Drained Wetland Inventory Vermillion River Watershed Upper Vermillion and South Branch Drainage Areas



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Wetlands provide many valuable benefits including storing water during floods and releasing water during low flow periods. The Drained Wetland Inventory is an initiative of the Vermillion River Watershed Joint Powers Organization (VRWJPO). It includes assessing two drainage areas within the greater Vermillion River Watershed - the Upper Vermillion and South Branch.

Project objectives include (1) identifying hydric soils that when unaltered have the structural capacity to retain water, (2) evaluating current land use within hydric soils, (3) identifying locations where water is being removed off the landscape through surface and subsurface drainage or cultivation and (4) prioritizing wetland restoration opportunities based on soil type and existing land use.

The inventory selected hydric soil units to include both very poorly drained and poorly drained classifications as identified in the Soil Survey Database for Dakota County. Typically these soils develop wetland characteristics unless artificially drained or annually cultivated. Land cover information among these hydric soils was evaluated to determine the general land use occurring.

There are approximately 45,624 total acres within the Upper Vermillion and South Branch Drainage Areas. Of this total land area, approximately 23% or 10,475 acres include hydric soil types that historically existed as wetland or in an unaltered condition provided watershed benefits by holding water during floods and releasing water during droughts Based on current land cover data, approximately 53% or 5,568 acres of identified hydric soil has been drained or altered over a period of time. Approximately 4,907 acres or 47% of identified hydric soils remain as wetland within the Upper Vermillion and South Branch Drainage Areas.

Hydric soils typically provide the best opportunity to generate self-sustaining and successful wetland restoration projects. Therefore these areas can be used to evaluate and prioritize wetland restoration opportunities. Methods to restore wetlands can vary depending on site conditions. Reconfiguring subsurface drain tile systems, plugging ditch conveyance systems or creating earthen berms to create flood retention areas are some of the more common wetland restoration practices.

I. WETLAND BENEFITS WITHIN THE LANDSCAPE

Wetlands are defined as transitional areas between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. Wetlands are important resources providing many benefits to the Vermillion River Watershed.

Wetlands improve water quality by filtering pollutants, trapping sediment and storing water during storm events. In addition, wetlands can facilitate groundwater recharge to aquifers and discharge water flow to surface waters during low flow periods. Without wetlands located on the landscape within the Vermillion River Watershed, water storage capacity and water quality is diminished.

In order to obtain the benefits wetlands provide to a local watershed and downstream communities, existing wetland resources and wetland restoration opportunities should be considered in watershed planning efforts. The VRWJPO has identified wetland protection and restoration as a watershed goal in its watershed plan¹. This project helps fulfill those goals specific to promoting wetland restoration. It also relates to the VRWJPO's educational goal to offer information that facilitates the understanding of watershed principles such as soil types and hydrology.

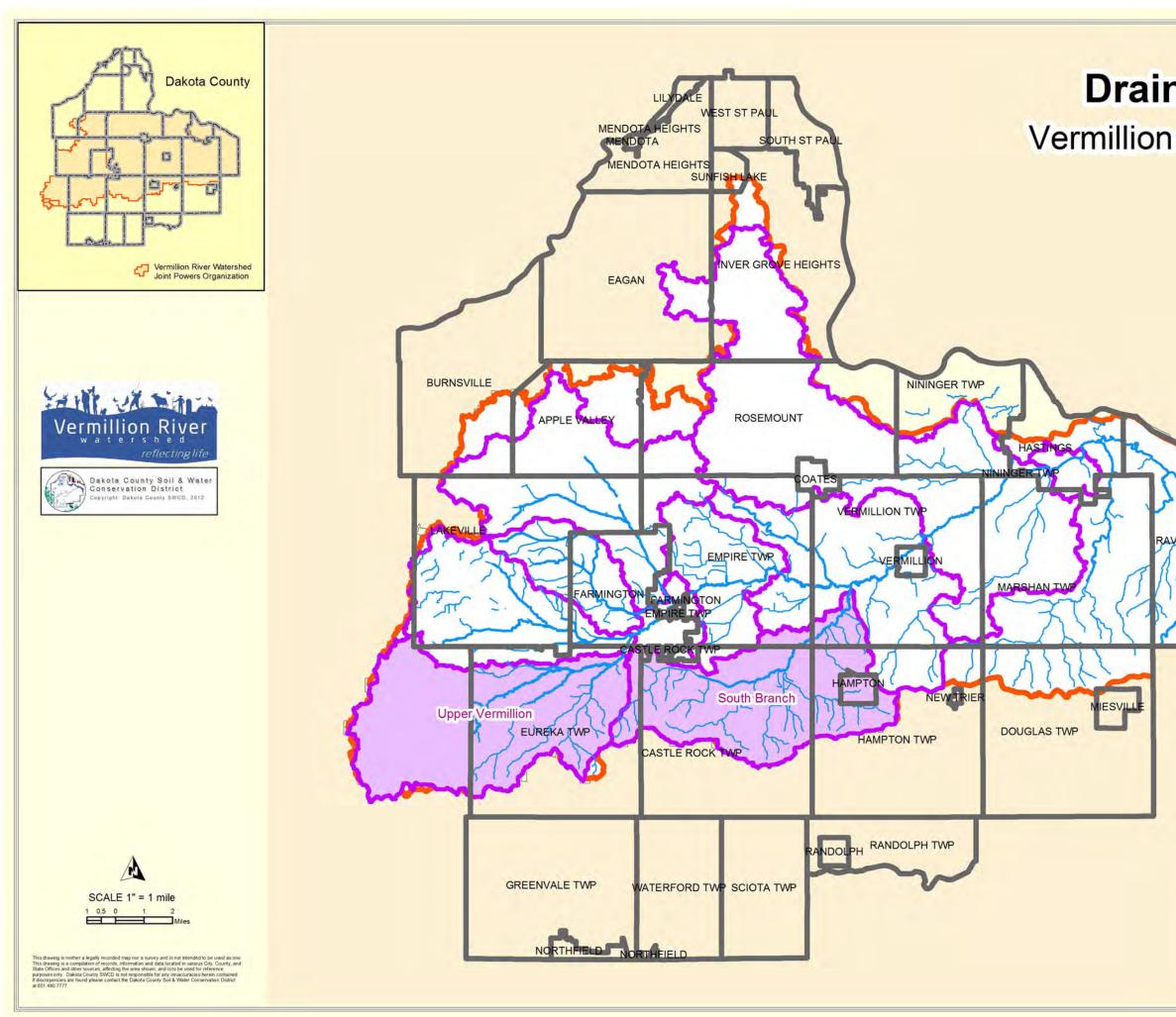
II. INVENTORY OBJECTIVES

This Drained Wetland Inventory is focused on the Upper Vermillion and South Branch Drainage Areas (Figure 1). Other drainage areas within the Vermillion River Watershed are more developed or include significantly less hydric soil conditions and subsequently less chance of historical wetlands. Drained wetland inventories in other portions of the Vermillion River Watershed may occur at a future time.

Project objectives include (1) identifying hydric soils that when unaltered have the ability to retain water, (2) evaluating current land use within hydric soils, (3) identifying locations where water is being removed off the landscape through surface and subsurface drainage methods and (4) prioritizing wetland restoration opportunities based on soil types and existing land use. The project provides the foundation for identifying wetland restoration opportunities that based on soil type would be most likely to be self-sustaining and successful over time.

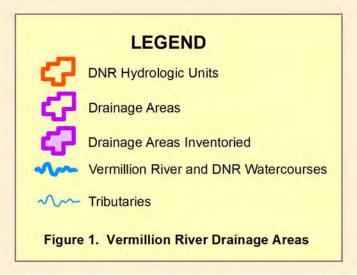
Special Notes:

- ✓ Drained wetland means a former natural wetland that has been altered by draining, filling, excavation, cultivation, leveling or other alterations sufficient to reduce its natural function.
- ✓ This inventory does not consider existing wetland areas that may be partially drained due to hydrology modifications.
- ✓ Total acres identified in Figures and Tables may vary slightly due to minor differences in the boundaries of the drainage areas. Drainage area boundaries were generated using local GIS source data at a smaller scale. Hydrologic Unit boundaries were generated at a larger scale using GIS source data from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.
- ✓ The inventory is intended to identify locations where wetland restorations are most suitable based on soil conditions and does not consider the method of drainage or alteration occurring on the landscape.
- ✓ This inventory does not consider all factors necessary to determine a feasible wetland restoration project. A more detailed level of assessment such as topographical surveys, parcel boundaries and resulting upstream or downstream impacts are necessary.



Drainage Areas Vermillion River Watershed





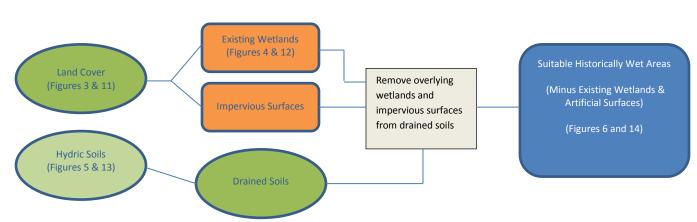
III. INVENTORY METHODS

A GIS assessment to determine the probable location of historical wetland areas was conducted for both drainage areas. The assessment used hydric soils, or those soils with a very poorly drained or poorly drained classification, as the primary indicator to determine historical wetland locations since wetlands typically form on hydric soils under natural conditions.

Very poorly drained and poorly drained soil types were identified from the Dakota County Soil Survey Geographic Database² (SSURGO). A GIS analysis in ESRI's ArcMap³ involved identifying existing wetlands and impervious surfaces from the Dakota County Land Cover database created using the Minnesota Land Cover Classification System (MLCCS). The MLCCS based wetland inventory was used in favor of the state-wide National Wetland Inventory (NWI) because Minnesota's NWI Wetlands were derived in the early 1980's while Dakota County's MLCCS data was last updated in 2010 for the Vermillion River Watershed.

A drained hydric soil GIS layer was generated by removing existing wetlands and impervious surfaces from the data set. The remaining very poorly drained and poorly drained soils represent general locations with a potential for wetland restoration efforts since existing land cover suggests either drainage or alterations.

Potential locations for restoring wetlands within the Upper Vermillion and South Branch Drainage Areas were further broken down into smaller subwatersheds or hydrologic unit codes as identified by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources⁴ to aid in identification and prioritization.



Methodology Flow Chart

UPPER VERMILLION DRAINAGE AREA

General Information

The Upper Vermillion Drainage Area is approximately 24,597 acres and includes the Elko – New Market region and most of Eureka Township that lies within the Vermillion River Watershed (Figure 2). This drainage area includes the main stem of the Vermillion River as well as several tributary streams that flow northeasterly. Three subwatersheds are identified within the Upper Vermillion Drainage Area.

Land Cover

The largest land use within the Upper Vermillion drainage area is planted vegetation such as row crops, vegetable farms, sod fields or nursery's (Figure 3). Approximately 12,073 acres or 49% of the drainage area has an identified land use of planted vegetation and another 5,117 acres or 21% of the drainage area has artificial surfaces such as roads, houses with lawns, or other buildings. Table 1 summarizes land cover attributes within the Upper Vermillion Drainage Area based on MLCCS data from 2010.

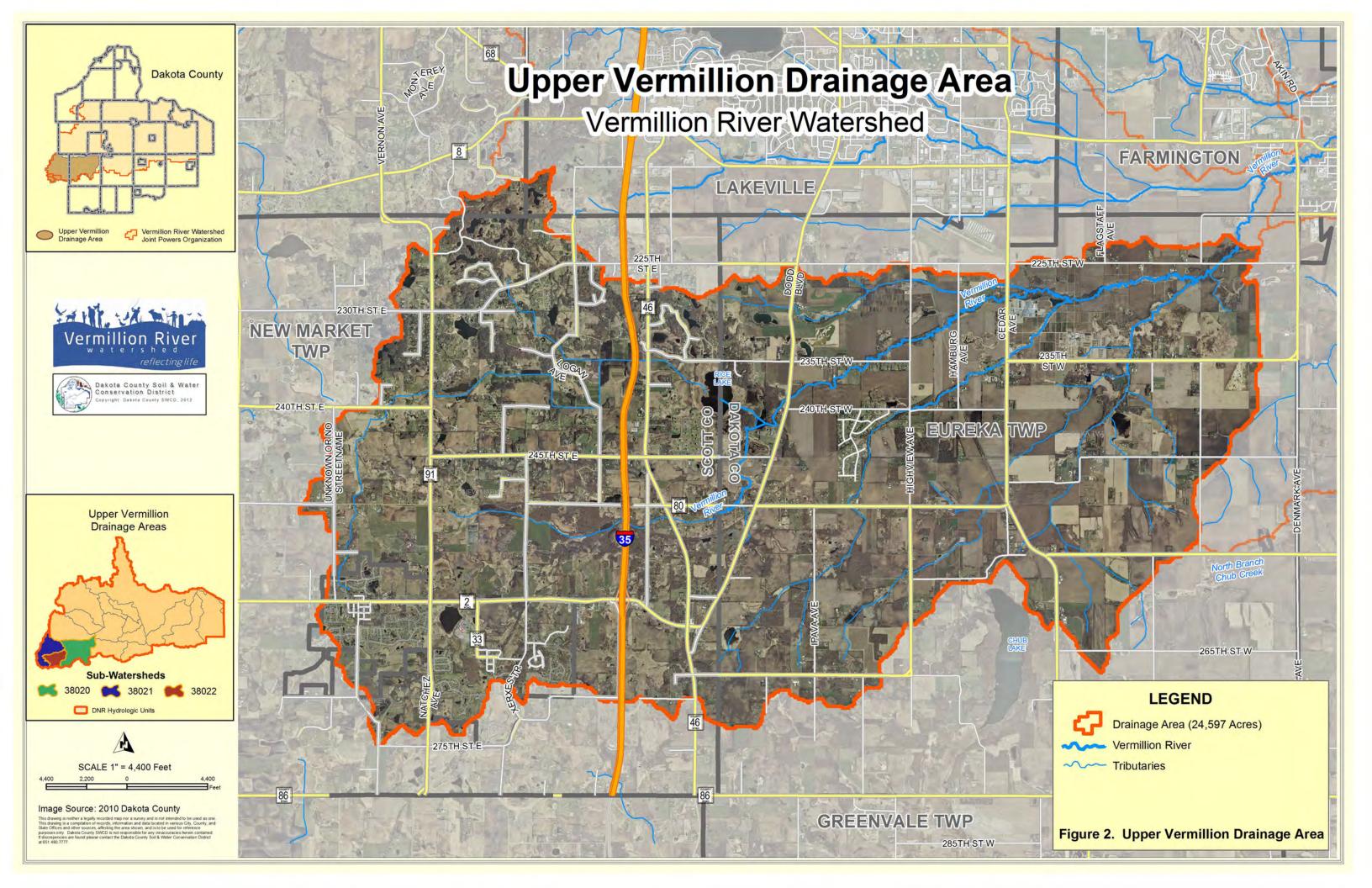
Land Cover Type	Area (Acres)	Area (%)
Planted Vegetation	12,073	49.1
Artificial Surfaces	5,117	20.8
Grassland	4,277	17.4
Forest/Woodland	2,316	9.4
Open Water	444	1.8
Shrubland	379	1.5

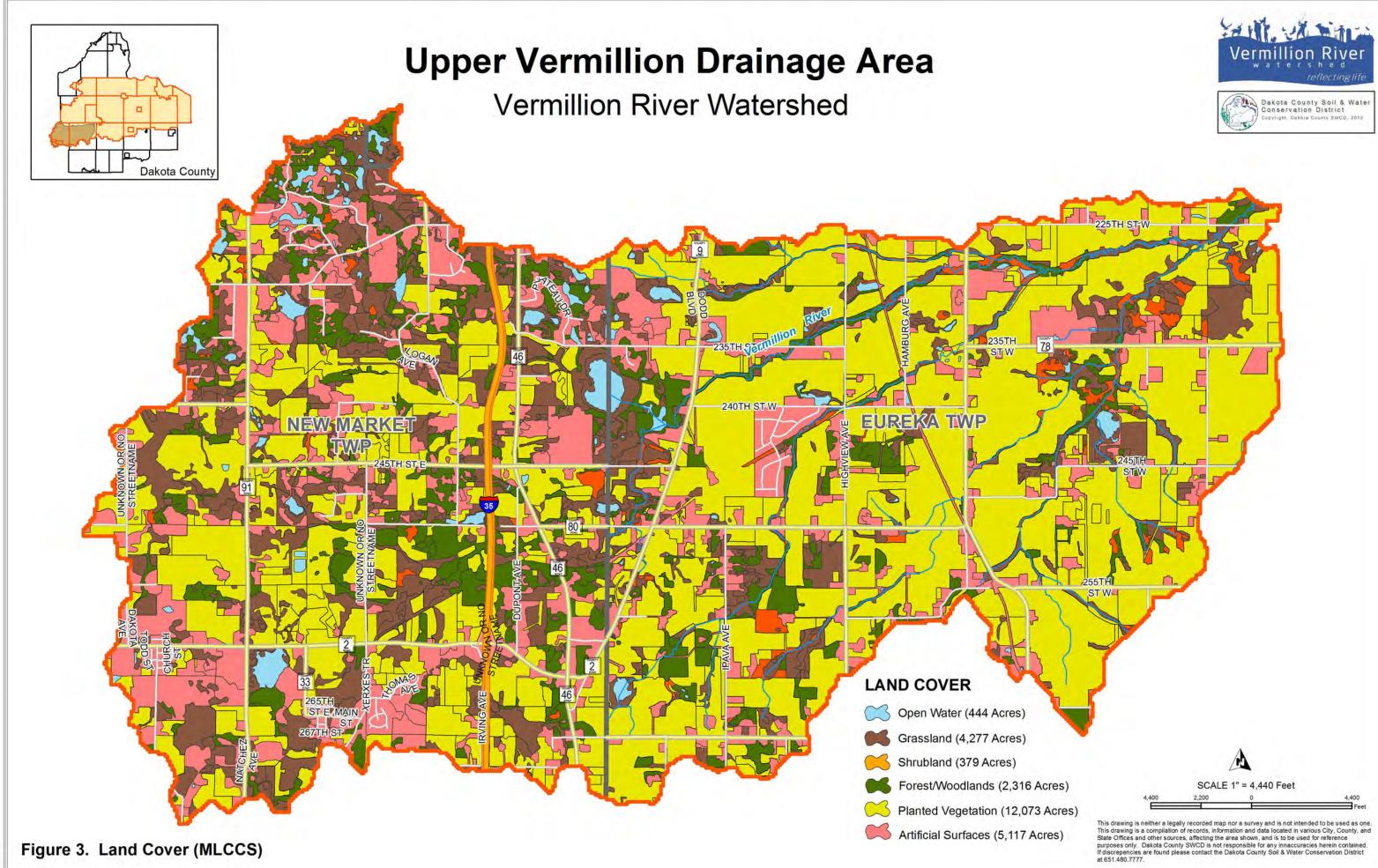
Table 1: Land Cover – Upper	Vermillion R	River Drainage Area
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Existing Wetlands

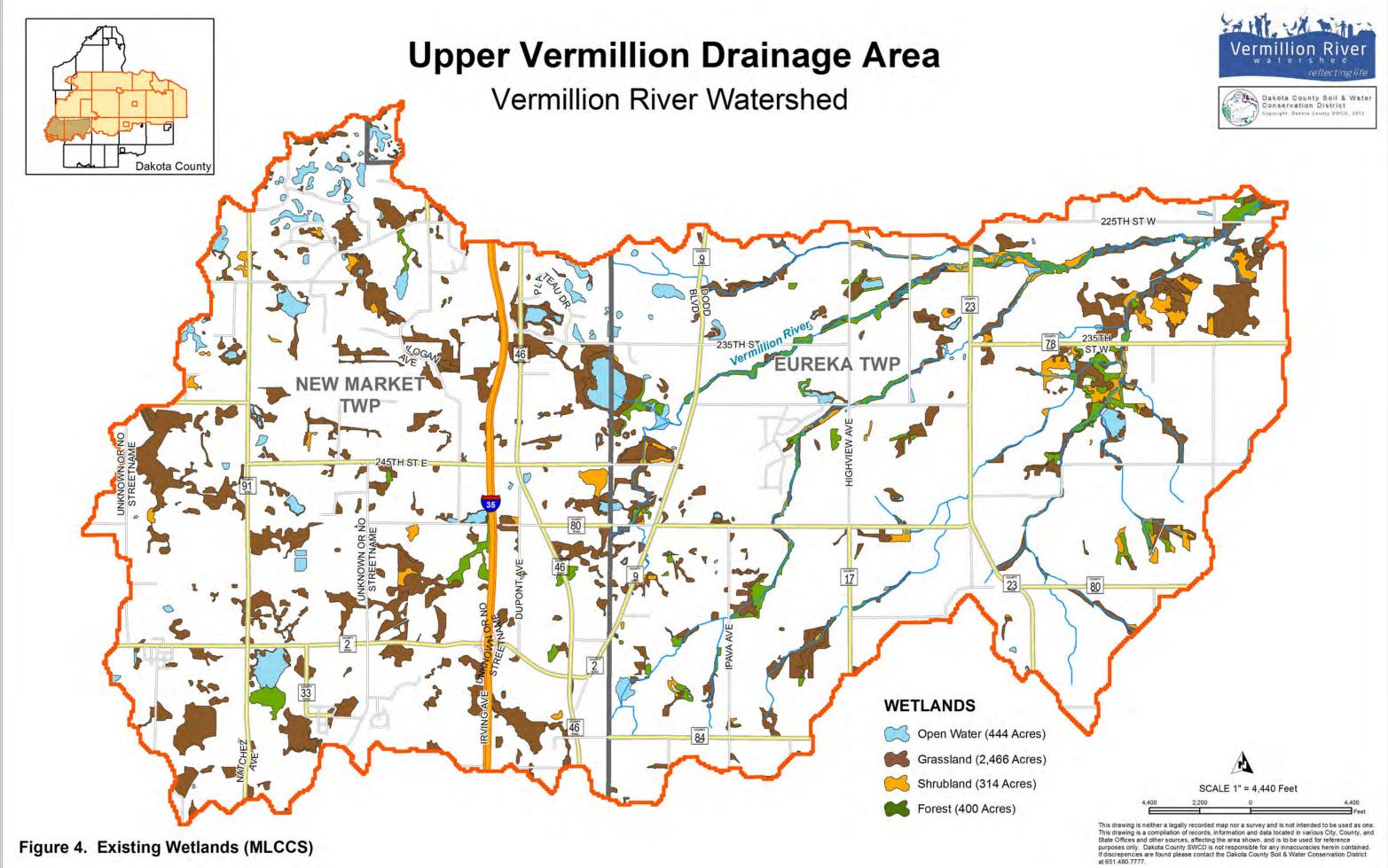
The Upper Vermillion Drainage Area includes sizeable and diverse wetland types (Figure 4). Together, these existing wetlands account for approximately 3,624 acres or 15% of the entire drainage area. Existing wetlands are primarily dominated by grass or other herbaceous vegetation such as reed canary grass, sedge or cattail. Table 2 describes the vegetation cover types and extent of existing wetlands with the Upper Vermillion Drainage Area.

Wetland Vegetation	Area (Acres)	Area (%)
Grass or Herbaceous	2,466	68.0
Open Water	444	12.3
Forest	400	11.0
Shrubland	314	8.7











Hydric Soils

According to the SSURGO database, the Upper Vermillion River Drainage Area contains 6,783 acres of hydric soil or those soils with a very poorly drained or poorly drained drainage class (Figure 5). These soils have the capacity to retain water in an unaltered situation.

Potential Wetland Restoration Areas

Based on review of hydric soil data in conjunction with subtracting existing wetlands and artificial surfaces within the Upper Vermillion River Drainage Area, there are approximately 3,237 acres of hydric soil that could potentially provide the capacity to restore wetland characteristics (Figure 6). Table 3 provides a breakdown of potential wetland restoration areas by subwatershed within the Upper Vermillion River Drainage Area.

Subwatershed Number	Total Size (acres)	Very Poorly Drained Soils (acres)	Poorly Drained Soils (acres)	Potential Wetland Restoration Areas as Percentage to Total Land Area
38020	12,000	109	1,199	10.9%
38021	8,331	714	370	13.0%
38022	4,273	330	377	16.5%

Subwatershed 38020

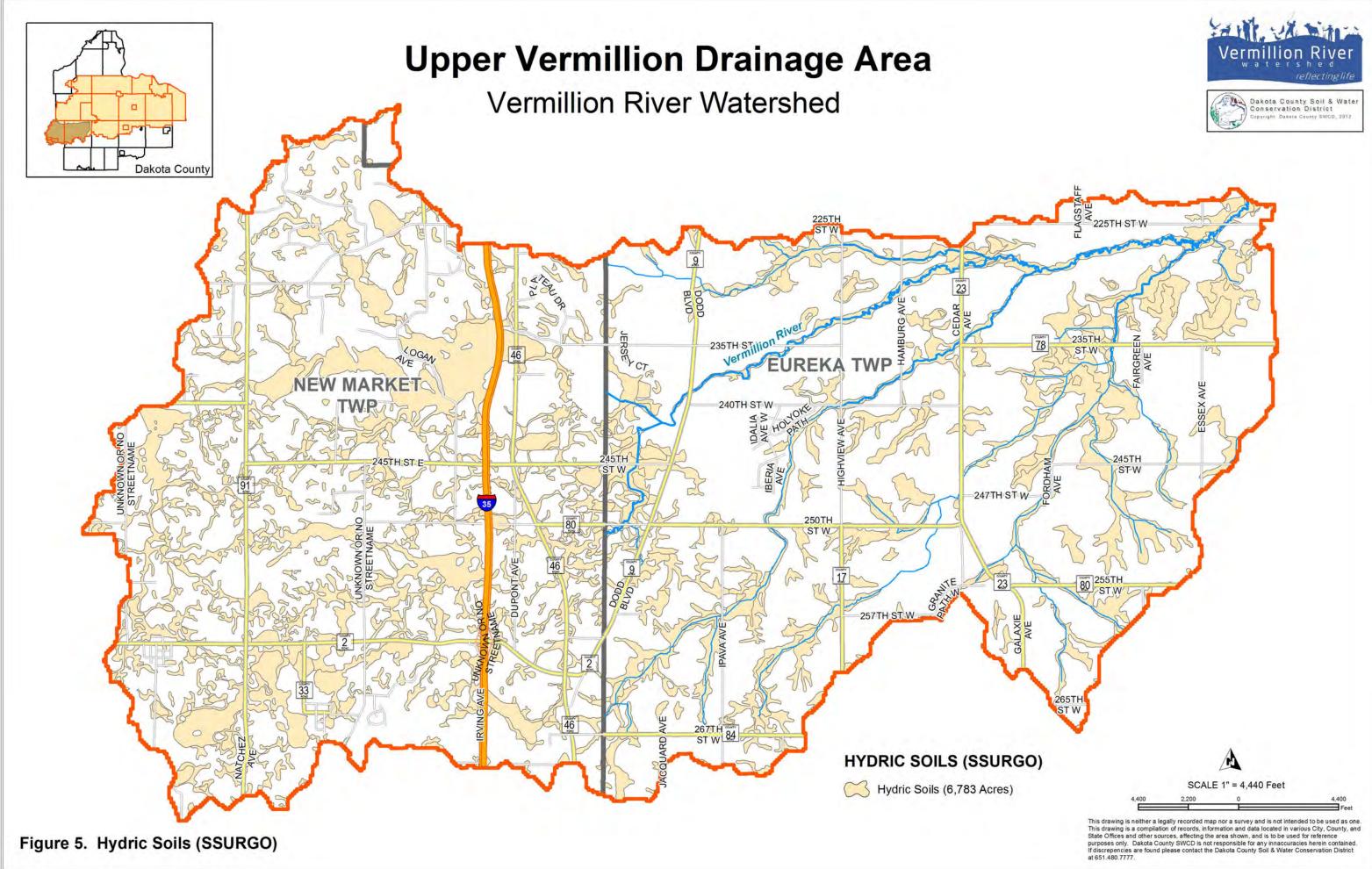
This subwatershed is approximately 12,000 acres in size and includes approximately 1,308 acres of drained hydric soil (Figure 7).

Subwatershed 38021

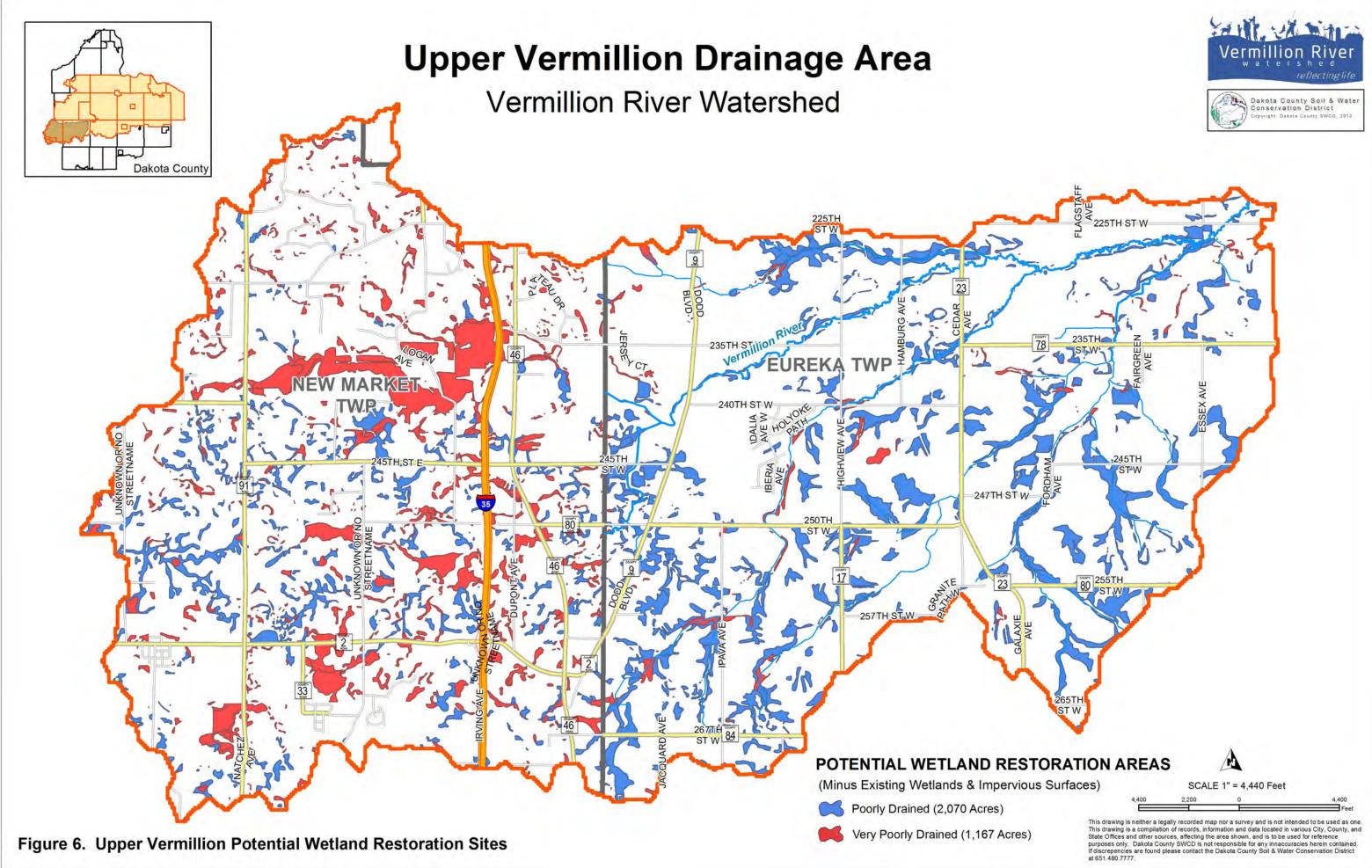
This sub-watershed is approximately 8,331 acres in size and includes approximately 1,084 acres of drained hydric soil (Figure 8).

Subwatershed 38022

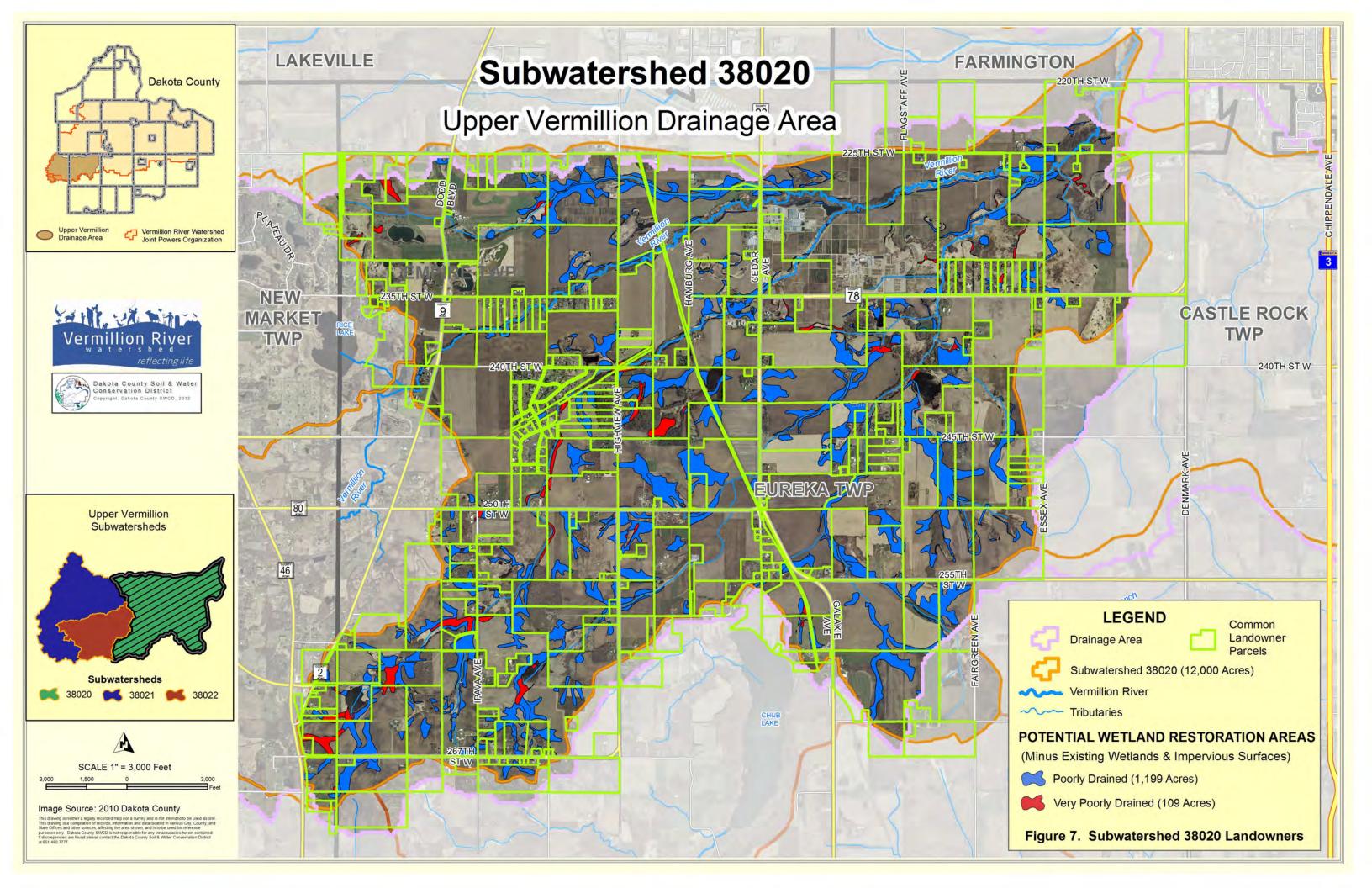
This subwatershed is approximately 4,273 acres in size and includes approximately 707 acres of drained hydric soil (Figure 9).

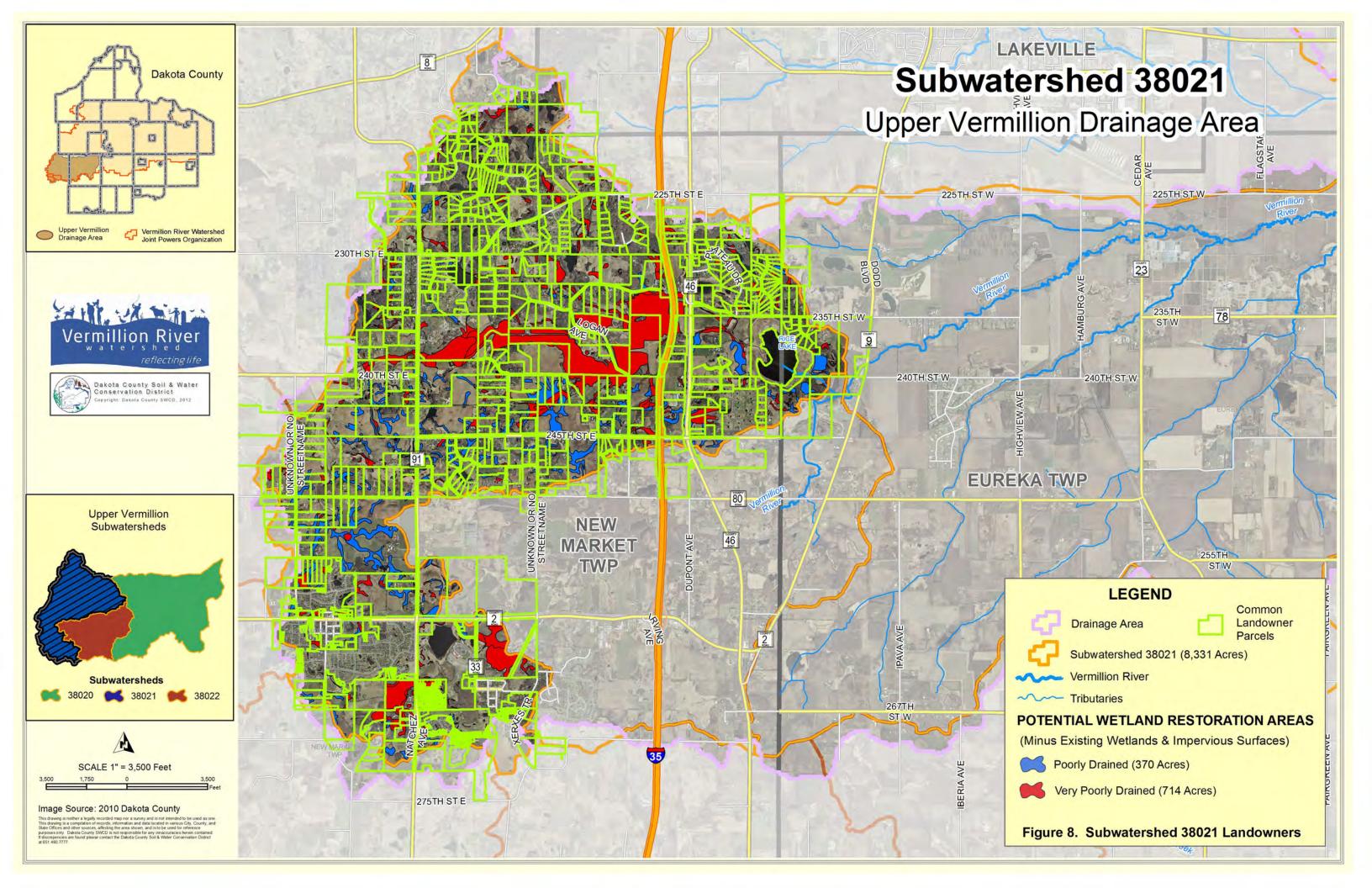


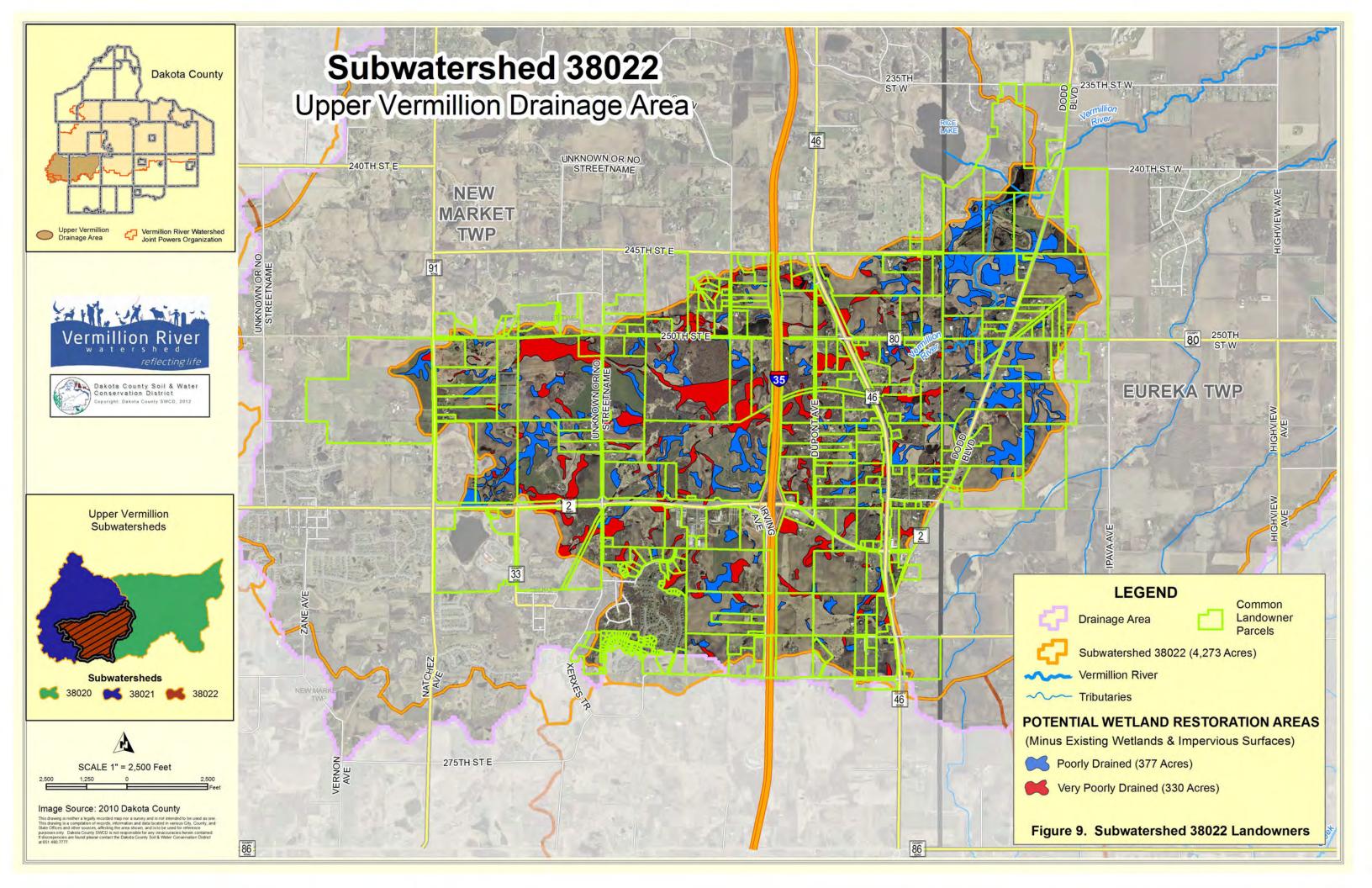












IV. SOUTH BRANCH DRAINAGE AREA

General Information

The South Branch Drainage Area is approximately 21,027 acres and includes portions of Eureka, Castle Rock, Hampton, Empire and Vermillion Townships (Figure 10). This drainage area includes the South Branch Vermillion River as its centerpiece. Three subwatersheds are identified within the South Branch Drainage Area.

Land Cover

The largest percentage of land within the South Branch Drainage Area is being used for planted vegetation such as row crops, vegetable farms, sod fields or nursery's (Figure 11). Approximately 15,075 acres or 72% of the area has an identified land use of planted vegetation. Table 4 summarizes land cover attributes within the South Branch Drainage Area based on MLCCS data from 2010.

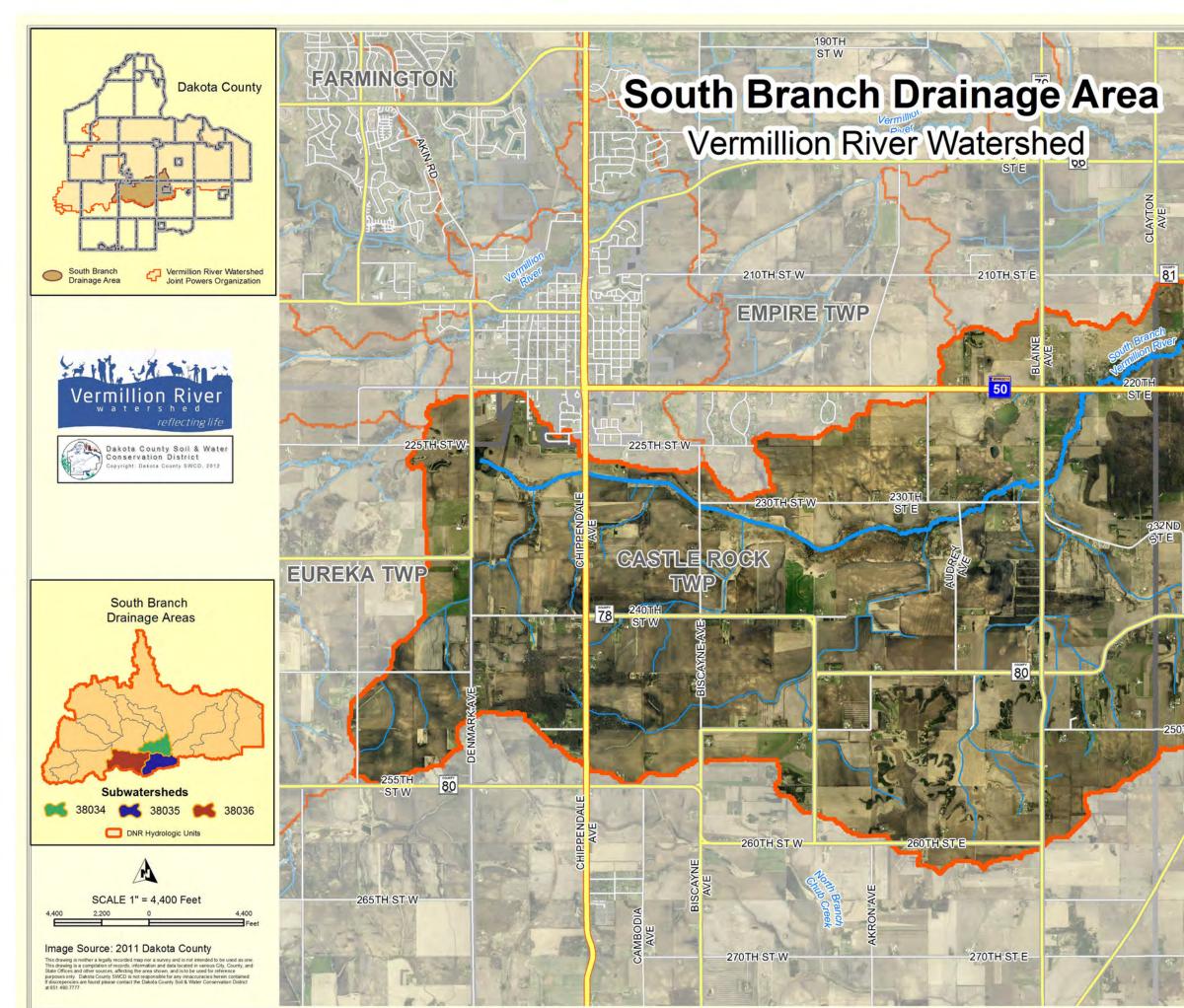
Land Cover	Area (Acres)	Area (%)
Planted Vegetation	15,075	71.7
Artificial Surfaces	2,377	11.3
Grassland	1,879	8.9
Forest/Woodland	1,401	6.6
Shrubland	224	1.1
Open Water	71	0.3

Existing Wetlands

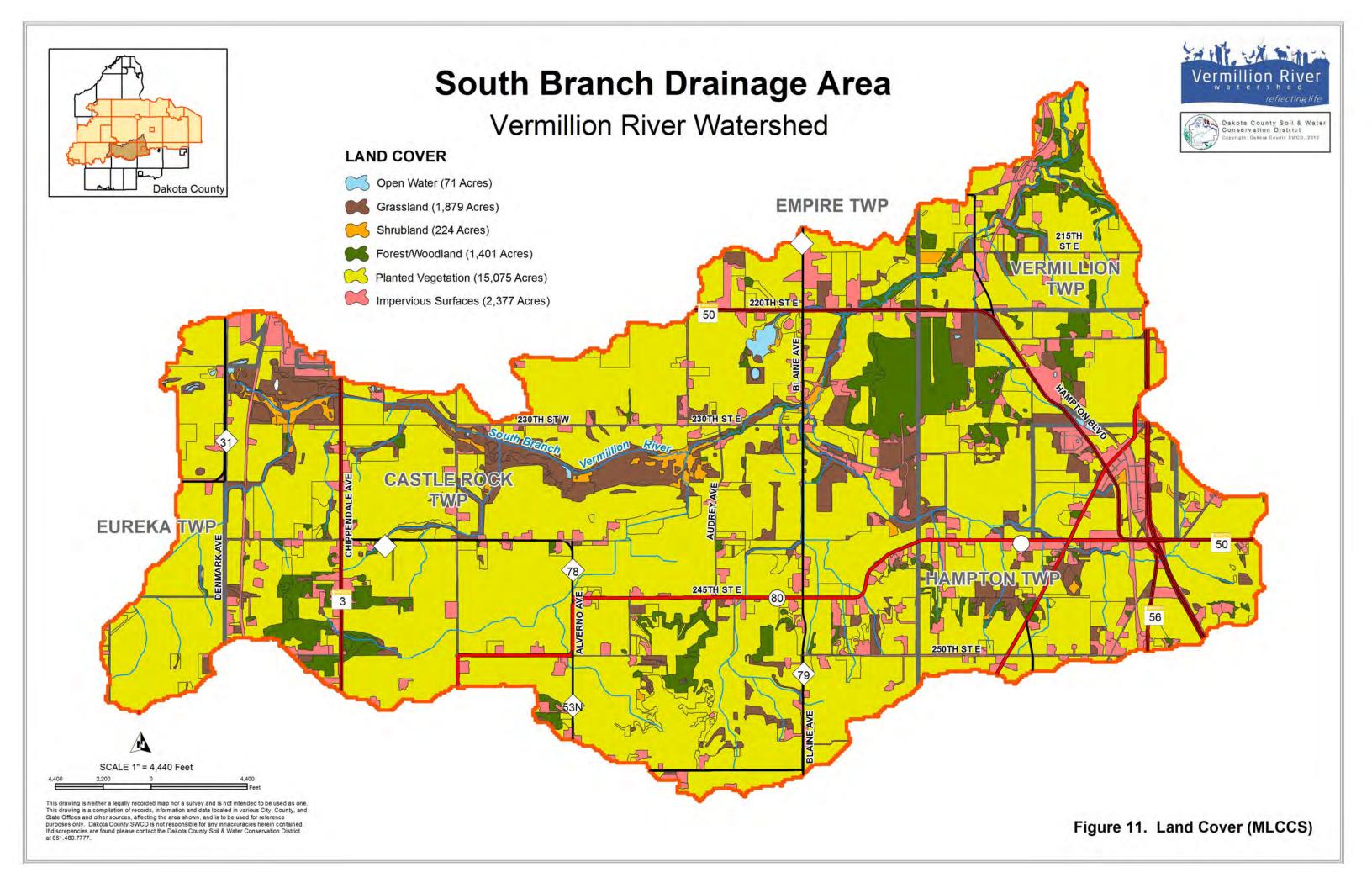
The South Branch Drainage Area includes wetlands primarily adjacent to stream corridors (Figure 12). Existing wetlands account for approximately 1,327 acres or 6% of the entire drainage area. Existing wetlands are largely dominated by grass or other herbaceous vegetation such as reed canary grass, sedge or cattail. Table 5 describes the vegetation cover types and extent of existing wetlands with the South Branch Drainage Area.

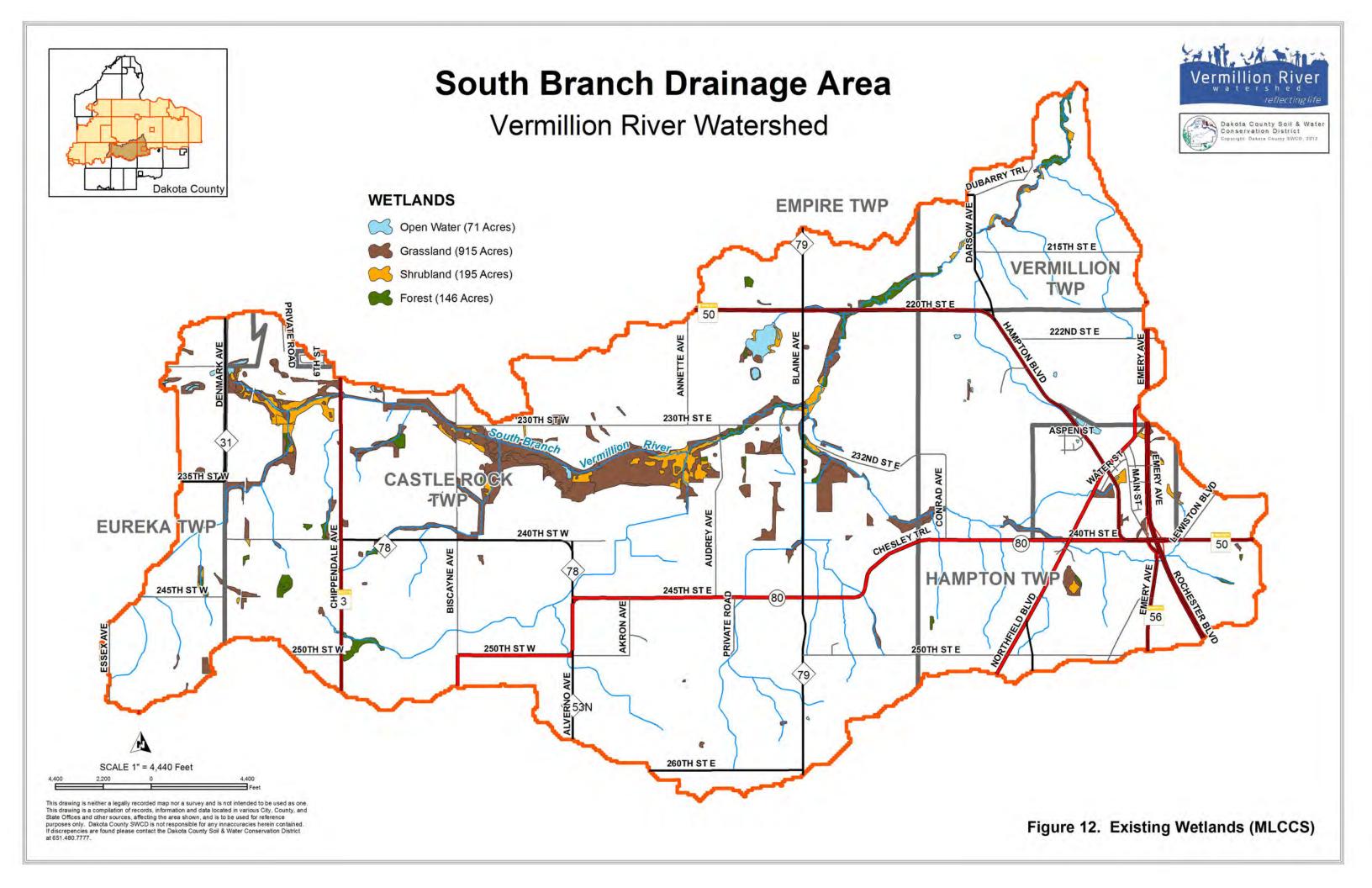
Table 5: Wetlands – South Branch Drainage Area

Wetland Vegetation	Area (Acres)	Area (%)
Grass or Herbaceous	915	69.0
Shrubland	195	14.7
Forest	146	11.0
Open Water	71	5.3









Hydric Soils

According to the SSURGO database, the South Branch Drainage Area contains 3,692 acres of hydric soil or those soils with a very poorly drained or poorly drained drainage class (Figure 13). These soils have the capacity to retain water in an unaltered condition.

Potential Wetland Restoration Areas

Based on review of hydric soil data in conjunction with subtracting existing wetlands and artificial surfaces within the South Branch Drainage Area, there are approximately 2,330 acres of hydric soil that could potentially provide the capacity to restore wetland characteristics (Figure 14). Table 6 provides a breakdown of potential wetland restoration areas by subwatershed within the South Branch Drainage Area.

Subwatershed Number	Total Size (acres)	Very Poorly Drained Soils (acres)	Poorly Drained Soils (acres)	Potential Wetland Restoration Areas as Percentage to Total Land Area
38034	5,325	1	64	1.2%
38035	6,277	241	361	9.6%
38036	9,034	204	1,395	17.7%

Table 6: Potential Wetland Restoration Areas by Subwatershed – South Branch Drainage

Subwatershed 38034

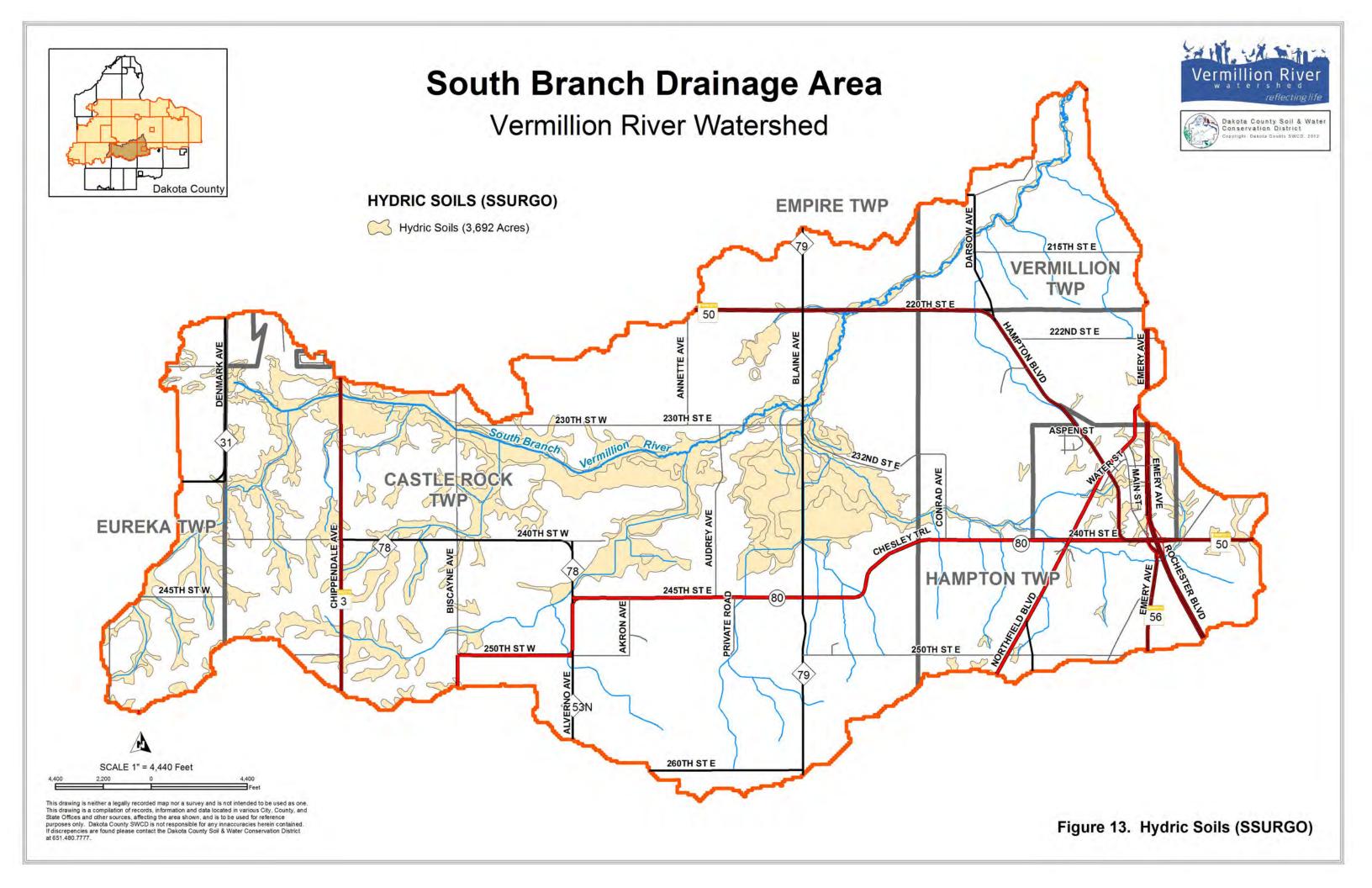
This subwatershed is approximately 5,325 acres in size and includes approximately 65 acres of drained hydric soil (Figure 15).

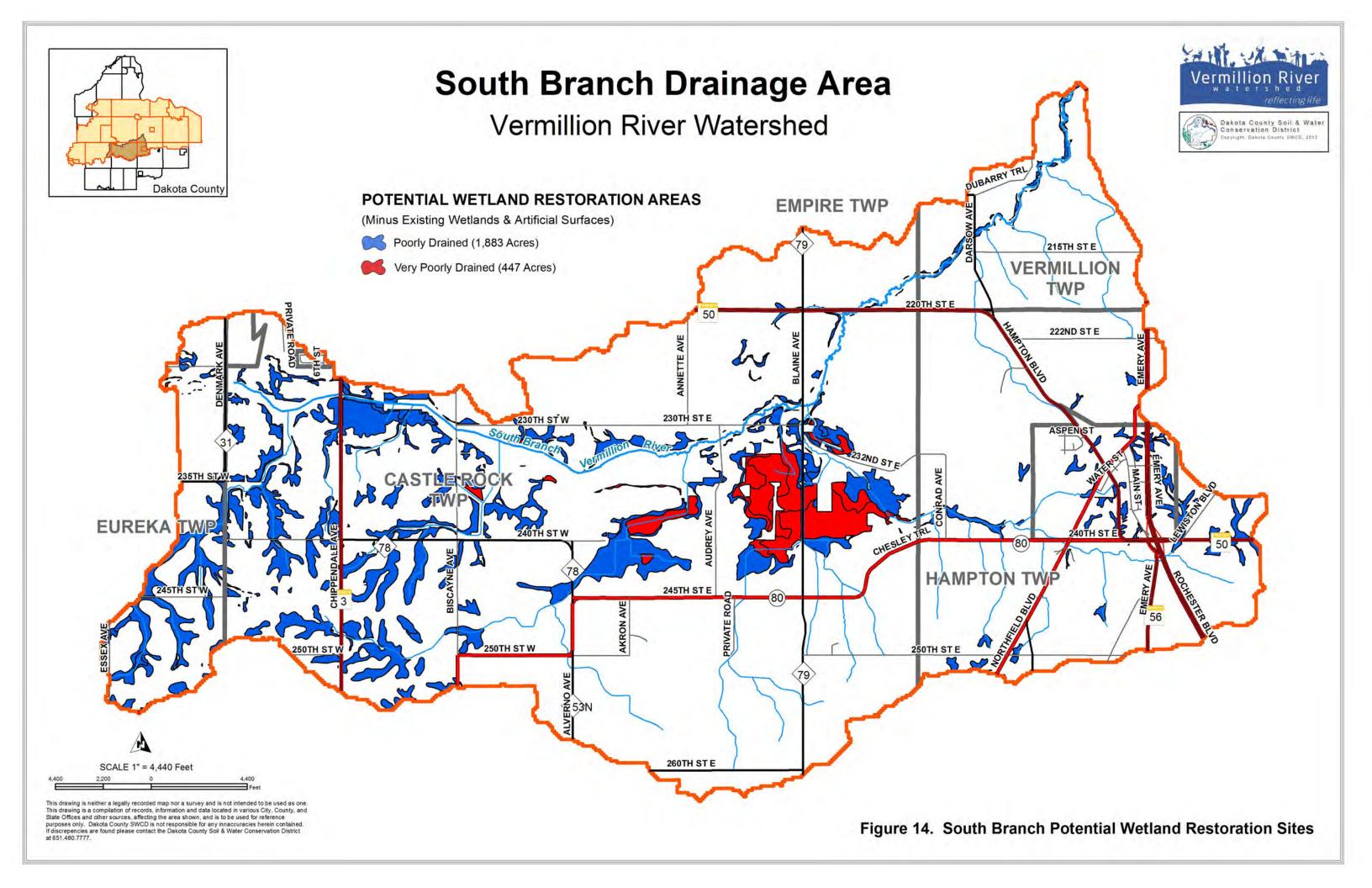
Subwatershed 38035

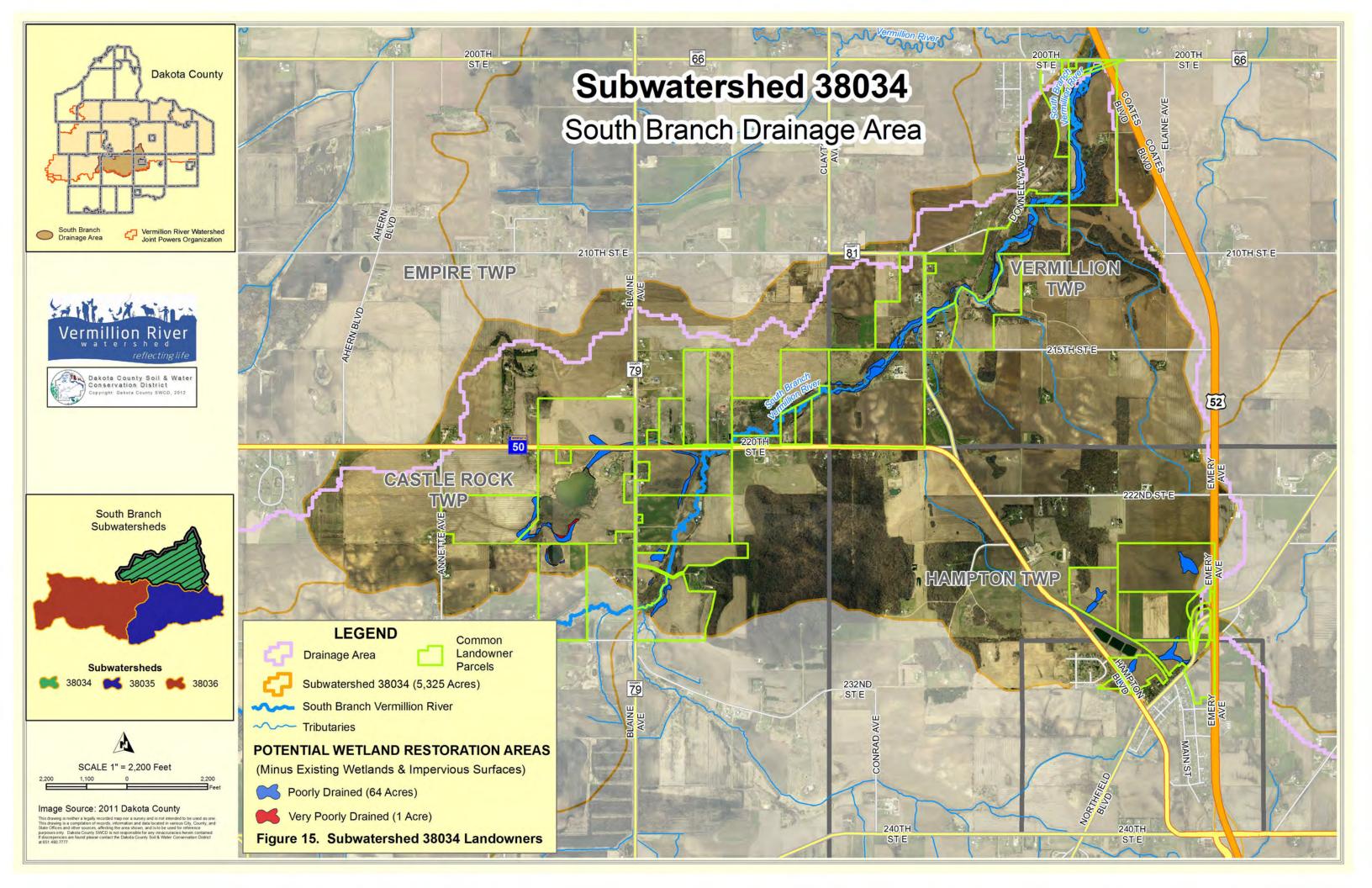
This subwatershed is approximately 6,277 acres in size and includes approximately 602 acres of drained hydric soil (Figure 16).

Subwatershed 38036

This subwatershed is approximately 9,034 acres in size and includes approximately 1,599 acres of drained hydric soil (Figure 17).









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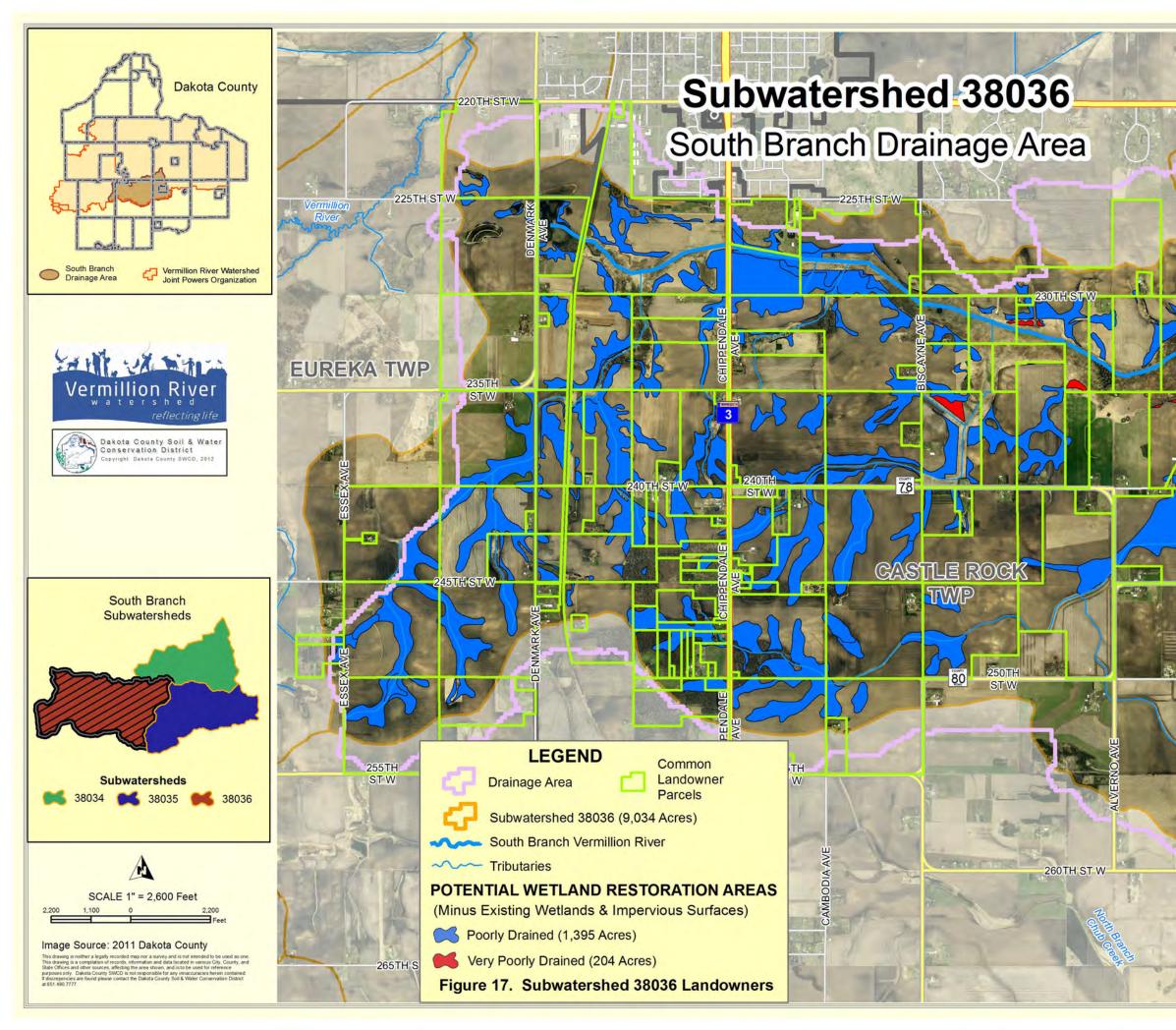
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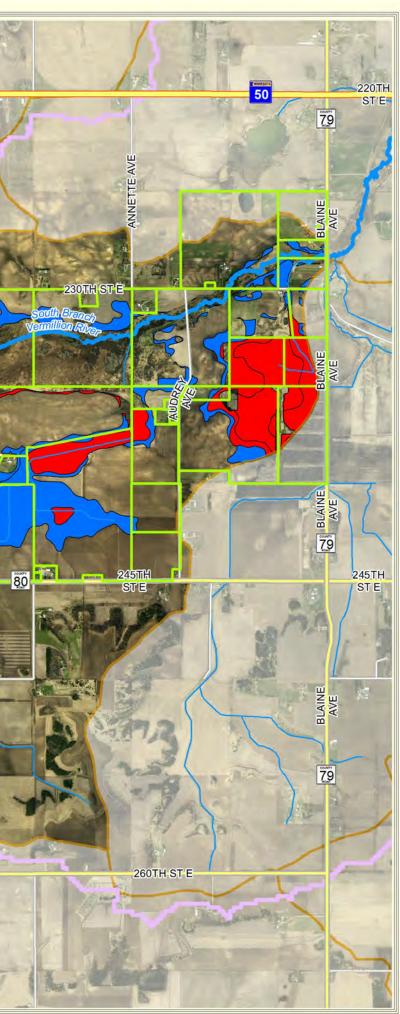
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