

## Wetland Health Evaluation Program (WHEP)

WHEP is a citizen volunteer wetland monitoring program that is focused on educating the public on wetland ecology and quality issues; as well as, providing local governments with wetland planning information. WHEP is currently active in Dakota and Hennepin counties and is coordinated in Hennepin County by the staff of the Environment and Energy Department. For more information about WHEP, contact Mary Karius, 612-596-9129,

In 2015, 93 volunteers donated 1,067 hours of their time to monitor area wetlands. According to the Independent Sector, the value of volunteer time in Minnesota is \$24.83; therefore, our volunteers contributed more than \$26,000 to monitor, protect and advocate for Hennepin County wetlands.

For the past two decades, WHEP has provided a great opportunity for Hennepin County residents to connect with the wetlands in their communities and become advocates for their sustainability.

Watershed management organizations and cities contract with Hennepin County to administer volunteer water quality monitoring programs. WHEP is designed to collect data and provide hands-on environmental education experiences for volunteers.

The volunteers use protocols approved by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency to gather a variety of organisms. Their presence or absence can indicate a possible change in water quality. This biological data is often used to assess the long-term health of water and is complimentary to chemical analysis and other data used to determine water quality.



The data collected is primarily used by watershed management organizations and cities. Some organizations use the data to communicate to residents about the health of their local water resource. Others have used the data to identify or track impacts of restoration efforts. They may also use the data as a historic catalog of specific organisms that have been collected and identified. For example, the county's program has data going back 17 years on Minnehaha Creek. In many cases, organizations use the data to fulfill the education requirement for stormwater management plans.

**DATA KEY**

**INVERTEBRATES**

**# Kinds of Leeches:** The # of leeches present in the sample; number is higher in healthier wetlands

**% Corixidae :** This measure counts the density and overall % of the sample of corixid bugs which are algae and detritus feeders.

**# Kinds of Odonata:** This measures the number of dragonflies and damselflies in a sample. This number is higher in healthier wetlands.

**# ETSD :** This metric adds the number of mayfly larvae (Ephemeroptera), caddisfly larvae (Trichoptera), dragonfly presence (D), and fingernail clam presence (Sphaeriidae). This collection is sensitive to pollution.

**# Kinds of Snails :** This measures the number of snail TYPES in the wetland. The higher the number the better quality wetland.

**Total Invertebrate Taxa:** The total number of invertebrate taxa is the strongest indicator of health in a wetland. This is an overall inventory of invertebrates, the higher the number the better diversity.

**VEGETATION**

**Vascular Genera:** measures the richness or number of different kinds of vascular plants

**Nonvascular Genera :** measures the richness or number of different kinds of nonvascular plants such as mosses, liverworts and lichens.

**Grasslike Genera:** measures the richness of a specific type of vascular plants including grasses, sedges and related genera.

**Carex Cover:** measures the extent of coverage by member of the genus *Carex* or sedges. Abundance increases in healthier wetlands.

**Utricularia Presence:** Bladderwort is a group of carnivorous plants that feed on macroinvertebrates. Its presence suggests a good condition.

**Aquatic Guild:** this metric measures the richness of the aquatic plants which tends to decrease as human disturbance increases.

**Persistent Litter:** measures the abundance of certain plants whose leaves and stems decompose very slowly. The greater abundance means more nutrients are tied up in undecomposed plants. This will increase with increased disturbance.

**SCORING SUMMARY**

MPCA Scale

Hennepin County Grading

Invertebrates	Vegetation	Invertebrates	Vegetation
6-14 Poor	7-15 Poor	26-30 A	32-35 A
15-22 Moderate	16-25 Moderate	21-25 B	26-31 B
23-30 Excellent	26-35 Excellent	16-20 C	19-25 C
		11-15 D	13-18 D
		6-10 F	7-12 A

• Hennepin County has developed a grading scale to correspond to water quality conditions. These grades allow for a basic understanding of conditions of lakes, wetlands and streams.

**Elm Creek Watershed Wetlands Monitored in 2015**

	Macroinvertebrate		Vegetation	
	Score	Grade	Score	Grade
<b>Crosscheck scores in RED</b>				
Elm Creek Watershed				
ECP-1 Elm Creek Park Preserve (Dayton)	14 Poor	D	17 Moderate	D
CHP-1 Crow Hassan Park	22/22 Moderate	B/B	19/17 Moderate/Moderate	C/D
CHP-2 Crow Hassan Park	22 Moderate	B	17 Moderate	D
CHP-3 Crow Hassan Park	16 Moderate	C	11 Poor	F

Team Leaders: Amanda Albrecht, Kristine Maurer

Metric	CHP-1 Crow Hassan Park	CHP-2 Crow Hassan Park	CHP-3 Crow Hassan Park	ECP-1 Elm Creek Park
# Kinds of Leeches	5/5	3	3	5
% Corixidae	3/5	3	3	3
# Kinds of Odonata	3/1	3	1	1
# ETSD	5/5	5	3	1
# Kinds of Snails	1/1	3	1	1
Total Invertebrate Taxa	5/5	5	5	3
Invertebrate Totals (30 Max)	22/22 Moderate/Moderate	22 Moderate	16 Moderate	14 Poor
Vascular Genera	3/3	3	1	3
Nonvascular Genera	3/1	1	1	3
Grasslike Genera	3/5	3	1	1
Carex Cover	1/1	1	1	1
Utricularia Presence	1/1	1	1	1
Aquatic Guild	3/1	3	1	3
Persistent Litter	5/5	5	5	5
Vegetation Totals (35 Max)	19/17 Moderate/Moderate	17 Moderate	11 Poor	17 Moderate