

Waterbody Inventory for The Schoharie Creek Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
Schoharie Creek, Main Stem		
H-240- 82 (portion 1)	Schoharie Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1202-0003)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82 (portion 2)	Schoharie Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1202-0010)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82 (portion 3)	Schoharie Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1202-0024)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82 (portion 4)/P630a	Lower Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir (1202-0011)	Need Verific
H-240- 82 (portion 5)	Schoharie Creek, Middle, Main Stem (1202-0025)	Need Verific
H-240- 82 (portion 6)/P638a	Schoharie Reservoir (1202-0012)	Impaired Seg
H-240- 82 (portion 7)	Schoharie Creek, Upper, Main Stem (1202-0021)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82 (portion 8)	Schoharie Creek, Upper, Main Stem (1202-0023)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82 (portion 9)	Schoharie Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0026)	UnAssessed
Tribes to Lower Schohaire Creek, Fort Hunter/mouth to Central Bridge		
H-240- 82- 1 thru 62	Minor Tribes to Schoharie Creek (1202-0027)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 57	Fly Creek and tribs (1202-0028)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 58	Cripplebush Creek and tribs (1202-0029)	UnAssessed
Cobleskill Creek Watershed		
H-240- 82- 63	Cobleskill Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0019)	Impaired Seg
H-240- 82- 63	Cobleskill Creek, Upper, and minor tribs (1202-0030)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 63- 1	Cobleskill Creek Trib (1202-0031)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63- 1-P579/P579a	Central Bridge Reservoirs (1202-0016)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 63- 9	Cobleskill Creek Trib (1202-0032)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63- 9-P583	Cobleskill Reservoirs (1202-0015)	Threatened
H-240- 82- 63-10	Panther Creek and tribs (1202-0033)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-10-2-P584	Russell Lake (1202-0034)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-13	West Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0018)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82- 63-13	West Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0035)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-13..P589a/P589b	Clausen, Bowmaker Ponds (1202-0036)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-19-9-P589	Engleville Pond (1202-0009)	Impaired Seg
H-240- 82- 63-19-P596	Bear Gulch Pond (1202-0037)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-P599	Richmondville Reservoir (1202-0038)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 63-P599-	Tribes to Richmondville Water Supply (1202-0039)	UnAssessed
Tribes to Middle Schoharie Creek, Central Bridge to Schoharie Reservoir		
H-240- 82- 64 thru 109	Minor Tribes to Schoharie Creek (1202-0040)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 67	Fox Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0008)	NoKnownImpct

...The Schoharie Creek Watershed

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
Tribs to Middle Schoharie Creek, Central Bridge to Schoharie Reservoir (con't)		
H-240- 82- 67	Fox Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (1202-0041)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 67	Fox Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0004)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82- 67-10-P605	Echo Pond (1202-0042)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 67-24	Switz Kill and tribs (1202-0007)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 67-24..P605a,P605b	White Birch Pond, Fawn Lake (1202-0006)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82- 67-24-P608	Onderdonk Lake (1202-0005)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82- 67-26	Beaverdam Creek and tribs (1202-0043)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 67-33-1-P609	Warners Lake (1202-0044)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 87	Line Creek and tribs (1202-0045)	Need Verific
H-240- 82- 89	Little Schoharie Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0046)	Need Verific
H-240- 82- 89	Little Schoharie Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0047)	Need Verific
H-240- 82- 95	Panther Creek and tribs (1202-0048)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 95-P616	Rossman Fly (1202-0049)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-104	West Kill/Mill Creek and tribs (1202-0050)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-104-11-P627	Brozie/Baldwin Pond (1202-0051)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-104-P629	Summit Lake (1202-0014)	Impaired Seg
H-240- 82-106	Mine Kill and tribs (1202-0052)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82-108	Platter Kill and tribs (1202-0053)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82-108-2-P630b	Upper Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir (1202-0071)	Need Verific
Tribs to Upper Schoharie Creek, above Schoharie Reservoir		
H-240- 82-110 thru 115	Minor Tribs to Schoharie Reservoir (1202-0054)	Need Verific
H-240- 82-112	Manor Kill and tribs (1202-0017)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82-113-P643	Mayham Pond (1202-0055)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-116 thru 140	Minor Tribs to Schoharie Creek (1202-0057)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82-116	Huntersfield Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0056)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-117	Batavia Kill, Lower, and tribs (1202-0001)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82-117	Batavia Kill, Middle, and tribs (1202-0058)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82-117	Batavia Kill, Upper, and tribs (1202-0059)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82-117-14-P647a	Lake Heloise (1202-0060)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-117-P647b	Silver Lake (1202-0061)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-128	West Kill and tribs (1202-0062)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82-133	East Kill and tribs (1202-0063)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82-133-P649	Colgate Lake (1202-0064)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-141	Minor Trib to Schoharie Creek (1202-0065)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-142 thru 147b	Minor Tribs to Schoharie Creek (1202-0066)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82-145	Stony Grove Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0067)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-147b-1	Tribs to Allen Brook (1202-0068)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-147b..P655a,b,c	Onteora Pond/Tannersville Reservoirs (1202-0069)	UnAssessed
H-240- 82-147b-P656a	Lake Rip Van Winkle (1202-0070)	UnAssessed

Schoharie Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1202-0003)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/21/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 1)	Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/130 Str Class: C	Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)	Reg/County: 4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Waterbody Size: 31.6 Miles	Quad Map: TRIBES HILL (J-23-2)
Seg Description: from mouth to Central Bridge	

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, SILT/SEDIMENT
 Suspected: Thermal Changes
 Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION, STREAMBANK EROSION
 Suspected: Agriculture
 Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in Lower Schoharie Creek is affected by hydrologic modification and silt and sediment loadings. Much of the impact is a result of the operation of the upstream water supply reservoirs.

Stream flow is significantly influenced by operation of the Schoharie Reservoir. Flow from the reservoir is restricted when the dam is not spilling. The lack of flow can be a particular problem during the summer when low flow and resulting increase in water temperature affect the fishery. However, the creek generally supports an adequate and abundant warmwater fishery featuring smallmouth bass and walleye. (DEC/DOW, Region 4, April 2002)

The creek flows through an intensive agricultural (vegetables, grain and silage) valley with many dairy and horse farms. These activities contribute sediment loads (and likely nutrients) to the creek. The fluctuating water levels also exacerbate streambank erosion and sediment loadings. Gravel beds are exposed during low flow, but during spring runoff and other high flow events low lying agricultural fields are flooded. During high flows, the creek becomes quite turbid. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Schoharie Creek in Fort Hunter (at

Route 5S) was conducted in 2001. Sampling of the water column, sediments, and invertebrate tissues was conducted, as well as macroinvertebrate community analysis (see below). This sampling found no significant parameters of concern. A sediment sample identified cadmium to be present in levels elevated from background, but no parameters of concern were present in the water column. No contaminants above levels of concern were found in invertebrate tissues and no toxicity was present in the water column on the date of sampling. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, April 2003)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Schoharie Creek near the mouth in Fort Hunter and in Burtonsville were conducted in 2000 and 2001, respectively, as part of the RIBS effort. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions at both sites. The fauna at Fort Hunter included many species of clean-water mayflies and caddisflies. The Burtonsville sample was heavily dominated by clean-water mayflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the Schoharie Creek from the mouth to Cobleskill Creek (-63) in Central Bridge. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C.

Schoharie Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1202-0010)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/21/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 2) **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/110 **Str Class:** C Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48) ...
Waterbody Size: 19.8 Miles **Quad Map:** SCHOHARIE (K-23-2)
Seg Description: from Central Bridge to Fultonham

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: Thermal Changes
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION, STREAMBANK EROSION
Suspected: Agriculture
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in Lower Schoharie Creek is affected by hydrologic modification and silt and sediment loadings. Much of the impact is a result of the operation of the upstream water supply reservoirs.

Stream flow is significantly influenced by operation of the Schoharie Reservoir. Flow from the reservoir is restricted when the dam is not spilling. The lack of flow is a particular problem during the summer when low flow and resulting increase in water temperature affect the fishery. (DEC/DOW, Region 4, April 2002)

The creek flows through an intensive agricultural (vegetables, grain and silage) valley. These activities contribute sediment loads (and likely nutrients) to the creek. The fluctuating water levels also exacerbate streambank erosion and sediment loadings. Gravel beds are exposed during low flow, but during spring runoff and other high flow events low lying agricultural fields are flooded. During high flows, the creek becomes quite turbid. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Schoharie Creek below this reach near the mouth in Fort Hunter and in Burtonsville were conducted in 2000 and 2001, respectively. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality

conditions at both sites. The fauna at Fort Hunter included many species of clean-water mayflies and caddisflies. The Burtonsville sample was heavily dominated by clean-water mayflies. Though these sampling point are below the described segment, they is considered representative of water quality in the upper reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the Schoharie Creek from Cobleskill Creek (-63) in Central Bridge to Pleasant Valley Brook (-92) in Fultonham. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C.

Schoharie Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1202-0024)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/21/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 3)	Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/070	Str Class: B Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)	Reg/County: 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 11.8 Miles	Quad Map: BREAKABEEN (K-23-4)
Seg Description: from Fultonham to Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir	

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in Lower Schoharie Creek is affected by hydrologic modification and silt and sediment loadings. Much of the impact is a result of the operation of the upstream water supply reservoirs.

Stream flow is significantly influenced by operation of the Schoharie Reservoir. Flow from the reservoir is restricted when the dam is not spilling. The lack of flow is a particular problem during the summer when low flow and resulting increase in water temperature affect the fishery. (DEC/DOW, Region 4, April 2002)

The creek flows through an intensive agricultural (vegetables, grain and silage) valley. These activities contribute sediment loads (and likely nutrients) to the creek. The fluctuating water levels also exacerbate streambank erosion and sediment loadings. Gravel beds are exposed during low flow, but during spring runoff and other high flow events low lying agricultural fields are flooded. During high flows, the creek becomes quite turbid. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Schoharie Creek below this reach near the mouth in Fort Hunter and in Burtonsville were conducted in 2000 and 2001, respectively. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality

conditions at both sites. The fauna at Fort Hunter included many species of clean-water mayflies and caddisflies. The Burtonsville sample was heavily dominated by clean-water mayflies. Though these sampling point are below the described segment, they is considered representative of water quality in the upper reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the Schoharie Creek from Pleasant Valley Brook (-92) in Fultonham to the Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir dam. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class B to unnamed trib (-98) near Breakabeen, and Class C to the reservoir.

Lower Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir (1202-0011)

Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/19/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 4)/P630a	Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/070 Str Class: B	Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic)	Reg/County: 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 292.2 Acres	Quad Map: GILBOA (L-23-1)
Seg Description: entire reservoir	

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted Recreation	Severity Threatened	Problem Documentation Suspected
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Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, SILT/SEDIMENT
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: STREAMBANK EROSION, Hydro Modification
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)	
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWM	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()	

Further Details

Recreational (fishing, boating) uses and aesthetics in Lower Gilboa Reservoir are thought to be threatened by excessive algal growth and silt and sediment loads transported along Schoharie Creek.

Lower Gilboa Reservoir was included in a 2001 Lake Classification and Inventory study effort. Results of this study indicate clarity fell below the criteria associated with Threatened uses, due to high algae levels. There was insufficient data collected to evaluate the impact of these problems on recreational uses of the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2002)

Schoharie Creek, Middle, Main Stem (1202-0025)

Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/21/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 5) **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/070 **Str Class:** B Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 11.9 Miles **Quad Map:** GILBOA (L-23-1)
Seg Description: from Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir to Schoharie Reservoir

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: WATER LEVEL/FLOW, SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: Thermal Changes
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: HYDRO MODIFICATION, STREAMBANK EROSION
Suspected: Agriculture
Possible: - - -

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAR **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in Lower Schoharie Creek is affected by hydrologic modification and silt and sediment loadings. Much of the impact is a result of the operation of the upstream water supply reservoirs. Aquatic life support may also be limited by these impacts, but such impacts need to be verified.

Stream flow is significantly influenced by operation of the Schoharie Reservoir. Flow from the reservoir is restricted when the dam is not spilling. The lack of flow is a particular problem during the summer when low flow and resulting increase in water temperature affect the fishery. (DEC/DOW, Region 4, April 2002)

The creek flows through an intensive agricultural (vegetables, grain and silage) valley. These activities contribute sediment loads (and likely nutrients) to the creek. The fluctuating water levels also exacerbate streambank erosion and sediment loadings. Gravel beds are exposed during low flow, but during spring runoff and other high flow events low lying agricultural fields are flooded. During high flows, the creek becomes quite turbid. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the Schoharie Creek from the Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir to the Schoharie Reservoir. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class B.

Schoharie Reservoir (1202-0012)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/13/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 6)/P638a **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/010 **Str Class:** AA(TS) Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic) **Reg/County:** 4/Greene Co. (20) ...
Waterbody Size: 1145.6 Acres **Quad Map:** GILBOA (L-23-1)
Seg Description: entire reservoir

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
WATER SUPPLY	Impaired	Known
FISH CONSUMPTION	Impaired	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: METALS (mercury), SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION
Suspected: ATMOSPHERIC DEPOSITION, Agriculture
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/NYCW **Resolution Potential:** High
TMDL/303d Status: 1,2b (High Priority for TMDL Development by NYSDEC)

Further Details

Fish consumption and water supply use of the Schoharie Reservoir is restricted by pollutants. Mercury contamination attributed to atmospheric deposition results in a fish consumption advisory in the reservoir. Excessive turbidity from high silt and sediment loadings to the reservoir limit the water supply uses.

Fish consumption in the Schoharie Reservoir is impaired due to a NYS DOH health advisory that recommends eating no more than one meal per month of walleye because of elevated mercury levels. The likely source of the mercury is atmospheric deposition. NYC DEP routinely monitors the water supply reservoirs for mercury however, mercury in the environment is very insoluble and generally not found in water analysis, although it can bio-accumulate to appreciable levels in aquatic organisms. (2002-03 NYS DOH Health Advisories).

Excessive silt and sediment loads to the reservoir from watershed tributaries results in high turbidity in the reservoir. The Schoharie Reservoir is part of the New York City Water Supply's Catskill District, which makes up about 24% of the entire water supply, and which serves nearly half the population of the state. The turbidity in the reservoir is sufficiently high as to limit its use as a drinking water supply. These problems are primarily the result of the erosion of

glacial clay deposits indigenous to the watershed. Some in-reservoir processes, such as near shore wave action, can contribute to reservoir turbidity. However the ultimate source of most turbidity in the reservoir is watershed streams. Reservoir water is diverted from the Schoharie/Mohawk Basin to the Upper Esopus Creek and the Ashokan Reservoir in the Lower Hudson Basin via the Shandaken Tunnel. The water discharged through the Shandaken Tunnel, has the potential to be a major contributor of suspended sediment to the Esopus Creek. The discharge is currently a matter of litigation in federal court and is expected to result in future SPDES control measures. Currently NYCDEP is managing turbidity in the reservoir and its impact on the water supply operationally, by regulating (limiting) the amount of water being diverted from the Schoharie to the Ashokan Reservoir. However this approach represents a trade of water quantity for quality and does not address the underlying sources of turbidity in the watershed. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

The reservoir is included on the NYS 2002 Section 303(d) List of Impaired Waters. The reservoir was included on both Part 1 High Priority for TMDL Development due to silt/sediment concerns and Part 2b of the List as a Fish Consumption Water.

NYCDEP has studied the issue of turbidity in the Catskill Watershed and identified the West Kill, Batavia Kill and Upper Schoharie Creek as major contributors of silt, sediment and turbidity. The water quality problems in these tribs, and NYCDEP's management of these streams, are discussed in further detail on the appropriate individual waterbody segment data sheets. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

NYCDEP conducts year-round monitoring at 13 stream locations throughout the basin in addition to in-reservoir and aqueduct monitoring. DEP has also conducted biological monitoring at 22 Schoharie watershed stream sites. In spite of the previously discussed turbidity issues, these monitoring efforts reveals generally high water quality and non-impacted aquatic life in the watershed. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

To help protect this resource, NYC DEP has developed and entered into a Watershed Agreement with local Watershed communities. This agreement sets forth protection goals and programs and funding to address water quality issues. Programs to address and improve water quality in the Schoharie Watershed include agricultural BMPs, upgrading of WWTPs, septic system rehabilitation (including remediating failed/inadequate systems and/or connecting failed or marginal systems to WWTPs), improved urban stormwater controls, stream management planning and stream restoration projects. A Phase II TMDL for phosphorus for all the NYC reservoirs including the Schoharie was approved by USEPA in October 2000. Phosphorus levels in the Schoharie do not exceed limits set forth in the TMDL. (NYC DEP, April 2002)

Schoharie Creek, Upper, Main Stem (1202-0021)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/01/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82 (portion 7)	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/010	Str Class:	C(T)*
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size:	18.3 Miles	Quad Map:	PRATTSVILLE (L-23-4)
Seg Description:	from Schoharie Reservoir (Prattsville) to Hunter		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT
 Suspected: - - -
 Possible: Problem Species (Japanese knotweed), Thermal Changes

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION
 Suspected: Habitat Modification
 Possible: Construction, Roadbank Erosion

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
Verification Status:	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/NYCW	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in Upper Schoharie Creek is affected by silt and sediment loadings and modification and erosion of streambanks. Impacts of the sediment loadings to and the resulting turbidity in the Schoharie Reservoir and the New York City Water Supply System are of particular concern.

The Upper Schoharie Creek is the largest tributary to the Schoharie Reservoir and receives a considerable amount of flow and sediment load from East Kill, West Kill and the Batavia Kill, all of which have been identified by NYCDEP as principal contributors of sediment and turbidity to the Schoharie Reservoir. A section of the Schoharie Creek itself (from the reservoir to Lexington) has also been identified by DEP as a major source of sediment and turbidity to the reservoir. Along this reach riparian cover is inadequate to provide streambank stabilization and shading. Clay soils and exposed banks which contribute significantly to stream turbidity during rainfall runoff events have been documented. The resulting sediment loads and higher summer temperatures in the stream could affect this cold water fishery. Populations of Japanese knotweed which crowd out native plants but provide poor riparian cover are also a concern. (NYCDEP and Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

As a result, DEP (in partnership with Greene County SWCD) is developing a stream management plan for the creek. The

management plan will include a natural channel design demonstration project. This plan is scheduled to be completed in 2007. DEP is also assisting Greene County SWCD with streambank stabilization projects and the design of a floodplain restoration project in the Town of Prattsville to help alleviate flooding caused by seasonal ice jams. (NYCDEP and Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Schoharie Creek in Hunter was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

These results are consistent with a 1995 macroinvertebrate survey of Schoharie Creek from below Tannersville to below Hunter which found non-impacted conditions and no significant water quality impact at any of the five sampling sites. The survey was done at the request of the Region to determine if there was any significant impact caused by the wintertime withdrawal of water from the Creek to make snow for the ski resort. (Schoharie Creek Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 1995)

Routine monitoring by NYCDEP at three locations on the Schoharie (Prattsville, Lexington and Hunter) also indicates good water quality with no chronic water quality problems. DEP biological monitoring of the stream found only occasion slight impacts to aquatic life. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the Schoharie Creek from the Schoharie Reservoir above Huntersfield Creek (-116) to unnamed trib (-140) in Hunter. The waters of this portion of the stream are primarily Class C(T), C(TS), with short portions above the reservoir Class A and B(T).

Schoharie Creek, Upper, Main Stem (1202-0023)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/21/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 8)	Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/010	Str Class: C(T)* Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)	Reg/County: 4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size: 5.5 Miles	Quad Map: PRATTSVILLE (L-23-4)
Seg Description: from Hunter to near Tannersville	

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT
 Suspected: Problem Species (Japanese knotweed)
 Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION
 Suspected: Habitat Modification
 Possible: Roadbank Erosion

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office: ext/NYCW	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in Upper Schoharie Creek is affected by silt and sediment loadings and modification and erosion of streambanks.

Riparian cover is inadequate to provide streambank stabilization and shading. The resulting sediment loads and higher summer temperatures in the stream affect this cold water fishery. Clay soils and exposed banks which contribute significantly to stream turbidity during rainfall runoff events have been documented. Populations of Japanese knotweed which crowd out native plants but provide poor riparian cover are also a concern. The local SWCD is working with NYCDEP to implement streambank stabilization projects in the watershed. (Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Schoharie Creek in Hunter was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

These results are consistent with a 1995 macroinvertebrate survey of Schoharie Creek from below Tannersville to below Hunter which found non-impacted conditions and no significant water quality impact at any of the five sampling sites.

The survey was done at the request of the Region to determine if there was any significant impact caused by the wintertime withdrawal of water from the Creek to make snow for the ski resort. (Schoharie Creek Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 1995)

This segment includes the portion of the Schoharie Creek from unnamed trib (-140) in Hunter to the Tannersville Auxiliary Water Supply P656c. The waters of this portion of the stream are primarily Class C(TS), with a short portion in Hunter designated Class B(TS).

Fly Creek and tribs (1202-0028)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 57
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/120 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)
Waterbody Size: 47.5 Miles
Seg Description: entire stream and tribs

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Schoharie Creek
Reg/County: 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Quad Map: ESPERANCE (J-23-3)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a **Resolution Potential:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Fly Creek near the mouth in Sloansville was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream and its tribs are Class C.

Cobleskill Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0019)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/21/2003

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 63
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/100 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 46.9 Miles **Quad Map:** COBLESKILL (K-23-1)
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Cobleskill

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Possible
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: PATHOGENS
Suspected: Nutrients, Silt/Sediment
Possible: - - -

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: FAILING ON-SITE SYST (Central Bridge), Agriculture
Suspected: Streambank Erosion
Possible: Habitat Modification, Hydro Modification

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/Reg4 **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

Further Details

Recreational uses (swimming, fishing) and aesthetics of this portion of Cobleskill Creek are impaired by to elevated pathogen levels in the stream. Failing and/or inadequate on-site septic systems serving homes in Central Bridge have been documented and raw sewage discharges have been observed. Minor impacts related to the agricultural nature of the watershed have also been documented.

The Schoharie County DOH and the NYS DEC have conducted sanitary sewage surveys along the stream and have found indications of numerous failing and inadequate on-site septic systems. The most recent survey of failing on-site septic was conducted by NYS DEC in 2001. This survey involved visual inspection of properties for problems and found nearly 40 failing and/or poorly operating wastewater disposal systems. These conditions raise public health concerns and diminish aesthetics of the stream. NYS DEC Regional staff also conducted a stream survey in May 2001. Samples taken below Central Bridge found elevated levels of total and fecal coliform. Though the results did not exceed applicable water quality standards, they were indicative of bacteriological contamination, likely the result of failing systems in Central Bridge. (DEC/DOW, Region 4 and Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, June 2002)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network (mini-study) monitoring of Cobleskill Creek in Central Bridge (at Route 30A) was conducted in 2001. The focus of this limited mini-study was on bacterial contamination in the stream from on-site septic systems. Consequently, sampling was limited to coliform and toxicity samples, as well as macroinvertebrate community analysis (see below). Based on 5 samples, neither total nor fecal coliform levels exceeded water quality standards. Toxicity testing did not indicate any toxic influences in the water on the three testing dates. Water quality in this reach of Cobleskill Creek is considered good and supportive of designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, April 2003)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Cobleskill Creek near the mouth in Central Bridge was conducted in 2000. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. The fauna was heavily dominated by mayflies, and no major water quality problems were indicated, but species richness was lower than expected and the fauna was not as well balanced as would be expected for a non-impacted community. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, April 2003)

A biological survey of multiple sites along this reach was also conducted in 1996. Water quality ranged from non to slightly impacted. In spite of minor impacts attributed to nutrient additions no serious water quality problems were noted. This assessment represented substantial improvements since a previous 1972 survey which found significant point and nonpoint source impacts. (Cobleskill Creek Biological Assessment, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, October 1997)

There are many active farming operations in the watershed and nonpoint nutrient and silt/sediment loads to the stream are also a concern. Increasing development pressures have also contributed to these impacts and have resulted in some hydrologic and habitat modification along this reach. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and most tribs from the mouth to Panther Creek (-10) in Cobleskill. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also/primarily Class C, C(T). Panther Kill and smaller Class A water supply tribs are listed separately.

waters of this portion of the stream are Class C, C(T), C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Beards Hollow (-16), Bear Gulch Creek (-19) and Brooker Hollow Creek (-20), are primarily Class C; one trib (-21) is Class A. Panther Creek (-10), West Creek (-13) and the Richmond Water Supply and tribs are listed separately.

Central Bridge Reservoirs (1202-0016)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 63- 1-P579/P579a **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/100 **Str Class:** A Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic) **Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 12.8 Acres **Quad Map:** SCHOHARIE (K-23-2)
Seg Description: total area of both reservoirs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a **Resolution Potential:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Further Details

Most agricultural activity in the watershed has been discontinued. In early 1990s NRSC installed a diversion dam to divert runoff. On-site septic system impacts may be a concern, but there is no current documentation of any problems. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Cobleskill Reservoirs (1202-0015)

Threatened

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/19/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 63- 9-P583	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/100	Str Class:	A
Waterbody Type:	Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic)	Reg/County:	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size:	32.1 Acres	Quad Map:	COBLESKILL (K-23-1)
Seg Description:	total area of all three reservoirs		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Known
Recreation	Threatened	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
 Suspected: AGRICULTURE, Failing On-Site Syst
 Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status:	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a ()	

Further Details

Water supply use of the Cobleskill Reservoirs is considered threatened due to elevated algae nutrient levels. Agricultural activity in the watershed is considered the likely source.

The Cobleskill Reservoirs include two raw water reservoirs: Dow and Smith Reservoirs. The Smith Reservoir watershed is largely forested and water quality is very good. The Dow Reservoir watershed is a mix of woodland and agricultural lands. Water quality is considered lower in this reservoir. Both reservoirs feed a third holding pond reservoir through connection piping. Chemical testing of reservoir water (for inorganic compounds and synthetic organics) have revealed no water quality problems. All test results fall below federal and state maximum contaminant levels. (Cobleskill Water Department, April 2002)

The three reservoirs have been sampled periodically as part of the Lake Classification and Inventory Survey (LCI), beginning in 1997. Results of this study indicate that water clarity levels in Smith Reservoir fell below the criteria associated with "stressed" conditions, due to high algae levels, and phosphorus levels in Dow Reservoir exceeded the criteria associated with "impaired" conditions, although this did not result in water clarity readings associated with any

use impairments. Water quality conditions in the Holding Reservoir appear to adequate to support uses. There was insufficient data collected to evaluate the impact of these problems on potability or aesthetic uses of the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2000)

The Village of Cobleskill Water Department has concerns regarding impacts from on-site septic systems and agricultural activity adjacent to and immediately upgradient of the reservoirs. Homes in the immediate area have been reported to be discharging grey-water separate from on-site septic systems. (Cobleskill Water Department, April 2002)

West Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0018)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 63-13
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/100 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)
Waterbody Size: 68.5 Miles
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Seward

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Schoharie Creek
Reg/County: 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Quad Map: RICHMONDVILLE (K-22-2)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)
Suspected: Silt/Sediment
Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: AGRICULTURE
Suspected: Streambank Erosion
Possible: Failing On-Site Syst

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

Resolution Potential:

Further Details

Aquatic life support in West Creek is considered stressed by nutrient enrichment. Nonpoint agricultural activities are the primary source of nutrient inputs. On-site septic systems are also a concern.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of West Creek near the mouth in Warnerville was conducted in 2000. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Impact Source Determination denoted nonpoint nutrient enrichment as the likely source of impact. This site was assessed as non-impacted in 1996, although abundant filamentous algae was also noted then indicating enriched conditions were present. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

There is significant agricultural activity in the watershed. The county WQCC has done some monitoring of the creek and found high levels of phosphates. A community septic tank/sand filter has been installed in Seward to address on-site septic impacts. Existing on-site septic systems in Janesville and Hynds ville remain a concern. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to unnamed lake (P587) near Seward. The

waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

Engleville Pond (1202-0009)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 03/21/2003

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 63-19-9-P589	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/100	Str Class:	A
Waterbody Type:	Lake (Unknown Trophic)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	32.1 Acres	Reg/County:	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Seg Description:	entire lake	Quad Map:	SPROUT BROOK (J-22-4)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Water Supply	Threatened	Suspected
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Possible

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
 Suspected: AGRICULTURE
 Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status:	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Drinking water supply and recreational (fishing, boating) uses and aesthetics in the Engleville Ponds are affected by excessive algal growth and elevated nutrient levels. Agricultural activity in the watershed is the likely source of the nutrient loads.

The two ponds/reservoirs Pond have been sampled periodically as part of the Lake Classification and Inventory Survey (LCI), beginning in 1997. Results of this study indicate that water clarity levels fall below the criteria and phosphorus levels exceeded the criteria associated with "impaired" recreational uses/conditions, resulting in high algae levels. However, there was insufficient data collected to evaluate the impact of these problems on potability or aesthetic uses of these lakes. The main pond also suffers from extensive growth of curly-leafed pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*). (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2000)

The reservoirs serve as the water supply for Sharon Springs. The Village is looking into wells as an alternate supply.

Minor Tribs to Schoharie Creek (1202-0040)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 64 thru 109 **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/110 **Str Class:** C Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 189.8 Miles **Quad Map:** SCHOHARIE (K-23-2)
Seg Description: total length of sel. tribs, Cobleskill to B-Gilboa Res.

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Resolution Potential:

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Keyser Kill near the mouth in Breakabeen was conducted in 2000. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were numerous, and the fauna was well-balanced. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This site is considered representative of the other small tribs included within the segment. However, the level of assessment for this segment is considered to be "evaluated" rather than "monitored."

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to Schoharie Creek between Cobleskill Creek (-63) in Cobleskill and the Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir. Tribs within this segment, including Stony Brook (-74), Limekiln Creek (-78), The Gorge (-85), Stony Creek (-86), Pleasant Valley Creek (-92), Keyser Kill (-97), Cole Hollow Brook (-99), are primarily Class C, C(T), C(TS). Line Creek (-87), Little Schoharie Creek (-89), Panther Creek (-95), West/Mill Creek (-104), Mine Kill (-106) and Platter Kill (-108) are listed separately.

Fox Creek, Lower, and tribs (1202-0008)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 67
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/090 **Str Class:** A
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 43.9 Miles **Quad Map:** SCHOHARIE (K-23-2)
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Gallupville

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Resolution Potential:

Further Details

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Fox Creek in Schoharie (at State Route 30) was conducted in 2001. Sampling of the water column, sediments, and invertebrate tissues was conducted, as well as macroinvertebrate community analysis (see below). The only parameter of concern in the water column found in 10 sampling events in 2001 was iron, which was measured in concentrations above the assessment criterion in 20% of the samples. Sediment and macroinvertebrate tissue analysis showed no compounds present at concentrations above levels of concern. No acute or chronic toxicity was indicated in the water column on three dates of testing. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, April 2003)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Fox Creek near the mouth in Vroman Corners/Schoharie and above this reach in West Berne were conducted in 2000 as part of the RIBS effort. The downstream Schoharie site was assessed as slightly impacted and the West Berne site was assessed as non-impacted. No source for the downstream impact was indicated, as the impact was judged to be very minor. The Schoharie site was also assessed as slightly impacted in 2001 sampling, with nutrient enrichment as the likely cause. In spite of these minor impacts, aquatic life is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, April 2003)

The Fox Creek watershed is primarily agricultural but farming activity has declined in recent years. Best management practices have been and are being implemented at many farms through USDA EQIP. There are areas of significant streambank erosion along the creek. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

The Village of Schoharie uses a reservoir on the creek as a backup water supply (infiltration gallery).

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to the Gallupville Bridge. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class B from the mouth to trib -b and Class A for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including King Creek (-10), are primarily Class C, C(TS); some smaller tribs are designated Class A.

Fox Creek, Middle, and minor tribs (1202-0041)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 67
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/090 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 60.9 Miles **Quad Map:** GALLUPVILLE (K-24-1)
Seg Description: stream and selected tribs, from Gallupville to Berne

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Resolution Potential:

Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of Fox Creek in West Berne and below this reach near the mouth in Vroman Corners/Schoharie were conducted in 2000. The West Berne site was assessed as non-impacted and the downstream Schoharie site was assessed as slightly impacted. No source for the downstream impact was indicated, as the impact was judged to be very minor. The Schoharie site was also assessed as slightly impacted in 2001 sampling, with nutrient enrichment as the likely cause. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

These results are consistent with conditions reported in a 1992 biological survey of Fox Creek. This survey found good to excellent water quality along the reach from West Berne to East Berne, and in Switz Kill. (Fox Creek Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, May 1993)

The Fox Creek watershed is primarily agricultural but farming activity has declined in recent years. Best management practices have been and are being implemented at many farms through USDA EQIP. The are areas of significant streambank erosion along the creek. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and selected/smaller tribs from the Gallupville Bridge to Beaverdam

Creek (-26) in Berne. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C. Switz Kill (-24) and Beaverdam Creek (-26) are listed separately.

Fox Creek, Upper, and tribs (1202-0004)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 67	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/090	Str Class:	C(T)
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	42.9 Miles	Reg/County:	4/Albany Co. (1)
Seg Description:	stream and tribs, above Berne	Quad Map:	WESTERLO (K-24-3)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)
 Known: THERMAL CHANGES
 Suspected: Silt/Sediment
 Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)
 Known: AGRICULTURE, HABITAT MODIFICATION, Streambank Erosion
 Suspected: - - -
 Possible: Failing On-Site Syst

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
Verification Status:	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential:
TMDL/303d Status:	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in the upper Fox Creek is affected by high stream temperatures. Agricultural activity contributes to the loss of riparian vegetation necessary to cool the stream. Trout Unlimited has undertaken a long-term project with area farmers to improve the trout fishery. Trout have been documented in the headwaters of the stream.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Fox Creek in West Berne, just below this segment, was conducted in 2000. The site was assessed as non-impacted, and considered to be reflective of water quality in the upper reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

These results are consistent with conditions reported in a 1992 biological survey of Fox Creek. This survey found good to excellent water quality along the reach from West Berne to East Berne, and in Switz Kill. (Fox Creek Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, May 1993)

The Village of Berne has plans and specifications for construction of a wastewater treatment plant to serve homes that currently have on-site septic systems. (DEC/DOW, Region 4, April 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above Beaverdam Creek (-26) in Berne. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C, C(T). Beaverdam Creek (-26) is listed separately.

Switz Kill and tribs (1202-0007)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 67-24	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/090	Str Class:	C(T)
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	67.5 Miles	Reg/County:	4/Albany Co. (1)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs	Quad Map:	RENSELAERVILLE (K-24-4)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
Verification Status:	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
Lead Agency/Office:	n/a	Resolution Potential:
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a ()	

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Switz Kill near the mouth in Berne was conducted in 2000. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. Clean-water mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were well-represented. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

These results are consistent with conditions reported in a 1992 biological survey of Fox Creek. This survey found good to excellent water quality along the reach from West Berne to East Berne, and in Switz Kill. (Fox Creek Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, May 1993)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C, C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C, C(T).

Onderdonk Lake (1202-0005)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/19/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 67-24-P608	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/090	Str Class:	B
Waterbody Type:	Lake (Eutrophic)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	64.1 Acres	Reg/County:	4/Albany Co. (1)
Seg Description:	entire lake	Quad Map:	WESTERLO (K-24-3)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Stressed	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)
 Known: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: Pesticides

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)
 Known: ---
 Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST
 Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status:	4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Recreational (fishing, boating) uses and aesthetics in Onderdonk Lake are affected by nutrient loads and reduced water clarity. On-site septic systems and lawn runoff from homes along the lake are considered the most likely source.

Onderdonk Lake was included in a 2001 Lake Classification and Inventory study effort. Results of this study indicate elevated phosphorus levels and reduced water clarity in the lake. Uses are considered to be at least stressed. Insufficient information exists regarding the impact of these conditions on recreational uses and aesthetics of the lake to determine if uses are impaired. Significant rooted aquatic plant growth was not observed. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2000)

The county SWCD reported used to apply (and may still be applying) herbicides (diquat and copper sulfate) to the lake to reduce algal and weed growth.

Beaverdam Creek and tribs (1202-0043)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 67-26	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/090	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	23.7 Miles	Reg/County:	4/Albany Co. (1)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs	Quad Map:	GALLUPVILLE (K-24-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
Verification Status:	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
Lead Agency/Office:	n/a	Resolution Potential:
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a ()	

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Beaverdam Creek near the mouth in Berne was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are also Class C.

Warners Lake (1202-0044)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/19/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 67-33-1-P609	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/090	Str Class:	B(T)
Waterbody Type:	Lake (Unknown Trophic)	Reg/County:	4/Albany Co. (1)
Waterbody Size:	115.1 Acres	Quad Map:	WESTERLO (K-24-3)
Seg Description:	entire lake		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
Verification Status:	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
Lead Agency/Office:	n/a	Resolution Potential:
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a ()	

Further Details

Warners Lake was included in the 2001 Lake Classification and Inventory study effort. Results of this study found no evidence of water quality impairment. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2002)

Line Creek and tribs (1202-0045)

Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 87	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/110	Str Class:	C(T)
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size:	16.6 Miles	Quad Map:	MIDDLEBURG (K-23-3)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: NUTRIENTS, SILT/SEDIMENT
Possible: Pathogens

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: FAILING ON-SITE SYST, STREAMBANK EROSION, Agriculture

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status:	1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential:
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a ()	

Further Details

Aquatic life support in Line Creek may be affected by nutrient and sediment loads from agricultural activity and stream bank erosion. There is currently no documentation of impact to the stream and possible problems need to be verified.

A windshield survey of the stream documented streambank erosion. Small lot sizes and close proximity of homes to the streams raise concerns about the impact of inadequate on-site septic systems. A large dairy which land spreads manure is located along the stream as well. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(T), C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C, C(T).

Panther Creek and tribs (1202-0048)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82- 95	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/060	Str Class:	C(TS)
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	49.6 Miles	Reg/County:	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs	Quad Map:	BREAKABEEN (K-23-4)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
Verification Status:	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
Lead Agency/Office:	n/a	Resolution Potential:
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a ()	

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Panther Creek near the mouth near Breakabeen was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including House Creek (-3), are Class C, C(T), C(TS).

Summit Lake (1202-0014)

Impaired Seg

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/19/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-104-P629	Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/050 Str Class: B	Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: Lake (Eutrophic)	Reg/County: 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 44.7 Acres	Quad Map: SUMMIT (K-22-3)
Seg Description: entire lake	

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Public Bathing	Stressed	Known
RECREATION	Impaired	Known
Aesthetics	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, NUTRIENTS (phosphorus)
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
 Suspected: FAILING ON-SITE SYST
 Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 4 (Source Identified, Strategy Needed)	
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Public Bathing, Recreational (fishing, boating) uses and aesthetics in Summit Lake are restricted by elevated nutrient levels, excessive weed and algae growth and reduced water clarity. On-site septic systems and lawn runoff from homes along the lake are considered the most likely source.

Summit Lake has been sampled as part of the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP) since 1997. Data collected through this program indicate that water clarity levels fell below the criteria and phosphorus levels exceeded the criteria associated with impaired conditions. High algae levels are also reported. Perception data indicate that the lake is substantially impaired for recreational uses as a result of this reduced water clarity and excessive algae growth. In recent years, rooted aquatic plants have grown extensively at the lake surface, resulting in additional recreational impairments. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2000)

Inadequate and/or failing on-site septic systems serving homes and runoff from lawns along the lake shore are thought to be the primary source of nutrients to the lake. Conversion of summer cottages to year-round residences coupled with

poor site conditions and poor design of systems appear to be the major problems. (Schoharie County WQCC, April 2002)

Mine Kill and tribs (1202-0052)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82-106	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/040	Str Class:	C
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	31.9 Miles	Reg/County:	4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs	Quad Map:	GILBOA (L-23-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	8 (No Known Use Impairment)	
Verification Status:	(Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)	
Lead Agency/Office:	n/a	Resolution Potential:
TMDL/303d Status:	n/a ()	

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Mine Kill near the mouth near Mine Kill State Park was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C. Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C, C(T).

Platter Kill and tribs (1202-0053)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-108	Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/040 Str Class: C	Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)	Reg/County: 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Waterbody Size: 22.7 Miles	Quad Map: GILBOA (L-23-1)
Seg Description: entire stream and tribs	

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Known
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Possible

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
 Suspected: SILT/SEDIMENT
 Possible: Water Level/Flow, Thermal Changes

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: STREAMBANK EROSION, Hydro Modification

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))	
Verification Status: 2 (Problem Verified, Cause Unknown)	
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Aquatic life support in the Platter Kill is considered to be stressed. Silt/sediment loads and high turbidity are thought to be the cause of the impact. Streambank erosion is a possible source. However hydrologic modification (releases of the water from the Upper Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir) may be a significant contributor to the problem.

A biological (macroinvertebrate) survey/assessment of the Platter Kill Black Creek near the mouth in Gilboa was conducted in 1990. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted water quality conditions. Although mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies were present, the number of individuals was very low, insufficient to obtain a 100-organism subsample. The stream water at this site was very turbid, and this may have been responsible for the very low macroinvertebrate biomass. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C, C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment are also C, C(TS).

Upper Blenheim-Gilboa Reservoir (1202-0071)

Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/19/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-108-2-P630b
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/010 **Str Class:** B
Waterbody Type: Lake(R) (Unknown Trophic)
Waterbody Size: 369.4 Acres
Seg Description: entire reservoir

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Schoharie Creek
Reg/County: 4/Schoharie Co. (48)
Quad Map: GILBOA (L-23-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Recreation	Threatened	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ALGAL/WEED GROWTH, SILT/SEDIMENT, Nutrients
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: STREAMBANK EROSION
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWM
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

Recreational (fishing, boating) uses and aesthetics in Upper Gilboa Reservoir are thought to be threatened by excessive algal growth and silt and sediment loads. Streambank erosion is the most likely source.

Upper Gilboa Reservoir was included in a 2001 Lake Classification and Inventory study effort. Results of this study indicate clarity fell below the criteria associated with Threatened uses, due to high algae and nutrient levels. There was insufficient data collected to evaluate the impact of these problems on recreational uses of the lake. (DEC/DOW, BWM/Lake Services, August 2002)

Minor Tribs to Schoharie Reservoir (1202-0054)

Need Verific

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/01/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-110 thru 115
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/010 **Str Class:** C*
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)
Waterbody Size: 57.1 Miles
Seg Description: total length of selected tribs to the reservoir

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Schoharie Creek
Reg/County: 4/Greene Co. (20)
Quad Map: GILBOA (L-23-1)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Aquatic Life	Stressed	Possible
Recreation	Stressed	Possible

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: NUTRIENTS (phosphorus), PATHOGENS
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: AGRICULTURE
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 1 (Needs Verification/Study (see STATUS))
Verification Status: 1 (Waterbody Nominated, Problem Not Verified)
Lead Agency/Office: DOW/BWAR
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Resolution Potential: Medium

Further Details

Aquatic life support and recreation in some of these tributaries to the Schoharie Reservoir (a New York City Water Supply reservoir) may be affected by nonpoint agricultural runoff. One particular trib that has been previously identified with water quality concerns is Johnson Hollow Brook. Sampling at another trib (Bear Kill) has indicated no water quality impacts.

Past (1997-2000) routine water quality monitoring of Johnson Hollow Brook by NYCDEP revealed elevated phosphorus concentrations and high "spike" values for coliform. The most likely source of these pollutants is livestock farms adjacent to the stream. To address watershed protection issues throughout the NYC Water Supply System the NYCDEP has entered into a Watershed Agreement with local communities. This agreement outlines the watershed protection goals and funds various watershed protection programs to meet these goals. One such program is the NYC Watershed Agricultural Program. All four farms in the Johnson Hollow Brook watershed have developed Whole Farms Plans that have been approved by this program and BMPs in these plans are currently being implemented. Water quality impacts in the creek need to be verified in light of these efforts. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Bear Kill near the mouth below Grand Gorge was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to the Schoharie Reservoir. Tribs within this segment, including Bear Kill (-113) and Johnson Hollow Brook (-115), are primarily Class C, C(T), C(TS) with some portions designated as Class A, A(T). Manor Kill (-112) is listed separately.

Manor Kill and tribs (1202-0017)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/01/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-112
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/030 **Str Class:** C(T)*
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size: 62.2 Miles **Quad Map:** GILBOA (L-23-1)
Seg Description: entire stream and tribs

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a **Resolution Potential:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Manorkill near the mouth in West Conesville was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Routine monitoring by NYCDEP also indicates good water quality with no identified impairments to the stream. The Manor Kill, like many streams in the area, is prone to turbidity problems but is not considered by NYCDEP to be a major source of sediment/turbidity to the Schoharie Reservoir. Though streambank erosion is of some concern, NYCDEP is not involved with the development of a stream management plan for the Manor Kill because the stream clears quickly after storm events and it is not considered a high priority. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

The most recent fishery survey information (1996) indicates that the stream supports a wild trout population. (DEC/FWMR, Region 4, April 2002)

Agricultural nonpoint source concerns are being addressed by the New York City Watershed Agricultural Program. Most farms are developing whole farm plans and receiving funding for implementation. (Schoharie County SWCD/WQCC,

April 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class A(T) from the mouth to County Route 39 and Class C(T), C(TS) for the remainder of the reach. Tribs to this reach/segment, including Bear Kill (-5), are primarily Class C, C(T), C(TS); with some tribs designated Class A.

Minor Tribs to Schoharie Creek (1202-0057)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-116 thru 140 **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/010 **Str Class:** C Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size: 58.2 Miles **Quad Map:** PRATTSVILLE (L-23-4)
Seg Description: total length of select tribs fr Schoharie Res to Hunter

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: AESTHETICS (turbidity), SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION
Suspected: Habitat Modification
Possible: Hydro Modification

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)
Verification Status: 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/WQCC **Resolution Potential:** Medium
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in these smaller tribs to Schoharie Creek is thought to be affected by silt/sediment loads from excessive stream bank erosion along the stream. The Little West Kill has been specifically cited. Impacts of the sediment loadings to the Schoharie Reservoir and the New York City Water Supply System are of particular concern.

Streambank failures/collapses are fairly common in the watershed. These streams have been the focus of significant streambank assessment and restoration activity by both the NYCDEP and the Greene County SWCD. Extensive water quality and erosion rate data is available from the county. (Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to Schoharie Creek between Schoharie Reservoir and unnamed trib (-140) in Hunter. Tribs within this segment, including Lower Huntersfield Creek (-116), Little West Kill (-123), are Class C, C(T), C(TS). Upper Huntersfield Creek (-116), Batavia Kill (-117), West Kill (-128) and East Kill (-133) are listed separately.

Batavia Kill, Lower, and tribs (1202-0001)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/31/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-117 **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/020 **Str Class:** C(T) Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size: 48.2 Miles **Quad Map:** ASHLAND (L-23-3)
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from mouth to Windham

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT, Problem Species (Japanese knotweed)
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION, Habitat Modification
Suspected: ---
Possible: Construction, Failing On-Site Syst

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)
Verification Status: 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/NYCW
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

Resolution Potential:

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in the Batavia Kill is affected by silt/sediment loads from excessive stream bank erosion along the stream. Impacts of the sediment loadings to and the resulting turbidity in the Schoharie Reservoir and the New York City Water Supply System are of particular concern. Habitat/biodiversity issues are also a issue.

The Batavia Kill has been identified by NYCDEP as the principal contributor of sediment and turbidity to the Schoharie Reservoir, on of the NYC Water Supply reservoirs. As such, the stream was selected by DEP to pilot both an extensive experiments treatment with natural channel design BMPs and the development of a stream management plan. DEP contracted with the Greene County SWCD to implement these projects in 1996. To date, 2 miles of the Batavia Kill have been restored by implementation of natural channel design BMPs. DEP is in the process of finalizing a second contract with Greene County to restore an addition 2-4 miles of the stream. The stream management plan is expected to be finalized in 2002, and will present a number of other management recommendations. In association with these BMP projects, DEP has also entered into a SWDA funded research project with Penn State University to assess the performance of these BMPs and conduct an erosion and scour study which will include some sites on the Batavia Kill. (NYCDEP and Greene County SWCD, October 2002)

NYSDEC Rotating Intensive Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of the Batavia Kill in Prattsville (at State Route 23A) was conducted in 2001. Sampling of the water column, sediments, and invertebrate tissues was conducted, as well as macroinvertebrate community analysis (see below). While aluminum and lead were elevated in a portion of the water column samples, no metals or organics were detected in the bottom sediments, no organic compounds were found to be elevated over background levels in invertebrate tissues, and no significant mortality or reproductive impairment was found in the three toxicity tests conducted. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/RIBS, April 2003)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of the Batavia Kill near the mouth in Prattsville and farther upstream in Windham were conducted in 2000 and 2001 as part of the RIBS effort. Sampling results at both sites indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The 2000 assessment was based on a field assessment. The 2001 assessment was based on a laboratory-processed sample. Both samplings found diverse faunas of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, April 2003)

Routine monitoring by NYCDEP also indicates good water quality with no chronic water quality problems. DEP biological monitoring of two locations on the stream found no impairment to aquatic life. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

A biological assessment survey was performed on the Batavia Kill from Hensonville to Windham in June, 1989. The survey included five sampling sites on the main stem, and four on tributaries (Silver Lake Outlet, Lake Heloise Outlet, Mitchell Hollow, and North Settlement tributary). All sites sampled were assessed as non-impacted and water quality was considered to be excellent. (Batavia Kill Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, March 1990)

Extensive populations of Japanese knotweed also contributes to the streambank erosion problem. This species out competes more beneficial plants, but the shallow root structure provides little or not bank protection. (Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Potential impacts from on-site septic systems in small hamlets along the stream are being addressed by New York City Watershed protection initiatives. Prattsville is included in the NYCDEP Watershed protection strategy, while Ashland remains unfunded.

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from the mouth to/including unnamed trib (-11a) near Windham. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(T). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Brandow Brook (-2), Lewis Creek (-3) and West Hollow Brook (-6), are Class C, C(T), C(TS).

Batavia Kill, Middle, and tribs (1202-0058)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 10/31/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-117 **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/020 **Str Class:** A(T) Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size: 48.9 Miles **Quad Map:** ASHLAND (L-23-3)
Seg Description: stream and tribs, from Windham to near Maplecrest

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: SILT/SEDIMENT, Problem Species (Japanese knotweed)
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION, Habitat Modification
Suspected: ---
Possible: Construction, Failing On-Site Syst, Roadbank Erosion

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 3 (Strategy Being Implemented)
Verification Status: 5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)
Lead Agency/Office: ext/NYCW
TMDL/303d Status: (TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))

Resolution Potential:

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in the Batavia Kill is thought to be affected by silt/sediment loads from excessive stream bank erosion along the stream. Impacts of the sediment loadings to and resulting turbidity in the Schoharie Reservoir and the New York City Water Supply System are of particular concern. Habitat/biodiversity issues are also a issue.

The Batavia Kill has been identified by NYCDEP as the principal contributor of sediment and turbidity to the Schoharie Reservoir, on of the NYC Water Supply reservoirs. As such, the stream was selected by DEP to pilot both an extensive experiments treatment with natural channel design BMPs and the development of a stream management plan. DEP contracted with the Greene County SWCD to implement these projects in 1996. To date 2 miles of the Batavia Kill have been restored by implementation of natural channel design BMPs. DEP is in the process of finalizing a second contract with Greene County to restore an addition 2-4 miles of the stream. The stream management plan is expected to be finalized in 2002, and will present a number of other management recommendations. Extensive water quality and erosion rate data is available from the county. (NYCDEP and Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of the Batavia Kill near the mouth in Prattsville and farther upstream in

Windham were conducted in 2000 and 2001. Sampling results at both sites indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The 2000 assessment was based on a field assessment. The 2001 assessment was based on a laboratory-processed sample. Both samplings found diverse faunas of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Routine monitoring by NYCDEP indicates good water quality with no chronic water quality problems. DEP biological monitoring of two locations on the stream found no impairment to aquatic life. In association with the BMP projects discussed above, DEP has also entered into a SWDA funded research project with Penn State University to assess the performance of these BMPs and conduct an erosion and scour study which will include some sites on the Batavia Kill. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

A biological assessment survey was performed on the Batavia Kill from Hensonville to Windham in June, 1989. The survey included five sampling sites on the main stem, and four on tributaries (Silver Lake Outlet, Lake Heloise Outlet, Mitchell Hollow, and North Settlement tributary). All sites sampled were assessed as non-impacted and water quality was considered to be excellent. (Batavia Kill Biological Assessment Report, Bode et al., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, March 1990)

Extensive populations of Japanese knotweed also contributes to the streambank erosion problem. This species out competes more beneficial plants, but the shallow root structure provides little or not bank protection. (Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

Potential impacts from on-site septic systems in small hamlets along the stream are being addressed by New York City Watershed protection initiatives. The Village of Hunter is scheduled to complete a WWTP in 2003. Prattsville is included in the NYCDEP Watershed protection strategy, while Ashland remains unfunded.

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs from unnamed trib (-11a) near Windham to/including unnamed trib (-22a) above Maplecrest. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class A(T), A(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment, including Mad Brook (-13), are Class C, C(T), C(TS).

Batavia Kill, Upper, and tribs (1202-0059)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-117
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/020 **Str Class:** C(TS)
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size: 9.5 Miles **Quad Map:** HENSONVILLE (L-24-4)
Seg Description: stream and tribs, abv Maplecrest

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Resolution Potential:

Further Details

Biological (macroinvertebrate) assessments of the Batavia Kill near the mouth in Prattsville and farther upstream in Windham were conducted in 2000 and 2001. Sampling results at both sites indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The 2000 assessment was based on a field assessment. The 2001 assessment was based on a laboratory-processed sample. Both samplings found diverse faunas of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. Though these sampling points are below the described segment, they are considered representative of water quality in the upper reach. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

This segment includes the portion of the stream and all tribs above unnamed trib (-22a) above Maplecrest. The waters of this portion of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C, C(T), C(TS).

West Kill and tribs (1202-0062)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/01/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82-128	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/010	Str Class:	C(TS)
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)	Reg/County:	4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size:	46.6 Miles	Quad Map:	WEST KILL (M-23-1)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs		

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Known

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: AESTHETICS (turbidity), SILT/SEDIMENT
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION
Suspected: Habitat Modification
Possible: Construction, Hydro Modification

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
Verification Status:	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/NYCW	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in the West Kill is thought to be affected by silt/sediment loads and turbidity from excessive stream bank erosion along the stream. Impacts of the sediment loadings to the Schoharie Reservoir and the New York City Water Supply System are also of particular concern.

The West Kill has been identified by NYCDEP as a principal contributor of sediment and turbidity to the Schoharie Reservoir. Along this reach riparian cover is inadequate to provide streambank stabilization and shading. Clay soils and exposed banks which contribute significantly to stream turbidity during rainfall runoff events have been documented. In fact much of the streambank destabilization began with a major flooding event in 1987. As a result, DEP (in partnership with Greene County SWCD) is developing a stream management plan for the creek. The management plan will include two natural channel design demonstration projects. This plan is scheduled to be completed in 2005. In association with these BMP projects, DEP has also entered into a SWDA funded research project with Penn State University to assess the performance of these BMPs and conduct an erosion and scour study which will include at least one site on the West Kill. (NYCDEP and Greene County SWCD, October 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of West Kill in West Kill was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results

indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Routine monitoring by NYCDEP on the West Kill also indicates good water quality with no chronic water quality problems. DEP biological monitoring of the stream found no impacts to aquatic life. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C, C(T), C(TS).

East Kill and tribs (1202-0063)

MinorImpacts

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 11/01/2002

Water Index No:	H-240- 82-133	Drain Basin:	Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code:	02020005/010	Str Class:	C(TS)
Waterbody Type:	River (Low Flow)		Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Size:	53.5 Miles	Reg/County:	4/Greene Co. (20)
Seg Description:	entire stream and tribs	Quad Map:	LEXINGTON (M-23-2)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrology	Stressed	Suspected

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: AESTHETICS (turbidity), SILT/SEDIMENT
 Suspected: ---
 Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: STREAMBANK EROSION
 Suspected: Habitat Modification
 Possible: Hydro Modification

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability:	3 (Strategy Being Implemented)	
Verification Status:	5 (Management Strategy has been Developed)	
Lead Agency/Office:	ext/NYCW	Resolution Potential: Medium
TMDL/303d Status:	(TMDL Not Required (No Impairment))	

Further Details

Natural resources (fishery) habitat in the East Kill is thought to be affected by silt/sediment loads and turbidity from excessive stream bank erosion along the stream. Impacts of the sediment loadings to the Schoharie Reservoir and the New York City Water Supply System are also of particular concern.

The East Kill does not seem to be as prone to sediment and turbidity problems as are other Schoharie tribs in the area. However, the stream is included in the NYCDEP stream management plan for the Schoharie Creek. This management plan, which is being developed with Greene County SWCD, will include a second natural channel design demonstration project. An initial natural channel design project was constructed at the Farfer Farm in 2001. This plan is scheduled to be completed in 2007. (NYCDEP and Greene County SWCD, October 2002)

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of East Kill near the mouth in Jewett Center was conducted in 2000. Field sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The sample satisfied field screening criteria and was returned to the stream. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

Long-term routine monitoring by NYCDEP on the West Kill also indicates good water quality with no chronic water

quality problems. (NYCDEP, October 2002)

Extensive populations of Japanese knotweed also contributes to the streambank erosion problem. This species out competes more beneficial plants, but the shallow root structure provides little or not bank protection. (Greene County SWCD/WQCC, April 2002)

This segment includes the entire stream and all tribs. The waters of the stream are Class C(TS). Tribs to this reach/segment are Class C, C(T), C(TS).

Minor Tribs to Schoharie Creek (1202-0066)

NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/14/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82-142 thru 147b **Drain Basin:** Mohawk River
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/010 **Str Class:** C Schoharie Creek
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow) **Reg/County:** 4/Greene Co. (20)
Waterbody Size: 2.3 Miles **Quad Map:** HUNTER (M-24-1)
Seg Description: total length of select tribs fr Hunter to Tannersville

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information (CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
NO USE IMPAIRMNT		

Type of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Source(s) of Pollutant(s)

Known: ---
Suspected: ---
Possible: ---

Resolution/Management Information

Issue Resolvability: 8 (No Known Use Impairment)
Verification Status: (Not Applicable for Selected RESOLVABILITY)
Lead Agency/Office: n/a **Resolution Potential:**
TMDL/303d Status: n/a ()

Further Details

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Gooseberry Creek near the mouth in Tannersville was conducted in 2000. Sampling results indicated non-impacted water quality conditions. The fauna included many mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies. (DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, July 2002)

These results reflect improvement from conditions reported in a 1986 biological assessment of Gooseberry Creek. This survey found moderately impacted water quality attributed to chorine toxicity from disinfection at the Tannersville WWTP. This problem has since been addressed. (Gooseberry Creek Rapid Biological Stream Assessment Report, Bode etal., DEC/DOW, BWAR/SBU, October 1986)

This site is considered representative of the other small tribs included within the segment. However, the level of assessment for this segment is considered to be "evaluated" rather than "monitored."

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to Schoharie Creek between unnamed trib (-140) in Hunter and the Tannersville Auxiliary Water Supply. Tribs within this segment, including Red Kill (-142) and Gooseberry Creek (-147b), are Class C, C(T), C(TS). Upper Stony Grove Creek (-145) and Tannersville Reservoir Tribs

are listed separately.