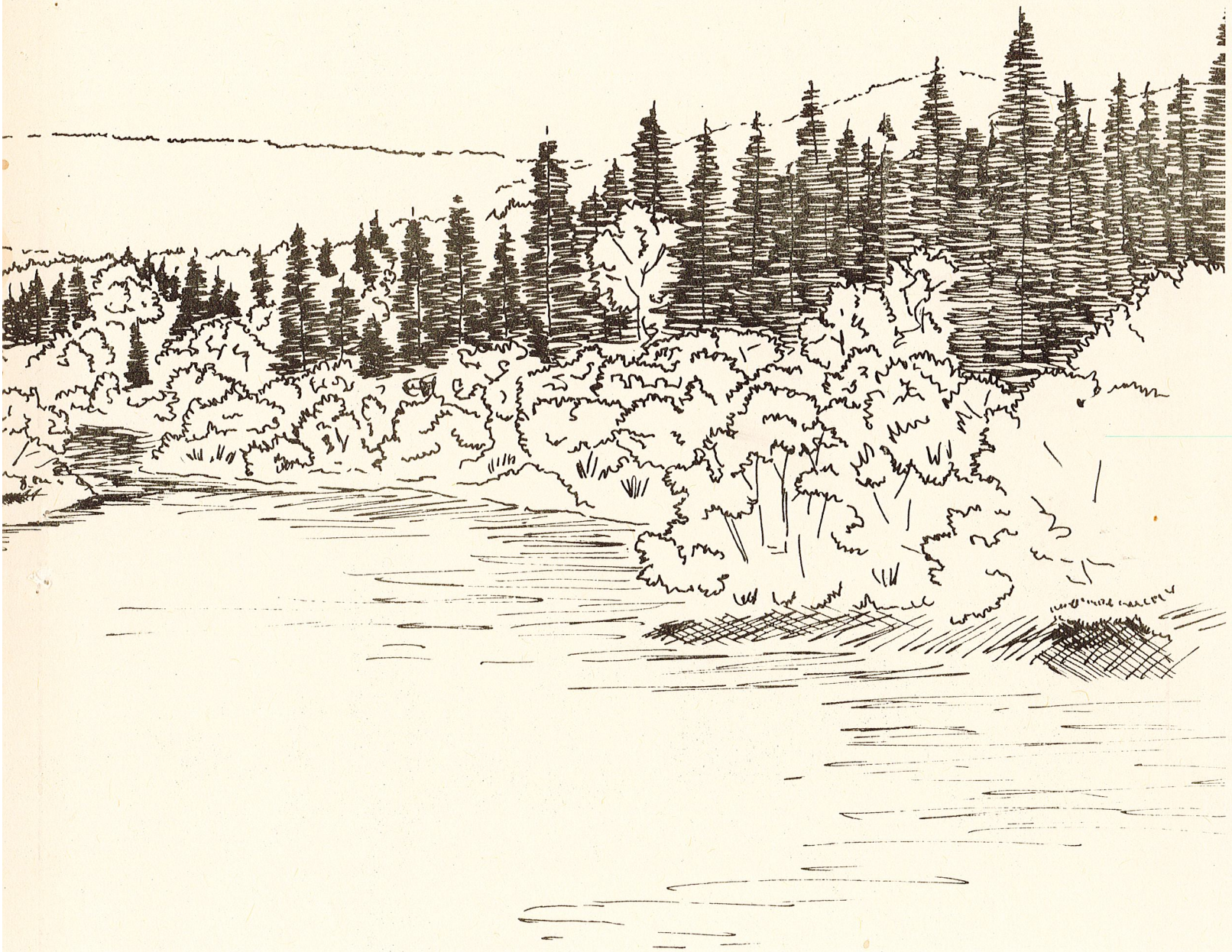


COLTON

NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

TOWN OF COLTON

NATURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

AND ANALYSIS

Prepared by the Adirondack Park Agency

March 8, 1977

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

The Town of Colton is a rural community. Basic to its character are farms and woodlands, historic villages, and scenic water bodies, rivers, and streams.

In 1972, the Town Planning Board initiated a land use program to guide future growth that might change that character. As part of the program an inventory and analysis of soil, water, and biologic resources in the Town was undertaken by the Adirondack Park Agency. This report describes those resources which, along with economics and other characteristics of the community, are essential considerations of a sound land use program.

II. SOIL

Colton is sheathed with a mantle of sand, gravel, clay, silt, stones, and boulders left there 10,000 years ago by the glaciers. This mantle includes deposits of glacial till, glacial outwash, lacustrine and alluvial soils, and organic materials.

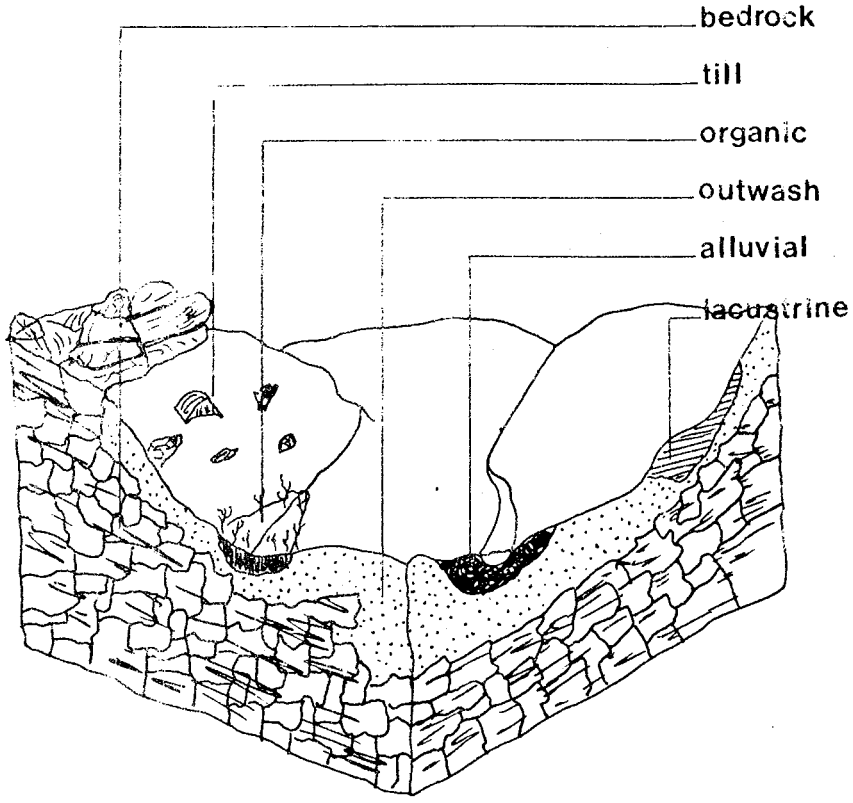
Glacial Till consists of material deposited by glacial ice and melt water. It is often called "boulder clay" and is composed of a haphazard assortment of silt, clay, sand, gravel, and boulders. Till soils often contain a hardpan -- a dense layer which restricts vertical drainage through the soil. Very dense hardpan poses severe limitations to septic systems, roads, and basements due to wetness.

The majority of the till deposits along Route 3, two miles southwest of Sevey Corners contain a hardpan (soil no. 23 Table #1 identifies soils associations and describes their characteristics.) Soils along Gulf Road, south of the Cottage Road intersection, however, do not.

Glacial Outwash consists of coarse sand and gravel with little or no silt or clay. It was deposited by streams and melt water that drained off the glaciers. Outwash deposits formed extensive plains or deltas throughout the low lands of Colton. (See soil no.'s 47 through 53.) The high sand ridges of outwash soil surrounding Higley Flow were formed by melt waters carrying sand and gravel flowing by a large, stranded mass of glacial ice. This mass eventually melted leaving a "kettle hole" called Arbuckle Pond.

Outwash deposits are deep, well-drained, and generally suited for septic systems and community development. They also yield plentiful amounts of potable water for residential use. However, along the shoreline of streams and lakes where the seasonal high water table is at or near the ground surface, these soils may be limiting to septic systems. Under such conditions, phosphorous, viruses, and bacteria will travel over 100 feet in the ground water to contaminate a body of water.

Lacustrine soils occur in old glacial lake beds and are found around the base of many of the mountains in Colton (soil No. 57). They are characterized by the Soil Conservation Service as being poorly drained, coarse textured sands with silts, deposited on gengly sloping plains; lacustrine soils have severe limitations for homes, roads, and septic systems.



TYPES OF SOILS

Alluvial soils are recent deposits of a variety of sediments including silt, clay, sand, gravel, and decayed plants that have been washed out of the uplands. Alluvial deposits are generally found in the flood plains beside streams such as Cold Brook, Pleasant Lake Stream, and the upper Grass River. (Soil no.'s 59, 60, 63)

Organic soils are found in wetlands. Commonly called peat or muck, they were formed by the slow accumulation of decayed plants. Organic soils are usually under water. (soil no. 62)

Both alluvial and organic soils have obvious severe limitations for community development and septic systems.

An Agricultural Soil Study has been prepared by Cornell University for the Town of Colton. According to the Cornell Economic Land Classification Study of Farm Areas in St. Lawrence Co.: 1957, Colton contains soils of Class I, II and III - Y.

According to the study, these occur on lands in which farm expectancies are generally "low" compared with the rest of St. Lawrence County: "Crop yields are frequently limited by adverse soil conditions (such as) poor drainage, rocks, low fertility, low soil holding capacity, or rough and broken topography...many farms are small to medium in size and are poorly located with respect to markets."

Soil Maps, prepared by the Adirondack Park Agency, identify soil associations (groups of soils that commonly occur together) and soil limitations to development. These maps, based on U.S. Soil Conservation Service information, provide a basis for interpreting soil suitability for development throughout the Town.

III. WATER

The system of seven reservoirs along the Racquette River is the dominant physical feature of the Town. It includes innumerable small, cold-water streams, crystal ponds, and wide expanses of bog and wetland. Draining generally northwest into three major rivers (the Racquette, Grass, and Oswegatchie), the system covers more than 6,000 acres. It is easily accessible and provides a wide variety of recreational and aesthetic opportunities.

According to a land use and natural resource inventory conducted by Cornell University and the Office of Planning Services, there are 80 natural ponds and lakes, 285.1 miles of streams, 106.7 miles of undeveloped lake shoreline, and 6.3 miles of developed lake shoreline in Colton. Hydrologic

Data on most of Colton's lakes and streams are found in Table 3 in the Appendix.

Water Quality

The quality of these waters varies considerably. In the southern portion of the Town, high up in the watershed, the waters are clear, cold, and relatively infertile. In the north, farther down in the watershed, the large streams and rivers are less transparent, having a brown color due to dissolved organic matter (humic acid) picked up from peripheral wetlands. Aquatic life is more abundant.

Acid Waters

Three Pound Pond, Spring Pond, Panther Pond, Triangle Pond, Curtis Pond, Dog Pond, Townline Pond: these are waters which have been affected by a recent phenomenon in the northeast called "acid precipitation." Industrial and automobile emissions originating in the Great Lakes Region and the Tennessee Valley are the probable source of increased acidity in many lakes and ponds. This acidity can make the aquatic environment uninhabitable for fish and other aquatic life.

The effects of the precipitation can be neutralized through addition of lime every few years. Townline Pond was experimentally limed by the Department of Environmental Conservation in May, 1973 in an effort to maintain a good cold-water fishery. This project appears to have been quite successful, though somewhat costly. However, not every water body is suited to this type of management and liming is only a partial answer to the problem of acid precipitation.

Racquette River Impoundments

According to a study of the Racquette River impoundments by the Department of Environmental Conservation, Region 6, Division of Fish and Wildlife, "The seven hydroelectric impoundments on the upper Raquette River can be characterized as relatively clear, unpolluted, low productivity water, supporting light populations of game and pan fish. Higley Falls Reservoir, the lower most, oldest, and most developed impoundment is the most productive."

An impoundment differs from free-flowing water in a number of ways. Because of the following characteristics, impoundments are more vulnerable to degradation from such non-point source pollution as sedimentation and nutrient enrichment than free-flowing waters:

-- Dams act as silt and sediment traps, potentially affecting yearly flood levels and generation efficiency.

Sediment accumulated from construction, logging, and other such land uses which generate erosion within the watershed.

-- Dams alter the temperature and oxygen characteristics of the river, often resulting in higher temperatures and lower dissolved oxygen downstream. These changes lower the river's capacity to assimilate the organic and inorganic by-products of land uses.

-- Dams often cause extreme seasonal fluctuation in water levels that destroy shoreline weed beds. These beds are necessary to provide food, protection, and spawning habitat for warm-water fish.

Higley Falls Reservoir

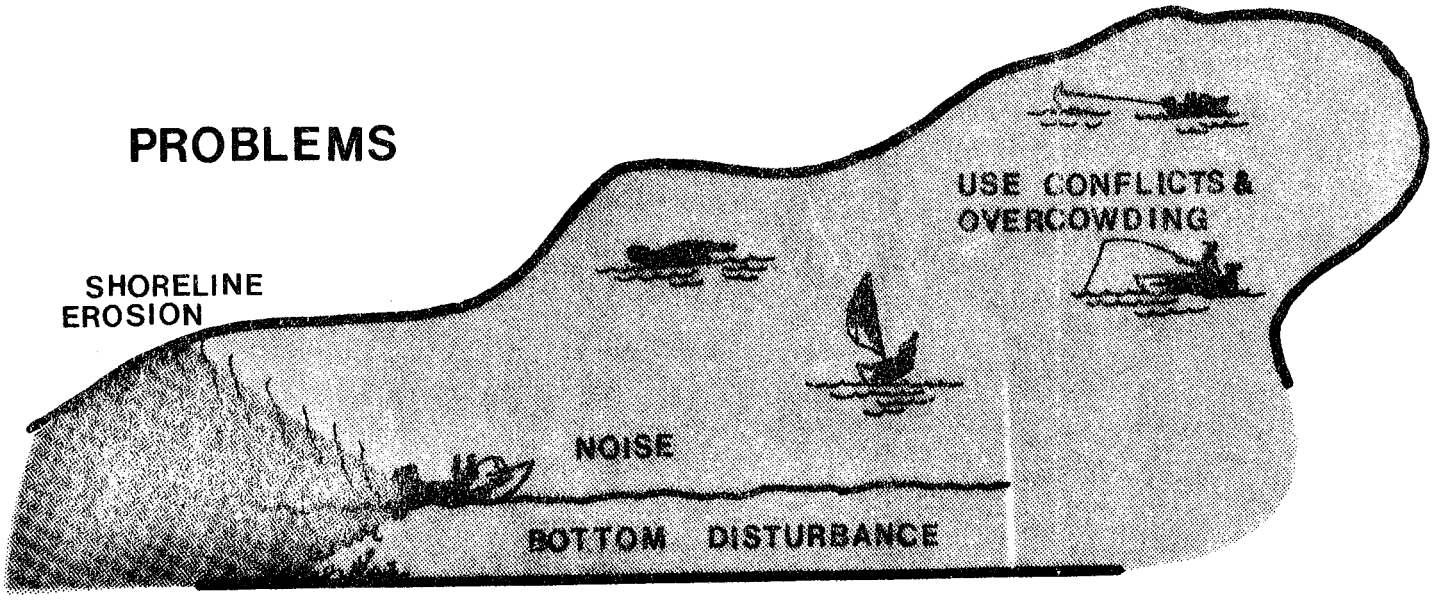
Higley Falls Reservoir consists of a main channel connected by a narrow channel to several shallow bays. This configuration prevents adequate flushing out by the main stream of water and has led to a decline in water quality. Problems: pollutants and suspended silts build up in the shallow bays (most less than 15' deep); motor boats churn up the bottom; oil, litter, and sewage fouls the water. Another problem, pollution from septic systems, is presumed to occur. Over 200 permanent and seasonal residences line the shoreline. Soils in this area are too coarse to purify sewage from such a concentration of septic systems. Given the hydrology of the reservoir, several alternatives are possible to minimize future water quality problems:

-- Restrict additional shoreline development by regulating the lot width, size, and setback of buildings and septic systems. If continued development is to occur, the Town should consider sewering the shoreline---possibly the only long-range solution to the nutrient enrichment problem.

-- Restrict the surface use of the reservoir by limiting the access and speed of boats, the times of use, and the areas of use. The N.Y.S. Department of Parks and Recreation has prepared a plan for the regulation of navigation of motor craft on Higley Flow through a system of buoys. According to section 130.17 of the Town Law, the Town may enact legislation "regulating and restricting the operation of vessels... while being operated or driven upon any waters within or bounding the town to a distance of fifteen hundred feet from the shore." Such limits on speed will put practical limits on the size motor which will be used (a town can not normally restrict horsepower of a motor.)

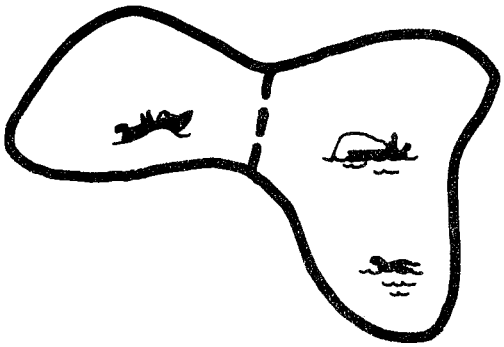
Regulation of water use can eliminate conflict between different uses such as water skiing and swimming, and it can prevent the stirring up of the bottom sediments in shallows. It also can protect sensitive bays that contain vital fish and wildlife habitats, minimize noise around residences,

and provide safe areas for other types of boating. At the same time it will allow water skiing and other motor boating in open waters. (See the accompanying illustration)

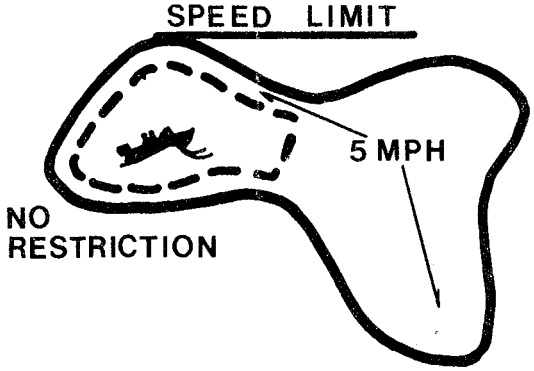


SOLUTIONS

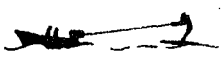
SPACE ZONING



SPEED LIMIT



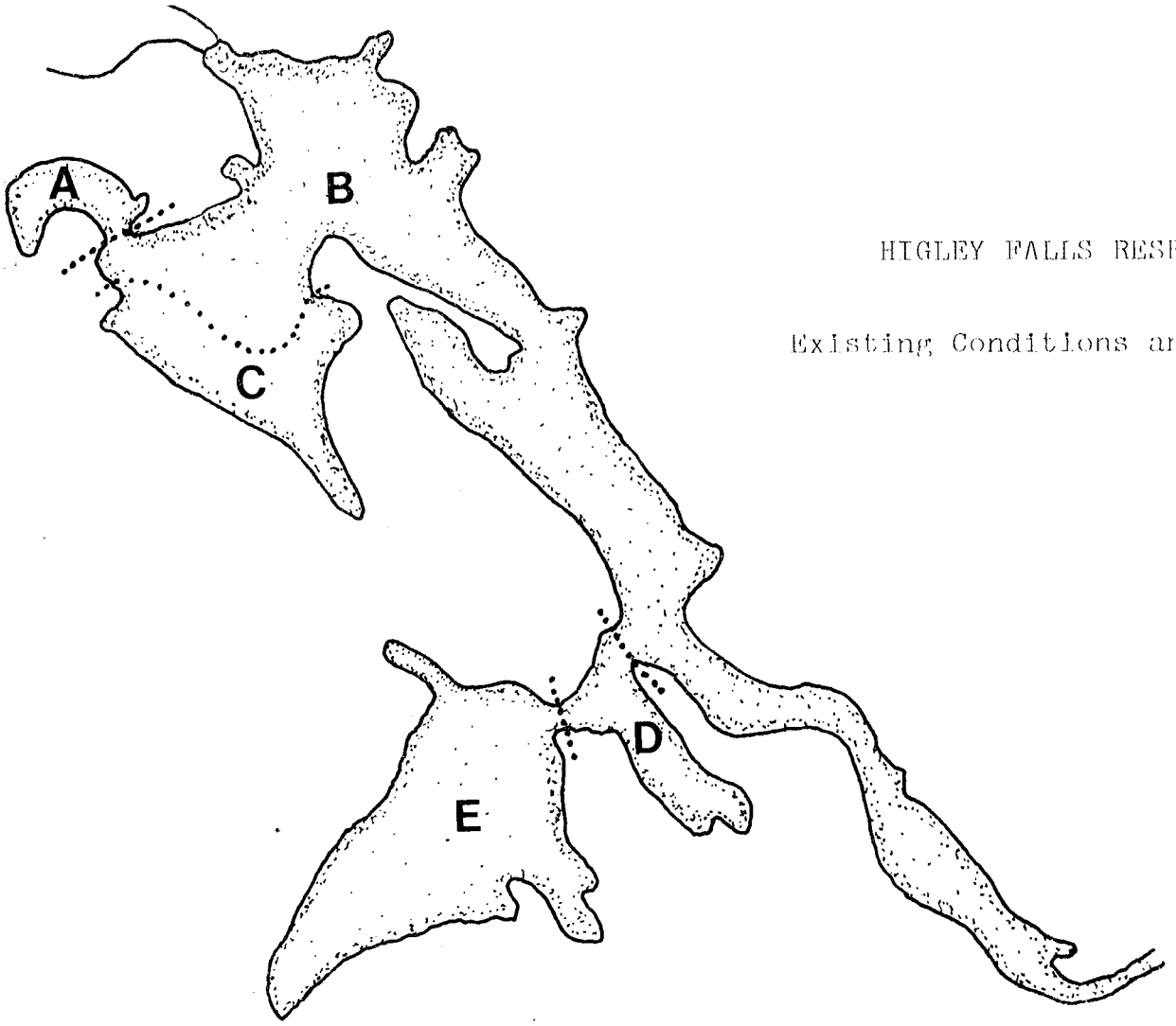
TIME ZONING



10 AM - 6PM

ACCESS LIMIT

BY PERMIT SYSTEM
BY SIZE & NATURE OF ACCESS



HIGLEY FALLS RESERVOIR

Existing Conditions and Problems

Area A: Heavy shoreline development, an existing marina, restricted flow, heavy boat traffic, a narrow entrance and shoreline erosion exist. High speed boat operation is noisy, a safety hazard, and disturbs the bottom and shoreline.

Area B: This area contains the deepest portions of the flow, some shoreline development, and heavy boat traffic. Motorboating early in the morning and late at night is reported to be a nuisance.

Area C: Heavy shoreline development, public swimming, docks, boat mooring, and shallow depth are present considerations. Motorboating and water skiing in this conjested area is inappropriate.

Area D: A public boat launch site, shallow depth, and restricted flow are existing conditions. Boat speed and access are major factors affecting this bay.

Area E: Shallow depth, restricted flow, narrow entrance, and a wooded, undeveloped shoreline make this area very sensitive. Compatible uses of the area include swimming, canoeing, sailing and other non-motorized activities.

Arbuckle Pond

Arbuckle Pond is vulnerable to development. Its small watershed contains no inlet or outlet: all pollutants are trapped. Because of the permeable nature of surrounding soils, the pond maintains a level nearly equal to that of Higley Flow. Outflow is strictly through groundwater.

Due to the unusual hydrologic condition of the pond, septic systems of the residences on Higley Flow to the east of the pond probably contribute to its nutrient enrichment. When the reservoir is higher than the pond, groundwater flows into the pond from Higley Reservoir, presumably carrying with it nutrients from those septic systems. At present, sampling indicates that the pond is enriched. A comprehensive water quality study is being conducted by students at the University of Potsdam. The results of this study have yet to be published, but other data shows total oxygen depletion at the pond's bottom during late summer. (Table 2 of the Appendix.)

-- Given these magnified sensitivities and existing problems, any extra residential development within and immediately adjacent to the watershed of the pond, will in all likelihood, adversely affect the pond.

Flood Hazard Areas

Flood plains have been mapped from two sources: U.S. Housing and Urban Development flood hazard maps and U.S. Soil Conservation Service mesosoils inventory map. (Preliminary H.U.D. maps are augmented by S.C.S. mapping of alluvial and organic soils that occur where flooding has taken place.) Development in flood plains should be prohibited. Flood plains are best used for farming, recreation, or wildlife management.

Maps

Surface waters (lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams) and their watershed boundaries are delineated on the Surface Water Inventory Map. Water classifications pursuant to the Environmental Conservation Law are also mapped.

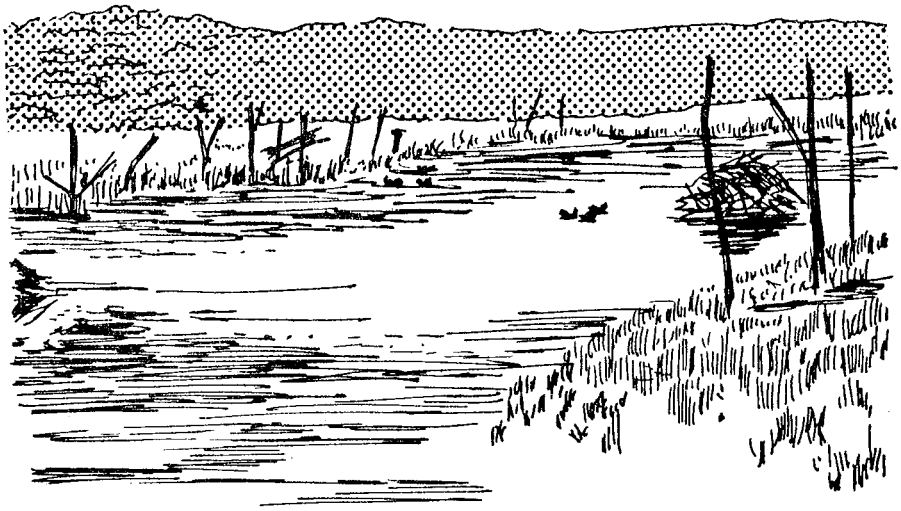
Flood plains, ground water recharge areas, and major existing water supply and sewage disposal facilities are shown on the Sensitive Hydrologic Areas Map.

IV. BIOLOGIC RESOURCES

Habitats of fish, wildlife, and plants are irreplaceable biologic resources. While some of these habitats can withstand development, many cannot tolerate development at all. The following sensitive habitats should be protected.

Waterfowl Areas

Marshes and swamps provide feeding and nesting places for waterfowl, including Wood and Black Ducks, Mallards, Mergansers, and Canada Geese. They abound with pondweeds, smartweeds, marsh grasses, and sedges as well as small aquatic animals--prime food for waterfowl. These wetlands provide choice nesting sites. Known nesting sites are located on the North Branch of the Grass and on the Grass River Flow. Potential sites include marsh grass, shrub wetlands, and dead deciduous trees along the steams and rivers.



WATERFOWL HABITAT

Diverse Ecosystems

Wildlife is abundant in areas that contain a mixture of water, open land, forest, and other habitats. These diverse ecosystems are uncommon.

Beaver, muskrat, otter, mink, waterfowl, raccoon, snowshoe or varying hare, black bear, ruffed grouse, coyote, red fox, and bird life inhabit the 50 or more diverse ecosystems in the Town. Table 6 indicates the recent fur take records in the Town.

DIVERSE ECOSYSTEM

Deer Wintering Yards

Severe cold forces deer to congregate in low-lying thickets of spruce, balsam, and cedar. These "deer yards" provide vital shelter during harsh winters.

There are 19 yards in the town. DEC records report high utilization by deer of the Jordon River, Chandler Pond, Dead Creek, Stillwater Club, Gleason Mills, and Stark Plains areas during the 1970, 1971, and 1972 winters. Table 7 provides the recent deer take records.

Fish Habitat

Colton contains a diversity of fish. The warm-water species including walleye, bass, pickerel, yellow perch, common suckers, brown bullhead, and pumpkinseed generally inhabit waters in the northern part of Town. The cold-water species including brook trout, brown trout, lake trout, and rainbow trout are common in the central and southern parts of Town. Their habitats are cold, clear waters that are infertile, shaded, rapidly flowing, well oxygenated, with coarse gravel bottom. Fish size is small due to the infertile nature of most of these lakes and streams. However, most trout populations in Colton are prosperous and D.E.C. stocking is limited (due as much to the extensive natural reproduction as to extensive posting of private lands and acid waters.) See Table 4 in the Appendix.

Wetlands

Wetlands provide habitats for a variety of plants and animals including many protected and game species. In addition, they purify water, control flooding, and maintain water flow.

Becuase of unsuitable drainage and soil characteristics, development in wetlands can be economically costly.

Bogs are wetlands common in northern coniferous forests. They are characterized by specialized plants that seldom grow anywhere else including bog cranberry, pitcher plant, sundew, and sphagnum moss.

Of Colton's bogs, the Grasse River Flow bog is the largest; in fact, it is the largest bog in the Adirondacks. Several other large bogs exist near Sevey Corners.

Unique Plant Community

Sites containing unusual native plant species, large specimen trees, or plants protected by N.Y.S. Environmental Conservation Law exist in Colton.

LADYSLIPPER-- A PROTECTED WILDFLOWER

Boreal Vegetation

Northwest-facing slopes above 2500 feet on Long Tom and Silver Lake Mountains are dominated by balsam fir and red spruce; southeast-facing slopes have a mix of hardwoods and conifers. These high elevation boreal forests are fragile ecological resources. They provide important habitat for plants and wildlife while harsh climatic conditions combined with steep slopes and shallow organic soils pose severe limitations to development.

Rare or Endangered Species Habitats

In very selective sites in St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties the rare and protected spruce grouse can be found. A cousin of the ruffed grouse, the spruce grouse prefers spruce-fir-tamarack wetland areas located at elevations of 1400 feet or more where it can feed on spruce and tamarack needles and nest in spagnum moss.

There have also been reports of Golden Eagle, Osprey, American Three-toed Woodpecker, and the Gray or Canada Jay in the Town.

Areas of Special Biologic Interest

Blue and Church Ponds are of prime environmental interest. With a depth of 65 feet, Blue Pond is unusually deep for a small water body. Its waters are effervescent at the bottom. Church Pond is a classic bog containing rare plants. Both are easily accessible to school groups and others.

V. WILD, SCENIC AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS

Colton contains portions of several scenic rivers included in the N.Y.S. Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers System; Grasse (3 branches), Racquette, Jordon, and Blue Mountain Stream. One-quarter mile on each side of the Lake Pleasant Stream is being studied for inclusion in the system.

VI. SCENIC ROADS

The natural beauty and plentiful wildlife of the relatively undeveloped stretches of Routes 3 and 56 are of prime value to the character of the community and the Park. The scenic and wildlife qualities of these areas, however, are incompatible with the strip development that tends to occur along roadsides.

A SCENIC HIGHWAY

VII. THE RESOURCE COMPOSITE

When the limitations of slope, soil, water, plants, wildlife, and visual and historic features are summarized on a composite map, the following generalizations can be applied to the community.

The most suitable land for development contains few if any resource limitations. Soils and slopes are slight to moderate and no plant or wildlife constraints exist.

Only low-density development should occur where soils and slopes make construction and maintenance difficult. Development that necessitates costly alterations of topography should be avoided.

Development can be inappropriate in areas of visual and historic importance. Careful attention to use, design, and location will protect these valuable assets.

Development is incompatible with fragile biologic resources such as deer yards, waterfowl nesting places, and rare plant

sites. We should preserve these irreplaceable habitats and guide development to less sensitive areas.

Development should be prohibited in flood plains. Flood plains are best used for farming, wildlife management, and recreation.

VIII. APPENDIX

TABLE 1 - SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

COLTON

Soil No.	Soil Association	% Assoc.	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to seasonal high water	Permeability of Soil horizon A	B	C	*	Parent material	Drainage	Stoniness	Erosion Potential
1	Berkshire	60	> 5'	> 6'	0-8 2.0-6.0	8-22 2.0-6.0	22-40 .2-.6		Glacial till on upland	Well-drained	Very bouldry	Low
2,3,4	Berkshire - Dixmont											
	Berkshire	45	> 5'	> 6'	0-8 2.0-6.0	8-22 2.0-6.0	22-40 .2-.6			Well-drained	Very bouldry	Low
	Dixmont	20	> 5'	½-3'	0-5 .8-2.0	5-21 .06-2.0	21-60 .06-2			Moderately well	Stony	Medium
5	Charlton	65	> 5'	3-10'	0-6 .6-6	6-26 .6-6	26-42 .6-6		Glacial till on upland	Well	Stony	Low
6,7	Charlton-Sutton								"			
	Charlton	40	> 4'	> 4'	0-26 .63-2.0	26-42 2.0-6.3				Well	Stony	Low
	Sutton	25	> 4'	1½-2'	0-16 .63-2.0	16-34 .20-2.0	34-60 .20-2.0			Well	Stony-Very stony	Low
11	Leicester-Whitman								Glacial till on upland			
	Leicester	35	> 5'	0-1½	0-6 .6-6.0	6-30 .6-6.0	30-48 2.-20			Poor	Lg. stones	Low
	Whitman	30	> 5'	0-1½	0-8 .6-6	8-15 .6-6	15-30 <.6			Poor	Lg. stones	Low
18	Becket - Peru								Glacial till			
	Becket	45	> 3½'	> 3'	0-20 .63-2.0	20-60 > .20				Well	Very bouldry	Low
	Peru	25	> 5'	1½-2'	0-16 .6-2.0	16-30 .6-2.0	30-42 .06-.6			Well & mod. well	Very stony	Medium
21	Potsdam	70	> 4'	> 4'	0-24 .6-2.0	24-56 < .2	56-70 .6-2.0		Glacial till on upland	Well	Stony	High
23	Potsdam-Crary								"			
	Potsdam	35	> 4'	> 4'	0-24 .6-2.0	24-56 <.2	56-70 .6-2.0			Well	Stony	High
	Crary	35	> 5'	½-2'	0-8 .6-2.0	8-24 .6-2.0	24-60 .06-.2			Poor	Stony	High
29,30	Canaan - Rock outcrop								Glacial till on uplands			
	Canaan	40	10-20"	6'	0-9 2.0-20.0	9-17 2.0-20.0				Well	Very bouldry	Medium
	Rock - outcrop	30	0	0	---	---	---			Well	Rock	

TABLE 1 - SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

COLTON

Soil No.	Soil Association	% Assoc.	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to seasonal high water	Permeability of Soil horizon A	B	C	*	Parent material	Drainage	Stoniness	Erosion Potential
46	Swanton-Whately								Lacustrine			
	Swanton	40	> 5'	0-1½	0-6 .6-6.	6-21 .6-6.	21-48 < .2			Poor	-	Medium
	Whately	25	> 5'	0-1	0-20 .6-6.	20-40 < .2				Poor	-	Medium
47	Adams		> 5'	> 4'	0-4 > 6	4-26 > 6	26-40 > 20	*	Outwash sand on terraces	Well to excessive drained	-	Low
48	Adams-Colton								Outwash terrace esker + kame		-	Low
	Adams	40	5'+	4'+	0-4 > 6	4-26 > 6	26-40 > 20	*		Well to excessive drained	-	Slight
	Colton	25	4' usually exceeds 10'	4'+	0-22 6.3-20.0	22-60 20.0+		*		"		
49	Adams-Croghan								Outwash sands			
	Adams	40	5'	4'+	0-4 > 6	4-26 > 6	26-40 > 20	*		Well excess drained	-	Low
	Croghan	25	4' usually exceeds 10'	1½-2½	0-36 6.3-20.0	36-60 6.3-20		*		Mod. well	-	Slight
50	Allagash	60	> 5'	> 6'	0-7 2.0-6.0	7-27 2.0-6.0	27-60 > 6.0	*	Glacial outwash on terrace eskers, kame	Well: excess drained	Cobbie	-
51	Colton	70	>5'	> 6'	0-8 >6	8-22 >6	22-50 > 20	*	Glacial outwash on terrace	Excessively drained	Cobblestone	Low
52 -	Colton-Adams								Glacial outwash on terrace eskers, kame			
53	Colton	40	>5'	>6'	0-8 >6	8-22 > 6	22-50 >20			Excessively drained	Cobblestone	Low
	Adams	25	>5'	>4'	0-4 >6	4-26 > 6	26-40 >20			"	-	Low
57	Naumburg-Scarboro								Lacustrine			
	Naumburg	35	>5'	0-1½'	0-6 2-6	6-30 6-20	30-40 6-20			Poor	-	Low
	Scarboro	35	>5'	1½-3'	0-8 .2-.6	8-26 < .2	26-40 < .2			Poor	-	Low
59	Saco-Rumney								Alluvial (flood plains)			
	Saco	35	>5'	0-½'	0-12 .6-2.0	12-30 .6-2.0	30-60 .6-2.0			Poor	-	Medium
	Rumney	30	>5'	0-1½'	0-10 6-6	10-28 2-6	28-40 6-20			Poor	-	"

TABLE 1 - SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

COLTON

Soil No.	Soil Association	% Assoc.	Depth to Bedrock	Depth to seasonal high water	Permeability of Soil horizon A	B	C	*	Parent material	Drainage	Stoniness	Erosion Potential
60	Wayland	60	> 5' Usually > 20"	0-½'	0-38 .2-.6	38-50 .6-2			Alluvial Organic on swamps and bogs	Poor	-	Medium
62	Greenwood-Cathro											
	Greenwood	55	> 5'	0-1	0-6 10-20	6-60 6-20	-			Poor		Low
	Cathro	35	> 5'	0-1	0-11 6-20	11-23 6-20	23-60 .2-2			Poor	-	Low
63	Greenwood-Saco								Alluvial			
	Greenwood	40	> 5'	0-1	0-6 10-20	6-60 6-20	-			Poor		Low
	Saco	35	> 5'	0-½	0-12 .6-2.0	12-30 .6-2.0	30-60 .6-2.0			Poor Flood Plain	-	Medium
67, 68, 69	Rock outcrop-Canaan								Glacial till on bedrock upland			
	Rock outcrop	35	0	0	-	-	-			Well	Rock	Low
	Canaan	30	10-20"	>6'	0-9 2.0-20.0	9-17 2.0-20.0				Well	Bouldery	Medium
70	Rock outcrop - Hollis								Glacial till on bedrock upland			
	Rock outcrop	35	0	0	-	-	-			Well	Rock	Low
	Hollis	30	<20"	> 6'	0-2 2.0-6.0	2-15 2.0-6.0				Well	Very stony	Medium

NOTE:

-Limitations do not reflect slope conditions, for slope consideration, consult the slope map and report.

-Permeability of Soil Horizon: The first 3 columns refer to the layers of mineral soil below the surface beginning with the first layer of "A" horizon. The numbers on the top indicate the depth of the soil horizon from the surface. The numbers on the bottom indicate the rate the water moves through the soil expressed in inches per hour. The fourth column "*", refers to the quality of the soil as a potential ground water recharge area. The soil is starred* if it has permeability of 6 inches per hour or greater through all soil horizons.

- Consult the soil report for more details.

TABLE 2
SURFACE WATERS INVENTORY

RAQUETTE WATERSHED

LAKES	ACREAGE	MAX. DEPTH	CLASSIF.	REMARKS
COLTON FLOW	193	N.A.	B	
HIGLEY FLOW	1135	30'	B	Poor water clarity, overcrowding by motorboats.
ARBUCKLE POND	19	75'	CT	Slightly eutrophic, very sensitive.
FIVE FALLS RESERVOIR	122	40'	B	
SOUTH COLTON RESERVOIR	211	30'	B	
HORTON PONDS	3	N.A.	C	
GREEN POND	32	N.A.	D	
CLOSE POND	14	N.A.	D	
STARK FALLS RESERVOIR	360	50'	B	
CARRY FALLS RESERVOIR	3200	45'	B	Lightbrown color extreme level fluctuations.
CROOKED LAKE	45	10'	C	
LOVE POND	10	N.A.	D	
LEONARD POND	52	N.A.	D	
CHANDLER POND	15	3'	STATE	
HITCHINS POND	150	31'	CT	
LITTLE TROUT POND	51	66'	STATE	
SPRING POND	32	29	CT	
TROUT POND	162	80'	STATE	
SOUTH HORNET POND	18	14'	CT	
NORTH HORNET POND	13	18'	CT	
THREE POUND POND	27	20'	CT	ACID
LONG POND	110	22	CT	
LAKE MARIAN	205	N.A.	D	

LAKES	ACREAGE	MAX. DEPTH	CLASSIF.	REMARKS
PANTHER POND	18.7	N.A.	D	ACID
TRIANGLE POND	14.0	N.A.	D	ACID

* N.A. INFORMATION NOT AVAILABLE

STREAMS	AVG. LENGTH	WIDTH	CLASSIF.	REMARKS
O'MALLEY BROOK	5.6	6'	CT,D	
WARM BROOK	3.5	6'	CT	
DEAD CREEK	2.6	N.A.	CT,D	
COLD BROOK	4.1	15'	CT,D	
NORTH BRANCH COLD BROOK	4.3	15'	CT	
SOUTH BRANCH COLD BROOK	4.8	15'	CT,D	
FELTON BROOK	1.3	N.A.	CT	
JORDON RIVER	19.2	50'	D	
ROARING BROOK	2.1	N.A.	CT	
RAQUETTE RIVER	24.0	N.A.	B	

GRASS WATERSHED

LAKES	ACREAGE	MAX. DEPTH	CLASSIF.	REMARKS
SEVEY'S POND	25	N.A.	CT	
CARTRIDGE HILL PONDS	5	N.A.	D	
GRASS RIVER FLOW	50	55'	CT	
BALSAM POND	7	N.A.	CT	
TOWN LINE POND	32	50'	CT	Limed for acid problem.
BURNT BRIDGE POND	50	8'	STATE	
CENTER POND	30	15'	CT	
SAMPSON POND	320	N.A.	CT	
PLEASANT LAKE	42	N.A.	CT	
BLUE POND	6	65'	CT	Effervescent water near bott
CHURCH POND	12	9'	STATE	

LAKES	ACREAGE	MAX. DEPTH	CLASSIF.	REMARKS
MUD POND	3	17'	D	
ORMSBEE POND	21	5'	CT	
LONG POND	36	10'	CT	

STREAMS	AVG. LENGTH	WIDTH	CLASSIF.	REMARKS
NORTH BRANCH GRASS RIVER	12.9	N.A.	CT,D	
GULF CREEK	3.2	N.A.	CT	
ALDER OR MUD BROOK	2.5	N.A.	CT	
DEERSKIN CREEK	3.2	N.A.	CT	
BLUE MOUNTAIN STREAM	8.7	N.A.	CT	
PLEASANT LAKE STREAM	5.3	N.A.	CT	
SOUTH BRANCH GRASS RIVER	17.0	N.A.	CT	
WINDFALL BROOK	3.8	N.A.	CT	
BURNT BRIDGE OUTLET	3.0	N.A.	CT	
DEAD CREEK	9.8	N.A.	CT	

OTWEGATCHIE RIVER WATERSHED

LAKES	ACREAGE	MAX. DEPTH	CLASSIF.	REMARKS
CURTIS POND	13	N.A.	STATE	ACID
DOG POND	19	N.A.	STATE	ACID

TABLE 3

ADIRONDACK PARK AGENCY

LIMNOLOGICAL DATA

Lake: ARBUCKLE POND Sampling Station: NORTH MIDDLE

Date: OCTOBER 28,1976 Time: Start 1:15 pm

Finish 2:30 pm

Weather: OVERCAST Air Temp.: 0°C Wind: 8-12 mph

Water Surface: WAVY Water Color: 10 Secchi Disc.: 5 meters

Depth Meters	Temp. °C		Dissolved Oxygen ppm	%sat.	CO_2 ppm	pH	Total Alk. as ppm $CaCO_3$
0	9.1		9.3			6.53	42.5
1	8.8						
2	8.8		9.05			6.8	39.0
3	8.8						
4	8.8		9.2			6.68	42.5
5	8.8						
6	8.7		9.3				
7	8.7						
8	8.8		8.85			7.0	42.5
9	8.8						
10	8.8		8.8				
11	8.8						
12	8.8		9.2				
13	8.8						
14	8.3		3.95			6.65	42.25
15	7.9						
16	7.4		0.				
17	7.3						
18	7.2		0.			6.6	50.0
19	7.2						
20	extent of probe						
21							
22			0.				
23	bottom		0.			6.1	51.5

TABLE 4

FISH RESOURCES OF COLTON

Note: Unless otherwise noted as stocked, these water bodies contain fish populations which adequately maintain themselves through natural reproduction. Other such areas may exist in Colton for which information is not available.

Water Body	Type Fishery	Fish Species
RACQUETTE RIVER WATERSHED		
Colton Flow	Warm Water	Walleye, Smallmouth and Largemouth Bass, Pickerel, Yellow Perch
Southern Horton Pond	Cold Water	Brook Trout (Stocked)
South Colton Reservoir	Warm Water	Smallmouth Bass, Walleye, Northern Pike, Common Sucker, Yellow Perch, Rock Bass
Stark Reservoir	Warm Water	Walleye, Northern Pike, Smallmouth Bass, Yellow Perch, Rock Bass, Common Sucker, Rock Bass
Higley Flow	Warm Water	Smallmouth Bass, Walleye, Rock Bass, Yellow Perch, Pumpkinseed, Common Sucker
Carry Falls	Warm Water	Walleye, Rock Bass, Smallmouth Bass, Yellow Perch, Brown Bullhead, Common Sucker
Crooker Lake	Warm Water	Northern Pike
Leonard Pond	Warm Water	Largemouth Bass (Stocked)
Hitchins Pond	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Common Sucker, Brown Bullhead
Little Trout Pond	Cold Water	Lake Trout, Brook Trout, Common Sucker, Yellow Perch, Brown Bullhead, Minnows
O'Malley Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Pumpkinseed
Warm Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Minnows
Cold Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Brown Trout, Slimy Sculpin
North Branch Cold Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Brown Trout
South Branch Cold Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Brown Trout, Common Sucker, Minnows

Water Body	Type Fishery	Fish Species
Felton Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Jordan River	Cold Water	Brook Trout (Upper Section)
Roaring Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Chandler Pond - Outlet Stream	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Two Tributaries - Racquette River North of Sevey Corners	Cold Water	Brook Trout
GRASS RIVER WATERSHED		
North Branch Grass River above Mud Pond Outlet and Tributary Streams	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Gulf Creek	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Alder or Mud Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Blue Mountain Stream	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Pleasant Lake Stream	Cold Water	Brook Trout
South Branch Grass River and Tributaries	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Windfall Brook	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Church Pond	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Brown Bullheads (Stocked with Brook Trout)
Blue Pond	Cold Water	Brook Trout, Brown Bullhead, Common Sucker
Pleasant Lake	Cold Water	Brook Trout (Privately Stocked)
Sampson Pond	Cold Water	Brook Trout
Grass River Flow	Cold Water	Lake Trout, Brown Trout, Common Sucker
Town Line Pond	Cold Water	Brook Trout; Reclaimed and Limed (Stocked with Brook Trout)
Burnt Bridge Pond	Cold Water	Brook Trout (Stocked)