



Spring Creek Success Story

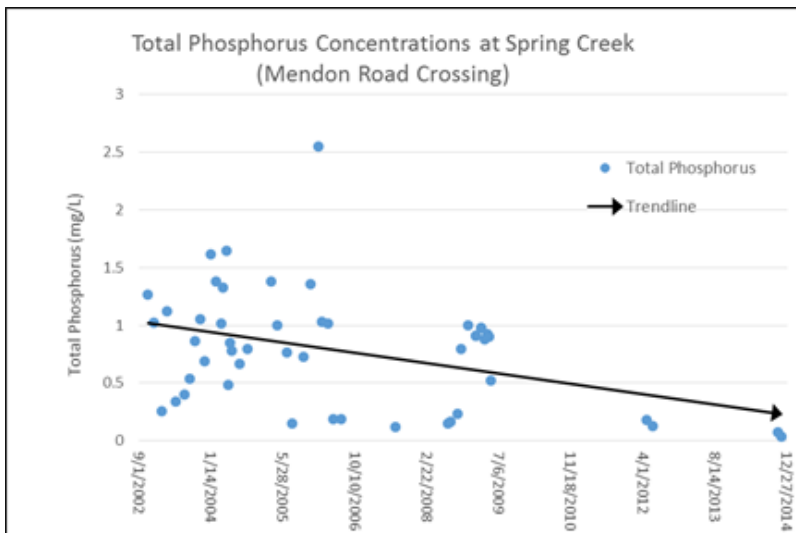
Cache Valley Sees Notable Water Quality Improvement in Spring Creek through Working with Partners

In 2000 it was determined that Spring Creek in the southern end of Cache Valley did not meet water quality standards for fecal coliform, dissolved oxygen, and total phosphorus. As a result a TMDL was developed for these parameters, as well as an implementation plan that would guide how to restore Spring Creek to support its beneficial uses.

From 2002 to the present, 21 agricultural producers developed nutrient management plans, which included expanding manure storage structures to better contain manure, as well as improved management of where and when manure was applied to their crops. In addition to nutrient management over 6,200 feet of riparian fencing was installed and over 1,200 feet of streambank stabilization was implemented.

In addition to addressing nonpoint source pollution, in 2010 a meat processing facility that was identified as a point source in the TMDL also made needed changes to its facility, greatly reducing the amount of nutrients entering into Spring Creek.

As a result of the efforts of all of the private landowners and agency partners, the nutrient concentrations in Spring Creek have drastically been reduced, and Spring Creek has been removed from the 303(d) list of impaired waterbodies for fecal coliform, dissolved oxygen, and total phosphorus.



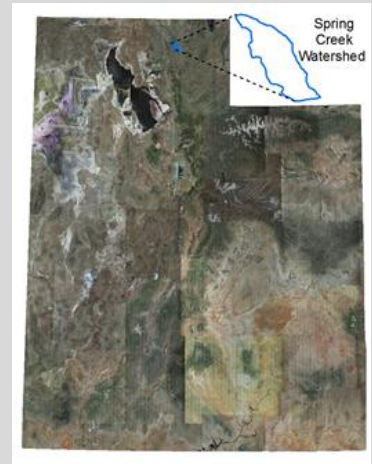
Utah Division of Water Quality

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Completed Manure Bunker near Spring Creek