# DRY RUN CREEK WATERSHED
SETTING GOALS FOR SUCCESS

WATERSHED VISION: Connecting urban and rural communities for the improvement and preservation of the Dry Run Creek Watershed.

WATERSHED PLAN GOALS

1 Treat the runoff from the initial 1.25" of rainfall events in urban areas of the watershed.

2 Reduce sediment by 30% delivered to the streams.

3 Improve/protect in-stream habitat along 25% of the stream corridor.

4 Conduct an extensive information and education program to increase stakeholder awareness on the impacts of their land use decisions on local natural areas and to inform them of programs and practices available to them.

Cedar Falls

〜 Dry Run Creek Impaired Segments
〜 Dry Run Creek
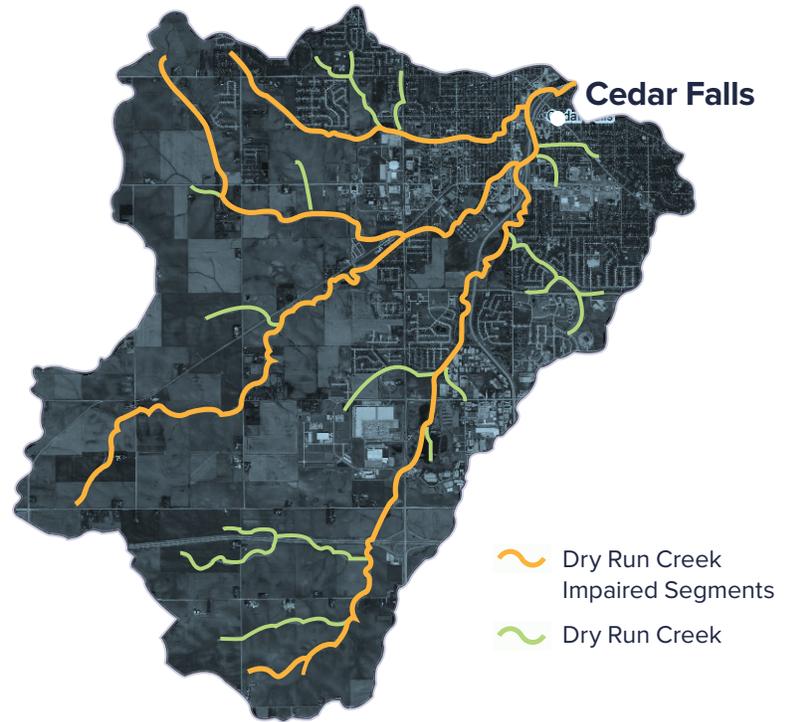
WATERSHED STATS

15,177 ACRES

44% URBAN
56% RURAL
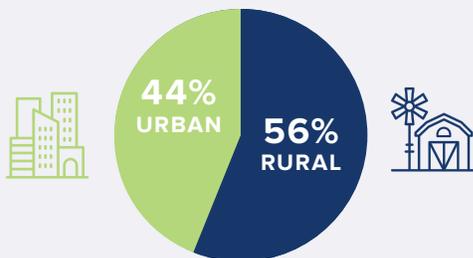
30 MILES OF STREAM
POPULATION: 41,255
Increased 13% since 2000

VOLUNTEER STATS

805 volunteers

4,858 volunteer hours contributed

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES:
Biological snapshot, rain garden, advisory board, job shadows, biological and water monitoring

PRACTICES IN PLACE

URBAN:
bioretention cells, permeable pavement, rain gardens, streambank stabilization/rehabilitation, stormwater wetland

RURAL:
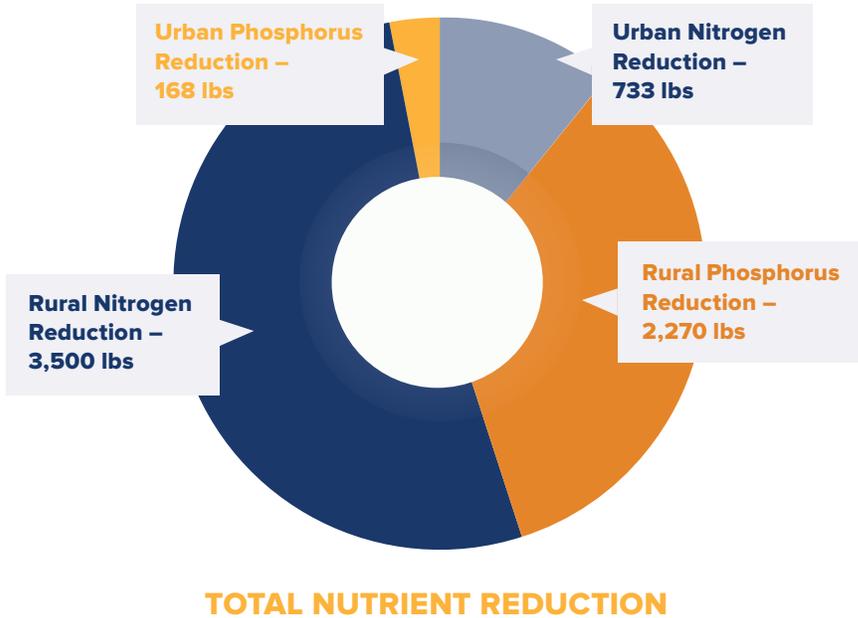grassed waterways, cover crops, filter strips, nutrient management

PRODUCED BY

Iowa Environmental Council

PROGRESS TOWARD WATERSHED PLAN GOALS 2005-2019

Urban Phosphorus Reduction – 168 lbs

Urban Nitrogen Reduction – 733 lbs

Rural Nitrogen Reduction – 3,500 lbs

Rural Phosphorus Reduction – 2,270 lbs

TOTAL NUTRIENT REDUCTION

RURAL SOIL LOAD REDUCTION IN STREAMS

1,750 TONS

URBAN STREAMBANK STABILIZATION/REHABILITATION

5,944 FT

580% OF GOAL

BIOLOGICAL DATA

Species Richness: Benthic Macrovertebrates

Average # of Species

Years: 1999, 2005, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018

■ BMI Species   ■ Sensitive BMI Species
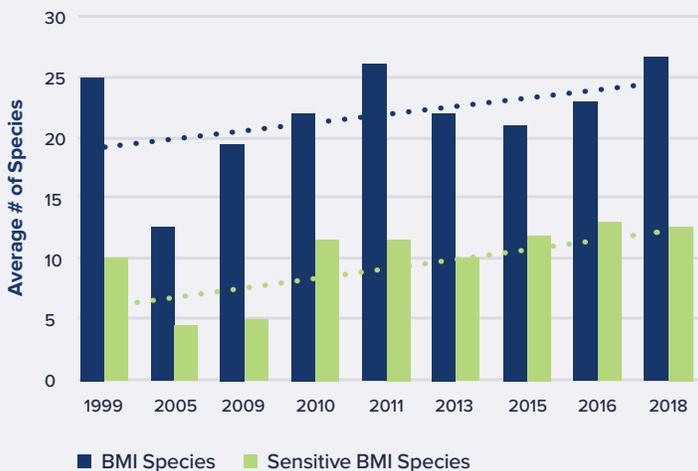
Species richness is calculated as the average number of species taxa found at two sampling sites on Dry Run Creek.

WHY MEASURE BENTHIC MACROINVERTEBRATES?

Benthic macroinvertebrates (BMI) are stream-dwelling animals without backbones that are large enough to be seen without magnification. Some species of BMI are more sensitive to water pollution. Their presence or absence is used as an indicator of water quality. If the number of sensitive species increases over time, it indicates the water quality is improving.

EXAMPLES OF SENSITIVE BMI:

Small Squaregill Mayfly

Common Netspinner Caddisfly

Physid Snails

Photos courtesy of State Hygienic Laboratory