

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION** 

# Ocmulgee Basin Flow Regime Pilot Study June 2019 Summary

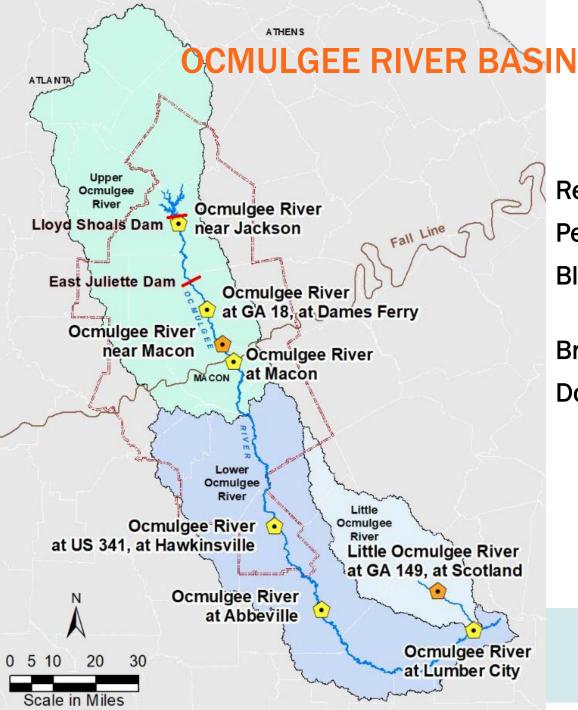




## **COUNCIL RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE STATE:**

- "Consider alternative minimum instream flow policy such as stream-specific instream flow values instead of the current monthly 7Q10 requirement (especially for ecologically sensitive streams)."
  - —Section 7.4 Recommendations to the State (Table 7-3), Middle Ocmulgee Regional Water Plan, June 2017 (and September 2011 version)





Red bars - dams

Pentagons – USGS gages

Blue lines – Rivers or streams

Brown curve - Fall line

Double-dotted line – Region boundary

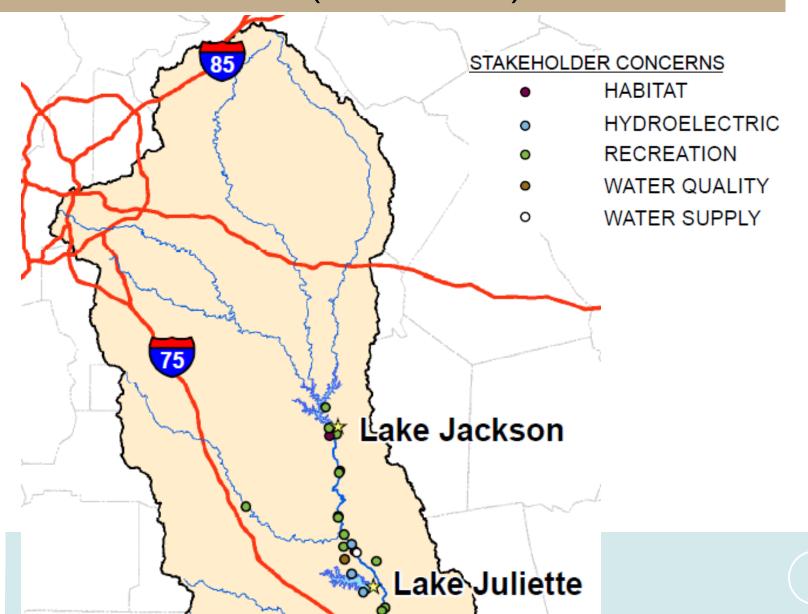


## **STUDY APPROACH:**

- Determine services provided by the Ocmulgee River – stakeholder input
- Determine linkage between extent of service provided by river to magnitude of flow
- Develop models to quantify the impact on services from change in flow resulting from (for example) future water use



## STUDY APPROACH (CONTINUED):



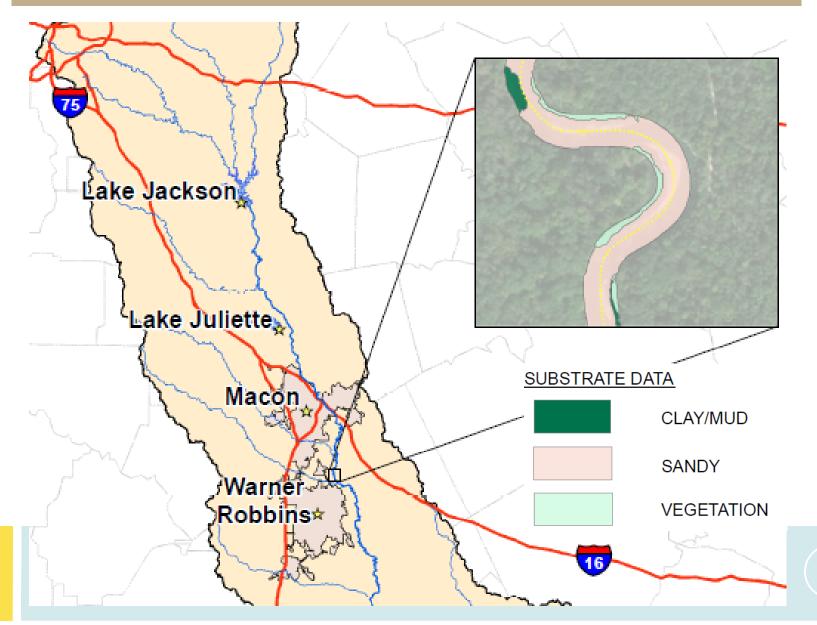


## **SURVEYS, STUDIES AND REPORTS**

- National Wetland Inventory
- NRCS Soil Surveys



## STUDY APPROACH (CONTINUED):





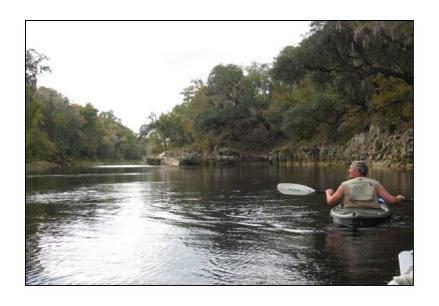
## **RESULTS**

- Recreation
- Aquatic Area-Weighted Suitability (AWS)
- Wetted Perimeter
- Floodplain wetland inundation



## **RESULTS - RECREATION**

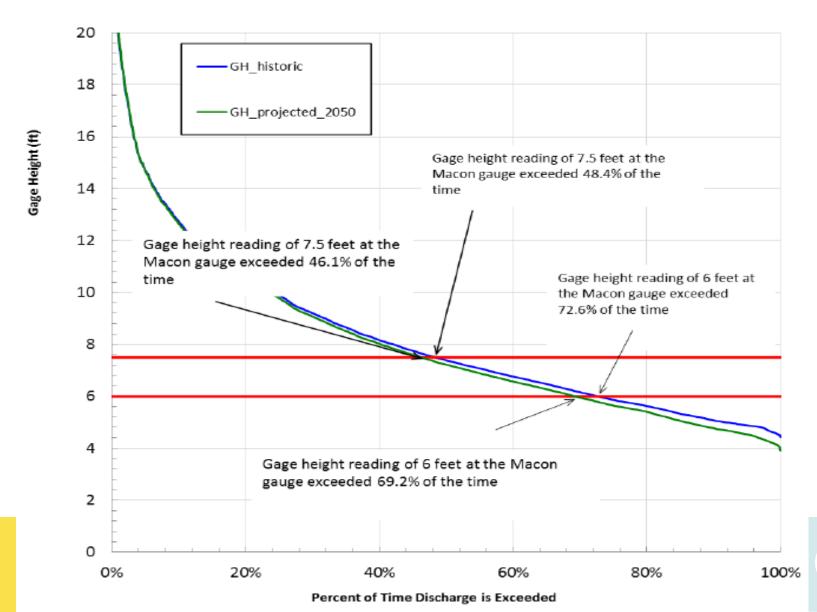
- Assessment of flow-related services
- Recreational accessibility when and for how long, especially under low flow conditions







## **RESULTS - RECREATION**





## **RESULTS - RECREATION**

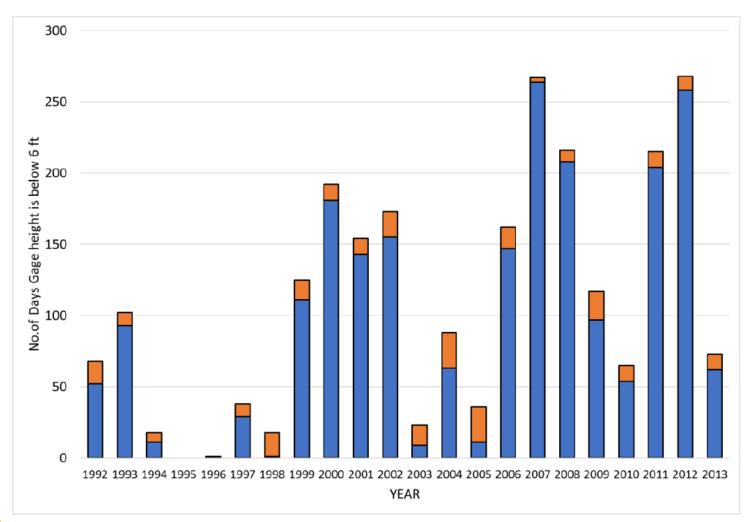
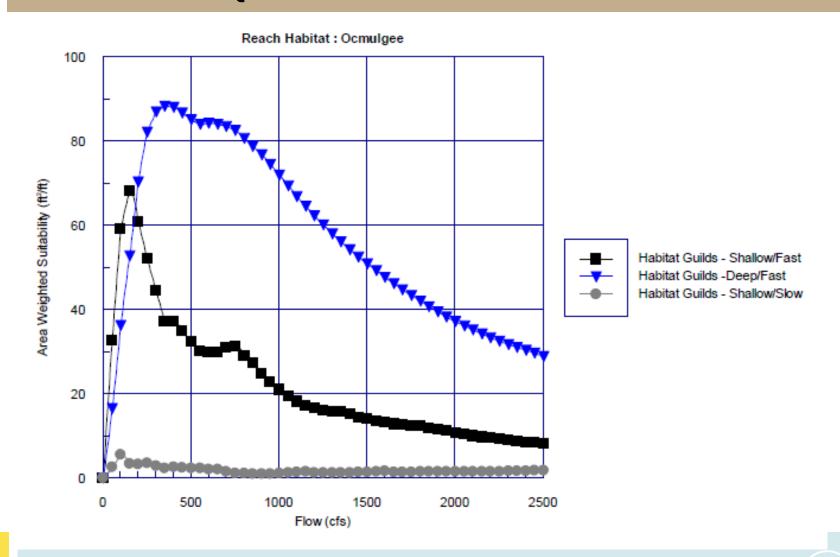


Figure 28. Comparison of annual number of days Macon gage height is below 6 feet for historical and 2050 projected flow conditions. Historical is blue only and 2050 is blue plus orange bars



## **RESULTS – AQUATIC AREA-WEIGHTED SUITABILITY**





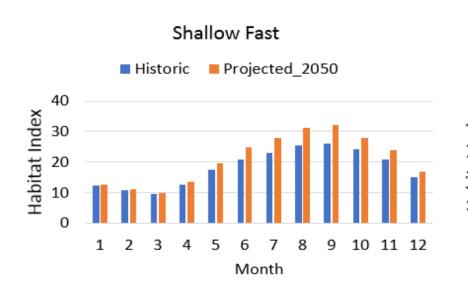
## **RESULTS – AQUATIC AREA-WEIGHTED SUITABILITY**

Table 12. Flow regime category and representative taxa

Guild flow regime	Representative taxa	
Shallow/Fast (PF3)	Nocomis leptocephalus (bluehead chub)	
	Notropis hudsonius (spottail shiner)	
Deep/Fast (PF4)	Micropterus Salmoides (largemouth bass)	
Shallow/Slow (PF5-2)	Lepomis (bluegill and sunfish)	

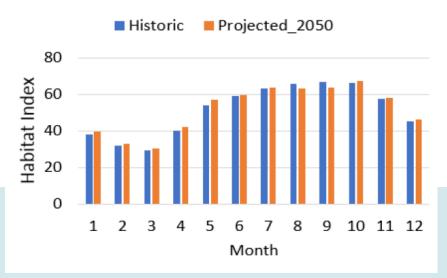


## **RESULTS – AQUATIC AREA-WEIGHTED SUITABILITY**





#### Deep Fast

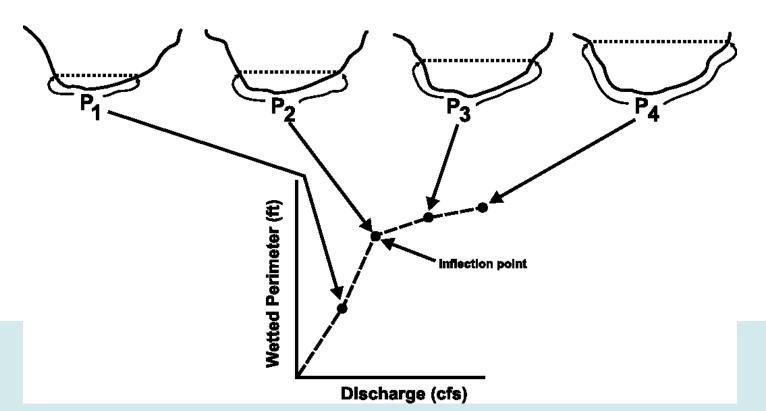




## **RESULTS - WETTED PERIMETER**

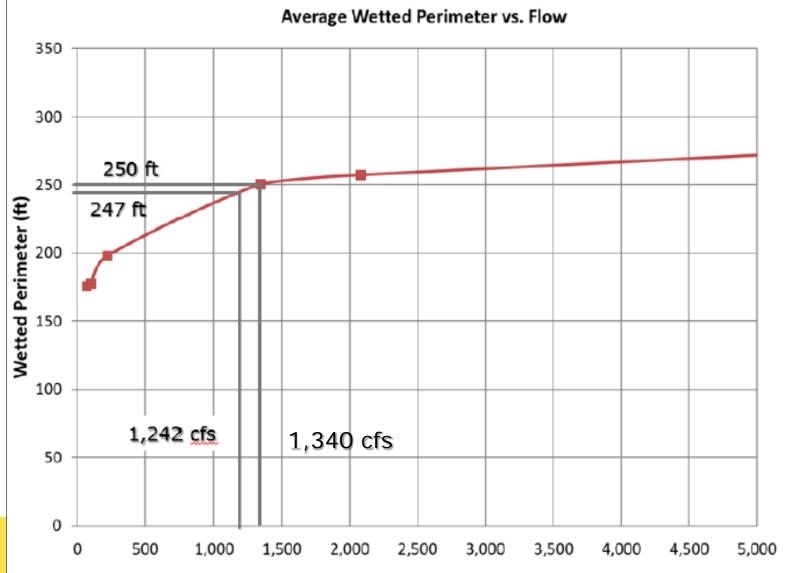
- Assessment of flow-related services
- Wetted perimeter an indicator of available aquatic habitat

#### **Wetted Perimeter Method**





## **RESULTS - WETTED PERIMETER**



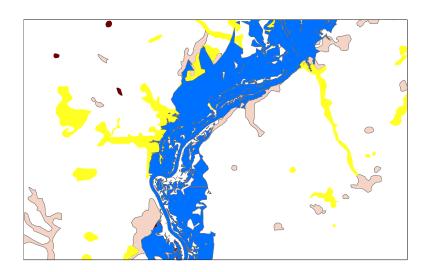


## **RESULTS - WETLAND INUNDATION**

## Assessment of flow-related services

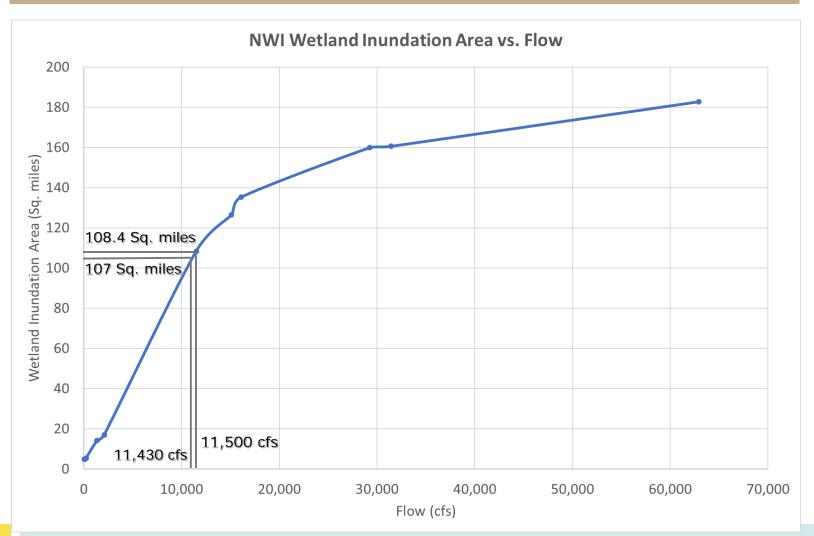
 Wetland inundation – when and for how long, especially under high-flow conditions







### **RESULTS - WETLAND INUNDATION**





## **RESULTS – SUMMARY**

River service	Service metric	Historical average value (1992-2013)	Projected 2050-average value (1992-2013)
Recreation (Paddling)	Paddling during low water conditions (Stage < 6 feet)	88 non-viable days	98 non-viable days
Recreation (Boating)	Paddling during low water conditions (Stage < 7.5 feet)	192 non-viable days	197 non-viable days
Instream aquatic habitat	AWS index (Shallow Fast, Shallow Slow, Deep Fast)	Monthly average AWS indexes ranging from: 9.6 – 26 (Shallow Fast) 1.6 – 2.0 (Shallow Slow) 29 – 66 (Deep Fast)	Monthly average AWS indexes ranging from: 9.9 – 32 (Shallow Fast) 1.7 – 2.3 (Shallow Slow) 30 – 67 (Deep Fast)
	Macon site habitat area (Bhattacharjee, 2017)	Monthly average area (acres) ranging from: 0.2 – 1.3 (Shallow Fast) 5.0 – 10 (Shallow Slow) 13 – 35 (Deep Fast)	Monthly average area (acres) ranging from:  0.2 – 1.3 (Shallow Fast)  5.2 – 10.3 (Shallow Slow)  12 – 34 (Deep Fast)
Instream bottom and channel-side habitat	Frequency of exceeding wetted perimeter threshold Wetted perimeter (feet)	54% 250 at 1,340 cfs	51% 247 at 1,242 cfs
Floodplain wetland habitat	Wetland inundation area (square miles) Frequency of exceeding floodplain inundation threshold	108.4 square miles at 11,500 cfs 2.7%	107 square miles at 11,430 cfs 2.7%



## **NEXT STEPS AND EXPECTATIONS:**

 Council to use these additional tools to consider relative impacts in its Regional Water Planning process, perhaps with help from experts on river services



### **IMPORTANT CONSIDERATIONS**

- This pilot project has established a framework under which tools have been developed and new tools can/will be developed to address stream-specific or site-specific river services and impacts to such
- Additional collection of data may improve tools for more reliable results.
  - River bathymetry of higher density
  - Species-specific habitat



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