


USC Wetlands Program

WETLANDS CONSERVATION
ON A WATERSHED SCALE



WHY WETLANDS ARE A TARGET ISSUE FOR USC

- The team developed out of recognition that wetlands were generally not a priority, but were a very important component of the watershed.
 - Wetlands are a tool for meeting the nutrient delivery goals of the Chesapeake Bay, but are even more important for their functions and values we see locally.
 - Long history of wetland disturbance across the watershed
 - Landscape manipulation to promote other land uses resulted in the drainage of many of our wetlands
 - Many of those impacted areas are no longer active agriculture and wetland areas are partially reverting with drainage features still present
 - Lack of interest in the benefits of wetlands
 - Continued wetland impacts across the region though on a smaller scale
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USC WETLAND TEAM

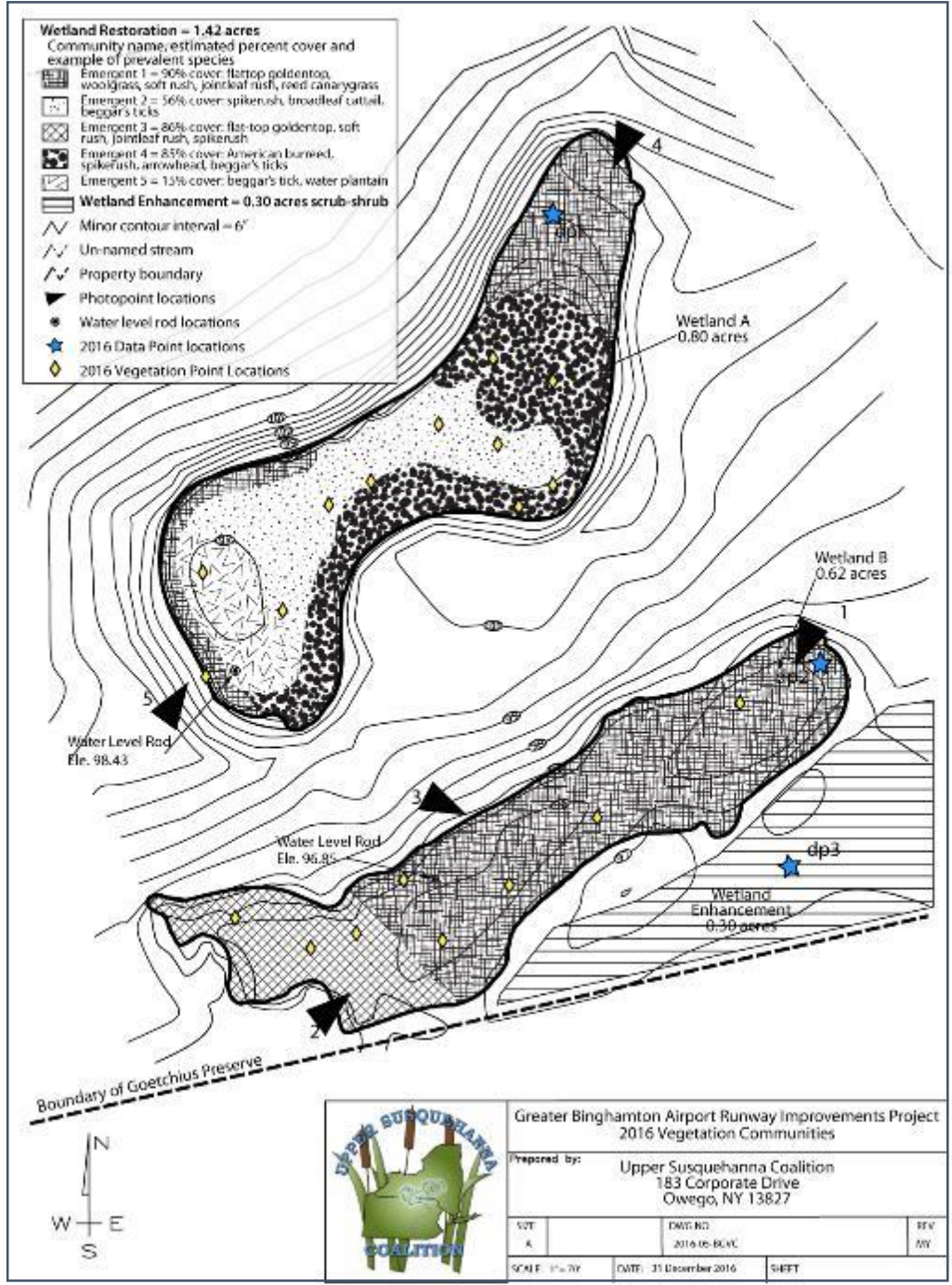
- a centralized team with specialized skills who work on wetland projects throughout the watershed and beyond.
- Skilled equipment operators and an assortment of heavy machinery.
- Project focus flexibility that allows the team to adjust to meet developing needs.
- Partnerships with county and federal agencies, land trusts, and individuals to promote wetlands on every level.

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Wetland Team

Ongoing Projects





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Wetland Team

Ongoing Projects



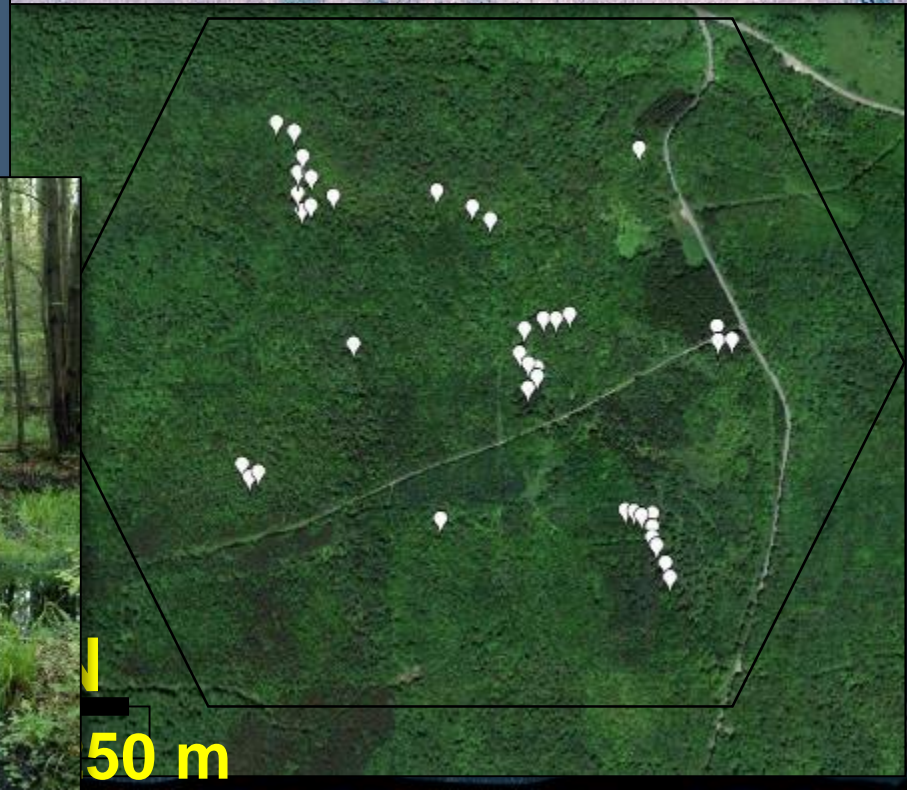
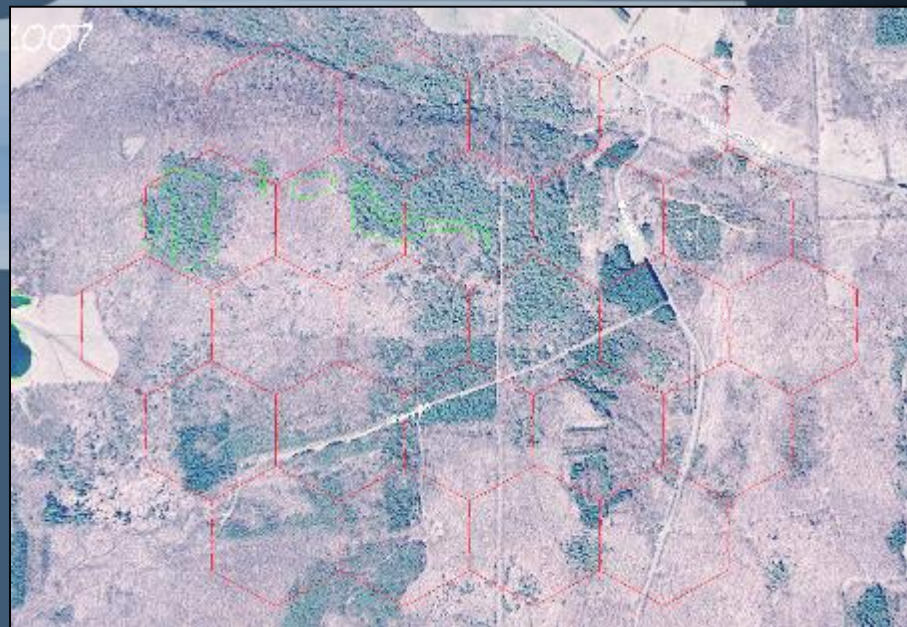
71 pools constructed in two arrays

32 pools to evaluate pool-level design criteria

- surface area: 5 vs. 10 m diameter
- basin depth: 0.25 vs. 0.50 m deep
- organic matter amendment: added vs. not
- canopy cover: deciduous forest vs. open field

39 pools to evaluate landscape-level effects

- cluster size: 1, 3 or 9 pools per hexagon;
three replicates of each cluster size
- pools vary with regard to size, depth, shape
- distance from known breeding sites of wood frogs and spotted salamanders



- **15 ILF Service Areas**

- **ILF projects**

- Funds come in
- Find site
- Gain site approval
- Build site
- Monitor / adaptive management / report



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Ongoing Projects

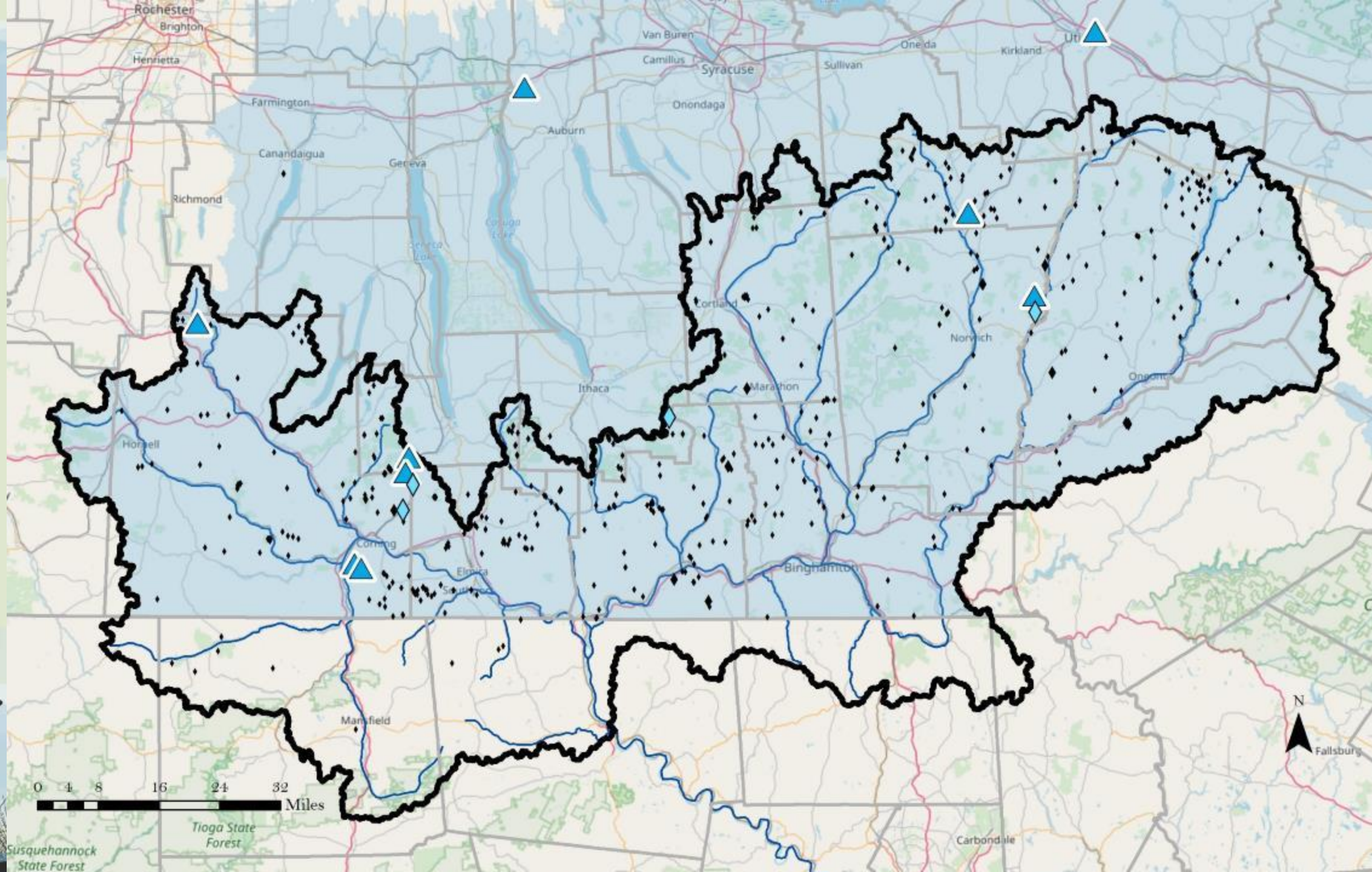


Wetland Program Funding Sources

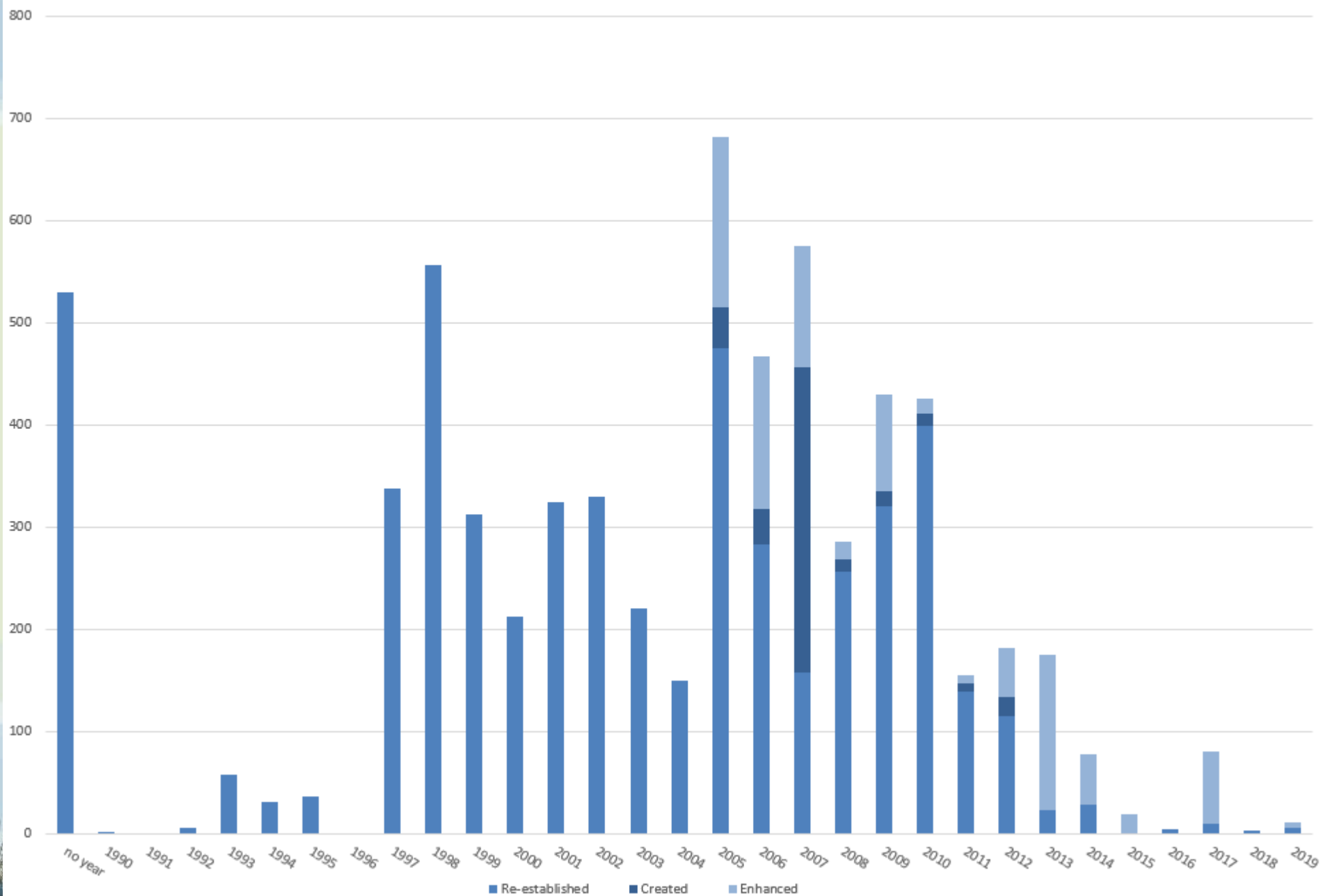
- ★ USDA NRCS
- ★ Finger Lakes National Forest
- ★ The Nature Conservancy
- ★ The Wetland Trust
- ★ Ontario SWCD
- ★ Otsego Land Trust
- ★ US EPA
- ★ NYS DEC
- ★ EFC
- ★ NYS DOT
- ★ Millennium Pipeline
- ★ Empire Pipeline
- ★ Broome, Ontario and Madison County Airports
- ★ Congressional Appropriation
- ★ US FWS
- ★ Chesapeake Bay Alliance
- ★ NY State Committee
- ★ NAWCA
- ★ NFWF
- ★ Chesapeake Bay Program
- ★ Izaak Walton League
- ★ Broome County Landfill
- ★ SUNY ESF

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Wetland Team Accomplishments



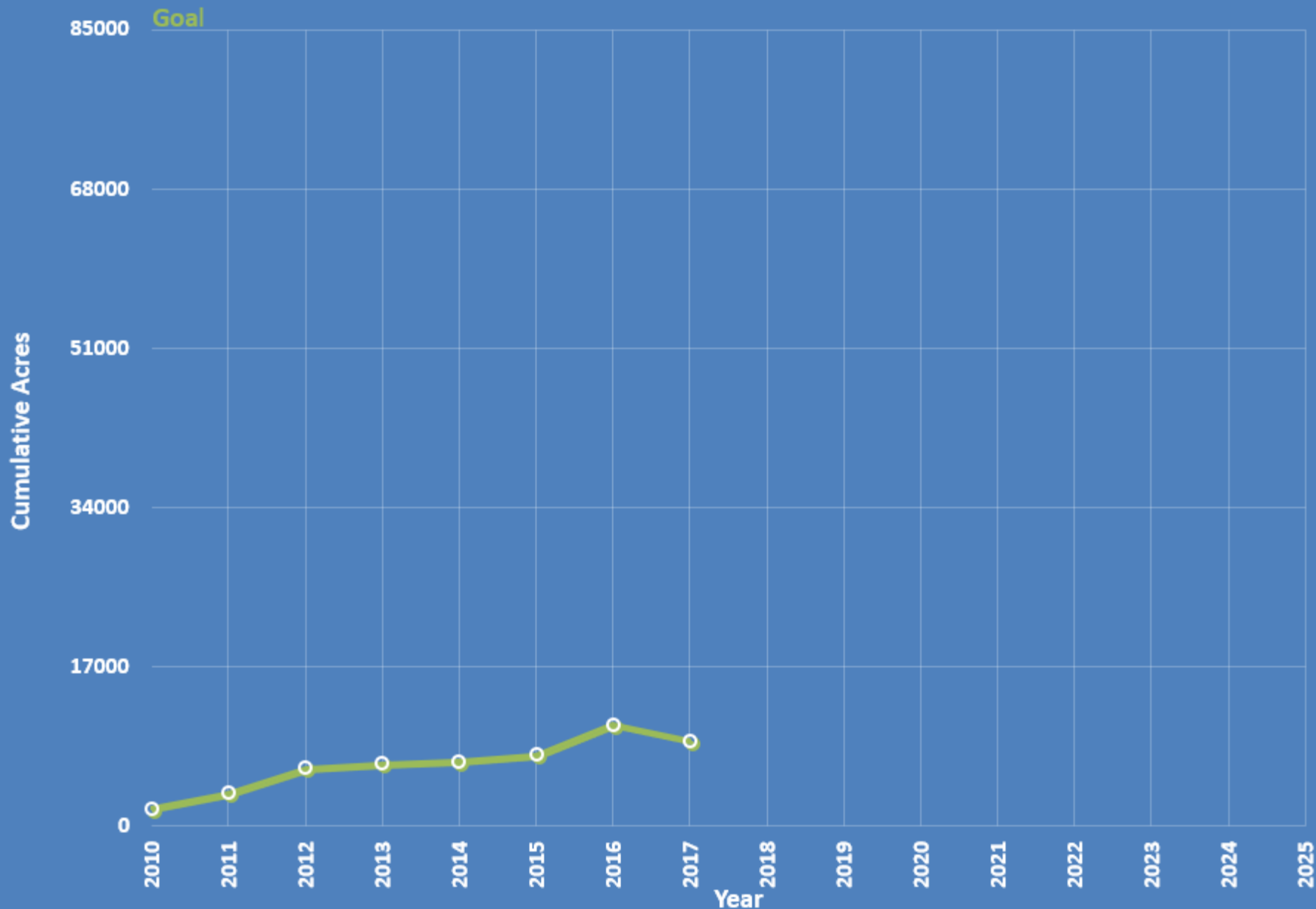
New York Chesapeake Bay Wetland Implementation Work by Year



Where have the wetland restoration numbers gone?

- Decrease in available funding
- Decrease in available staffing
- Prioritization of other programs
- Narrowing of the wetland restoration definition
- Permitting constraints

RESTORING WETLANDS ON AGRICULTURAL LANDS



Wetland Work as defined by CBP

Wetland Restoration (re-establishment): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of returning natural/historic functions to a former wetland.

Wetland Rehabilitation: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a site with the goal of repairing natural/historic functions to a degraded wetland.

Wetland Enhancement: The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of a wetland to heighten, intensify, or improve a specific function(s).

Wetland Creation (establishment): The manipulation of the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics present to develop a wetland that did not previously exist at a site

Of these four categories, restoration and creation are considered *acreage gains*, which means there is an increase in the total area of wetlands. The other two – rehabilitation and enhancement – are considered *functional gains* because they do not change the overall acres of wetlands, but they do improve the wetland's function from its current state.

Applicable Land Use Types (or other load sources) Treated by the BMP:

- Agriculture
- Agriculture without Open Space
- Cropland
- Cropland and Hay
- Cropland and Hay Eligible for Manure
- Cropland Eligible for Manure
- Grains not Double Cropped
- Hay
- Leguminous Hay
- Other Hay
- Pasture
- Pasture and Hay
- Row Crops
- Row Crops Eligible for Manure
- Specialty Cropland

Increasing implementation

- Identify and acquire funding
- Supplement federal staffing gaps with local staff
- Education, outreach and networking
- Identifying target sites in each county and focusing outreach efforts
- What else can we do?

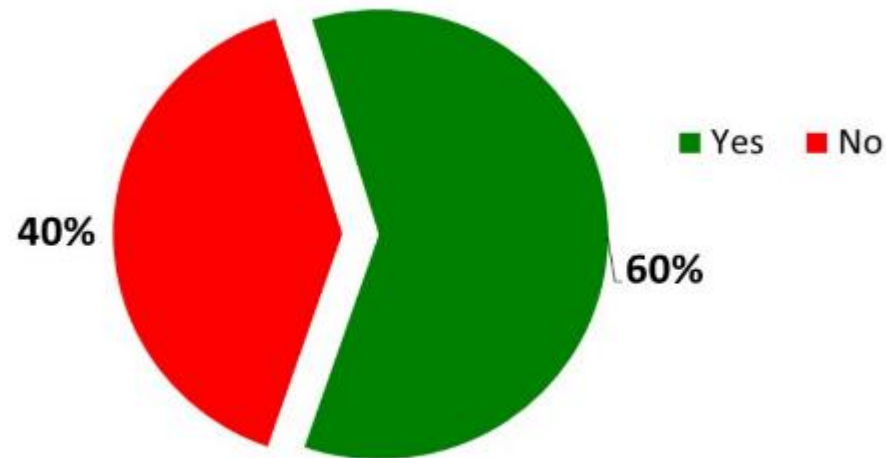
**Landowner Attitudes
Towards Wetland Restoration**
**Audience Research
Social Marketing Recommendations**

August—November 2015

Report of Findings

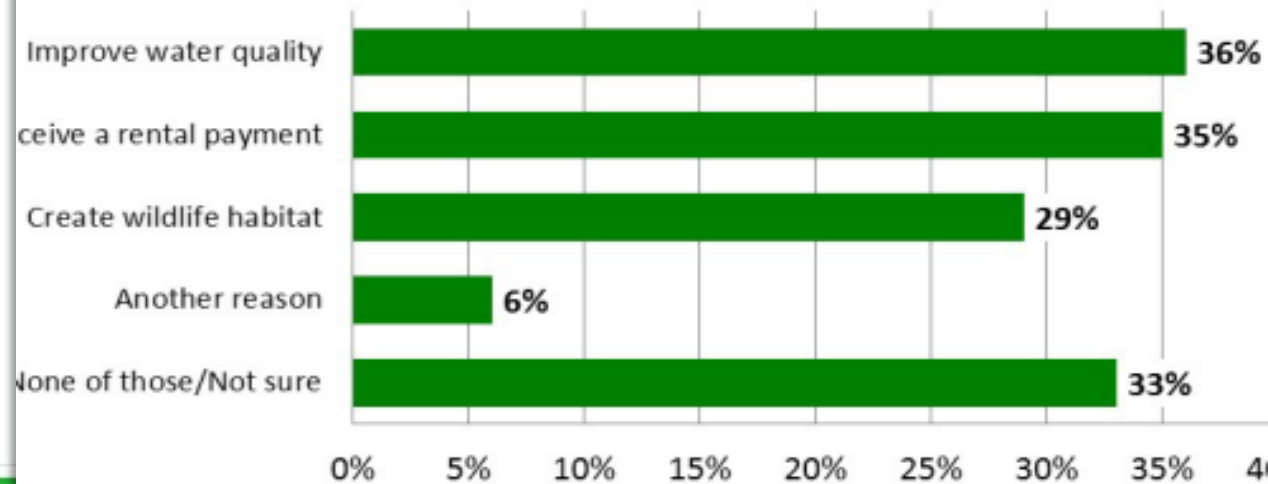


Awareness of Wetlands Programs



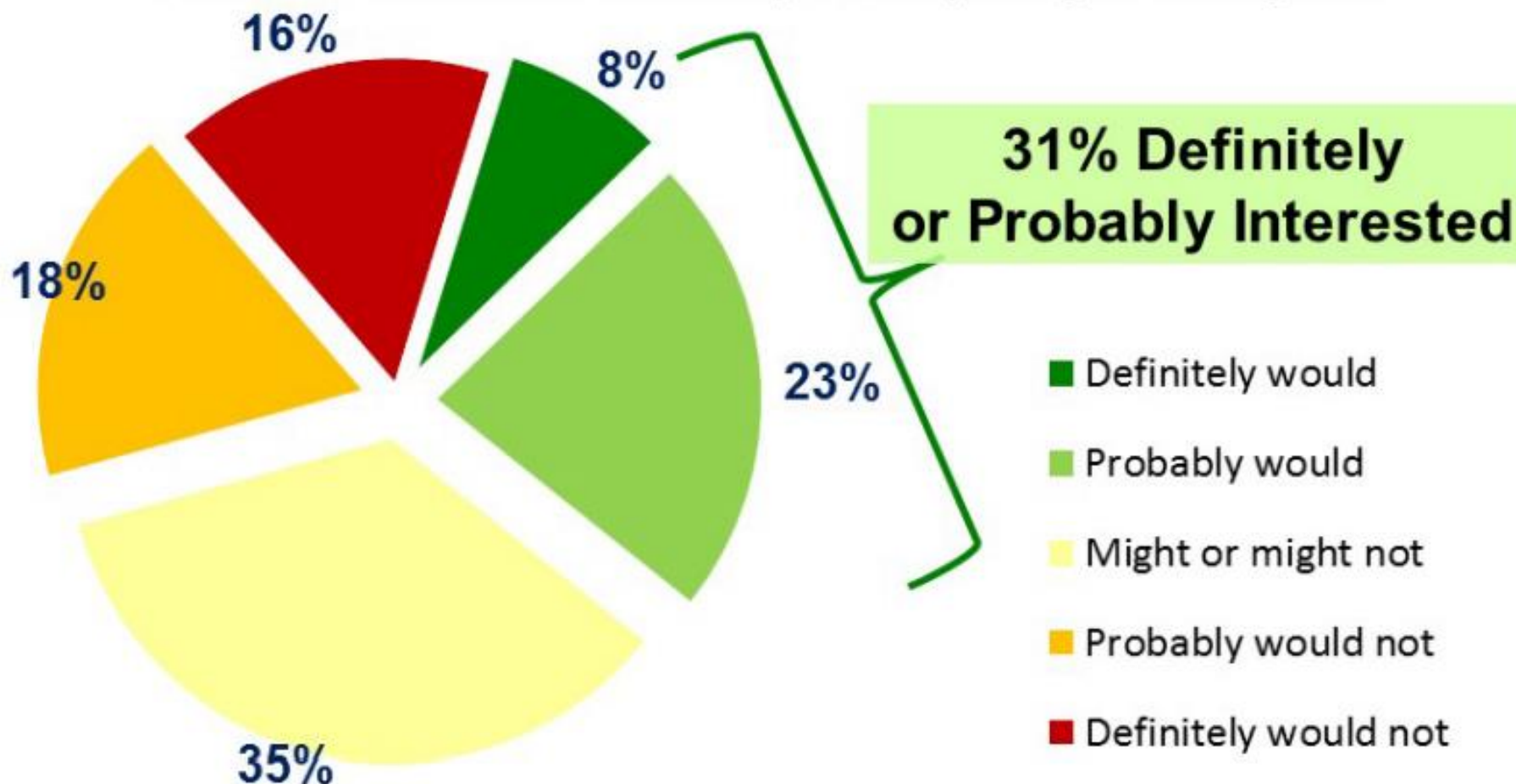
"Are you aware of any programs that are meant to help you preserve wet areas on your land, or restore them to natural habitat, through technical or financial assistance? Such programs might be offered by agencies such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Farm Service Agency, or your state's Department of Agriculture, or through private grantors such as Ducks Unlimited or the Chesapeake Bay Trust."

Why Landowners Might Consider Wetland



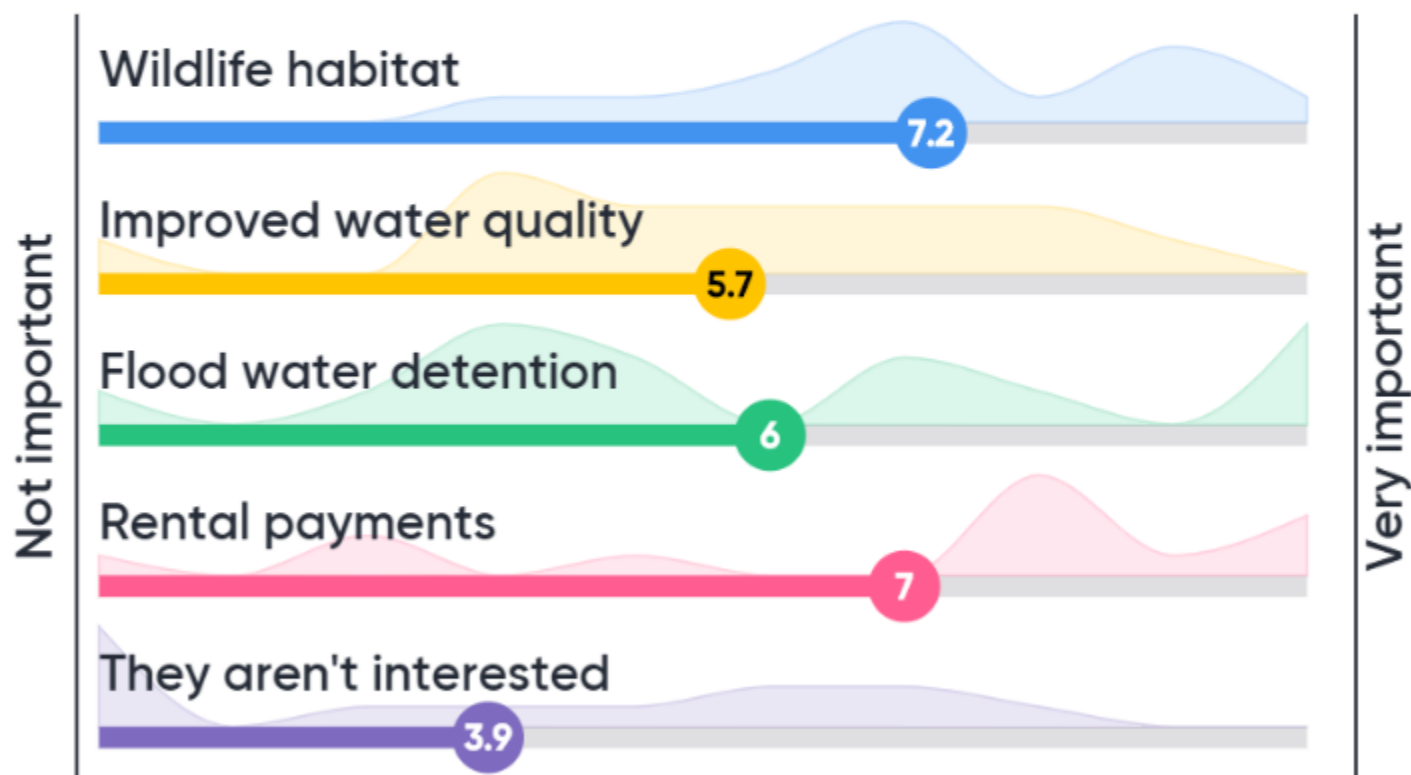
Landowner Interest in Wetlands Program

Asked of Those Not Currently Participating in a Program



“If you were told about a program to help you preserve or restore wet areas on your land as a way of providing wildlife habitat and protecting local streams, and if the program paid enough to cover your costs of participating, without forcing you to give up too much control of what happens on your land, how likely would you be to seriously consider it?”

What wetland features interest landowners?



Go to www.menti.com and use the code 96 88 49

Mentimeter

How can USC help increase wetland restoration across the watershed?

