



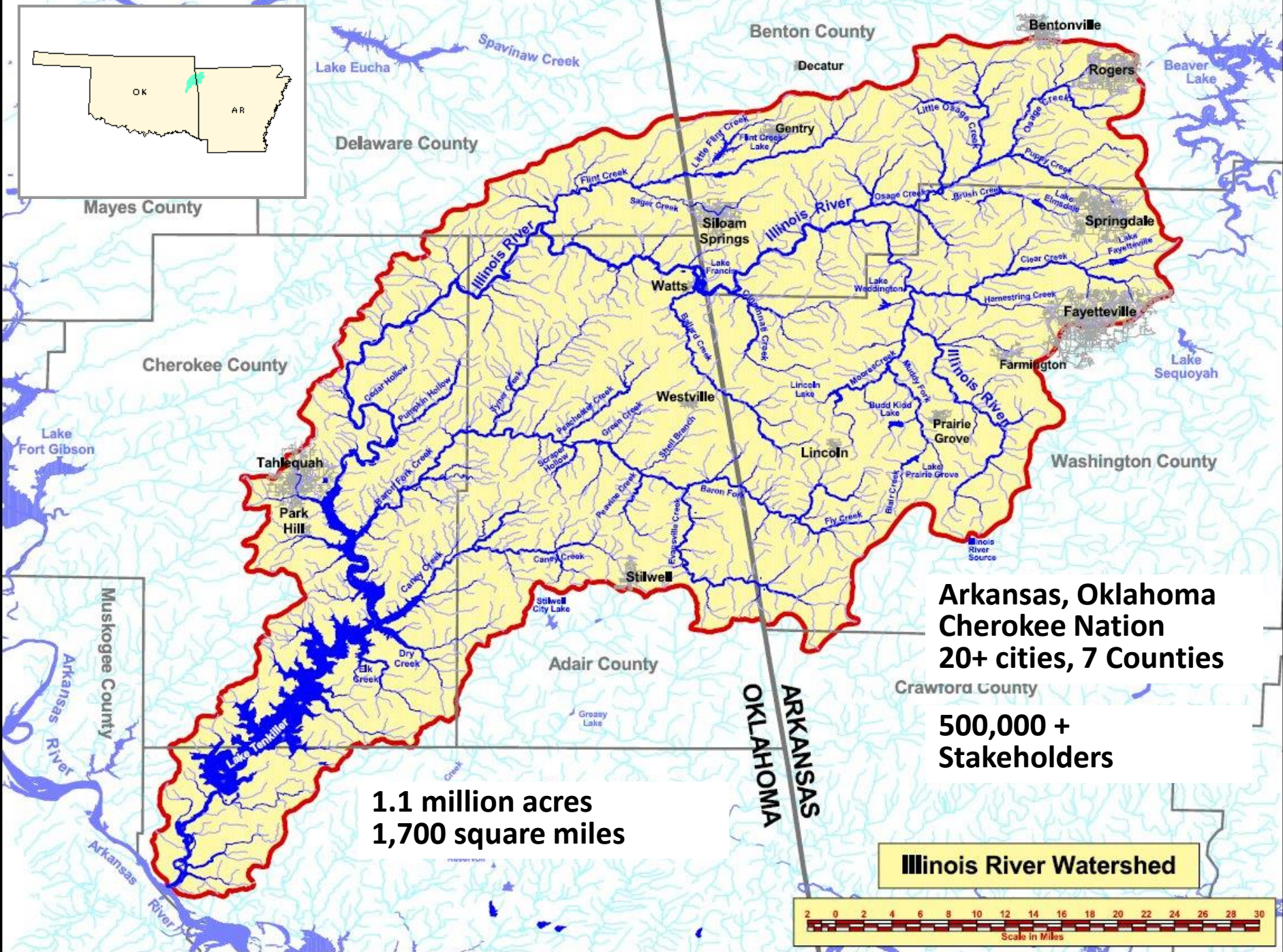
Water Quality Demonstration & Educational Program for the Illinois River Watershed – Green Infrastructure

Grant #13-300

Project Period: July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2016

2015 Nonpoint Source Pollution Stakeholder & Project Review Meeting





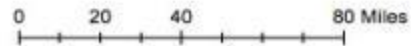
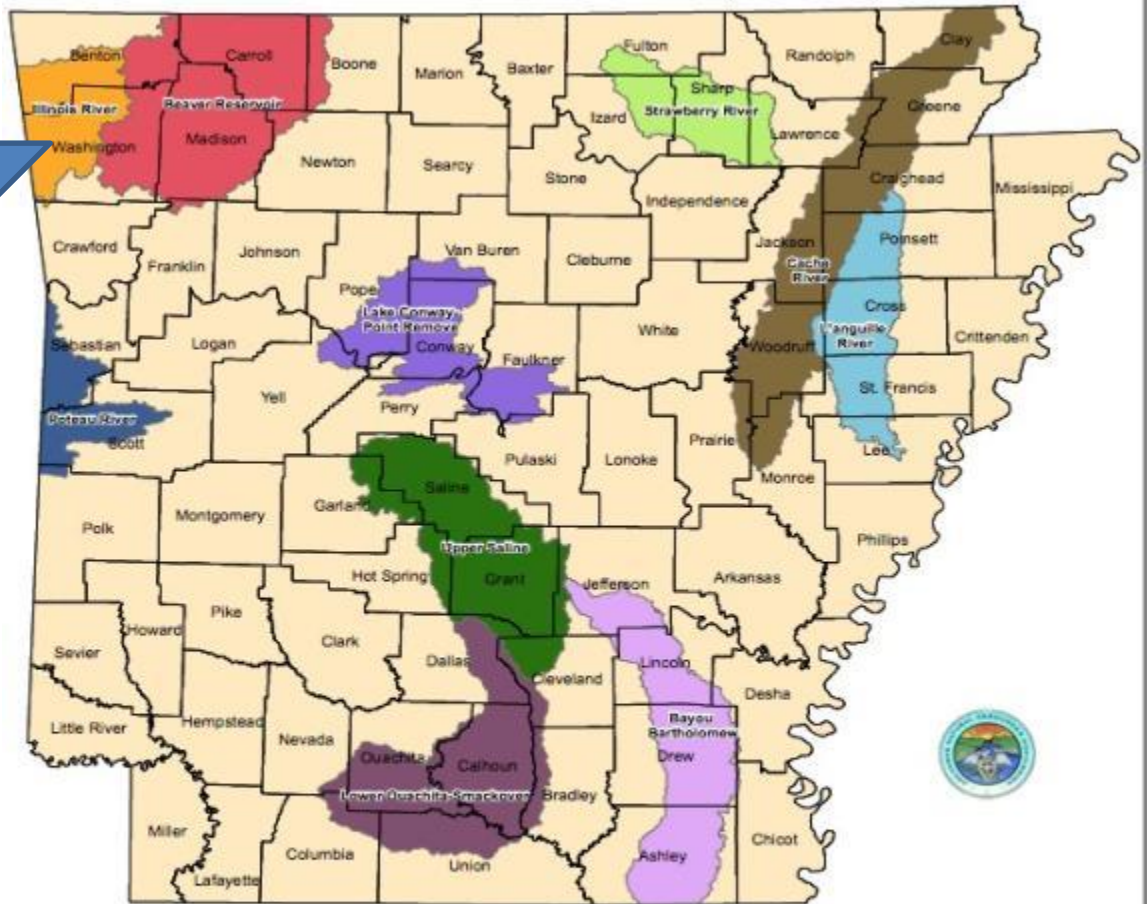
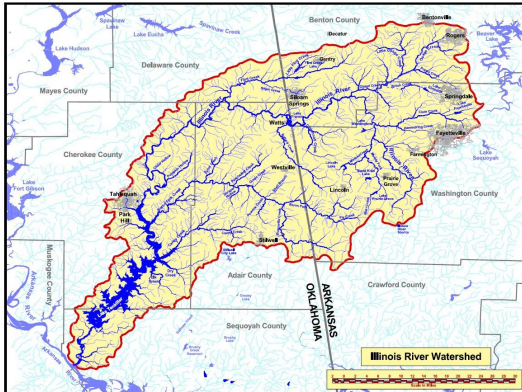
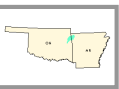
**1.1 million acres
1,700 square miles**

**Arkansas, Oklahoma
Cherokee Nation
20+ cities, 7 Counties**

**500,000 +
Stakeholders**

Illinois River Watershed





AR Priority Watershed: As Determined by ADEQ



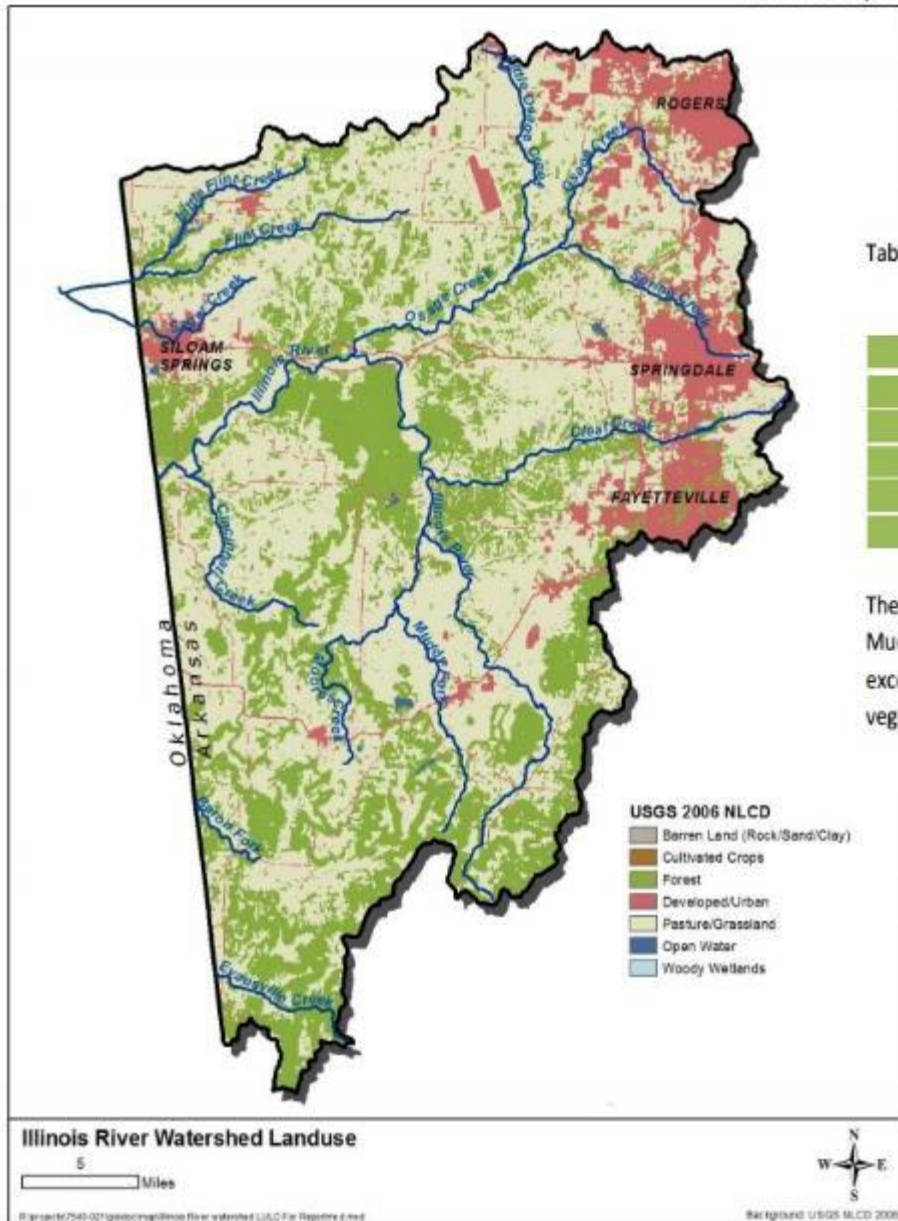


Table 2.2. Summary of 2006 land use/land cover for the UIRW (from the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology).

Land Use	Percentage of UIRW
Forest	41%
Pasture	46%
Urban	13%
Row Crops	< 0.1%
Water	< 1%

The Illinois River and its major tributaries in Arkansas (Osage Creek, Clear Creek, Baron Fork, and the Muddy Fork) exhibit a range of conditions, from areas with dense riparian forest buffers illustrating exceptional beauty and ecological value, to areas of exposed and eroding stream banks with no vegetated buffers.

Figure 2.9. Land use distribution across the UIRW in northwest Arkansas (based on 2006 land use/land cover data).



Illinois River

The Illinois River and its tributaries have many designated uses set forth by the Arkansas Pollution Control and Ecology Commission (APCEC):

- Fisheries
- Primary and secondary contact recreation
- Drinking water supply
- Agricultural and industrial water supply

However, portions of the Illinois River and its tributaries have been cited as not meeting these designated uses due to impairment from **bacteria, sediment, and/or nutrients.**

The goal of the watershed-based plan is to improve water quality in the Illinois River and its tributaries so that all waters meet their designated uses both now and in the future.

Table 4.1. UIRW HUC12 priority watersheds based on approved and Arkansas 303(d) lists.

Impaired Reach	Designated Use Impaired	2008 Pollutant of Concern	2010 Pollutant of Concern	2012 Pollutant of Concern	HUC12 Name	Predominant Pollutant Source
Reaches Listed by ADEQ						
11110103-020	Aquatic Life Fisheries	Sediment	Not listed	Not listed	Lake Frances – Illinois River	Surface Erosion
11110103-023	Primary Contact	Pathogens	Pathogens	Pathogens	Illinois River – Lake Wedington	Agriculture
11110103-024	Primary Contact	Sediment, pathogens	Sediment, pathogens	Sediment, pathogens	Illinois River – Lake Wedington	Sediment: Surface Erosion Pathogens: Agriculture
11110103-025	Primary Contact	Pathogens, total phosphorus	Pathogens	Pathogens	Lower Muddy Fork – Illinois River	Agriculture
11110103-029	Primary Contact	Pathogens	Pathogens	Pathogens	Lake Fayetteville – Clear Creek	Urban
11110103-029	Primary Contact	Pathogens	Pathogens	Pathogens	Little Wildcat – Clear Creek	Urban
11110103-932	—	Nitrate	Nitrate	Nitrate	Sager Creek	Municipal Point Source
Additional 2008 Segments Listed by EPA Region 6						
11110103-013	Primary Contact	Pathogens	Not listed	Not listed	Upper Baron Fork	Unknown
11110103-027		Total phosphorus	Not listed	Not listed	Upper Muddy Fork – Illinois River; Lower Muddy Fork – Illinois River	Unknown
11110103-028	Primary Contact	Pathogens	Not listed	Not listed	Headwaters Illinois River, Goose Creek – Illinois River	Unknown
11110103-030	Primary Contact	Pathogens, total phosphorus	Not listed	Not listed	Osage Creek – Illinois River	Unknown
11110103-930		Total phosphorus	Not listed	Not listed	Headwaters Osage Creek – Illinois River	Unknown
11110103-933	Primary Contact	Pathogens	Not listed	Not listed	Little Osage Creek	Unknown
11110103-931	Primary Contact	Pathogens, total phosphorus	Not listed	Not listed	Spring Creek – Osage Creek	Unknown
Swepeco Lake	Aquatic Life	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Middle Flint Creek	Unknown

Impaired Stream Reaches

303d List 2008



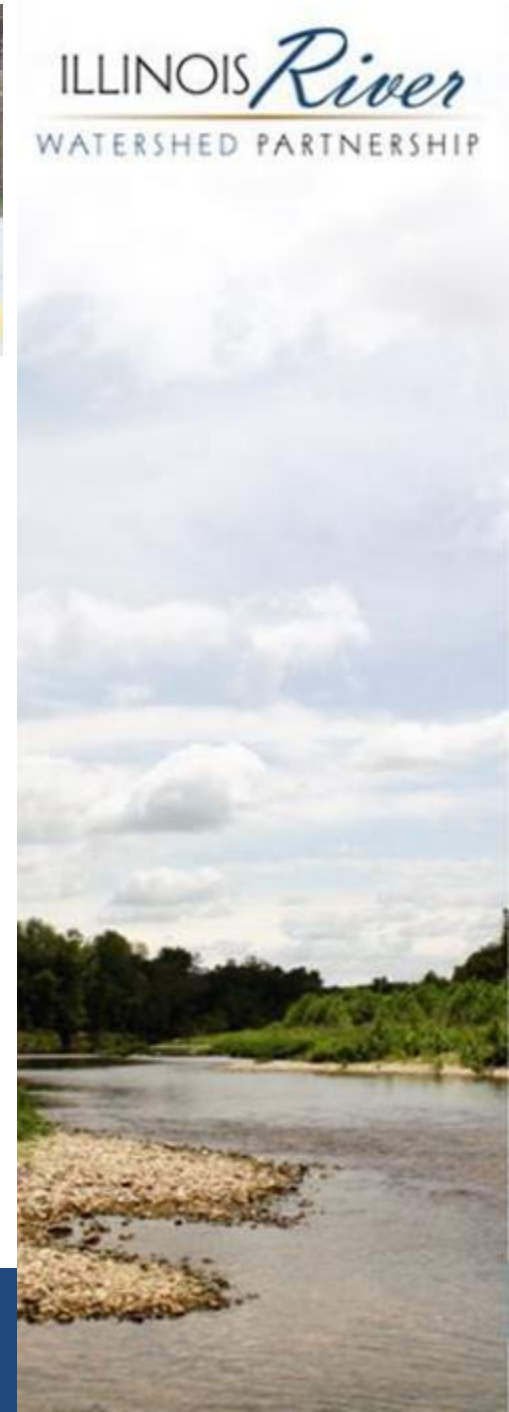
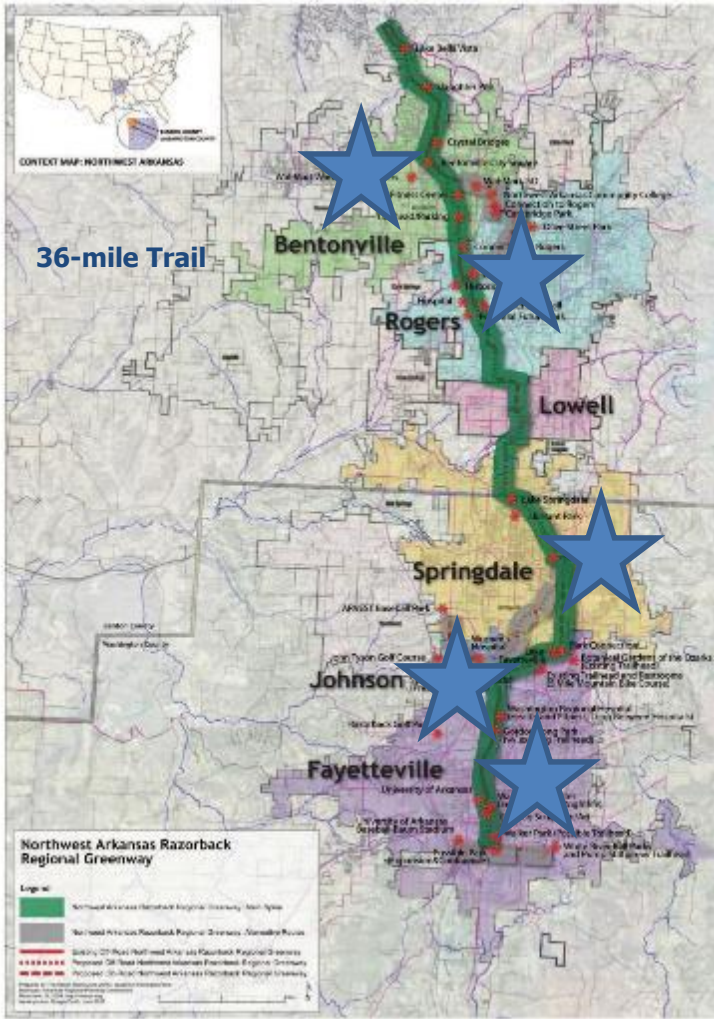
There are about 1,100 miles of streams in the UIRW, and about 103 miles of impaired streams are caused by these pollutants, or about 10% of the total number of stream miles.

About 91 stream miles are impaired by pathogens, 4 stream miles impaired by sediment, and 8 stream miles impaired by nitrate.

Impaired Stream Reaches

EPA Accepted
Watershed -
Based
Management
Plan
2012





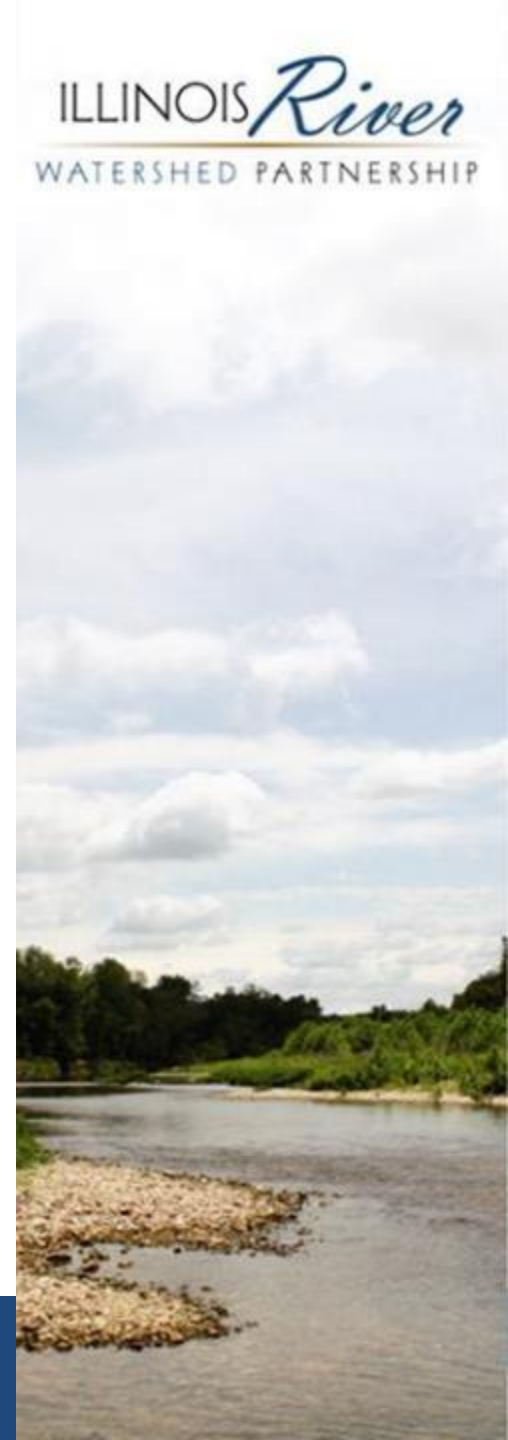
Pictures provided by Razorbackgreenway.com



Project Goals:

Design and build at least five green infrastructure projects to improve water quality.

Educate and encourage communities to implement such practices on their property and change behaviors that contribute to water pollution and improvement of water quality.



Razorback Greenway = 36 Miles

77% Greenway runs through IRW

**16 miles run along waterways
-7.6 miles impaired (2008 303d list)**

Data collected using ArcGIS (2016)

Green Infrastructure Grant 13-300



Mercy Trailhead area
Weekly Avg: 664

Lake Springdale
Weekly Avg: 594

Crystal Bridges/Amazeum
Weekly Avg: 2,370

Gordon Long Park
Weekly Avg: 1,560

Johnson/Scull Creek
Weekly Avg: 1,407

2015 Annual Trail Use

[http://www.waltonfamilyfoundation.org/
our-impact/home-region/nwatrails](http://www.waltonfamilyfoundation.org/our-impact/home-region/nwatrails)





2015

— WILL BE AN —

AMAZING

— YEAR —

Amazeum, Bentonville, AR





Amazeum, Bentonville, AR





Amazeum, Bentonville, AR



Sam Dean @scimachine · Jul 6
Rain garden doing its job.... Plants coming in nicely... @amazeum

2 5



Denise Firmin Gamer added 13 new photos — with Bob Arvin and 4 others at Amazeum.

July 14 · Bentonville

Beautiful morning for a rain garden dedication! Thank you Illinois River Watershed Partnership for your help on keeping the #Amazeum property sustainable...



Like Comment Share

Illinois River Watershed Partnership, Josh Siebert, Becky Christenson and 49 others

2 shares

2 Comments



Ella Dean Wonderful project. Would like to see it in Ohio.
Like · Reply · 1 · July 14 at 3:52pm

Amazeum, Bentonville, AR



SCOTT FAMILY AMAZEUM, IRWP COLLABORATION MITIGATE POLLUTANTS

Amazeum | Comments



Amazeum, Bentonville, AR

“Great things happening here! We just surpassed our **250,000th** guest this year (July-June), far surpassing what we originally planned. And the museum is alive with voices and laughter. We recently hosted the Girl Scouts to have a special time for science exploration themselves - see some photos below.

We also see a number of people (a) riding bikes up here from area homes and (b) launching off from here to hit the trails. Thank you so much for helping us to integrate the museum into the great things along the greenway.” - Sam Dean

Project Highlights:

7,700 SF of rain gardens to capture water from roof.

10,535 SF Bioretention area with of floodplain wildlife mix incorporated to treat parking lot runoff.

2,975 Native Plants planted.

120 Native Trees planted.

Educational signage installed.



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR





Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR



Volunteer Tree Plantings at Mercy





Award: Small projects winner and Grand Conception Award in the Water Resources category, selected by American Council of Engineering Companies of Arkansas



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR



ROGERS
PARKS DEPARTMENT
CITY OF ROGERS, AR

ADOPT A RAIN GARDEN

**Franci
Kravetsky**

Maintains this
Rain Garden

Rogers Parks Department
479-631-3350



Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR



Project Highlights:

5,400 SF of impervious area treated by a 1,800 SF bioswale.

531 native plants planted.

18 native trees planted at parking lot site.

400 Square yards of native grass area sod.

2 community events at trailhead with 975 participants.

Additional Conservation Projects:



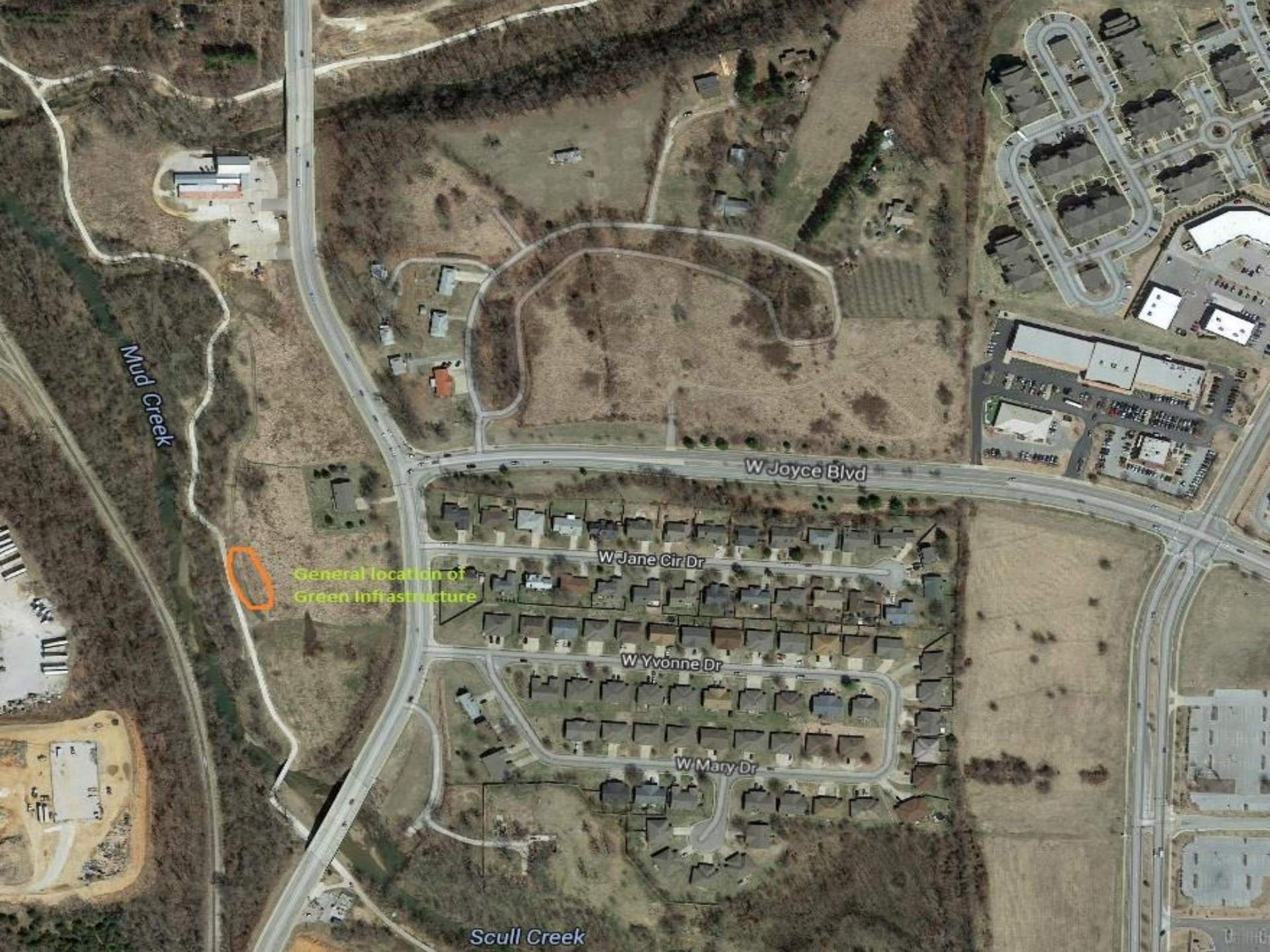
Mercy Hospital Partnership established to continue to work on phases of riparian restoration along their urban properties that border the Razorback Greenway and headwater ephemeral streams of Osage Creek.

935 linear feet riparian restored with 400 Native tree seedlings.



City of Johnson Trailhead, Johnson, AR





Mud Creek

W Joyce Blvd

W Jane Cir Dr

W Yvonne Dr

W Mary Dr

General location of
Green Infrastructure

Scull Creek

12" to 18" TALL SEGMENTAL BLOCK WALL

5 bergamot

11 swamp milkweed **sub Little Joe Pye Weed**

1 red ozier dogwood

3 swamp milkweed **bergamot?**

common rush

11' bluestem

AREA OF EXCAVATION FOR RAN GARDEN
SLOPE SOUTH TO NORTH WITH 3:1 SLOPE
TO A DEPTH OF 12" AT THE NORTH END.
MAINTAIN 12" DEPTH TO THE BOTTOM OF
RETAINING WALL WITH 1:1 SLOPE TO
EXISTING GRADE FOR TOP OF WALL.

11 beardtongue

11 tickseed

7 bluestar

3' WIDE X 3" THICK CRUSHED ROCK PATH

EXISTING WATER LINE EASEMENT

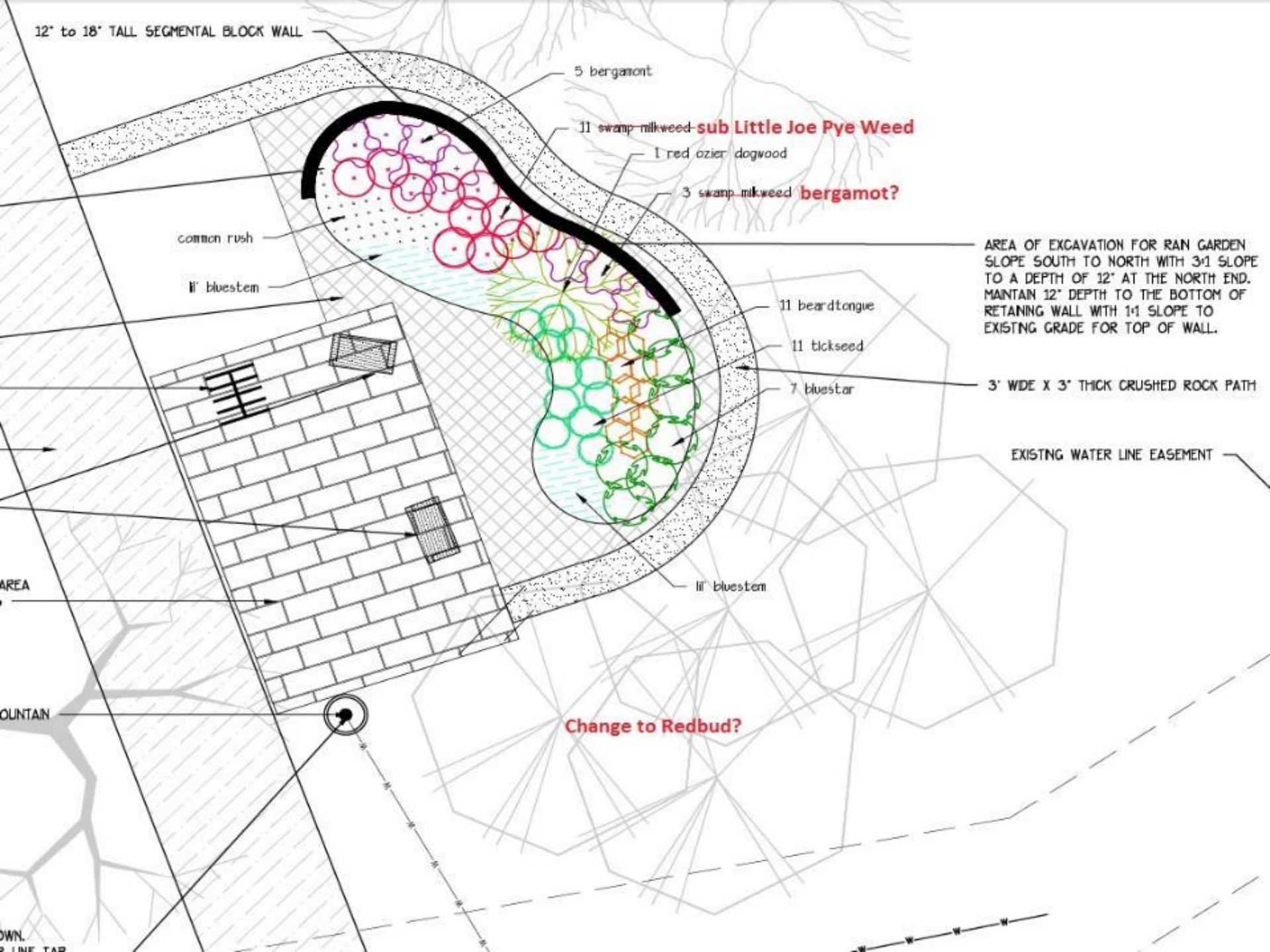
11' bluestem

Change to Redbud?

AREA

MOUNTAIN

OWN.
LINE TAB





Johnson Trailhead, Johnson AR



Johnson Trailhead, Johnson AR



Johnson Trailhead, Johnson AR



Johnson Trailhead, Johnson AR

Project Highlights:

- 445 Square foot rain garden installed.
- 136 native plants installed in rain garden.
- 12 Native trees (1-2" caliper) installed in partnership with the Arkansas Forestry Commission.
- 240 square feet of pervious pathway installed.
- 600 square feet of pervious pavers installed.
- Educational signage installed.

132 people contributed 252 volunteer hours (Clean Ups).

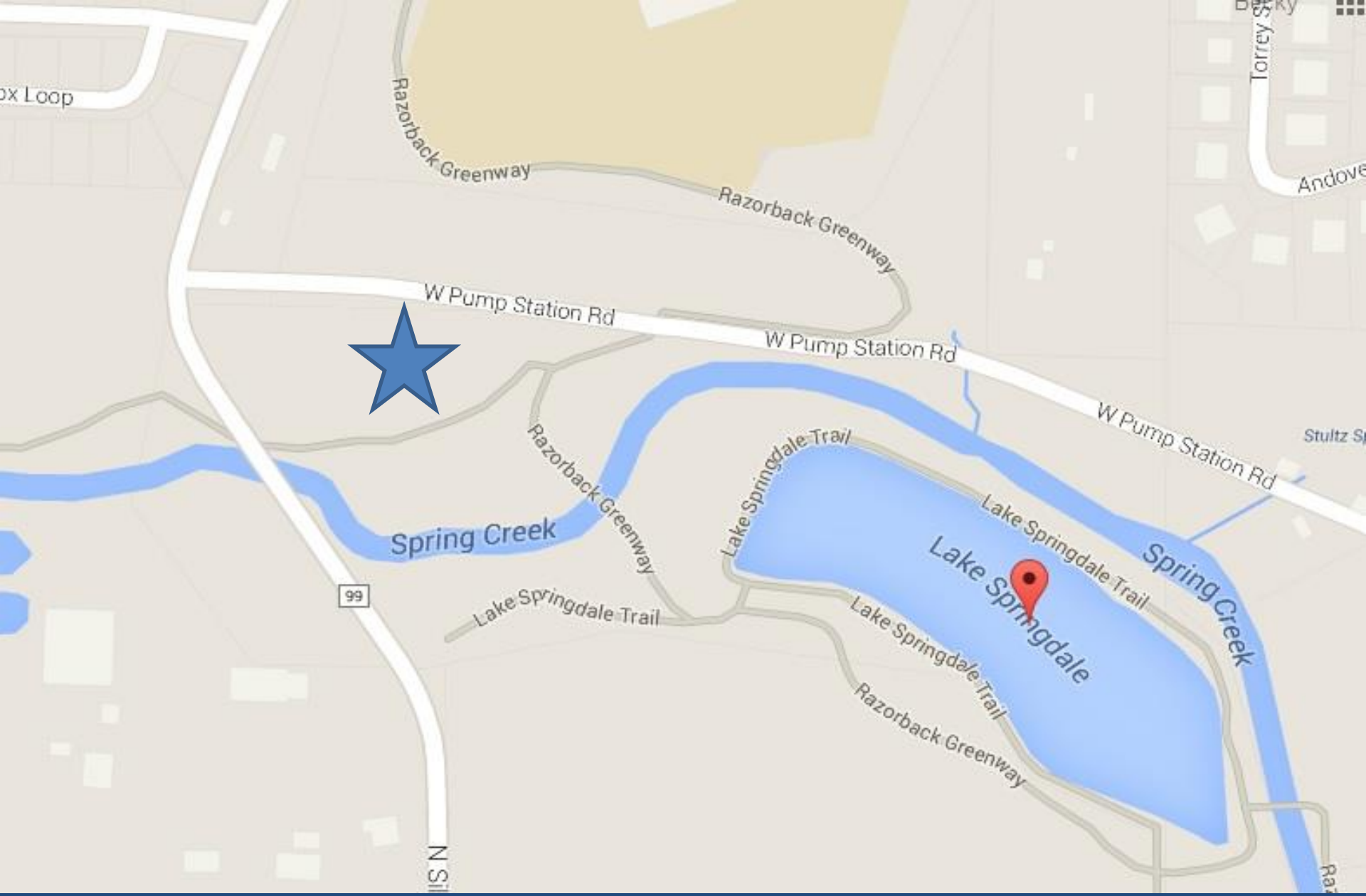
7 additional native trees (1-2" caliper) planted along Clear Creek.

Johnson Trailhead, Johnson AR





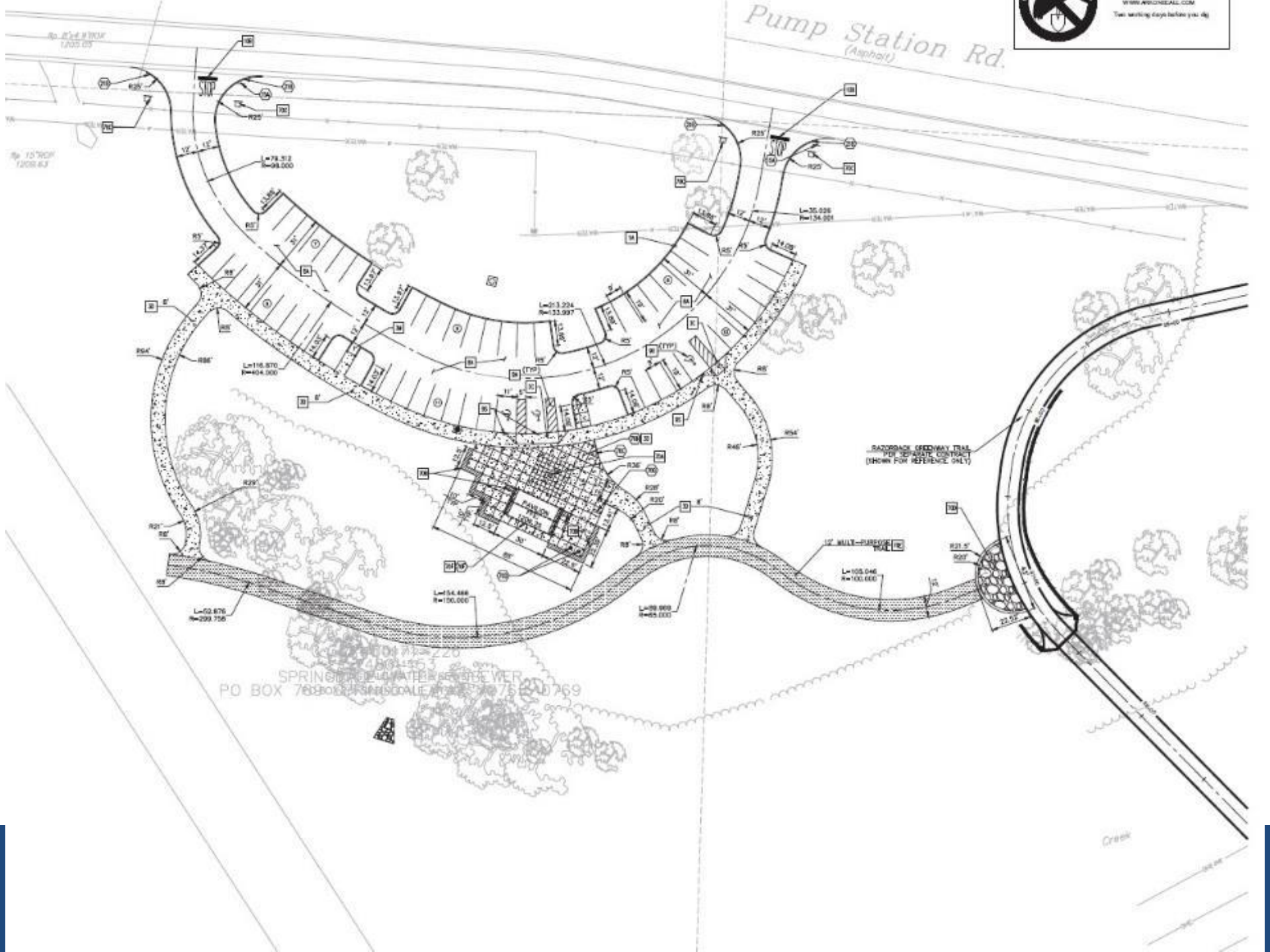
Lake Springdale Trailhead, Springdale, AR



Lake Springdale Trailhead, Springdale, AR



Pump Station Rd.
(Asphalt)



Rp 85' 4" R254
L205.05

Rp 13' 70" R
L209.63

SPRINGFIELD WATER SEWER
PO BOX 769001 SPRINGFIELD, MO 65876-9001

RAZORBACK BICYCLEWAY TRAIL
FOR SEPARATE CONTRACT
(SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY)

Creek



Lake Springdale Trailhead, AR



Lake Springdale Trailhead, AR



Lake Springdale Trailhead, AR





Lake Springdale Trailhead, Springdale, AR



In addition to the trailhead improvements, IRWP is working with 13 EAST (Environmental and Spatial Technology) groups from the Springdale School District to use GIS software to map areas of the Razorback Greenway that connect near waterways to prioritize and plan riparian restoration projects. Lake Springdale/Spring Creek was identified as a priority area to work to restore riparian. IRWP obtained permission from the City of Springdale and since have planted over 1,000 linear feet of urban stream with grasses grown by Springdale EAST students in their classroom and native tree seedlings grown at IRWP tree farms.



April 2016



September 2016

Project Highlights:

4,000 SF impervious parking area draining to a 2,500 square feet bioswale.

649 native plants installed to filter and treat parking lot runoff.

33 native trees planted in partnership with the Arkansas Forestry Commission, City of Springdale, Kawneer, Springdale EAST and IRWP.

1,000 native grasses planted at riparian area,
300 tree seedlings planted from IRWP tree farm,
along 250 linear feet of streambank.

Educational signage installed at Trailhead.

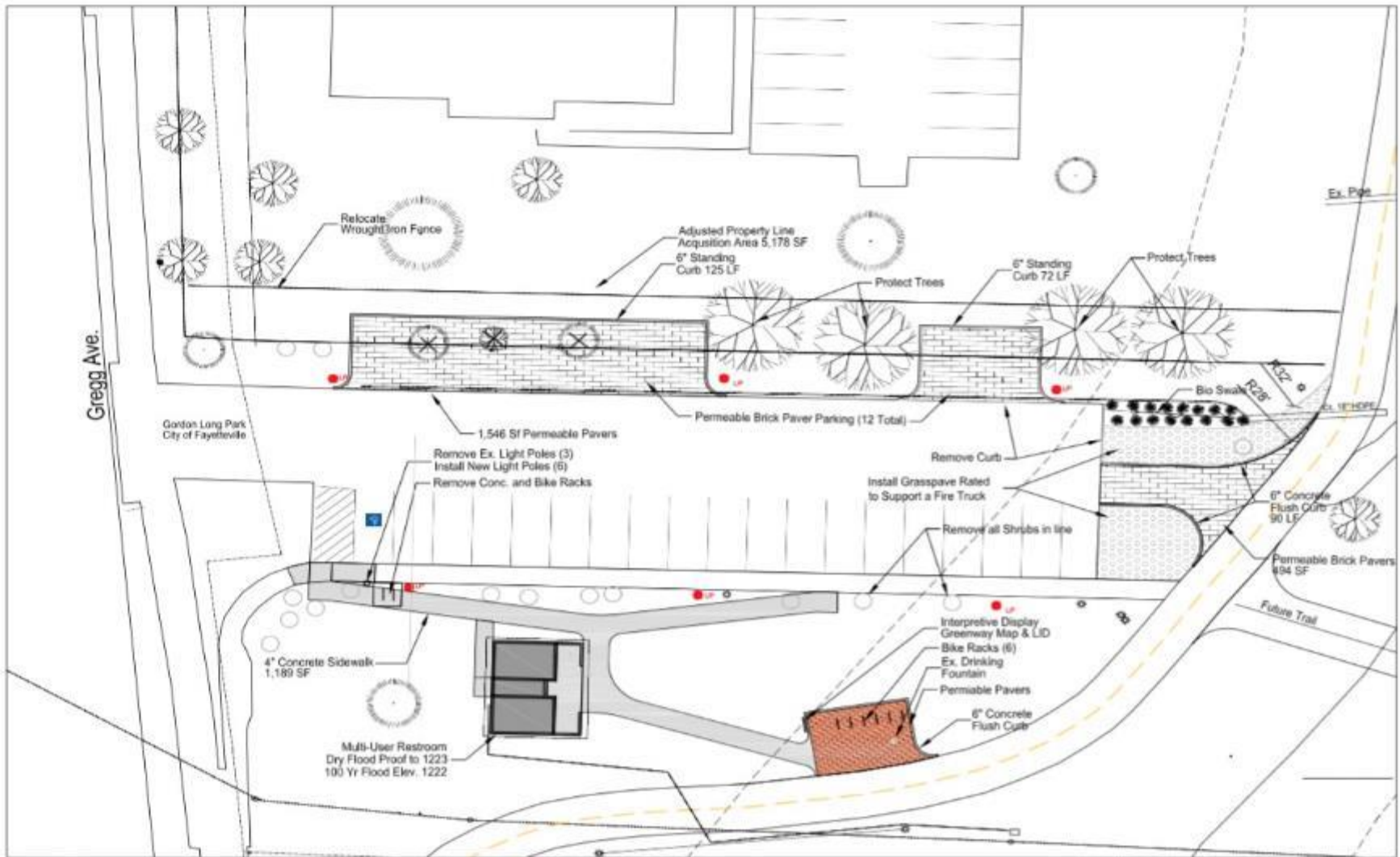


Gordon Long Park, Fayetteville, AR



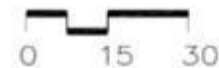
Gordon Long Park, Fayetteville, AR





City of Fayetteville
 Engineering Division
 113 W. Mountain
 Fayetteville, AR 72701
 479-575-8206

Gordon Long Park Trailhead Restroom Installation & Expanded Parking



April 2015

Gordon Long Park, Fayetteville, AR





Gordon Long Park, Fayetteville, AR



Gordon Long Park, Fayetteville, AR



Gordon Long Park, Fayetteville, AR



Gordon Long Park, Fayetteville, AR

Project Highlights:

12 Parking spots designed with 1,546 SF of pervious pavers.

894 square feet of additional pervious pavers installed.

600 square feet of grass pavers.

90 linear feet of flush curbs.

5,178 square feet of land acquisition by City of Fayetteville.

390 square foot bioswale installed.

50 native plants and 3 trees planted.

Permeable paver demo cube and educational signage installed.

96 volunteer contributed 179 hours to conduct creek clean ups at Scull Creek.



Gentry Pocket Park, Gentry, AR

RAZORBACK



Green Infrastructure for Clean Water

What is Green Infrastructure? Native Plants for Water Quality

Green infrastructure uses vegetation, soils, and natural processes to manage water where it falls and reduce non-point runoff pollution to improve water quality. Working these small bits into a network can help improve non-point runoff pollution. It prevents concrete drainage systems and pipes that create structural, flooding, streambank erosion and other problems.

Green infrastructure also addresses the negative impacts of higher water temperatures from runoff, soil loss and pollution, which are harmful to the health and reproduction of aquatic life in streams. Learn more about what green infrastructure is here.



1. Bioretention

Bioretention uses green infrastructure techniques that use vegetation to slow down runoff, and allow it to soak into the ground, where it's filtered naturally. This process is similar to what happens in a wetland, and allows pollutants that often enter water bodies to be filtered out before they reach the stream.



2. Porous Pathway

Gravel, or coarse, aggregate can absorb and filter runoff. Small basins allow runoff to soak through the porous material and into the ground below. These paths allow water to percolate through to the ground. The water then flows to a collection point.



3. Native Plants

There are many local native plants that are hardy and can tolerate drought, and help control erosion. Planting native and grasses provide better erosion control than synthetic materials. Native plants are adapted to our region, and can tolerate our soil and weather conditions.



4. Riparian Buffer

The area next to a stream is called a riparian buffer. This area is important for the health of the stream. It helps filter runoff and provides habitat for fish and other aquatic life. Riparian buffers can also help reduce erosion and improve water quality.

To learn more about Green Infrastructure, visit www.azgwp.org.



Black-eyed Susans



Little Bluestem



Ironweed

New England Aster



Purple Coneflower

Belted Garter

Green Infrastructure at Mercy Trailhead, Rogers, AR

The Water Quality Improvement project is a partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Arkansas State Department of Transportation, Illinois River Watershed Partnership, City of Rogers, the Regional Forestry Commission, and the Illinois River Watershed Partnership. The project is a partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Arkansas State Department of Transportation, Illinois River Watershed Partnership, City of Rogers, the Regional Forestry Commission, and the Illinois River Watershed Partnership. In January, 2014, the Green Infrastructure project installation was completed.



Before



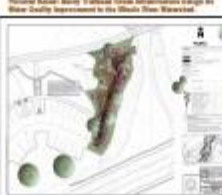
After



With the help of volunteers like you, we can make a positive difference in our watershed!

Regional Top Coffee Trail volunteers and BMP plant trees along the Greenway, Rogers, Arkansas.

Regional Native Plant Society members from the City of Rogers, University of Arkansas, and Illinois River Watershed Partnership helped to plant trees here on Berry Trailhead for Walk a Mile in My Shoes Day 2014.



The Illinois River Watershed

The Illinois River Watershed Partnership, formed in 2001, is a non-profit organization with the mission to improve the integrity of the Illinois River through public education and community outreach, water quality monitoring, and the implementation of conservation and restoration practices throughout the watershed.

The Partnership is represented by six categories of stakeholders: Agriculture, Business, Conservation, Construction, Government, & Technical/Research/Educational Field.



A watershed is an area of land that drains to a common point. The watershed is a large area of land, including many small watersheds, streams, and the Illinois River. The Illinois River flows to Rogers, Arkansas and provides water, and then to the Gulf of Mexico. The Illinois River flows to Rogers, Arkansas and provides water, and then to the Gulf of Mexico. The Illinois River flows to Rogers, Arkansas and provides water, and then to the Gulf of Mexico.

There are many tributaries to the Illinois River, including the Arkansas River, the Neosho River, and the Grand River. The Illinois River flows to Rogers, Arkansas and provides water, and then to the Gulf of Mexico. The Illinois River flows to Rogers, Arkansas and provides water, and then to the Gulf of Mexico.

Public Education and Outreach efforts have helped to raise awareness and promote Green Infrastructure within the Illinois River Watershed.

Information / Education /Awareness from 2013 – 2016 :

12,707 participants

71 Field Days

37 Training Sessions

39 Events

113 Outreach Meetings

Efforts continue to reach the public through campaigns, events and programs within the Illinois River Watershed.