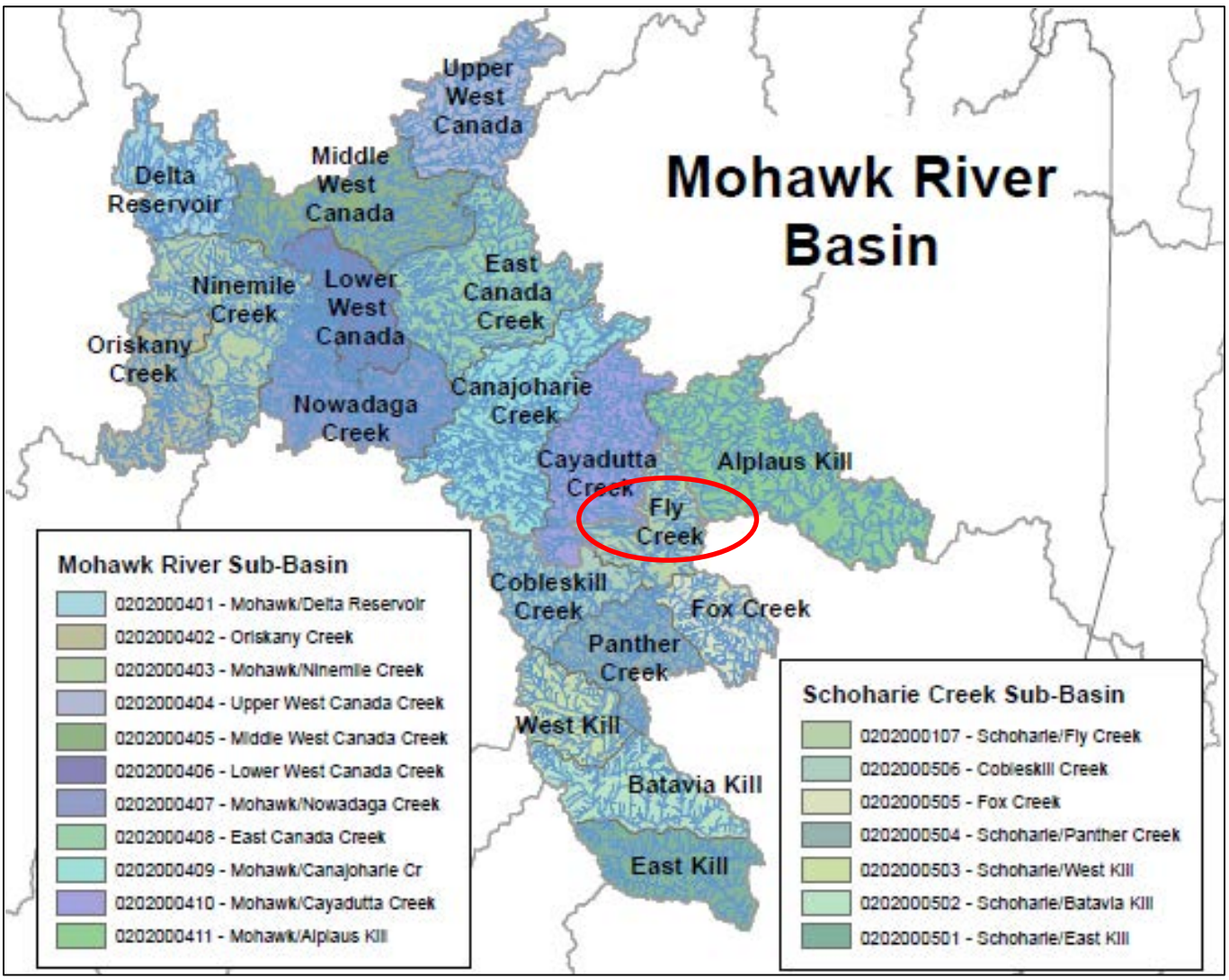

Schoharie/Fly Creek Watershed
(0202000507)

Water Index Number	Waterbody Segment	Category
H-240- 82 (portion 1)	Schoharie Creek, Lower, Main Stem (1202-0003)	MinorImpacts
H-240- 82- 1 thru 62	Minor Tribs to Schoharie Creek (1202-0027)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 57	Fly Creek and tribs (1202-0028)	NoKnownImpct
H-240- 82- 58	Cripplebush Creek and tribs (1202-0029)	UnAssessed

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

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 08/21/2002

Water Index No: H-240- 82 (portion 1)
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/130 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)
Waterbody Size: 31.6 Miles
Seg Description: from mouth to Central Bridge

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Schoharie Creek
Reg/County: 4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Quad Map: TRIBES HILL (J-23-2)

Water Quality Problem/Issue Information

(CAPS indicate MAJOR Use Impacts/Pollutants/Sources)

Use(s) Impacted	Severity	Problem Documentation
Habitat/Hydrolgy	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: n/a

Further Details

Overview
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.

Source Assessment
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)

Water Quality Sampling

NYSDEC Rotating Integrated Basin Studies (RIBS) Intensive Network monitoring of Schoharie Creek in Fort Hunter, Montgomery County, (at Route 5S) was conducted in 2005 and 2006. Intensive Network sampling typically includes macroinvertebrate community analysis, water column chemistry, toxicity testing, sediment assessment and macroinvertebrate tissue analysis. Biological (macroinvertebrate) sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples the community is slightly altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species are not present and a the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna appear to be (relatively) insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate no enrichment in the stream and fauna that is most similar to natural communities. Water column chemistry indicates iron to be present in concentrations that constitute parameters of concern. However, iron is considered to be naturally occurring and not a source of water quality impacts. Toxicity testing using water from this location detected no significant mortality or reproductive effects on the test organism. Sediment screening for acute toxicity indicated no significant sediment toxicity and no porewater toxicity was indicated. Bottom sediments analysis based on sediment quality guidelines developed for freshwater ecosystems revealed overall sediment quality is not likely to cause chronic toxicity to sediment-dwelling organisms. Based on the consensus of these established assessment methods, overall water quality at this site shows that aquatic life and recreational uses is/are considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to recreational uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/RIBS, January 2010)

RIBS Intensive Network monitoring of Schoharie Creek in Fort Hunter (at Route 5S) was also conducted in 2001. Sampling of the water column, sediments, and invertebrate tissues was conducted, as well as macroinvertebrate community analysis. Biological sampling revealed non-impacted water quality. 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)

A biological assessment of Schoharie Creek in Burtonsville (at Braman Corners Road) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples the community is slightly altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species are not present and a the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna appear to be (relatively) insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate no enrichment in the stream and fauna that is most similar to natural communities. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

Segment Description

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.

Minor Tribs to Schoharie Creek (1202-0027) NoKnownImpct

Waterbody Location Information

Revised: 02/09/2010

Water Index No: H-240- 82- 1 thru 62
Hydro Unit Code: 02020005/130 **Str Class:** C
Waterbody Type: River (Low Flow)
Waterbody Size: 122.6 Miles
Seg Description: total length of selected tribs, mouth to Central Bridge

Drain Basin: Mohawk River
Schoharie Creek
Reg/County: 4/Montgomery Co. (29)
Quad Map: TRIBES HILL (J-23-2)

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:** n/a
TMDL/303d Status: n/a

Further Details

Water Quality Sampling

A biological (macroinvertebrate) assessment of Wilsey Creek in Burtonsville (at Burtonsville Road) was conducted as part of the RIBS biological screening effort in 2005. Sampling results indicated slightly impacted conditions. In such samples the community is slightly altered from natural conditions. Some sensitive species are not present and a the overall abundance of macroinvertebrates is lower. However, the effects on the fauna are relatively insignificant and water quality is considered to be good. The nutrient biotic index and impact source determination indicate some elevated enrichment in the stream but with a fauna that is most similar to natural communities. Aquatic life support is considered to be fully supported in the stream, and there are no other apparent water quality impacts to designated uses. Though Wilsey Creek is just one of several streams that make up this waterbody segment, it is considered representative of water quality in the segment as a whole. This segment is listed as being evaluated rather than monitored. (DEC/DOW, BWAM/SBU, January 2010)

Segment Description

This segment includes the total length of selected/smaller tribs to the Schoharie Creek from the mouth to Central Bridge. Tribs within this segment, including Irish Creek (-22), Wilsey Creek (-33), Bowman Creek (-36), are Class C. Fly Creek (-57) and Cripplebush Creek (-58) are listed separately.

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:** n/a
TMDL/303d Status: n/a

Further Details

Water Quality Sampling
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)

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