Oak Creek Watershed Restoration Plan

Stakeholder Meeting March 8, 2018



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Speakers

Laura Herrick, P.E. – Chief Environmental Engineer Craig Helker – Wisconsin DNR Aaron Owens – Planner Megan Beauchaine – Research Analyst





- 2017 Online Survey Summary
- WDNR WQ Management Plan
- Photo Tour of Streams
- Draft Report Outline
- Schedule



Participation: 108 participants



I) Main connection to the Oak Creek Watershed



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Average rating of the watershed: 2.8

5) On a scale of 1 - 5, how would you rate the quality of your outdoor experience within the watershed (1 is excellent and 5 is bad)?











- Common themes of open-ended responses:
- Mill Pond
 - 27 out of the 65 (41%) responders to this question expressed that they would like to see the Mill Pond dredged and restored so it can be used for ice skating, community events, etc.
 - 16 out of 65 (25%) responders to this question indicated that they would like to see the Mill Dam removed to restore it to a more natural state and to allow fish to travel upstream.





- Common themes of open-ended responses:
- Habitat
 - Common concerns:
 - Plant invasive species and fallen trees concerns along corridor
 - Sediment accumulation issues in stream, predominantly in downstream reaches and at mouth
 - Suggested solutions:
 - Increase native plant areas and remove invasives and downed trees – volunteer and governmental
 - Remove sediment, improve flow carrying capacity of stream, reduce sediment to stream





- Common themes of open-ended responses:
- Fishing
 - Common concerns:
 - Fewer fish coming to spawn, and only most tolerant fish surviving
 - Mill Pond is too shallow for fish to thrive
 - Suggested solutions:
 - Removing barriers such as fallen trees/debris, and deepening the mouth of the creek
 - Generally improve water quality



WDNR Presentation











- . Introduction
- 2. Prior and Ongoing Studies, Plans, Projects, and Programs
- 3. Characterization of the Watershed
- 4. Inventory Findings
- 5. Watershed Goals and Management Objectives
- 6. Plan Recommendations



We anticipate the next Stakeholder meeting to take place by the end of 2018 to review completed Plan Chapter work.



Communication



• SEWRPC website for Draft documents and comments

http://www.sewrpc.org/SEWRPC/Environment/Restoration-Plan-Oak-Creek-Watershed.htm

- Contact
 - Laura Herrick Chief Environmental Engineer 262-953-3224 or <u>lherrick@sewrpc.org</u>

Oak Creek

Craig Helker Water Resources Biologist WDNR





Glaciation













DNR Planning



Oak Creek Frontal Lake Michigan TWA Project Location and Land Use

The Oak Creek watershed is 26.19 mi². This watershed has 48.46 stream miles, 28.09 lake acres and 440.81 wetland acres.





Purpose

The Oak Creek – Frontal Lake Michigan Watershed was monitored to provide information for the Restoration Plan for the Oak Creek Watershed.

Fish assemblage, macroinvertebrates, chemistry, and habitat were monitored at nine sites and phosphorus at the pour point of the watershed.



Study Results – Water Chemistry

- Total phosphorus concentrations ranged from 0.03mg/l at OC-06 to 0.172 mg/L at OC-05.
- Dissolved oxygen was taken once at each of the monitoring stations during 2015 and ranged from 4.1mg/L (OC-09) to 13.0mg/L (OC-04) (Table 5)

Station Code	Total Phosphorus (TP) (mg/L)	Dissolved Oxygen (DO) (mg/L)
OC-01	0.051	7.29
	0.065	
	0.123	
	0.089	
	0.042	
OC-02	0.106	5.9
OC-03	0.097	6.0
OC-04	0.066	13.0
OC-05	0.172	8.0
OC-06	0.03	5.71
OC-07	0.150	4.6
OC-08	0.089	12.21
OC-09	0.160	4.1

Study Results – Macroinvertebrates and Habitat

- The Hilsenhoff Biotic Index ranged Poor with a score 7.98 (OC-09) to Good with a score of 5.304 (SC-01).
- The Macroinvertebrate IBI (MIBI) score ranged from 1.358 to 5.26. The MIBI scores in this watershed suggest challenging conditions resulting from watershed inputs and overall degraded channel conditions.









Fish	OC-1	OC-2	OC-3	OC-4	OC-5	OC-6	OC-7	OC-8	OC-9
Black Bullhead	2		1						
Bluegill			1						
Brook Stickleback		14	3	69	2	7	7	152	12
Central Mudminnow		21	15	523		7	1		
Creek Chub	21	157	103	28	5	25	29	732	26
Common Carp		1							
Fathead Minnow	3	7	4	12		4	12	80	5
Goldfish			3						
Green Sunfish	12	21	20	3	1	3		3	8
Iowa Darter			40	49		3			
Johnny Darter		2	23	32		14			
Pumkinseed Sunfish		1							
Rainbow Trout	4								
Round Goby	62								
White Crappie	4								
White Sucker	16	194	128	41			1		





Fish	OC-1	OC-2	OC-3	OC-4	OC-5	OC-6	OC-7	OC-8	OC-9
Black Bullhead	50	0	20	40	20	50	20	20	20
Bluegill	50	_0	30	40	_20	50	_20	_20	_20
Brook Stickleback	Good	Poor	Fair	Fair	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	Poor
Central Mudminnow		21	15	523		7	1		
Creek Chub	21	157	103	28	5	25	29	732	26
Common Carp		1							
Fathead Minnow	3	7	4	12		4	12	80	5
Goldfish			3						
Green Sunfish	12	21	20	3	1	3		3	8
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Creek Chub



White Sucker



Central Mudminnow



Green Sunfish



Fathead Minnow



Iowa Darter



Study Results – Natural Community

In the study the thermal composition of species (cold, warm, or transitional) indicated the sampled stream sites resemble <u>cool-warm systems</u>, with the exception of Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch.

Fish species I this drainage ditch indicated a cool-warm community but historical manipulations may have changed this to a warmer community from a previously coolcold community.


Overall Watershed Condition

Overall, the water quality of Oak Creek and tributaries ranges from good to poor.

Across the watershed, stream habitat is a limiting factor.

Stream channelization, along with associated sedimentation from runoff and bank erosion impairs fish & macroinvertebrate populations.



Recommendations

Management Priorities

 Identify areas throughout the watershed where stream habitat can be restored and connectivity improved. Seek funds and programs to support these efforts.

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- Identify the primary sources of phosphorus and chlorides in the watershed and pursue local runoff
 management and river/stream grants to reduce phosphorous and chloride inputs into local water
 resources.
- Identify potential partners and stakeholders to participate in an overall awareness and behavioral change program in the watershed that could result in reduced erosion and phosphorus inputs.

Restoration Goals

- Work with partners and through grant programs to reduce overall nutrient loads to the watershed to protect existing conditions and reduce impacts to impaired or nearly impaired waters.
- Expand aquatic life passage within the watershed.
- Improve fish and aquatic life habitat.
- Expand and improve existing wetlands.

Questions?

INSTREAM SURVEY RECAP Stream Channel Conditions, Habitat Assessment, Inventory

Aaron Owens Planner

Megan Beauchaine Research Analyst

Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission



Explanation of Assessment Areas

- What's Involved in an Instream Survey
- Photo Tour of Assessment Areas

Subwatersheds—Oak Creek Watershed



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Assessment Areas—Oak Creek Watershed



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Assessment Areas—Lower Oak Creek Subwatershed

- Grant Park Ravine
- Lower Oak Creek-Mill Pond
- Lower Oak Creek



Assessment Areas—Middle Oak Creek Subwatershed

- Middle Oak
 Creek
- Oak Creek
 Drainage Ditches



Assessment Areas—Upper Oak Creek Subwatershed

- Upper Oak Creek
- Oak Creek Headwaters



Assessment Areas—North Branch Oak Creek Subwatershed

- Lower North Branch
 Oak Creek
 - Southland Creek
 - Drexel Avenue Tributary
 - Rawson Avenue Tributary
- Upper North Branch
 Oak Creek
 - College Avenue Tributary





Assessment Areas—Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch Subwatershed

- Lower Mitchell
 Field Drainage
 Ditch
- Mitchell Field
 Drainage Ditch- Airport





Major Streams Surveyed



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ECOLOGICAL STREAM HEALTH



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- Instream Survey Includes:
 - Habitat Assessment
 - -Cross Section Survey
 - -Identify Locations of Deep Pool and Riffle Habitats
 - Stream Inventory
 - -Locate and Assess Infrastructure
 - > Road Crossings, Stormwater Outfalls, Drain Tiles
 - -Locate Areas of Bank Erosion
 - -Locate Large Woody Debris Jams
 - -Locate Large Trash Items in the Channel
 - -Locate Important Biological, Hydrological, and Geomorphic Features

Cross Section Survey—Habitat Assessment

- Quantifies Available Habitat for Critters (pools, riffles, runs, substrates, cover, woody debris, shading)
- Gives Insight Regarding Physical Process and Channel Change Over Time (Natural and Human Induced)





- Defines the Range of Flow Variation (Baseflow, Bankfull, Flood Flow)
- Identifies Problem Areas
- Provides a Baseline of Information to Compare to Future Studies



For Each Cross Section We Measure:

- Bankfull Width
- Bank Height/Slope (Shape), Undercut Measurements
- Channelized Height/Width
- Water Width
- Fish & Macroinvertebrate Cover Types & Amount
- Stream Shading





At 5 Points Along the Cross Section We Measure:

- Bankfull Depth
- Current Water and Sediment Depths
- Substrate Composition
 - Clay, Silt, Sand, Gravel, Cobble, Boulders
- Cross Section Surveys Were Conducted at 163 Sites Along Oak Creek Mainstem, North Branch, and Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch



Locate Pool & Riffle Habitats

POOL HABITATS:

- **Slower Water Velocities**
- Deeper Water
- Used by Fish for Resting, Feeding, and Cover
- Typically Finer Substrates (Silts & Sands)
- Collect Measurements of Depth, Width, Substrates, and Amount/Type of Cover
- 467 Pool Habitats Recorded





RIFFLE HABITATS:

- Faster Water Velocities/Aerates Water
- Shallow Water
- Spawning Sites for Some Fish Species
- Provides Cover for Macroinvertebrates
- Collect Measurements of Depth and Width
- 342 Riffle Habitats Recorded

HOW RIVERS WORK

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Stream Crossing Surveys / Fish Passage Assessment

- Type of Crossing
- Number of Cells
- Shape
- Material
- Structure Measurements
- General Condition
- Stream Flow Characteristics
- Cell Blockage? Plugged with Sediment?
- Preliminary Recommendations





Locate/Assess Stormwater Outfalls & Drain Tiles

- Geolocate & Photograph
- Assess Condition (Failed?)
- Note Current Effluent Flow
 - Flows During Dry Period of Weather May Indicate Cross Connections
- Recommend Treatments If Needed





Streambank Erosion, Gully Erosion



- Digitally Map Locations of Erosion
- Measure: Length, Height, Depth of Erosion Sites
- Measurements Allow for Estimate of Sediment and Attached Nutrients Entering Stream Due to Bank Erosion

Important Biological, Hydrologic, and Geomorphic Features



Large Woody Debris Jams and Beaver Dams



Large Trash Items In Stream Channel



2016-17 Instream Field Survey Progress



2016-17 Instream Field Survey Progress

- 20.3 Stream Miles Surveyed in Total
- Over 2,000 Individual Points of Interest Geolocated, Recorded, and Photographed



 Continuous Water Temperature Logger
 Habitat Cross Section Survey
 Stormwater Outfall Surveyed
 Bridge/Culvert Surveyed
 Pools, Riffles, and Other Significant Sites



- 0.8 Stream Miles
- Steep Channel Slopes
 Compared to other
 Assessment Areas
- Well Buffered
- One of the Most "Recreationally Used" Reaches of Stream within Watershed
- Fishing, Hiking, Biking is Prevalent



Grant Park Ravine Assessment Area





Grant Park Ravine Assessment Area





Grant Park Ravine Assessment Area—Erosion





- 2.25 Stream Miles
- Mill Pond and Dam
- High Density Residential and Industrial Land Use
- Stream is Well Buffered— Milwaukee County Parkway System
- Includes USGS Gaging Station at 15th Avenue
- Fairly Visible Reach to Public— Heavily Used Oak Creek
 Parkway for Biking/Run/Walking




















Lower Oak Creek—Mill Pond Assessment Area





- 2.4 River Miles
- High Density Residential Land Use
- Stream is Well Buffered— Milwaukee County Parkway System
- Riparian Buffers Are More Confined Due to the Dense Residential Area
- Channelization More Pronounced
- Disconnected From Floodplain
- Areas of Concrete Lined Channel
- Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch Flows Into this Assessment Area at Upstream End





















Middle Oak Creek Assessment Area

- 4.6 Stream Miles
- Low Gradient Stream
- Less Pool/Riffle Structure
- Less Urbanized than Downstream Areas
- Some Agricultural Land Uses, Mostly Residential
- More Silt and Sand Substrates/Increased Sediment Depths
- Channelized and
 Disconnected Floodplain
- Fragmented Riparian Buffer



Middle Oak Creek Assessment Area









Middle Oak Creek Assessment Area

 Dead Ash Trees Lining This Reach of Oak Creek





Middle Oak Creek Assessment Area





Drexel Town Square Green Infrastructure





- 2.8 Stream Miles
- Mix of Agricultural, Industrial, and Residential Land Uses
- Areas of Deep Silt Accumulation
- Smaller Stream
 Widths









DOWNSTREAM END OF CULVERT



UPSTREAM END OF CULVERT

- 2.3 River Miles
- Stream Becomes
 Intermittent at
 Southland Drive
- Several Drop Structures Create Barrier to Fish Passage











Oak Creek Headwaters







Lower North Branch Oak Creek Assessment Area

- 2.8 River Miles
- Mostly Residential Land
 Use and Industrial Land
 Use
- Downstream Areas Have Good Pool/Riffle Structure and Habitat
- Frequent Stretches with Little or No Riparian Buffer Protection
- Increased
 Channelization As We
 Moved Upstream







Lower North Branch Oak Creek Assessment Area



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Lower North Branch Oak Creek Assessment Area



Lower North Branch Oak Creek Assessment Area





Upper North Branch Oak Creek

- 3.5 River Miles
- Industrial and Residential Land Uses
- Very Channelized
- Lower Stretches with Little Riparian Buffer Protection
- Stagnant Slow Moving Water
- Little Defined Pool/Riffle Structures





Upper North Branch Oak Creek



Upper North Branch Oak Creek













Lower Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch Assessment Area

- I.8 River Miles
- Very Channelized
- Some Areas of Riparian Buffer Protection with Some Encroachment






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Lower Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch Assessment Area



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Lower Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch Assessment Area





Lower Mitchell Field Drainage Ditch Assessment Area



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Variety of Stream Conditions

- -Some Relatively "Healthy" Areas
 - > Good Pool/Riffle Habitat
 - > Good Riparian Buffer Protection in Many Areas
- -Some Very Altered Reaches
 - > Channelization and Disconnected Floodplain
 - > Some Severe Erosion
 - > Riparian Corridor Encroachment
 - > Poor Habitat Quality
 - > Fish/Aquatic Organism Passage Obstructions

Many Opportunities for Improvement



HUGETHANKS TO STAFF!

 Megan Beauchaine, Ron Scerbicke, Emma Weiss-Burns, Zijia Li, Julia Orlowski, and Anna Cisar





- Have Begun to "Crunch" Data Collected
- Characterize the "Health" of Stream Reaches and Assessment Areas
- Identify Potential Projects and Strategies to Improve Stream and Watershed Health