

Forests, Water and People

Drinking water supply and forest lands in Michigan

USDA Forest Service
Northeastern Area
State and Private Forestry



Project Description

In the Northeast and Midwest United States, forests are critically important to the supply of clean drinking water. Protecting and managing forests in source watersheds is an essential part of future strategies for providing clean safe drinking water that citizens can afford. The Forests, Water and People analysis identified private forests that are most important for drinking water supply and most in need of protection from development pressure. This fact sheet gives the results of the analysis for the State of Michigan. For more detailed description of methods, and results for the Northeast and Midwest United States, see the [full report](#).

The Process

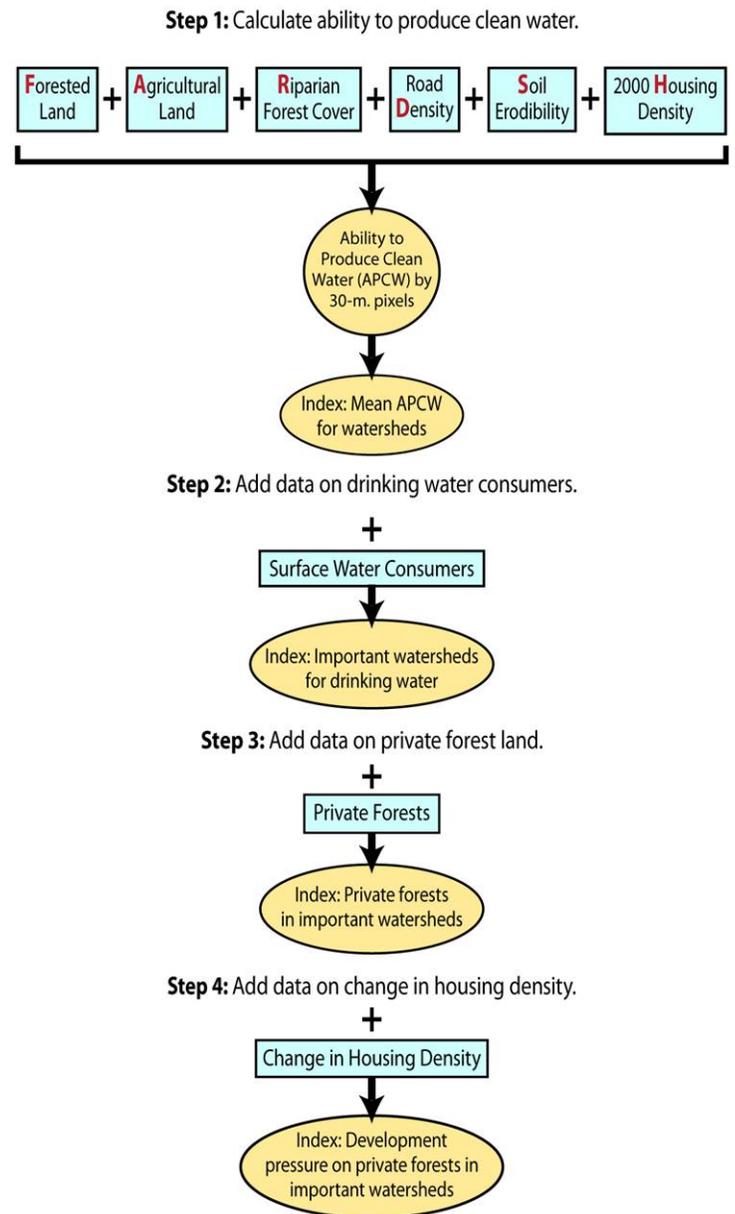
Through a 4 step GIS-based overlay analysis, four indices were developed for each watershed (see Figure 1).



Photo by Michael Land.

"Water, in all its uses and permutations, is by far the most valuable commodity that comes from the forest land that we manage, assist others to manage, and/or regulate."
Policy Statement, National Association of State Foresters

Figure 1. Nine layers of GIS data (boxes) were combined in stepwise fashion, to produce four indices (ovals) of watershed importance for drinking water supplies and the need for private forest management to protect those supplies.



Michigan Results

Highlights

- Michigan’s Upper Peninsula watersheds scored above average in each step of the analysis, with the highest scores in step 1. The State contains large protected forest areas in the north and the Upper Peninsula, a large percent of privately owned forest (66 percent), and high development pressure.
- Those Michigan watersheds that ranked highest in their ability to produce clean water (step 1) are located in the Upper Peninsula, and in the northern part of the State. Sixteen watersheds in the Upper Peninsula (or one-quarter of all the State’s watersheds) tied for the highest score in step 1.
- In the ability of watersheds to provide drinking water to the most people (step 2), several Michigan watersheds scored above average, particularly those in the Upper Peninsula. The scores were not as high as in other parts of the study area due to the fact that many areas of Michigan get their drinking water from ground water supplies, which are not included in this study. The Detroit, Flint, and Huron watersheds scored the highest.
- In the ability of watersheds to provide drinking water on private lands (step 3), all of the watersheds of the Upper Peninsula and many of the northern Michigan watersheds scored above average because the State has 66 percent privately owned forest land. The highest scoring watershed is the Michigamme, followed by a tie score between Thunder Bay, Brule, Cedar-Ford, and Tacoosh-Whitefish watersheds.
- Most of Michigan’s watersheds scored above average in step 4, which ranked watersheds based on their development pressure and land ownership status (private lands ranked higher because they are subject to conversion). The two highest scoring watersheds were the Pine and Huron watersheds. These watersheds averaged in the top sixteen percent of the study area’s watersheds.

Table 1. Watershed results for Michigan

Watershed Name	Hydrologic Unit Code	Mean APCW for watersheds	Surface drinking water consumers	% private forest in watershed	% watershed with housing density increase	Index: Development pressure on private forests important for drinking water supply	
						Score (Step 4)	Rank (Step 4)
Pine	04080202	6 of 10	32,560	35 %	21 %	28 of 40	88 of 540
Huron	04090005	5 of 10	114,000	32 %	19 %	28 of 40	88 of 540
Cheboygan	04070004	9 of 10	0	49 %	21 %	27 of 40	109 of 540
Keweenaw Peninsula	04020103	10 of 10	0	84 %	5 %	27 of 40	109 of 540
Thunder Bay	04070006	9 of 10	0	64 %	12 %	27 of 40	109 of 540
Betsie-Platte	04060104	8 of 10	0	49 %	26 %	26 of 40	126 of 540
Boardman-Charlevoix	04060105	8 of 10	0	49 %	29 %	26 of 40	126 of 540
Flint	04080204	5 of 10	124,943	25 %	12 %	26 of 40	126 of 540
Manistee	04060103	9 of 10	0	40 %	19 %	26 of 40	126 of 540
Pere Marquette-White	04060101	8 of 10	0	44 %	20 %	26 of 40	126 of 540
Michigamme	04030107	10 of 10	0	74 %	3 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Muskegon	04060102	7 of 10	0	44 %	23 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Au Gres-Rifle	04080101	8 of 10	0	51 %	12 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Tittabawassee	04080201	7 of 10	0	45 %	24 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Dead-Kelsey	04020105	10 of 10	0	87 %	3 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Upper Wisconsin	07070001	10 of 10	0	56 %	6 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Detroit	04090004	4 of 10	975,810	20 %	9 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Tacoosh-Whitefish	04030111	10 of 10	0	51 %	7 %	25 of 40	148 of 540
Cedar-Ford	04030109	10 of 10	0	59 %	4 %	24 of 40	169 of 540
Lone Lake-Ocqueoc	04070003	9 of 10	0	57 %	6 %	24 of 40	169 of 540
St. Joseph	04100003	2 of 10	250,000	15 %	17 %	23 of 40	199 of 540
Menominee	04030108	9 of 10	0	50 %	6 %	23 of 40	199 of 540
Black	04070005	9 of 10	0	37 %	10 %	23 of 40	199 of 540
Flambeau	07050002	10 of 10	0	45 %	4 %	23 of 40	199 of 540
Escanaba	04030110	10 of 10	0	49 %	3 %	23 of 40	199 of 540
Thornapple	04050007	6 of 10	0	27 %	30 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Black-Presque Isle	04020101	10 of 10	0	56 %	2 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Lower Grand	04050006	6 of 10	0	30 %	26 %	22 of 40	229 of 540

Watershed Name	Hydrologic Unit Code	Mean APCW for watersheds	Surface drinking water consumers	% private forest in watershed	% watershed with housing density increase	Index: Development pressure on private forests important for drinking water supply	
						Score (Step 4)	Rank (Step 4)
Au Sable	04070007	9 of 10	0	32 %	9 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Brule	04030106	10 of 10	0	52 %	2 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Sturgeon	04020104	10 of 10	0	49 %	2 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Fishdam-Sturgeon	04030112	10 of 10	0	36 %	3 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Betsy-Chocolay	04020201	10 of 10	0	49 %	3 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Kalamazoo	04050003	6 of 10	0	31 %	22 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
St. Marys	04070001	7 of 10	0	53 %	4 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Brevoort-Millecoquins	04060107	10 of 10	0	44 %	2 %	22 of 40	229 of 540
Black-Macatawa	04050002	5 of 10	0	33 %	19 %	21 of 40	264 of 540
Lake St. Clair	04090002	1 of 10	11,848	23 %	13 %	21 of 40	264 of 540
Bad-Montreal	04010302	9 of 10	0	52 %	1 %	21 of 40	264 of 540
Carp-Pine	04070002	10 of 10	0	27 %	3 %	20 of 40	289 of 540
Raisin	04100002	3 of 10	26,504	16 %	17 %	20 of 40	289 of 540
Tahquamenon	04020202	10 of 10	0	39 %	1 %	19 of 40	320 of 540
Clinton	04090003	4 of 10	0	29 %	14 %	19 of 40	320 of 540
Manistique	04060106	10 of 10	3,874	26 %	2 %	19 of 40	320 of 540
St. Joseph	04050001	4 of 10	0	21 %	18 %	19 of 40	320 of 540
Upper Grand	04050004	5 of 10	0	25 %	15 %	19 of 40	320 of 540
Kawkawlin-Pine	04080102	5 of 10	0	28 %	12 %	19 of 40	320 of 540
St. Clair	04090001	4 of 10	4,652	22 %	16 %	19 of 40	320 of 540
Waska	04020203	8 of 10	0	32 %	3 %	18 of 40	337 of 540
Ontonagan	04020102	10 of 10	0	34 %	1 %	18 of 40	337 of 540
Little Calumet-Galien	04040001	3 of 10	0	31 %	11 %	17 of 40	352 of 540
Shiawassee	04080203	4 of 10	0	22 %	10 %	17 of 40	352 of 540
Cass	04080205	5 of 10	0	25 %	9 %	17 of 40	352 of 540
Maple	04050005	4 of 10	0	14 %	17 %	17 of 40	352 of 540
Tiffin	04100006	1 of 10	22,144	12 %	9 %	16 of 40	380 of 540
Kankakee	07120001	3 of 10	43,789	10 %	7 %	16 of 40	380 of 540
Ottawa-Stony	04100001	1 of 10	995	16 %	13 %	15 of 40	394 of 540
Birch-Willow	04080104	2 of 10	0	16 %	5 %	12 of 40	442 of 540
Saginaw	04080206	2 of 10	0	6 %	7 %	12 of 40	442 of 540
Pigeon-Wiscoggin	04080103	2 of 10	0	8 %	4 %	10 of 40	465 of 540

Average or total value for all watersheds listed in Table 1

Mean APCW for watersheds:	6.9	of 10
Important watersheds for drinking water composite score:	8.8	of 20
Private forests in important watersheds composite score:	14.5	of 30
Development pressure on private forests in important watersheds composite score:	21.6	of 40
Forested Land (acres):	24,512,265.3	
Private Forest (acres):	16,175,379.7	
Private Forest Land under Development Pressure by 2030 (acres):	2,225,629.1	
(% private forest land):	13.8%	

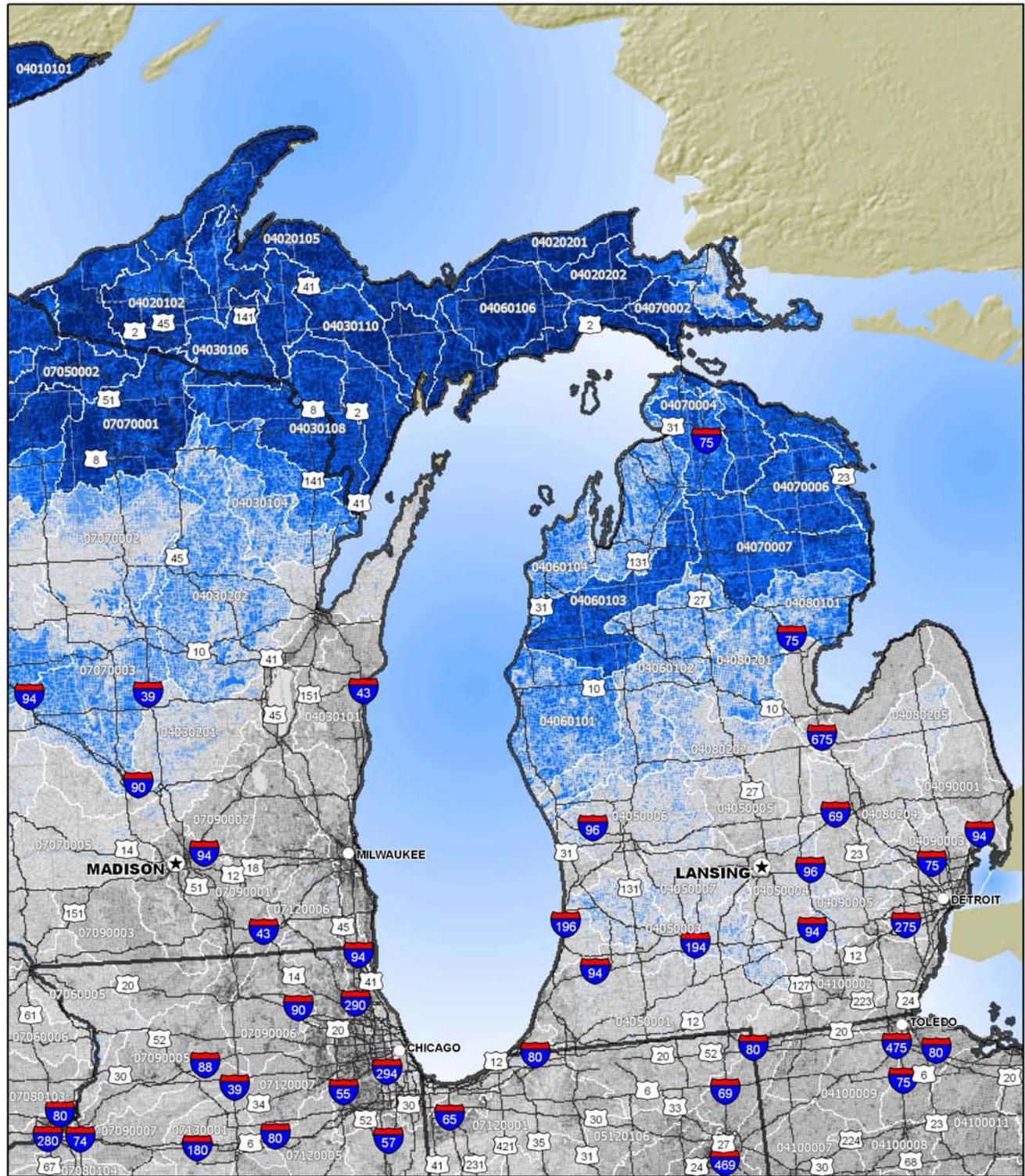
Note: If a watershed fell partially in Michigan, the whole watershed was considered for this project. State results reflect the total acreage for all watersheds that impact that State (this may account for a higher acreage figure than if only lands within State boundaries were considered).

Maps

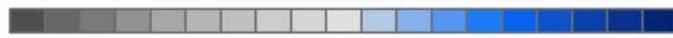
The following maps depict the results of each step in the Forests, Water and People analysis. Each watershed is labeled with the eight-digit HUC and the watershed composite score for the analysis step. (Note: the APCW, 30-m. pixel view does not have a watershed score)

All of the maps were produced by Rebecca Whitney Lilja, Office of Knowledge Management, Northeastern Area State and Private Forestry.

Ability to Produce Clean Water (APCW) (Step 1), 30-m View - Michigan



STEP 1 COMPOSITE SCORE, 30-m VIEW



6 (Low APCW) 10 15 20 24 (High APCW)

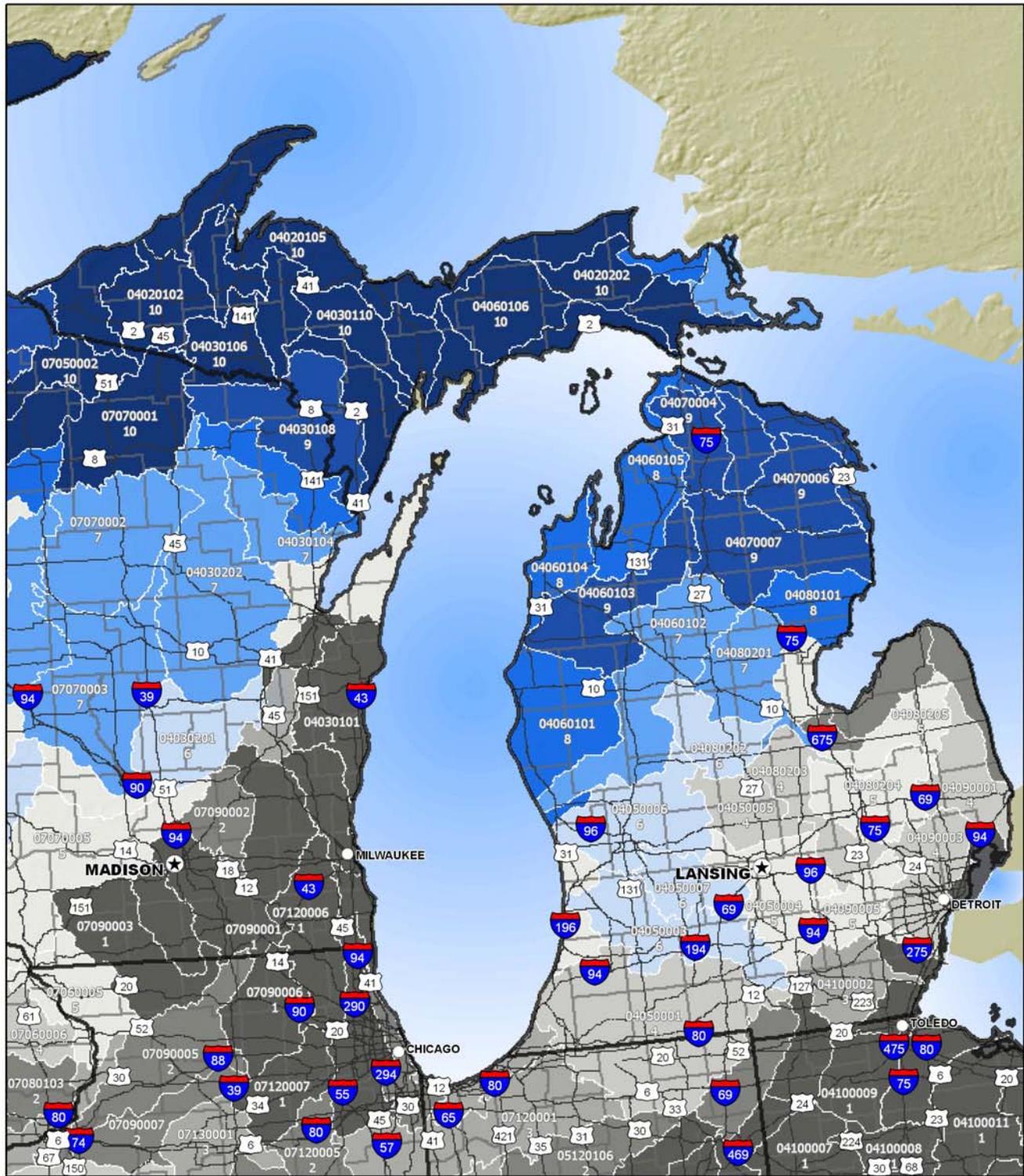
Projection: Albers



Watershed labels describe the 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC)

0 15 30 60 Miles

Mean Ability to Produce Clean Water (APCW) by Watershed (Step 1, Continued) - Michigan

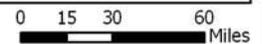


STEP 1 COMPOSITE SCORE

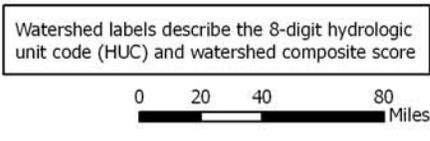
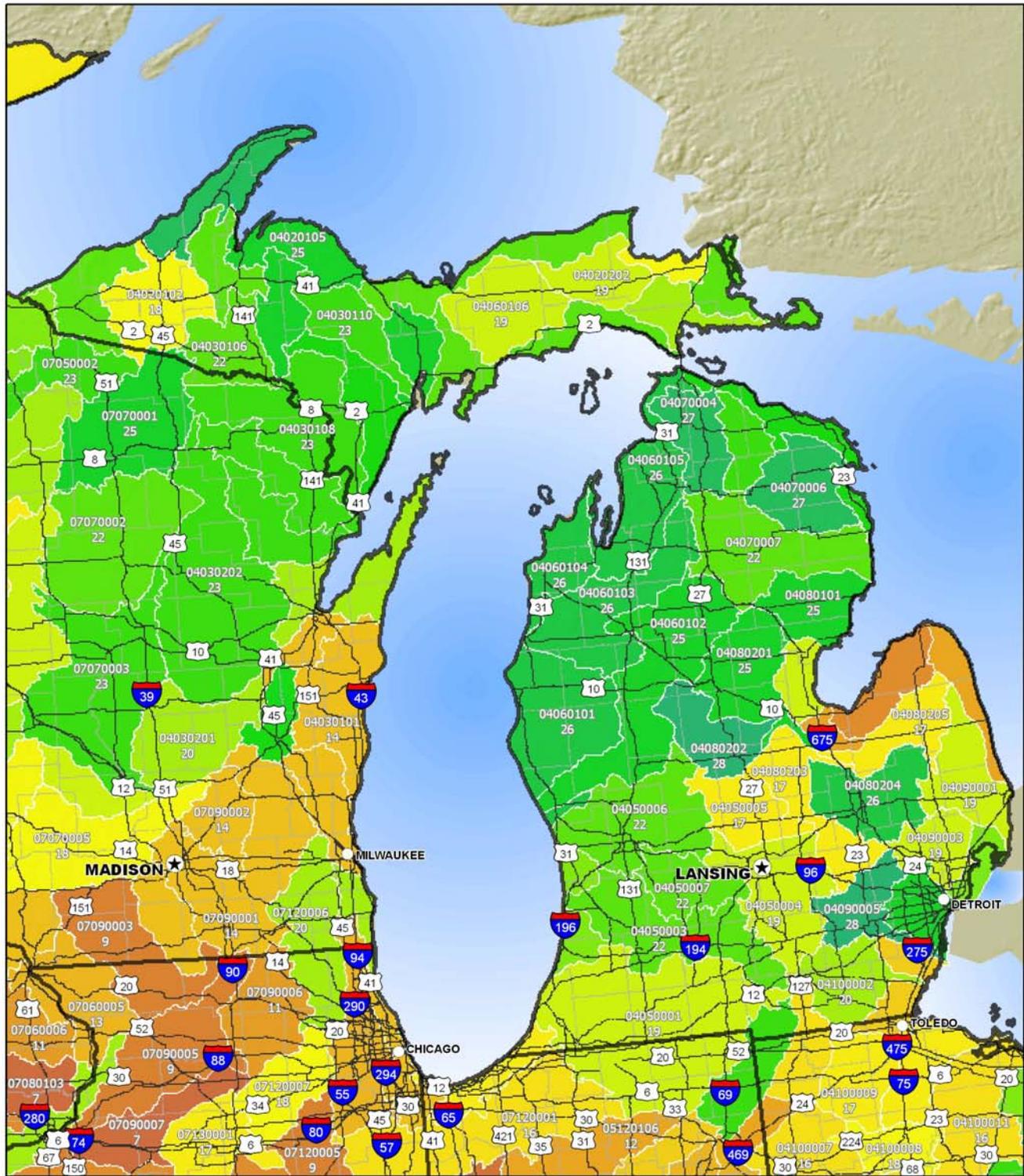


Projection: Albers

Watershed labels describe the 8-digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) and watershed composite score



Development pressure on private forests in drinking water supply watersheds (Step 4) - Michigan



References

Table 2. Datasets used in the Forests, Water and People Analysis

Attribute	Dataset	Source*
Forest land	1992 National Landcover Dataset	U.S. Geological Survey 1999
Agricultural land by watershed	1992 National Landcover Dataset	U.S. Geological Survey 1999
Riparian forest cover by watershed	1:100,000-scale National Hydrography Dataset, buffered to 30 meters	Hatfield 2005
Road density	2002 Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS) Roads	U.S. Department of Transportation 2002
Soil erodibility	STATSGO Soil Dataset, kffact	Miller and White 1998
Housing density by watershed	Housing density in 2000	Theobald 2004
Surface drinking water consumers per unit area	Public Drinking Water System (PWS) Consumers by eight-digit HUC; City Drinking water consumers for New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Washington DC	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2005
Private forest by watershed	Protected Areas Database, Version 4; Wisconsin Stewardship Data	Conservation Biology Institute 2006; U.S. Geological Survey, Upper Midwest Environmental Sciences Center 2005
Development pressure per unit area	Housing density in 2000 and 2030	Theobald 2004

*Note: See the [full report](#) for complete reference citations.

Watershed Resources

Northeastern Area Watershed— <http://www.na.fs.fed.us/watershed>

Forest-to-Faucet Partnership—<http://www.wetpartnership.org/index.html>

Trust for Public Land Source Water Stewardship Project—<http://www.tpl.org/>

Forests on the Edge—<http://www.fs.fed.us/openspace/fote/index.html>

American Water Works Association—Professional and Technical Resources—<http://www.awwa.org/Resources/index.cfm?&navItemNumber=1416>

Source Water Collaborative—<http://www.protectdrinkingwater.org/>

Environmental Protection Agency—Surf Your Watershed—<http://cfpub.epa.gov/surf/locate/index.cfm>

Environmental Protection Agency—Safe Drinking Water Information System—http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_ov.html

This project was a collaborative effort between the Northeastern Area and Dr. Paul K. Barten, Associate Professor, University of Massachusetts-Amherst and Co-director of the Forest-to-Faucet Partnership.

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