

Great Lakes Road Stream Crossing Inventory Instructions

5/6/2011



This protocol was developed, reviewed, and tested by the following organizations:
U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Michigan DNR, Wisconsin DNR, Huron
Pines, Conservation Resource Alliance, Michigan Technological University, and road
commissions.

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Wildlife Service, and The Nature Conservancy.

Stream Crossing Data Sheet

Site ID: _____

General Information

Stream Name: _____ Road Name: _____
 Name of Observer(s): _____ Date: _____
 GPS Waypoint: _____ GPS Lat/Long: _____
 County: _____ Township: _____ Range: _____ Sec: _____
 Adjacent Landowner Information: _____ Additional Comments: _____

Crossing Information

Crossing Type: Culvert(s) no.: _____ Bridge _____ Ford _____ Dam _____ Other: _____
 Structure Shape: Round _____ Square/Rectangle _____ Open Bottom Square/Rectangle _____ Pipe Arch _____ Open Bottom Arch _____ Ellipse _____
 Inlet Type: Projecting _____ Mitered _____ Headwall _____ Apron _____ Wingwall 10-30° or 30-70° _____ Trash Rack _____ Other _____
 Outlet Type: At Stream Grade _____ Cascade over Riprap _____ Freefall into Pool _____ Freefall onto Riprap _____ Outlet Apron _____ Other _____

Structure Material: Metal _____ Concrete _____ Plastic _____ Wood _____
 Substrate in Structure: None _____ Sand _____ Gravel _____ Rock _____ Mixture _____
 General Condition: New _____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
 Plugged: _____ % Inlet _____ Outlet _____ In Pipe _____
 Crushed: _____ % Inlet _____ Outlet _____ In Pipe _____
 Rusted Through? Yes _____ No _____ Structure Interior: Smooth _____ Corrugated _____

Multiple Culverts/Spans				
Number the culverts/spans left to right, facing downstream. Include #s in site sketch on back page				
Culvert/ Span #	Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Height (ft)	Material

Structure Length (ft):¹ _____ Structure Width (ft):¹ _____ Structure Height (ft):¹ _____
 Structure Water Depth (ft):¹ inlet _____ outlet _____ Perch Height (ft):¹ _____ or NA
 Embedded Depth of Structure (ft):¹ inlet _____ outlet _____
 Structure Water Velocity (ft/sec):¹ inlet _____ outlet _____
 Structure Water Velocity Measured: At Surface _____ or _____ ft Below Surface Measured With: Meter _____ or _____ Float Test _____

Stream Information

Stream Flow: None _____ < ½ Bankfull _____ < Bankfull _____ = Bankfull _____ > Bankfull _____
 Scour Pool (if present) Length: _____ Width: _____ Depth: _____ Upstream Pond (if present) Length: _____ Width: _____

Riffle Information (measured in a riffle outside of zone of influence of crossing)

Water Depth (ft): _____ Bankfull Width (ft): _____ Wetted Width (ft): _____ Water Velocity (ft/sec): _____
 Dominant Substrate: Cobble _____ Gravel _____ Sand _____ Organics _____ Clay _____ Bedrock _____ Silt _____ Measured With: Meter _____ or _____ Float Test _____

Road Information

Type: Federal _____ State _____ County _____ Town _____ Tribal _____ Private _____ Other: _____
 Road Surface: Paved _____ Gravel _____ Sand _____ Native Surface _____ Condition: Good _____ Fair _____ Poor _____
 Road Width at Culvert (ft): _____ Location of Low Point: At Stream _____ Other _____ Runoff Path: Roadway _____ Ditch _____
 Embankment: Upstream Fill Depth (ft): _____ Slope: Vertical _____ 1:1.5 _____ 1:2 _____ >1:2 _____
 Downstream Fill Depth (ft): _____ Slope: Vertical _____ 1:1.5 _____ 1:2 _____ >1:2 _____
 Left Approach: Length (ft): _____ Slope: 0% _____ 1-5% _____ 6-10% _____ >10% _____ Ditch Vegetation: None _____ Partial _____ Heavy _____
 Right Approach: Length (ft): _____ Slope: 0% _____ 1-5% _____ 6-10% _____ >10% _____ Ditch Vegetation: None _____ Partial _____ Heavy _____

¹ - Fill out for primary culvert (culvert #1). If multiple culverts are used, number each and use embedded table.

Form Date: February 28, 2011

Erosion Information

Use a new row for each distinct gully/erosion location. Note prominent streambank erosion within 50 feet of crossing.

Location of Erosion Ditch, approach, or streambank Left or right facing downstream	Erosion Dimensions (ft)			Eroded Material Reaching Stream?		Material Eroded Sand, Silt, Clay, Gravel, Loam, Sandy Loam or Gravelly Loam.
	Length	Width	Depth	Yes	No	
				Yes	No	
				Yes	No	
				Yes	No	
				Yes	No	
				Yes	No	

If there is erosion occurring, can corrective actions, such as road drainage measures, be installed to address the problem? **Y** **N**

Extent of Erosion: Minor Moderate Severe Stabilized

Erosion Notes:

Photos – enter photo number in blank corresponding to location

- Site ID _____ Upstream Conditions _____ Downstream Conditions _____
 Inlet _____ Outlet _____ Road Approach – Left _____ Road Approach – Right _____

Summary Information

Would you consider this a priority site? Fish Passage Erosion Why?

Would you recommend a future visit to this site? Yes No Why?

Were any non-native invasive species observed at the site? Yes No If yes, what species were observed?

Site Sketch

Draw an overhead sketch of crossing. Be sure to mark North on the map and to indicate the direction of flow. Include major features documented on form, such as erosion sites, multiple culverts, scour pool, impounded water, etc.

APPENDIX B: Road Stream Crossing Inventory

There 310 road stream crossings within the Waishkey River watershed. All 310 were observed and ranked with a subjective prioritization method. Of these, 29 received some kind of priority score. Additionally, 9 of these same sites have been monitored for four years by BMIC using the Great Lakes Road Stream Crossing Inventory methodology. The figure below depicts survey sites.

Table B.1. Crossings surveyed.

Methodology	Number of Sites
Other subjective method	
High priority	7 sites
Moderate priority	12 sites
Low priority	10 sites
unranked	281 sites
GLRSCI methods	9 sites

Surveyed Road Stream Crossings of Waishkey River Watershed

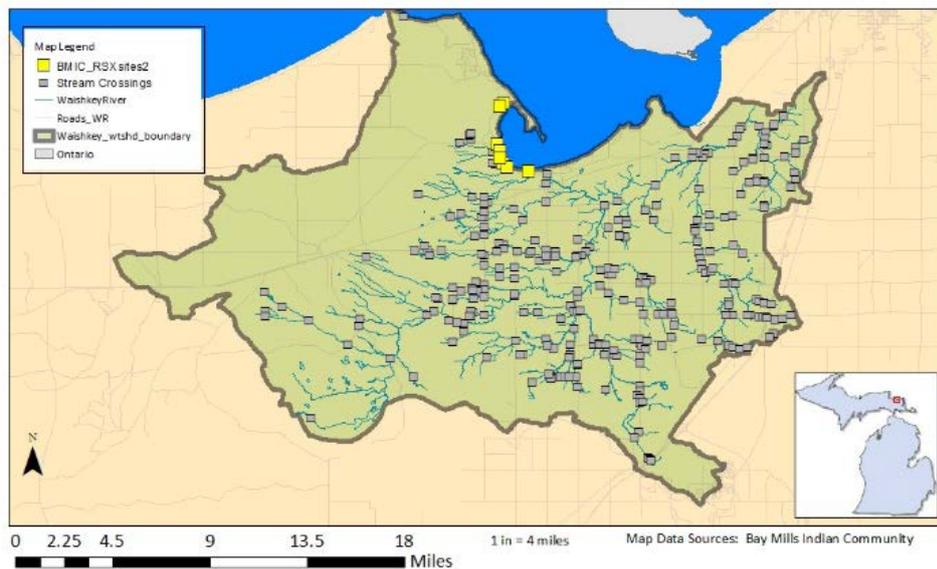


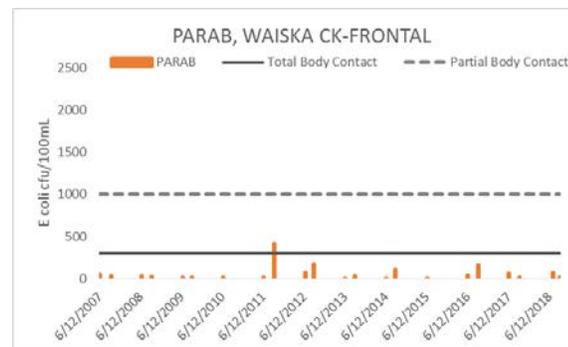
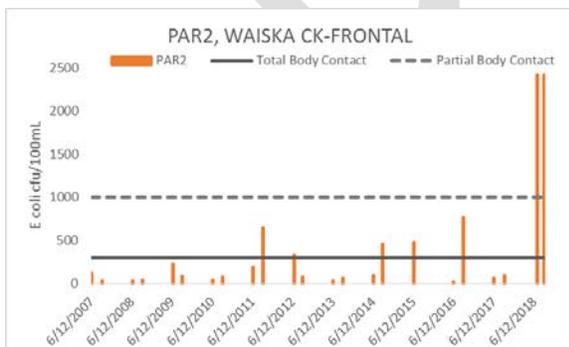
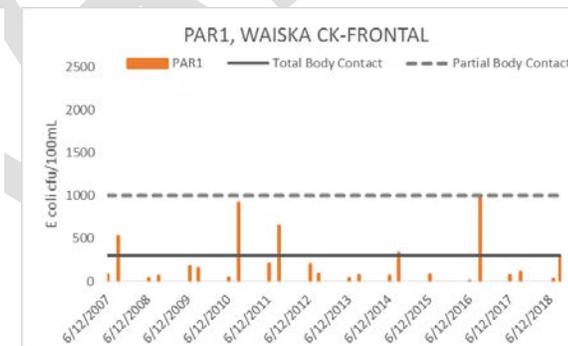
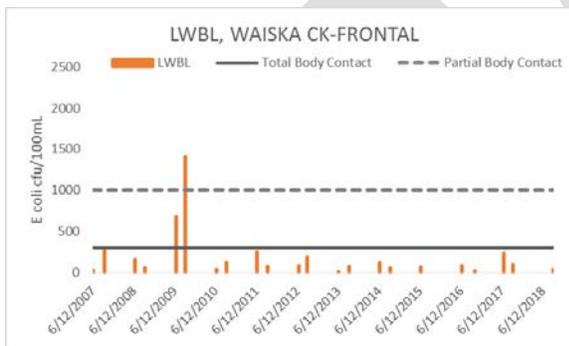
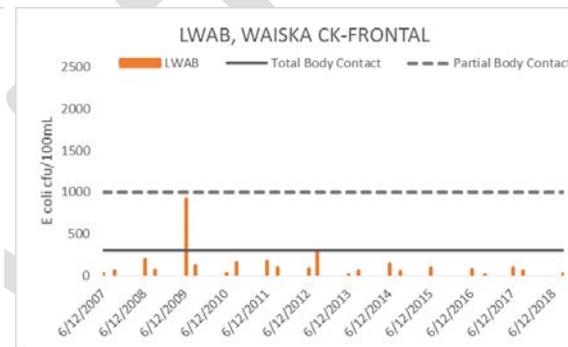
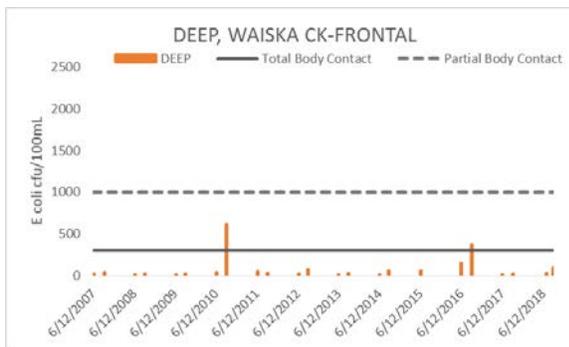
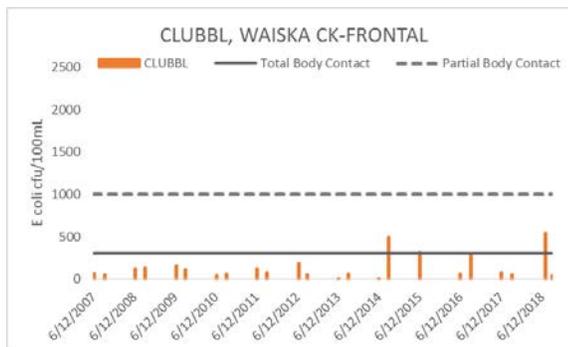
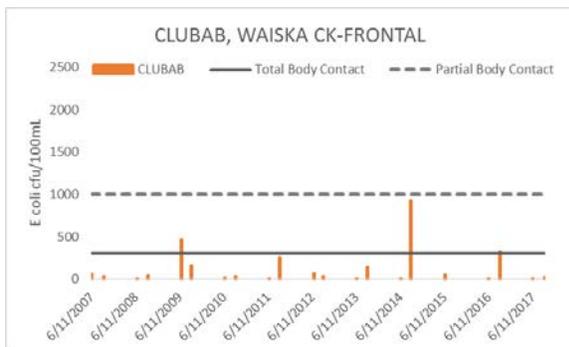
Figure B.1. All known road stream crossings in watershed.

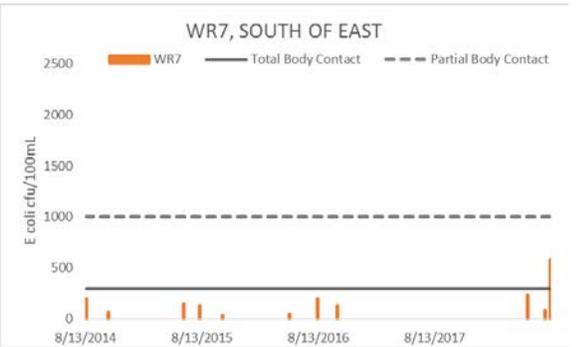
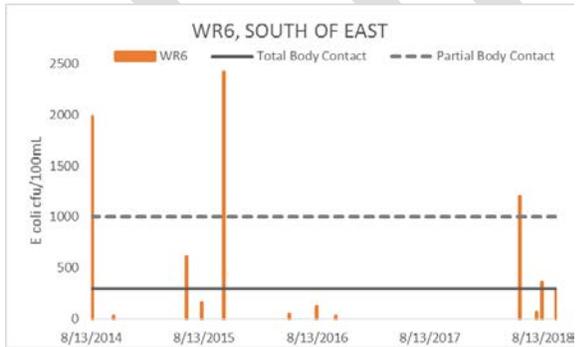
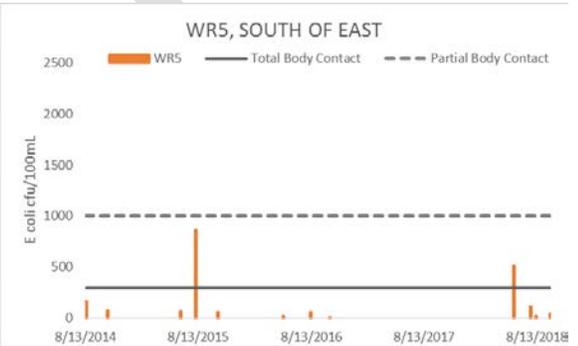
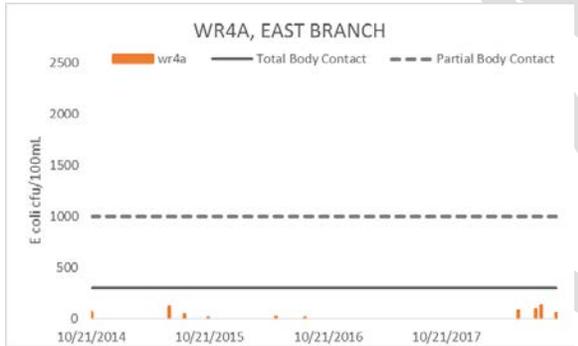
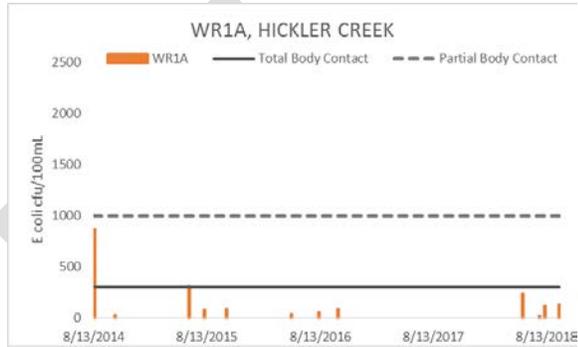
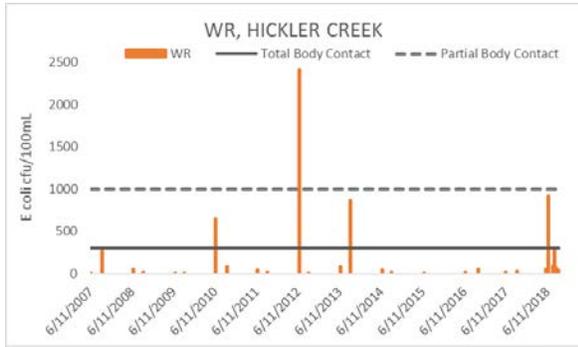
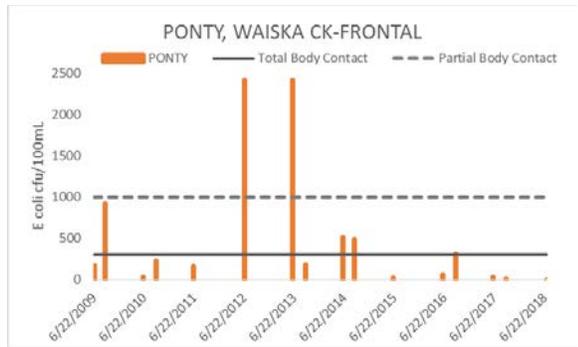
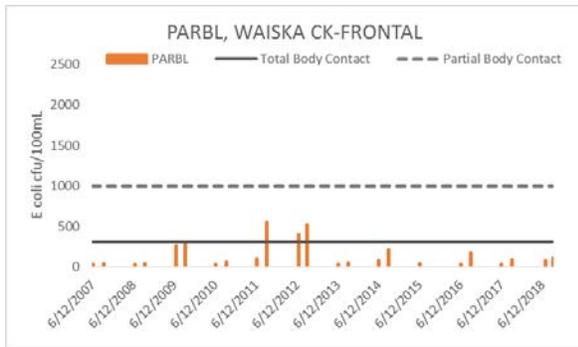
Work is steadily being done to survey all the road stream crossings using the Great Lakes Road Stream Crossing Inventory methodology. And implementation projects call for further work to be done. The Table B.2 below summarizes the most recent data on these crossings as of spring 2020.

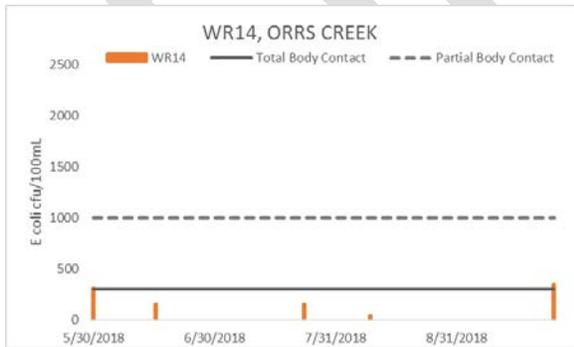
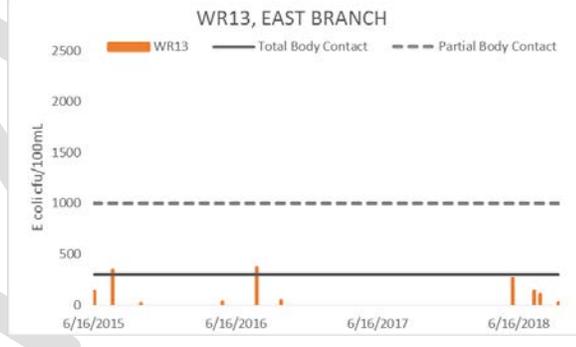
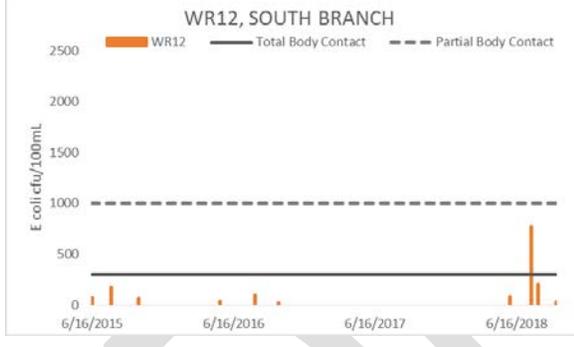
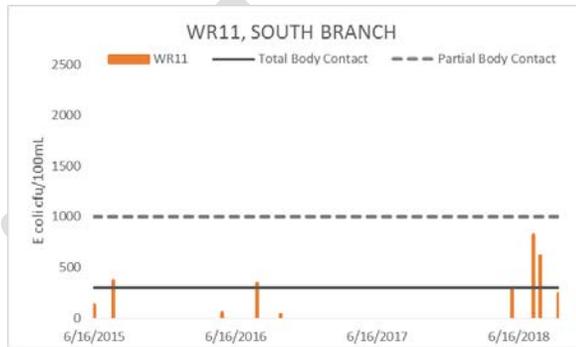
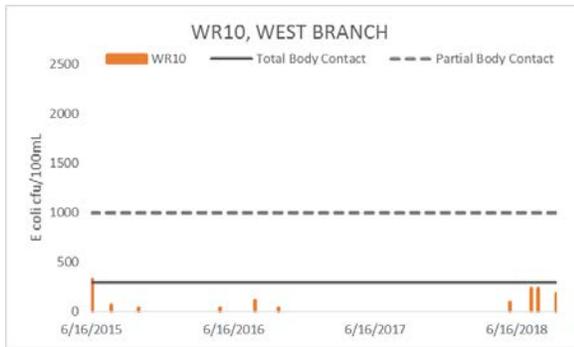
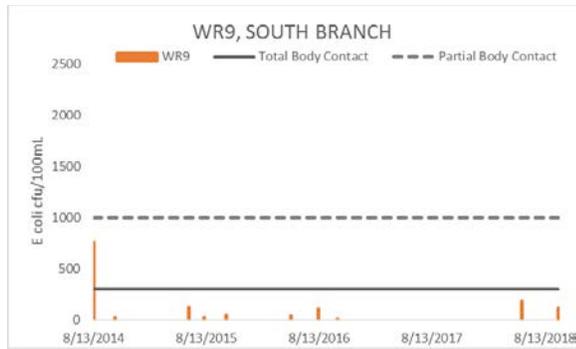
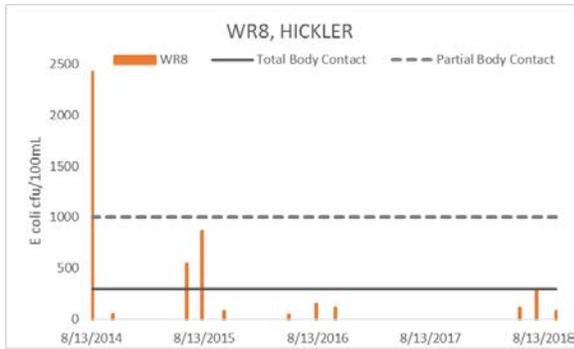
Table B.2. Road Stream Crossings recently surveyed with Great Lakes Road Stream Crossing Inventory.

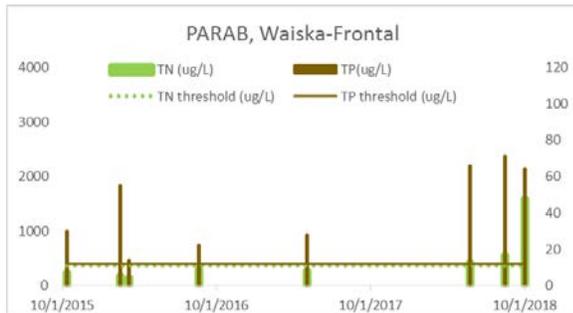
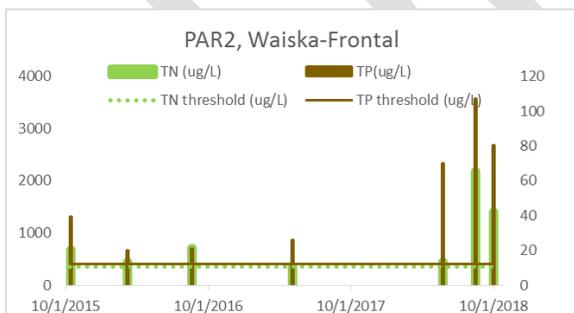
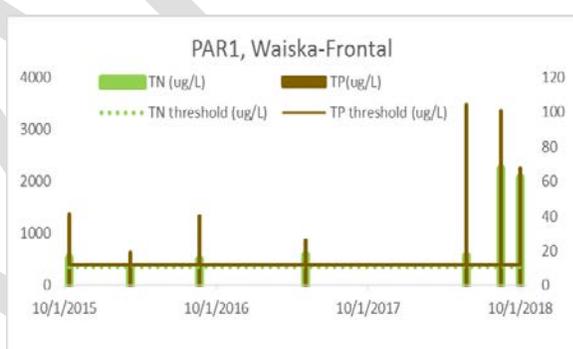
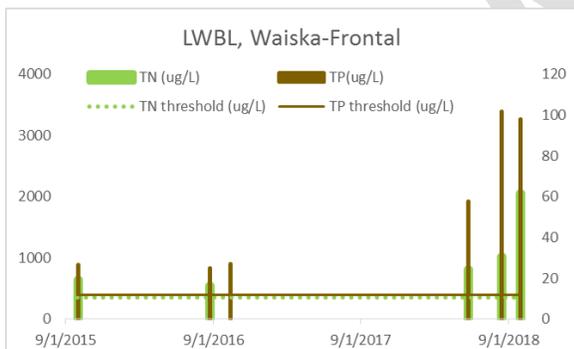
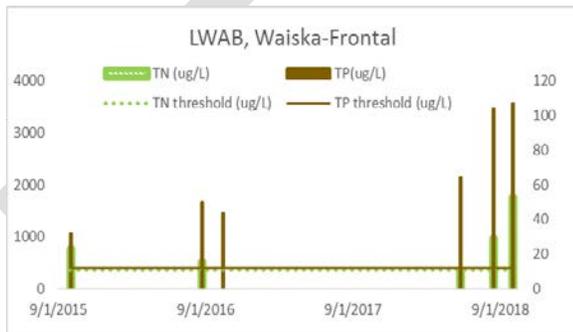
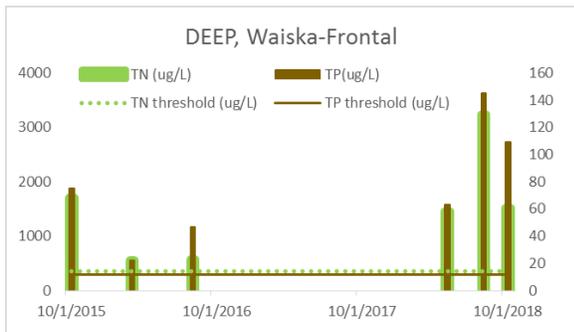
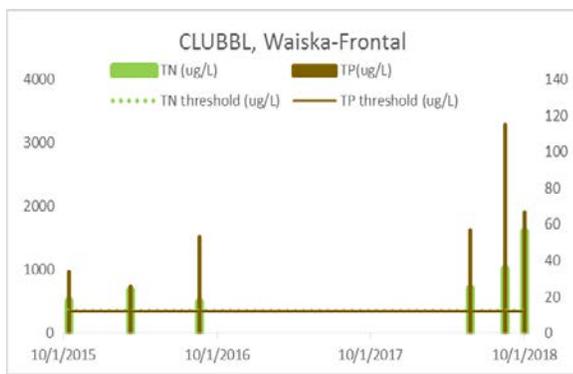
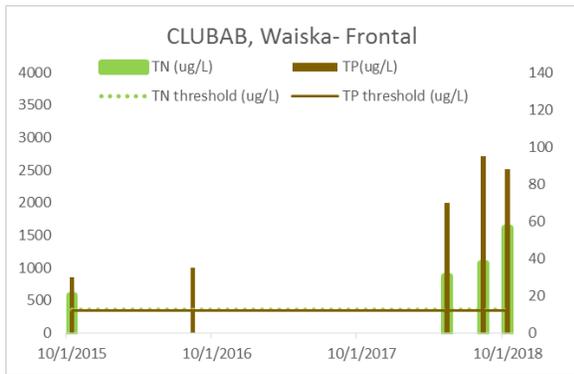
ID	Road	Subwatershed	Latitude	Longitude	Perch Culvert	Erosion Extent	Calculated Pollution	Priority Site (Erosion)	Priority Site (AOP)	Priority Site
RSC2	W 5 Mile Rd	East	46.4335500	-84.4295100	No	Moderate	S=3.9, P=4.4, N=8.9	No	No	NO
RSC3	W 5 Mile Rd	East	46.4334500	-84.4418500	yes	Minor	S=35.7, P=41.1, N=82.1	No	No	NO
RSC 12	White Rd	East	46.4257000	-84.4476400	No	Moderate	S= 47.6, P= 47.6, N= 95.2	Yes	Yes	YES
RSC 17/18	6 Mile Rd and Soo Line	East	46.419154	-84.426916		Moderate	Not surveyed	Yes	Yes	YES
RSC 29	6 Mile Rd, CCRC 1632	S of E	46.419,	-84.468	No	Moderate	Not surveyed	Yes	Yes	YES
RSC80	8 Mile Rd	East	46.3898000	-84.5003700	No	Moderate	S=6.7, P=7.7, N=15.4	Yes	No	YES
RSC 87	Hwy 221	Orrs Cr	46.398567	-84.572185		Moderate	Not surveyed	No	No	YES
RSC 99	6 Mile x 211	Hickler	46.411394	-84.571890		Minor	Not surveyed	No	No	YES
RSC 105	M28	Hickler	46.375,	-84.545			Not surveyed	No	No	YES
RSC113	Hwy 221	Hickler	46.371561	-84.572075	Yes	Moderate	S=111.6, P=128.3, N=256.6	Yes	Yes	YES
RSC 115	M28	Hickler	46.37524	-84.56621	Yes	Severe	S= 15.3, P= 15.3 N=30.6	Yes	Yes	YES
RSC 116	M221	Hickler	46.3767600	-84.5721900	No	Severe	S=13.6, P=13.6, N=27.2	Yes	No	YES
RSC119	S M-221	Hickler	46.3733000	-84.5720400	No	Minor	S=71.4, P=82.1, N=164.2			NO
RSC126	Goldade Rd.	Hickler	46.3735300	-84.6136600	No	Minor	S=0.4, P=0.5, N=1.0	No	AOP	undetrm
RSC 197	Lockhart Rd	South	46.3274100	-84.5564300	No	Severe	Not surveyed	Yes	No	YES
RSC 234	Goldade Rd	West	46.3587700	-84.6346700	No	Moderate	S= 3.1, P=3.1, N=6.3	Yes	yes	YES
RSC 252	Waishkey River Truck Trail	West	46.344354	-84.696781		Minor	Not surveyed	Yes	AOP	YES
RSC 253	Waishkey River Truck Trail	West	46.340862	-84.697197			Not surveyed	No	AOP	YES
RSC 254	snowmobile trail bridge/ Spile Dam Rd	West	46.3172300	-84.6607700		Moderate	S= 1.7, P= 1.7, N=5.0	Yes	No	YES
RSC 255	Waishkey River Truck Trail/ Forest Service Footpath. Spiles Dam	West	46.3258900	-84.6764200		Minor	S=0.3, P=0.3, N=0.6	No	AOP	YES
RSC 256	USFS RD 3352	West	46.332385	-84.705028		Minor	Not surveyed	No	AOP	YES
RSC 262	in Delirium Wilderness	West	46.297943	-84.729343		Minor	Not surveyed	No	AOP	YES
RSC 282 /283	Lakeshore Dr	Waiska	46.42100	-84.60500	No		S=0.8,P= 0.8, N=1.5	Yes	Yes	YES

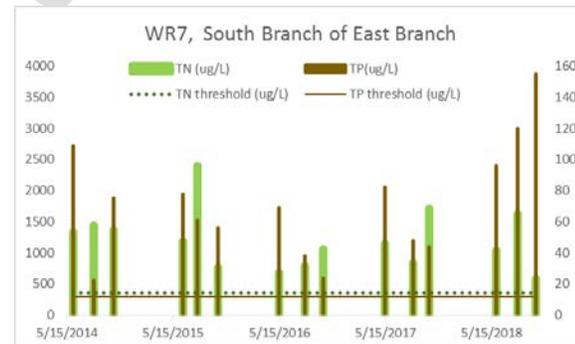
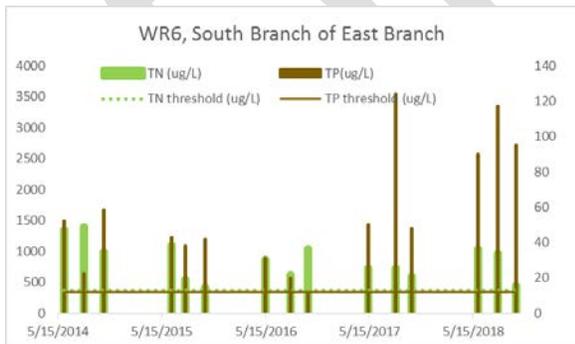
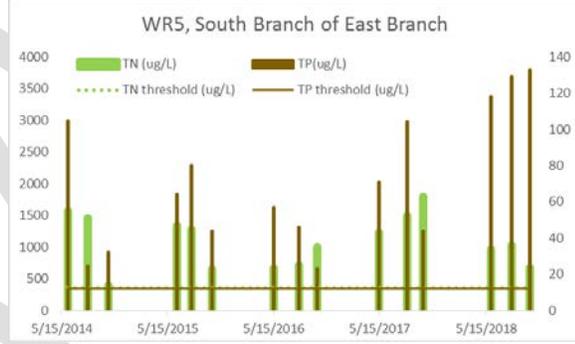
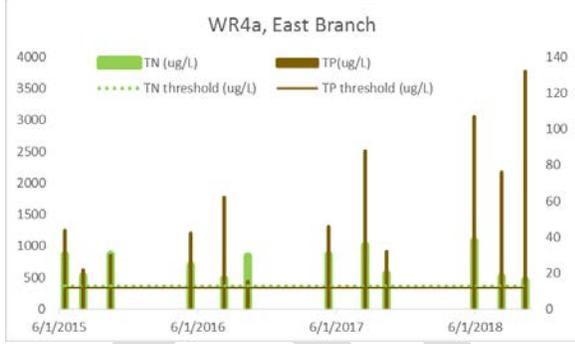
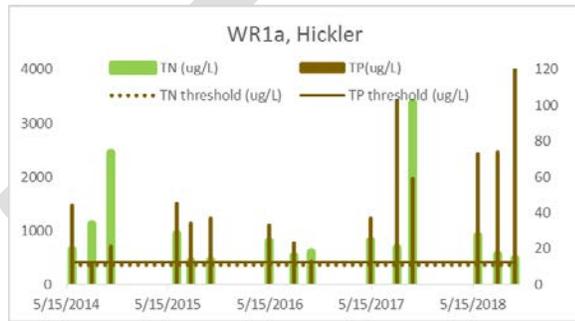
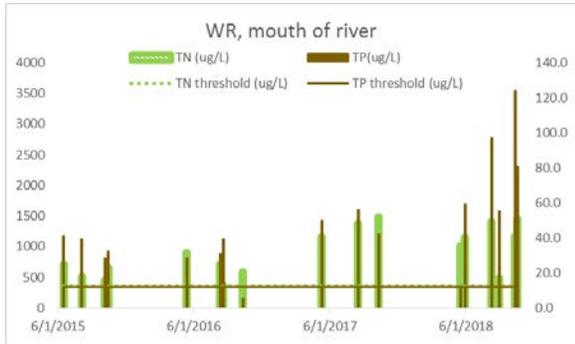
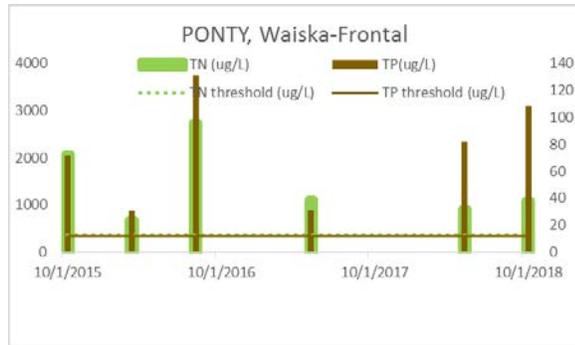
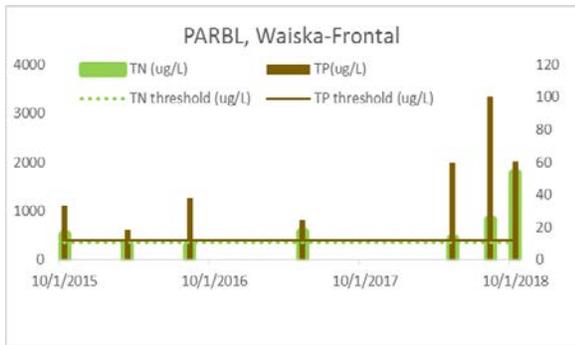
APPENDIX C: BMIC E coli and Nutrient Monitoring Results (graphed with Water Quality Criteria)

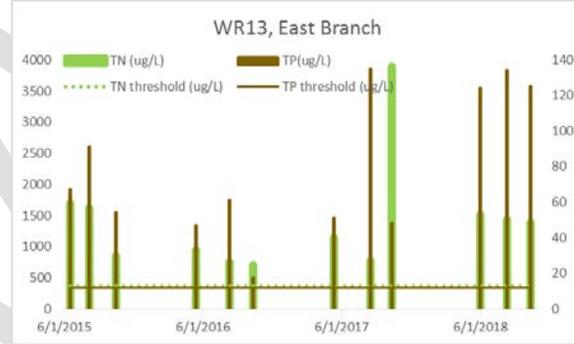
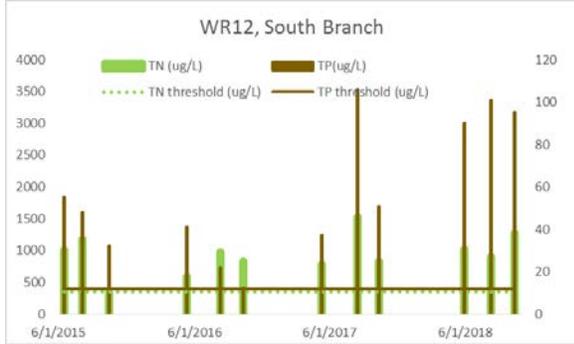
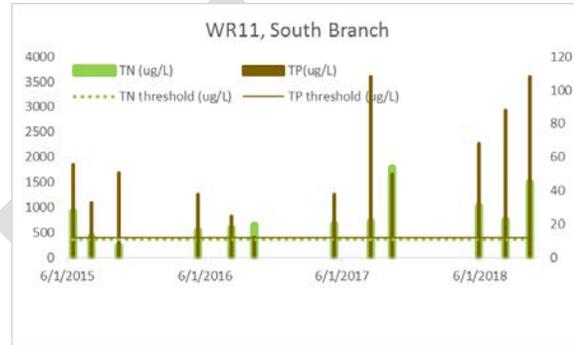
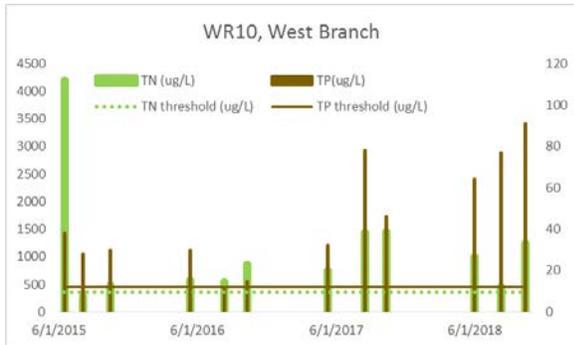
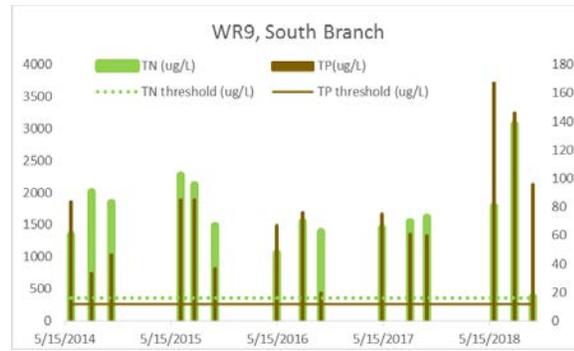
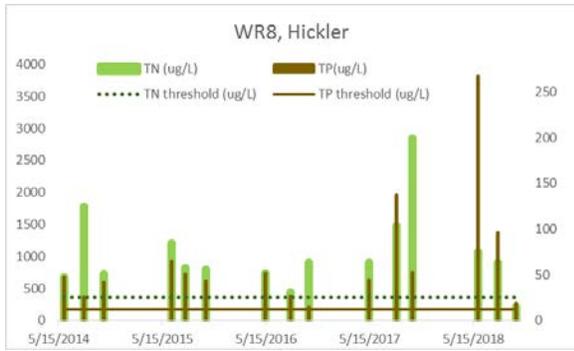












APPENDIX D: Selected Monitoring Results and Recommendations from the Total Maximum Daily Load and Implementation Plan for E. coli (USEPA 2012)

Table A1: St. Marys River Monitoring Project for TMDL Development
E. coli Monitoring Results Summary
All results reported as CFU/100 mL

SAMPLE LOCATION	NAME	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14	Week 15	Week 16	Week 17	Week 18
Wa1	Wa1A	104.6	118.7	71.2	248.1	50.4	185.0	93.2	68.9	68.3	142.1	69.7	34.1	49.6	150.0	344.8	118.7	209.8	25.6
	Wa1B	101.7	118.7	66.3	135.4	53.8	105.0	102.5	52.9	48.7	142.1	52.1	23.3	65.7	214.2	488.4	79.8	190.4	38.3
	Wa1C	248.1	167.0	52.9	193.5	73.3	186.0	122.3	77.6	133.4	127.4	43.5	33.6	74.9	101.4	461.1	86.0	178.2	35.0
	Daily Geomean	138.2	133.0	63.0	186.6	58.4	154.4	105.3	65.6	76.3	137.0	54.0	29.9	42.5	148.3	446.8	93.4	192.4	32.5
30-Day Geomean		--	--	--	104.7	107.0	102.1	102.9	86.1	102.1	82.9	64.4	63.8	72.8	91.4	102.0	166.0	125.8	
Wa2	Wa2A	461.1	124.6	190.4	275.5	90.6	36.9	53.8	43.2	88.4	143.9	88.6	90.8	101.7	410.6	461.1	151.5	133.3	48.7
	Wa2B	613.1	214.3	165.8	290.9	111.9	77.6	48.8	51.2	78.0	137.6	70.6	151.5	86.2	307.6	517.2	148.3	123.6	48.0
	Wa2C	410.6	135.4	127.4	435.2	57.3	83.8	76.7	55.4	64.4	165.8	111.9	85.5	186.0	275.5	579.4	142.1	95.9	39.3
	Daily Geomean	487.8	151.5	163.0	326.7	63.5	62.1	58.6	49.7	75.3	148.6	88.8	105.5	117.7	326.5	337.0	147.3	116.5	45.1
30-Day Geomean		--	--	--	201.6	133.5	110.1	86.8	64.9	72.8	78.2	88.0	104.6	139.9	179.5	198.4	202.5	167.2	
Wa3	Wa3A	88.6	61.3	131.4	235.9	90.6	104.6	66.3	101.4	222.4	206.4	133.4	142.1	201.4	435.2	920.8	104.6	686.7	98.8
	Wa3B	53.8	67.0	114.5	248.9	85.5	135.4	103.9	125.9	155.3	108.1	131.4	110.6	105.4	344.8	1,046.2	86.0	238.2	78.0
	Wa3C	44.8	90.8	129.6	307.6	73.8	129.6	63.7	178.9	137.6	74.4	127.4	118.7	118.7	307.6	616.4	727.0	275.5	53.7
	Daily Geomean	52.8	71.9	124.2	262.4	82.0	122.4	76.0	131.2	168.1	118.4	130.7	123.1	136.1	358.7	923.1	187.0	355.9	74.5
30-Day Geomean		--	--	--	103.2	119.1	120.4	121.7	111.3	119.5	121.1	133.4	134.2	156.2	235.5	253.0	312.9	277.4	

Table 20: Most significant probable E. coli sources by watershed.

Watershed Name	HUC-12 subwatershed	Livestock	Urban wildlife and/or pets	OSDS	Sanitary Sewer Leaks	Illicit Connections	NPDES Permitted Waste Water Systems
South Branch of East Br. of Waishkey River	40202030201	✓					
South Branch of Waishkey River	40202030202	✓					✓
West Branch of Waishkey River	40202030203	✓					
East Branch of Waishkey River	40202030204	✓					
Orrs Creek	40202030205	✓					
Hickler Creek - Waishkey River	40202030206	✓					

Note: Illicit connections, failing OSDS, and pet and wildlife waste are potential sources in all watersheds.

Watershed Name & HUC-12 No.	Associated Sample ID(s)	Priority (Based on WQS Exceedance Rank)	Likely Sources Based on Source Assessment	Implementation Actions	Implementation in Progress
South Branch of East Br. of Waishkey River 40202030201	Wa3	19	Livestock	Grazing Practices Feedlot BMPs Wetland Restoration	Superior Environmental Health Code Conservation programs
			On-site systems	Regulatory Controls	
			Illicit Connections	Inspections	
South Branch of Waishkey River 40202030202	Wa2	18	Livestock	Grazing Practices Feedlot BMPs Wetland Restoration	NPDES permitted facilities Permitted biosolids spreading Superior Environmental Health Code Conservation programs
			On-site systems	Regulatory Controls	
			Illicit Connections	Inspections	
West Branch of Waishkey River 40202030203	Wa2	18	Permitted Waste Water Facilities	Facility Operations & Management	
			Livestock	Grazing Practices Feedlot BMPs Wetland Restoration	Permitted biosolids spreading Superior Environmental Health Code Conservation programs
			On-site systems	Regulatory Controls	
East Branch of Waishkey River 40202030204	Wa3	19	Illicit Connections	Inspections	Superior Environmental Health Code Conservation programs
			Livestock	Grazing Practices Feedlot BMPs Wetland Restoration	
			On-site systems	Regulatory Controls	

APPENDIX E: Watershed Project Implementation Details

Refer to Chapter 9 of the Waishkey River Watershed Management Plan

**Waishkey River Watershed
Table 30 Road Stream Crossings - Priority Ranking**

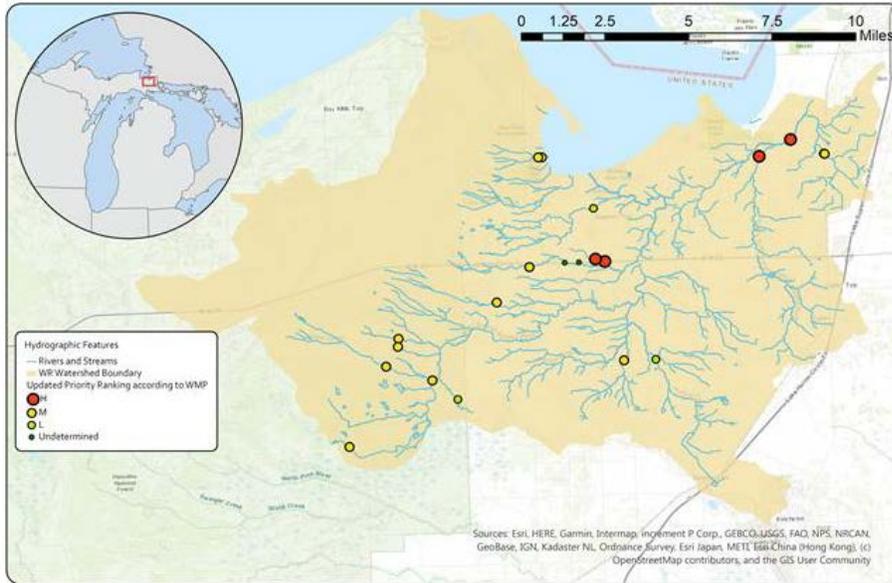


Figure E.1 Map of high, medium, and low priority road-stream-crossing projects as identified by the Table 30 in the watershed plan. Numerous sites are along Highway M28.

**Table 30 Road Stream Crossings
Count per Subwatershed**

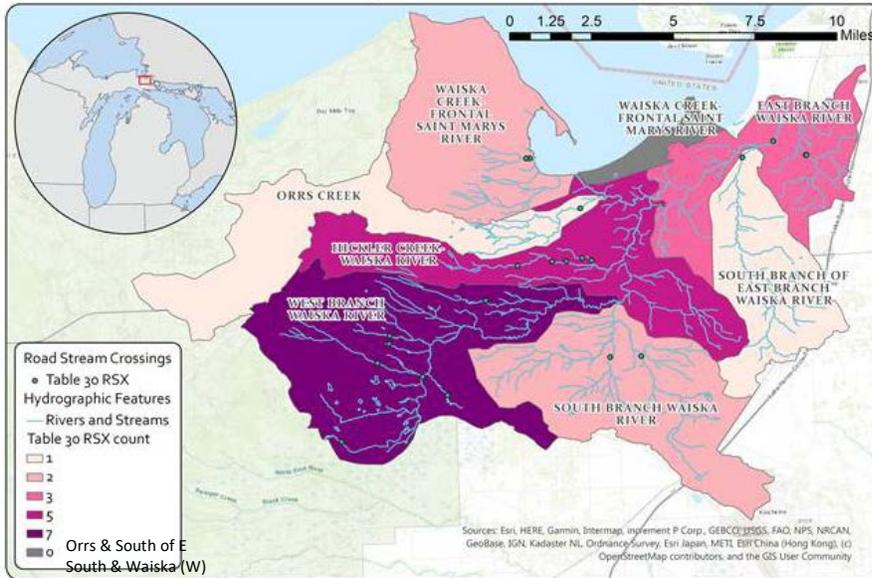


Figure E.2 Map of priority road-stream-crossing projects shown by subwatershed. Many sites identified as projects in the plan are within the West Branch and Hickler Creek subwatersheds.

Table 30 Road Stream Crossings and Sections of River Reopened

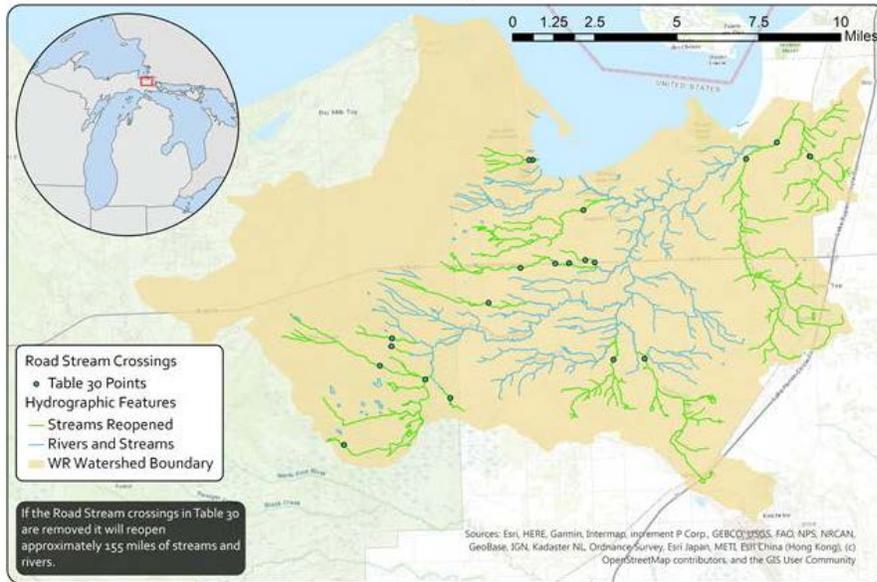


Figure E.3. Map identified road-stream-crossing projects in the plan and the miles of upstream river that would be improved if the projects are implemented. These identified sites may be experiencing fish passage issues, significant erosion, or another issue which degrade watershed function.

Waishkey River Watershed
 Aquatic Organism Passage Sites and Rivers/streams

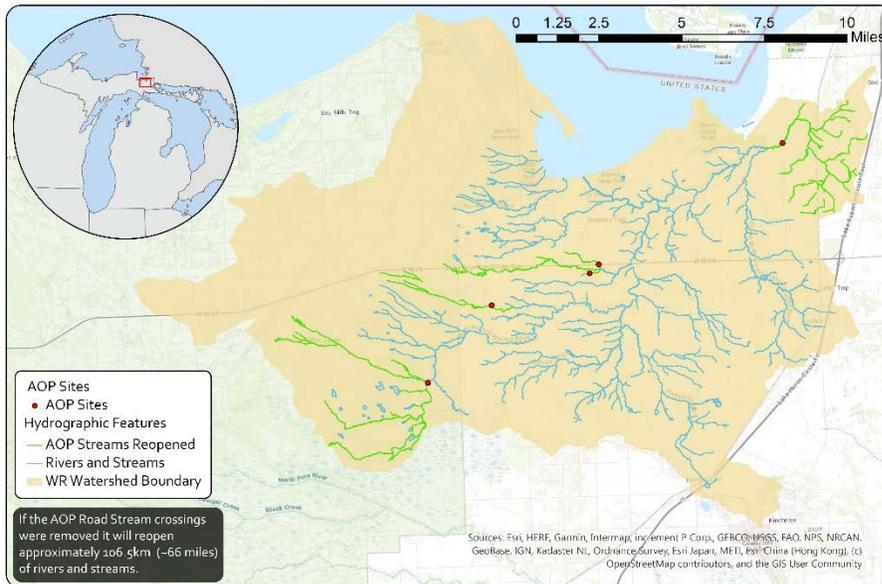


Figure E.4. Map identified road-stream-crossing/ fish passage projects in the plan and the miles of upstream river that would be improved if the projects are implemented. These crossings have a perched culvert or other barrier which inhibits fish and aquatic organisms from moving freely upstream. Approximately 106.5km or 66 miles would be reopened to fish if these projects are implemented.

6 Mile Road (WR7 crossing): engineer's conceptual design. \$250,000

This design will remove the multi-culvert structure and replace it with a single structure.

DRAFT

RSX 252 Bons Creek/ Waishkey River Truck Trail: engineer's conceptual design. \$118,429

This design will increase the size of culvert and simulate Bons Creek characteristics inside the culvert ("stream simulation").

1. ROAD PROFILE IS SAME FOR EXISTING AND NEW CULVERT. MAINTAIN APPROXIMATE 1.6% LONGITUDINAL SLOPE.

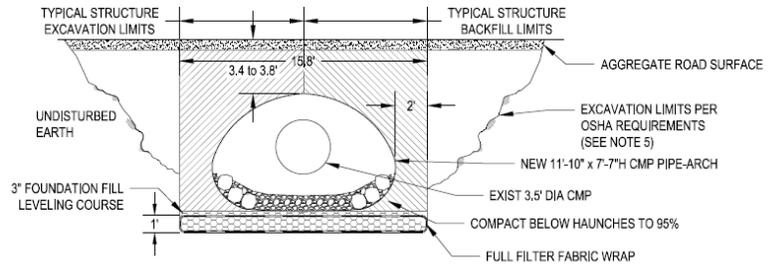
ROAD PROFILE

SCALE: 1"=40'

C3

NOTES:

1. VERTICAL STRUCTURAL EXCAVATION SLOPES WERE USED TO ESTABLISH THE QUANTITY FOR PAYMENT. ACTUAL SLOPES MAY BE FLATTER, BUT NO ADJUSTMENT IN CONTRACT PRICE WILL BE MADE.
2. STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION FILL TO BE OPEN GRADED, CRUSHED DURABLE AGGREGATE CONFORMING TO ASTM D448 SIZE NO 4.
3. FILTER FABRIC TO BE TYPE I-C.
4. EXCAVATE DOWN PAST ANY SOFT CLAY LENSES, PLACE STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION FILL ON SAND LENSE OR STIFF CLAY LENSE.
5. BENCH INTO EXISTING SLOPES AS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE WIDTH FOR COMPACTION EQUIPMENT. BLEND NEW MATERIAL WITH EXISTING MATERIAL. THE COST FOR BENCHING IS INCIDENTAL TO ITEM 20801.
6. CULVERT COVER VARIES FROM 3.4' AT UPSTREAM EDGE OF ROAD TO 3.8' AT CENTER TO 3.6' AT DOWNSTREAM EDGE OF ROAD.
7. SEE SHEET 8 FOR STREAM BED PLAN.
8. STEEL CMP PIPE ARCH TO BE GALVANIZED AND POLYMER COATED. SEE SPECIFICATION 603 FOR ADDITIONAL CULVERT MATERIAL AND DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.



CULV CROSS SECTION

SCALE: 1"=5'

A3

- STRUCTURE EXCAVATION
- STRUCTURE BACKFILL
- STRUCTURAL FOUNDATION FILL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE R-9 EASTERN REGION	Forest HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST ST IGNACE/SAULT STE MARIE RANGER DISTRICT	Design: <u> </u> Drawn: <u> </u> Checked: <u> </u> Date: <u>MAY 2017</u>	Sheet Title: ROAD PROFILE AND CULV SECTION BONS CREEK CULVERT REPLACEMENT	Sub Sheet: Project No: Sheet <u>5</u> OF <u>12</u>
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NOTES:

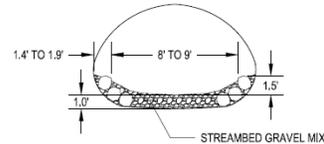
ELEVATIONS SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS ARE THE TOP OF RECONSTRUCTED STREAM BED. REFER TO FSSS 705 ROCK. ALL STREAMBED MATERIAL WILL BE PLACED AT THE GRADE AND ELEVATIONS LISTED ON THE PLANS. ALL FORCING FEATURE MATERIALS PROTRUDE ABOVE THE STREAMBED SURFACE.

FORCING FEATURES ARE COMPRISED OF CLASS 1 AND 2 CHANNEL ROCK. USE BASE OF 5-7 CLASS 2 ROCKS. USE ADDITIONAL CLASS 1 ROCKS ON TOP OF BASE TO VARY HEIGHT OF PROTRUSION FROM ZERO NEAR MIDDLE OF STREAM TO 1.5 FEET AT BANK. TIE FORCING FEATURES INTO BANKS. ALL ROCKS WILL BE ARRANGED IN TIGHT CONTACT WITH EACH OTHER.

ALL CHANNEL ROCK WILL BE PLACED WITH THE LONG AXIS PARALLEL WITH THE LONGITUDINAL DIRECTION OF THE STREAM.

CONSTRUCT BANKS OUT OF CR CLASS 0 AND 1 ROCK, TIGHTLY KEYED TOGETHER BY HAND. LEAVE BANK ROUGH WITH LARGER ROCK PROTRUDING. FILL VOIDS WITH GRAVEL AND FINER MATERIAL.

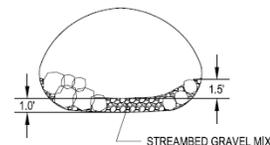
GRAVEL STREAMBED MIX COMPRISED OF GRADING DESIGNATION 'A' IN SPECIFICATION TABLE 703-7.



STREAMBED IN CULV

SCALE: 1"=5'

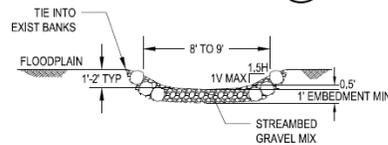
D5



FORCING FEATURE

SCALE: 1"=5'

B5



TYPICAL STREAMBED

SCALE: 1"=5'

A5

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOREST SERVICE R-9 EASTERN REGION	Forest HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST ST IGNACE/SAULT STE MARIE RANGER DISTRICT	Design: <u> </u> Drawn: <u> </u> Checked: <u> </u> Date: <u>MAY 2017</u>	Sheet Title: STREAM NOTES AND DETAILS BONS CREEK CULVERT REPLACEMENT	Sub Sheet: Project No: Sheet <u>9</u> OF <u>11</u>
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RSC 253. South Spile Dam. engineer's conceptual design. \$250,000
This design will increase the size of culvert crossing

Currently with Enterprise TEAMS for design. Design not completed yet.

RSC 262 is in the Delirium Wilderness.

The road it is on has been decommissioned. A crew of 2 technicians for 1-2 days to pull it out.

DRAFT

APPENDIX F: Waishkey Watershed Soil Descriptions

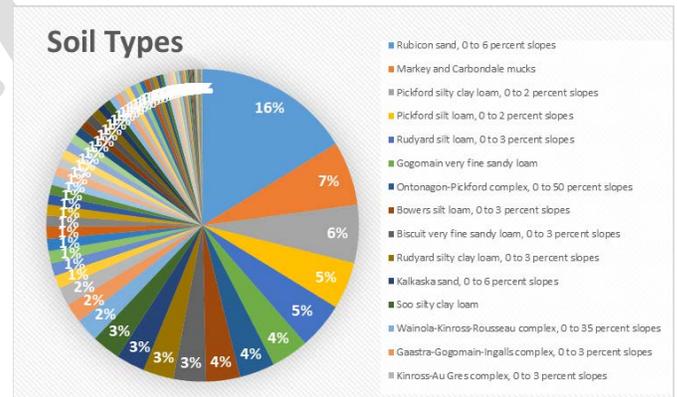
Information is derived from the USDA Web Soil Survey

<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

- 10B—Ontonagon silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
10D—Negwegon silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
10F—Ontonagon silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes
11A—Rudyard silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
12—Pickford silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
13B—Alcona loamy very fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
13D—Alcona loamy very fine sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
13F—Alcona loamy very fine sand, 25 to 50 percent slopes
14A—Gaastra silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
15B—Rousseau fine sand, dark subsoil, 0 to 6 percent slopes
15D—Rousseau fine sand, dark subsoil, 6 to 15 percent slopes
15E—Rousseau fine sand, dark subsoil, 15 to 35 percent slopes
15F—Rousseau fine sand, dark subsoil, 35 to 60 percent slopes
17D—Deer Park fine sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes
17F—Deer Park fine sand, 25 to 50 percent slopes
18B—Rubicon sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
18D—Rubicon sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
18E—Rubicon sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes
19B—Kalkaska sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
19D—Kalkaska sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
19E—Kalkaska sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes
19F—Kalkaska sand, 35 to 70 percent slopes
20A—Croswell sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
21A—Au Gres sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
22—Kinross muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes
25B—Guardlake loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
25D—Guardlake loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
27B—Emmet sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
28B—Longrie sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
29A—Solona fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
32A—Allendale loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
33—Pits, sand and gravel
34—Entisols, flooded
35—Histosols and Aquents, ponded
36—Markey and Carbondale mucks
37—Dawson and Loxley peats
38F—Deer Park-Kinross complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes
39D—Au Gres-Dawson-Rubicon complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes
40A—Rudyard-Allendale complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
41D—Summerville-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes
41F—Summerville-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes
42D—Emmet-Kalkaska complex, 1 to 15 percent slopes
44B—Posen stony fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
44D—Posen stony fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
44E—Posen stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes
46B—Pence sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
46D—Pence sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
46E—Pence sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes
48E—Wainola-Kinross-Rousseau complex, 0 to 35 percent slopes
49A—Wainola fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
50—Deford and Leafriver soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes
52A—Ingalls loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
53B—Menominee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
56A—Ensign silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rocky
57B—Summerville-Longrie complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes, rocky
61A—Halfaday sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes
67B—Duel-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes
68—Pinconning mucky loamy sand
78B—Waiska sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
79B—Kalkaska-Manistee sands, 0 to 6 percent slopes
79D—Kalkaska-Manistee sands, 6 to 15 percent slopes
80B—Superior fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes
83A—Allendale-Croswell complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
84B—Rousseau, dark subsoil-Alcona complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
84D—Rousseau, dark subsoil-Alcona complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes
84F—Rousseau, dark subsoil-Alcona complex, 25 to 50 percent slopes
85B—Kalkaska-Ocqueoc complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
86A—Ingalls-Halfaday complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
87B—Rousseau fine sand, moderately wet, 0 to 6 percent slopes
88A—Croswell-Au Gres sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes
89A—Kinross-Au Gres complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
91B—Rousseau fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
91D—Rousseau fine sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
91E—Rousseau fine sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes
92A—Biscuit very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
93F—Ontonagon-Pickford complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes

94A—Markey-Kinross-Au Gres complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 95A—Bowers silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 96B—Velvet-Westbury complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 97A—Wega very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 98—Ermatinger silt loam
 99A—Westbury stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 101—Chippeny muck
 102—Kinross-Dawson complex
 103D—Velvet-Rockbottom complex, 6 to 15 percent slopes
 103E—Velvet-Rockbottom complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes
 104B—Amasa very fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 104D—Amasa very fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
 104F—Amasa very fine sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes
 106A—Potagannissing-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 107B—Oldman stony fine sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
 108D—Shelter-Alpena complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes
 111—Gutport muck
 112—Soo silty clay loam
 113—Ruse mucky fine sandy loam
 114B—Velvet very stony loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 114D—Velvet very stony loamy sand 6 to 15 percent slopes
 116—Udorthents, nearly level
 117B—Manistee sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 117D—Manistee sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes
 117F—Manistee sand, 25 to 50 percent slopes
 119—Gogomain very fine sandy loam
 121B—Rockbottom stony silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
 122—Pits, quarry
 123B—Ocqueoc fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 124D—Alpena very cobbly sandy loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes
 125B—Croswell-Markey complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 126—Pickford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
 127—Gay stony muck
 128F—Alcona-Markey complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes
 129A—Rudyard silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 130A—Rudyard-Pickford silty clay loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 132B—Sugar very fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 132F—Sugar very fine sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes
 133—Dora muck

135B—Longrie-Posen complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 136A—Westbury-Gay complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 137A—Kinross-Wainola complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 138B—Rousseau, dark subsoil-Urban land complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes
 139A—Rudyard-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 143—Burleigh loamy fine sand
 144—Urban land-Udorthents complex, nearly level
 145A—Gaastra-Gogomain-Ingalls complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 146A—Allendale-Fibre complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 147B—Shelter very stony loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 147D—Shelter very stony loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
 148B—Longrie-Rock outcrop complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes
 149B—Kalkaska sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes, stony
 150—Fibre muck
 151—Beavertail muck
 152—Grousehaven muck
 153—Dumps, limestone
 154F—Dawson-Deer Park-Wainola complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes
 155B—Allendale-Posen-Pickford complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 156A—Rockcut-Pinconning complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes
 159B—Amasa-Sugar very fine sandy loams, 0 to 6 percent slopes
 159F—Amasa-Sugar very fine sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes
 W—Water



Washkey Watershed Soil Types	East	Hickler	Orrs	South	South of East	E St Marys	W St Marys	West	Total Acreage	Percent of Watershed
Rubicon sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes		2,975	8,970				4,188	2,154	18,286.40	16.3%
Markey and Carbondale mucks	302	482	244	2,504	135	274	690	2,808	7,439.90	6.6%
Pickford silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1,186	267	80	1,301	1,281	147	218	2,281	6,759.10	6.0%
Pickford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	424	1,942		1,484	1,399			234	5,482.30	4.9%
Rudyard silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	297	1,223	153	1,741	1,751		34	251	5,449.40	4.8%
Gogomain very fine sandy loam	1,416	1,231	114	1,085	400		68	35	4,349.60	3.9%
Ontonagon-Pickford complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes	610	454	118	1,098	1,069		134	644	4,126.60	3.7%
Bowers silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	10	1,176	769	429	994		79	500	3,956.00	3.5%
Biscuit very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1,405	843	142	436	436	12	467	42	3,782.00	3.4%
Rudyard silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1,922	460		102	842			204	3,530.20	3.1%
Kaskaska sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes			924	823			1,130	483	3,359.00	3.0%
Soo silty clay loam	71	1,342	437	109	356		3	1,004	3,322.80	3.0%
Wainola-Kinross-Rousseau complex, 0 to 35 percent slopes	95	180	200	88		124		2,025	2,710.50	2.4%
Gaastra-Gogomain-Ingalls complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	193	206	135	1,321	39	68	305		2,266.00	2.0%
Kinross-Au Gres complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes		161	13	875	596	218	193	68	2,125.00	1.9%
Croswell sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	24	128	44	34	11		207	1,051	1,498.70	1.3%
Allendale-Fibre complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	202	253		354	63	49		570	1,491.30	1.3%
Rousseau fine sand, dark subsoil, 0 to 6 percent slopes		116	142	149			299	737	1,443.10	1.3%
Pinconning mucky loamy sand	63	49	0	44		25		1,228	1,409.70	1.3%
Pence sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes				204	80		1,002	118	1,403.80	1.2%
Deford and Leafriver soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes		143			57	16	250	817	1,282.90	1.1%
Ingalls loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	38	39	44	54	12	17	484	588	1,276.50	1.1%
Rudyard-Pickford silty clay loams, 0 to 3 percent slopes	203	637	81	128	17			123	1,189.10	1.1%
Kinross-Wainola complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	674	157	51	41		201			1,123.90	1.0%
Rubicon sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	6	43	547	32	4		159	325	1,115.10	1.0%

Ermatinger silt loam	264	247	55	30	69		312	89	1,066.20	0.9%
Deer Park fine sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes						16	1,049		1,065.30	0.9%
Wainola fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	167	7		41		48	34	766	1,062.90	0.9%
Allendale loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	276	15		141	14	0		603	1,048.40	0.9%
Au Gres sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes		99	33	22		11	428	433	1,026.00	0.9%
Histosols and Aquepts, ponded	109		163	531	30		134	53	1,020.70	0.9%
Dawson and Loxley peats	69	197	43	28		122	46	483	989.30	0.9%
Ontonagon silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	431	83		59	362			17	951.60	0.8%
Kinross muck, 0 to 2 percent slopes	145	74	78	3	8		9	623	939.70	0.8%
Gaastra silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	60	160		29	1		567	69	885.60	0.8%
Croswell-Au Gres sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes		24	13	589	13	152		28	817.80	0.7%
Sugar very fine sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	146	427	104	41	6	20			743.40	0.7%
Water	27	109	19	64	22	3	331	152	727.60	0.6%
Entisols, flooded	9						10	641	660.10	0.6%
Alcona loamy very fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	29	12		46			84	466	636.30	0.6%
Rousseau fine sand, moderately wet, 0 to 6 percent slopes	45	105	25	67			40	342	622.70	0.6%
Markey-Kinross-Au Gres complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes		26	6	89	7	418	27		571.70	0.5%
Wega very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	25	216	55		73		199		568.20	0.5%
Kalkaska sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes		8	150	70	2	10	301	2	543.20	0.5%
Rousseau, dark subsoil-Urban land complex, 0 to 4 percent slopes				502					501.90	0.4%
Ingalls-Halfaday complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes							428	39	467.00	0.4%
Kalkaska sand, 35 to 70 percent slopes	0			53		42	277	31	402.70	0.4%
Au Gres-Dawson-Rubicon complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes		57		156				179	391.20	0.3%
Halfaday sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes		10		108	1		133	134	386.70	0.3%
Ontonagon silt loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes	102	71		29	12		161	4	378.90	0.3%

Kalkaska-Ocqueoc complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes				6			184	156	346.40	0.3%
Rousseau fine sand, dark subsoil, 6 to 15 percent slopes			6	53			183	29	271.50	0.2%
Sugar very fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	174			17	37		15		243.40	0.2%
Alcona loamy very fine sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes				54			80	101	235.10	0.2%
Solona fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes		3		7				198	207.40	0.2%
Negwegon silt loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes	55	23		47	49	12		15	199.20	0.2%
Rousseau, dark subsoil-Alcona complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes							191		190.70	0.2%
Allendale-Croswell complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes								159	158.50	0.1%
Pits, sand and gravel	5	12		62	3	12	41	6	140.30	0.1%
Posen stony fine sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes		16			122				137.50	0.1%
Rubicon sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes		44	1	19	15		11	44	133.50	0.1%
Alcona-Markey complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes							132		131.70	0.1%
Posen stony fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes		7		1	124				131.50	0.1%
Ocqueoc fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	3			58	4			48	112.60	0.1%
Rudyard-Allendale complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes					111				110.80	0.1%
Fibre muck	16			80					95.80	0.1%
Udorthents, nearly level	39	19		19	11			2	89.70	0.1%
Burleigh loamy fine sand	87								86.90	0.1%
Rousseau fine sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes				43	7			30	79.80	0.1%
Amasa very fine sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	79								79.40	0.1%
Manistee sand, 25 to 50 percent slopes	61					8			68.90	0.1%
Waiska sandy loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes						36	33		68.80	0.1%
Dora muck					61				60.70	0.1%

Rousseau fine sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes		10	26			16	0		51.10	0.05%
Kinross-Dawson complex				50					50.40	0.04%
Manistee sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes	41							9	50.10	0.04%
Rousseau fine sand, 6 to 15 percent slopes			9	7				30	45.70	0.04%
Alcona loamy very fine sand, 25 to 50 percent slopes				26		19			45.10	0.04%
Velvet very stony loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes					33				33.40	0.03%
Kalkaska-Manistee sands, 0 to 6 percent slopes								32	32.30	0.03%
Guardlake loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes				29					29.20	0.03%
Kalkaska sand, 15 to 35 percent slopes				4		19			22.40	0.02%
Manistee sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes	9	9			4				22.00	0.02%
Velvet very stony loamy sand 6 to 15 percent slopes					13				13.10	0.01%
Rousseau fine sand, dark subsoil, 15 to 35 percent slopes				11					11.30	0.01%
Guardlake loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes				7	2				8.70	0.01%
Emmet sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes			3				4		6.10	0.01%
Croswell-Markey complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes	4								4.40	0.004%
Superior fine sandy loam, 1 to 6 percent slopes	2								2.40	0.002%
Menominee loamy sand, 0 to 6 percent slopes								2	2.30	0.002%
Pence sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes				1					1.10	0.001%
Grand Total Acreage	11,622	16,593	13,997	17,725	10,758	2,113	15,356	24,302	112,465.20	100%

APPENDIX G: Watershed Desired Uses Survey Results

SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS 2020

Watershed users were surveyed through an online survey, paper survey, or at the public engagement meeting. Additionally meetings with the steering committee, municipalities, local tribes, agencies, residents and one-on-one discussions with landowners determined similar themes.

Stakeholders in the Waishkey River Watershed Plan project identified many desired uses for the watershed. In the winter of 2020, the steering committee surveyed community members on their desired uses for the watershed. Forty-four people responded to the survey online or paper. Of those who responded to the survey, 80% indicated they recreate in the Waishkey River watershed. A total of 68% work in the watershed. Of all respondents, 50% have primary residences and another 4.5% have secondary residences.

One of the questions asked people to list their “top needs and/or values around the Waishkey River and watershed?” These could include tangible uses and activities or intangible feelings. Respondents felt fisheries and fishing (20%) were very important, closely followed by clean water (14%). Beyond that, answers were diverse. Survey results shown in this word cloud (to the right) lumped into 31 categories; words mentioned more frequently are displayed in larger font. This importance of gathering traditional foods and value for the sacredness of water and ceremony was also evident in the results.



Figure G.1. Survey results for top needs or values (frequently mentioned words displayed in larger font).

When asked about the importance of the watershed to quality of life, survey results show that the importance of the Waishkey River and watershed to their quality of life is important. On a scale of 1-100, the mean score was 81 which indicated *very important* to *somewhat important* to those respondents. The median score was 93, indicating most respondents felt it was very important. The survey then asked respondents to rank their top concerns for the watershed, the weighted average showed five top priorities. These included water quality, solid waste disposal (illegal dumping), quality and diversity of aquatic life, air quality, and quality and diversity of wildlife.

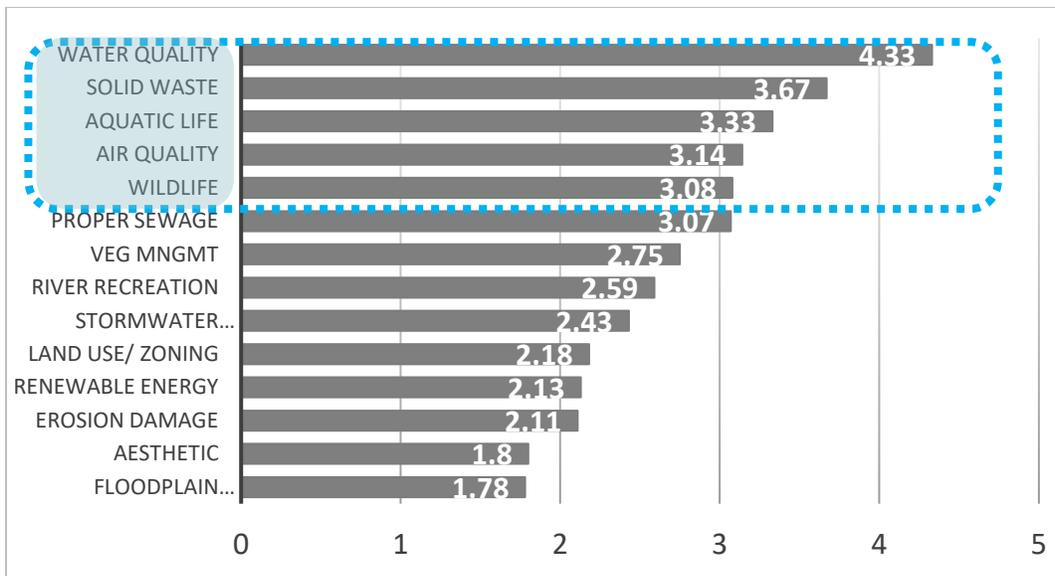


FIGURE G.2. Weighted average priority concerns.

Other questions posed in the survey were “how do you use the watershed NOW?” and “with improvements being made to the watershed, how would you like to use it in the FUTURE?” From a long list of activities, respondents generally felt they would use the river and the watershed more in the future (increases in use shown in green pluses). The most significant increases in future use are in the categories of Protecting Native Species and Sustainable Forestry. Followed next by Traditional/Spiritual/Cultural Uses, Trails for ATVs/ Snowmobiles, and Conserve Riparian Corridors/ Biodiversity.

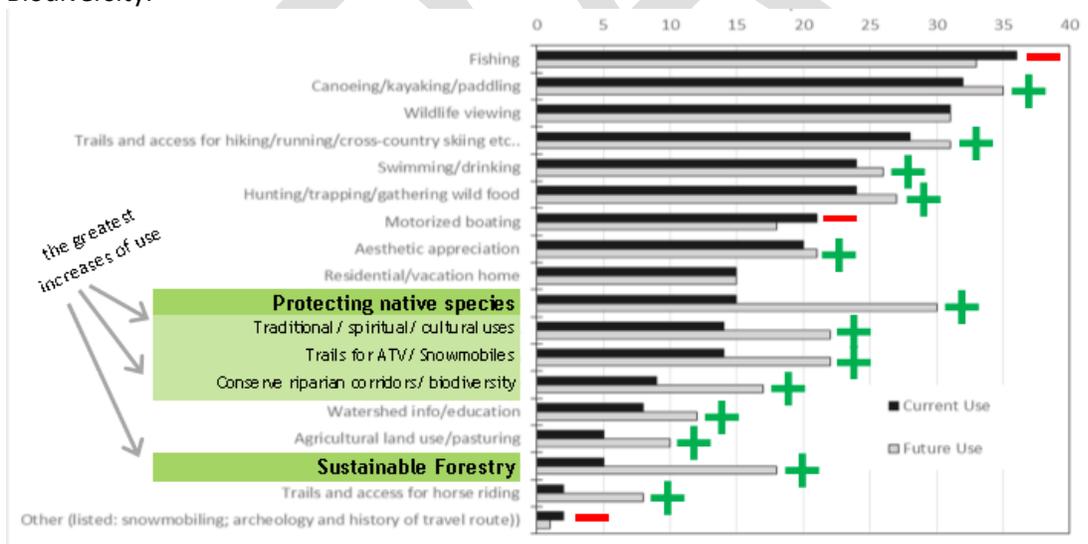


Figure G.3: Desired Uses (current and future)

Finally, respondents were asked about the fish and game they or their families consume from the watershed in a year. Generally, respondents eat more fish than game in a year, with most eating it fewer than 5 times per year.

To learn more about these survey results or the draft management plan, contact Bay Mills Biological Services.