

# 2009 Monitoring Summary



# Cypress Creek at Hodgesville Rd, Houston County (31.14730/-085.39107)

## BACKGROUND

Since 1998, Cypress Creek, from Limestone Creek to its source (approximately 8 miles), has been on Alabama's Clean Water Act (CWA) 303(d) list of impaired waters for only partially meeting its *Fish and Wildlife (F&W)* water use classification. It was listed for impairments caused by nutrient and organic enrichment from municipal discharges and urban runoff/ storm sewers. The segment was listed as impaired based on data collected in 1984 and 1986.

The Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) monitored Cypress Creek at CYC-2 to verify and document impairment from nutrients and organic enrichment at this site. A macroinvertebrate and habitat assessment were conducted to verify impairment to aquatic communities. Monthly water chemistry samples were collected to identify the causes of impairment. Results from these data may also be used in determination of Total Maximum Daily Load needs and priorities.



Figure 1. Photo of Cypress Creek at CYC-2, taken March 23, 2009.

#### WATERSHED CHARACTERISTICS

Watershed characteristics are summarized in Table 1. Cypress Creek at CYC-2 is a *Fish & Wildlife (F&W)* stream located in Houston County, approximately two miles south of Dothan. Based on the 2000 National Land Cover Dataset, landuse within the watershed is development (31%), forest (26%), and cultivation. As of February 23, 2011, ADEM has issued 19 NPDES discharge permits in this watershed.

Table 1. Summary of wat	tershed characteristics					
Waters	Watershed Characteristics					
Basin	Chipola River					
Drainage Area (mi <sup>2</sup> )		8				
Ecoregion <sup>a</sup>		65g				
% Landuse						
Open water		<1				
Wetland	Woody	4				
I	Emergent herbaceous	<1				
Forest	Deciduous	3				
	Evergreen	21				
	Mixed	2				
Shrub/scrub		12				
Grassland/herbaceous		<1				
Pasture/hay		9				
Cultivated crops		17				
Development	Open space	14				
	Low intensity	13				
	Moderate intensity	3				
	High intensity	1				
Barren						
Population/km <sup>2b</sup>		328				
# NPDES Permits <sup>c</sup>	TOTAL	19				
Construction Stormwater		15				
Industrial General		2				
Municipal Individual		2				
a.Dougherty Plain						

a.Dougherty Plain

b.2000 US Census

c.#NPDES permits downloaded from ADEM's NPDES Management System database, February 23, 2011

**Table 2.** Physical characteristics of Cypress Creek atCYC-2, May 28, 2009.

Physical Characteristics				
Width (ft)		12		
Canopy Cover		Shaded		
Depth (ft)				
	Run	1.5		
	Pool	3.0		
% of Reach				
	Run	70		
	Pool	30		
% Substrate				
	Sand	84		
	Silt	1		
O	ganic Matter	15		

#### **REACH CHARACTERISTICS**

General observations (Table 2) and a habitat assessment (Table 3) were completed during the macroinvertebrate assessment. In comparison with reference reaches in the same ecoregion, they give an indication of the physical condition of the site and the quality and availability of habitat. Cypress Creek at CYC-2 is a low-gradient sand-bottomed stream, typical of other streams within the Dougherty Plain ecoregion (Figure 1). Overall habitat quality was rated as *sub-optimal* due to marginal instream habitat quality and sinuosity, and weak bank and vegetative stability.

 Table 3. Results of the habitat assessment conducted on Cypress

 Creek at CYC-2, May 28, 2009.

Habitat Assessment	%Maximum Scor	e Rating
Instream Habitat Quality	43	Marginal (40-52)
Sediment Deposition	69	Optimal >65
Sinuosity	58	Marginal (45-64)
Bank and Vegetative Stability	54	Marginal (35-59)
Riparian Buffer	83 S	Sub-optimal (70-89)
Habitat Assessment Score	136	
% Maximum Score	62 S	ub-optimal (53-65)

#### **BIOASSESSMENT RESULTS**

Benthic macroinvertebrate communities were sampled using ADEM's Intensive Multi-habitat Bioassessment methodology (WMB-I). The WMB-I uses measures of taxonomic richness, community composition, and community tolerance to assess the overall health of the macroinvertebrate community. Each metric is scored on a 100 point scale. The final score is the average of all individual metric scores. Metric results indicated the macroinvertebrate community to be in *very poor* condition (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Results of the macroinvertebrate bioassessment conducted at CYC
 -2, May 28, 2009.

Macroinvertebrate Assessment					
	Results	Scores	Rating		
Taxa richness measures					
# EPT genera	3	12	Very Poor (<19)		
Taxonomic composition measures					
% Non-insect taxa	23	8	Very Poor (<30.9)		
% Plecoptera	0	0	Very Poor (<1.86)		
% Dominant taxa	30	51	Fair (47.1-70.5)		
Functional composition measures					
% Predators	1	2	Very Poor (<15.1)		
Tolerance measures					
Beck's community tolerance index	1	5	Very Poor (<10.6)		
% Nutrient tolerant organisms	72	0	Very Poor (<25.4)		
WMB-I Assessment Score		11	Very Poor (<19)		

### WATER CHEMISTRY

Results of water chemistry analyses are presented in Table 5. When possible, in situ measurements and water samples were collected monthly from March through October 2009 to help identify potential stressors to the biological communities. In stream pH and dissolved oxygen concentrations exceeded criteria applicable to Cypress Creek's F&W use classification but were typical of other streams in ecoregion 65g. Median total dissolved solids, specific conductivity, alkalinity, dissolved reactive phosphorus, total phosphorus, and chlorophyll *a* values were higher than expected based on verified reference reach data collected in ecoregion 65g. Turbidity was greater than expected for ecoregion 65g on July 6th.

**Table 5.** Summary of water quality data collected March-October, 2009. Minimum (Min) and maximum (Max) values calculated using minimum detection limits (MDL) when results were less than this value for non-metals parameters. Median, average (Avg), and standard deviations (SD) values were calculated by multiplying the MDL by 0.5 when results were less than this value.

Parameter	Ν		Min	Max	Med	Avg	SD	E
Physical								
Temperature (°C)	9		13.3	25.4	23.8	21.8	4.2	
Turbidity (NTU)	9		5.8	138.0 T	11.0	24.4	42.7	
<sup>J</sup> Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	8		76.0	120.0	102.0 <sup>M</sup>	100.5	13.4	
Total Suspended Solids (mg/L)	8	<	1.0	50.0	5.5	13.1	18.1	
Specific Conductance (µmhos)	9		78.1	141.1	107.8 <sup>G</sup>	107.2	19.2	
Alkalinity (mg/L)	8		20.7	59.5	40.1 <sup>M</sup>	40.9	12.3	
Stream Flow (cfs)	8		0.8	17.0	3.1	6.5	6.4	
Chemical								
Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	9		4.1 <sup>C</sup>	7.8	5.0	5.3	1.1	4
pH (su)	9		5.9 <sup>C</sup>	6.8	6.4	6.5	0.3	1
Ammonia Nitrogen (mg/L)	8	<	0.006	0.300	0.040 <sup>™</sup>	0.072	0.096	
<sup>J</sup> Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen (mg/L)	8		0.007	0.425	0.107	0.185	0.180	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (mg/L)	8	<	0.141	0.721	0.418	0.417	0.222	
<sup>J</sup> Total Nitrogen (mg/L)	8	<	0.128	1.050	0.594	0.602	0.342	
Dissolved Reactive Phosphorus (mg/L)	8		0.018	0.038	0.029 ™	0.029	0.006	
Total Phosphorus (mg/L)	8		0.073	0.286	0.121 <sup>M</sup>	0.139	0.067	
CBOD-5 (mg/L)	8	<	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.5	
Chlorides (mg/L)	8		3.2	6.6	5.6	5.4	1.0	
Biological								
Chlorophyll a (ug/L)	8	<	0.10	8.90	3.48 <sup>™</sup>	3.95	3.49	

C = F&W criteria violated; E=# samples that exceeded criteria; G=value higher than median concentration of all verified ecoregional reference reach data collected in the ecoregion 65g; J=estimate; M=value >90% of all verified ecoregional reference reach data collected in the ecoregion 65g; N=# samples; T=value exceeds 50 NTU above the 90th percentile of all verified ecoregional reference reach data collected in the ecoregion 65g.

#### SUMMARY

Elevated ammonia nitrogen, dissolved reactive phosphorus, and total phosphorus support the continued inclusion of Cypress Creek at CYC-2 on the CWA 303(d) list for nutrients. Low dissolved oxygen concentrations also justify continued inclusion on the CWA 303(d) list for low dissolved oxygen caused by organic enrichment. The TMDLs for these impairments are set to be drafted in 2015.

The habitat assessment indicated CYC-2 to be in *sub-optimal* condition due to limited instream habitat, channelization, and weak bank and vegetative stability. Macroinvertebrate sampling indicated the macroinvertebrate community to be in *very poor* condition due to a large number of nutrienttolerant organisms. Based on these two assessments and the water chemistry results, it appears that the elevated nutrients, conductivity, and alkalinity concentrations are negatively impacting the stream.

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