SENECA COUNTY DRAINAGE PLAN

PREPARED FOR

SENECA COUNTY

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

BY
WEAVER ENTERPRISES
WATER RESOURCE CONSULTANTS
WATERLOO, N. Y.

1969

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MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS

UNITED STATES SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Emil J. Kahabka

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION ASSOCIATION IN SENECA COUNTY

William H. Brown

NEW YORK STATE CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

Division of Water Resources

Frank J. Keller

Division of Fish and Game
Edward D. Holmes

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EXPLANATION OF

SOIL ASSOCIATIONS AND DEGREE OF DRAINAGE NEEDED

nation of Columns

[ap Number in this publication

Vatershed number assigned to the stream

Name of stream, if any

Soil Association. For example AE-00-L0 would be Arkport-Elnora, Ontario-Ovid and Lakemont-Odessa. The legend on the General Soil Map at the end of this chapter gives the important soils of the county and a brief description of each association.

Percent of each association. This column shows the percent of each association of the previous column which is in the watershed shown in column 2. For example, Pond Brook has a drainage area with 60% AE (Arkport-Elnora): 20% 00 (Ontario-Ovid) and 20% LO Lakemont-Odessa).

, 8, 9 These four columns give the percent of the particular drainage area in the following classes:

VELL - Well drained soils have drainage adquate for all crops. There are usually small ret spots with soils of a lesser degree of latural drainage within the well drained soil linea. Normally 50 to 100 feet of tile are required per acre to eleminate these small wet spots. MOD. WELL - "Moderately Well Drained" soils require a moderate amount of drainage for most farm crops. One hundred to two hundred feet of random tile lines per acre are needed for efficient general crop production.

SOMEWHAT POORLY - This soil requires a rather intensive random system or a pattern system of tile. The lines of the pattern system are spaced 80 to 100 feet apart. Two hundred to four hundred feet of tile per acre are needed for adequate drainage for general crop production. Surface crusting and plow sole compaction are often serious on these soils.

POOR - Poorly drained soils require an intensive pattern system of tile. The lines are spaced 40 to 60 feet apart for the efficient production of general crops. Surface crusting and plow sole compaction are usually serious on most soils in this class.

More detailed soil information may be obtained from the Seneca County Soil Conservation District.

SOIL ASSOCIATION (4)

1	2	3	4 Soil	5 % of each	6	7 Mod.	8 Somewhat	9 Doom
Name	Number	Map No.	Association	in Adsociation	Well	Well	Poorly	Poor
CAYUGA LAKE, P 296 (conti	nued)							er er
	148	8	HL-DA	80-20	40	25	30	5
	149	8	HL-DA	50-50	25	15	50	10
Red Creek, East of 414	150	8	HL	100 -	50	30	15	5
Red Creek, West of 414	150	8	DA	100	5	e e	85	10
Schuyler Creek	151	8	HL-SO	40-60	25	40	30	5
v	152	7	HL-SO-DA	40-40-20	20	30	45	5
	160	7	HL-SO	20-80	15	45	35	5
Canoga Creek	162	7	HL-DF-SO	5-15-80	20	40	35	5
BLACK LAKE, P 293a								
	1	5	00-S0	75-25	55	10	20	15

Seneca County is entirely within the Oswego River Basin which is a tributary to Lake Ontario. There fore the word "Ontario" will be the first part of each stream number.

The Oswego River is stream No. 66 into Lake Ontario or shown as "Ontario 66."

The Seneca River is stream No. 12 tributary to Dawego River. It becomes "Ontario 66-12."

The Clyde River is tributary No. 52 to Seneca River. Slyde River will have the number "Ontario 66-12-52."

Black Brook, in Seneca County, is tributary No. 1 to the Clyde River. Its number would be "Ontario 66-12-52-1;" White Brook is "Ontario 66-12-52-2," etc.

The Seneca River flows from Seneca Lake easterly through Seneca Falls. It is known locally as part of the canal system. Kendig Creek which flows into the canal will be numbered "Ontario 66-12-70."

Each Lake has a separate number which starts with the letter "P". Cayuga Lake is "P 296" and Seneca Lake is "P 369." A different series of numbers is used for the tributaries of the lakes than that used for the streams. Thus Sheldrake Creek which empties into Cayuga Lake is numbered "P 296-133."

tributary of a stream will be numbered starting at but sometimes using the letters a, b, c etc. in the place of numbers. When it is necessary to

number an additional tributary between those already numberel, a series of letters will be used after the last number ahead of the tributary being numbered. This if there were a tributary to be numbered between 69 and 70, it would become 69a.

Branches of tributaries are numbered starting again with the number 1. Thus there could be a tributary to Kendig Creek numbered "Ontario 66-12-70-1-1."

Note: Only the last number denoting the streams and tributaries have been shown on the maps. Therefore, only the number 133 would be shown on the map at the mouth of Sheldrake Creek.

Example - Map 1 - Pond Brook is ONT-66-12-52-18. The number 18 is shown at the mouth of Pond Brook while ONT-66-12-52, the number of Clyde River is shown elsewhere on the sheet. Branch 2 is Dublin Brook shown by the circled 2. Following up Dublin Brook, Branch 4 is shown. Following up Branch 4, Branch 1 flows in from the east. This becomes Branch 4-1. Further up Branch 1 there is Branch 1 flowing in from the South. This is Branch 1 flowing in from the South. This is Branch 1 flows in from the west. This would be ind-dicated as Branch 4-1-1. If it were desired to indicate this final Branch in a communication to another agency it would be known as ONT 66-12-52-18-4-1-1-1.

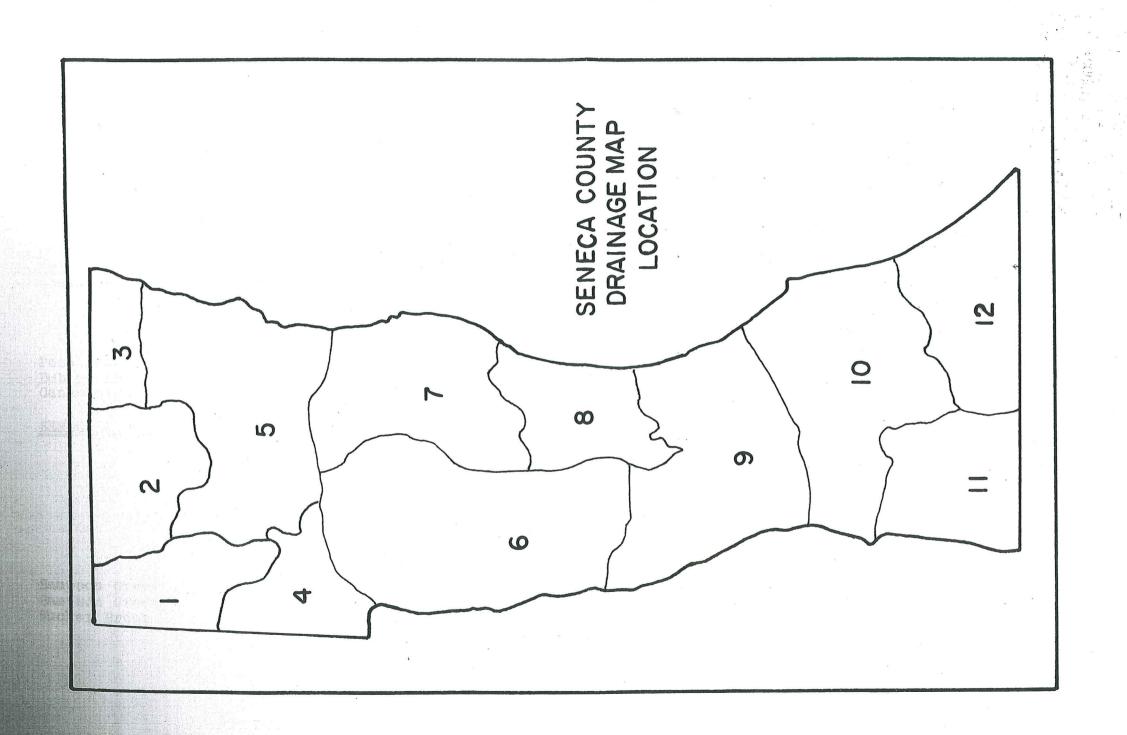
OCATION - This is the point for which the data is given. It is usually at a road culvert or where a branch enters the stream. The data shown will be from the point of this LOCATION to the next LOCATION upstream.

Road names and numbers were taken from the Seneca County map, a copy of which is a part of this report. Names and numbers are given where a road has a name commonly used and has been assigned a number by the county or the state highway department.

- D.A.- SQ.MI. This is the drainage area in square miles (640 acres = 1 sq. mi.) which drains to this point or LOCATION.
- LENGTH-FEET This shows the distance from this LOCATION to the next LOCATION upstream.
- SLOPE-FT/FT This term expresses the proposed channel slope in feet of fall per foot of length.
- RUNOFF-C.F.S. This is the cubic feet of water which will run off the land in one second. It is based on drainage runoff curves set up for this project. These curves were adapted from John Sutton's curves for drainage of areas over two square miles and U.S. . Soil Conservation curves for areas of less than two square miles. Generally, in this report, areas of over four square miles are assumed to contribute 1" depth in 24 hours; areas from one to four square miles contribute 1 inches and areas under 1 square mile contribute 3 inches of depth in 24 hours. The lesser per square mile runoff from the larger areas is accounted for by temporary storage. A major part of this storage is in

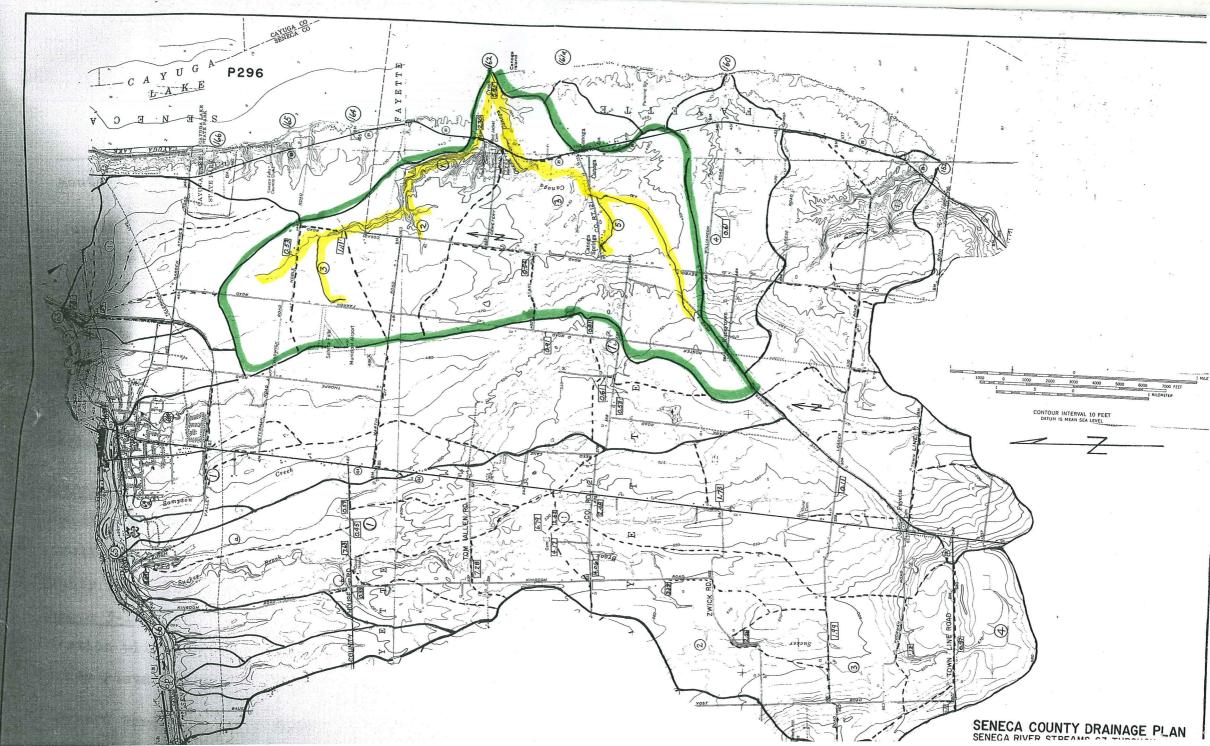
the drainage channels. It should be understood that the quantities of runoff shown are for drainage purposes only and do not show flow of water to be expected in major storms. These major storms will give much higher runoff.

- REQUIRED DITCH SIZE The bottom width is given first and the depth last. Thus 3 x 4 indicates a ditch 3 feet wide on the bottom and 4 feet deep. All side slopes are assumed to be $l\frac{1}{2}$:1 or $l\frac{1}{2}$ feet horizontal for each foot of vertical rise. Channels in muck may be steeper if the channel is enlarged to have the same carrying capacity. In some cases flatter slopes may be preferred. Channels of different dimensions and side slopes which will carry a given flow will not vary much in the number of cubic yards of earth necessary to be moved to construct the channel.
- CUBIC YARDS This is the number of cubic yards
 which it is estimated that it will be necessary
 to move to construct this reach of the channel.
- CLEARING-ACRES It was assumed that an area 100 feet wide would need to be cleared. Clearing was divided into HEAVY which would be comparable to woods; MEDIUM which would be smaller trees and LIGHT which would be brush type or heavier vegetation.
- REMARKS Most items under REMARKS are self explanatory. The number of houses refers to those houses within the reach which are less than 10 feet above the adjacent channel bottom.



INDEX OF STREAMS (2)

Name	Stream No.	Map No.	Name	Stream No.	Map No.
CAYUGA LAKE, P 296	(continued)				
Trumansburg Creek	102	12	Powell Creek	136 -1 136a	10 10
Boardman Creek	102-2 104a	12 12	Barnum Creek	137 137a	10
	106 107	12 12		137b	9
	108 1 0 8a	12 12	Bloomer Creek Mack Creek	138 140	9
	108b. 108c	12 12	*	141 142	9
	109 112	12 12	Big Hollow Creek	143 144	9 9
	112a 114	12		144a 144b	9
	115	12 12	Hicks Gully	145 146	8
	116 117	12		147 148	8
Bergen Creek	120 120a	12		149	8
	121 121a	10 10	Red Creek Schuyler Creek	150 151	8
	122 123	10 10		152 160	7
Lively Run	126 127	10 10	Canoga Creek	16 1a 162	10999999999888888877777775
	128 129	10 10		164 165	7 7
	132	10 10	Demont Creek	166 167	7
Sheldrake Creek	132a 133	10		-01	,
	134 135	10 10	BLACK LAKE, P 293a	7	_
Groves Creek	136	10		1	5



CANOGA CREAK P 296-162

LOCATION	D.A. SQ.MI.	LENGTH FEET	SLOPE FT/FT	RUNOFF C.F.S.	REQ'D DITCH SIZE	CU.YDS.	CLEARING ACRES	REMARKS
Mouth	5.85	2600	Swamp	110	3x4	8580	0.5 heavy	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
Junction with 1	3.26	1400	0.001	110	6x4	2520	3.5 heavy	
N.Y.S. Route 89	3.21	1300 900	0.007 0.01	109 109	3x4 3x4	1690 1170	4.25 heavy 2.25 heavy	2 houses
Junction with 3	1.99	1600	0.0025	80	3x4	2080	5.5 medium	
County Route 121	1.57	4300 1200	0.005 0.025	64 64	3x4	5590	3.25 medium, 3.0 heavy	l house
Seybolt Road	0.32	1100	0.04	33			2.75 medium	
Five Points Road	0.26	1200 500 1100	0.04 0.02 0.005	26 26 26			a a constant of the constant o	
Hoster Road	0.17			18				
Branch l Junction with Main	2.33	1000	0.002	90	3x4	1300	2.3 heavy, 0.5 light	
N.Y.S. Route 89	2.30	8000	0.007	86	3x4	10400	1.0 medium, 19.0 heav	У
Cosad Road	1.11	2500	0.002	48	3x4	3250	0.75 medium	
Noble Road	0.53			36				
Branch 3 Junction with Main	0.89	2500 1700	0.007	74 74	3x4 3x4	3250 2210		l house
Seybolt Road	0.54			36				