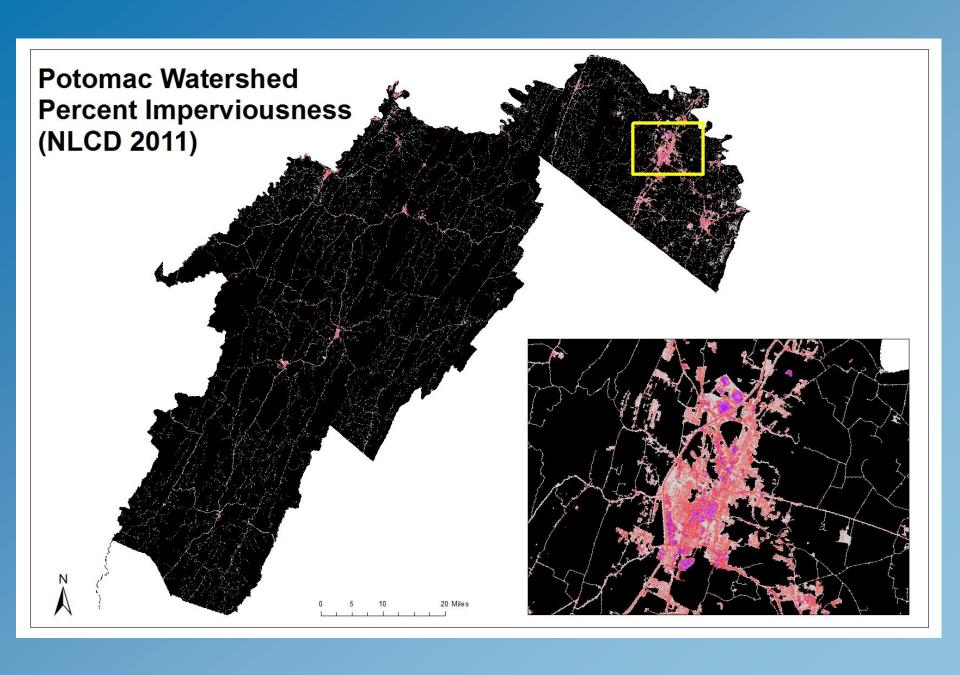


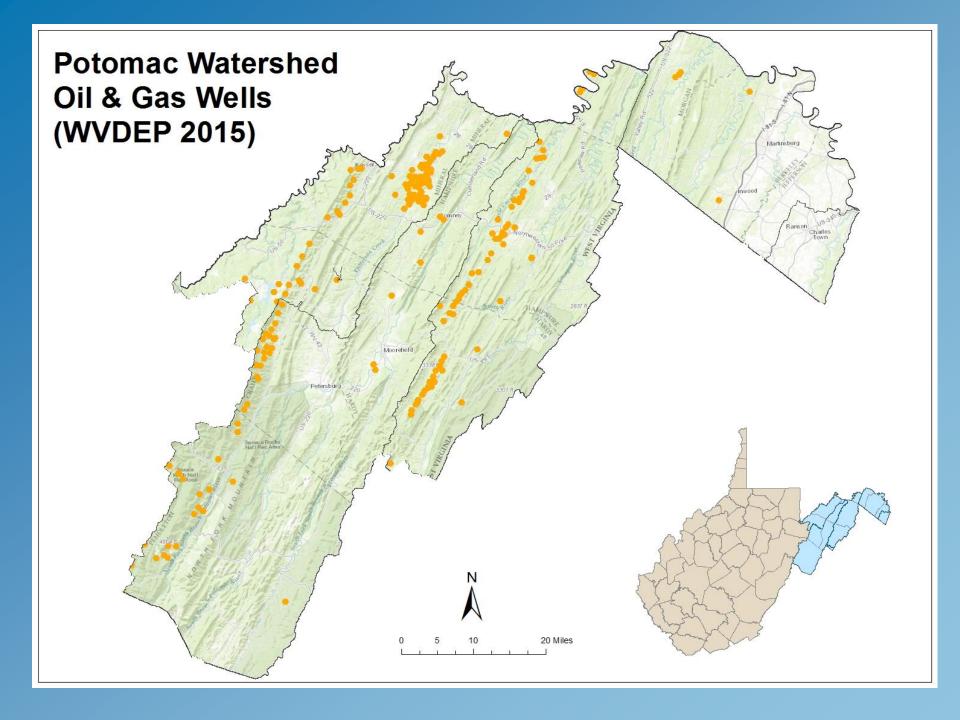


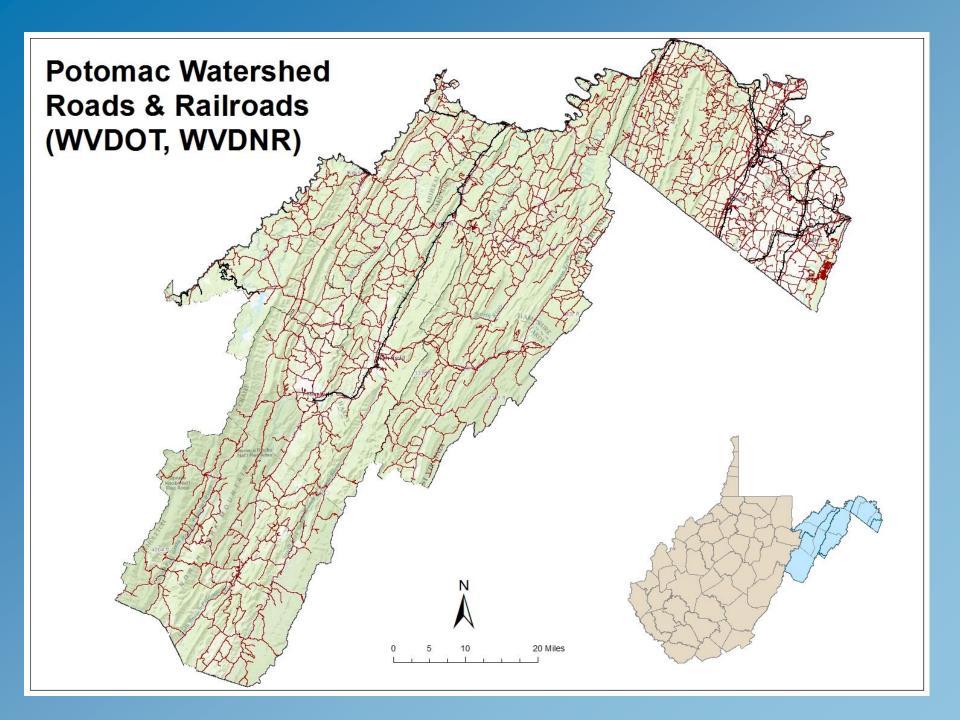
Landscape Condition

- Land use in riparian area & in entire planning unit (natural cover, agriculture, grazing, development)
- Mean percent imperviousness
- Surface mining
- Underground mining
- Timber harvesting operations
- Oil & gas wells
- Roads & railroads







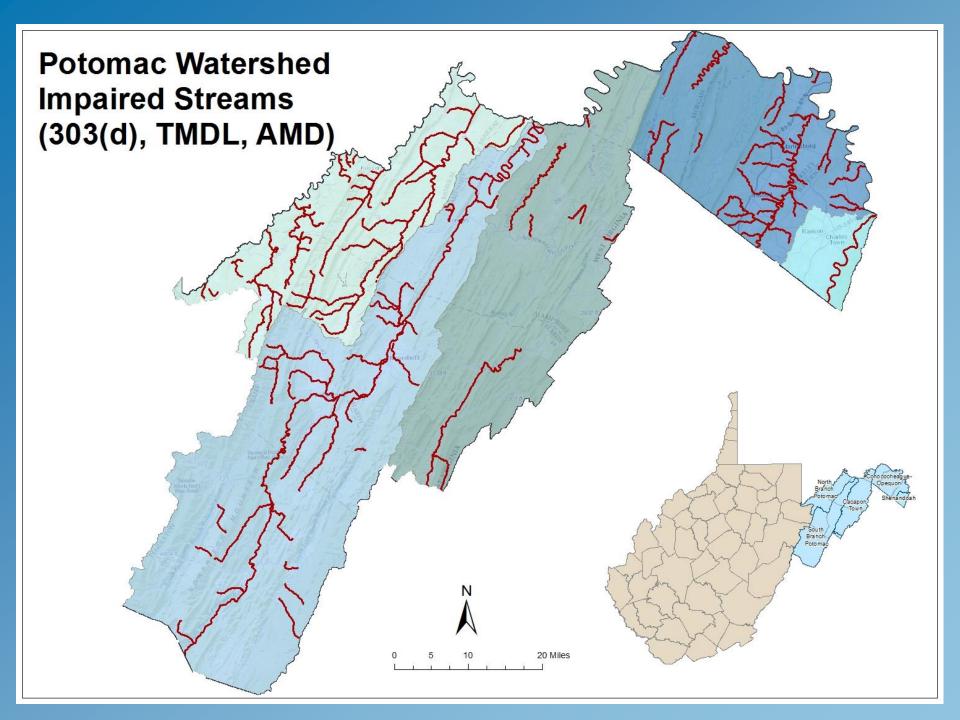


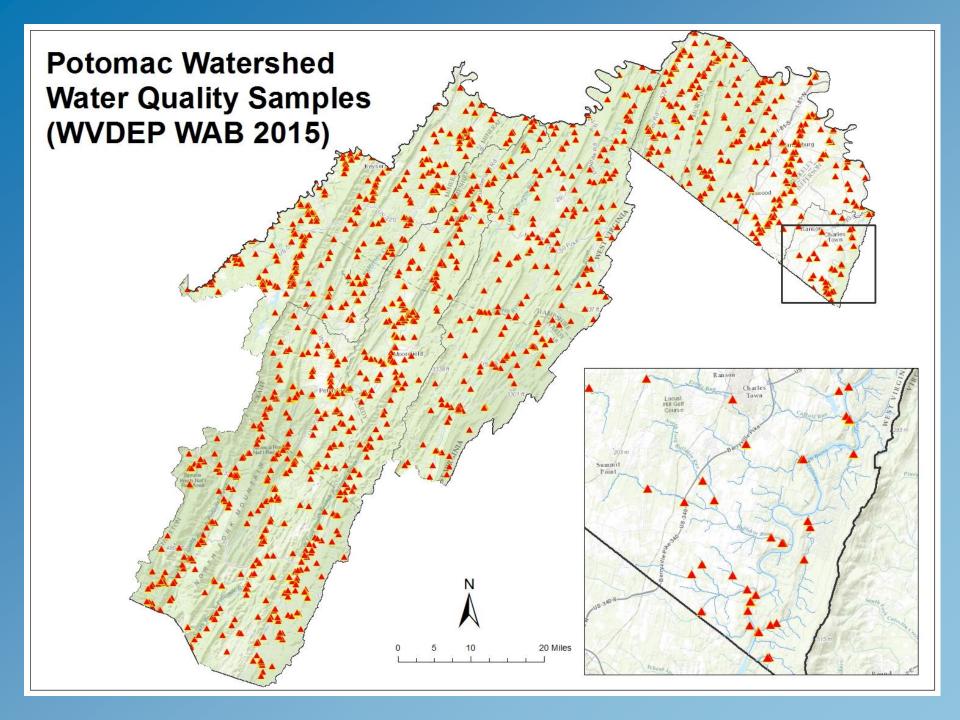


Water Quality

- Impaired Streams (303(d), TMDL)
- Median pH values
- Median specific conductivity values
- Median sulfate values
- Median GLIMPSS values (benthic macroinvertebrates)
- Mean percent imperviousness
- Surface mining
- Underground mining
- Natural cover in riparian area





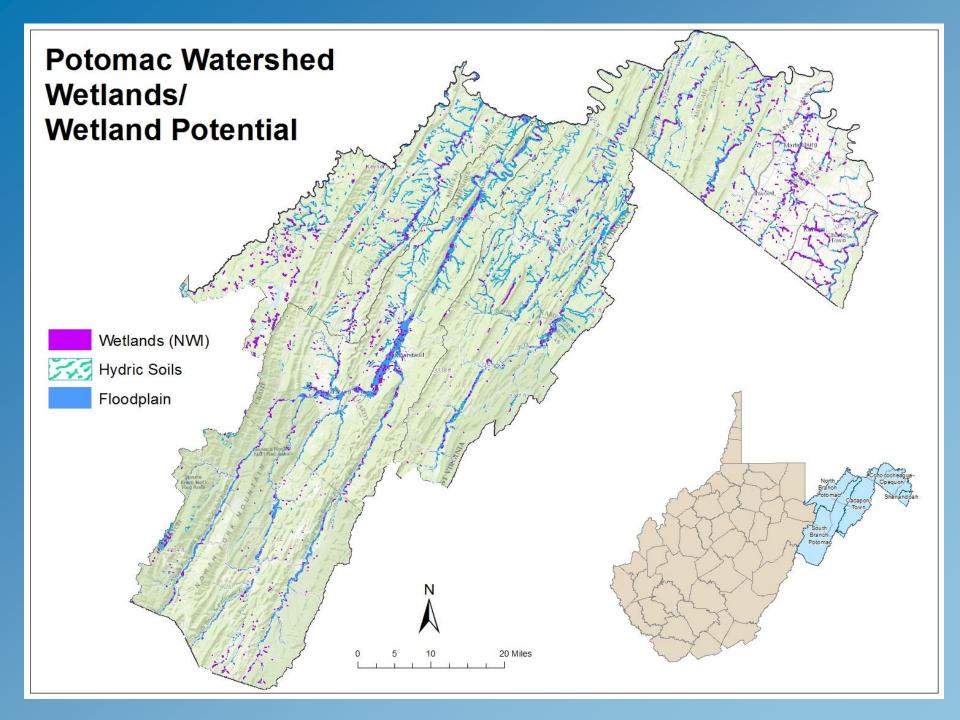


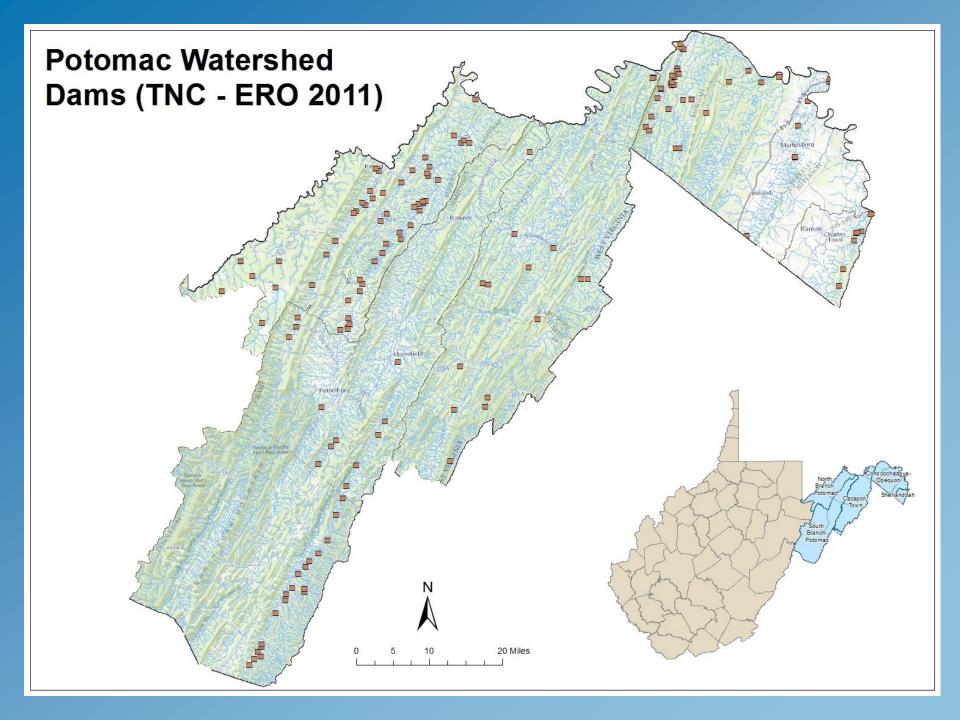


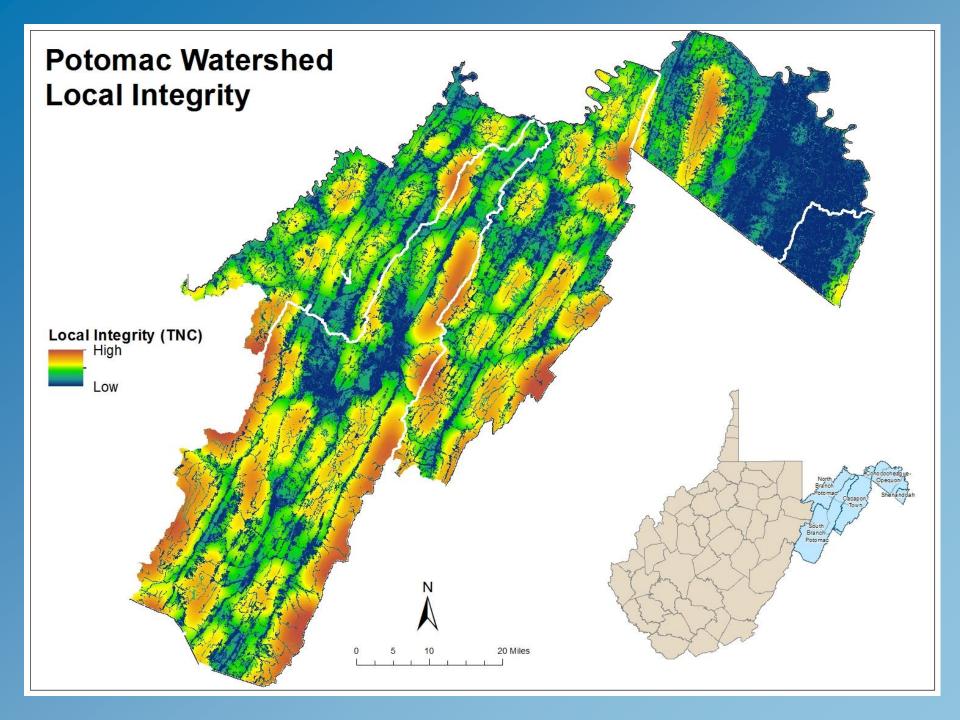
Hydrologic Connectivity

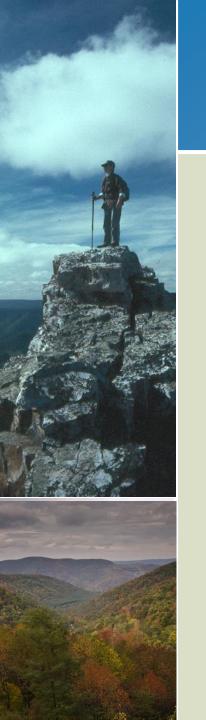
- Headwater streams
- Wetlands
- Hydric soils
- Floodplain
- Floodplain forested wetlands
- Forested headwater wetlands
- Forested riparian area
- Local integrity
- Dams
- Roads and rail in riparian area





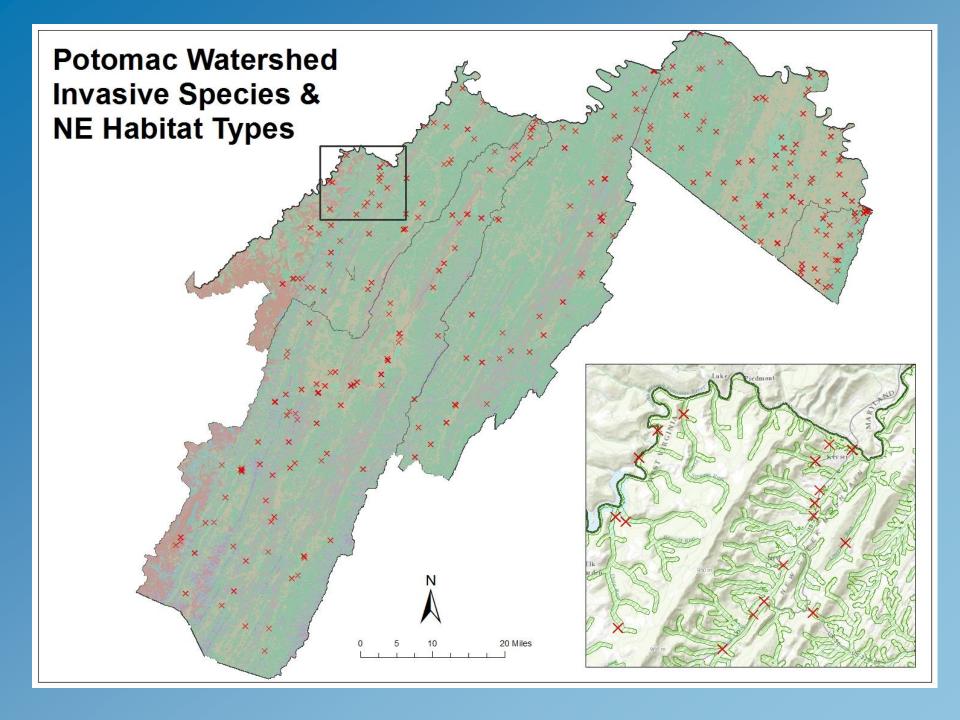


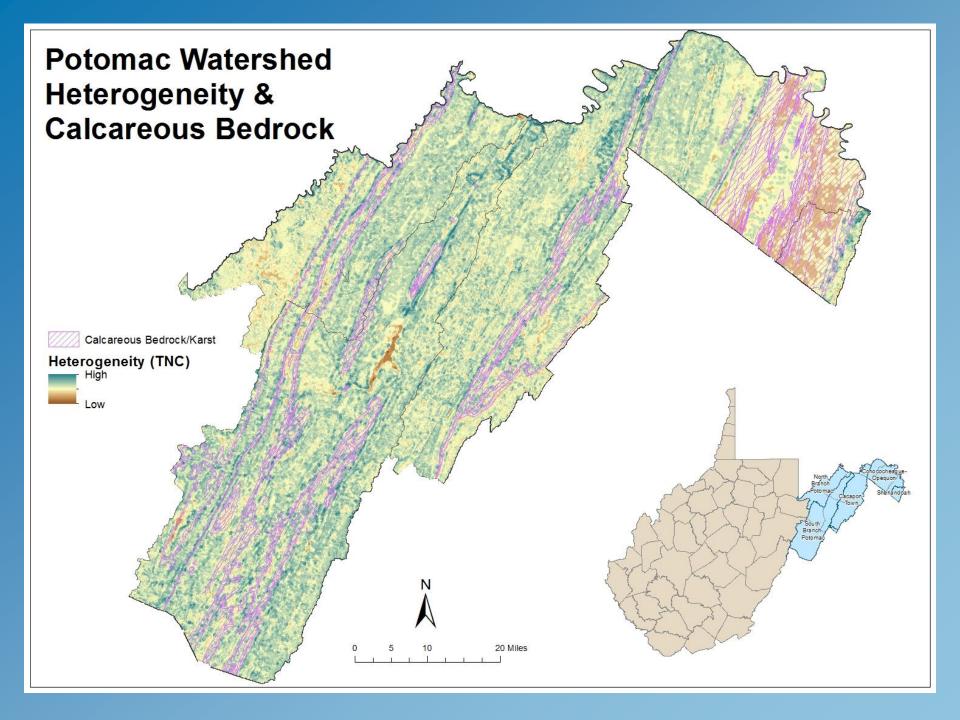




Biology/Habitat

- Rare species
- Non-native invasive species
- Northeast habitat types
- Calcareous bedrock
- Heterogeneity
- Percent tree basal area loss

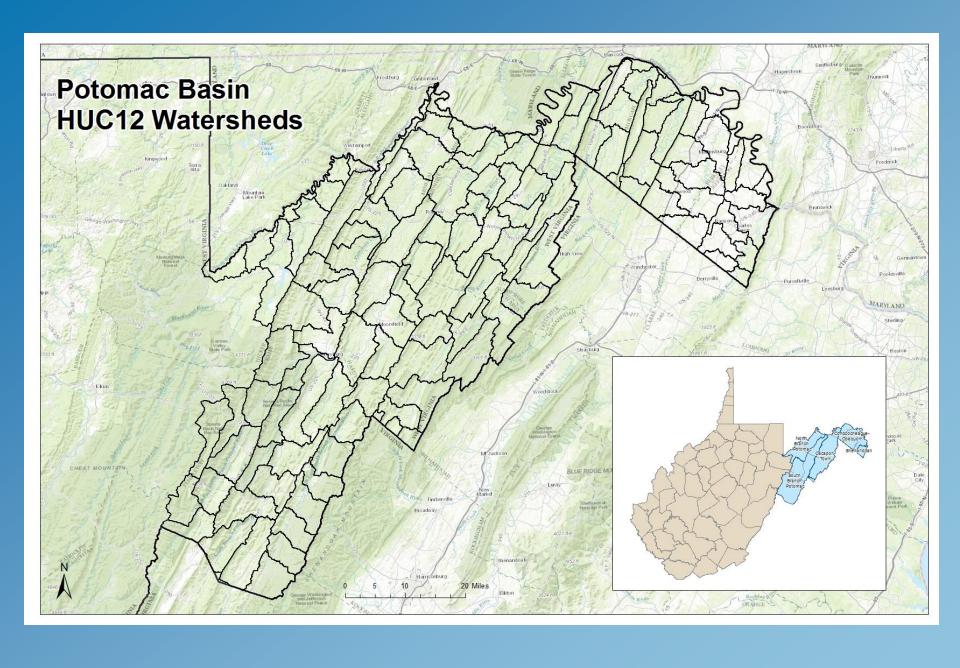


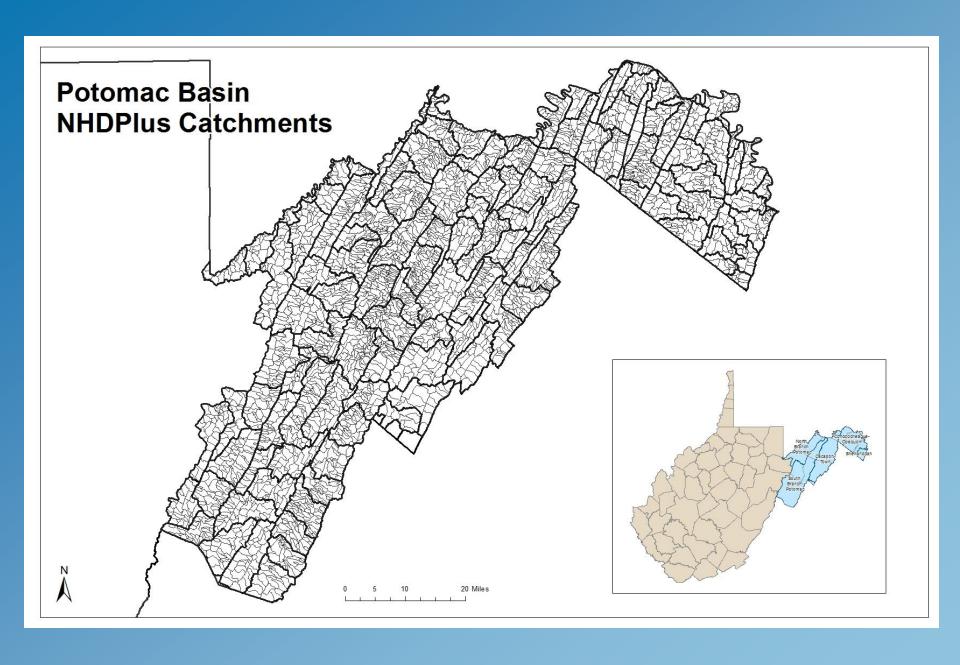




Healthy Watersheds - Results

- Entire Potomac watershed in WV
- HUC12 & Catchment level results
- Objective & relative methods, both scales



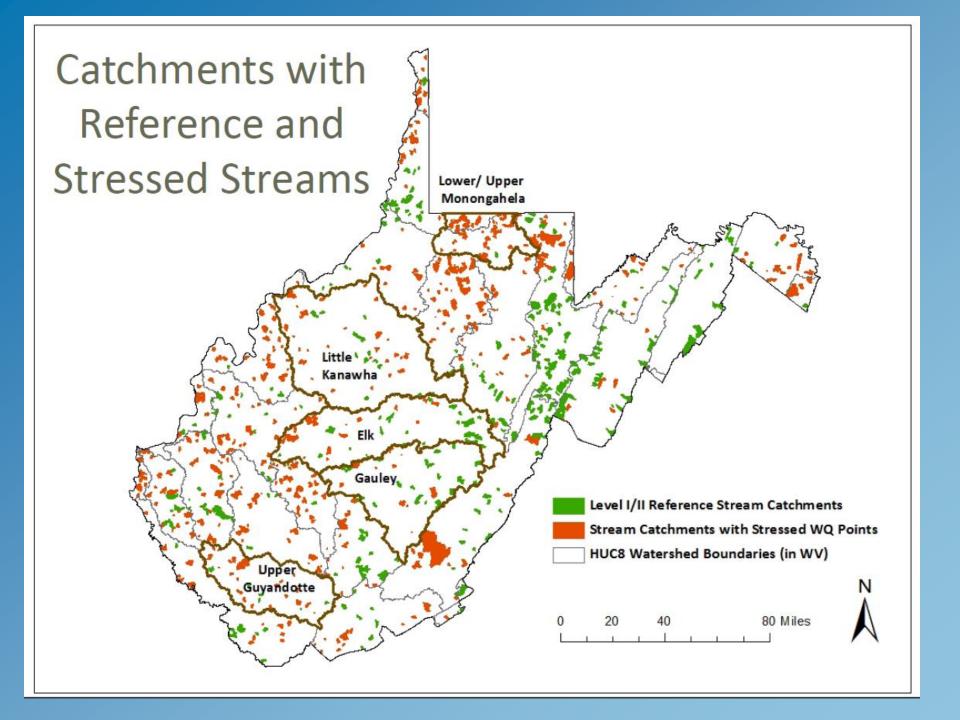


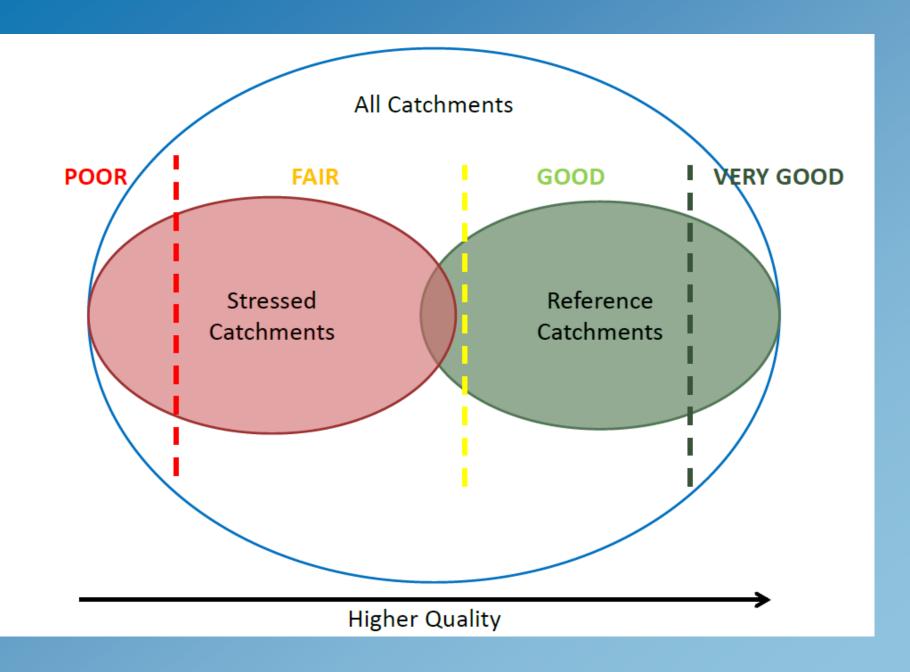
Objective Method

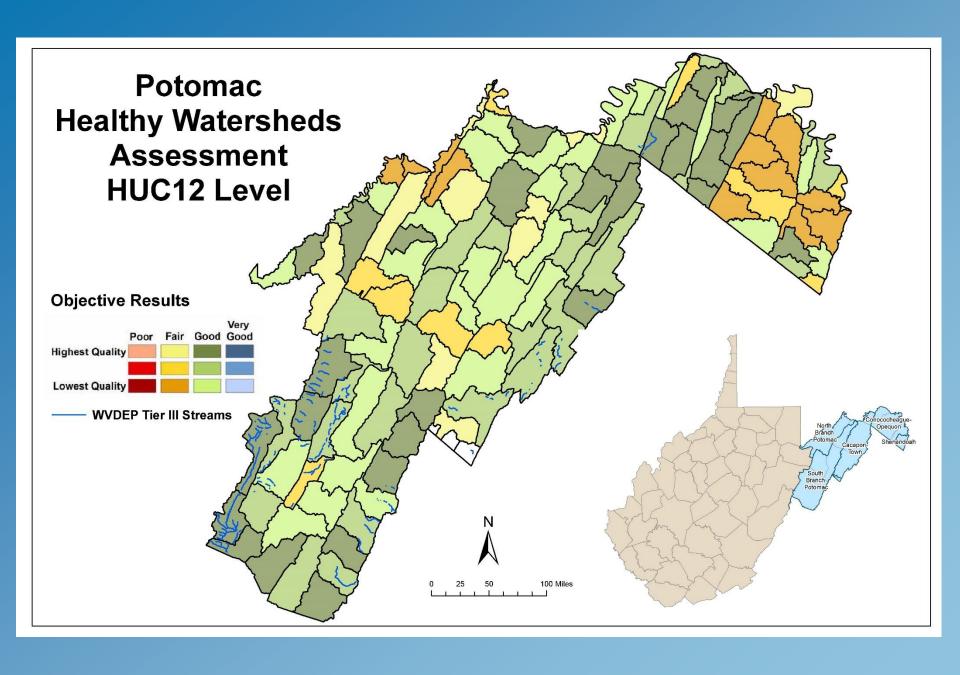
- Very Good: Ecologically desirable status; requires little intervention for maintenance
- Good: Indicator within acceptable range of variation;
 some intervention required for maintenance

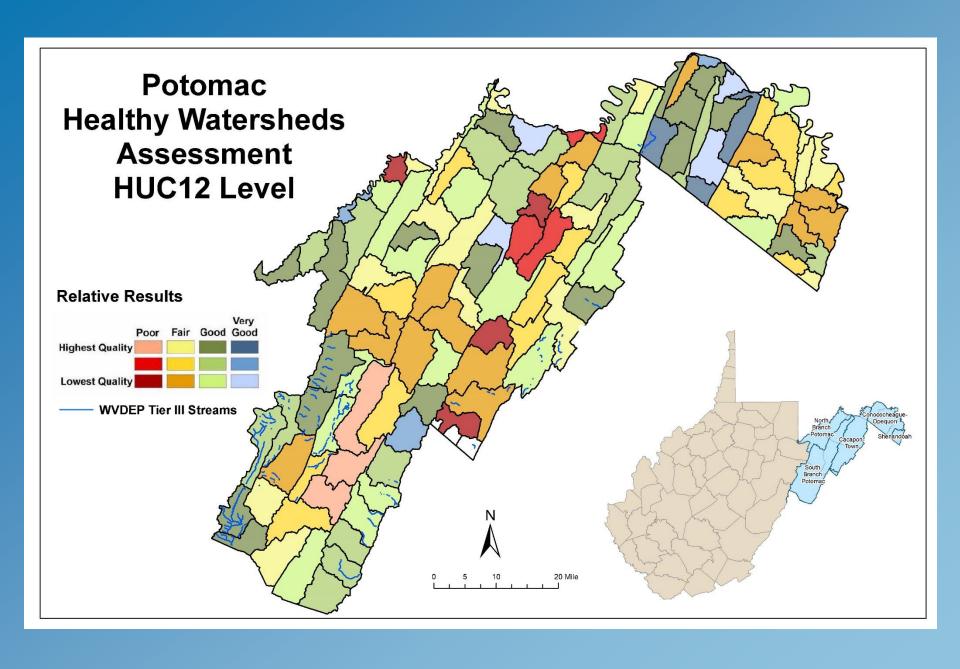
Restoration Threshold

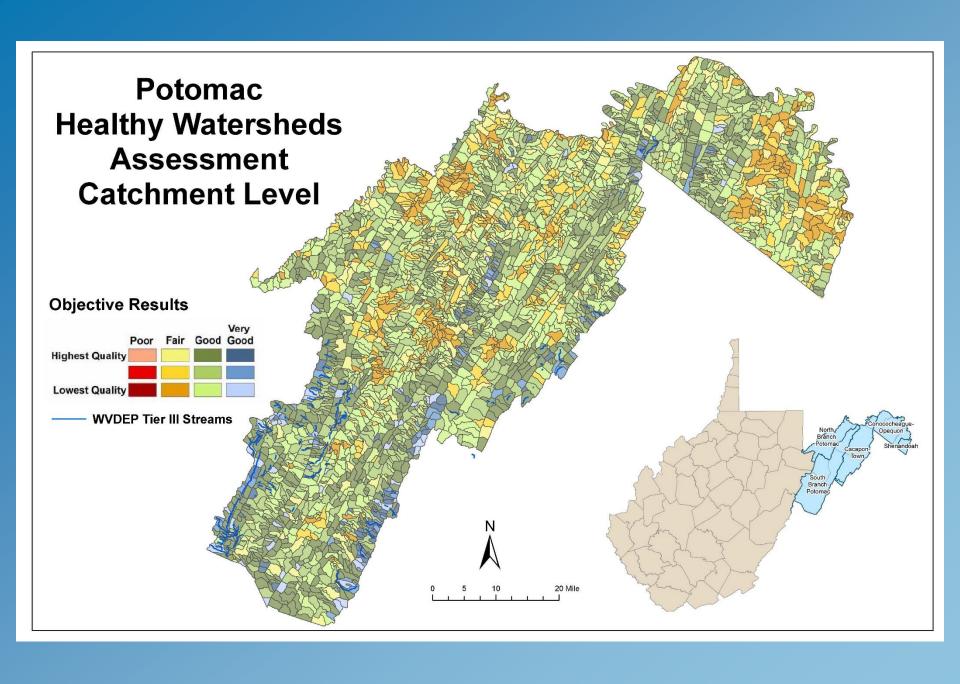
- Fair: Outside acceptable range of variation; requires human intervention
- Poor: Restoration increasingly difficult; may result in extirpation of target

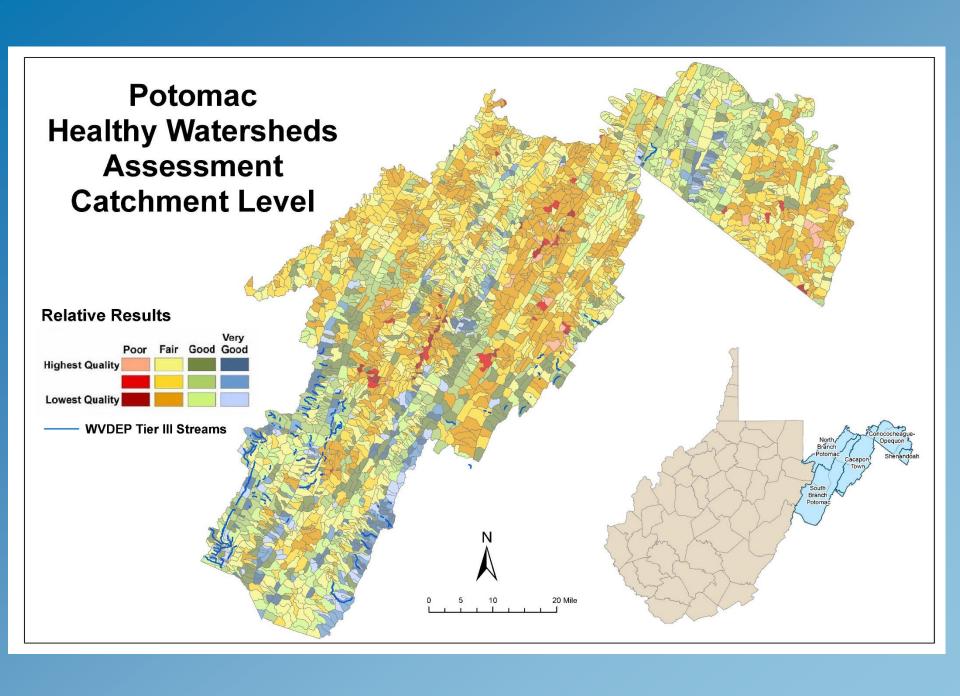










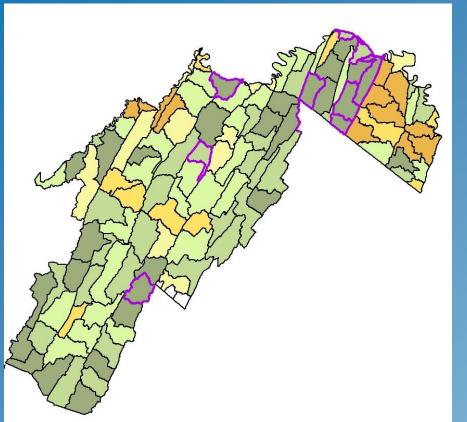


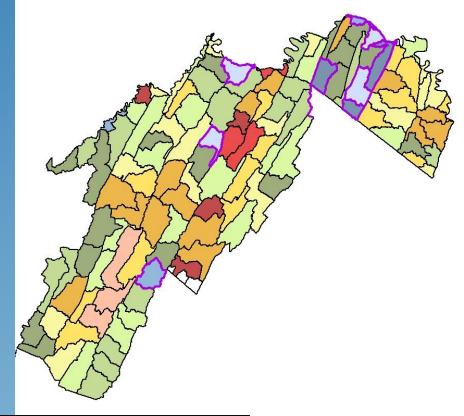


Healthy Watersheds - Interpret

- Review objective HUC12 results
- Compare to relative HUC12 results
- Identify those in Very Good or high Good categories
- Compare to catchment level objective and relative results; refine as needed
- Review metrics data to evaluate drivers
- Note trends and patterns
- Align with protection and restoration priorities

Objective - Good & Relative - Very Good

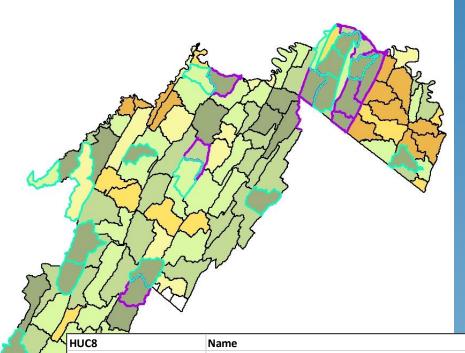




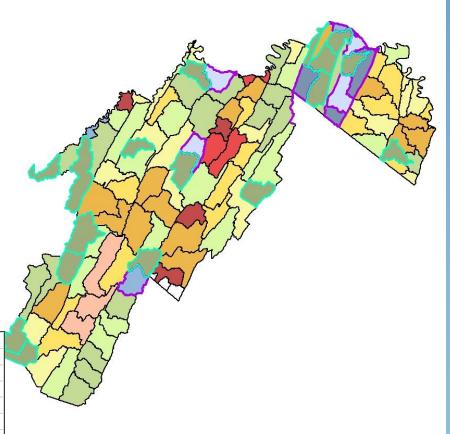
HUC8	Name
Conococheague-Opequon	Ditch Run-Potomac River
Conococheague-Opequon	Cherry Run-Potomac River
Conococheague-Opequon	Elk Branch-Back Creek
Conococheague-Opequon	Outlet Back Creek
Conococheague-Opequon	Upper Sleepy Creek
Conococheague-Opequon	Warm Springs Hollow-Back Creek
North Branch Potomac	Green Spring Run-North Branch Potomac River
South Branch Potomac	Rohrbaugh Run-South Fork South Branch Potomac River
South Branch Potomac	McDowell Run-South Branch Potomac River

Tier I – Healthiest

Objective - Good & Relative - (high) Good

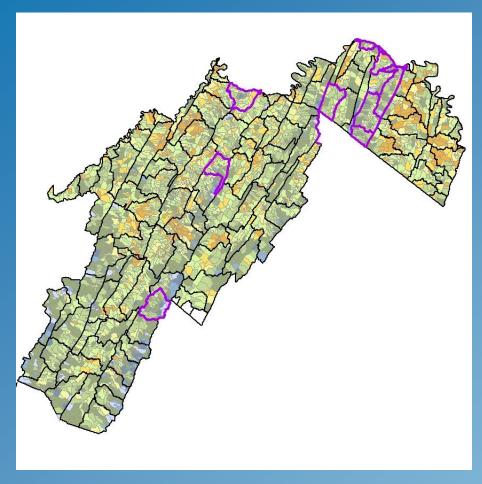


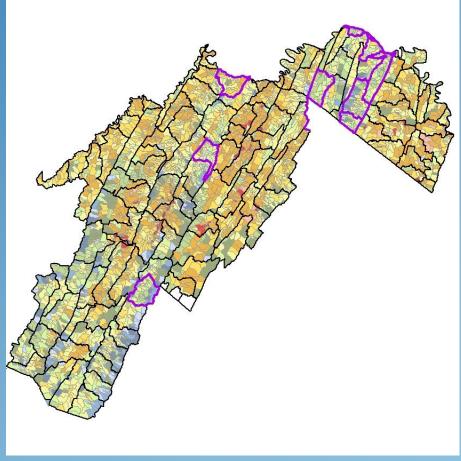
4	HUC8	Name
0	Cacapon-Town	Capon Springs Run-Cacapon River
!	Conococheague-Opequon	Sir Johns Run-Potomac River
	Conococheague-Opequon	Middle Sleepy Creek
2	Conococheague-Opequon	Lower Sleepy Creek
	Conococheague-Opequon	Tilhance Creek
	Conococheague-Opequon	Middle Fork Sleepy Creek
	North Branch Potomac	Shields Run-North Branch Potomac River
	North Branch Potomac	Mount Storm Lake-Stony River
	North Branch Potomac	Mikes Run
	North Branch Potomac	Keller Run-Patterson Creek
	Shenandoah	Bullskin Run
	South Branch Potomac	Big Run
	South Branch Potomac	Zeke Run-North Fork South Branch Potomac River
	South Branch Potomac	Jordan Run-North Fork South Branch Potomac River
	South Branch Potomac	Stump Run-South Fork South Branch Potomac River
	South Branch Potomac	Sawmill Run-South Branch Potomac River
	South Branch Potomac	Laurel Fork-North Fork South Branch Potomac River



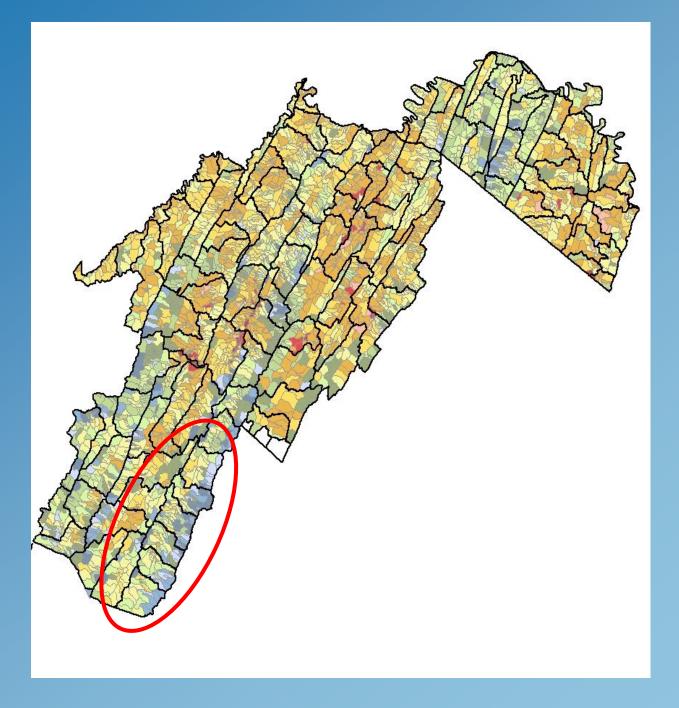
Tier II – Healthy

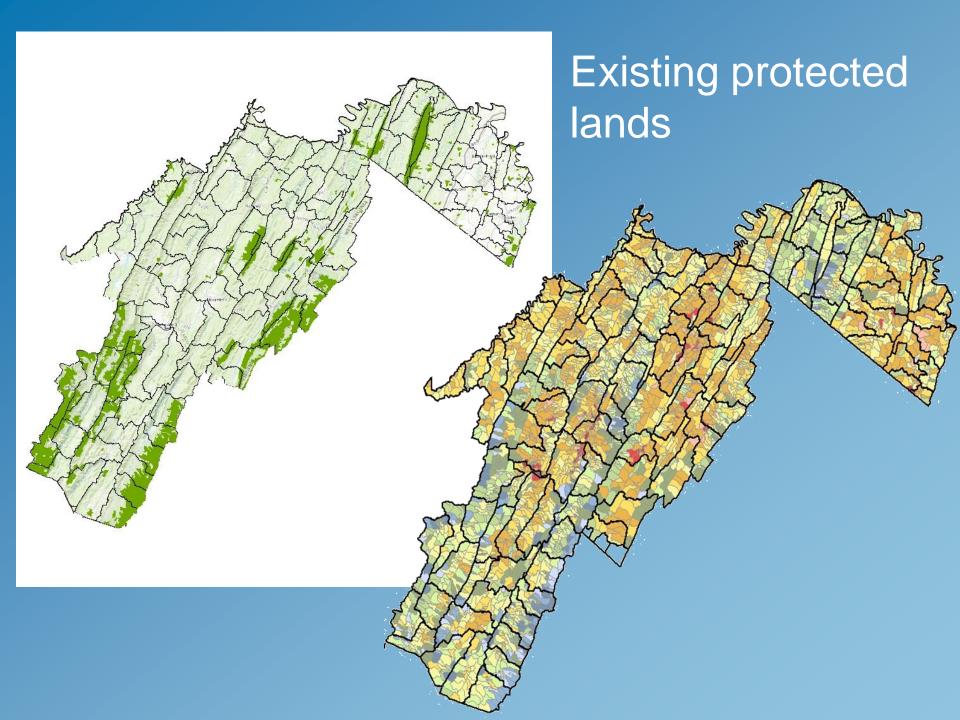
Catchments - Objective & Relative



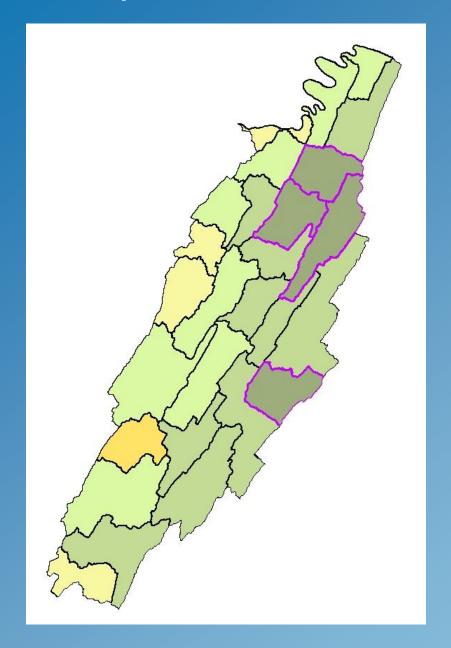


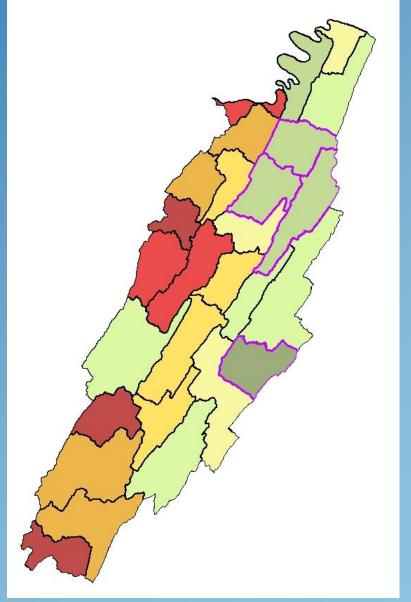
- Mostly natural cover
- Good water quality
- Good connectivity
- Few fragmenting features



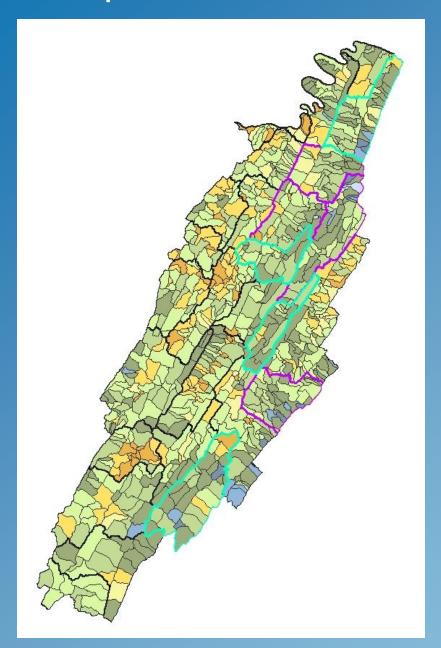


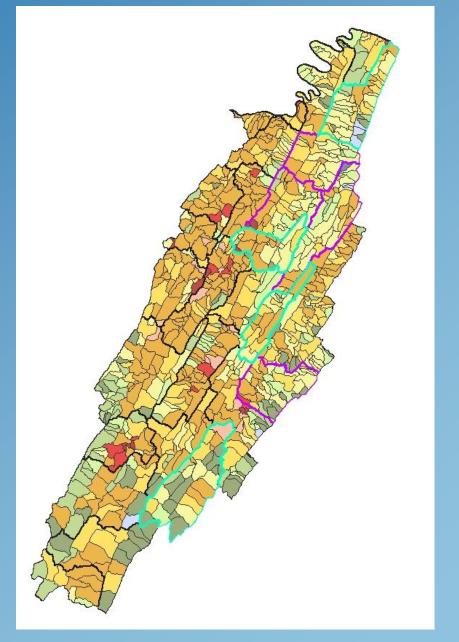
Cacapon-Town – HUC12 Objective & Relative





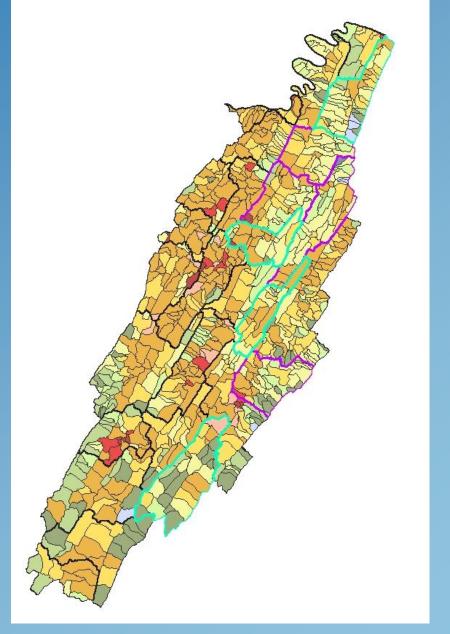
Cacapon-Town – Catchment Objective & Relative





Cacapon-Town – Land Use Land Cover







Healthy Watersheds - Caveats

- Know your **priorities** (e.g., preservation vs restoration)
- Know the data and its limitations
- Consider both scales carefully (HUC12 and catchment level)
- Be mindful of hydrologic function (e.g., pristine headwaters reaches may drain to agricultural lands, which degrade WQ)
- Make note of which metrics are most and least important to you (e.g., resource extraction may be of less concern in NE WV)



Thank you!

Keith Fisher

Director of Conservation Programs

keith_fisher@tnc.org

Misty Downing
GIS Analyst
misty.downing@tnc.org





