



# How Effective Are Sediment and Turbidity Reduction Projects in the Stony Clove Creek Watershed?

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CATSKILL ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH MONITORING CONFERENCE  
OCTOBER 27, 2016

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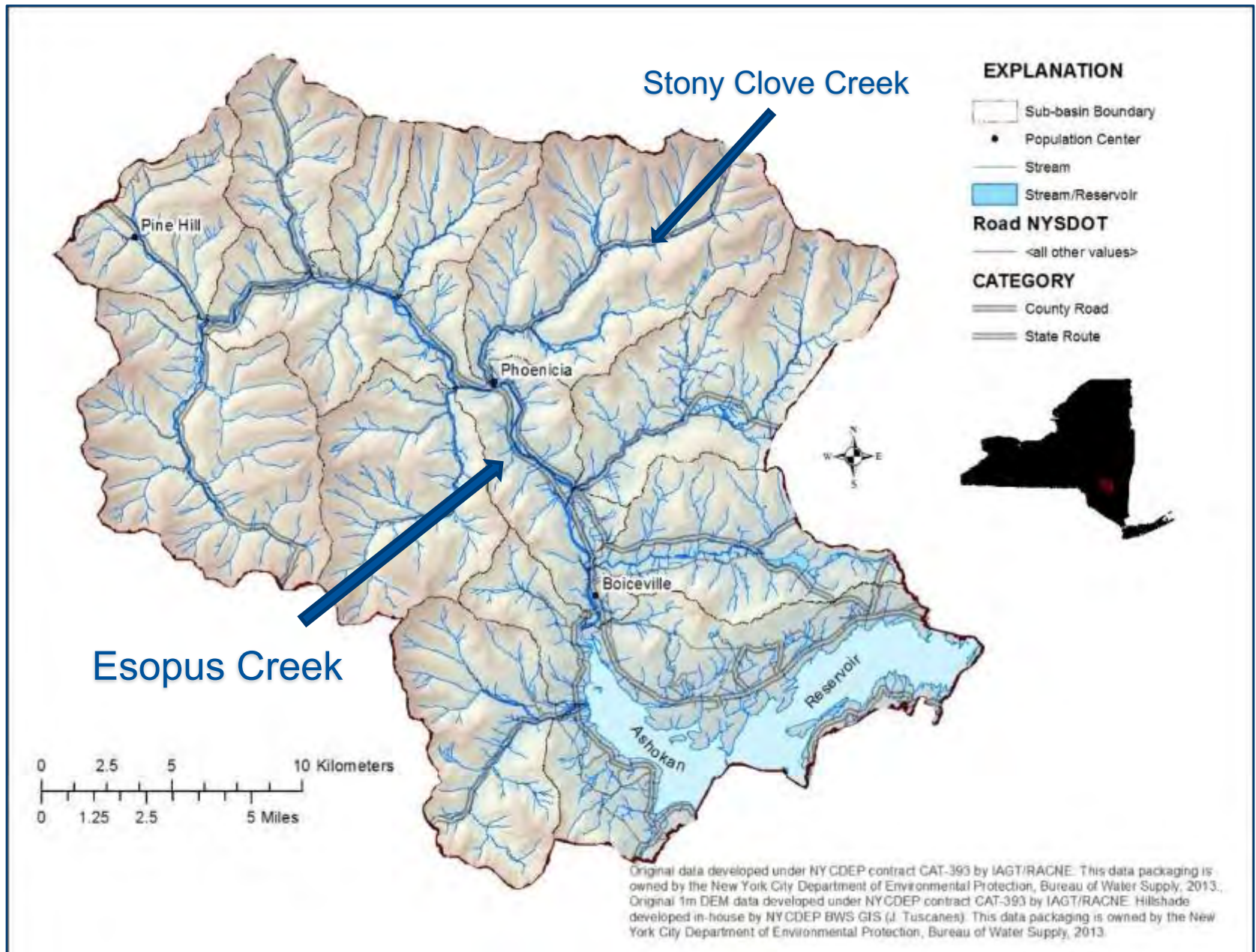
Michael R McHale (USGS)

**Can watershed management practices  
reduce the turbidity and sediment load  
delivered to Ashokan Reservoir?**

September 2011

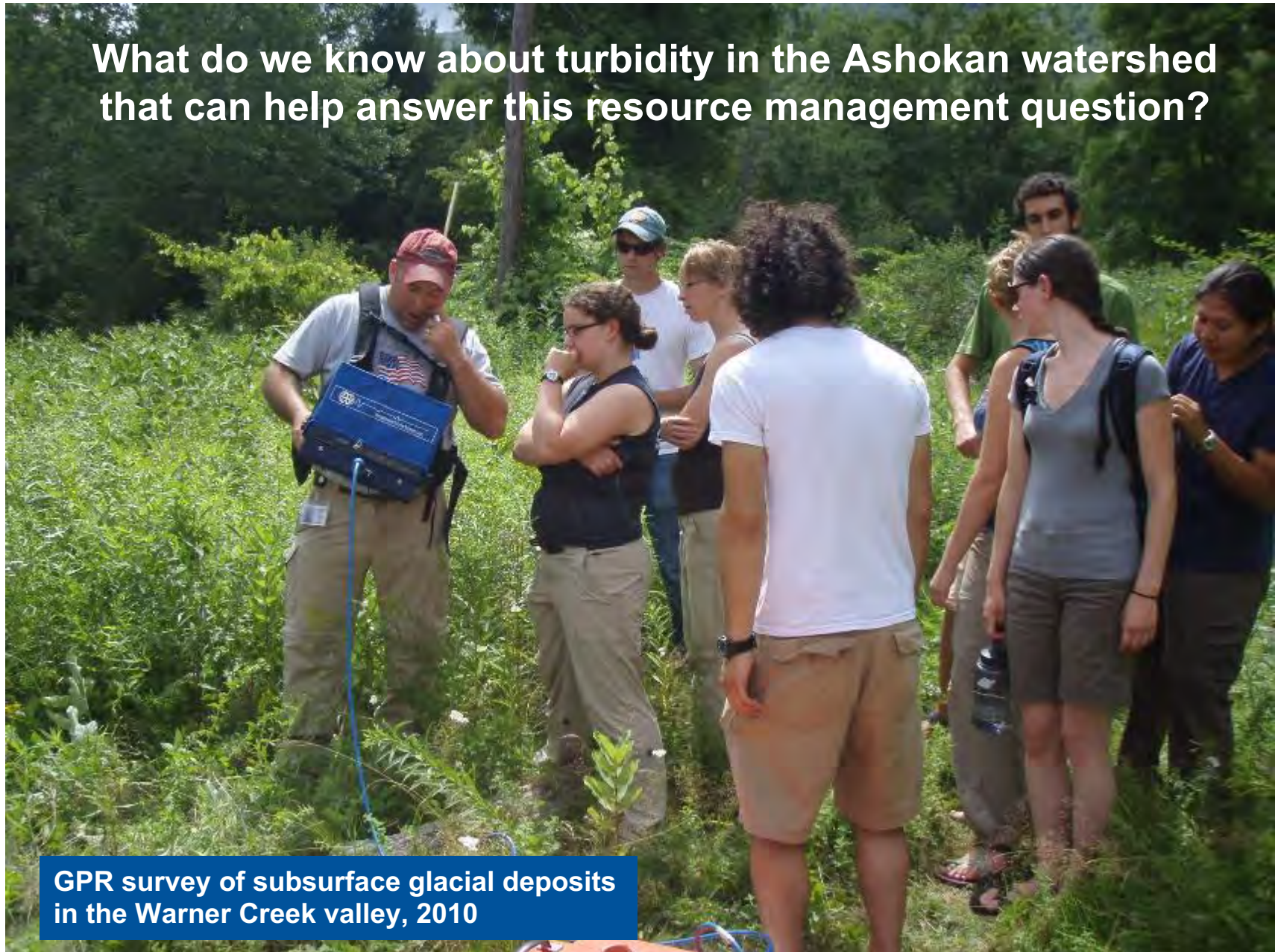


# Ashokan Reservoir Watershed



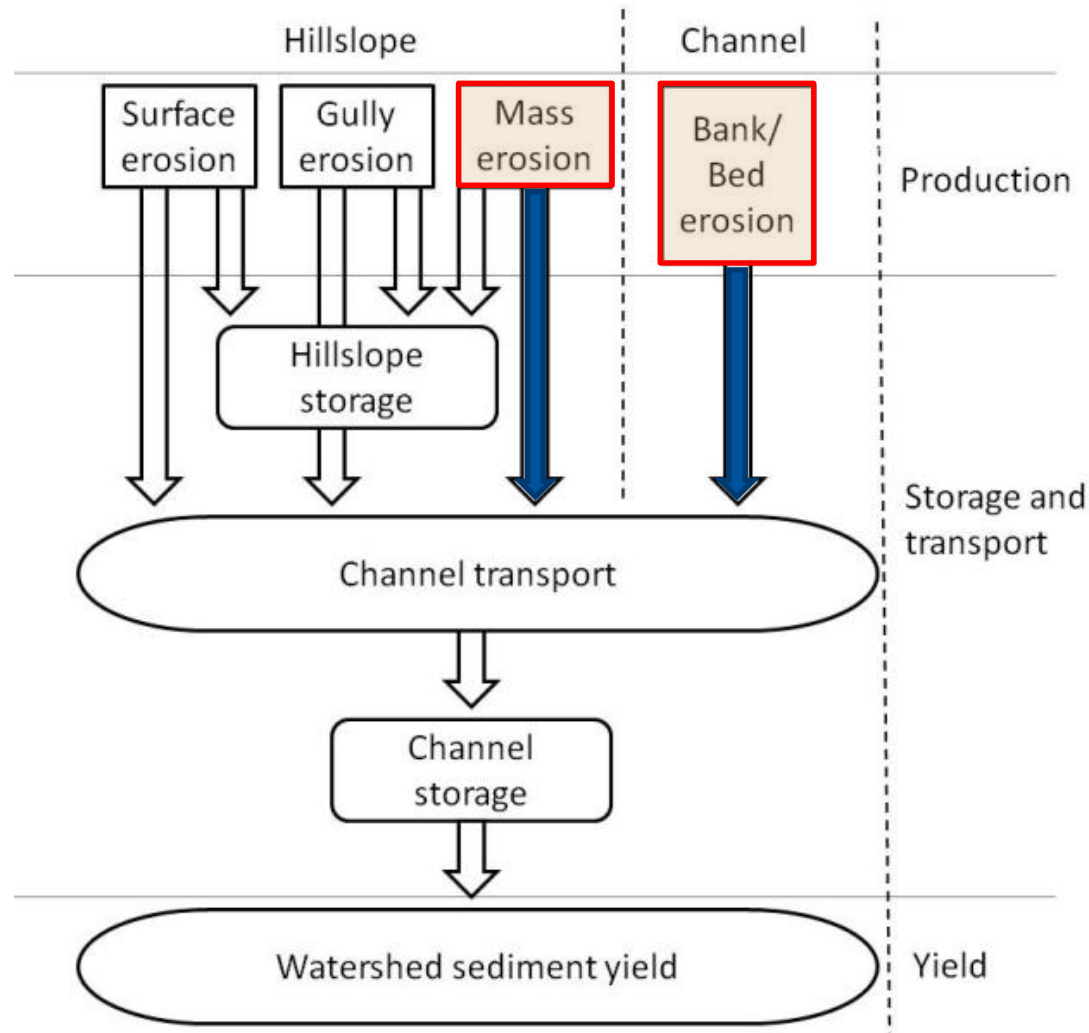


**What do we know about turbidity in the Ashokan watershed that can help answer this resource management question?**



**GPR survey of subsurface glacial deposits  
in the Warner Creek valley, 2010**

# Sources of Turbidity



Sedimentation process (Modified from EPA, 1999)





- **Watershed scale**
  - **Tributary scale**
    - **Segment scale**
      - **Reach scale**

Stony Clove Creek/Esopus Creek  
Confluence, Phoenicia, NY April 10, 2005



# Stony Clove Creek as a Chronic Turbidity Source



Adapted from Chris Hewes 2012 REU presentation



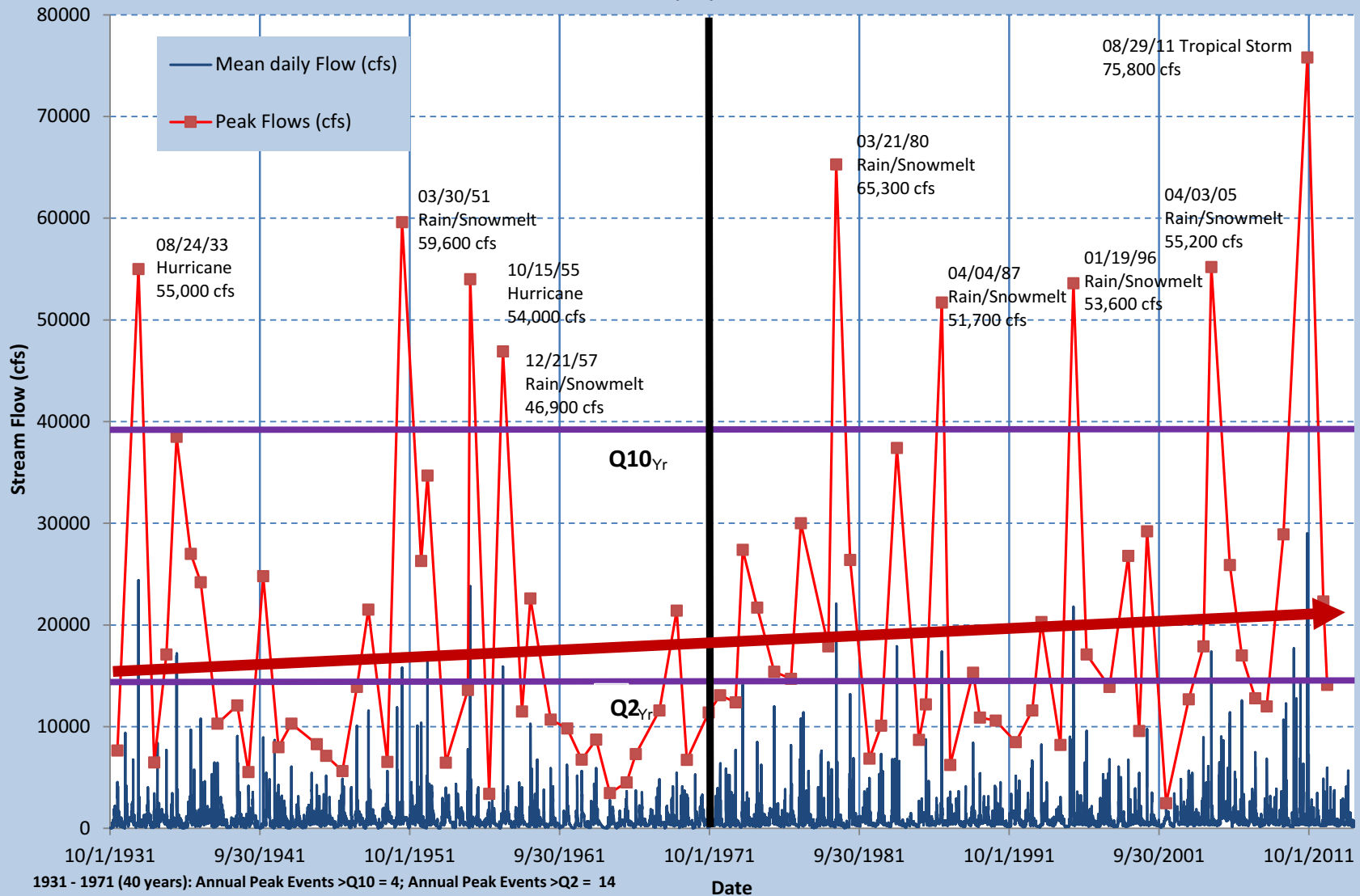


**Stony Clove Creek at Chichester during a  
~ 2 year return period runoff event 6/26/2006**

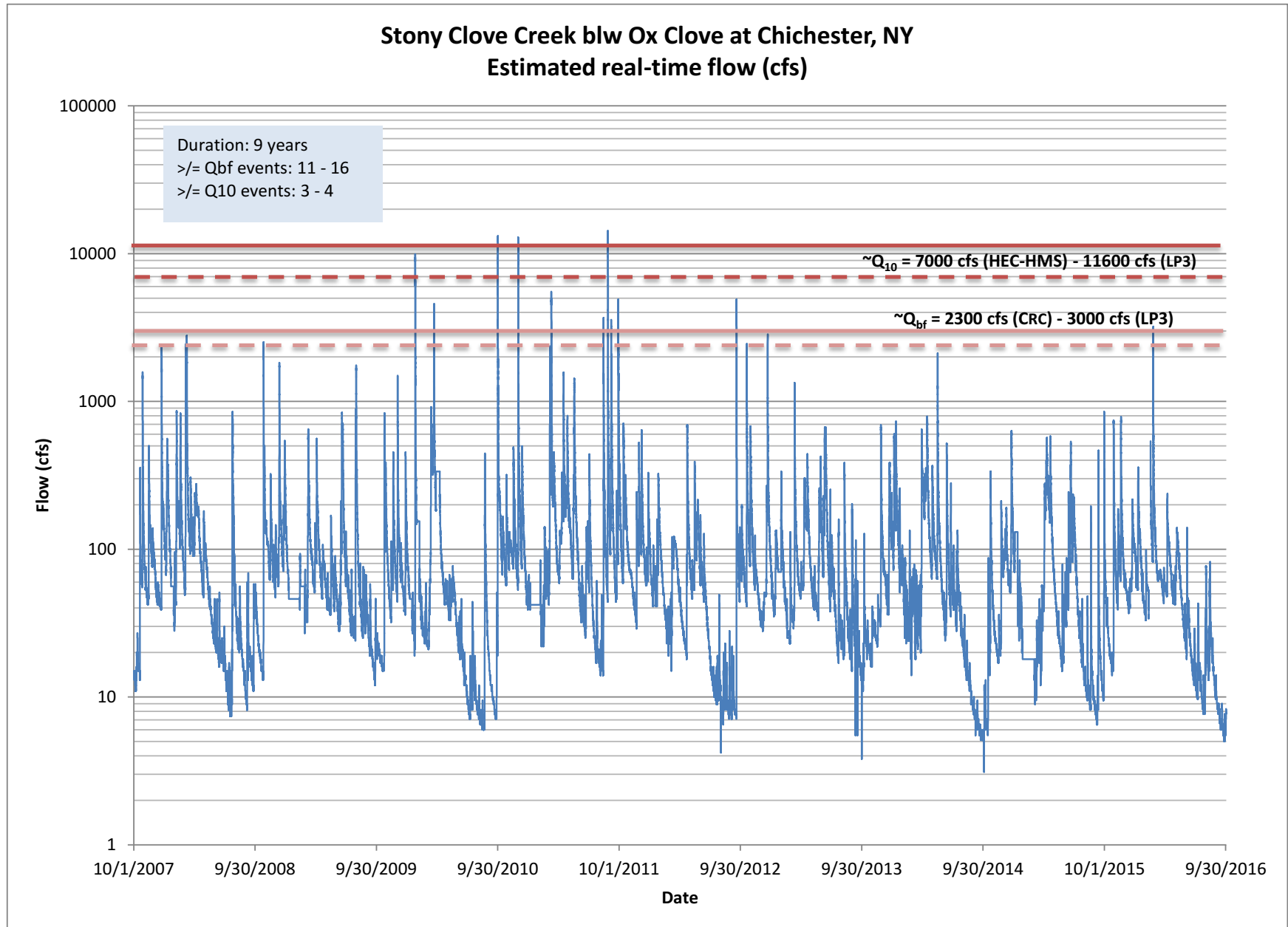


# Esopus Creek Peak Flow Record

Esopus Creek at Coldbrook USGS Gage  
Mean Daily Flow (cfs) 10/1/1931 - 10/20/2014  
Peak Flow (cfs) 1931 - 2013

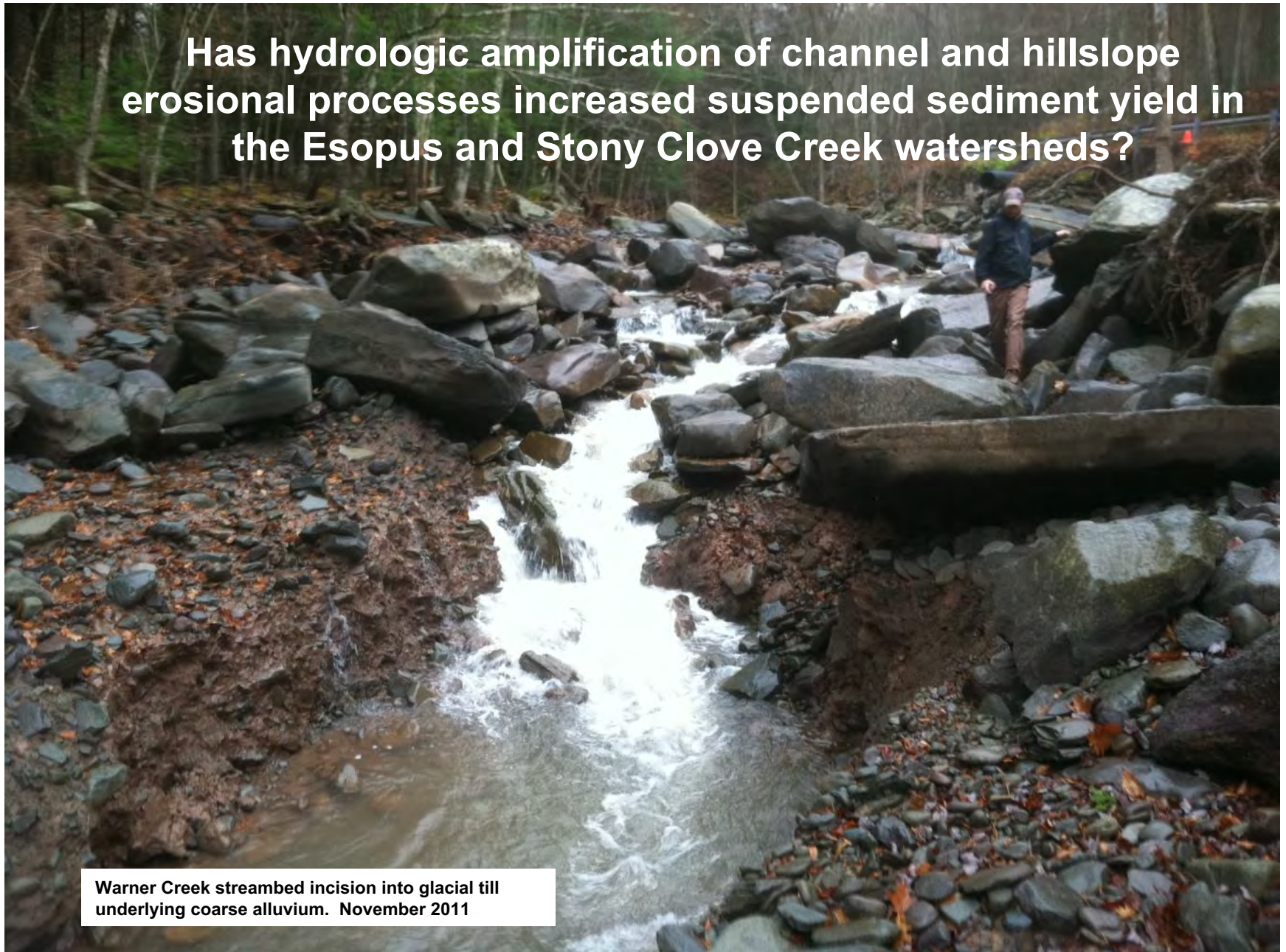


Note: this tabulation excludes non-annual peak flows that would exceed these flow thresholds





**Has hydrologic amplification of channel and hillslope erosional processes increased suspended sediment yield in the Esopus and Stony Clove Creek watersheds?**



Warner Creek streambed incision into glacial till underlying coarse alluvium. November 2011





GPS-Based Stream Feature Inventories



Channel morphology surveys

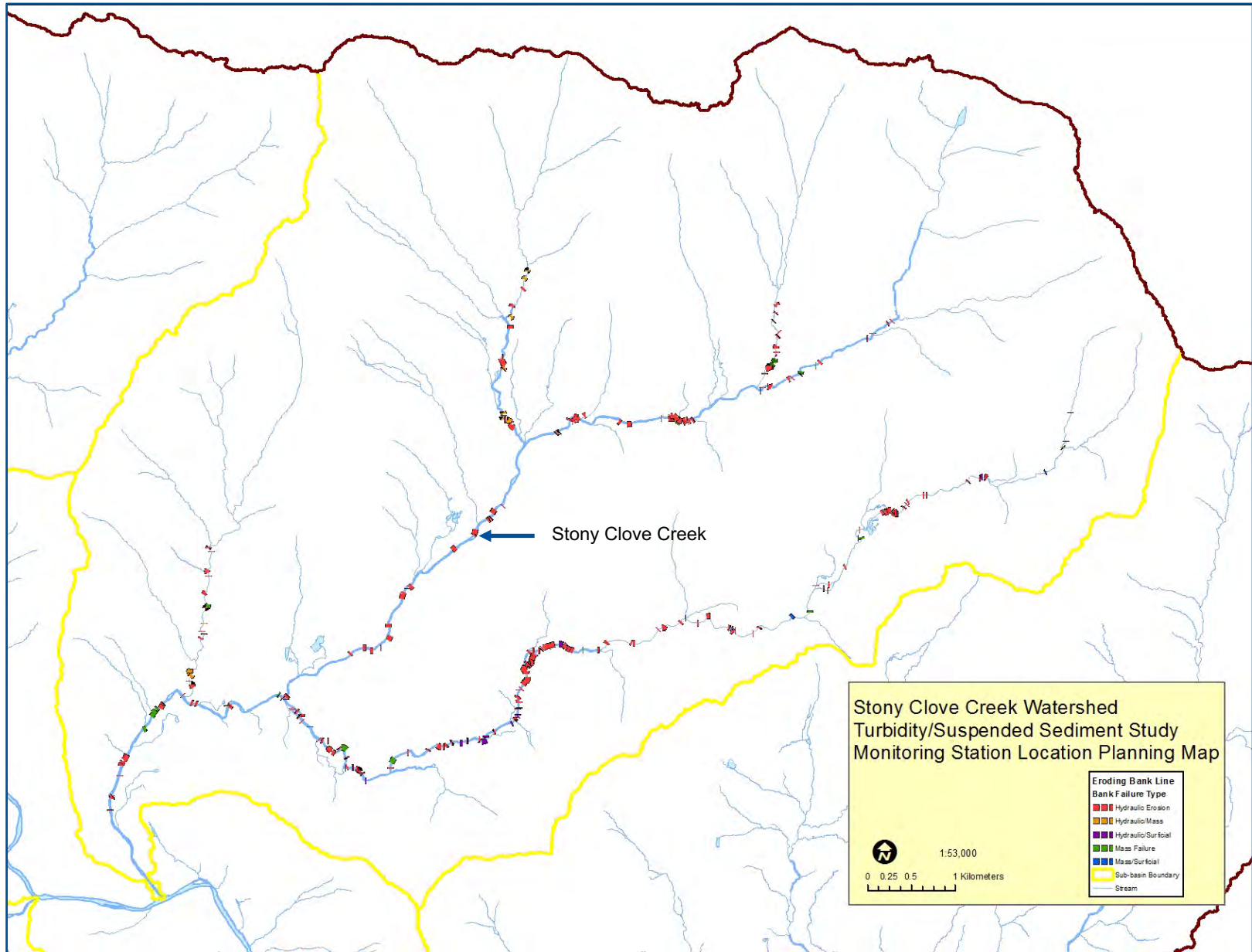


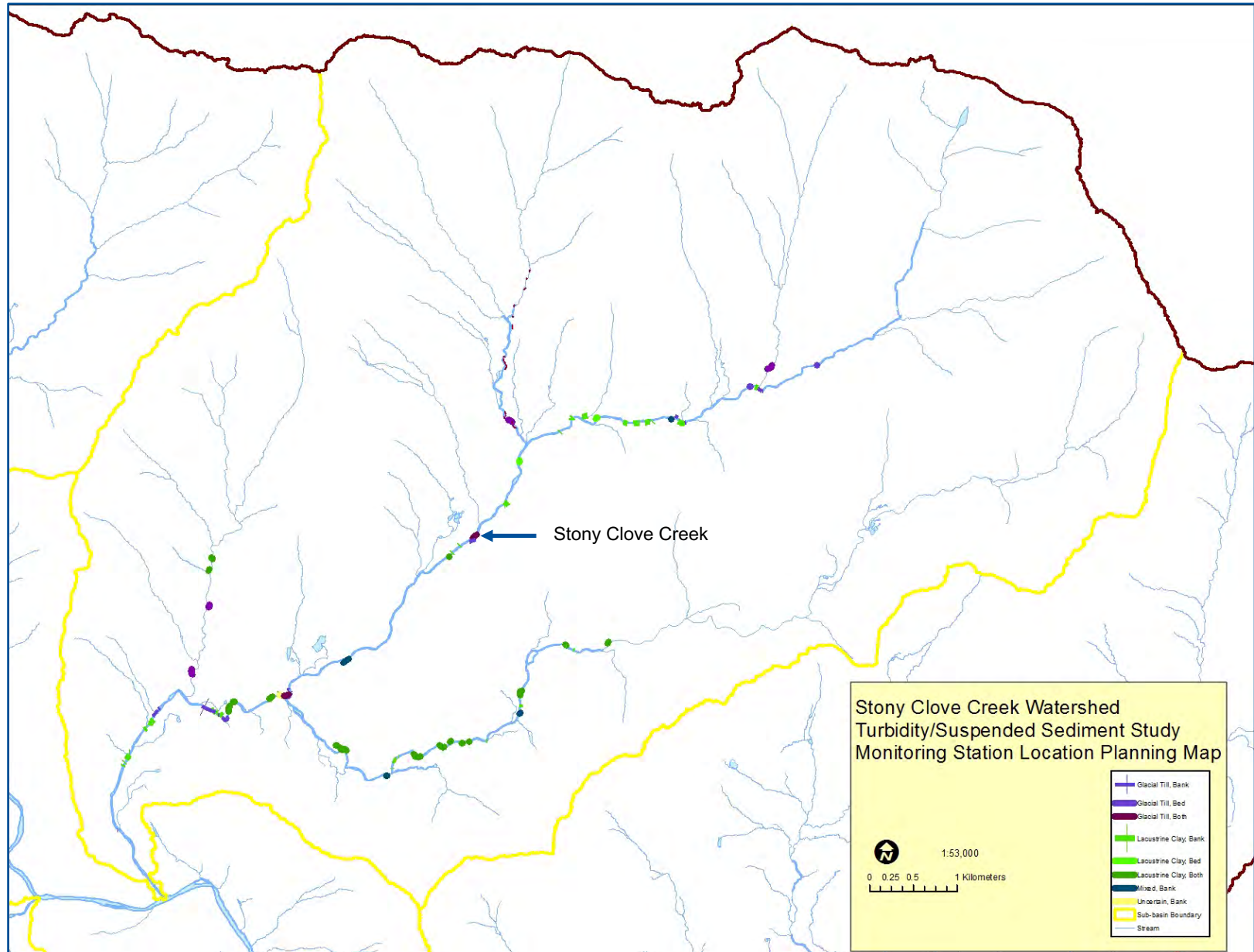
Monitoring bank erosion at sediment source sites



Geologic investigations to work out glacial stratigraphy











From Staley, et al, 2013.  
Northeastern GSA Conference



2010-2011

Streams dominated by lacustrine deposits

Streams dominated by till deposits



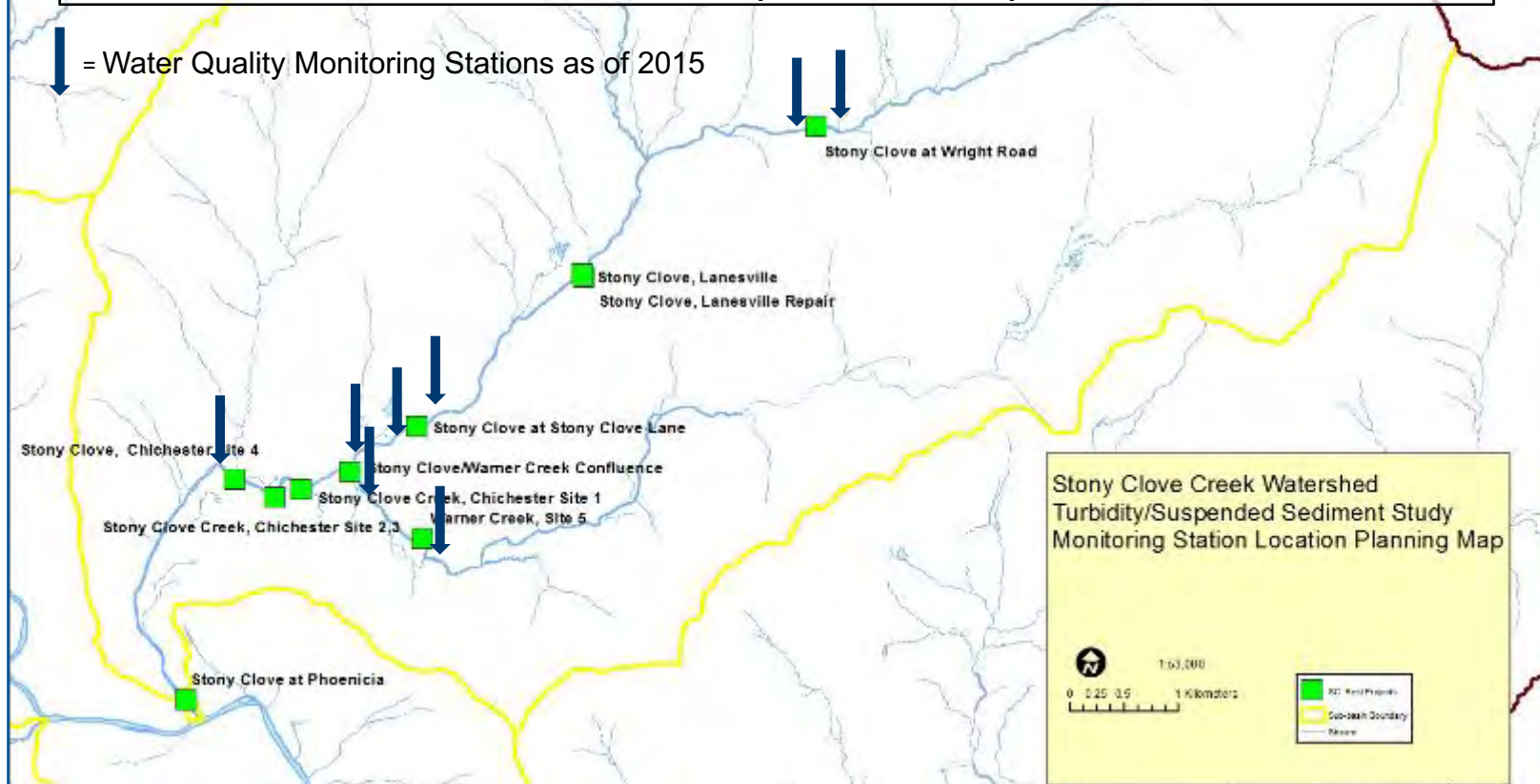
**CAN WE REDUCE TURBIDITY/SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION BY  
TREATING THE SOURCE?**



March - April, 2011

- Since 2012, 7 STRPs constructed in the Stony Clove watershed.
- Treated hydraulic erosion triggered mass failures in glacial hill slopes.
- Total stream length treated: 2.7 km
- Total cost for treatment: \$8.38M (DEP: \$2.73M)

↓ = Water Quality Monitoring Stations as of 2015





Stony Clove Creek at Chichester, NY  
EWP Stream Restoration Projects Sites 1-4  
Pre-Construction: 10/8/2011





Stony Clove Creek at Chichester, NY  
EWP Stream Restoration Projects Sites 1-4  
Post-Construction: 5/28/2015







March - April, 2011



**CAN WE REDUCE TURBIDITY/SUSPENDED SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION BY  
TREATING THE SOURCE?**

2016

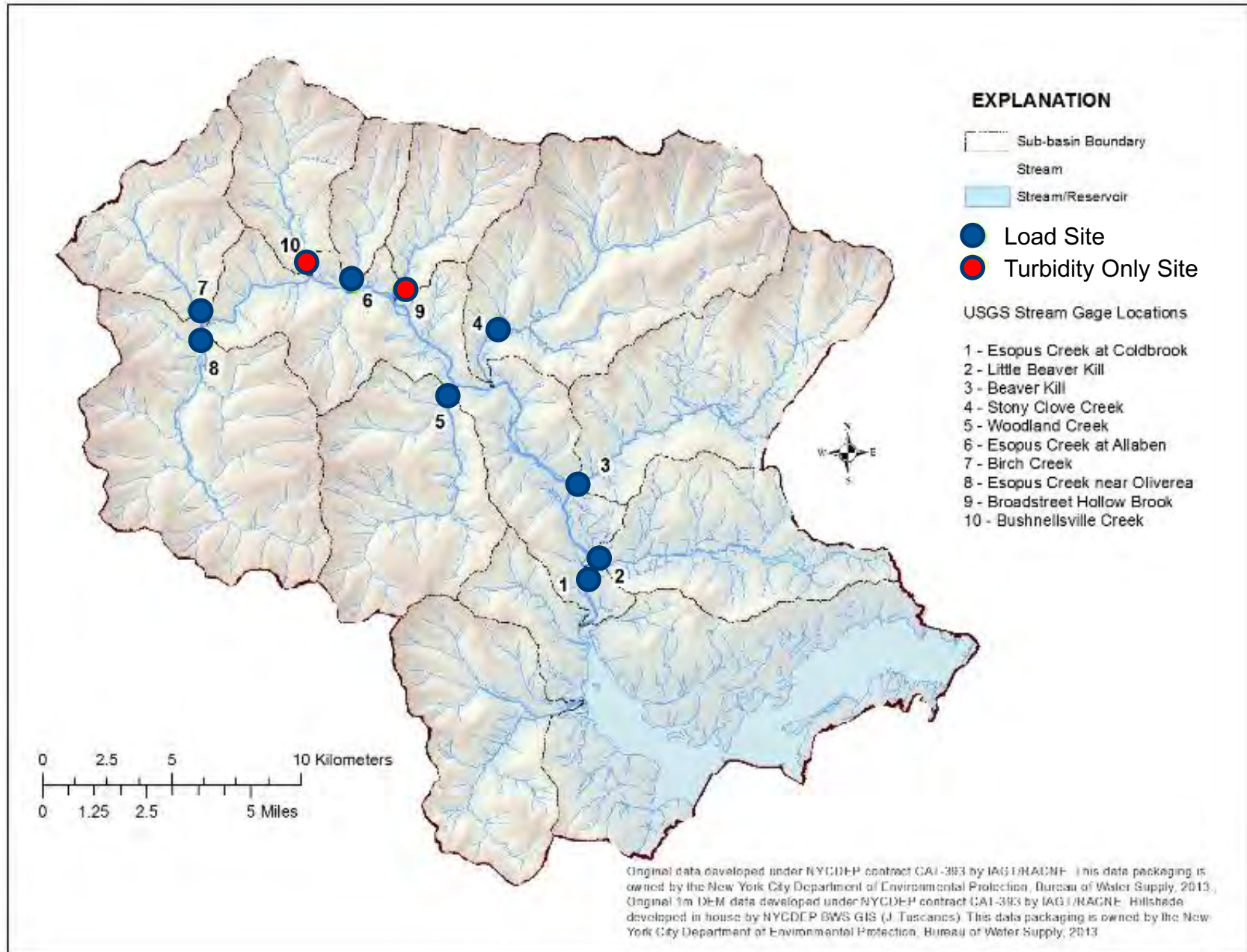


- NYCDEP-USGS collaboration
- Tributary and mainstem turbidity and suspended sediment monitoring
- Macro-reach scale monitoring in Stony Clove watershed

## Research Questions:

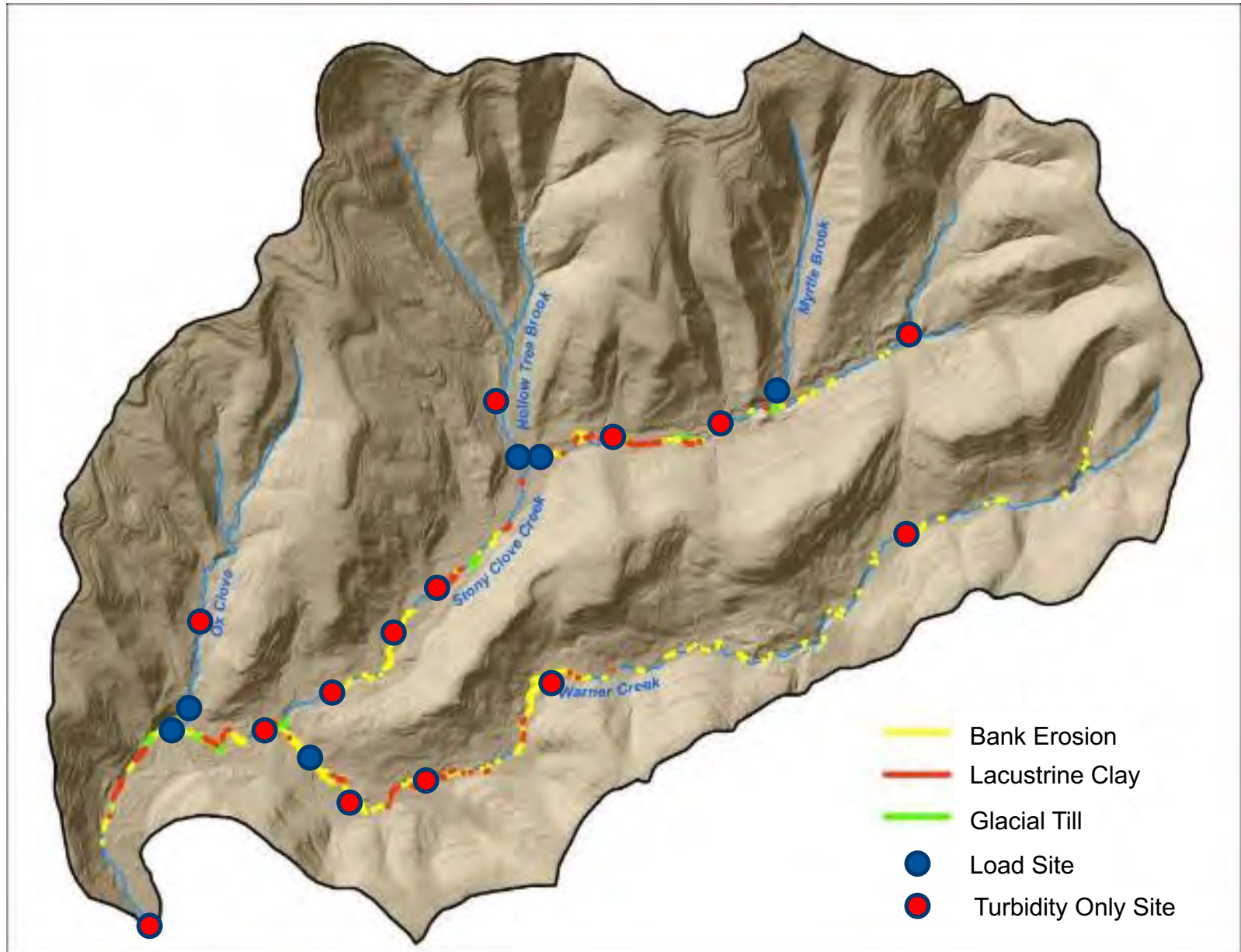
1. What geologic/geomorphic conditions and processes produce the most sediment and turbidity across a range of flows?
2. What associated reach-scale metrics can we use to predict suspended sediment yield and turbidity?
3. Can we improve our ability to select stream restoration project sites to maximize potential sediment and turbidity reduction?
4. To what extent can suspended sediment yield and turbidity associated with these sources, channel conditions and processes be managed within the stream system?
5. Over what range of flows, spatial and temporal scales can we measure a reduction in turbidity and suspended sediment load in Stony Clove Creek?

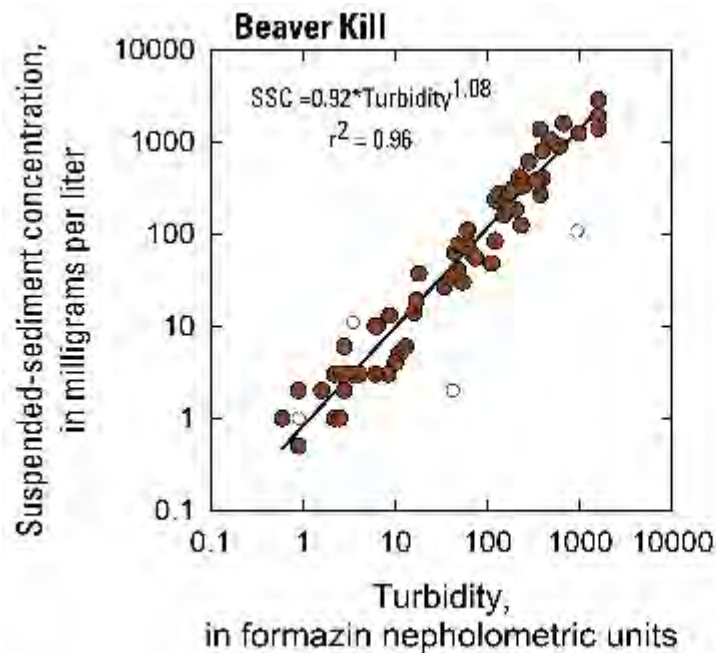
# Esopus Creek and Tributary Monitoring Sites





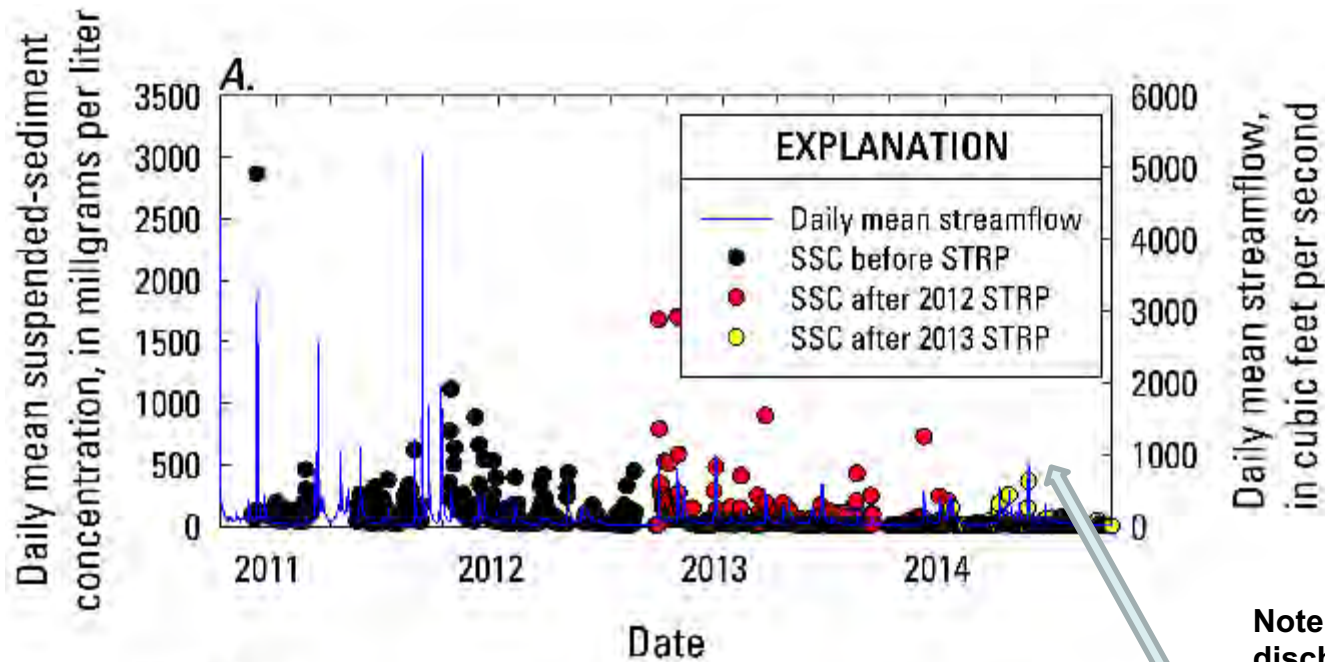
# Stony Clove Creek Monitoring Sites



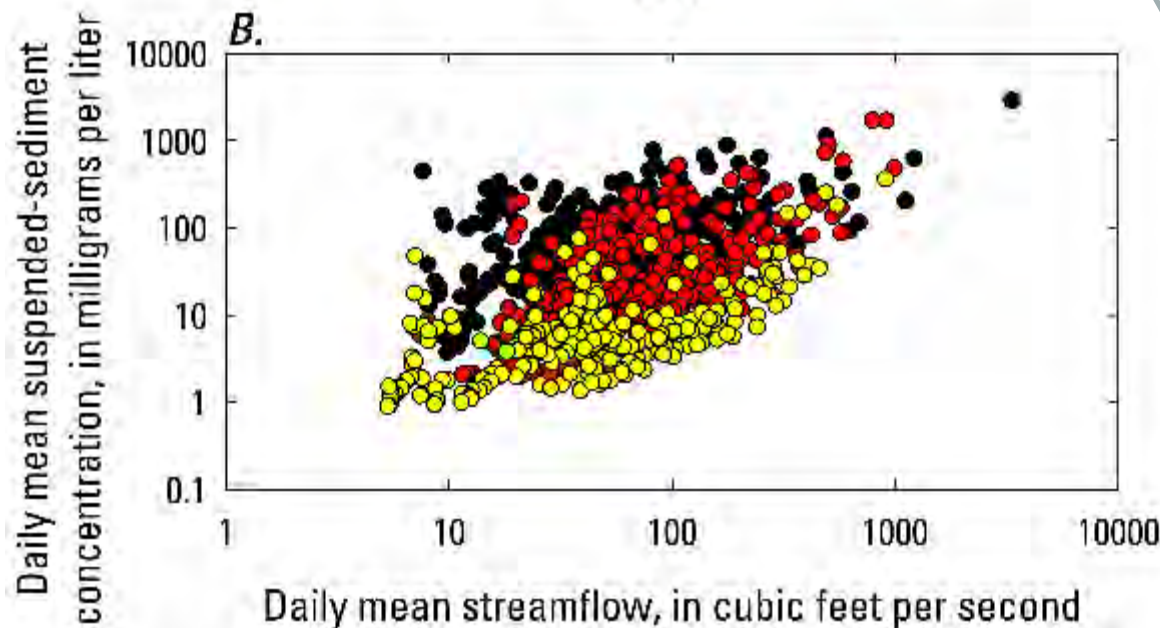


- 15 min turbidity → 15 min SSC
- 15 min SSC → Mean Daily SSC
- SSC x Streamflow = Daily Loads
- Relate SSC to streamflow, geomorphology, test effectiveness of STRP, sediment finger printing, etc.





Note lack of high discharge events in latter part of study period.



Ten year monitoring strategy will help address this issue.





## Summary

This set of turbidity/suspended sediment monitoring and source studies will enable NYCDEP to

- ❖ evaluate the production processes and conditions that influence the spatial and temporal variation in suspended sediment yield; and
- ❖ evaluate the effectiveness of turbidity reduction strategies through STRPs at the reach, sub-basin and reservoir basin scale to better inform future investment in stream restoration targeted to reduce turbidity.

- ❖ **November, 2014:** DEP submits FAD deliverable describing proposed approach to evaluating distribution of turbidity sources in the Ashokan watershed and to evaluate stream project effectiveness in reducing turbidity.
- ❖ **July 7, 2016:** DEP-USGS contract start date
- ❖ **August – October 2016:** USGS instruments existing upper Esopus Creek watershed gages and establishes new Esopus Creek gage in Oliveria.
- ❖ **September – November 2016:** USGS establishes new Stony Clove Creek watershed monitoring stations.
- ❖ **Fall 2016 – Fall 2026:** USGS initiates/continues water quality monitoring
- ❖ **Fall 2016 – Summer 2026:** DEP continues geomorphic monitoring.
- ❖ **Summer 2020:** AWSMP resumes Stony Clove stream projects after baseline monitoring informed site selection.
- ❖ **Fall 2027:** Study complete





Stony Clove Creek at Chichester  
July 2013