

Silver Brook Watershed Restoration Plan

7th Annual Water Monitoring and Education Summit

November 18 and 19, 2009
Rutgers EcoComplex, Bordentown, NJ

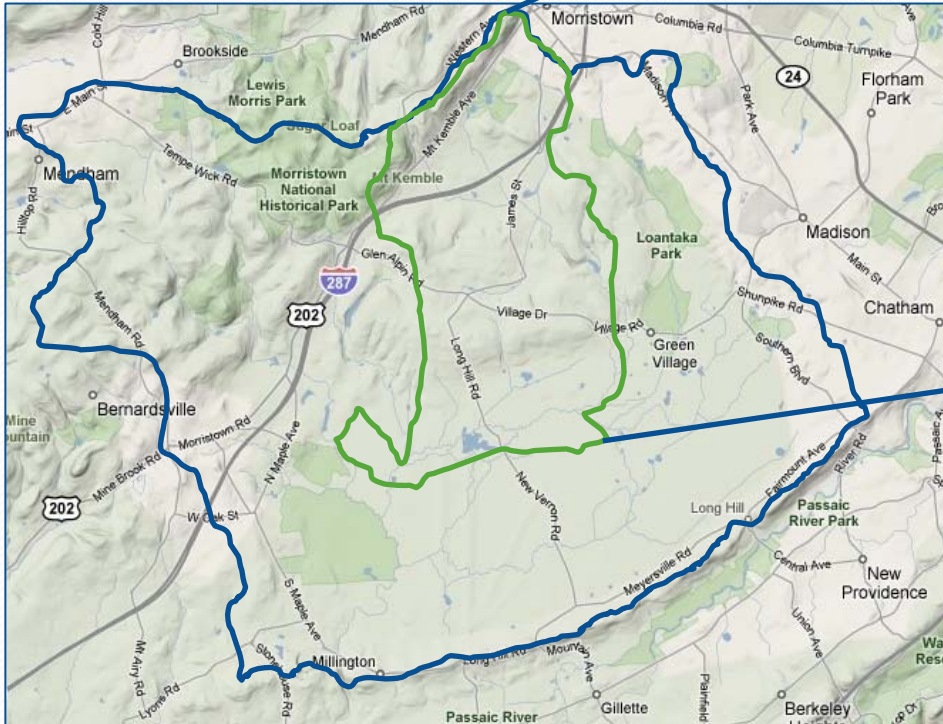


Acknowledgements

- The Watershed Institute
- AKRF, Inc.
- GSWA Stream Team Volunteers

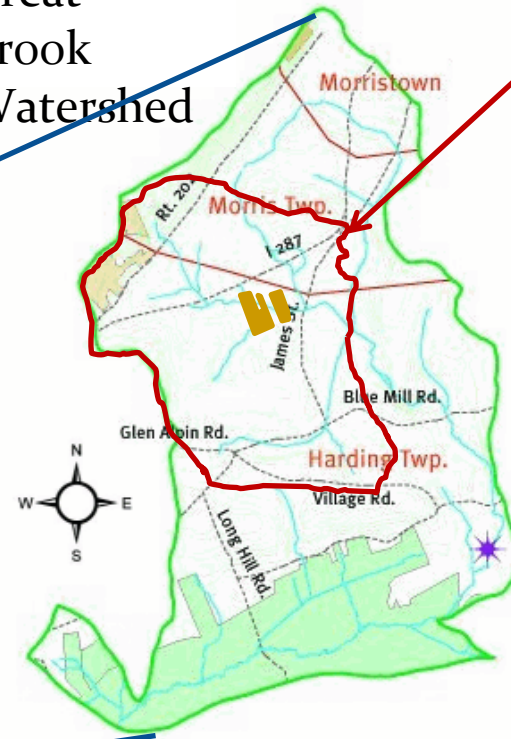
Project Location

Great Swamp Watershed



Great Brook Watershed

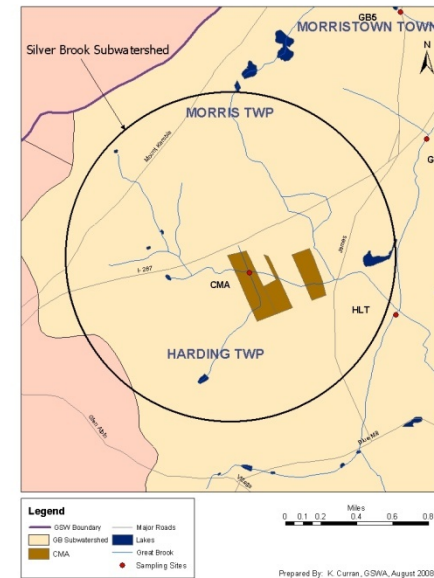
Silver Brook Watershed



- Subwatersheds
- Municipal Boundaries
- ★ Monitoring Stations
- Contours
- Great Swamp Watershed Association
- Morristown National Historical Park
- Major Roads
- Major Streams

Background—Silver Brook

- Reports and Studies
 - Great Swamp Watershed Management Plan (June 1997)
 - Nonpoint Source Inventory of the Great Brook Watershed (December 2001)
 - Silver Brook Watershed Management (SBW) Plan
- GSWA Conservation Management Area
 - Land preservation
 - Ecological restoration
 - Education
- Highlands Planning Area

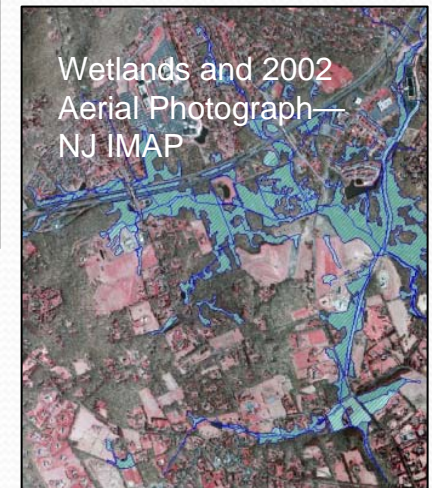
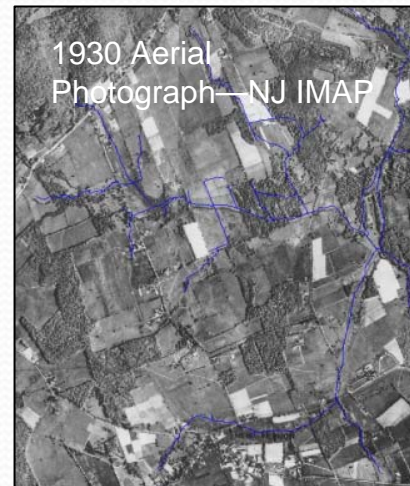


Study Objectives

- Summarize existing conditions
- Assess root causes of observed impairments
- Define management goals for SBW
- Identify specific project opportunities
 - In-stream flow improvement
 - Water quality enhancement
 - Channel habitat improvements

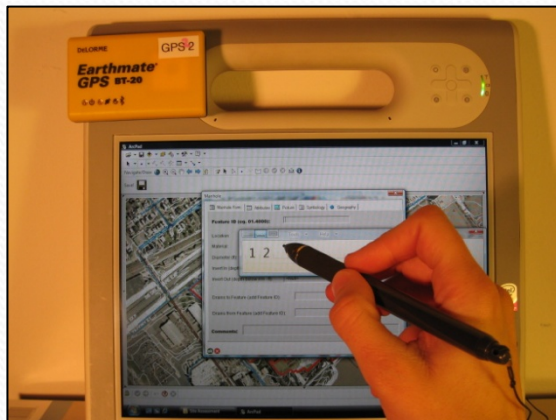
Background Data Collection

- Past Studies
 - Great Swamp basin and outfall inventory
 - Stream assessments (GSWA volunteers)
 - Water quality monitoring
 - Great Brook Nonpoint Source Inventory Report
- Aerial photography
- Geo-referenced data



Watershed Reconnaissance

- Landuse patterns
- Road Crossings
- Stormwater management
 - Basin retrofit assessment
- Riparian condition



Stream Corridor Assessment

- Stream channel characterization
- Channel stability
- Identification of problem areas



GSWA Volunteer Stream Visual Assessments

Visual Assessment
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Watershed Management

General Sheet

Segment ID #: Mosquito Ditch and Tri-confluence Assessment # of the year: ___1st___

Stream Name: Silver Brook Watershed Management Area: ___6___

Municipal Code(s): _____

Segment Identification

Beginning at Latitude/Longitude: 405 45' 51.47" N, 745 29' 48.99" W _____

Ending at Latitude/Longitude: ___ 459 45' 45.30" N, 745 29' 45.71" W _____

Survey Team: ___Al Palowski, Terry Dyben___ Date: ___July 25, 2006___

Time: ___1:30pm___

Weather: 1. Clear 2. Overcast 3. Light rain/showers 4. Steady Rain 5. Heavy Rain 6. Snow 7. Heavy Snow/Melt

Today am 8 am	Last 48 Hours	Past Week 3	Days since last rain: ___0___
2			Air Temperature: ___82___ F

Site Sketch: includes ripples, pools, bars, stones, logs, culverts, ramps, sampling locations, photo reference #, GPS reference #s, etc. FOR

Monitoring Sheet
right and left abutment facing upstream

1. Stream Width	For Non-wooded Streams: 1. Constant 2. Widening 3. Mild contraction 4. Sharp contraction For Wooded Streams: Stream width average _____ ft Velocity average in feet per second (convert to the average velocity): V = DFT
2. Stream Velocity = 1' f sec	1. Slow deep 2. Fast deep 3. Fast shallow
3. Stream Depth / Velocity Combinations	slow, shallow (ditch)
4. Stream Sinuosity	2 1. straight - minor 2. straight - unimpeded 3. slight bends 4. noticeable bends 5. sharp bends (obvious)
5. Stream Flows	1 1. None 2. Moderate 3. Low 4. Constricted
6. Pools & Riffles	2 low flow relatively 1. None present 2. Present
7. Stream Substrate	1 1. Fine particles (silt, clay, mud) 2. Sand 3. Small 4. Cobble 5. Boulder 6. Stream 7. Other
8. Stream Substrate	1 1. Loose 2. Stable
9. Embeddedness (Gravel, Cobble, & Boulders)	N/A 1. 1 - 25% embedded by the sediment 2. 25 - 50% embedded by the sediment 3. 51 - 75% embedded by the sediment 4. Greater than 75% embedded by the sediment
10. Sediment on Stream Bottom	4 1. None 2. Light 3. Moderate 4. Heavy
11. Bank Stability	Right Bank: 1. Stable: evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; 10% of bank affected 2. Moderately stable: small areas of erosion; mostly heaved over; 10 - 50% of bank in erosion 3. Moderately unstable: 51 - 80% of bank in erosion; high erosion; significant bank sloughing 4. Unstable: major erosion; bank failure frequent; obvious bank sloughing; 80% or more of bank in erosion Left Bank: 1. 0 - 25% 2. 26 - 50% 3. 51 - 75% 4. 76 - 100%
12. % of Tree Canopy Above Stream	3,4
13. Riparian Vegetation	Right Bank: 1. < 10% width 2. 10 - 30% width 3. 30 - 50% width 4. > 50% width Left Bank: 1. None 2. 10 spots 3. Heavy throughout reach
14. Woody Debris	2
15. Woody Debris	1 1. Fine floating 2. Attached
16. Predominant Aquatic Vegetation	1 1. None emergent 2. Rooted submerged 3. Rooted floating 4. Free floating
17. Algae Location	1 1. None 2. On streambed 3. On rocks 4. Bank
18. Algae Color	1 1. Light green 2. Dark green 3. Black 4. Other
19. Channel Alteration	4 1. Stream with normal pattern 2. Some manmade or natural causes in areas of erosion, etc. 3. Channelization evident 4. 50% or more of stream bank 4. Channel flow lines stream channelized, point bars and/or oxbow lakes and/or other channel features
20. Structures—n—See Picture	Bridge Culverts Dams Other



Assessment Results—Watershed

- Watershed divided by major roads
- Landuse
 - Historic
 - Primarily agricultural
 - Current
 - Mixture of commercial, residential and undeveloped
- Stormwater management
 - Unmanaged or Phase I detention
- Riparian areas
 - Extensive wetland complexes on mainstem



Assessment Results— Characteristic Reaches

Upstream I287



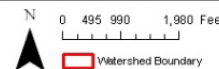
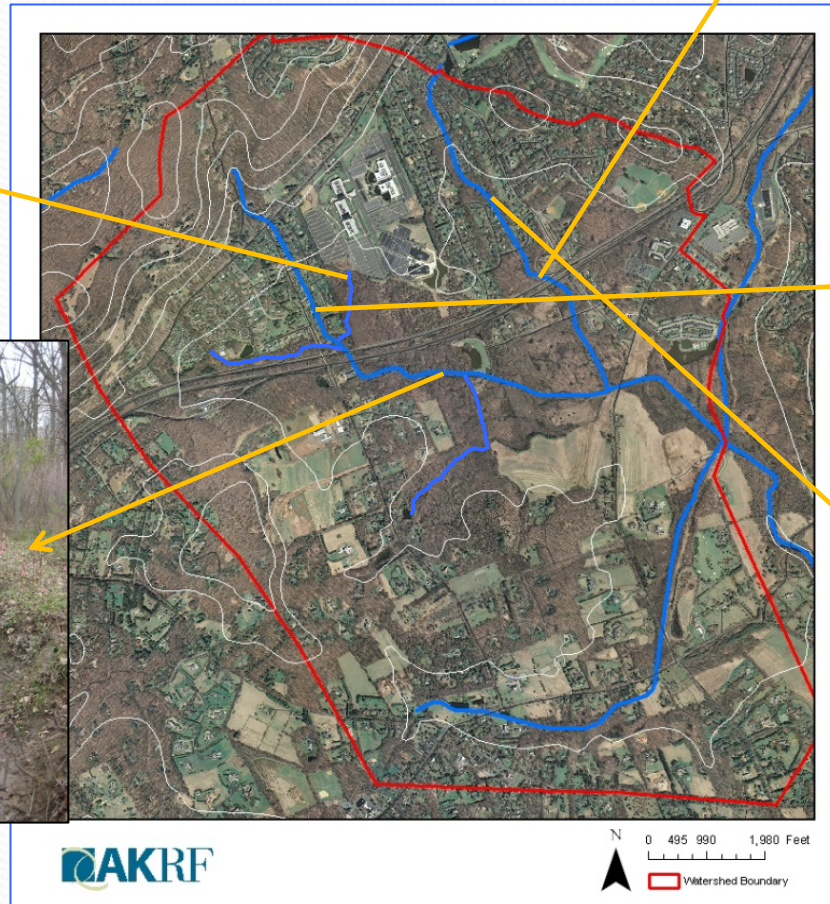
Residential Reaches



Downstream
Commercial
Park



Mainstem—CMA



Assessment Results— Stream Corridor

- Residential and undeveloped in good condition
- Segmented by roads
- Instability and active incision
 - Upstream of I-287
 - Downstream of commercial basins
- Lack of woody debris
- Main stem downstream of I-287
 - Historically channelized
 - Sediment aggradation from upstream incision

Management Plan Components

- Definition of framework and goals
- Assessment of existing conditions
 - Landscape
 - Stream corridor
- Assessment of design constraints
- Development of management strategy
- Identification of restoration project sites

Management Strategy

- Mitigate untreated or minimally-treated stormwater runoff
 - Stormwater basin retrofits on commercial properties
 - Upstream of actively incising streams



Management Strategy

- Restore forested riparian buffers where absent or denuded
 - Add large woody debris to replace natural inputs during buffer establishment



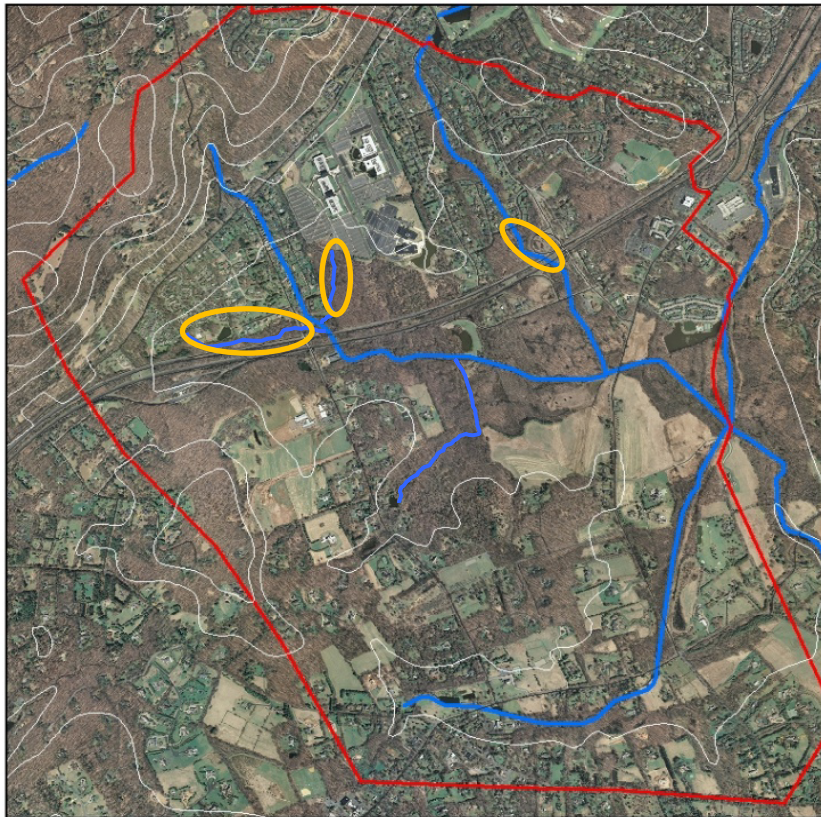
Management Strategy

- Actively restore incising channel segments in headwater reaches
 - Increase bank resistance through vegetative reinforcement

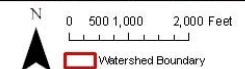
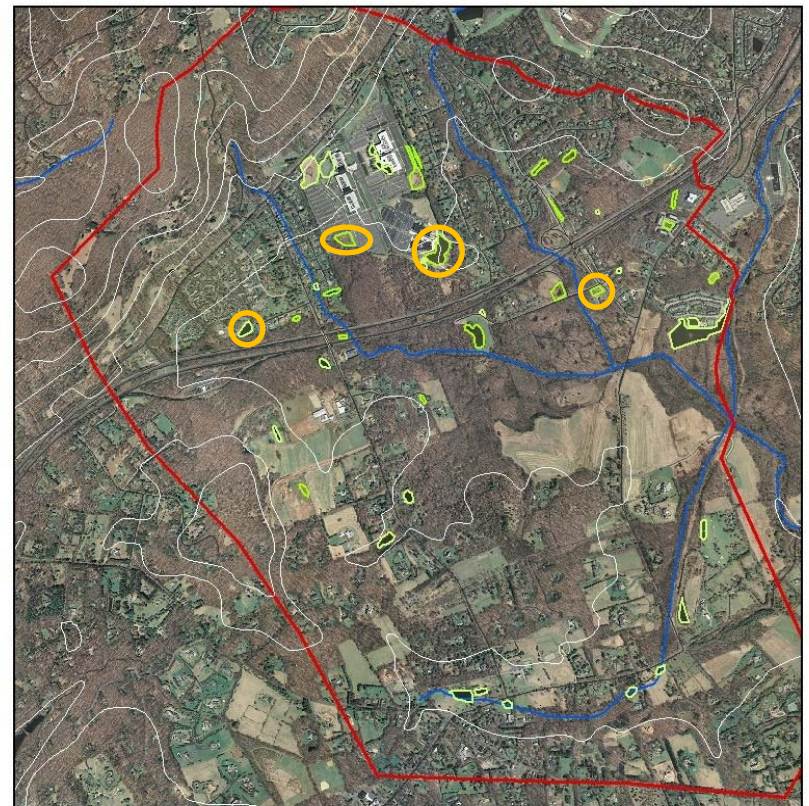


Specific Project Recommendations

In-stream Restoration Sites

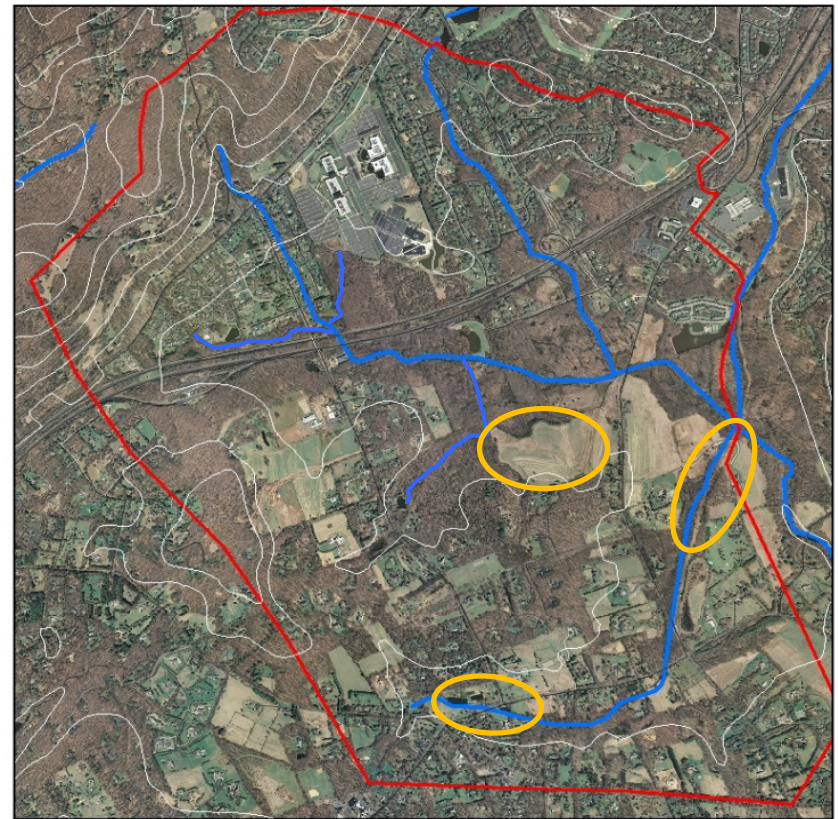


Basin Retrofit Opportunities



Additional Recommendations

- Establish riparian buffers
- Preserve forested areas and open space
- Reforest old field and former agricultural sites
- Develop stream friendly outreach program for homeowners



AKRF

N
0 495 990 1,980 Feet
Watershed Boundary

Conclusions

- Numerous opportunities for management
 - Large and simple retrofits
 - Unstable headwaters
 - Land use management
- Strategies will improve
 - In-stream flow
 - Water quality
 - Channel habitat
- Follows Ten Towns Great Swamp Watershed Plan
- Model for other Great Brook subwatersheds

SBW Management Plan

- Finalized July 2009
- 9 priority restoration projects identified
- Estimated construction costs range from:
 \$25,000 - \$1,340,000
- Seeking DEP approval of the Plan
- Project implementations

Questions?

Contact Information

Kelley Curran

Director of Water Quality Programs

Great Swamp Watershed Association

PO Box 300

New Vernon, NJ 07976

973-538-3500 x16

kcurran@greatswamp.org

www.greatswamp.org