

RFC 202



Coeur d'Alene, Idaho  
31 March – 4 April, 2003

# *Selecting Reference Sites In Agricultural Areas – A South Dakota Case Study*

---

*Presented by*  
Allen Heakin,  
U.S. Geological Survey

# Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program, Western Pilot Study

In cooperation with

**THE U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

And the

**SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF GAME, FISH and PARKS**

And the

**U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY -- WATER and BIOLOGICAL  
RESOURCES DIVISIONS**

# Approach

- Establish the working definition of a reference site
- Gather available information
- Develop criteria for screening potential sites
- Prioritize the list of physical, chemical and biological data to be collected during assessments
- Finalize site selection

# Establish the Working Definition of A Reference Site

- Meetings with cooperators to reach a consensus
- Develop criteria/guidelines for selecting reference sites

# South Dakota's Criteria/Guidelines

## 1. General flow characteristics:

- a. Sufficiently perennial to maintain viable aquatic communities during most years.
- b. Usually can be waded in all but the deepest holes.
- c. General guideline that tributaries near confluences with larger streams make good candidate sites.

# South Dakota's Criteria/Guidelines, Continued

## 2. Geographic distribution and representative characteristics:

- a. Wide geographic distribution preferred.
- b. Represents the best attainable aquatic conditions within designated area.
- c. Good representation of the four major Omernik Level III Ecoregions in the State (N. Great Plains, NW Glaciated Plains, NW Great Plains, and Middle Rockies).
- d. Represents a wide variety of different hydrogeological/land-use/landscape settings.

# Guidelines/Criteria, Continued

## 3. Long-term viability/security/accessibility:

- a. Potential for long-term maintenance in a minimal influence condition. Best prospects might include public ownership and permanent conservation easements.
- b. Physical and long-term accessibility also is a consideration.

## 4. Parallelism with other programs

- Parallelism with other environmental monitoring programs (SDDENR, NRCS, Tribal).

# Guidelines/Criteria, Continued

## 5. Multiple recommendations:

- Recommendations from several sources (Conservation Districts with overlapping areas, interested agencies, Tribes, cooperators) would be indicative of high potential for candidate sites.

## 6. Best professional judgment:

- Input from multiple sources.



# Information Gathering

1. **Meetings with various State, Tribal and federal agencies and other interested stakeholders to obtain their input.**
  - a. **DENR—Knowledge of point and non-point sources of pollution such as confined feeding operations, sewage treatment plants, lagoons, stock dams and impoundments and to obtain any existing monitoring data.**
  - b. **Game, Fish and Parks —Knowledge of threatened or endangered species and scientific collection permits.**

# Information Gathering, Continued

- c. **Natural Resource Conservation Service—Conservation Districts and District Conservationists are a great source of useful information related to status of riparian areas and landowners that employ Best Management Practices.**
- d. **USGS (WRD and BRD)—Previous investigations.**
- e. **Tribes—Target areas of interest, obtain existing data and secure access permission.**
- f. **Historical information—numerous sources.**

# Information Gathering, Continued

- g. Agricultural Extension Agency—Information on invasive species of plants, crops and pesticide applications.**
  - h. Local government agencies and water development groups—existing data and potential development or study plans such as Total Maximum Daily Loads.**
- 2. Form letter to various other groups or agency heads explaining the program and soliciting input for selecting candidate sites.**
- Correspondence via e-mail—reach target groups quickly.**

# Tools for Limiting the Number of Potential Reference Sites

- **Topographic maps—Site location and accessibility issues**
- **Satellite and aerial photography—Land-use/land-cover and road density information**
- **Existing data—Physical, chemical and biological**
- **Conservation easements—Natural Resource Conservation Service or Game, Fish and Parks**
- **State and Federal Parks, National Grasslands—Public lands**
- **Private land ownership—County Registrar of Deeds**

# Prioritize List of Physical, Chemical and Biological Data to Be Collected During Assessments

- Address specific issues?
- Data consistent with other studies?
- Budget limitations

# Finalize the Site Selection Process

- Confirm access permission with landowners
- Develop field evaluation forms (another screening layer)
- Conduct on-site evaluations—Ground truthing
- Complete road-logs, GPS locations, local contact information
- Evaluate all the data and select sites

# On-Site Evaluations

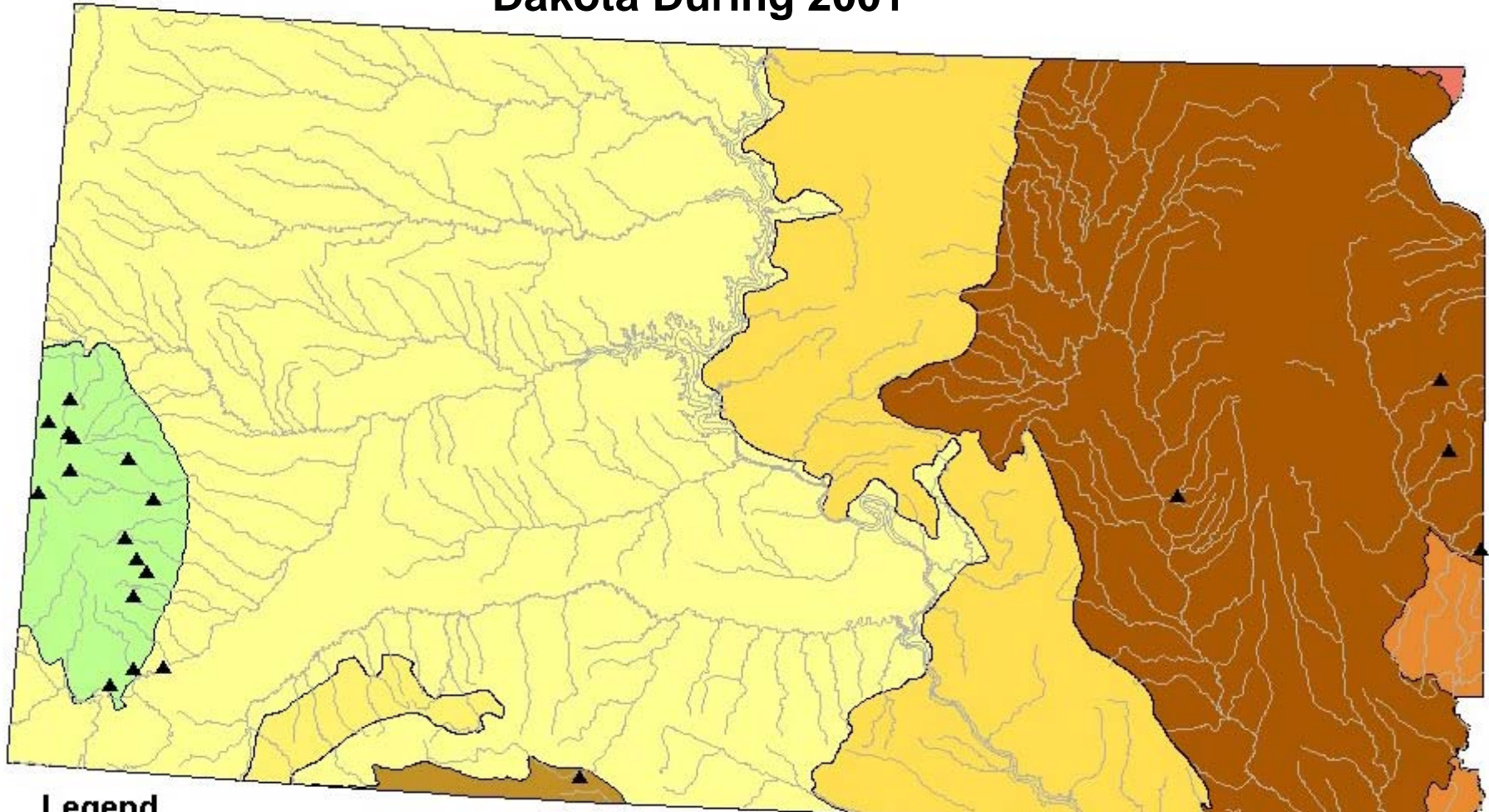
- **Point sources of pollution within 1 mile upstream of site?**
- **Is animal density high, medium or low along the reach?**
- **To what extent is the stream embedded along the reach?**
- **Is rip-rap present in the reach?**
- **Are unnatural substrates present in the reach?**
- **To what extent are row crops present and is there a buffer zone (10-15 meters) between the crops and the stream?**

# On-Site Evaluations, Continued

- To what extent has the riparian area been disturbed?
- What is the predominant land-use/cover within the basin?
- What is the degree of channelization?
- Are dams present within 1 mile upstream of the site?
- What is the extent of human influence within 1 mile?
- Are culverts, crossings, roads or bridges present within 1 mile upstream of the site?



# Distribution of Reference Sites Established by EPA in South Dakota During 2001



## Legend

▲ REFERENCE SITE

### LEVEL III ECOREGIONS

MIDDLE ROCKIES

WESTERN HIGH PLAINS

NORTHWESTERN GLACIATED PLAINS

NORTHWESTERN GREAT PLAINS

NEBRASKA SANDHILLS

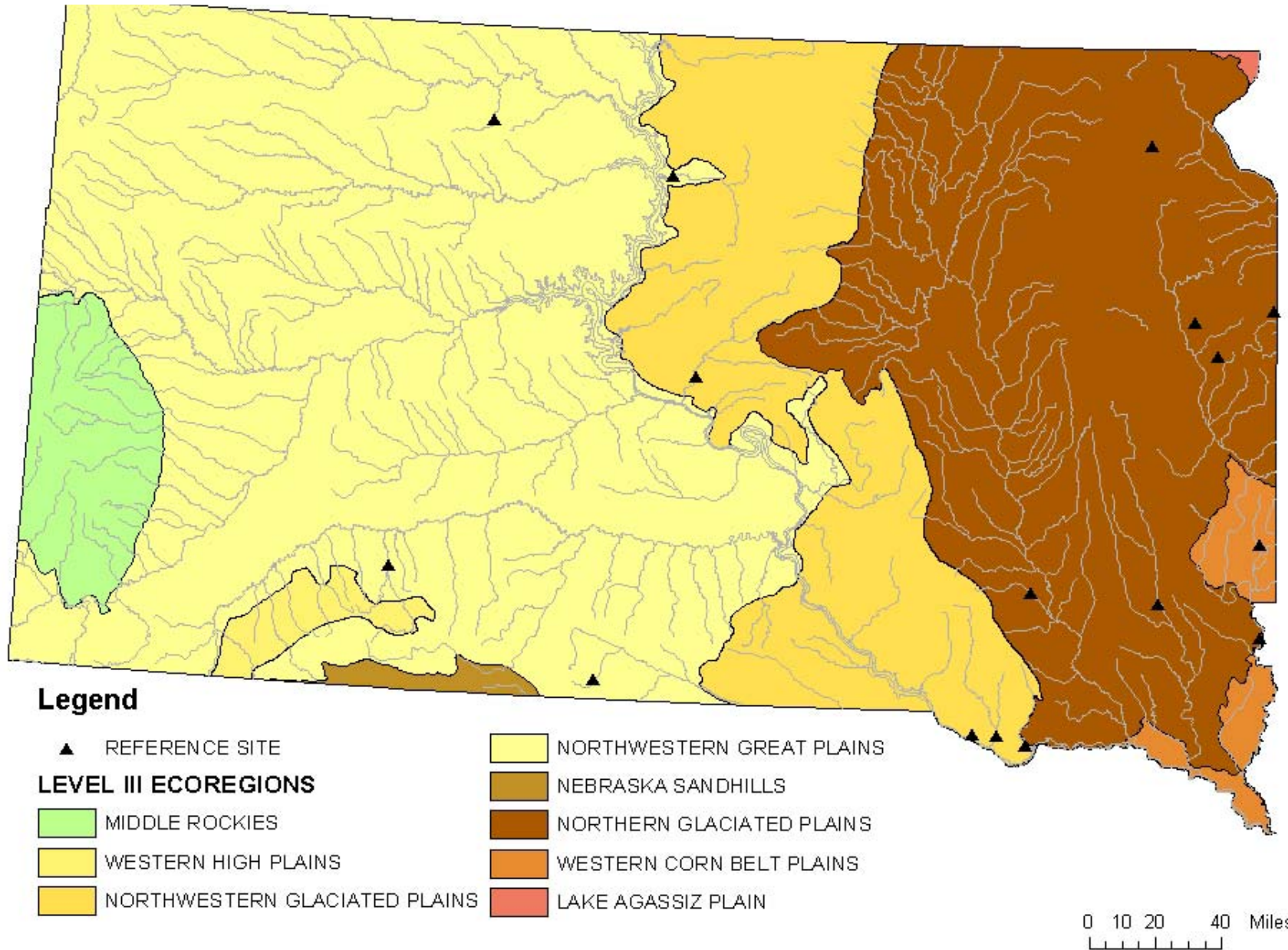
NORTHERN GLACIATED PLAINS

WESTERN CORN BELT PLAINS

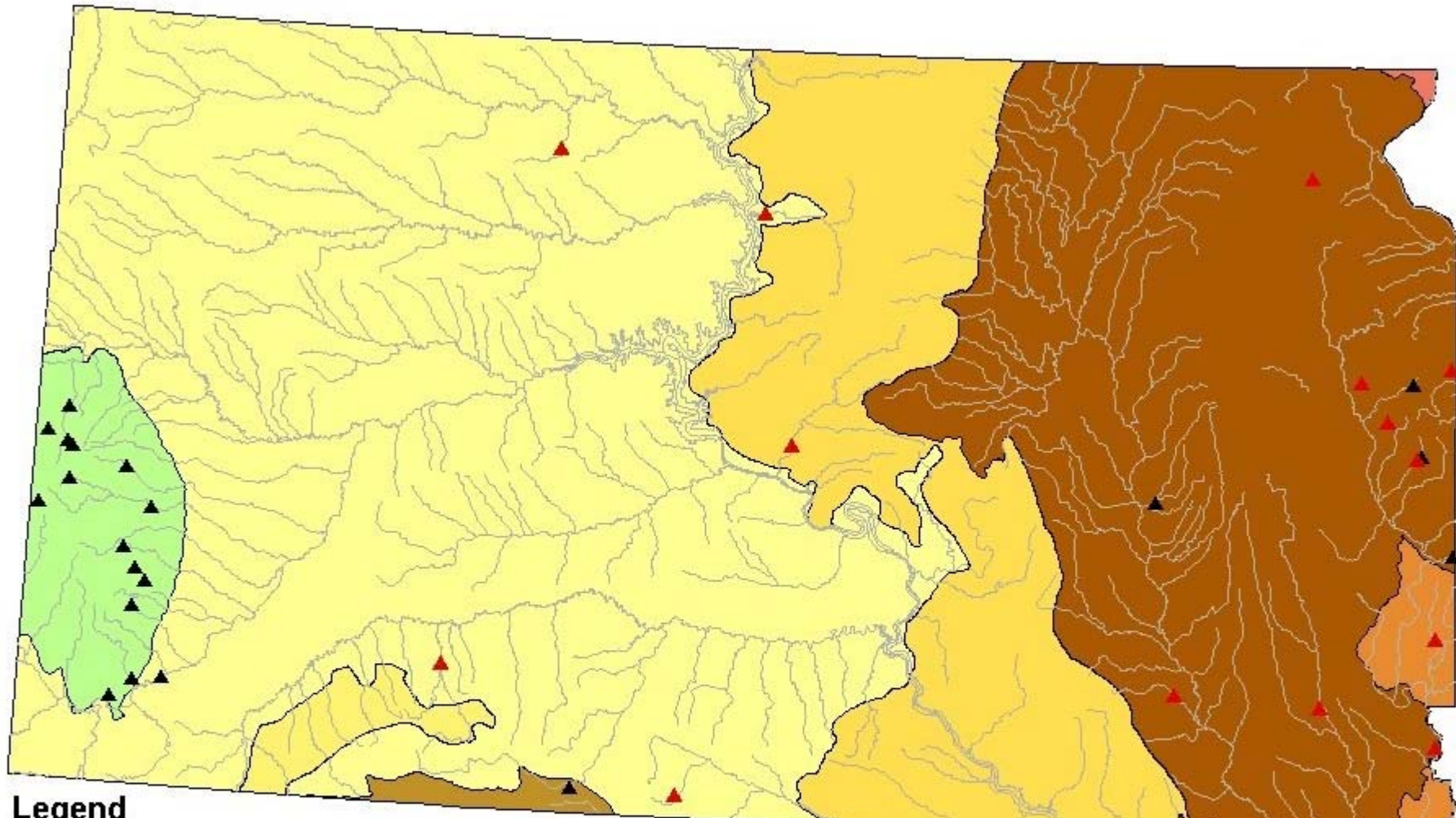
LAKE AGASSIZ PLAIN

0 10 20 40 Miles

# Distribution of Reference Sites Established by USGS in South Dakota During 2002



# Current Reference Site Network in South Dakota



## Legend

- |                             |                                     |   |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| ▲                           | REFERENCE SITES ESTABLISHED BY EPA  | ■ | NORTHWESTERN GLACIATED PLAINS |
| ▲                           | REFERENCE SITES ESTABLISHED BY USGS | ■ | NORTHWESTERN GREAT PLAINS     |
| <b>LEVEL III ECOREGIONS</b> |                                     |   |                               |
| ■                           | MIDDLE ROCKIES                      | ■ | NEBRASKA SANDHILLS            |
| ■                           | WESTERN HIGH PLAINS                 | ■ | NORTHERN GLACIATED PLAINS     |
|                             |                                     | ■ | WESTERN CORN BELT PLAINS      |
|                             |                                     | ■ | LAKE AGASSIZ PLAIN            |

0 10 20 40 Miles  
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

# Closing Comments.....

- **Some number of reference sites in the network will be revisited on a rotational basis (every 2-3 years) in order to monitor natural variability (depending on available funding)**
- **Continued status as a reference site is dependant upon several factors:**
  - 1. The biological, chemical and physical data from the previous assessment(s)**
  - 2. The results of the pre-assessment field visit**
  - 3. Comparative ranking with other sites in the area**



**Questions?**