

Neversink River East Branch

MANAGEMENT UNIT 15

Summary of Post-Flood Recommendations

EBMUI5 covers reaches of the Neversink River on New York State land in the Catskill Preserve.

These lands are in “forever wild” status and so are unmanaged; hence, this management unit was not inventoried in detail and no recommendations were made.

Stream Channel and Floodplain Current Conditions

The following description of stream morphology references insets in the foldout Figure 4. “Left” and “right” references are oriented looking downstream, photos are also oriented looking downstream unless otherwise noted. Stationing references, however, proceed upstream, in feet, from an origin (Station 0) at the confluence with the Neversink Reservoir. Italicized terms are defined in the glossary. This characterization is the result of surveys conducted in 2010.

EBMU15 begins on New York State forest preserve land as the channel flows through a relatively wide section of the valley floor that first opened up at the end of EBMU16. Floodplain connectivity is maintained on both sides until Station 53300 where the channel hits the left valley wall. The stream then meanders to the right away from the wall on the left and hits the right valley wall at Station 52000. From this point the channel enters a straight reach where it is confined on both sides throughout the remainder of the management unit. The stream flows out of New York State land and onto property owned by the Frost Valley YMCA at Station 54160. Contour elevation maps indicate that unnamed tributaries drain into the main channel at approximately Station 52500 and Station 50200.

The dense forest surrounding the stream in this management unit provides a continuous source of large mature trees that can be blown down or washed into the stream during storm events. Because of the steep valley slope and confinement of the channel, these trees are effectively transported downstream until they eventually reach a portion of the stream that does not have the power to move them any further. Once they are deposited in the stream channel, the trees then become large woody debris obstructions that contribute to sediment deposition and alterations to stream morphology. EBMU15 serves as a source for many of the debris obstructions documented in management units further downstream.

EBMU15 ends at station 50100 where a major channel divergence was documented.