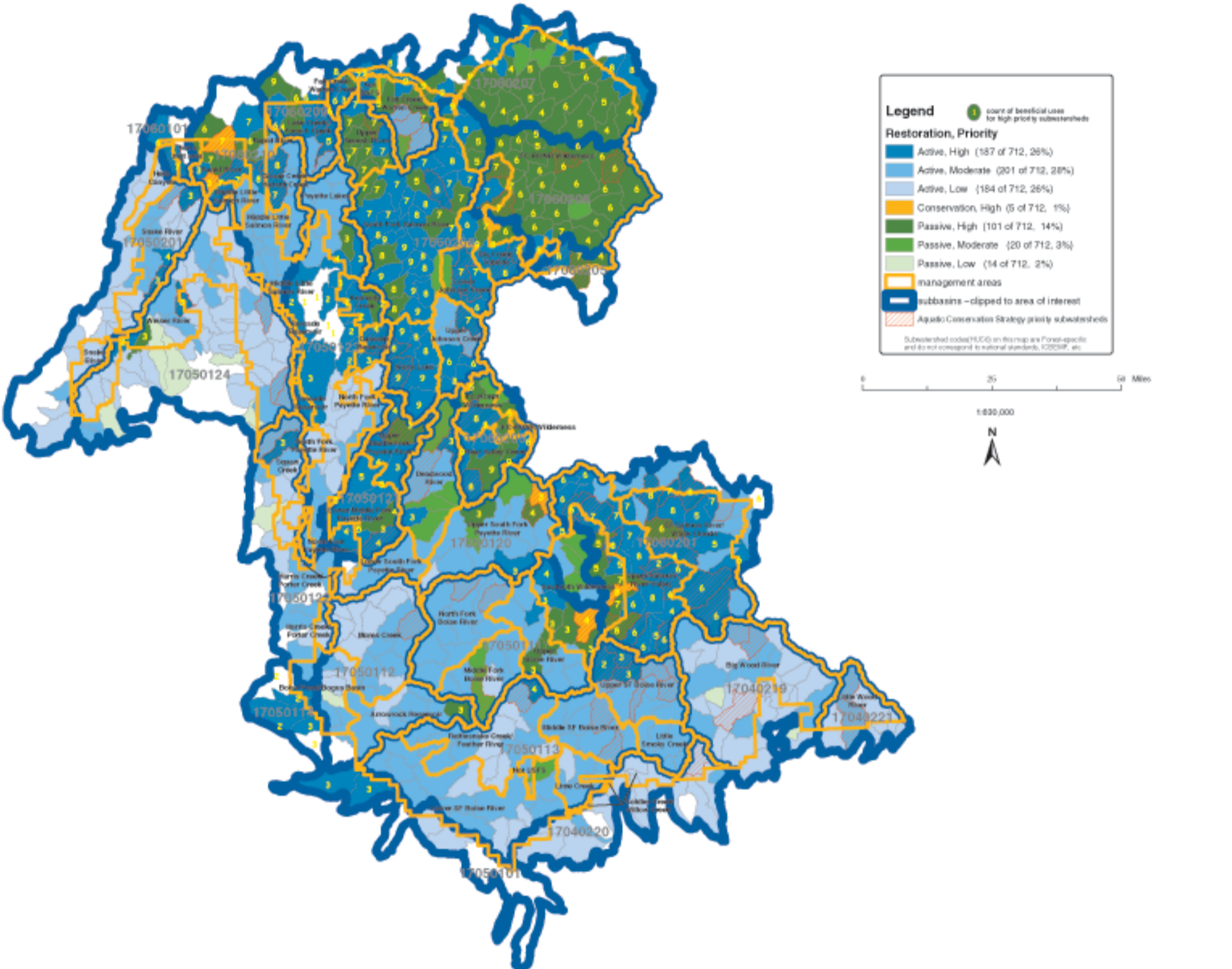


Watershed and Aquatic Recovery Strategy SW Idaho Ecogroup 2003



Drainage (watershed) ratings and Water Quality (watershed) ratings are based on assessing riparian habitat and biological conditions, including riparian vulnerability, presence of aquatic insects, selected local fish populations, presence of water quality impairments (TMDLs, etc.). The restoration type and priority ratings are determined for each watershed as outlined below.

MATRIX USED TO DETERMINE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF ORGANIZED RESTORATION:

WQI	RVI	Restoration Type	R Rating
High	High	Passive or Conservation of aquatic habitat	Passive or Conservation of aquatic habitat
Moderate	High	Active	Active
Low	High	Active	Active
High	Moderate	Passive	Active
Moderate	Moderate	Passive	Active
Low	Moderate	Passive	Active
High	Low	Active	Active
Moderate	Low	Active	Active
Low	Low	Active	Active

- Restored use or criteria**
1. Riparian or Fall Outcrop protection
 2. Riparian protection
 3. Riparian protection
 4. Riparian protection
 5. Riparian protection
 6. Riparian protection
 7. Riparian protection
 8. Riparian protection
 9. Riparian protection
 10. Riparian protection
 11. Riparian protection

RESTORATION PRIORITIZATION

HIGH PRIORITY – those subwatersheds that contain part of a stronghold for threatened, sensitive, or native species, riparian forest, fall forest, or native outcrop forest.

- OR: Anadromous Fish Spawning or Bearing Habitat.
- OR: Highly Isolated Local Population of fall forest or native outcrop forest.
- OR: TMDL Watershed Restoration Plan target.

Moderate PRIORITY – those subwatersheds that contain any "sensitive processes" of anadromous species and fall forest, including migratory habitat, outcrop, riparian forest, and fall forest. OR those subwatersheds that contain any "sensitive processes" of native outcrop forest species.

- OR: Designated Critical Habitat for Snake River cutthroat and chinook salmon (PBR) if Water Quality Impaired water body.
- OR: Those subwatersheds that contain portions of a municipal supply watershed.

LOW PRIORITY – all remaining subwatersheds.

- ACE Priority Subwatersheds**
- Subwatersheds identified as "conservation" type automatically become ACE priority subwatersheds.
 - ACE priority subwatersheds had to be "biologically isolated" to either a strong or degraded population of listed species (such as the anadromous fall cutthroat salmon), this subwatershed incorporated native outcrop forest, wood stream habitat, or riparian forest.
 - Attempts to develop a riparian or fall forest ACE priority subwatershed within the ACE habitat unit is being undertaken over a long-term period (5-10 years).
 - Focus a full spectrum of scientific activities on a health status of subwatershed (2-4 year activity).

