9: WATERSHEDS AND SUBWATERSHEDS

A watershed, or drainage basin, is defined as the entire land that drains water, sediment and dissolved substances to a body of water. Watershed boundaries are delineated by topography. In New Jersey, watersheds are referred to as the name of the water body to which the land area drains and the corresponding Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). The HUC can range from 2 to 16 digits long- the longer the numeric code, the smaller the watershed area. NJDEP also has divided the state into 20 Watershed Management Areas (WMA) based on large scale drainage patterns and to address water quality and supply issues.

As pollution occurs upstream, the downstream water quality will become degraded. As floodplains are altered or filled, floodwaters will cause more damage. As the watershed becomes developed and the amount of impervious surface area increases, negative impacts on water quality will become noticeable. This is why it is best to manage natural resources on a watershed-based approach. Implementing techniques, rules and regulations on a larger scale will alleviate smaller, site-specific problems. Many areas in New Jersey have created local watershed associations comprised of concerned citizens to promote awareness and education of related environmental issues.

As shown in Figure 9, Franklin Township lies within 8 HUC-14 boundaries that are all part of WMA 1, the Upper Delaware River Watershed. The Pohatcong ridge separates the two main sub-watersheds in the Township: the Musconetcong River watershed and the Pohatcong Creek watershed. Local watershed associations that are affiliated with these watersheds include: the Musconetcong Watershed Association, and the Pohatcong Creek Watershed Association.

