

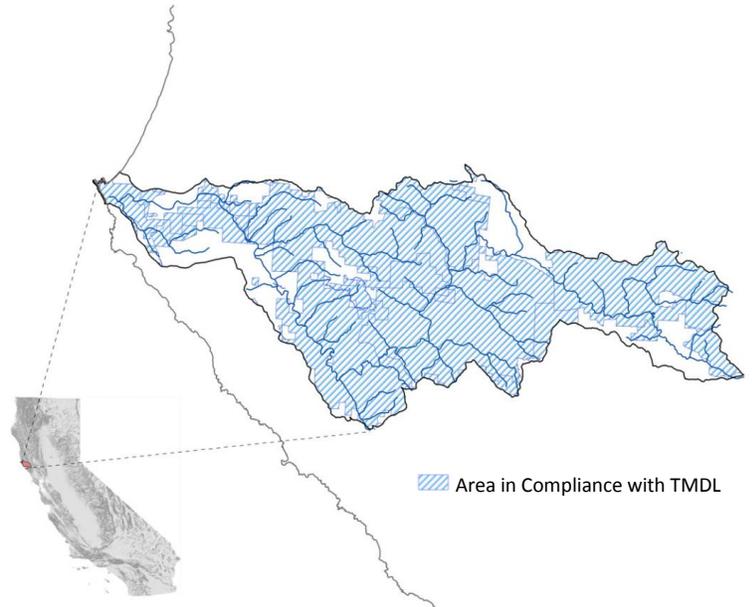
Total Maximum Daily Load Progress Report		Garcia River Watershed Sediment TMDL	
Regional Water Board	North Coast, Region 1	STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Conditions Improving
Beneficial uses affected:	COLD, COMM, EST, MIGR, SPWN		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Data Inconclusive
Pollutant(s) addressed:	Sediment		<input type="checkbox"/> Improvement Needed
Implemented through:	Waiver of WDRs, Discharge Prohibitions		<input type="checkbox"/> TMDL Achieved/Waterbody Delisted
Approval date:	January 3, 2002		

TMDL Summary

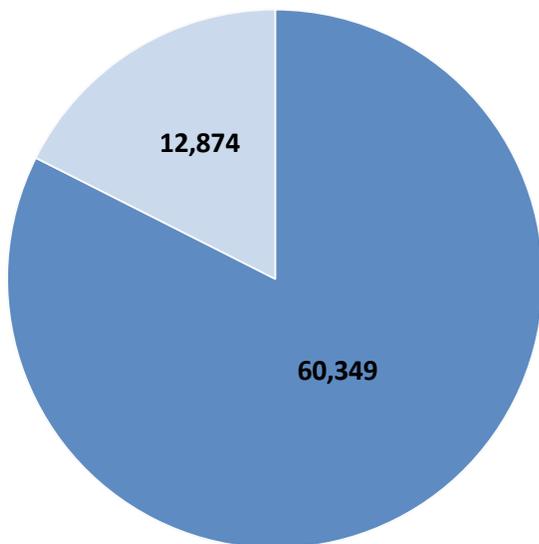
The Garcia River Watershed is impaired by excess sediment and elevated temperatures. The cause of the impairment is primarily attributed to past land use activities such as logging, gravel mining, agriculture, timberland conversion, and removal of stream large woody material. These activities disrupted freshwater habitats required by a number of aquatic organisms, including several species of threatened or endangered salmon and trout.

The [Garcia River TMDL Action Plan](#) provides landowners with three compliance options to address erosion problems on their properties and establishes numeric targets and in-stream water quality goals for restoring the cold-water fishery habitats. Water quality goals can be achieved by (1) reducing the controllable sources of sediment as required by the TMDL Action Plan, (2) improving the capacity of the riparian zone to filter mobile sediment, or (3) adding structural elements to the channel. These implementation actions can improve the capacity of the in-stream system to efficiently transport delivered sediment and create usable habitat. The TMDL Action Plan is expected to improve in-stream conditions by 2049.

Garcia River Watershed



Garcia River TMDL Compliance Efforts (Acres)



- Area in Compliance with TMDL
- Area with TMDL Compliance to be Determined

Water Quality Outcomes

- Landowners with properties totaling approximately 82% of the watershed are working to control erosion and improve the riparian condition.
- Several miles of lower mainstem stream banks have been stabilized through bioengineering projects.
- Large wood augmentation projects are ongoing and have been implemented across approximately 10 stream miles to improve habitat for coho salmon and steelhead trout.
- The Nature Conservancy and NCRWQCB have been collecting watershed data (physical, biological, and chemical) since 2007. U.S. EPA is currently assisting with water quality data analysis. The status of watershed conditions will be reported upon in 2013-2014.