Portage Creek Watershed Management Planning
7 January 2008 through 30 June 2010

The 319-approved watershed management plan produced during this 30-month project is the capstone of the efforts in the Portage Creek watershed, one of the largest tributaries to the Huron River and one of southeast Michigan's prettiest and healthiest creek systems due to the extensive natural areas that protect it from human activities. The project also sent targeted informational mailings to 6,000 watershed households, collected stream flow data from three monitoring sites, conducted a stream corridor assessment and wetlands functional assessment, and produced a hydrology report. Residents and other partners participated in two public meetings, two lake and stream quality monitoring workshops, field data collection, and regular meetings of the watershed advisory group.

Grant Amount: $ 116,719
Match Funds: $ 50,565
Total Amount: $ 167,284

Partners involved:
- Local governments
- Ingham County
- Livingston County
- Washtenaw County
- Michigan Department of Natural Resources and Environment
- USDA NRCS
- Pinckney and Waterloo State Recreation Areas
- Legacy Land Conservancy
- Livingston Land Conservancy
- Nature Conservancy
- Michigan Clean Water Corps (MiCorps)

I&E Activities:
- 6,000 households received a brochure informing residents about the location and special features of the watershed and the management planning process
- Eighty residents participated in two public meetings to learn about the watershed and give input during the planning process
- Developed and promoted project webpages to target audience
- Placed print advertisements promoting project in weekly newspaper with circulation in project area
- Feedback forms, website stats, direct mails, e-mail blasts, and print ads provided evaluative information
HRWC and MiCorps staff trained residents in techniques for measuring stream flow, and lake and stream water quality parameters (photo on reverse and to right). More baseline data is needed for Portage Creek and its many lakes. Trained volunteers represent the best option for filling these data gaps.