Neversink River East Branch

MANAGEMENT UNIT 16

Summary of Post-Flood Recommendations

EBMU16 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.

EBMU16 begins on New York State forest preserve land, as the stream flows down the steepest valley and channel slopes on the East Branch. This reach is laterally confined by valley walls on both sides of the stream from the top of the management unit until Station 61500 where the valley floor begins to widen on the left side. Relatively good floodplain connectivity exists on the left side until Station 58200, where the channel hits a brief valley pinch point before opening on both sides at Station 57100. The stream maintains relatively good floodplain connectivity on both sides from this point until the end of the management unit. Donovan Brook enters the main channel at Station 59500, contributing 0.95 mi2 of drainage from nearby Table and Lone Mountains.

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. EBMU16 serves as a source for many of the debris obstructions documented in management units further downstream.

EBMU16 ends at station 55500 where Deer Shanty Brook enters from the right.