

BOYNE RIVER SUBWATERSHED Health Check 2023

Adjala-Tosorontio | Amaranth | Essa | Melancthon |
Mono | Mulmur | New Tecumseth | Shelburne



Nottawasaga Valley
Conservation Authority

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority is your public agency dedicated to the preservation of a healthy environment. As your partner, the NVCA provides the expertise to help protect our water, our land, our future.



WHAT IS A SUBWATERSHED HEALTH CHECK?

NVCA's 2023 Subwatershed Health Checks provide an overview of forests, wetlands, stream and groundwater health across the NVCA watershed between 2017 - 2021. They also identify stewardship priorities, future challenges and opportunities to improve environmental health.

Watershed health checks were completed for all nine of NVCA's subwatersheds in 2023, and are produced every five years. Our science monitoring staff collects samples from forests, wetlands, streams and groundwater for data analysis. Our stewardship staff uses this information to determine the success of past restoration projects and areas in need of improvement.

NVCA began producing Subwatershed Report Cards in 2007. In 2013, they were renamed to Watershed Health Checks in an effort to differentiate these reports from Conservation Ontario's province-wide Watershed Report Cards.

What is a subwatershed?

A subwatershed is a smaller watershed within a larger basin. The water from the subwatershed contributes to a stream connected to the main river. In the NVCA watershed, this river is the Nottawasaga River. Everything in a subwatershed is connected, meaning our actions upstream can affect conditions downstream.

Nottawasaga Valley Watershed's nine subwatersheds

Blue Mountains Subwatershed

Middle Nottawasaga River Subwatershed

Boyne River Subwatershed

Pine River Subwatershed

Innisfil Creek Subwatershed

Upper Nottawasaga River Subwatershed

Lower Nottawasaga River Subwatershed

Willow Creek Subwatershed

Mad River Subwatershed



WHAT WE MEASURED

We measured the status and health of the forests, wetlands, streams and groundwater in each subwatershed. We also reported the number of stewardship projects that were completed from 2002 to 2021.



Forest
Conditions



Wetland
Conditions



Stream
Health



Groundwater
Quality



Watershed
Stewardship

Why Measure?

Measuring helps us better understand our watershed. With this information, we can better target where planning and restoration is needed and track progress of watershed conditions.

OUR GRADING SYSTEM

VERY GOOD	An environment that is at or close to natural conditions
GOOD	An environment close to natural conditions with minor disturbance
FAIR	A disturbed environment
POOR	A highly disturbed environment
VERY POOR	An environment that lacks natural features
NO DATA	Not enough data to make a conclusion

WHERE ARE WE?



ABOUT THE BOYNE RIVER SUBWATERSHED

The Boyne River arises as a series of tributaries from headwater wetlands northwest of Shelburne. Stream sections between wetlands have often been altered to drain agricultural lands. These tributaries flow eastward through a gently rolling headwater landscape, joining to form the main branch of the Boyne River northeast of Shelburne. Upstream of County Road 17, the river enters the Niagara Escarpment (World Biosphere Reserve), cascading through a steep, forested valley system that extends downstream past Airport Road (County Road 18).

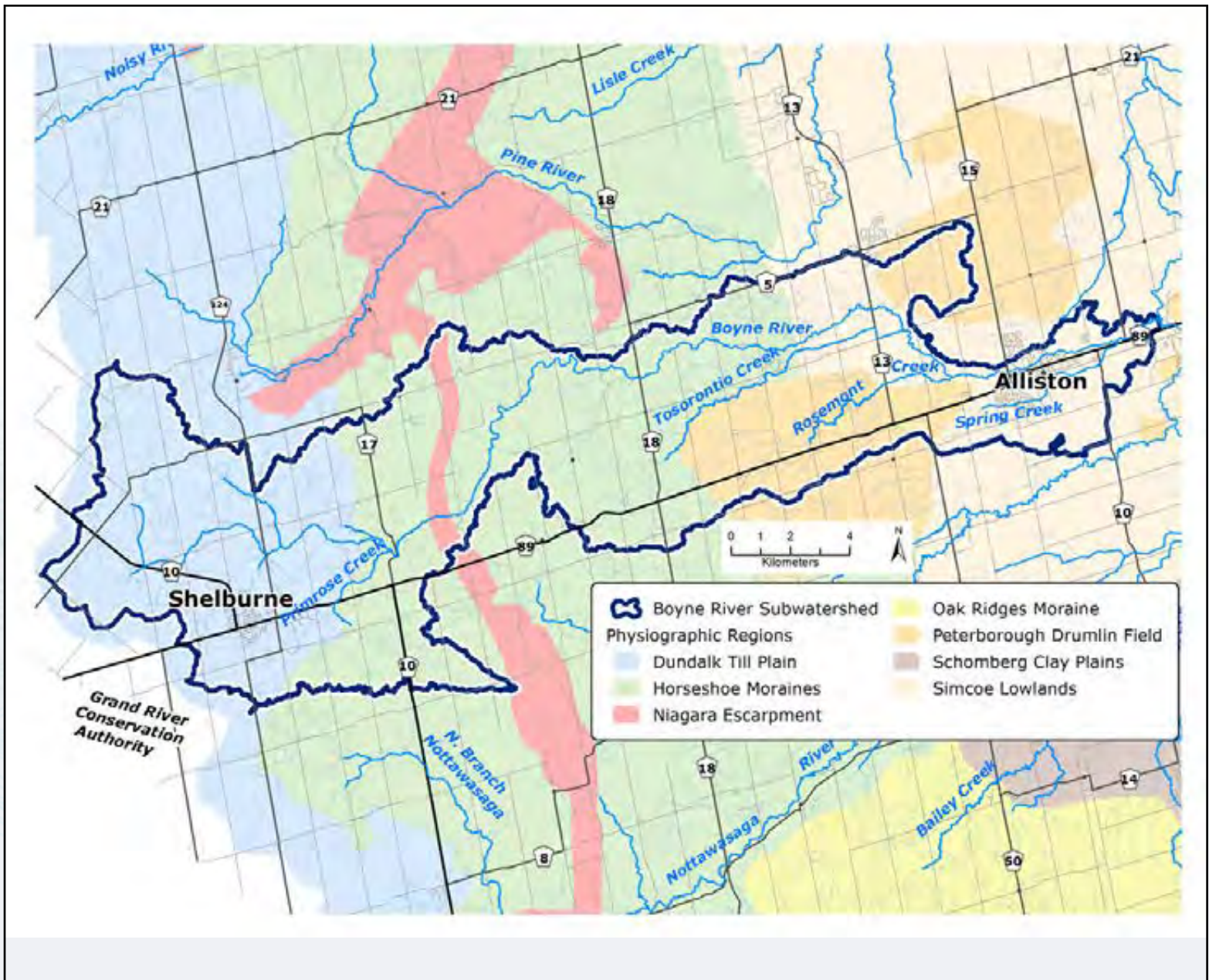
Downstream to Earl Rowe Provincial Park, just west of Alliston, the river flows through a rolling agricultural/rural/aggregate pit landscape before entering the large reservoir at the park. From Earl Rowe Provincial Park downstream to the Nottawasaga River (at Nicolston), the Boyne River flows eastward

through a narrow, variably forested valley that bisects Alliston.

Primrose Creek arises in headwater wetlands east of Shelburne. It flows northward, entering the forested Escarpment zone north of Highway 89 before discharging to the Boyne River.

Tosorontio and Rosemont Creeks arise to the south of the Boyne River near Rosemont. They flow eastward through agricultural lands, discharging to the river upstream of Earl Rowe Provincial Park.

Spring Creek is a small, spring-fed creek that flows eastward along the southern boundary of urban Alliston. It flows through the sandy loams of the Simcoe Lowlands, entering the Boyne River near Nicolston.





FOREST CONDITIONS

Status: Fair

Trend: Improving

Forest cover in the Boyne River subwatershed is sparse compared to other NVCA subwatersheds that span the Niagara Escarpment. Soils and slopes are better suited to farming than those in the Pine, Mad and Upper Nottawasaga River subwatersheds, which explains the lack of forest cover and interior forest (deep, undisturbed forests). Large forests provide significant habitat for wildlife species that require forest interior habitat to thrive.

Large forests in the Boyne River valley are restricted to the Niagara Escarpment zone. Smaller concentrations of forest are found in the headwaters (river source areas) near Shelburne and valley areas east of the Escarpment.

The escarpment forests in the Boyne River valley are provincially significant. These forests support a rich mosaic of plant communities, including a number of rare orchids. In turn, the plant communities support a diverse array of wildlife including rarely sighted species such as river otter and fisher. Mixed and

conifer forests through the valley provide shelter and food for deer during the harsh winter months.

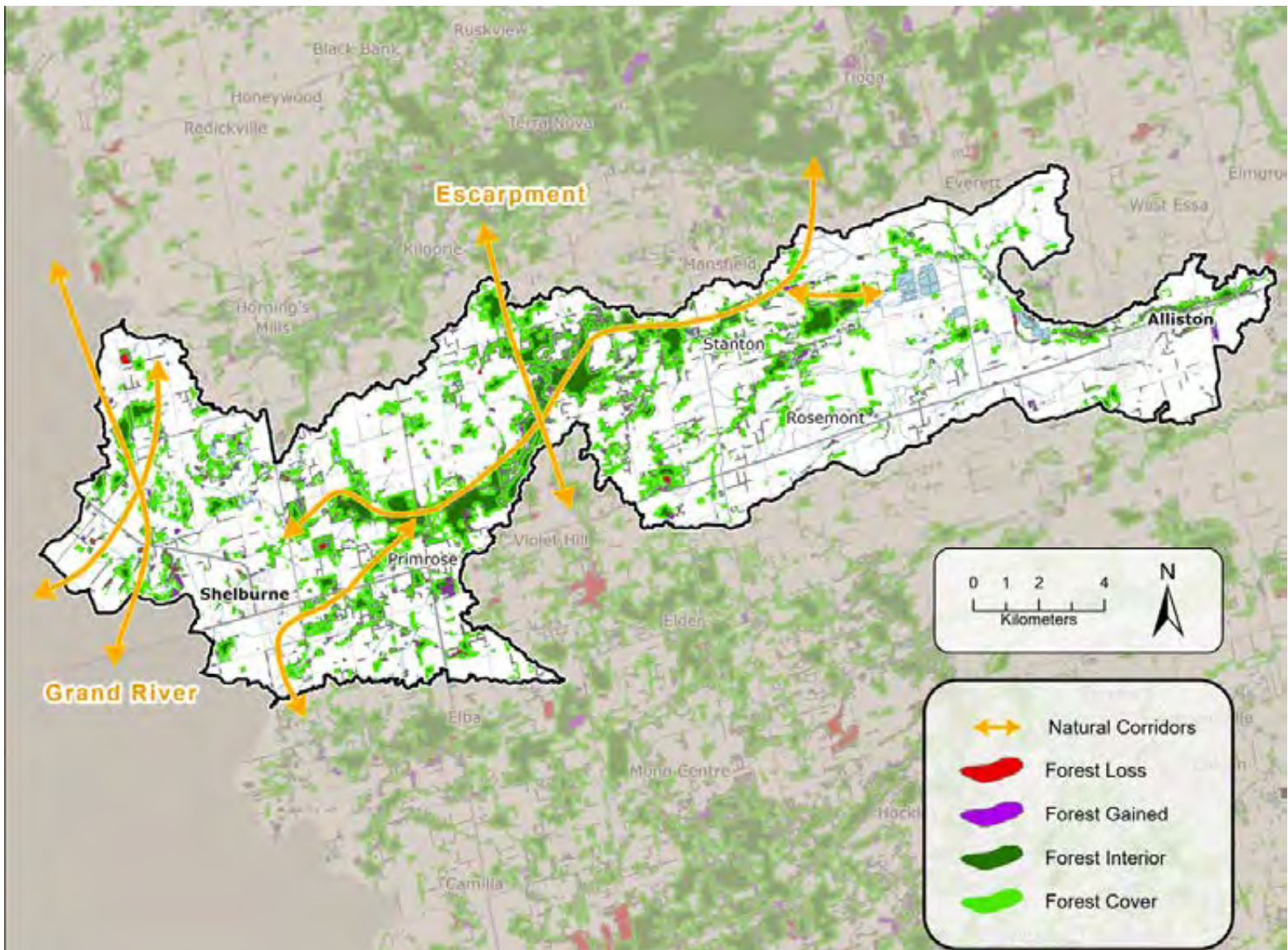
Wetlands are also present in the Boyne River subwatershed. As shown with orange arrows on the map, headwater swamps west of the Escarpment are connected to similar wetland habitats in the Grand River watershed to the west. Escarpment forests and wetlands are linked to the Upper Nottawasaga River subwatershed to the south and Pine River subwatershed to the north. A narrow, fragmented natural corridor along the Boyne River valley extends east through Alliston to the Middle Nottawasaga River watershed.

Although forest conditions are only Fair, forest cover increased by 1.1% (55.7 ha) between 2008 and 2018. Forest interior increased by 41.2% (250.52 ha) over this time period. Regenerating forest cover and maturing plantations likely accounted for these improvements.

Indicators	Boyne River Subwatershed	NVCA Watershed	Indicator Description	Trend (2008-2018)
Forest Cover	21.7% (5,207 ha)	32.2%	Forest cover is the percentage of the watershed that is forested. Environment Canada suggests that 30% forest cover is the minimum needed to support healthy wildlife habitat; more coverage is beneficial.	+55.7 ha (+1.1%)
Forest Interior	3.6% (859 ha)	10.2%	Forest interior is the area of forest that lies more than 100 m from a forest edge – away from the windy, dry conditions and predators that are associated with the edge. Sensitive forest birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians require deep forest habitat for survival. Environment Canada suggests that 10% forest interior cover is the minimum needed to support a range of species.	+250.5 ha (+41.2%)
Riparian Cover	67% (1,592 ha)	68%	Streamside vegetation (riparian cover) filters pollutants and provides important fish and wildlife habitat. Environment Canada suggests that at least 30 m on each side of the stream (over 75% of its length) should be in natural cover to support healthy streams.	Insufficient Data

Rating Scale:







WETLAND CONDITIONS

Status: Good
Trend: Improving

Wetlands play an important role in the ecological health of a subwatershed. They improve water quality by filtering runoff from agricultural and urban areas. Wetlands control flooding, reduce erosion and help maintain stream flows during dry periods by holding back water on the landscape. The wetland swamps and marshes in the Boyne River subwatershed provide habitat for a rich variety of plants and animals. Many animals that live in wetlands also depend on nearby upland habitats for nesting, foraging and hibernation.

Wetland conditions in the Boyne River subwatershed meet Environment Canada's wetland habitat guidelines and are considered moderately healthy. However, historical wetland loss has been significant. Data from Ducks Unlimited Canada indicate historical wetland loss of 68.5% within the subwatershed (1800 to 2002). From 2002 to 2016, an additional net wetland loss of 0.3% (7.7 ha) occurred.

In the Boyne River subwatershed, based on satellite photo interpretation, between 2016 and 2018 there was a net wetland gain of 17.9 hectares (ha). This represents a 0.6% increase in wetland cover. Wetland loss (15 ha) was dominated by agricultural conversion. Natural regeneration in low-lying areas was associated with wetland gains (32.9 ha).

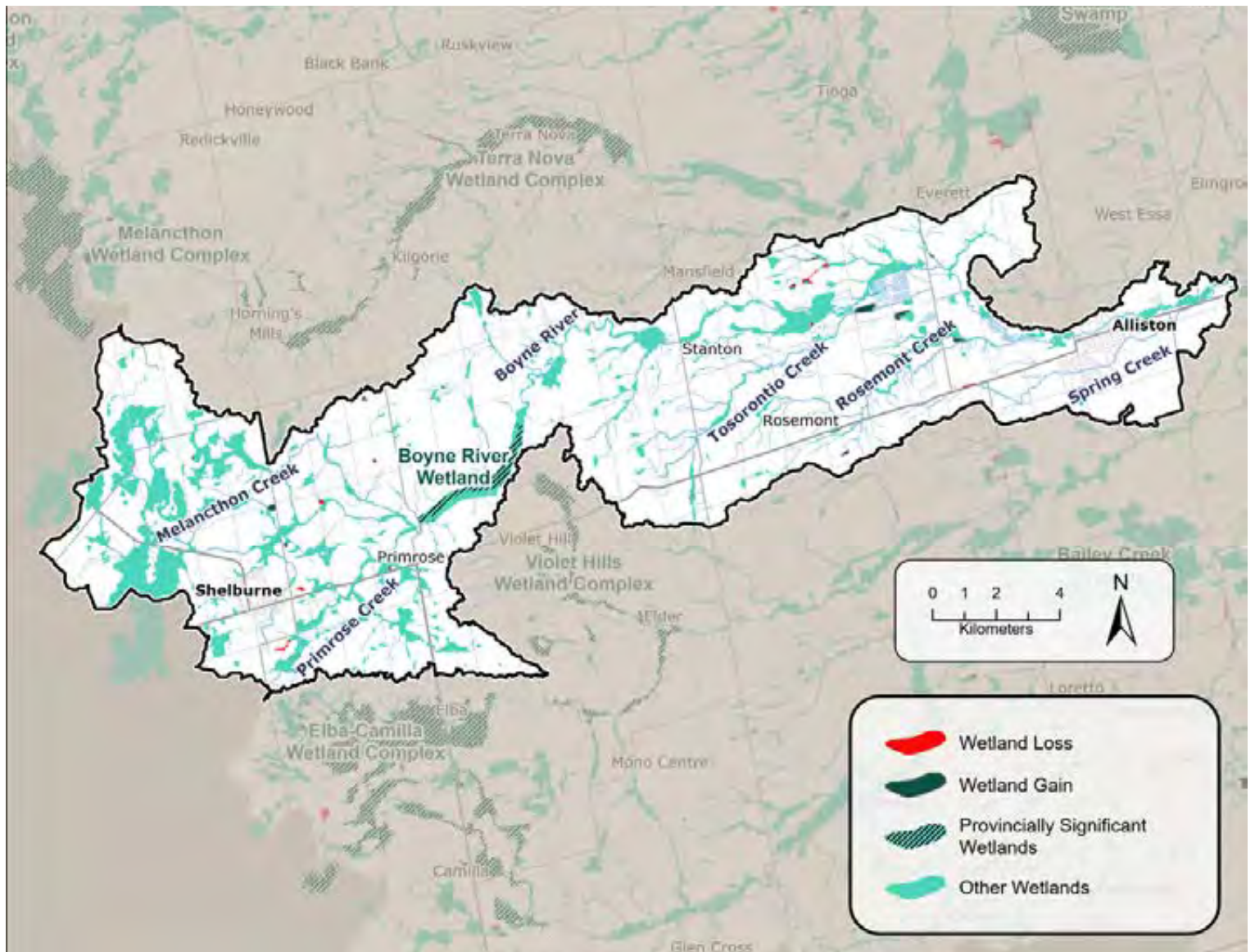
The Boyne River headwaters (source area) are fed by a group of wetlands. A series of river valley wetlands are found alongside the Boyne River between the Niagara Escarpment and Alliston. Isolated wetlands are also present along tributary valley systems downstream of the Escarpment.

The Boyne River Wetland has been evaluated as provincially significant by the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry and Forestry. Provincial and municipal planning policies help protect this wetland from development and site alteration. Large unevaluated wetlands are present in the Boyne River headwaters and should be evaluated to determine their significance.

Indicators	Boyne River Subwatershed	NVCA Watershed	Indicator Description	Trend (2016-2018)
Wetland Cover	11.8% (2,821 ha)	14.5%	10% wetland cover has been identified as a minimum guideline for healthy watersheds (Environment Canada).	+17.9 ha (+0.6%)
Wetland Buffer (100m buffer area)	44.7% (2,115 ha)	49.6%	A buffer is a vegetated area next to a wetland or stream. Many wetland wildlife species require nearby upland areas for foraging, nesting and other activities. Only forest cover was available for buffer assessment through the 2018 Watershed Health Check.	Insufficient Data

Rating Scale:







STREAM HEALTH

Status: Poor

Trend: No Trend

Stream health is determined by testing water chemistry and evaluating the health of benthic macroinvertebrates (water bugs). They are categorized as Unimpaired (very healthy), Below Potential (moderate health) and Impaired (very poor health). Final grades are determined by merging these two factors.

Stream health in the Boyne River subwatershed covers all assessment categories. The main branch of the Boyne River supports productive trout habitat upstream of the Earl Rowe Provincial Park reservoir (west of Alliston) to Shelburne.

Stream health in the headwaters of the Boyne River exhibit Below Potential to Impaired conditions as they flow through a mosaic of farm fields, online ponds and wetlands. Sparse riparian (streambank) vegetation and agricultural drainage impact stream health in this area. Urban impacts, including stormwater ponds and wastewater treatment plant discharge from Shelburne, also impact the water quality in the headwaters.

Stream health begins to improve below Shelburne as the Boyne River enters the forested wetlands in the Niagara Escarpment. Extensive forest cover and groundwater discharge (springs) through the Escarpment contribute to this improved stream health. Below the Escarpment, stream health in the Boyne River continues to be Unimpaired through

Boyne River Provincial Park. As the River leaves the Park, its stream health becomes Below Potential due to nutrient loadings, river channel alterations and gravel pits through the Simcoe Lowlands. At the Earl Rowe reservoir, water temperature rises significantly, limiting trout habitat. Pollutants from urban areas in Alliston also impact the Boyne River.

The major tributaries of the Boyne River show Below Potential to Impaired stream health through Mulmur and Adjala-Tosorontio as they are impacted by sparse riparian vegetation, livestock access, agricultural inputs and online ponds. Historically, Spring Creek has been Impaired throughout Alliston, but is now Below Potential in the bottom end thanks to efforts by industry to reduce their impacts.

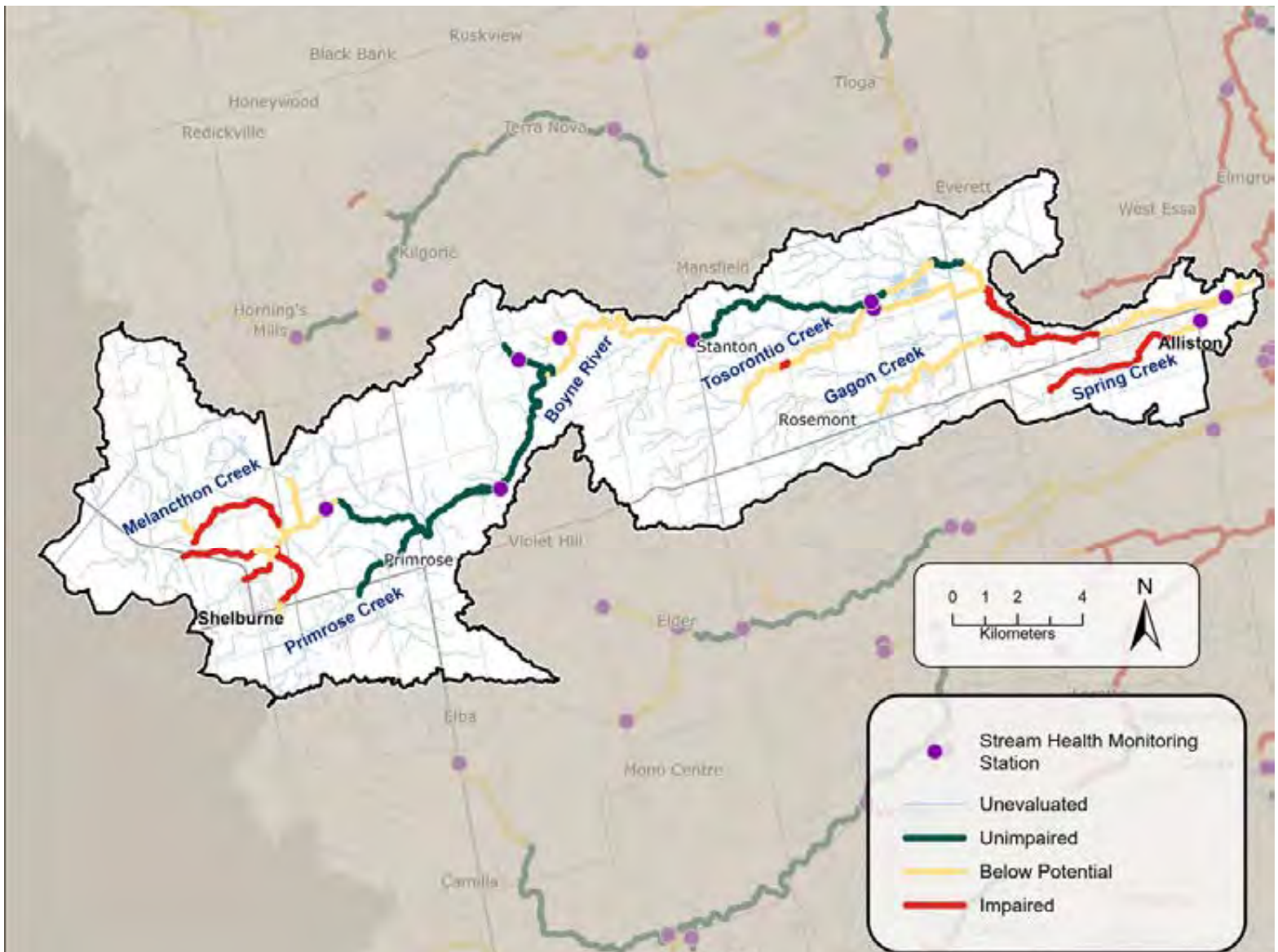
East of Alliston, phosphorus levels in the Boyne River are high with declining water quality during low flow conditions. This may be due to upstream agricultural or urban inputs including wastewater treatment plant discharge – but remains below provincial phosphorus objectives.

Overall, stream health has remained unchanged since the 2018 Health Check. The 2023 Watershed Health Check assessed 25% of the river length in the Boyne River subwatershed, down from 28% in 2013.

Indicators	Boyne River Subwatershed	Indicator Description	Indicator Trend (2012-2021)
Benthic Grade	2.05	Insects and other “bugs” that inhabit the streambed are excellent indicators of stream health. Healthy streams receive a score of “3” while unhealthy streams receive a score of “1”.	Improving
Total Phosphorus (low flow; mg/L)	0.027	Total phosphorus indicates nutrient levels within a stream. Our healthiest streams have levels less than 0.01 mg/L during low flow conditions. Boyne River range in all conditions: 0.013—0.177 mg/L. Provincial Water Quality Guidelines suggest that levels greater than 0.03 mg/L result in unhealthy stream conditions.	Declining

Rating Scale:







GROUNDWATER QUALITY

**Data availability:
No Data Collected**

**Status: No Data
Collected**

Groundwater is water that is stored underground in soils and bedrock fractures. When it rains or when snow melts, water absorbs into the ground, eventually feeding local streams and wetlands or filter down into aquifers. Aquifers may be separated into different layers. Sediments that are relatively impermeable, such as clay and silt, offer protection by limiting the amount of water to flow into the aquifer. This layer is called an aquitard. Aquifers located below aquitards are preferred drinking water sources.

It is important to keep contaminants out of groundwater because it supports a variety of uses including municipal and private water supplies, agricultural irrigation, and is a source for rivers and streams. Contaminants can come from both urban and rural areas. Chloride and nitrate are used as indicators for groundwater quality. In urban areas, groundwater is susceptible to chloride due to excessive application of winter salt on roads and parking lots. In rural areas, nitrate in groundwater

can be due to excessive and improper use of crop fertilizers.

Staff from NVCA and the Province of Ontario have been working with municipalities, communities, and individual residents to reduce the potential for groundwater contamination. For opportunities to reduce these contaminants, please refer to the Watershed Stewardship section.

In the Boyne River subwatershed, there are ten municipal wells providing drinking water to residents. Through the Provincial Groundwater Monitoring Network (PGMN) partnership with the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation, and Parks, NVCA monitors water levels and water quality.

There are currently no PGMN wells within the Boyne River subwatershed. NVCA continues to work with the Province and member municipalities to improve the PGMN coverage where feasible.

Indicators	Shallow Wells (0-20m)	Intermediate Wells (21-60 m)	Deep Wells (>60m)	Indicator Description
Number of PGMN wells	0	0	0	
Chloride (mg/L)	No Data	No Data	No Data	The Ontario guideline for chlorides in drinking water is 250 mg/L and is based on aesthetic objectives. Drinking water should not exceed this level.
Nitrite & Nitrate (mg/L)	No Data	No Data	No Data	The Ontario standard for nitrite and nitrate is 10 mg/L and is based on the maximum allowable concentration. Drinking water should not exceed this level.

Results reflect health at the well and should not replace testing at private wells.

Rating Scale:



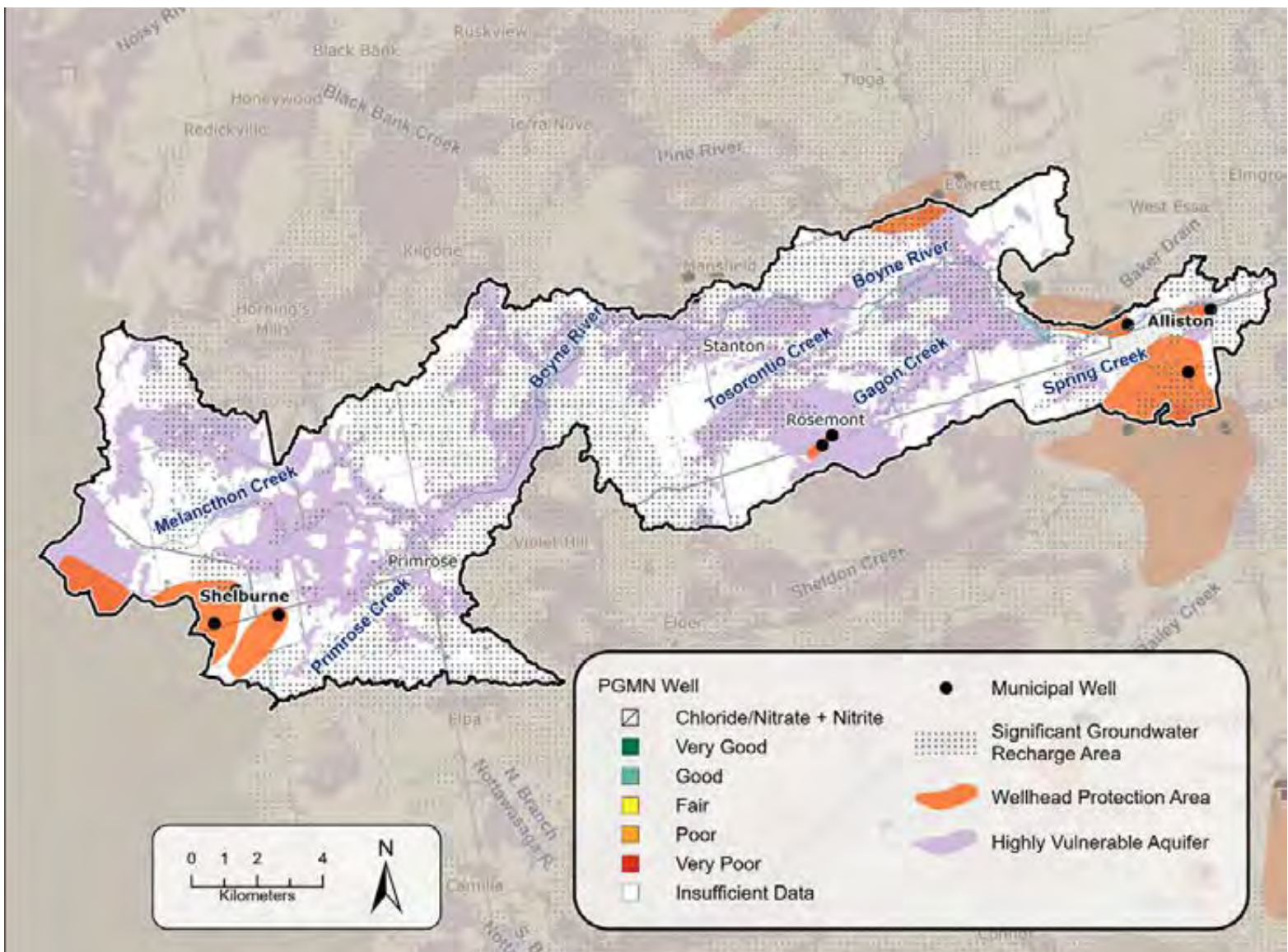
Ontario's Drinking Water Source Protection Program

Focuses on protecting municipal drinking water sources, including:

Wellhead Protection Areas
areas that contribute water to municipal wells,

Highly Vulnerable Aquifers
areas where groundwater is close to ground surface

Significant Groundwater Recharge Areas
areas which feed the aquifers.





WATERSHED STEWARDSHIP



What is Watershed Stewardship?

Watershed Stewardship and Restoration is the responsible and sustainable care of our natural resources and wildlife within a watershed.

Protecting what we have, and enhancing and restoring where possible helps the environment, and protects human uses as well. As caretakers of our environment, we all need to implement stewardship practices that protect and restore natural resources.

We all depend on good stewardship of private and public lands to achieve healthy waters and sustainable ecosystems. With almost 96% of land in our watersheds privately owned, residents can play a critical role.

Landowner Grant Assistance

To assist landowners with protecting the environment, NVCA's Stewardship and Forestry Programs provide technical assistance and a range of grant incentives to help offset the cost of projects on private property.

Grant rates range from 25% to 100% of eligible project costs.

**To discuss your
land management and
stewardship goals**

**Call us at
705-424-1479**



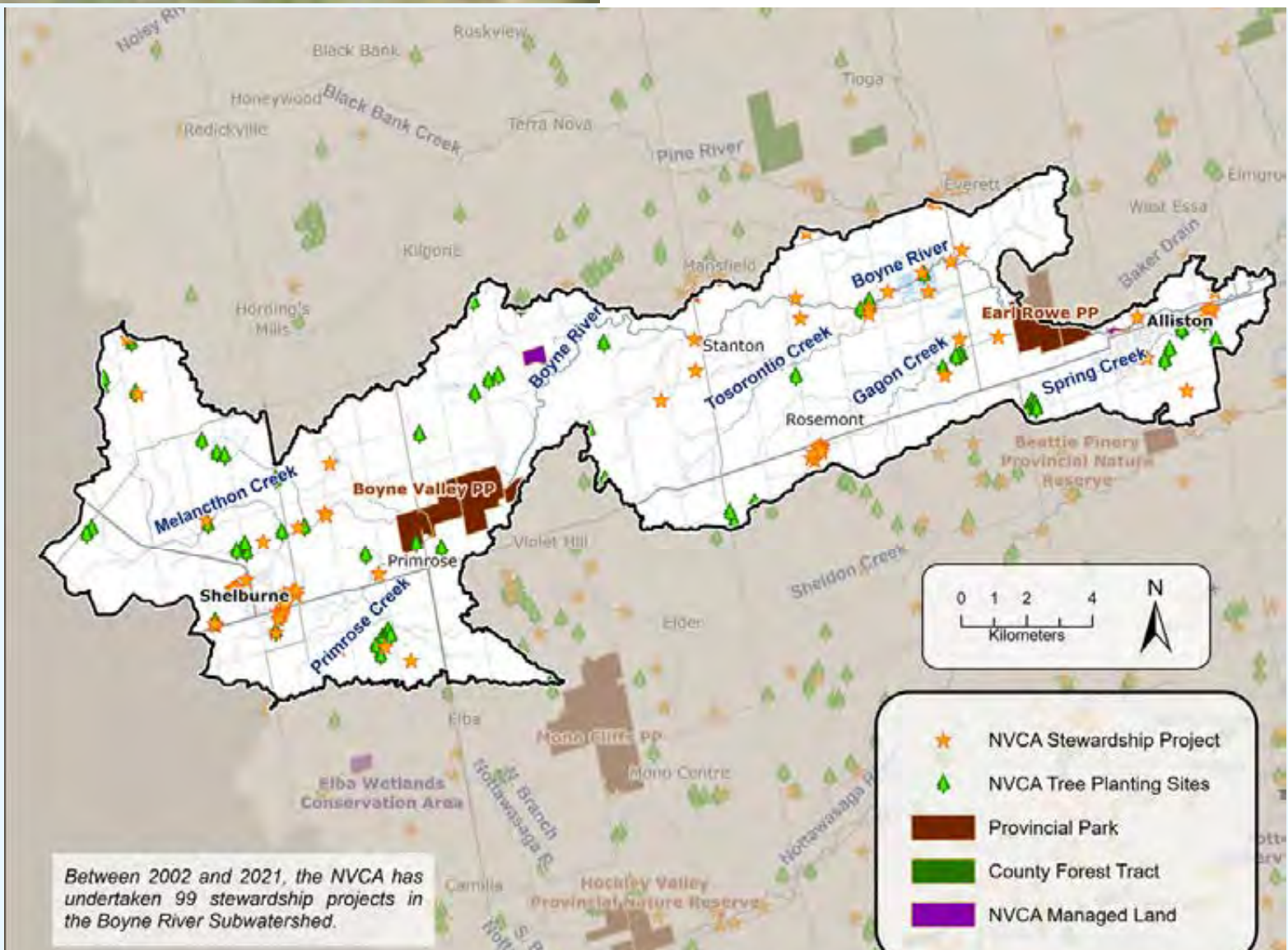


Forestry Program

NVCA's Forestry Program provides trees, planting services and forest management advice for landowners throughout the watershed. Between 2002 and 2021, more than 2.3 million trees have been planted on 669 properties, reforesting 1,384 hectares of land in the NVCA watershed. These future forests will help to moderate the effects of both drought and flooding, reduce soil erosion, provide habitat for wildlife, improve water quality and groundwater recharge, and mitigate climate change.

Healthy Waters Program

NVCA's Healthy Waters Program provides landowners with free site visits, technical and financial support for eligible projects, such as tree planting, well decommissioning, stream bank stabilization, exclusion of livestock from streams and wetlands, prevention of manure runoff and nutrient management. From 2002 to 2021, landowners in the Boyne River subwatershed have undertaken 99 stewardship projects on their properties through the support of this program. These projects have improved water quality, enhanced fish and wildlife habitat, protected species at risk, and prevented toxic algae blooms & fish kills.





WATERSHED STEWARDSHIP

RESTORATION PRIORITIES

Each subwatershed in the Nottawasaga Valley encompasses unique landforms and land uses. As a result, restoration priorities differ across subwatersheds to their local needs. Healthy waters depend on a healthy watershed; the lands that drain into them.

Engaging landowners, farmers and volunteers in voluntary, hands-on stewardship projects to restore and protect natural infrastructure creates climate resilient landscapes and communities. Habitat

restoration of wetlands, rivers, forests, native grasslands and certain farming practices help create carbon-rich, 'spongy' soils. Healthy soils increase flood attenuation, drought resilience, and reduce pollution-runoff. Other benefits include including reduced water pollution and maintaining cool river temperatures.

The implementation of the restoration priorities would not be possible without support from our partners including local municipalities, environmental groups, landowners and funders.

Restoration Priorities for the Boyne River Subwatershed

1. Complete river restoration projects including stream-side tree and shrub planting, bank stabilization using natural woody materials, livestock exclusion fencing and best management practices for dams/head ponds on the upper Boyne River and headwater tributary streams west of the Melancthon-Mulmur Townline. The goal of this work is to optimize water quality and coldwater trout habitat in the headwaters of the Boyne River.
2. Improve bank stability and water quality in the headwaters by creating natural stream buffers, planting stream-side with native trees, shrubs and meadows, and wetlands in the townships of Shelburne, Melancthon, Amaranth, Mulmur and Mono.
3. Reduce flooding by increasing soil infiltration rates across the watershed by increasing natural vegetation cover, protecting and restoring wetlands, encouraging farm soil health practices, and adopting low impact development techniques in urban areas.
4. Reduce soil erosion and runoff of nutrients (e.g. phosphorus) and fecal bacteria, to protect streams, lakes and groundwater through agricultural stewardship practices, streambank stabilization and good septic care.
5. Improve water quality and fish habitat by retrofitting dam structures to bottom discharge and removing dams in headwater reaches and tributary streams.

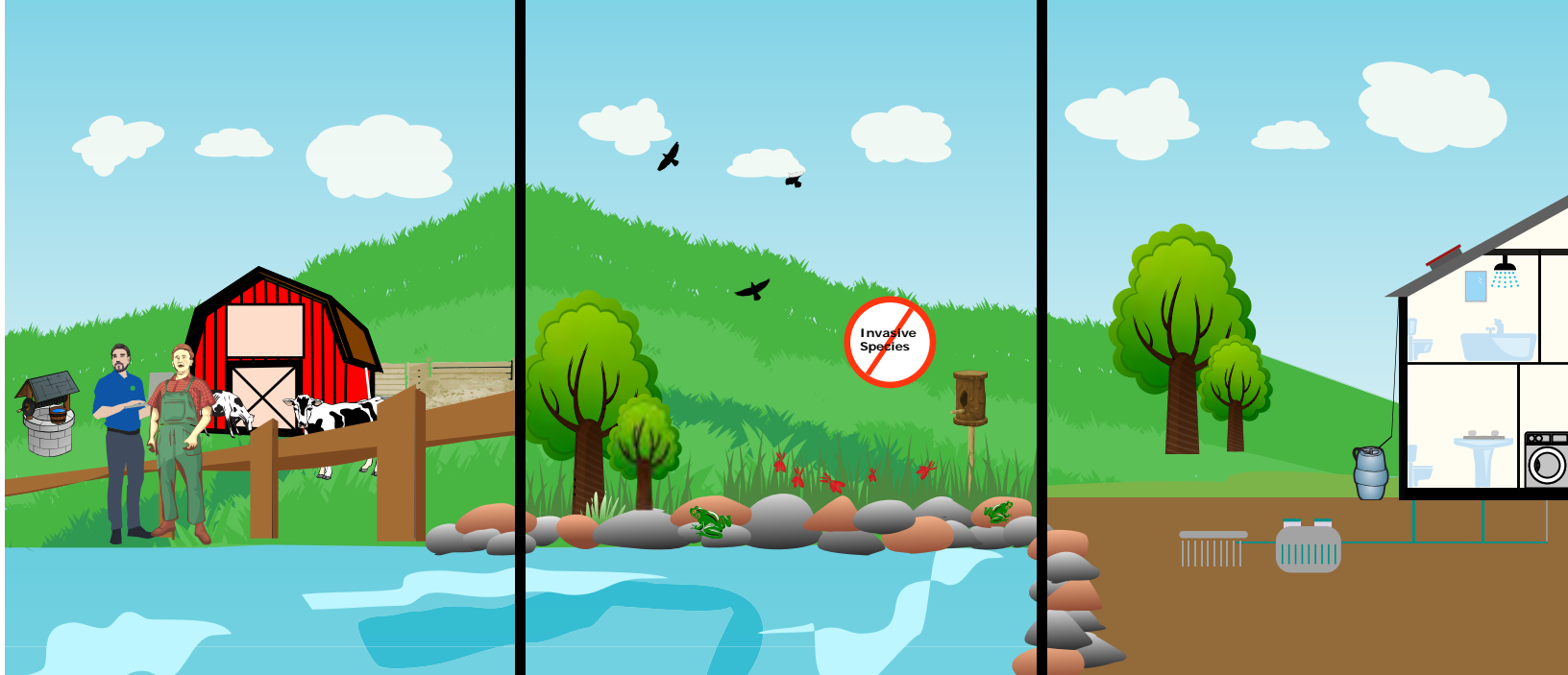
Before (2018)



After (2018)



An example of streambank restoration in the Boyne River subwatershed:
Livestock exclusion fencing to protect the Boyne River, wetland and pond.



HOW YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Farm Stewardship

- Upgrade manure storages; divert clean water from barnyards with eaves and berms
- Improve stream health by fencing out livestock
- Buffer streams from cropland and pasture (5-30m)
- Reduce soil erosion through conservation tillage, residue management and cover crops
- Reduce nutrient runoff and save money by implementing nutrient management planning
- Use water conservation measures and work with neighbours to coordinate water takings
- Urban Stewardship
- Conserve water in the home – install low flow toilets and showerheads; and in the garden with rain barrels, mulch and rain gardens
- Reduce use of fertilizers
- Don't pour anything down storm drains as these drains flow untreated into rivers and lakes
- Plant neighbourhood trees to moderate the effect of extreme heat and enhance urban spaces
- Support Low Impact Development to increase groundwater recharge and reduce urban flooding

Habitat Restoration

- Protect and create stream and wetland buffers
- Plant natural vegetation between the water and adjacent land use practices
- Stabilize eroding stream banks
- Plant native trees, shrubs, wildflowers and grasses to support birds, pollinators and wildlife
- Learn to identify, safely remove and reduce spread of invasive species

Drinking Water Protection

- Decommission unused wells to prevent surface contaminants from reaching groundwater unfiltered
- Test your well for bacteria at least 3 times per year (your local health unit provides free testing)
- Regularly service your septic system (every 2-5 years) and avoid using cleaning products (like bleach) that kills the beneficial bacteria, on which your sewage treatment depends
- Properly dispose of household hazardous waste and pharmaceuticals
- Clean debris from around your well and ensure the lid is vermin proof
- Reduce micro-plastic contamination by installing a filter on you laundry machine

NVCA'S EDUCATION PROGRAMS

NVCA's Environmental Education Program has been delivering high-quality programming for over 40 years. During 2009-2022, we have collectively interacted with more than 132,000 students whom have visited us at the Tiffin Centre for Conservation, or we have been invited to visit school yards and green spaces to deliver outdoor programming within their communities.

Our current inventory of over 40 different programs cover topics of Science and Technology, Art, Cultural History, Geography, Survival Skills and Outdoor Recreation which increasingly incorporates Indigenous ways of knowing. Further, the NVCA Education Program has always kept step with provincial curriculum while addressing real time environmental issues, opportunities and solutions.

As such, the most recent program developments have included a climate change program for elementary students, and will soon include one for secondary schools.

We hire professionals from a wide variety of expertise including Ontario College of Teachers educators, and graduates from science, environmental studies, music, art and recreation, creating a team rich in diverse skills, abilities and knowledge. This enables NVCA wto provide watershed students with the best knowledge and opportunities from the most qualified educator for the subject.

‘Fostering a sense of wonder, appreciation and respect for the natural world through experiential learning and outdoor exploration’



PUBLIC LANDS MANAGEMENT

NVCA's land acquisition program focuses on strategic land securement for the long-term protection of natural features and functions. These properties also provide valuable recreational opportunities to watershed residents. NVCA manages two properties within the Boyne River subwatershed totaling 39 ha.

There are no County Forest properties in the Boyne River subwatershed.

Ontario Parks' mandate is "to protect significant natural and cultural resources in a system of parks and protected areas that is sustainable and provides opportunities for inspiration, enjoyment and education: now and for future generations." Ontario Parks manages two park areas (626 ha) within this subwatershed.

Many local municipalities also acquire and manage lands in the public trust.

IMPROVE YOUR ECOHEALTH IN OUR CONSERVATION AREAS

Natural areas clean our air, protect our water and can have a moderating effect on extreme weather. New research indicates that spending time in nature also provides important benefits that support mental health and emotional well-being.

NVCA owns and manages over 5,000 ha of land in the Nottawasaga River watershed, including 11 conservation areas with opportunities to hike, paddle, and fish. Here are some highlights of our conservation areas.

Tiffin Centre for Conservation

Located between Barrie and Angus, the Tiffin Conservation Area is home to NVCA's John Hix Conservation Administration Centre, and home to our Environmental Education Program. There are approximately 10 km of looped trails that meander through a mixture of wetlands, forests, and open meadows. NVCA manages a portion of the Tiffin Conservation Area on behalf of its partner, Ontario Heritage Trust.

Minesing Wetlands

Minesing Wetlands acts as an important natural flood control reservoir. During periods of high water levels, the wetland fills up with water and slowly releases it into the Nottawasaga River and into Georgian Bay, protecting downstream communities including Wasaga Beach.

In addition to being a flood control mechanism, Minesing Wetlands is recognized as an internationally significant wetland because of its unique plant communities and diverse wildlife. Visitors can paddle, snowshoe or cross-country ski in this conservation area.

Boyne Valley Springs (in this subwatershed)

Boyne Valley Springs is one of the properties NVCA manages within the Boyne River subwatershed. The Bruce Trail transects the property through rolling hills and mature forests.

Through Section 28 of the Conservation Authorities Act, NVCA has the responsibility to regulate activities in natural and hazardous areas in order to prevent the loss of life and property due to flooding and erosion, and to conserve and enhance natural resources. For more information, please visit our website at nvca.on.ca.



Did you know...

Land donations to Conservation Authorities may be eligible for tax benefits?

Contact NVCA about leaving a legacy gift of land.



Nottawasaga Valley
Conservation Authority

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Member of



Conservation
ONTARIO

Thank you to all of our landowners,
community groups, schools, businesses,
municipalities and other government agencies
who support stewardship activities in our
watershed!