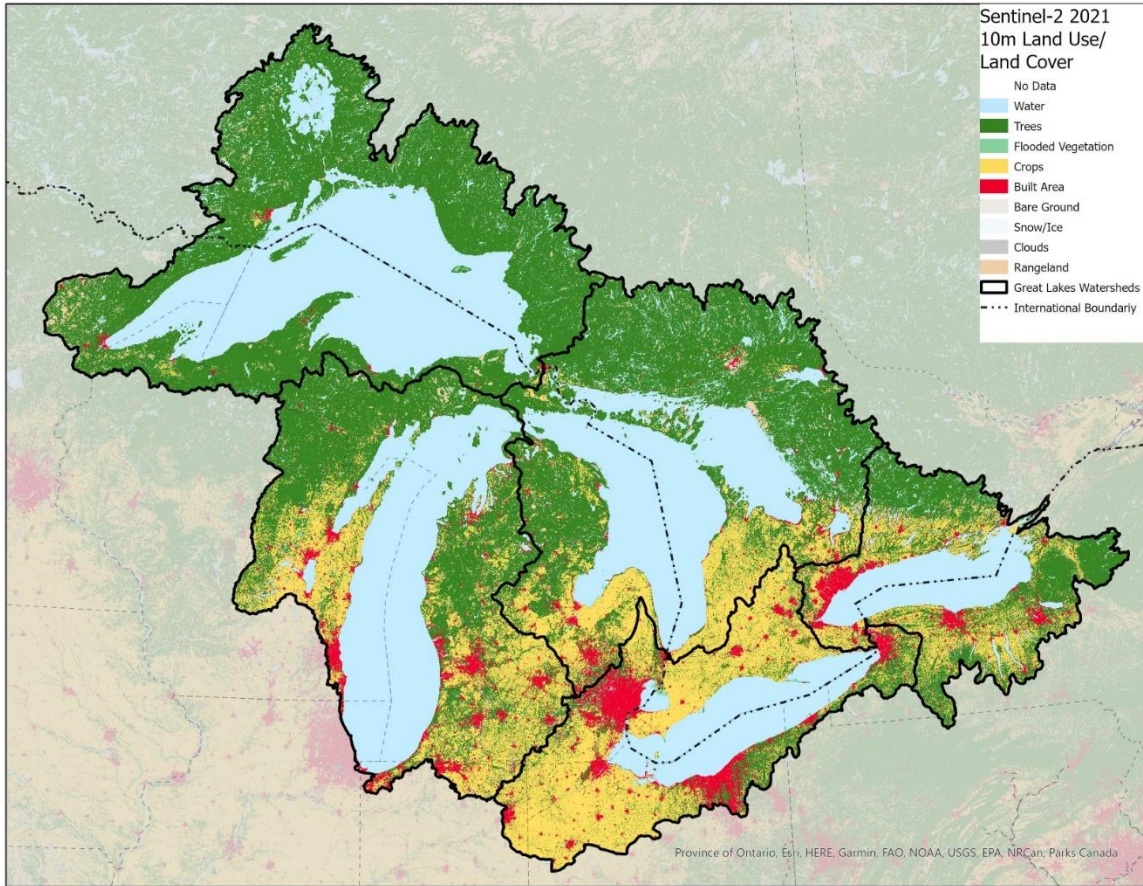


Does your drinking water come from a well, river or lake? Find out at [MiDrinkingWater.org](http://MiDrinkingWater.org)

- Urban surface water – 5.7 million people (Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint, Ann Arbor)
- Rural ground water – 2.5 million people with 1.25 million wells ([Mcgi.state.mi.us/WaterWellViewer](http://Mcgi.state.mi.us/WaterWellViewer))
- Urban ground water – 1.8 million people (Lansing, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Cadillac)

**Land use impacts our water quality in the Great Lakes State.**



Great Lake	Forest	Agriculture	Urban	Drinking Water	Status
Superior	91%	1%	2%	Marquette	Good
Huron	67%	22%	6%	Detroit	Good
Michigan	49%	32%	10%	Grand Rapids	Fair
Ontario	49%	34%	12%	Toronto	Fair
Erie	19%	61%	18%	Monroe	Poor

**Forests are the best land use to provide clean drinking water.**

- Permanent vegetation slows water velocity from the sky and along ground
- Undisturbed soils and leaf layer reduce runoff and erosion
- Forests regulate timing and magnitude of stream flow
- Minimal infrastructure and impermeable surfaces
- Infrequent and small chemical spills
- Soil and vegetation filter pollutants
- [Michigan.gov/ForestToMiFaucet](http://Michigan.gov/ForestToMiFaucet)





## PROTECT forests to keep our drinking water clean.

Michigan has 20 million acres of forest with 38% in public ownership. Only 6% of Michigan’s forests restrict timber harvesting to enhance other ecological goals (UN Convention on Biological Diversity suggests protecting 30%). Very little of the 12 million acres of private forests are in conservation easements, nature preserves or protected watersheds.

Conservation partners with Forest to Mi Faucet will help municipal water utilities implement their Source Water Protection plans.

## MANAGE forests well to keep our drinking water clean.

Forest certification promotes excellent management on 6 million acres of private and public forests (Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Forest Stewardship Council, American Tree Farm System).

Michigan Master Loggers use forestry best management practices to protect soil and water quality in the woods.

Family forest landowners are successful in their woods with help from foresters, peer networks, assistance programs, management plans and other resources.

**BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**  
Loggers Use to Protect Water and Provide Downstream Benefits

- ROADS**  
Loggers design roads to minimize erosion so fish can live in clean water.
- WETLANDS**  
Loggers use mats to tread lightly in wetlands which are nature's water filter.
- STREAM CROSSINGS**  
Loggers install the right size bridge to allow fish to swim upstream.
- SPILL**  
Loggers clean up spills to keep chemicals out of our drinking water.
- RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT ZONES**  
Loggers leave lots of trees near water to keep it cool and provide food for fish.
- RUTS**  
Loggers minimize ruts in soil to protect roots and keep our water clear.

Forests filter and clean our water which is essential for people, fish and wildlife.  
We all benefit when loggers use Best Management Practices in the forest.  
ForestsForFish.org

**FORESTS FOR FISH**



## EXPAND forests in strategic places to keep our drinking water clean.

Plant trees near streets, buildings and parking lots, install rain gardens and use green infrastructure in our cities.

Riparian forest buffers and agroforestry practices keep soil, nutrients and manure on farms, not in our drinking water.

Plant trees in rural areas after timber harvests, on degraded land, abandoned farmland and near rivers and lakes.

**Forest To Mi Faucet is a team effort. Join us!**

Information about the project and our many partners is at [Michigan.gov/ForestToMiFaucet](https://Michigan.gov/ForestToMiFaucet).

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Funding from USDA Forest Service. All partners are equal opportunity providers and employers.