

Nottawasaga Valley Watershed Restoration Targets & Current Conditions

Our Watershed Management Plan and our stream monitoring programs inform our restoration priorities and targets (updated 2013)

Nottawasaga Valley Watershed Restoration Targets & Current Conditions									
Watershed	Area km²	Streams with Natural Buffers	Wetland Cover	Forest Cover	Interior Forest	E. coli [*] cfu/100mL	Phosphorus Conc. mg/L	Current TP load Kg/yr	¹ ⁄2 Target TP load ^{***} Kg/yr
Target:		>75%	>10%	>30%	>10%	<100	<0.03	25,500	\checkmark
Pine River	350	77%	9%	42%	15%	39	0.02	3950	3149
Willow Creek	308	76%	21%	41%	15%	112	0.02	712	584
Upper Nottawasaga	264	74%	11%	34%	7%	25	0.01	5200	4110
Mad River	458	67%	17%	35%	12%	78	0.01	4681	3553
Blue Mountain watersheds	248	67%	6%	31%	8%	83	0.01	-	-
Boyne River	244	63%	10%	21%	2%	73	0.02	4893	3627
Middle Nottawasaga	298	56%	13%	28%	8%	49	0.02	-	-
Severn Sound Headwaters ^{**}	421	54%	12%	43%	18%	-		-	-
Innisfil Creek	491	47%	8%	19%	3%	136	0.04	7105	5427
Lower Nottawasaga	462	46%	14%	27%	11%	48	0.04	5308	4051
Total Nottawasaga Valley	3646	65%	12%	33%	10%	71	0.04	46,993	36,334

NOTES:

red = watershed fails to meet minimum water quality and habitat targets and need restoration action

orange = watershed is on the edge
(development pressures may move them into
red)

* Average bacteria (*E. coli*) levels in watershed streams during baseflow (monitoring 2010-2014). *E. coli* concentrations fluctuate significantly. Concentrations often spike in high flows, following rain/melt events.

Note: Area beaches are more frequently monitored for bacteria during the summer months (Wasaga Beach Provincial Park, Earl Rowe Provincial Park, Tottenham Conservation Area, New Lowell Conservation Area). ** using 2007 statistics

*** The 36.3 Tonne TP load/year is an interim target that will get rivers about ½ way to meeting the provincial water quality objectives for phosphorus concentrations. A reduction to 25.5 Tonnes TP load/year is required to meet provincial water quality objectives, so that nutrient concentrations would not support excessive aquatic plant growth and algae blooms.