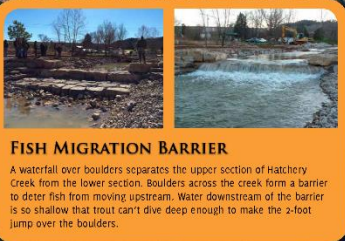


HATCHERY CREEK



FISH MIGRATION BARRIER

A waterfall over boulders separates the upper section of Hatchery Creek from the lower section. Boulders across the creek form a barrier to deter fish from moving upstream. Water downstream of the barrier is so shallow that trout can't dive deep enough to make the 2-foot jump over the boulders.



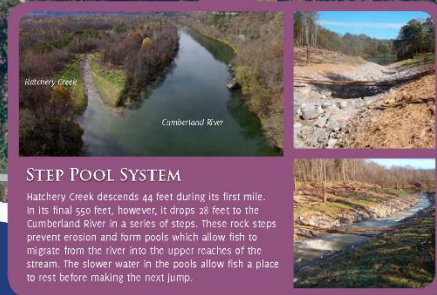
RIFFLES

Riffles were constructed by placing boulders on the streambed then surrounding them with small rocks and woody cover. Combined with the fast and slack water flows of the riffles, this provides ideal habitat for insects, fish and aquatic animals.



WETLAND

The main channel flows through wetlands, which help spread and slow the stream flow. Wetlands provide refuge for young trout, minnows and other fish. Here they can hide from predators and grow.



STEP POOL SYSTEM

Hatchery Creek descends 44 feet during its first mile. In its final 550 feet, however, it drops 28 feet to the Cumberland River in a series of steps. These rock steps prevent erosion and form pools which allow fish to migrate from the river into the upper reaches of the stream. The slower water in the pools allow fish a place to rest before making the next jump.

WHY RESTORE STREAM AND WETLAND HABITAT ON HATCHERY CREEK?

Over the years, Hatchery Creek carved a deep gully on its way to the Cumberland River. Dirt washed from the banks blanketed the streambed, eliminating the rocky nooks and crannies that insects need for survival. Erosion and the sediment it carries is Kentucky's leading cause of stream

impairment, and a threat to healthy fisheries. The Hatchery Creek Restoration Project is a model of a healthy stream system. It has a gentler slope than the old stream. It has riffles, pools and wetlands. These improvements will significantly reduce erosion into the Cumberland River.

The Hatchery Creek Restoration Project was paid for entirely with monies held in trust for stream and wetland restoration from the Kentucky Wetland and Stream Mitigation Fund, which is sponsored by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. No state general funds, tax dollars, or fishing and hunting license fees were used for this project. Kentucky Fish and Wildlife sponsors

the program through an agreement with an interagency review team chaired by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Kentucky Division of Water. The program operates statewide, undertaking habitat restoration projects like Hatchery Creek to offset losses and impacts to streams in the same river basin.