Case Studies & Implications of Low-Order Streams Included in Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act

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SWQPA and Low-Order Streams

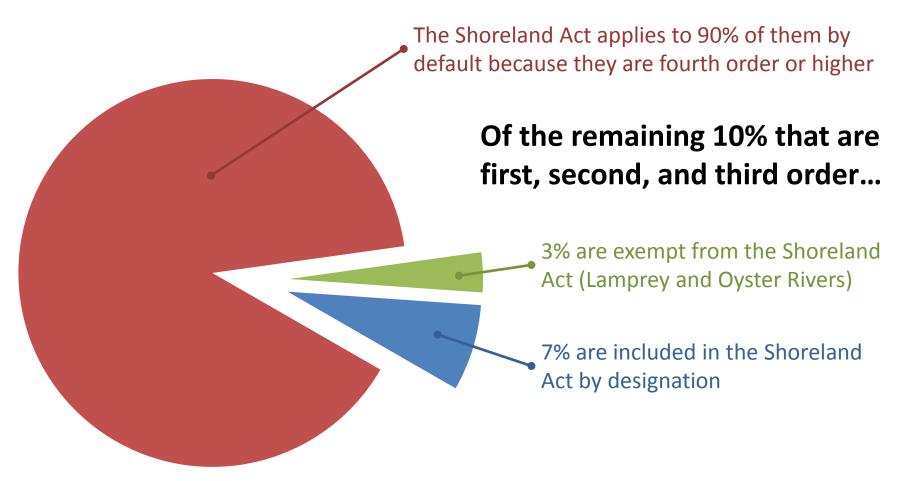
RSA 483-B:4 XVI. (c) Rivers, meaning all year-round flowing waters of fourth order or higher and all rivers and river segments designated as protected under RSA 483:15. Stream er shall be determined using the New Hampshire drography dataset archived by the geographically referenced analysis and information transfer system (GRANIT) at the complex systems research center of the university of New H llaboration Except for the low-order portions of A listing of the Lamprey River and the Oyster River the streams of mgnei snan be prepared and periodically updated by the GRANIT at the complex systems research center of the university of New Hampshire and delivered to the commissioner 30 days after the effective date of this subparagraph.

Designated River Miles by Stream Order

River	Stream Order							Total	Total	Total River
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Orders 1-3	Orders 4-7	Miles
AMMONOOSUC	0.3	0.5	5.4	32.2	17.6			6.2	49.8	56.0
ASHUELOT			2.4	1.1	35.7	26.3		2.4	63.2	65.5
COCHECO	2.7		0.2	24.4	8.0			2.9	32.4	35.3
COLD			6.4	13.7	2.6			6.4	16.3	22.7
CONNECTICUT	0.7		5.9	0.6	40.1	113.2	111.1	6.5	265.0	271.5
CONTOOCOOK		0.2	2.5	8.1	18.8	27.7	35.7	2.7	90.3	93.0
EXETER-SQUAMSCOTT	1.4		3.4	33.9	8.6			4.8	42.5	47.3
ISINGLASS			5.2	11.7				5.2	11.7	16.9
LAMPREY WATERSHED	0.5	5.4	20.8	39.8	19.3	14.6		26.7	73.8	100.5
MASCOMA				3.6	21.7			0.0	25.3	25.3
MERRIMACK (LOWER)							16.2	0.0	16.2	16.2
MERRIMACK (UPPER)						15.5	13.8	0.0	29.3	29.3
OYSTER	0.9	1.4	4.7	7.0				7.0	7.0	14.0
PEMIGEWASSET	1.7	0.6	3.2		16.6	31.5		5.5	48.1	53.5
PISCATAQUOG	1.1	6.1	9.4	33.3	13.5			16.5	46.8	63.4
SACO		4.1	2.4	5.0	24.0	7.8		6.4	36.9	43.3
SOUHEGAN				12.9	21.2			0.0	34.1	34.1
SWIFT	0.4	1.1	5.9	18.8				7.4	18.8	26.2
Total Miles per Order	9.6	19.3	77.7	246.1	247.6	236.7	176.8	106.6	907.2	1013.8

SWQPA and Low-Order Streams

Of all the Designated Rivers measured in miles of river...



Implications of Including Low-Order Streams in SWQPA



Rivers Protection

Permitting Workload





Structures & Setbacks

Low-Order Streams are Important

Managers are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of small streams for a wide range of resource benefits.

Beschta, R. L. and Platts, W. S. (1986), MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF SMALL STREAMS: SIGNIFICANCE AND FUNCTION. JAWRA Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 22: 369–

Headwater streams exert control

over nutrient exports to rivers, lakes, and estuaries.



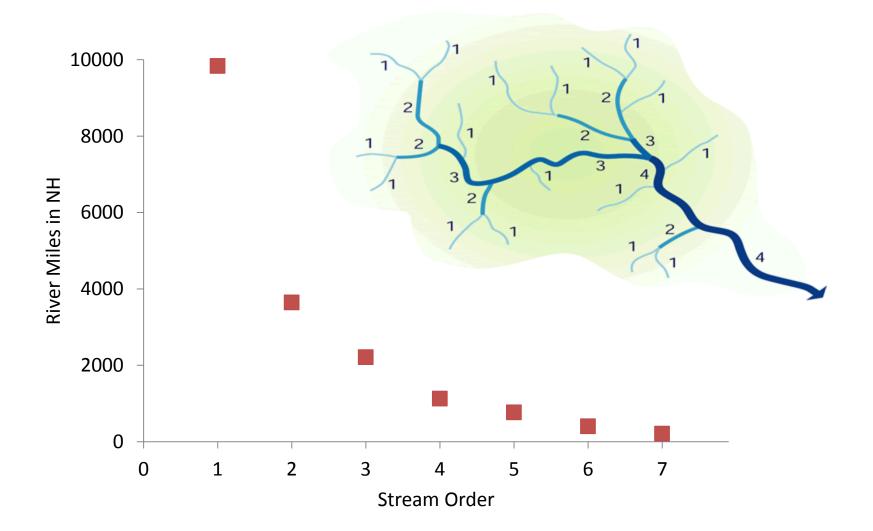


Headwater areas have a profound influence on shaping downstream water quantity and water quality.

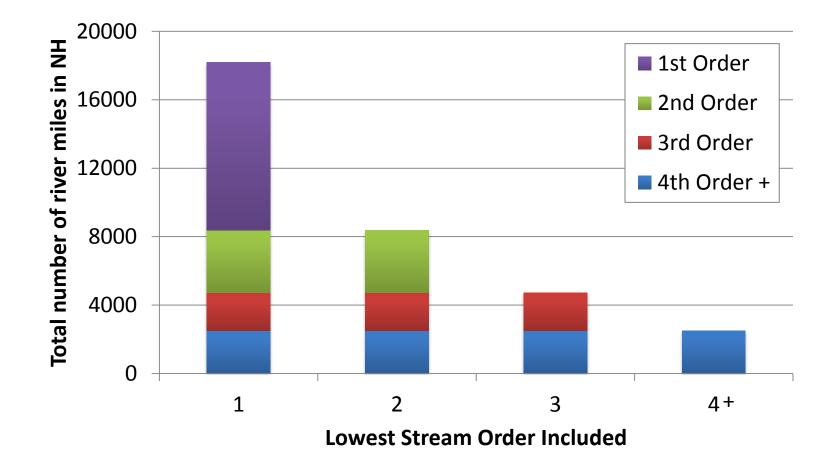
Boyer, E. W. et. al (2007), The Role of Headwater Streams in Downstream Water Quality. JAWRA Journal of the American Water Resources Association, 43: 41-59.

379.

85% of NH Streams are "Low-Order"



85% of NH Streams are "Low-Order"



It's worth considering low-orders

- Including low orders could increase both protected river miles and structures within 50 foot setback exponentially
 - About **2x** with 3rd
 - About **3x** with 2nd and 3rd
 - About 5-7x with 1^{st} , 2^{nd} , and 3^{rd}
- Increase in number of structures within setback is less than increase in river miles
- Number of structures within setback is roughly equivalent to the size of the setback

Food for thought...



THANK YOU!

Order Streams Included in Shorel

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ANY QUESTIONS?

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