STREAM CLASSIFICATION SURVEY ON WILLIAMS CREEK AND AN UNNAMED TRIBUTARY BELOW STAUFFER CHEESE, BLUE MOUNDS, WISCONSIN

Department of Natural Resources - Madison Area November, 1985 Prepared by Dave Marshall

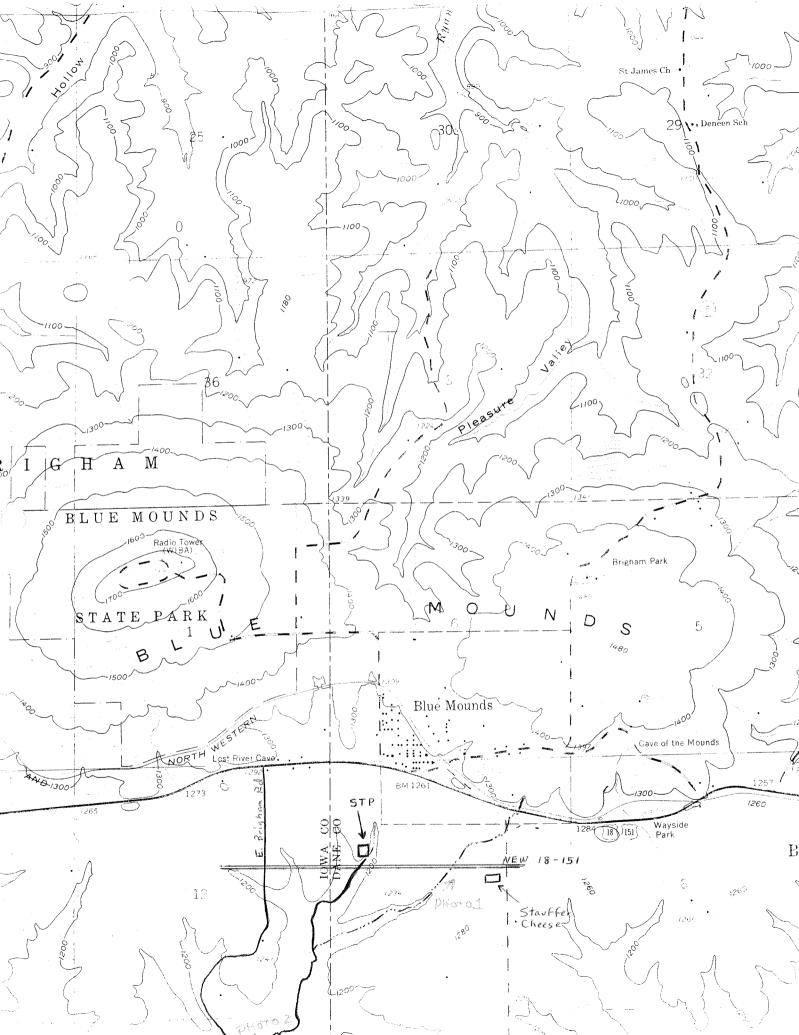
The intermittent tributary which runs west of Stauffer Cheese to the confluence with Williams Creek was dry when inspected on October 8, October 31, and November 5, 1985. The intermittent nature of this drainage course cannot support permanent aquatic communities. Therefore, the classification of the tributary is marginal (MARG-E).

The current classification of Williams Creek is intermediate fish and aquatic life (INT-D) from the Blue Mounds Wastewater Treatment Plant downstream to Section 14, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, SE $\frac{1}{4}$, T6E, R5E. Based on a reclassification survey, the current classification is correct. Fish samples collected above E. Brigham Road (Section 13) consisted of only three brook sticklebacks and three creek chubs; both species categorized as tolerant forage. The Biotic Index indicated good water quality, however, the stream substrate was covered with silt, sludge, and filamentous algae. The stream above E. Brigham Road had good gradient and numerous riffles. In many areas, groundwater recruitment was revealed by the presence of watercress. A benthic community consisting of mostly Gammarus pseudolimneus is supported by the good reaeration potential in the stream. More diverse aquatic communities are limited by cropland erosion, manure runoff and low flow conditions. The overall habitat was rated as poor.



I HOTO I

UNNAMED TRIB.



Williams Creek - October 31, 1985 E. Brigham Road Stauffer Cheese - Blue Mounds Stream Class

Macroinvertebrates Collected	<u>n</u>	<u>a</u>	nxa
Gammarus pseudolimneus	98	2	196
Baetis phoebos	7	SUM	1500
Orthocladius	7	3	3

B.I. = 2.01 Good Water Quality

Fish Specimens Collected

Brook	Sticklebacks	3
Creek		3

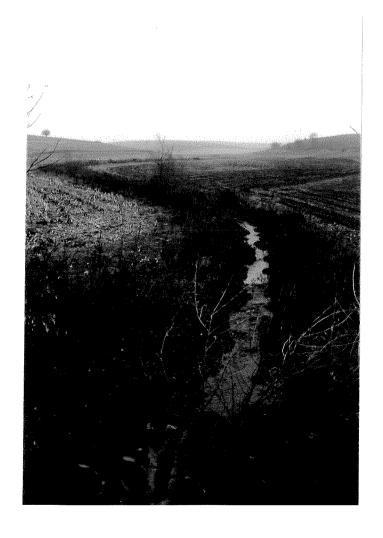


PHOTO 2

Watershed Nonpoint Source Bank Erosion, Failure Bank Vegetative Protection Lower Bank Channel	Excellect No evidence of significant prosion. Stable forest or grass land. Little potential for future erosion. 8 No evidence of significant source. Little potential for future problem. 8 No evidence of significant prosion or bank failure. Little potential for future problem. 4 20% plant density. Diverse present, shrubs, grass. Plants healthy with apparently good root system. 6 Ample for present peak flow plus some increase.	Cate Good Some erosion evident. No significant "raw" areas. Good land mgmt. practices in area. Low potential for significant erosion. 10 Some potential sources (roads, urban area, farm fields). 10 Infrequent, small areas, mostly healed over. Some potential in extreme floods. 8 70-90% density. Fewer plant species. A few barren or thin areas. Vegetation appears generally healthy. 9 Adequate. Overbank flows rare. W/D ratio 8-15.	Fair Moderate erosion evident. Erosion from heavy storm events obvious. Some "raw" areas. Potential for significant erosion. 14 Moderate sources (small wetlands, tile fields, urban area, intense agriculture) (14) Moderate frequency and size. Some "raw" spots. Erosion potential during high flow. (16) 50-70% density. Domi- nated by grass, sparse trees and shrubs. Plant types and conditions sug- gest poorer soil binding. (15) Barely contains present	Probable erosion from any run off. 15 16 Obvious sources (major wetland drainage, high usurban or industrial area feed lots, impoundment). 16 Many eroded areas. "Raw' areas frequent along straight sections and bends. 20 <50% density. Many raw areas. Thin grass, few it any trees and shrubs. 18 Inadequate, overbank flow
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I	Peak flow contained. W/D ratio < 7.	10	peaks. Occasional overbank flow. W/D ratio 15-25.	common. W/D ratio > 25 .
	Little or no enlargement of channel or point bars.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from coarse gravel.	Moderate deposition of new gravel and coarse sand on old and some new bars. 15	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development.
Deposition t	Less than 5% of the bottom affected by scouring and deposition.	5-30% affected. Scour at constrictions and where grades steepen. Some deposition in pools.	30-50% affected. Deposits and scour at obstructions, constrictions and bends, Some filling of pools. (16)	More than 50% of the bot tom changing nearly year long. Pools almost absent due to deposition.
Available Cover g	Greater than 50% rubble, gravel or other stable nabitat.	30-50% r.bble, gravel or other stable habitat. Adequate nabitat.	10-30% rubble, gravel or other stable habitat. Habitat availability less than desirable. 17	Less than 10% rubble gravel or other stable habitat. Lack of habitat is obvious. 22
	Cold >1' 0 Warm >1.5' 0	6" to 1' 6 10" to 1.5' 6	3" to 6" 18 6" to 10" 18	<3" (24 <6" 24
	Cold >4' 0 Warm >5' 0	3' to 4' 6 4' to 5' 6	2' to 3' 18 3' to 4' 18	<2' (24 <3' 24
	Cold >2 cfs 0 Warm >5 cfs 0	1-2 cfs 6 2-5 cfs 6	.5-1 cfs 18 1-2 cfs 18	<.5 cfs <1 cfs 24
	5-7. Variety of habitat. Deep riffles and pools.	7-15. Adequate depth in pools and riffles. Bends provide habitat.	15-25. Occasional riffle or bend. Bottom contours provide some habitat.	> 25. Essentially a straight stream. Generally all flat water or shallow riffle. Poor habitat. 20
o t	Wilderness characteristics, butstanding natural beau- y. Usually wooded or un- pastured corridor. 8	High natural beauty. Trees, historic site. Some development may be visi- ble. 10	Common setting, not offensive. Developed but uncluttered area.	Stream does not inhance aesthetics. Condition of stream is offensive.
Column Totals:	***************************************		137	_72_