

**NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE  
CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD**

**STREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENT AND MANAGEMENT**

(Ac.)

**CODE 395**

**DEFINITION**

Maintain, improve or restore physical, chemical and biological functions of a stream, and its associated riparian zone, necessary for meeting the life history requirements of desired aquatic species.

Visual Assessment Protocol or comparable evaluation tool.

- when applied, result in a conservation system that meets or exceeds the minimum quality criteria for fish and wildlife established in Section III of the FOTG.

**PURPOSE**

1. Provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species.
2. Provide stream channel and associated riparian conditions that maintain ecological processes and connections of diverse stream habitat types important to aquatic species.

Manage adjoining riparian areas to support diverse natural vegetation suitable for the site conditions and desired ecological benefits. Such benefits include stream temperature moderation, recruitment of instream large wood and fine organic matter, input of riparian nutrients and terrestrial insects, streambank stability, and filtration of contaminants from surface runoff.

Design instream structures that are compatible with the dynamic nature of streams and rivers, encourage natural geomorphic recovery when possible and minimize disruption of recreational and other traditional uses of the stream corridor.

Structures installed for the purposes of this standard will not

- impede or prevent passage of fish and other aquatic organisms at any time;
- cause excessive bank erosion;
- cause unintentional lateral migration, loss of channel length, aggradation or degradation of the channel;
- hinder channel-floodplain interactions.

Where practical, restore or maintain stream habitat and channel forming processes such as natural flow regime, meander migration, sediment transport, recruitment and storage of large wood, and floodplain interactions with the stream.

**CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES**

All streams and their adjoining backwaters, floodplains, associated wetlands, and riparian areas where geomorphic conditions or habitat deficiencies limit reproduction, growth, survival and diversity of aquatic species.

**CRITERIA**

Planned stream habitat improvements will

- address the aquatic species and life history stages for which the stream is being managed,
- be based on a site-specific assessment of local hydrology, channel morphology, geomorphic setting, aquatic species, riparian and floodplain conditions, and any habitat limitations including water quantity and quality, food supply, and restriction of upstream and downstream movement of aquatic species using the NRCS Stream

Conservation practice standards are reviewed periodically and updated if needed. To obtain the current version of this standard, contact your Natural Resources Conservation Service [State Office](#) or visit the [electronic Field Office Technical Guide](#).

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All stream and riparian activities will occur within state and federal guidelines with regard to timing of spawning, incubation, and rearing of aquatic organisms, and breeding and nesting of terrestrial organisms.

Manage livestock by exclusion, single-point access to the stream or other appropriate practices to sustain a healthy stream corridor and associated habitats.

## CONSIDERATIONS

Any stream habitat management project is most effective when applied within the context of overall watershed conditions and with clear objectives for stream management goals. Stream habitat management provisions should be planned in relation to other land uses that may affect stream corridors.

Before designing and implementing stream habitat improvements, consider the known or expected concerns within the watershed, such as: point and non-point source pollution, water diversions, and land management activities likely to influence stream habitat conditions. In order to determine whether these or other special situations exist consult with the IDNR Streams Biologist during planning. Additional measures that should be taken singularly or in combination to improve stream habitat include:

- Complete a general assessment of watershed conditions that are likely to affect the functions of the stream and its riparian area.
- Incorporate stream habitat improvements into a conservation plan that addresses soil quality, nutrient management, pest management and other management practices for reducing non-point sources of pollution.
- Provide fish passage upstream and downstream and allow movement of other aquatic species and organic matter to the extent possible and when compatible with state and federal fish management objectives (see Conservation Practice Standard Fish Passage, Code-396).
- Reduce or manage excessive runoff due to watershed development, roads or land-use activities.

- Restore or protect riparian and floodplain vegetation and associated riverine wetlands.
- Maintain adequate in-stream flows to sustain diverse habitats for aquatic species, especially during critical life history stages of spawning, incubation and rearing.
- Provide heterogeneous and complex physical habitat components consistent with the physiographic setting and important to aquatic species in the watershed. These include where appropriate: suitable spawning substrates, pools, overhead cover, riparian vegetation and structural elements such as boulders and/or large wood, or structures that also provide structural elements such as lunkers, streambarbs, rock riffle grade controls, and bendway weirs. In many warm-water streams in Illinois emphasis should be placed on complex pools with much of the pool greater than 30 inches in depth, instream cover, and stable, well vegetated banks with healthy riparian areas in perennial vegetation.
- Provide barriers to exclude aquatic nuisance species from stream habitats where prescribed by the appropriate state and federal fish management agencies.
- Provide screens on water pumps, diversion ditches, or any area where unintentional entrapment of aquatic species is likely to occur
- Improve floodplain-to-channel connectivity for development of seasonal or permanent backwater, wetland and off-channel habitats consistent with the local climate and hydrology of the stream.
- Maintain natural surface water and ground water interactions to the extent possible.
- Control spread of exotic plant and animal species.
- Manage recreational and other land use activities to minimize impacts on stream banks, riparian vegetation and water quality.

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## PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Plans and specifications shall be developed for each site where management and improvement actions are to be implemented.

The plan will include a detailed site description, the sequence in which improvements or management actions will be completed, a vegetation planting plan and maintenance requirements.

Specifications shall include:

- Location and extent of modification of the stream reach to accomplish the planned purpose;
- Riparian plant species and stocking rates if needed to accomplish the planned purpose;
- Planting dates, care and handling of seed or planted materials to ensure an acceptable rate of survival;
- Site protection and preparation requirements for establishment or recruitment of riparian vegetation if needed.
- Drawings to illustrate installation or implementation requirements.

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

A detailed operation and maintenance plan shall be developed for all applications. The plan shall provide for periodic inspection and prompt repair or modification of any structures

that are found to cause excessive streambank or streambed instability. All structural measures shall be evaluated on an annual basis. Any repair actions, if needed, shall comply with state and federal guidelines for protecting spawning, incubation and rearing times of aquatic species and breeding and nesting times of terrestrial species.

## REFERENCES

Bureau of Land Management. 1998. Riparian Area Management: A User Guide to Assessing Proper Functioning Condition and the Supporting Science for Lotic Areas. TR-1737-15.

Federal Interagency Stream Restoration Working Group (FISRWG). 1998. NEH-653 – Stream Corridor Restoration: Principles, Processes and Practices.

NRCS. 1998. Tech. Note 99-1: Stream Visual Assessment Protocol.

NRCS. 1998. The Practical Streambank Bioengineering Guide.

NRCS. 2002. Streambank Soil Bioengineering Field Guide for Low Precipitation Areas.

NRCS. 2005. National Biology Handbook, Aquatic and Terrestrial Habitat Resources.

NRCS. 2006. NEH-654 – Stream Restoration Design Handbook.