


# Cow Bayou Tidal Use Attainability Analysis

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Cow Bayou, Sep 2003

## Tidal Streams

- Interface between freshwater rivers and bays
- Vital nursery habitat for shrimp and fish

Carancahua 2 looking downstream spring 2003

### Regulatory Perspective:

Federal Clean Water Act  
↓  
Water Quality Standards  
↓  
Water Quality Inventory  
305(b) report  
↓  
List of Impaired Water Bodies  
303(d) list

## Tidal Streams


### Aquatic Life Use is Tied to Dissolved Oxygen

Tidal streams listed as impaired for aquatic life:

	Aquatic Life Use	D.O.(mg/L)
Adams Bayou	Exceptional	5.0
Armand Bayou	High	4.0
<b>Cow Bayou</b>	Intermediate	3.0
Dickinson Bayou		
<b>Tres Palacios Creek</b>		
<b>Garcitas Creek</b>		
Arroyo Colorado		

## Tidal Streams Use Attainability Analysis Project Goals

- Develop a Use Attainability Analysis (UAA) for tidal portions of Cow Bayou, Tres Palacios and Garcitas Creek
- Advance the science of tidal streams



## Tidal Stream Study Funding

EPA Section 106 Grant; TCEQ contract (\$563,560); TPWD donation of salaries (\$342,601 – Resource Protection, Inland Fisheries, Coastal Fisheries Divisions)

Project runs 8/1/02 – 2/28/07

Supported by TCEQ lab and field biologists, TWDB, TAMU-CC, SRA field biologists, in consultation with GBRA, LCRA, LNRA, and TRA

## Study Sites

**Upper Coast**

- Cow Bayou
- Lost River

**Middle Coast**

- Tres Palacios Creek
- West Carancahua Creek
- Garcitas Creek

## Field Sampling – 12 trips over two years (2003-2004)

- Diel field parameters
- Profile
- Water chemistry
- Invertebrates
- Nekton
- Flow
- Habitat
- Land cover analysis

### Cow Bayou Tidal UAA Study Area

- Fifteen wastewater dischargers – municipal and industrial
- Dredged for barge traffic
- Sinuous relict channel crosses dredged channel at numerous points
- 4 stations: 3 main stem and 1 in relict channel

## Cow Bayou stations

Photos from Apr 2003 unless otherwise noted

### Lost River UAA Study Area

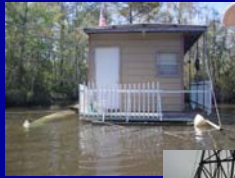
- Chosen as reference stream for Cow Bayou
- *needed a low-salinity tidal stream with forested riparian zone and minimal human influence*
- Little development in watershed
- No permitted wastewater discharges
- Smaller, fresher system than Cow Bayou
- 3 stations

## Lost River stations

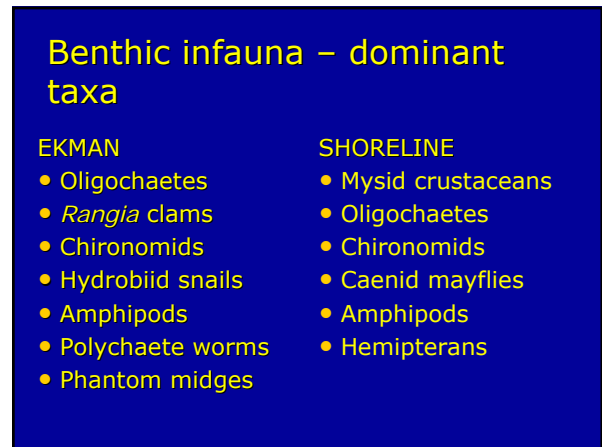
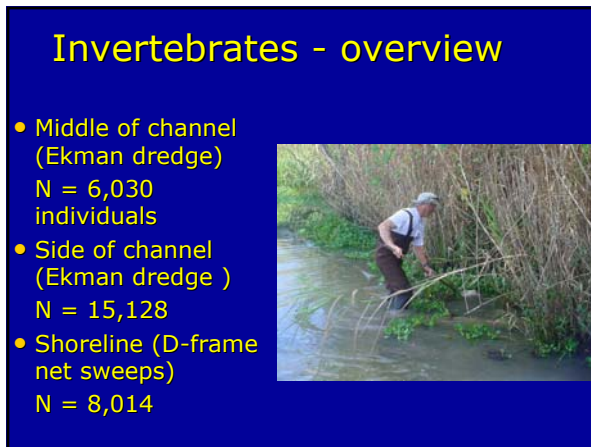
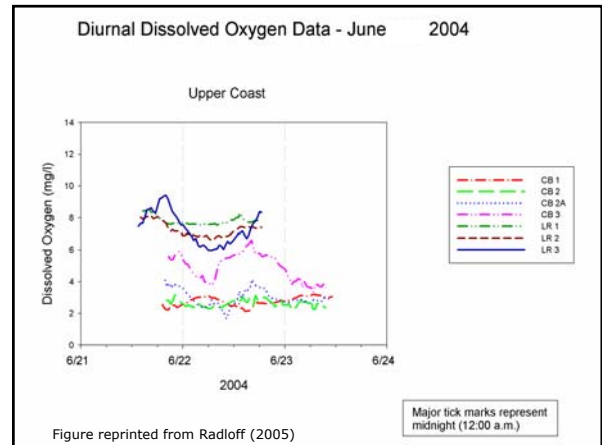
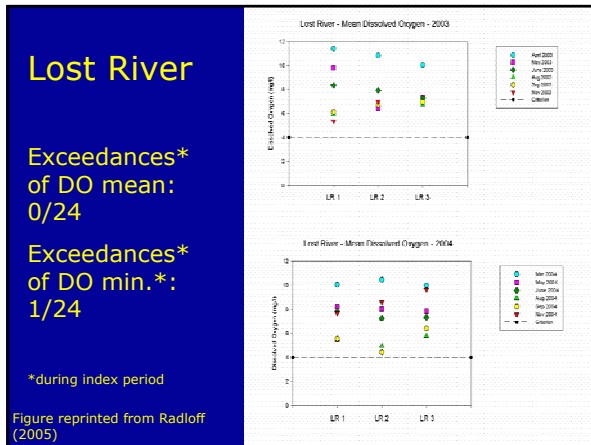
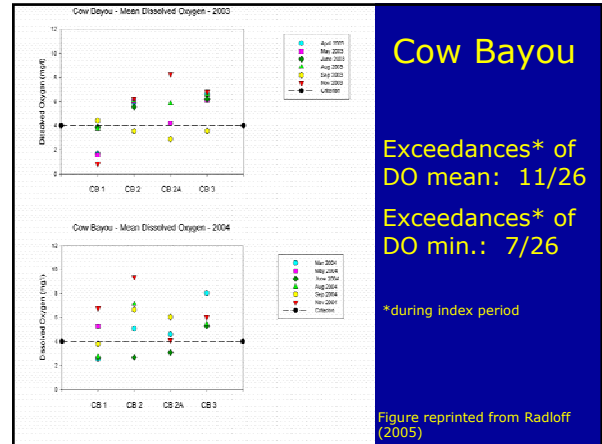
Photos from Apr 2003

## Habitat – Cow Bayou vs. Lost River

- Cow was deeper than Lost (except for CB 2A)
- Human influence index (Kaufmann et al. 1999) much greater at Cow (1.02) than at Lost (0.11)

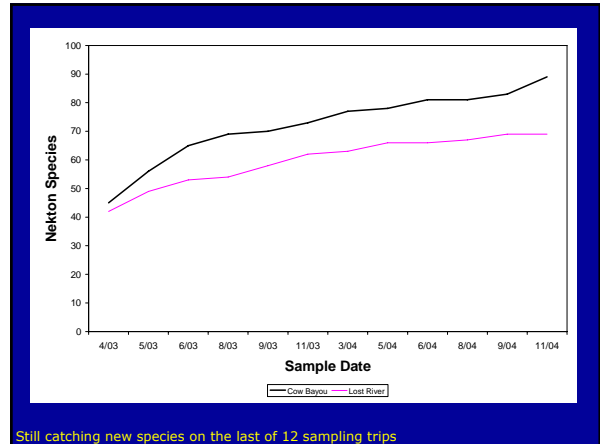


Photos from Cow Bayou, Sep and Nov 2003



## Nekton overview

- Total number of species  $\geq 104$  (94 fish, 7 crustaceans, 5 mollusk or vertebrate taxa)
- Cow Bayou N = 18,663 individuals
- Lost River N = 60,978



## Nekton – seine, dominant taxa by numbers



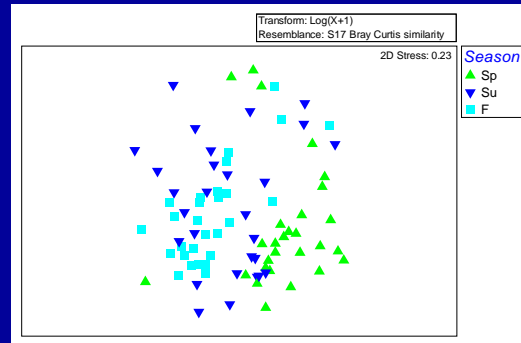
### COW BAYOU

- Gulf menhaden
- Grass shrimp
- Blue crab
- Bay anchovy
- Western mosquitofish

### LOST RIVER

- Gulf menhaden
- Grass shrimp
- Blue crab
- Bay anchovy
- White shrimp

## Nekton – seine, Cow Bayou and Lost River



## Nekton – trawl, dominant taxa by numbers



### COW BAYOU

- Atlantic croaker
- Freshwater prawn
- Blue catfish
- Bay anchovy
- White shrimp

### LOST RIVER

- Atlantic croaker
- Grass shrimp
- Blue catfish
- Bay anchovy
- Gulf menhaden

## Conclusions – Water and Sediment Quality

- Cow Bayou and Lost River were distinctly different with respect to physicochemical parameters and water chemistry
- Cow Bayou showed many episodes of low DO while Lost River had good DO levels

## Conclusions - Biota

- Invertebrates – more individuals were collected near the side of the channel than in the middle. Most of the taxa were considered tolerant of disturbance, pioneering or colonizing forms
- Nekton - abundance was higher at Lost River, but Cow Bayou had more species and greater taxonomic diversity - more sampling effort (4 stations instead of 3) and more variety of habitat at Cow Bayou might help explain this

## Is Cow Bayou meeting the high aquatic life use?

- Yes!
- A diversity of vertebrate and invertebrate organisms were collected during the study
- However, there are water quality concerns that need to be addressed

## Challenges in Sampling Tidal Streams



## Recommendations for Sampling Tidal Streams

- Reference stream selection is difficult along the Texas coast - instead collect comparable data from several streams along a gradient of human influence
- Invertebrates – a variety and abundance of invertebrates were collected. Ekman is inexpensive and easy to deploy, except under high flow conditions
- Shoreline invertebrate sampling collected many terrestrial forms and data did not reveal seasonal distinctions

## Recommendations for Sampling Tidal Streams

- Seine collected lots of individuals and species, inexpensive and easy to deploy.
- Trawls are a good complement to seines since they sample the channel.
- Data collected from seines and trawls showed distinctions between stations and between seasons.
- Electrofishing was effective but did not show seasonality; more expensive. Gill nets – could try a smaller mesh size
- Budget for gear replacement

## Acknowledgements

- TCEQ HQ staff, Houston and Beaumont offices
- SRA
- TPWD HQ and field staff
- TCEQ Lab

