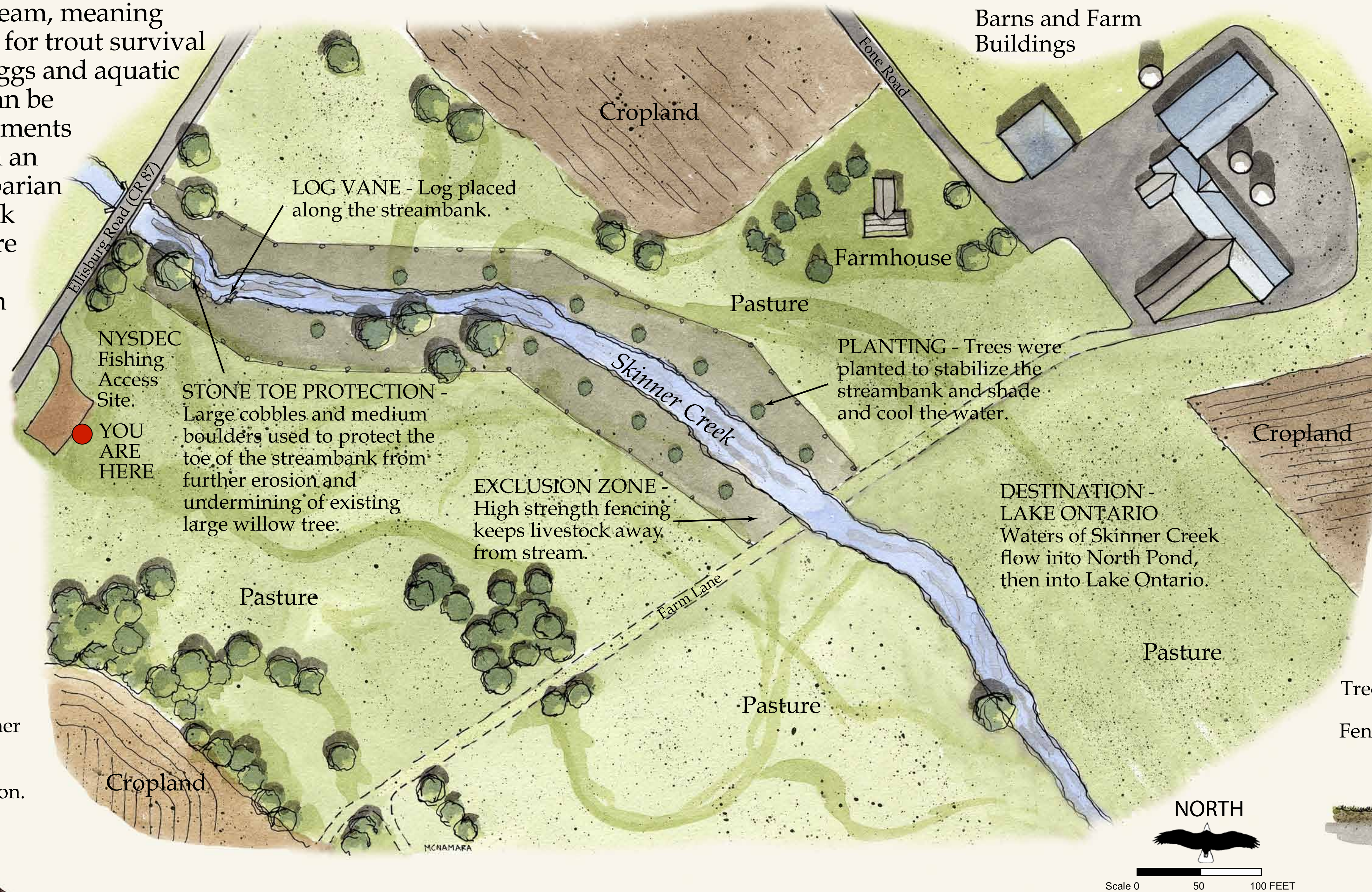




SKINNER CREEK RIPARIAN AREA PROTECTING QUALITY HABITAT

RIPARIAN RESTORATION (ri-pâr'ē-an) of or relating to or located on the banks of a river or stream; "riparian land."

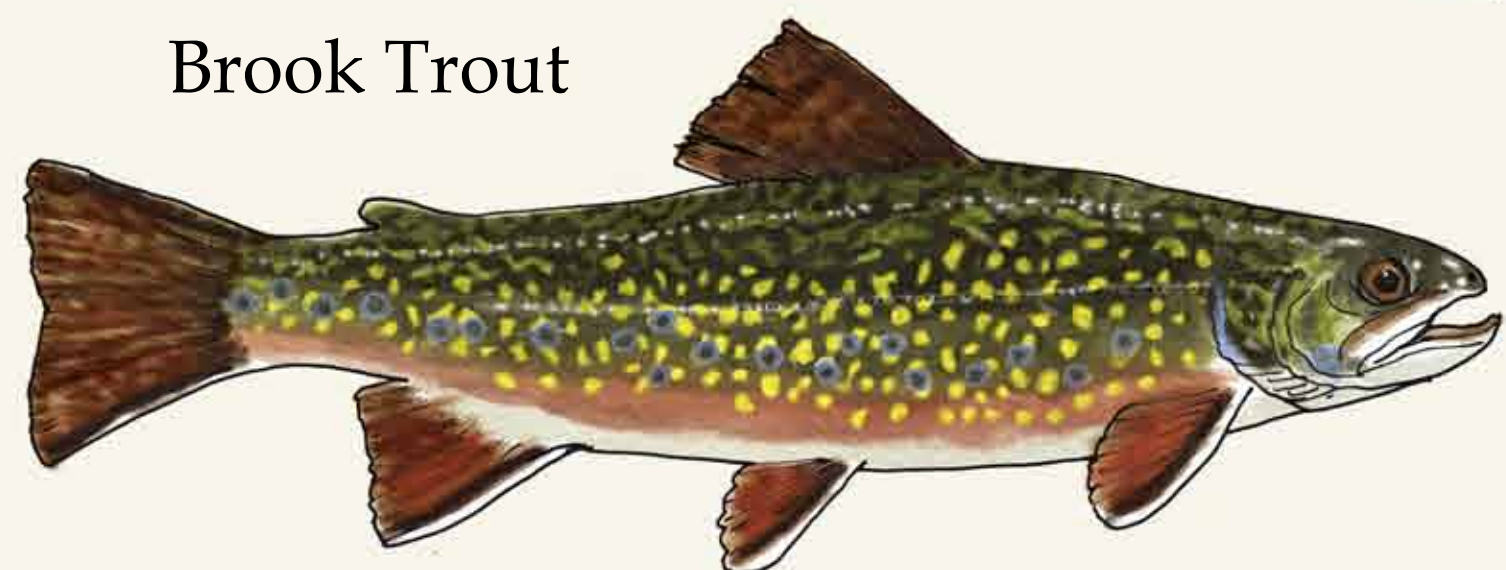
Skinner Creek is a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Class C(TS) stream, meaning it contains habitat suitable for trout survival and reproduction. Trout eggs and aquatic insects in the streambed can be smothered by silt and sediments carried in the current from an upstream disturbance. Riparian restoration and streambank stabilization measures were installed here to decrease streambank erosion, lessen the amount of sediment entering the stream, and lessen the introduction of organic matter into the creek.



THE FISHERY

Salmon and trout migrate up Skinner Creek through North Pond from Lake Ontario to spawn. The creek also hosts a resident trout population.

Brook Trout



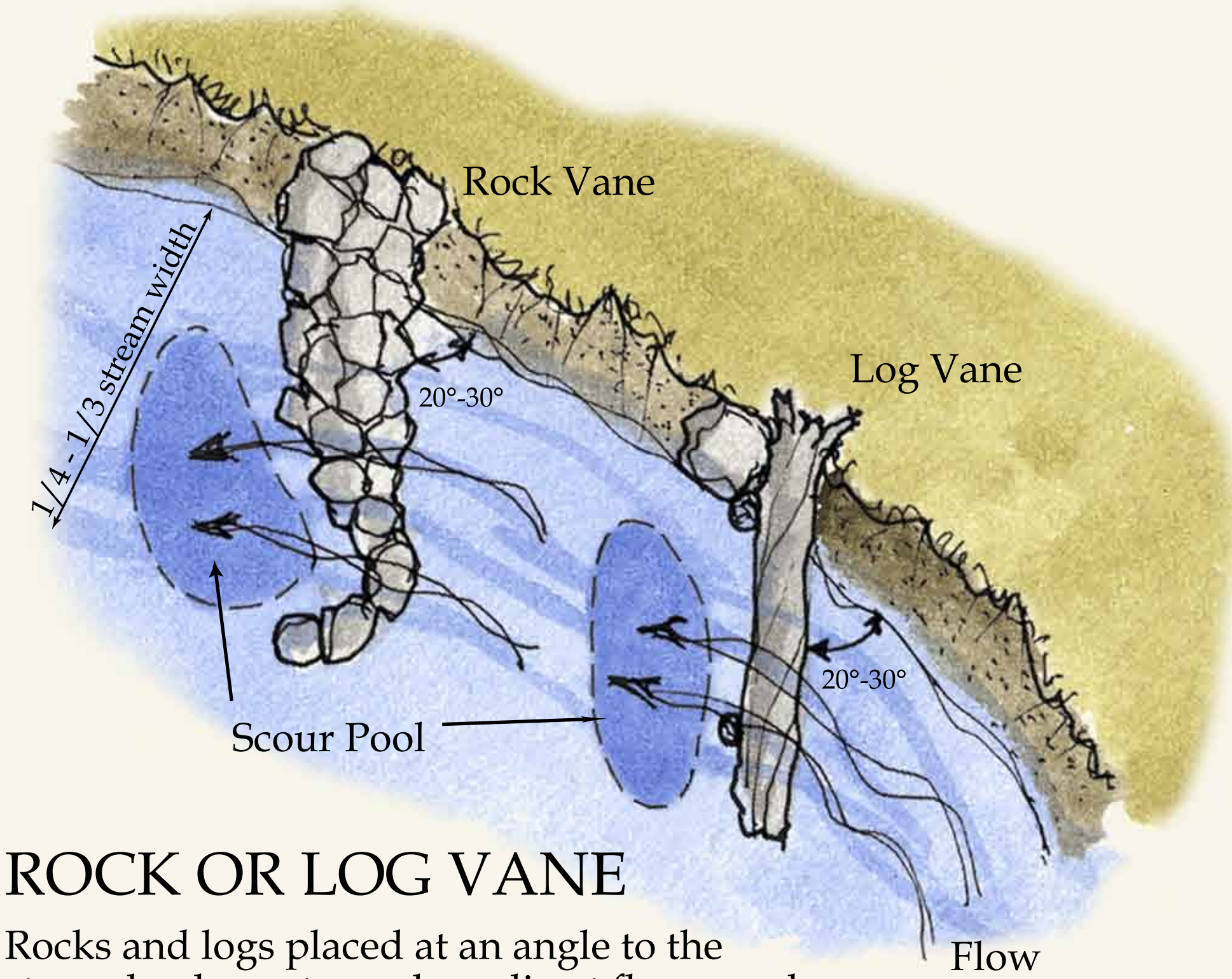
HABITAT REQUIREMENTS

Salmon and trout require good water quality conditions to reproduce: cold, clear water rich in oxygen and aquatic insects, and with minimal silt and organic matter.

ECOSYSTEM-BASED MANAGEMENT (EBM)

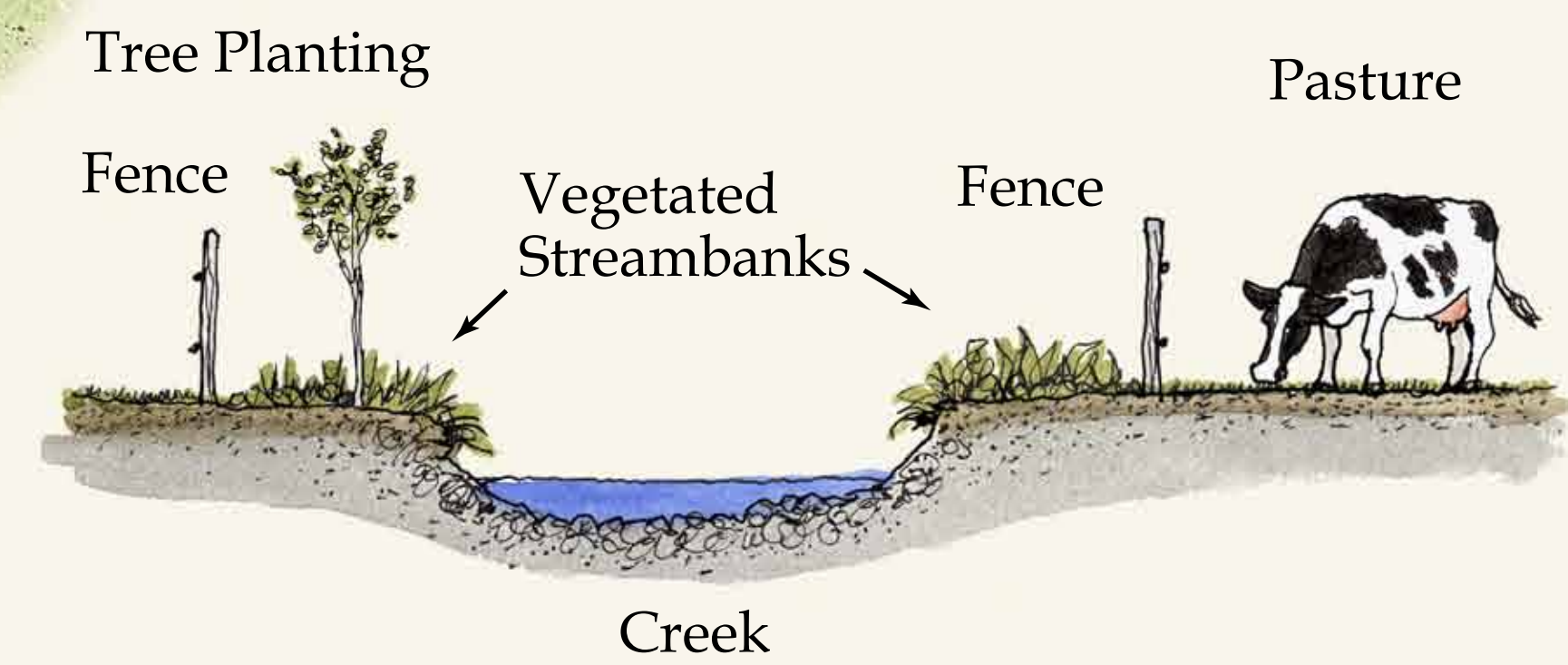
The Skinner Creek watershed is part of a demonstration project conducted by the New York Ocean and Great Lakes Ecosystem Conservation Council. The riparian (streamside) restoration efforts here are the result of partnerships among stakeholders at all levels, including coordination among state agencies. EBM is an integrated approach to resource management that considers the entire ecosystem, including humans.

TYPICAL STREAMBED PROTECTION MEASURES



ROCK OR LOG VANE

Rocks and logs placed at an angle to the streambank create pools, redirect flows, and deepen channels that improve habitat for fish.



EXCLUSION ZONE

This simple but strong fence blends in with the surroundings, prevents streambank erosion and siltation of the streambed, and minimizes introduction of organic wastes.



Other Interpretive Panels in this Series.