Northcentral Stream Restoration Partnership

Shared Goals and Interests in Water Quality and Habitat Improvement



SHANON L. BURKLAND STAMM
WATERSHED & PROGRAM SPECIALIST

Who's in the Partnership?



Northcentral Pennsylvania Conservancy





Jason Fellon
Bureau of Waterways and Wetlands
NCRO Watershed Manager



David Keller
Habitat Management Division
Conservation Program Specialist



Watershed Specialists
County Conservation Districts

What's the Problem?

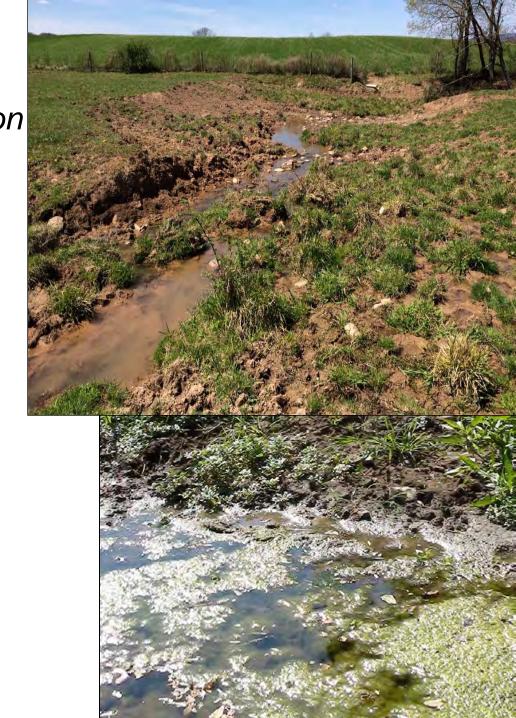
- 303d List (EPA designation)
- Agricultural Sediment/Siltation
- Aquatic habitat impaired

What Does It Looks Like?

- Poor bank vegetation
- Poor riffle habitat
- Embedded substrate

Who Identified the Problem?

 DEP Biologists through their Unassessed Water



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The big picture goal is that a stream can be de-listed as a result of these grants

Project Goals:

- Improve/create aquatic habitats
- Support fish and aquatic life
- Stabilize stream banks
- Decrease erosion
- Stabilize the riparian buffer
- Increase filtration of run-off

Techniques:

- Stream bank fencing
- Riparian buffer plantings
- In-stream habitat structures
- Ag Crossings





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Site Visits and Selection Process



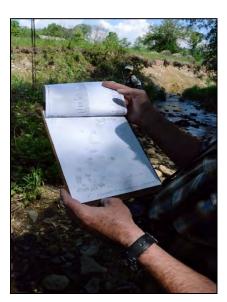




Everyone has a role, some people have several...





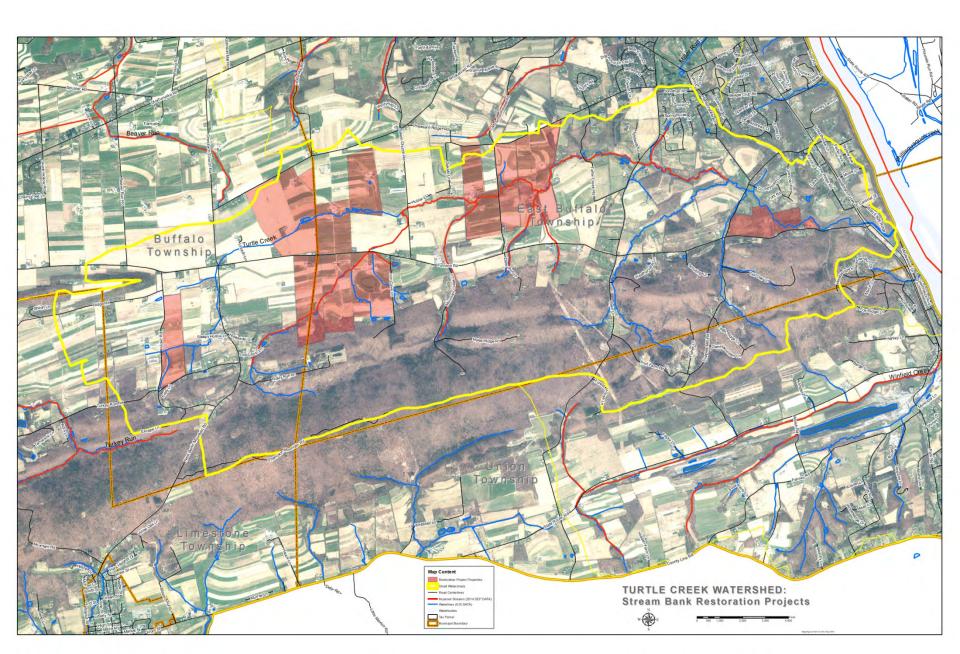


Landowner relations, design visits, permits, ordering materials, stockpile materials, public education, volunteer recruitment, construction coordination...





TURTLE CREEK WATERSHED - PARTICIPATING LANDOWNERS



Pre-construction Stream Surveys

- Sediment data collected by PA Fish and Boat Commission
- Field Water Chemistry, Habitat Assessments, Macroinvertebrate collection, ID, and Metrics by DEP
- Electrofishing Surveys by Susquehanna University











Multi-log vane deflectors (MLV)

are typically used where this is a high stream bank. To build a multi-log vane, three logs are stacked together to form a pyramid. The logs are pinned together and secured to the stream bed. The butt end of the logs are placed in a long trench, angled into the stream bed. The log tips are angled upstream to help direct flows toward the center of the stream. Remember, water falls off objects at a 90 degree angle, by angling the end upstream, the water is pushed to the center of the channel.

Modified Mud sills

are best suited to lower gradient streams with steep, eroded banks. The structure helps stabilize the stream bank by removing pressure from the banks. At the same time, a mud sill provides excellent overhead cover. The structure creates a stable under cut bank fish will use.

Log cross vanes (LCV)

are essentially two opposing vanes connected in the middle. The logs are trenched into the bank, one on each side of the stream and meet in the middle. These devices are for grade control and center flow to the middle of the channel. This structure will also create a plunge pool, for added habitat.







Before/During





After









Before





After

Before







After

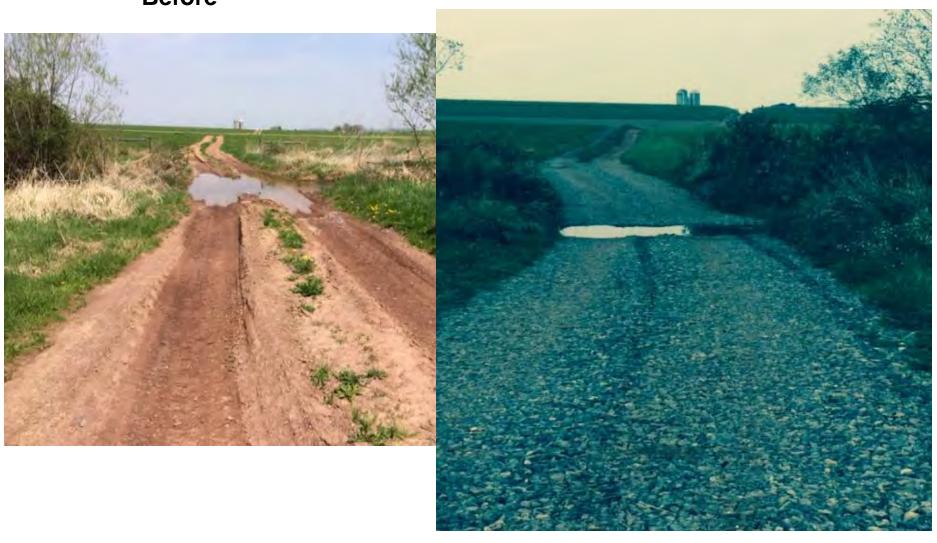


2 Months Post Construction



4 Months Post Construction

Before



After

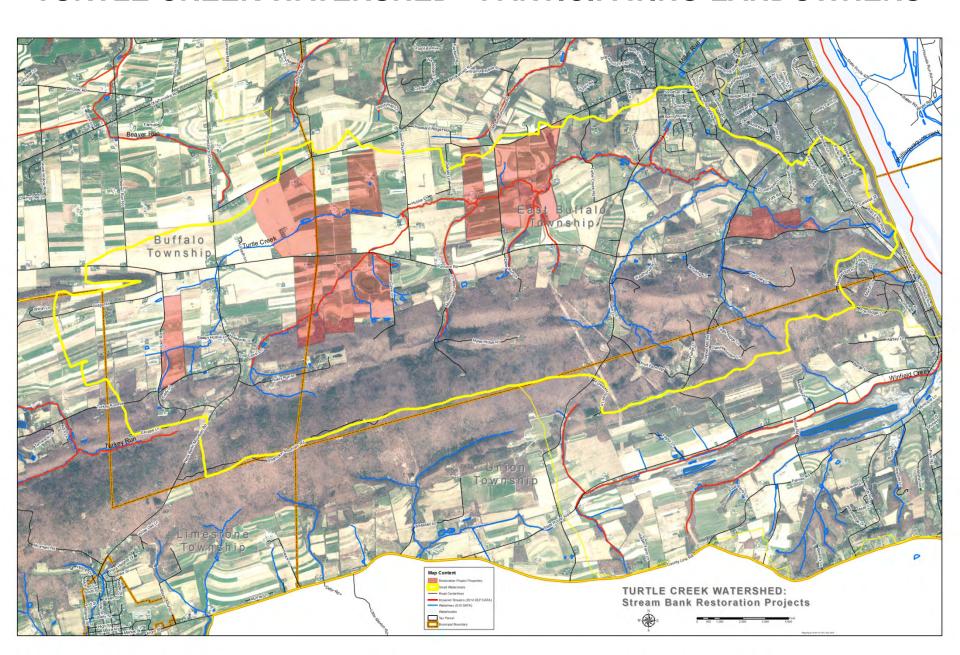








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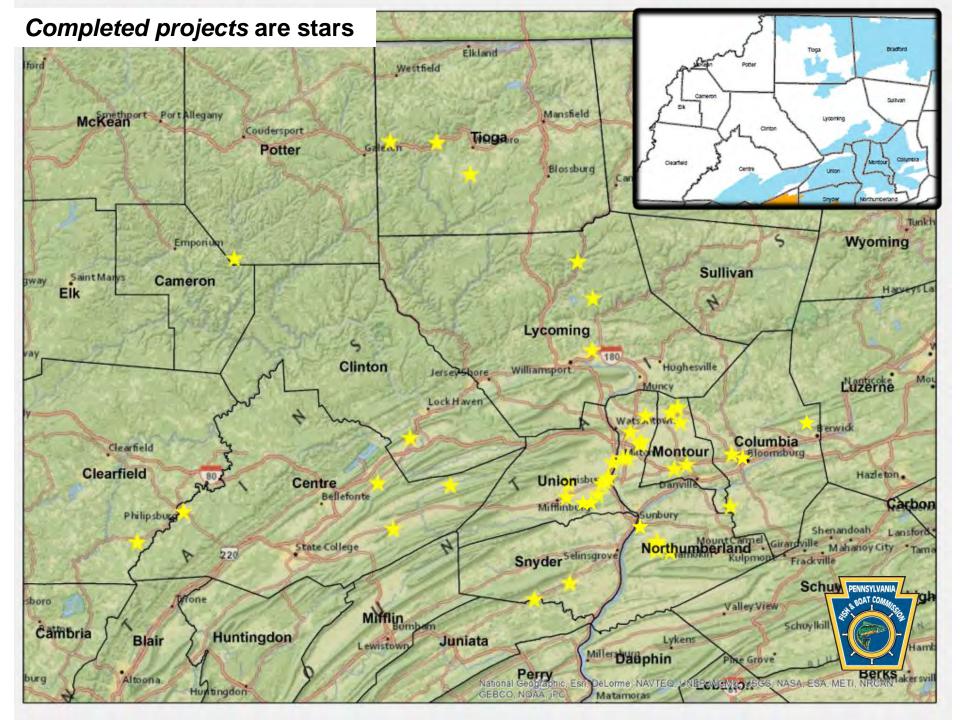


Turtle Creek Stream Restoration Project Field Days August 5-8, 2014









Northcentral Stream Restoration Partnership

What's been done to date?

- 70+ Projects Impacting over 41,400 feet (~7.75 miles) of stream
 - Installed over 645 habitat structures
 - Ag BMPs
 - 11 Animal Walkways
 - 41 Animal Crossings
 - 35,400 feet of Fencing

What's been spent to date?

• Spent = \$1,036,000













Questions?