

The Watershed and Creeksheds



The Huron River Watershed
The Huron River watershed covers just over 900 square miles (1448 km) and encompasses all the land, creeks and streams that drain into the Huron River, which then drains into Lake Erie.

The Creeksheds of the Huron River Watershed
Essentially a smaller version of a watershed, a creekshed is made up of all the land that drains into a tributary creek. Creeksheds and areas that drain directly to the Huron River appear in different shades of left.

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Allen Creek | Honey Creek (Washtenaw County) | Silver and Smith Creeks |
| Arms Creek | Horseshoe Creek | South Ore Creek |
| Boyd Creek | Malletts Creek | Swift Run Creek |
| Chilson Creek | Mill Creek | Traver Creek |
| Davis Creek | Millers Creek | Woodruff and Mann Creeks |
| Fleming Creek | Norton Creek | Woods Creek |
| Hay Creek | Pettibone Creek | |
| Honey Creek (Livingston County) | Portage Creek | |

Map Key

The Huron River—In its entirety, the river stretches for more than 125 miles (201 km). The 104-mile (167 km) stretch that starts at Proud Lake and ends at Lake Erie is known as the Huron River Water Trail—an inland paddling trail recognized as both a State and National Water Trail.



For Water Trail maps and information go to huronriverwatertrail.org.

Trail Towns—At these destination sites along the Huron River, paddlers can venture off the Water Trail to enjoy each community's unique amenities, scenery and heritage.

River, Stream, Lake, Pond—In all, the watershed contains 1200 miles (1951 km) of creeks and streams, 24 major tributaries, and 562 lakes.

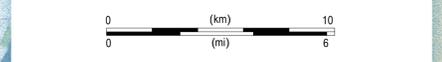
Natural River District—This "natural corridor," which includes 27.5 miles (43.7 km) of the Huron River main stem plus 10.5 miles (16.8 km) of three tributaries, has been designated for preservation by local governments, citizens and the Michigan Department of Natural Resources.

Urban Area—Our watershed is home to 63 municipalities spanning 7 counties.

State Park, Metropark or Local Park—There are 10 State Parks (8 State Recreation Areas and 2 State Game Areas) and 10 Metroparks located within the watershed.

Dam—The watershed includes 96 dams and Lake level control structures. The first dams were constructed in the 1820s on Fleming Creek and Mill Creek. The 19 dams that are on the main stem are shown at left.

Watershed High and Low Points—The watershed's high point of 1,217 feet (1,958 km) is in the Mann Creekshed. From the river's headwaters to its mouth, the elevation changes from 1,018 feet (1638 km) to 572 feet (920 km) above sea level.



About HRWC



The Huron River Watershed Council (HRWC) coordinates programs and volunteer efforts aimed at protecting and restoring the Huron River. Our work is supported by individual members, local businesses, and more than 40 communities across southeast Michigan. Learn how you can get involved at hrwc.org.

For more Huron River watershed maps and information on how you can protect clean water, scan the QR code on the far left side of this poster, or visit hrwc.org/our-watershed.

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DISCOVER

Located in Southeast Michigan, the Huron River watershed is made up of all the land, creeks, and streams that drain into the Huron River. The watershed and river system support a tremendous variety of wildlife and provide inviting places to swim, fish, paddle or simply enjoy nature for the 650,000 people living within its boundaries. The river supplies drinking water directly to Ann Arbor and connects to Lake Erie—the source of drinking water for more than 11 million people.

CONNECT

The watershed is home to over 90 species of native fish and 34 species of reptiles and amphibians. Smallmouth bass thrive in the river and in the warmer tributaries, as do river bugs. Common mammals include beaver, deer, mink, muskrat, and raccoon. In addition to resident bird species such as the Great Blue Heron, the Trumpeter Swan and many varieties of wild ducks and songbirds. The watershed is an important stopover for migrating Bald Eagles, Peregrine Falcons, Canada Geese, Ospreys, warblers, and Sandhill Cranes.

PROTECT

Today, most of the pollution entering our rivers is carried by rainwater that runs off hard surfaces such as roads, parking lots and rooftops. Pollutants include dirt, motor oil and toxic auto fluids, fertilizers, pesticides, and bacteria from pet waste and failing septic systems. Our built infrastructure—stormdrains, drainage ditches and culverts—direct this polluted and untreated rainwater straight into our waterways at quantities and velocities that erode stream banks and habitat.

START TODAY!

Fortunately, there are simple daily actions you can take to help protect the Huron River. They include capturing runoff with trees, native plants and rain gardens; limiting use of pesticides and fertilizers; properly disposing of unused prescription meds and home toxins; and picking up pet waste. You can also make a positive difference by adopting a stormdrain or volunteering with the Huron River Watershed Council.

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