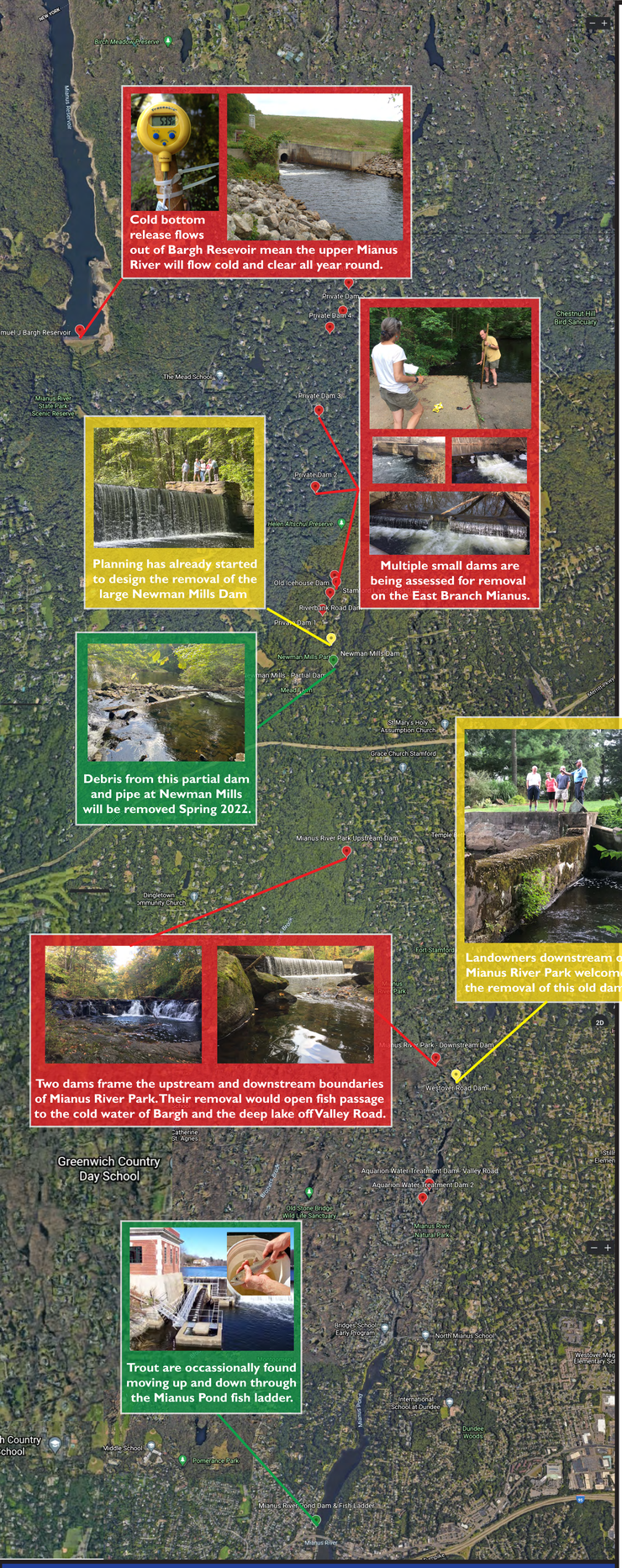
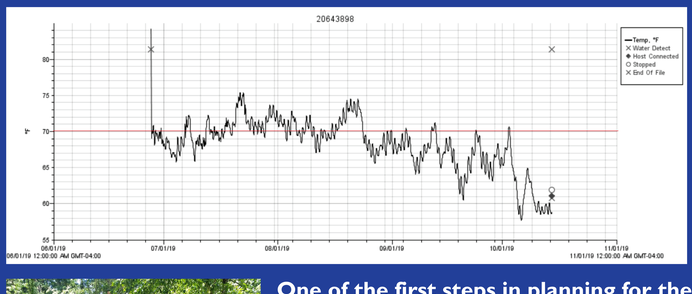
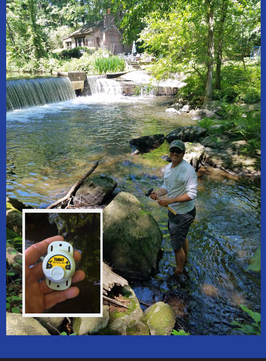


ANATOMY OF PLANNING A DAM REMOVAL





One of the first steps in planning for the removal of a dam is to begin to capture critical data related to the impacts the structure has on the river in terms of water temperature, fish populations, water quality and more. Over the course of the past three years, Mianus TU has been monitoring and measuring the health of the river and determining the positive impacts that removal of each dam in the system would have. This data collection will help drive future success as we move to planning stages.

MIANUS CHAPTER
TROUT UNLIMITED

CREATING A TAILWATER MIANUS RIVER WATERSHED

Removing dams on the Mianus River will enable us to expand the cold water influence of the tailwater releases from the Bargh Reservoir.

MIANUS TU IS GEARING UP FOR REMOVAL OF SEVERAL DAMS

Dam removal, coupled with stream restoration projects will markedly improve the river's health!

Built in 1955, the Samuel Bargh Reservoir at the Connecticut / New York state line, is one of the highest dams in the state at 256-feet tall, nearly identical to the Goodwin Dam (Hogback Dam) on the West Branch of the Farmington River. While this is an interesting engineering feat, for trout anglers what it means is that the water emanating form the bottom of the dam is cold. Very cold, in fact, often at 50-degrees, even in the hot summer months. It's what we refer to as a tailwater stream - a river that stays cold all year and ideal conditions for growing trout. By removing downstream dams on the Mianus we can extend how far that cold water travels and turn our local river into a thriving trout stream with large holdover and wild trout!

JOIN US TO VOLUNTEER, ADVOCATE & FISH!

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