



WATERFALL UNITY ALLIANCE

BIOREGIONAL SANCTUARIES

IOSKÓHARE (SCHOHARIE)
MOHAWK VALLEY
KANIEN'KEHÁ:KA TERRITORY
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS OF NEW YORK

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IOSKÓHARE : The Schoharie Valley

Ioskóhare (Schoharie) is the original name of this fertile valley in the foothills of the Catskill Mountains of New York. These are the ancestral homelands of the Kanien'kehá:ka (People of the Flint), also known as the Mohawk People. The name means, the place of cleaning or cleansing. It is known as the Eastern Door of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and the Kanien'kehá:ka are the keepers of that door.

Rich in history, culture, geology and ecology, the the Valley of Ioskóhare is uniquely situated as a convergence point of several BioRegional landscapes. The ancient alluvial floodplains of the valley provide some of the best farmland in the world; and it's unique glacier formed geology, forests and waterways support an abundance of plants, insects, animals, and wildlife.

On the Valley floor sit the towns of Middleburgh, Schoharie, Fulton, and the Hamlet of Breakabeen. Towns and hamlets outside the Valley but still within the county include : Blenheim, Broome, Carlisle, Cobleskill, Conesville, Esperance, Fulton, Gilboa, Jefferson, Middleburgh, Richmondville, Schoharie, Seward, Sharon, Summit, Wright, Villages, Cobleskill, Esperance, Middleburgh, Richmondville, Sharon Springs, Central Bridge, North Blenheim, Breakabeen, Charlotteville, Esperance, Fultonham, Gallupville, Grovencors Corners, Livingstonville, Sloansville, Warnerville, and West Middleburgh.



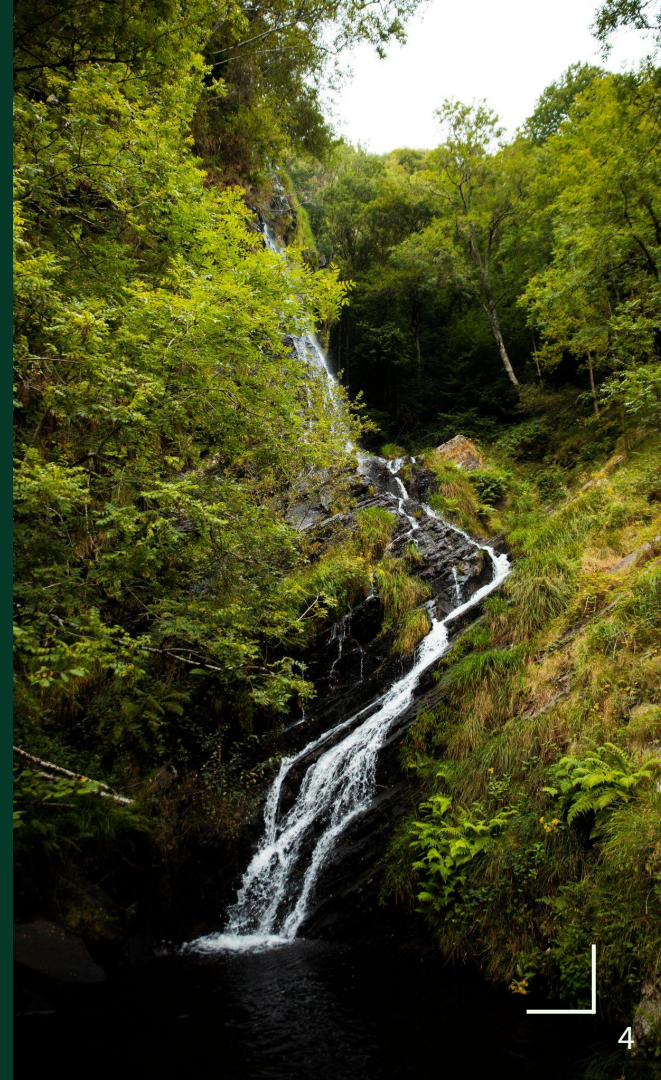
“The Schoharie Valley forms one of the most beautiful and interesting regions of the Mohawk Valley. While it constitutes a large part of the Mohawk watershed, the Schoharie River region has marked characteristics of its own and a geographical situation and a topography which make it quite a distinct region, as compared with the rest of the Mohawk Valley.

The Schoharie Valley, with the exception of the northern ten miles of its river section, lies in the Catskill region. The other parts of the basin of the Mohawk are first, one comprising a great shale and limestone belt, paralleling the Mohawk River, which forms what is known as the Mohawk Valley Province in the modern geological histories of the State; second, the northerly part of our Valley which lies in the Adirondack country. These two districts merge in part, while the Schoharie Valley is a markedly separate section. Its broad flats and abrupt hills along the Schoharie River, form a valley region with a beauty all its own, while its upper basin has the rugged mountain picturesqueness of the wild Catskill region in which it lies.

The valley of the Schoharie comprises 920 miles of the 3,485 square miles in the Mohawk watershed, and it thus forms about 27 per cent., or a little more than one-quarter of the total area of the Mohawk Valley.

The greater part of both Schoharie and Greene counties lies within the watershed of the Mohawk, inasmuch as the Schoharie is that river's greatest tributary.”

Source: <https://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/mvgw/history/032.html>



A misty forest landscape with evergreen trees. A dark green square is centered in the upper half of the image, containing the white number '01'.

01

A dark green horizontal bar spanning across the middle of the image, containing the white text 'Introduction'.

Introduction



Who We Are

The Waterfall Unity Alliance was founded in 2015 when Kanien'kehá:ka (Mohawk) leaders from Akwesasne came to stand with residents of the Mohawk Valley against the Constitution Pipeline and fracked gas infrastructure planned for central New York. As part of a grassroots coalition, the Waterfall Unity Alliance successfully pressured the state to deny the pipeline's construction permit, setting a historic precedent as the first defeat by a state agency of a federally approved interstate pipeline.

The Waterfall Unity Alliance is a registered 501(c)3 not for profit organization.

www.waterfallunityalliance.org
info@waterfallunityalliance.org



Our Mission + Vision

The mission of the Waterfall Unity Alliance is to protect Ioskóhare (the Schoharie Valley) and all Earth, build alliances across movements & cultures, and help create solutions to the existential challenges of our time.

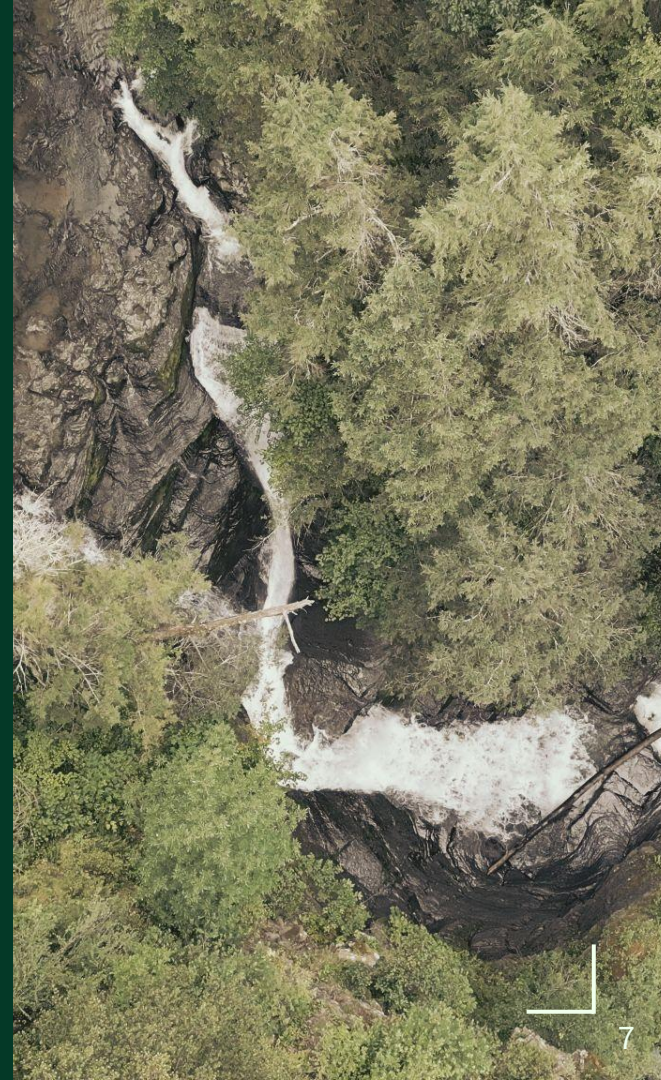
We are currently mapping the BioRegion of Ioskóhare and exploring what a Waterfall Center of Bioregional Learning would look like. The Center would serve as a community hub to facilitate, convene and educate. Our first task is to map the watersheds of the local creeks and to support and catalyze the definition and parameters of the Ioskóhare BioRegion including; defining regional boundaries based on ecology, watershed data, geologic features, culture, community and local economies.

□ What Is BioRegionalism?

Bioregionalism is a philosophy and practice that identifies regional ecosystems, encouraging a sense of belonging, understanding and adaptation to that landscape.

This movement, spanning over four decades, encompasses various aspects: it's both a mindset and a call to action. By recognizing natural landmarks like mountain ranges and rivers as foundational elements for defining political and cultural boundaries, bioregionalism challenges the conventional notion of territories outlined by arbitrary lines on maps. It's a holistic approach, merging political, cultural, and ecological perspectives, all rooted in the concept of bioregions—naturally delineated areas.

At its core, bioregionalism advocates for a societal restructuring that respects and adapts to the unique characteristics of each region. Rather than molding landscapes to fit human needs, it encourages societies to evolve in alignment with the ecosystems they inhabit. In essence, bioregionalism offers a blueprint for cultivating sustainable relationships between people and their environments, fostering resilience and continuity for generations to come.



□ Why Schoharie Valley?

Water Bodies

The principal streams are Schoharie, Cobleskill, and Catskill creeks, and West and Manor kills. The main branches of the Delaware River originate in the southwestern corner of the county. Water is supplied by Schoharie, Blenheim Gilboa, and Upper Blenheim Gilboa reservoirs.

History + Culture

Originally inhabited by the Kanien'kehá:ka, European settlers arrived in the early 18th century. Today, the valley preserves its heritage through historical sites, museums, & annual events, offering visitors a glimpse into its unique blend of indigenous, colonial, and rural American cultures.

Ecology

According to the 2019 Schoharie Creek Management Plan Wildlife & Fisheries Summary, the Upper Schoharie Watershed contains a high degree of biological diversity with a species assemblage that is unusual within the Hudson River Valley.

Community

Throughout its history, the Schoharie Valley has encompassed an intermingling of peoples and cultures. The communities here have weathered wars, floods, and economic shifts, yet its resilient spirit endures, reflected in its tight-knit communities.

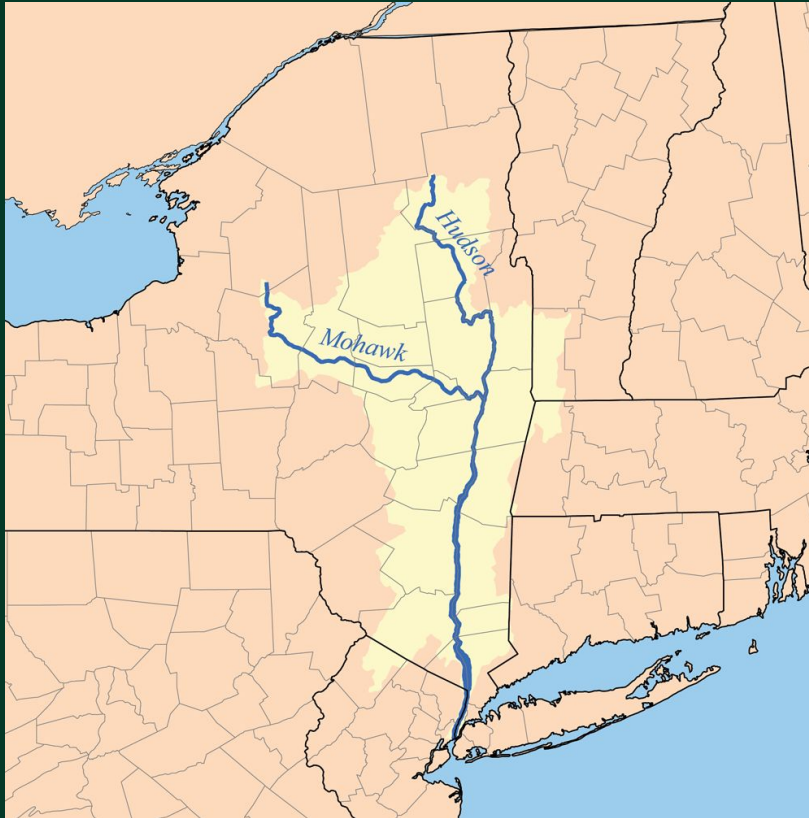
Geology

The Schoharie Valley in New York boasts unique geologic formations shaped by millennia of natural processes. The valley's distinctive topography includes limestone and shale formations, contributing to its diverse ecosystem.

Economy

Boasting some of the world's most fertile soil and a favorable climate, the valley support a wide range of crops. Additionally, the valley's proximity to major urban centers provides opportunities for agritourism and direct market sales, contributing to the region's economic resilience and vitality.

□ Mohawk Valley Map



“Schoharie County is sometimes considered to be part of the Mohawk Valley because the Schoharie Creek, primarily located in Schoharie County, is a major tributary that empties into the Mohawk River at Fort Hunter in Montgomery County. Furthermore, the northern border of Schoharie County with Montgomery County is very close to the Mohawk River.”

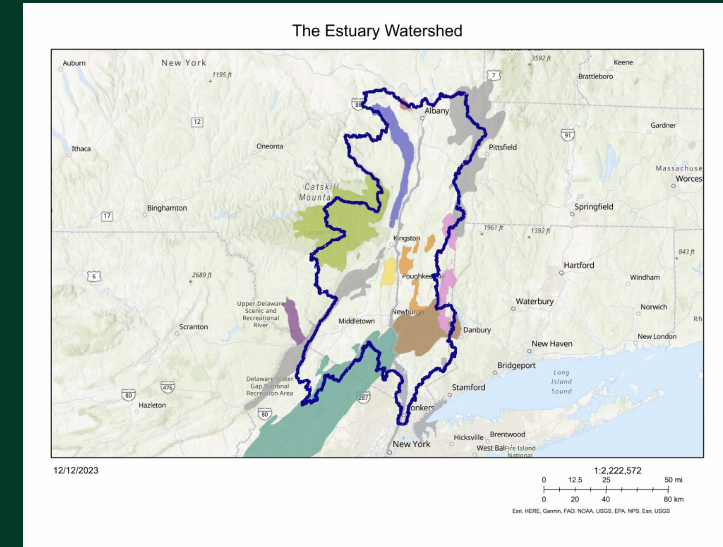
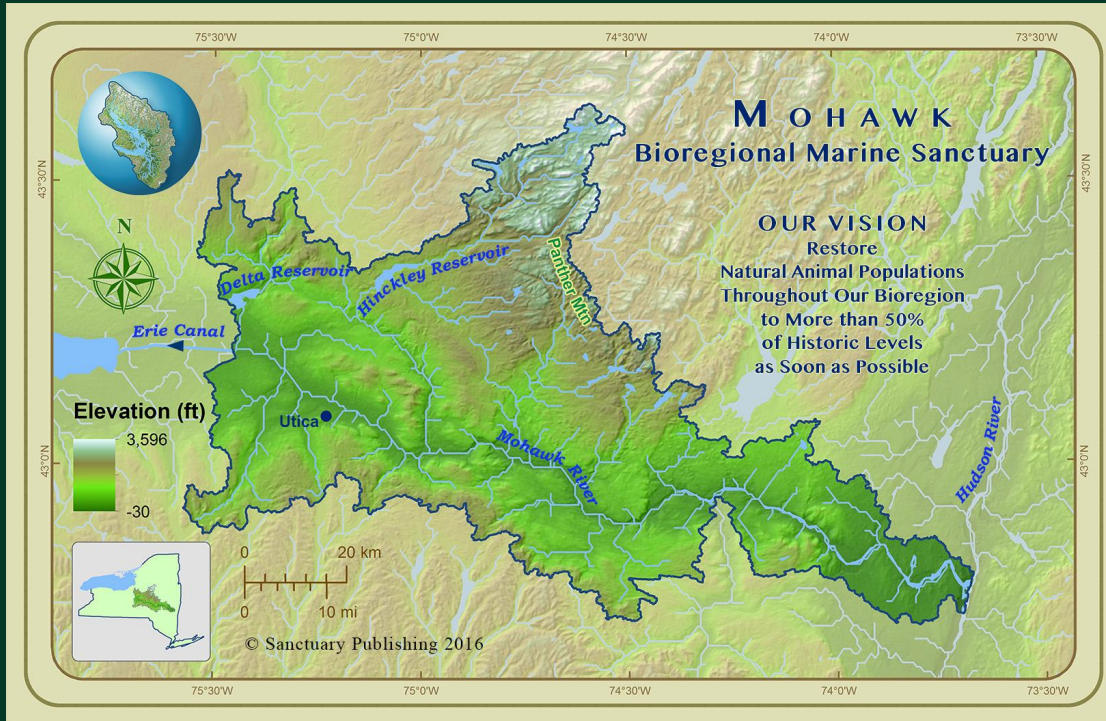
Source :

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohawk_Valley

∨

□ Current Mapped BioRegions in NYS

At this time, there are several BioRegions that have been mapped out in New York State, however, both of these region have excluded the Schoharie Watershed and surrounding area. Below are examples of the current mapped bioregions, followed by an overlay map of the two regions to visualize how they circumnavigate the Schoharie Valley.



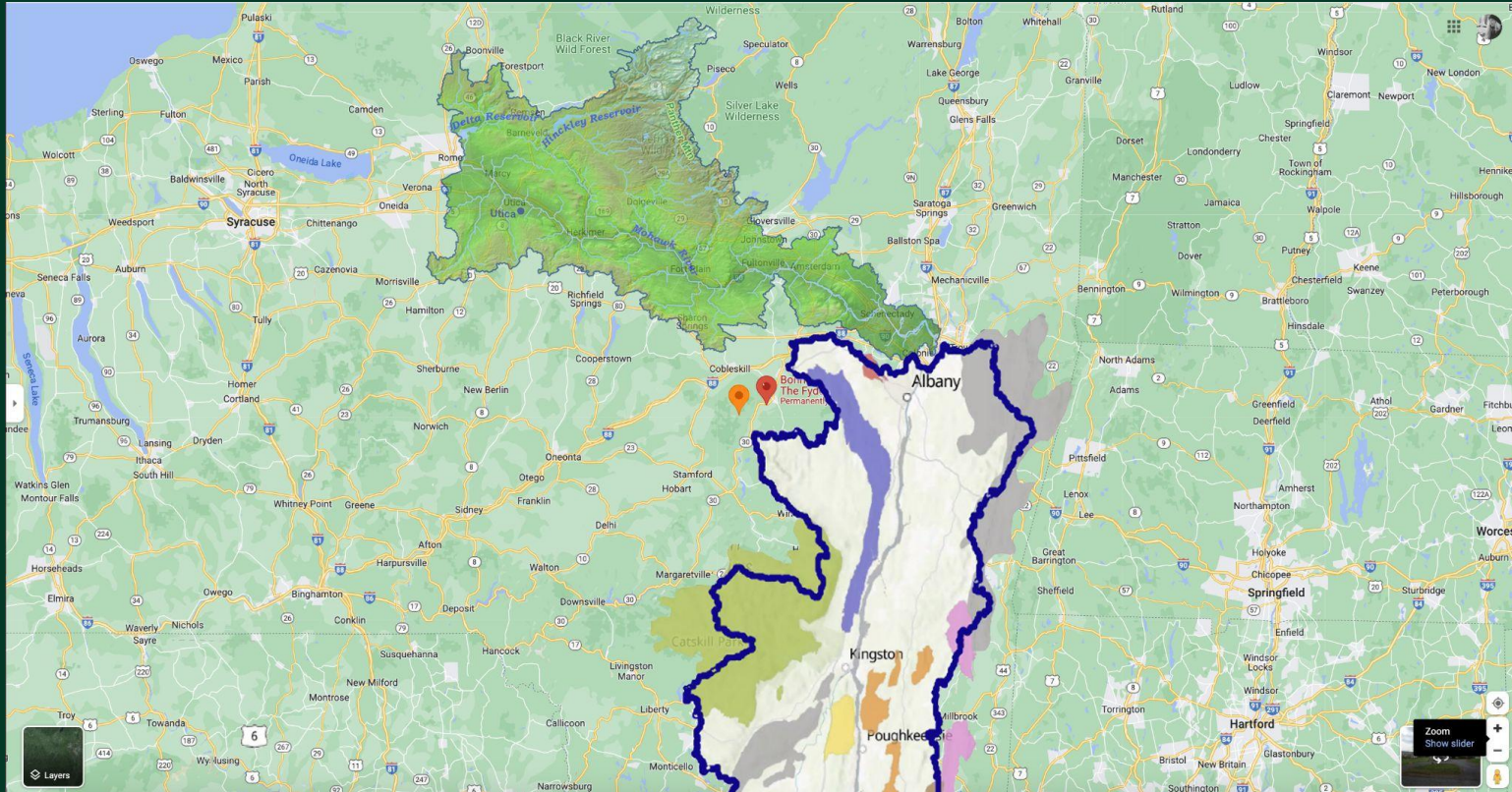


Current Mapped BioRegions in NYS - Overlay

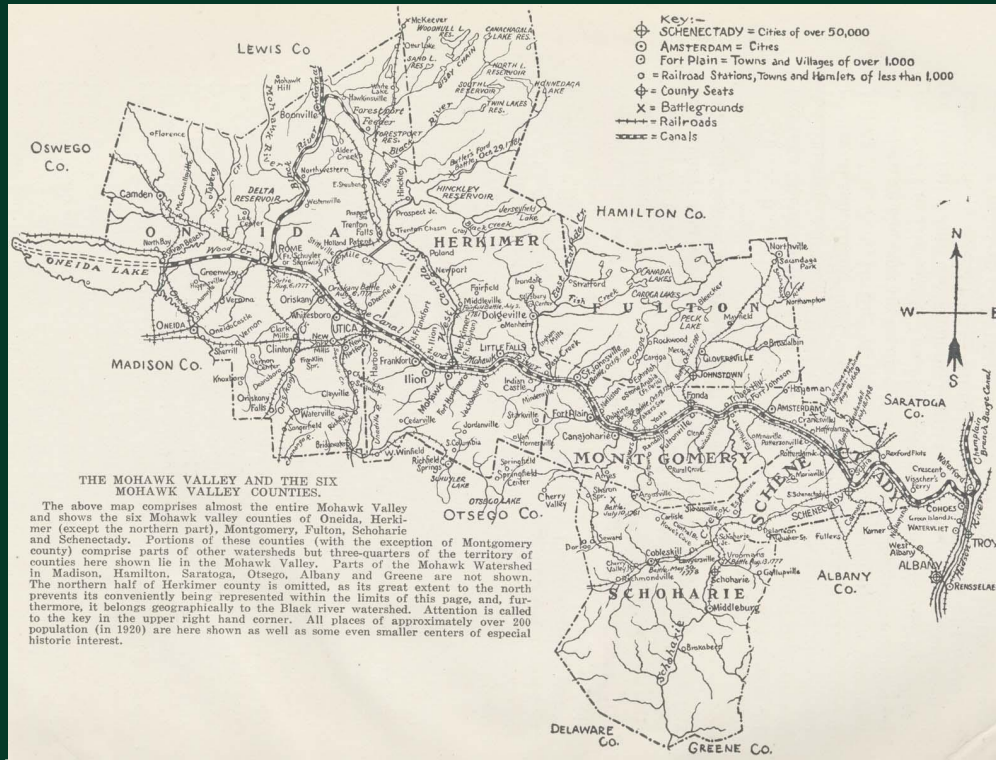
NOTE :

The location of **Iotsi'tsison (Skywoman's) Forever Farm** - part of the Waterfall unity Alliance - is designated as the **RED** marker, and sits in the heart of Schoharie Valley.

Panther Creek which supplies water to Kahonrakén:ra (White Spout Waterfall) is designated by the **ORANGE** marker on the map.



□ Mohawk Valley Map - Historical



“The map comprises almost the entire Mohawk Valley and shows the six Mohawk Valley counties of Oneida, Herkimer (except the northern part), Montgomery, Fulton, Schoharie and Schenectady. Portions of these counties (with the exception of Montgomery county) comprise parts of other watersheds but three-quarters of the territory of counties here shown lie in the Mohawk Valley. Parts of the Mohawk Watershed in Madison, Hamilton, Saratoga, Otsego, Albany and Greene are not shown. The northern half of Herkimer county is omitted, as its great extent to the north prevents its conveniently being represented within the limits of this page, and, furthermore, it belongs geographically to the Black river watershed. Attention is called to the key in the upper right hand corner. All places of approximately over 200 population (in 1920) are here shown as well as some even smaller centers of historic interest.

Source :

https://www.schenectadyhistory.org/resources/mvgw/maps/mohawk_valley_counties_map.html

A misty forest landscape with evergreen trees. A dark green square in the center contains the number 02 in white. A dark green horizontal bar at the bottom contains the text 'Current EcoRegion & Watershed Maps' in white. There are white corner brackets in the bottom left and bottom right, and a small white square in the top left.

02

Current EcoRegion & Watershed Maps

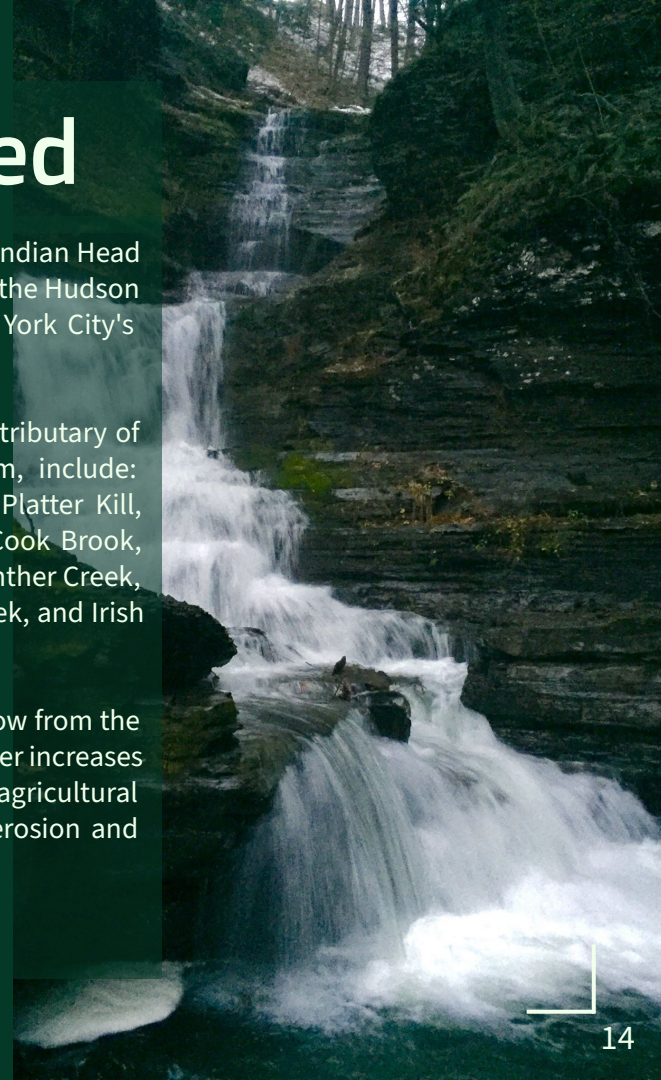
Schoharie Creek Watershed

Schoharie Creek is a river in New York that flows north 93 miles (150 km)[2] from the foot of Indian Head Mountain in the Catskills through the Schoharie Valley to the Mohawk River, which flows into the Hudson River near Cohoes Falls in Troy. It is twice impounded north of Prattsville to create New York City's Schoharie Reservoir and the Blenheim-Gilboa Power Project.

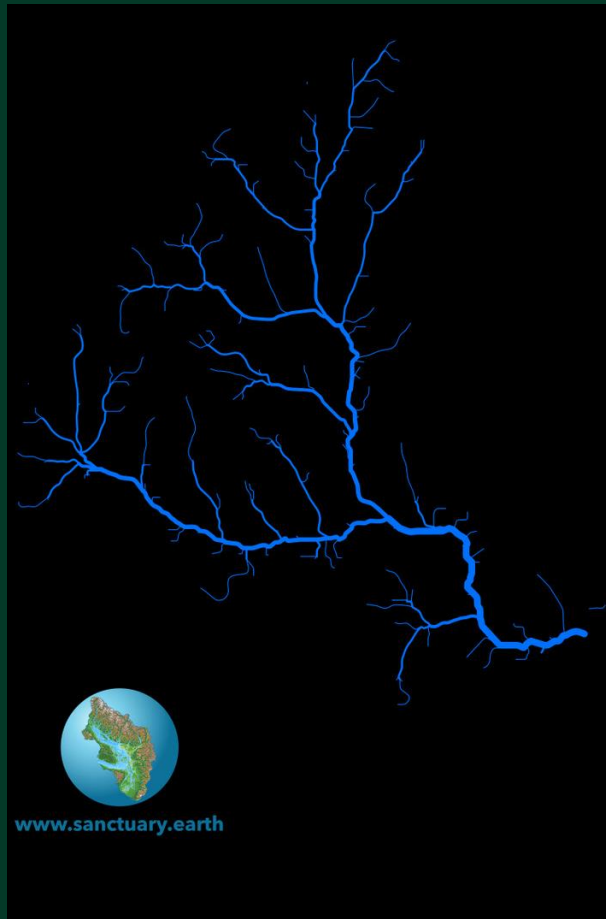
Schoharie Creek is part of the drainage system of the Hudson River watershed and a direct tributary of the Mohawk River. Tributaries of Schoharie Creek, listed from upstream to downstream, include: Gooseberry Creek, Red Kill, East Kill, John Chase Brook, Batavia Kill, Hunterfield Creek, Platter Kill, Keyser Kill, Little Schoharie Creek, Stony Brook, Fox Creek, Bowman Creek, Roaring Kill, Cook Brook, West Kill, Little West Kill, Johnson Hollow Brook, Bear Kill, Mine Kill, West Kill, Cole Brook, Panther Creek, Pleasant Valley Creek, Line Creek, Cobleskill Creek, Cripplebush Creek, Fly Creek, Wilsey Creek, and Irish Creek.

Stream flow on the lower Schoharie is significantly influenced by the Schoharie Reservoir. Flow from the reservoir is restricted when the dam is not open, and the lack of flow mostly during the summer increases water temperature, which negatively affects the fishery. Also this section flows through an agricultural valley, which contributes to increased sediment in the creek. This increases streambank erosion and sediment loadings, and during high flows, cause the creek's turbidity to increase.

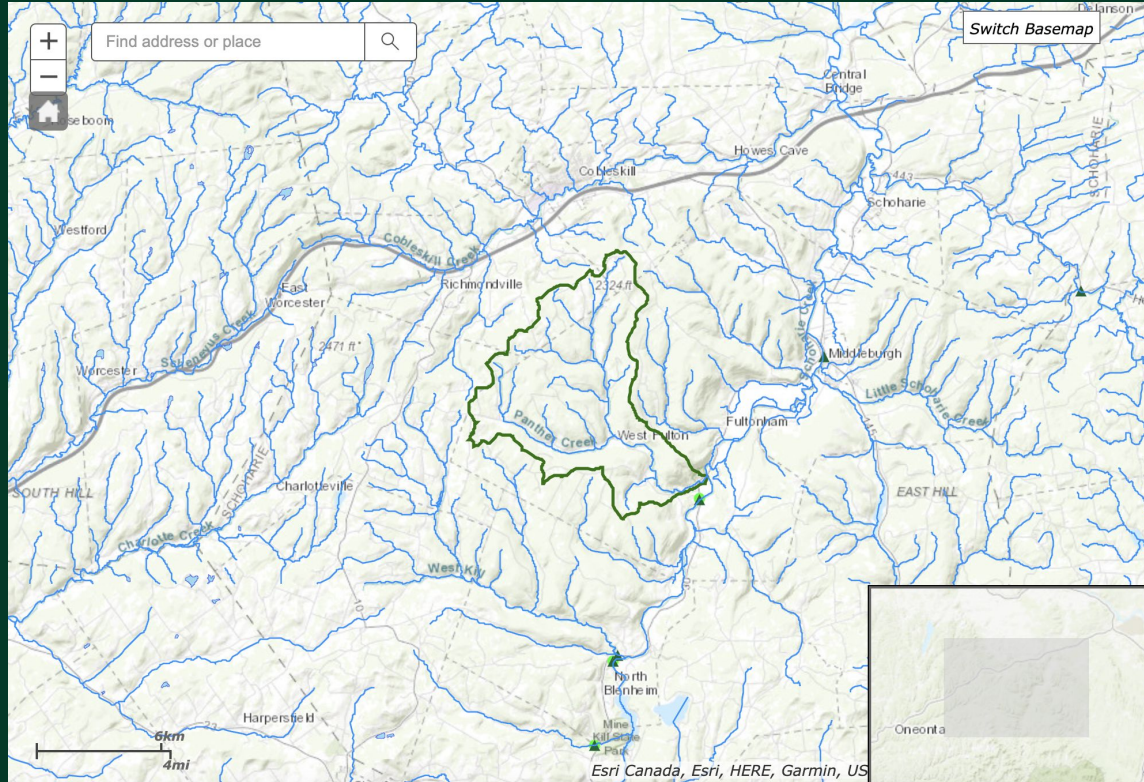
Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schoharie_Creek



☐ Panther Creek Watershed Community



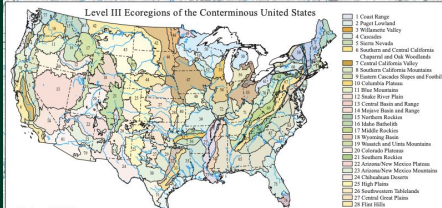
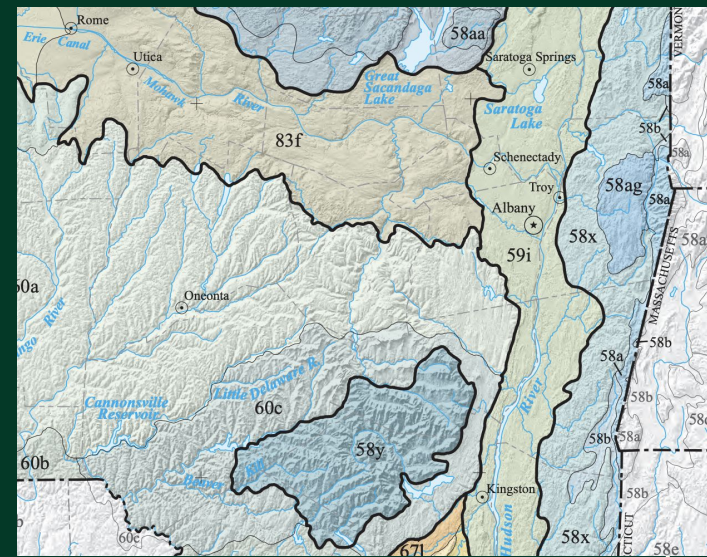
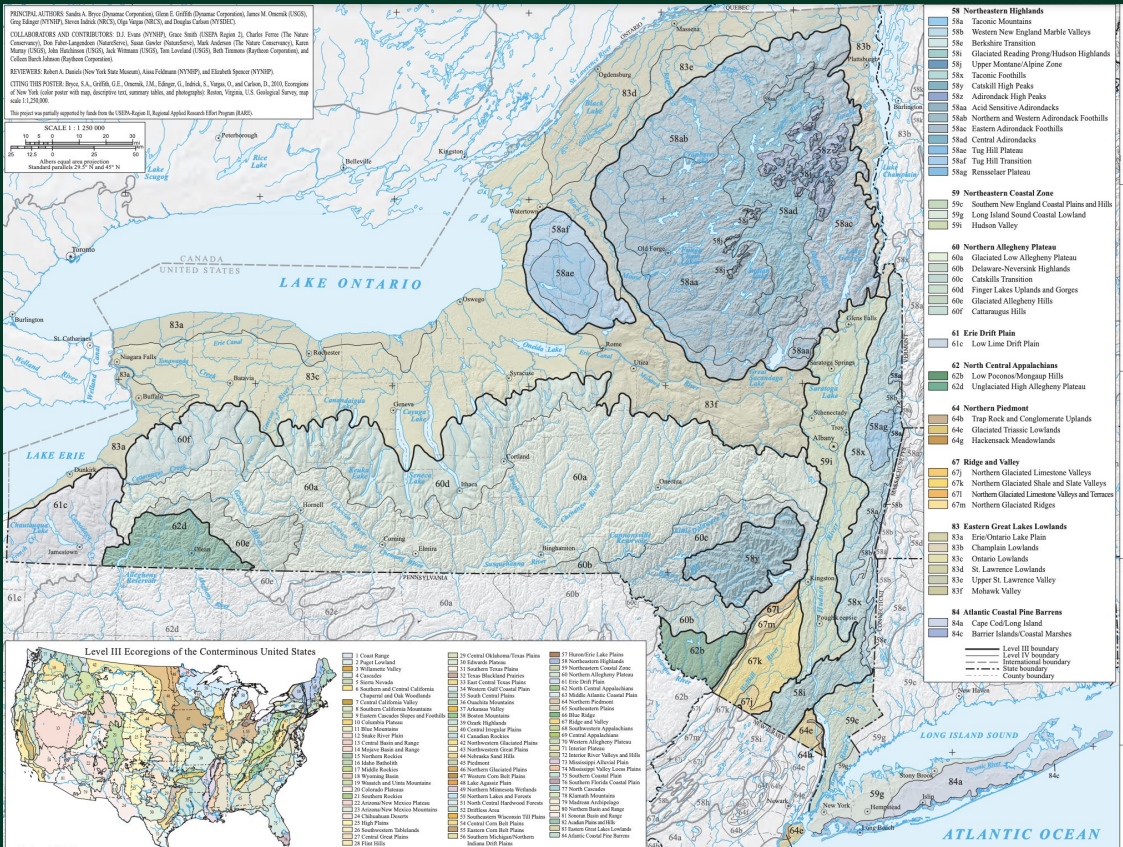
□ Panther Creek Watershed Map



Source :
https://water.usgs.gov/wsc/a_api/wbd/sub_watershed02/020200050402.html?fbclid=IwAR1abCWnVy50e-uJW-V8aVPrg2lEW2vIJlhcgPnc_-lpJZCvLmwJwOWNCmE

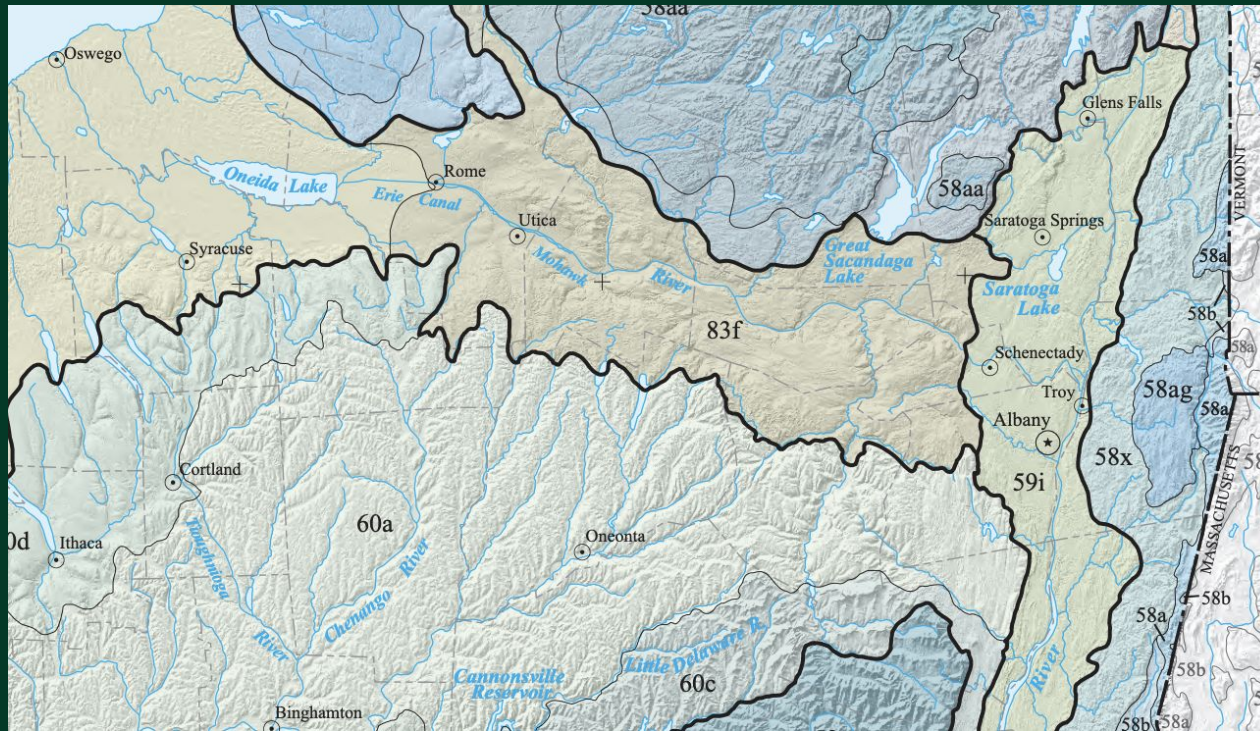
NYS EcoRegion Maps

https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADDataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/ny/NY_front.pdf



NYS EcoRegion Maps

https://gaftp.epa.gov/EPADDataCommons/ORD/Ecoregions/ny/NY_front.pdf



<https://bplant.org/region/824>

60 Northern Allegheny Plateau

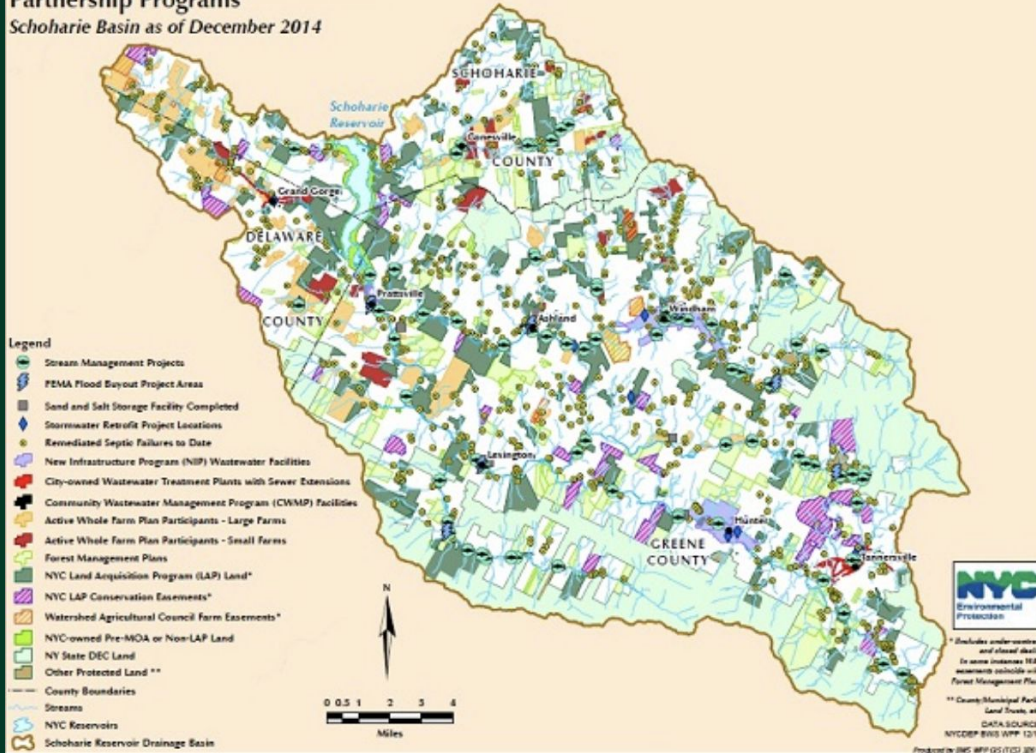
- 60a Glaciated Low Allegheny Plateau
- 60b Delaware-Neversink Highlands
- 60c Catskills Transition
- 60d Finger Lakes Uplands and Gorges
- 60e Glaciated Allegheny Hills
- 60f Cattaraugus Hills

83 Eastern Great Lakes Lowlands

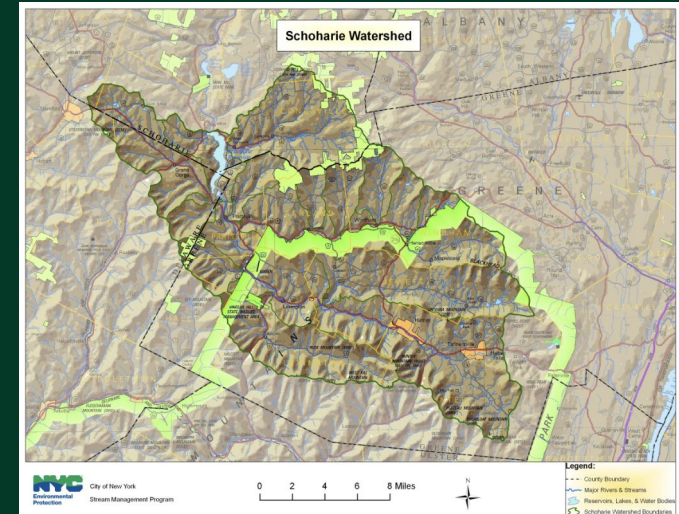
- 83a Erie/Ontario Lake Plain
- 83b Champlain Lowlands
- 83c Ontario Lowlands
- 83d St. Lawrence Lowlands
- 83e Upper St. Lawrence Valley
- 83f Mohawk Valley

Schoharie Basin & Watershed Map

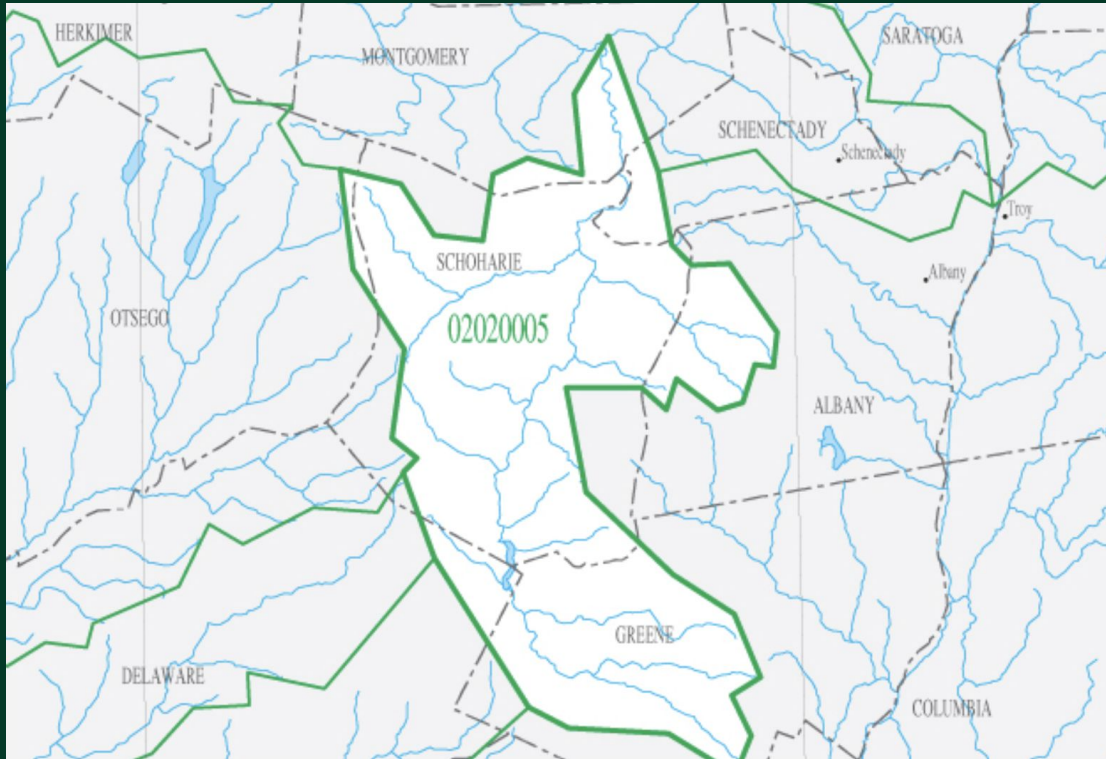
Watershed Protection & Partnership Programs
Schoharie Basin as of December 2014



Source :
<https://catskillstreams.org/major-streams/schoharie-creek/>



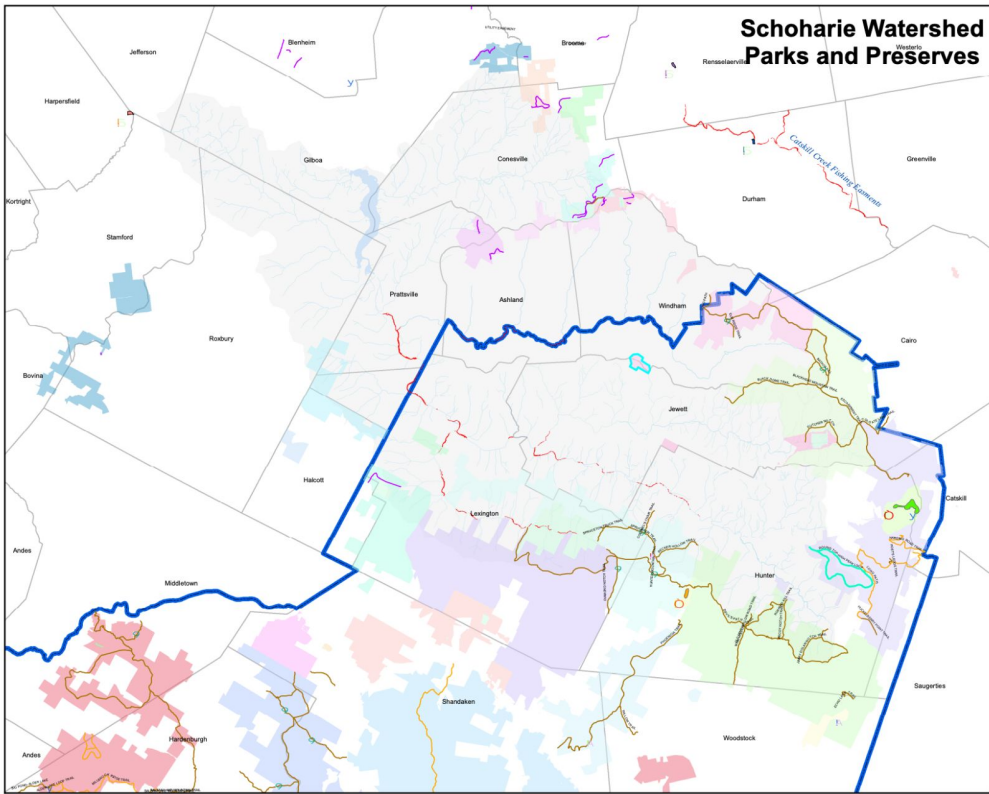
□ USGS Schoharie Watershed Map



Source :
<https://water.usgs.gov/lookup/getwatershed?02020005/www/cgi-bin/lookup/getwatershed>

Additional Resources :
<https://water.usgs.gov/lookup/getwatershed?02020005/www/cgi-bin/lookup/getwatershed>

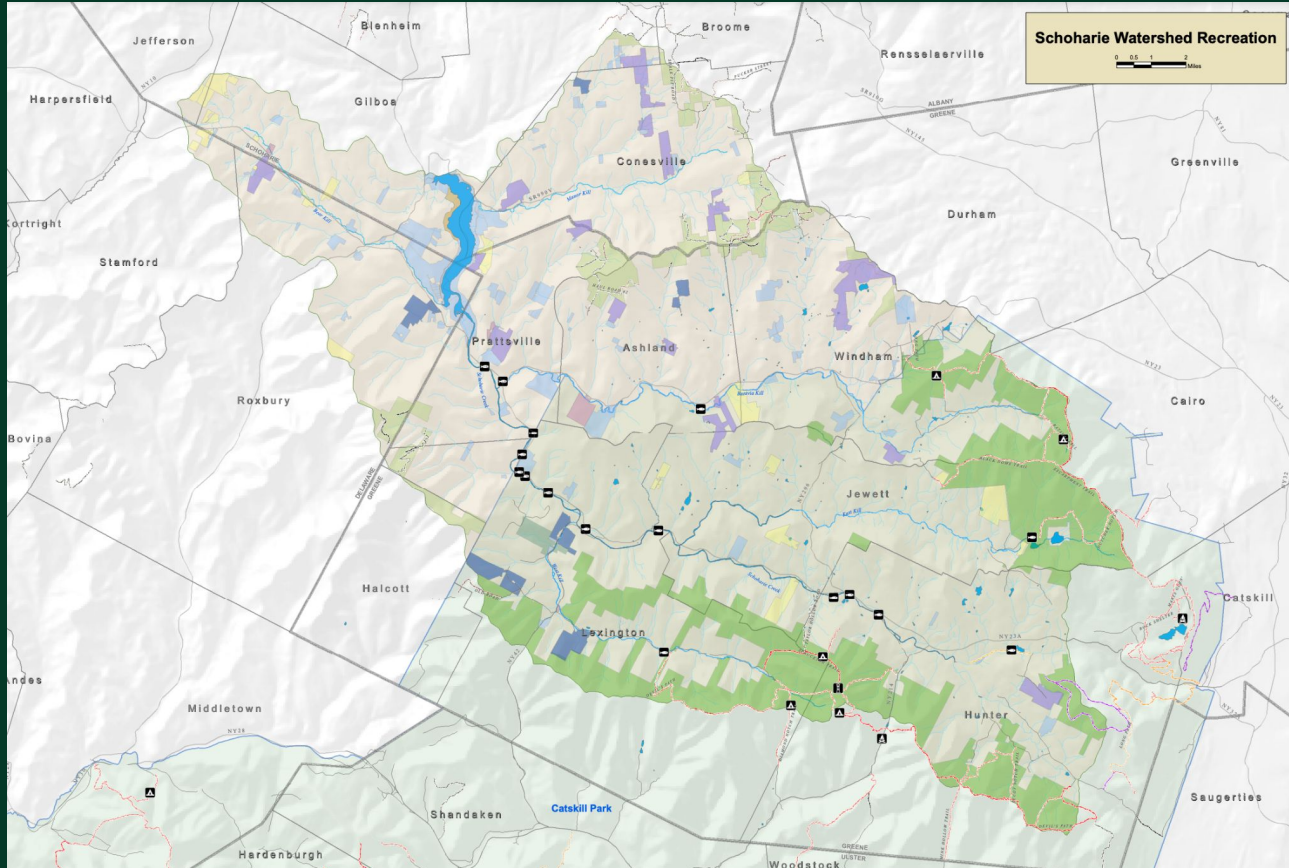
Schoharie Watershed Parks & Preserves



- Legend**
- DEC Lands**
- ASHLAND PINNACLE STATE FOREST
 - BATES STATE FOREST
 - BEARREN MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST
 - BELLEAIRE MTN. DAY USE AREA
 - BELLEAIRE MTN. SKI CENTER
 - BIG INDIAN WILDERNESS
 - BLACKHEAD RANGE WILD FOREST
 - CAIRO LOCKWOOD STATE FOREST
 - COLGATE LAKE WILD FOREST
 - DEVIL'S TOMBSTONE CAMPGROUND
 - GREENE COUNTY DETACHED PARCEL
 - HALCOTT MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST
 - HIGH KNOB STATE FOREST
 - HUNTER MOUNTAIN WILD FOREST
 - HUNTERSFIELD STATE FOREST
 - INDIAN HEAD WILDERNESS
 - KATERSKILL WILD FOREST
 - MOUNT PISGAH STATE FOREST
 - NORTHSOUTH LAKE CAMPGROUND
 - OVERLOOK MTN. WILD FOREST
 - PHOENICIA WILD FOREST
 - PRIVATE LAND
 - SHANDAKEN WILD FOREST
 - SLIDE MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS
 - SOUTH MOUNTAIN STATE FOREST
 - VINEGAR HILL WMA
 - WEST KILL MOUNTAIN WILDERNESS
 - WINDHAM HIGH PEAK WILD FOREST
- Non-DEC Lands**
- Forest Preserve
 - Private Inholding
 - State Forest
- Landmarks**
- Fishing Easements
 - Lean-to
 - Hunter Mountain Fire Tower
 - Overlook Mountain Fire Tower
 - Trempur Mountain Fire Tower
 - Boat Launch
- Trails**
- Foot Trail
 - Multi-Purpose Trail
 - Snowmobile Trail
 - Access Trail (unmarked)
- Recreation Parks**
- Archibald Field
 - Bayard Elsbree Memorial Park
 - Brandon Memorial Park
 - AdirondackCatskill
- State Campgrounds**
- Devils Tombstone State Campground
 - North/South Lake State Campground

Source : <https://catskillstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Sch-recreational-assets.pdf>

☐ Schoharie Watershed Recreation Map



Source :
https://catskillstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Schoharie_recreation.pdf

NYC Water Supply - Schoharie Reservoir



Source :

https://www.catskillstreams.org/pdfs/SCSM_P/4_history.pdf



03

Ecology Of The Schoharie Valley

Schoharie Watershed Ecosystem

The Schoharie watershed is literally crawling with life. An amazing variety of habitats, people, plants, and animals are all interconnected in a fragile web of life, often referred to as biodiversity. Every member is essential to keeping this web in balance.

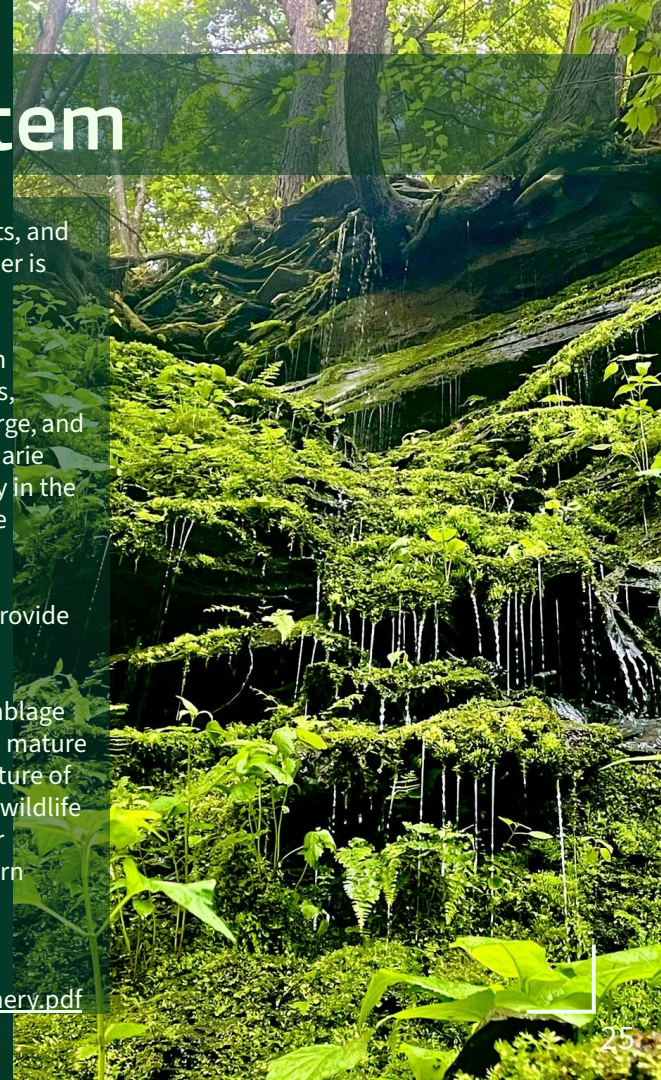
There are many ecosystem functions/services we receive from nature including cleaner air through vegetation respiration, cleaner water through soil and wetland filtration, soil formation from forests, pollination of food crops from our native insects, natural flood water retention/groundwater recharge, and pest control from our native bats, birds, and insects. The plants and animals that inhabit the Schoharie watershed are suited to the habitats provided by our temperate climate. When early 1900's industry in the valley declined, previously cleared growth has returned to forested land - approximately 85% of the Schoharie-basin's land cover being classified as forest in a 2001 NYCDEP analysis.

The upper Schoharie, and many of its tributaries, are primarily cold water streams, meaning they provide suitable water temperatures for organisms, such as brook trout and sculpins.

The Upper Schoharie Watershed contains a high degree of biological diversity with a species assemblage that is unusual within the Hudson River Valley. Forests with features such as talus slopes, cliffs, and mature stands are habitat for plants and animals adapted to these conditions. The large, unfragmented nature of the forests creates favorable habitat for wide-ranging animals (such as black bear and bobcat) and wildlife that prefer forest interiors (such as black-throated blue warbler). It is likely that forests of the Upper Schoharie watershed are important breeding areas for raptors such as broad-winged hawk, Northern goshawk, and sharp-shinned hawk.

Source:

<https://catskillstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Summary-of-Schoharie-Wildlife-and-Fishery.pdf>



Observed Rare Species

Source : <https://catskillstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Summary-of-Schoharie-Wildlife-and-Fishery.pdf>

Observed Rare Species and Significant Ecological Communities (source: NY Natural Heritage Program)

Rare plant and animals species with known populations within the watershed and documented examples of rare and high quality ecosystems within the watershed. Information regarding the locations of rare species is considered sensitive. The distribution of information which identifies the locations of rare species or their habitats may lead to the collection or disturbance of the animals and plants at those locations.

Key: TNC Status: For State and Global Rank explanations see www.natureserve.com; Legal Status: FE = Federal Endangered; FT = Federal Threatened; SE = State Endangered; ST = State Threatened; G = Game species; SC = State Special Concern; NYNHP Species: Rare species tracked by the NY Natural Heritage Program; NYSDEC SGCN: Species of Greatest Conservation Need included in State Wildlife Plan; Other Ranking: Listed Partners in Flight WatchList

Rare Birds		TNC Status	Legal Status	NYNHP Species	NYSDEC SGCN	Notes: (this section contains habitat association and distribution status information reported by the NY Natural Heritage Program)
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	S2S3B, S2N, G5	ST, FT	X	X	Schoharie reservoir
Bicknell's Thrush	<i>Catharus bicknelli</i>	S2S3B, G4	SC	X	X	Found in high altitude spruce-fir forest typically above 3500 feet
Rare Plants		TNC Status	Legal Status	NYNHP Species	NYSDEC SGCN	Notes: (this section contains habitat association and distribution status information reported by the NY Natural Heritage Program)
Blunt-lobe Grape Fern	<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	S2S3, G4Q	SE	X		Historical occurrence
Climbing Fern	<i>Lygodium palmatum</i>	S1, G4	SE	X		Historical occurrence
Musk Root	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>	S1, G5	SE	X		
Rough Avens	<i>Geum virginianum</i>	S2, G5	SE	X		Historical occurrence
Whorled Mountain-mint	<i>Pycnanthemum verticillatum</i> var. <i>verticillatum</i>	S1S2, G5T5	ST	X		
Rare Invertebrates		TNC Status	Legal Status	NYNHP Species	NYSDEC SGCN	Notes: (this section contains habitat association and distribution status information reported by the NY Natural Heritage Program)
Appalachian Tiger Beetle	<i>Cicindela anciscionensis</i>	S1, G3	U	X	X	Stream (cobble); Found on cobble bars
Natural Communities		TNC Status	Legal Status	NYNHP Species	NYSDEC SGCN	Notes: (this section contains habitat association and distribution status information reported by the NY Natural Heritage Program)
Hemlock-northern hardwood forest		S4, G4G5		X		Lowest elevations, adjacent to and forming a mosaic with beech-maple mesic forest, found in ravines
Beech-Maple Mesic Forest		S4, G4		X		Matrix forest at mid to high elevations ranging from 900 to 3720 feet
Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest		S3S4, G3G4		X		Mid to high elevations, ridgelines at slightly lower elevations than highest
Mountain fir forest		S2, G3		X		Highest elevations
Mountain Spruce-Fir Forest		S2S3, G3		X		Highest elevations



Biodiversity of the Upper Schoharie Creek

Source : <https://catskillstreams.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/Summary-of-Schoharie-Wildlife-and-Fishery.pdf>

Predicted Terrestrial Vertebrate Species (source: Hudson River Valley GAP)

Terrestrial, vertebrate species that are predicted to occur within the watershed based upon presumed associations of species with habitats.

MAMMALS

Eastern Pipistrelle
Eastern Red Bat
Hoary Bat
Indiana Myotis
Silver-haired Bat
Woodland Jumping Mouse
Long-tailed Shrew
Southern Bog Lemming
Porcupine
Black Bear
Fisher
Bobcat
Eastern Cougar
River Otter

AMPHIBIANS

Jefferson Salamander
Jefferson Salamander Complex
Spotted Salamander
Northern Dusky Salamander
Longtail Salamander
Four-toed Salamander
Common Mudpuppy
Northern Red Salamander
Northern Leopard Frog
Wood Frog

REPTILES

Wood Turtle
Timber Rattlesnake
Smooth Greensnake
Eastern Box Turtle"

OBSERVED BREEDING BIRDS

American Black Duck
American Woodcock
Bicknell's Thrush
Black-billed Cuckoo
Black-throated Blue Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Bobolink
Brown Thrasher
Canada Warbler
Cooper's Hawk
Eastern Meadowlark
Golden-winged Warbler
Louisiana Waterthrush
Northern Bobwhite
Northern Goshawk
Olive-sided Flycatcher
Prairie Warbler
Red-headed Woodpecker
Ruffed Grouse
Scarlet Tanager
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Vesper Sparrow
Whip-poor-will
Willow Flycatcher
Wood Thrush
Worm-eating Warbler"

This list offers a brief summary of the vast diversity of animal species that have been observed in the region. For a comprehensive list and further data please refer to pages 15-25 of the Summary of Schoharie Wildlife and Fisheries that was compiled as part of the Schoharie Creek Management Plan. Link is above.

Schoharie Creek Ecology

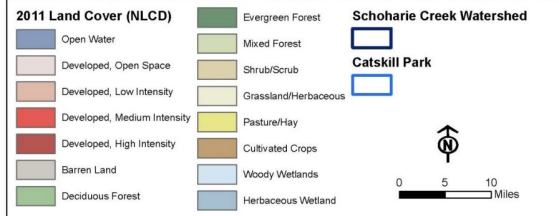
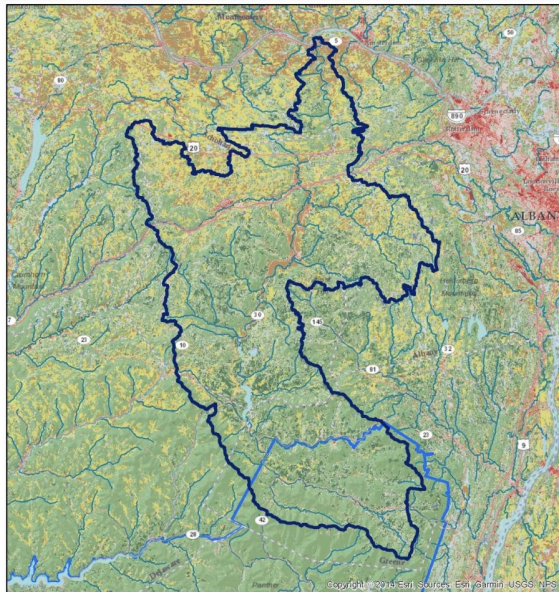


Figure 3. Land cover within the Schoharie Creek Watershed. Data are from 2011 National Land Cover Data.

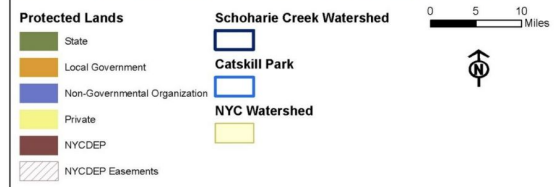
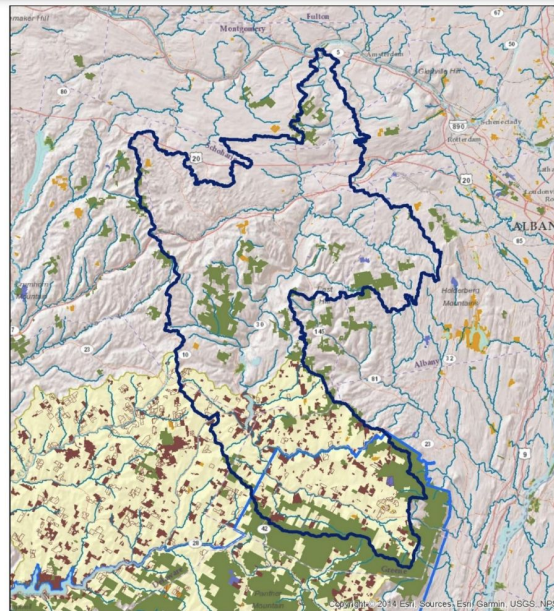


Figure 4. Ownership of protected lands within the Schoharie Creek Watershed. Data are from the NY Protected Areas Database v 1.4 (2017) and NYC DEP (2017).

Source :
Schoharie Creek Watershed
Assessment - Prepared by The
Nature Conservancy. Please click
the link below for their full 54
page, comprehensive
assessment for further
information

https://www.naturalresourcesnavigator.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/Schoharie_Report_Final_revwmaps.pdf

Observed Schoharie Valley Ecology

Source : <https://www.inaturalist.org/places/schoharie-county>

Places > North America (Continent) > United States (Country) > New York (State) >

Schoharie County, US, NY County













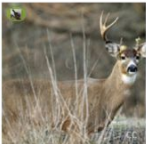

















960 of 1183 confirmed

Search for Species Search Establishment Threatened

All life

- Life
 - Animals
 - Arthropods
 - Chelicerates
 - Arachnids
 - Hexapods
 - Insects
 - Chordates
 - Vertebrates
 - Ray-finned fishes
 - Amphibians
 - Birds
 - Mammals
 - Reptiles
 - Molluscs
 - Kelp, diatoms, and allies
 - Fungi including lichens
 - Plants
 - Protozoans

View Check List Page >

 <p>Eastern Newt (<i>Notophthalmus viridescens</i>)</p>	 <p>Western Honey Bee (<i>Apis mellifera</i>)</p>	 <p>American Toad (<i>Anaxyrus americanus</i>)</p>	 <p>Green Frog (<i>Lithobates clamitans</i>)</p>	 <p>Common Eastern Bumble Bee (<i>Bombus impatiens</i>)</p>	 <p>Chicory (<i>Cichorium intybus</i>)</p>	 <p>Spotted Salamander (<i>Ambystoma maculatum</i>)</p>	 <p>Common Garter Snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)</p>	 <p>Eastern Red-backed Salamander (<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>)</p>	 <p>Wood Frog (<i>Lithobates sylvaticus</i>)</p>
 <p>Bird's-foot Trefoil (<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>)</p>	 <p>Common Milkweed (<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>)</p>	 <p>White-tailed Deer (<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>)</p>	 <p>Hickory Tussock Moth (<i>Lophocampa caryae</i>)</p>	 <p>Wild Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)</p>	 <p>Wild Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>)</p>	 <p>New England Aster (<i>Symphoricarichum novae-angliae</i>)</p>	 <p>Northern Two-lined Salamander (<i>Eurycea bislineata</i>)</p>	 <p>Allegheny Mountain Dusky Salamander (<i>Desmognathus ochrophaeus</i>)</p>	 <p>Germander Speedwell (<i>Veronica chamaedrye</i>)</p>
 <p>Dame's Rocket (<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>)</p>	 <p>Bearberry (<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>)</p>	 <p>Eastern Boxelder Bug (<i>Boisea trivittata</i>)</p>	 <p>Ghost Pipe (<i>Monotropa uniflora</i>)</p>	 <p>Red Clover (<i>Trifolium pratense</i>)</p>	 <p>Common Toadflax (<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>)</p>	 <p>Eastern Yellowjacket (<i>Vespa maculifrons</i>)</p>	 <p>Colt's-Foot (<i>Thussilago farfara</i>)</p>	 <p>Margined Calligrapher (<i>Toxomerus marginatus</i>)</p>	 <p>Spring Peeper (<i>Pseudacris crucifer</i>)</p>

☐ Observed Schoharie Valley Ecology



One of the largest non-native trees we have measured in NY is a GIANT weeping willow tree over 33 feet in trunk circumference measured at it's narrowest point! Growing in the Schoharie Valley flood plain, it's safe to say this tree has had excellent growing conditions for all its life. Schoharie County is known as the Breadbasket of the American Revolution, because of the large amount of agricultural crops it's fertile soils could produce and feed the many troops.

Source :

<https://www.facebook.com/photo?fbid=817604270393472&set=a.555118226642079>



04

Geo & Landscape Boundaries/Features

□ Schoharie Watershed: GEOLOGY

Streams and glaciers sculpted these mountains out of a plateau of rock that formed from ancient rivers. That is essentially the geologic story of the Northeastern Catskill Mountains. These mountains and their river valleys are the ongoing result of water interacting with landscape geology under the force of gravity over millions of years.

The Schoharie Creek watershed is uniquely oriented for Catskill drainage basins, with drainage to the west and north rather than to the southeast or southwest typical of the other principal watersheds. Glacial geology sets the geologic framework for most of the Upper Schoharie Creek stream system, controlling such characteristics as depth of alluvium (water worked sediments), presence of non-alluvial boundary conditions (till and glacial lake sediments), sediment supply and stream channel slope and geometry.

Source: https://www.catskillstreams.org/pdfs/EKSMP/7_geology.pdf

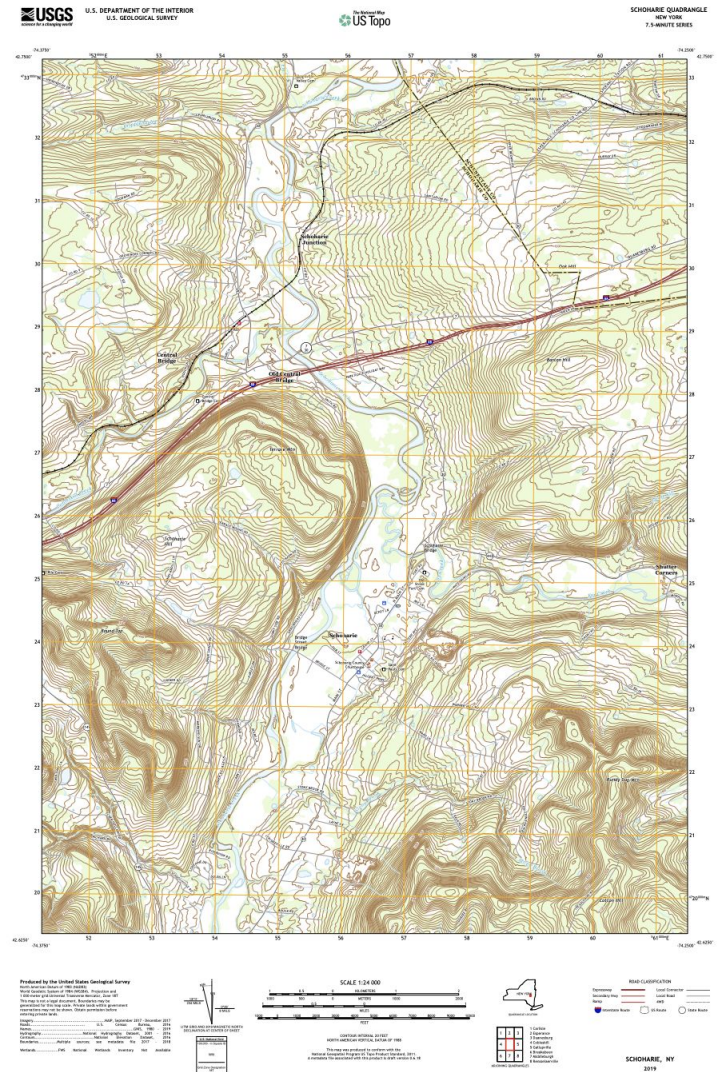




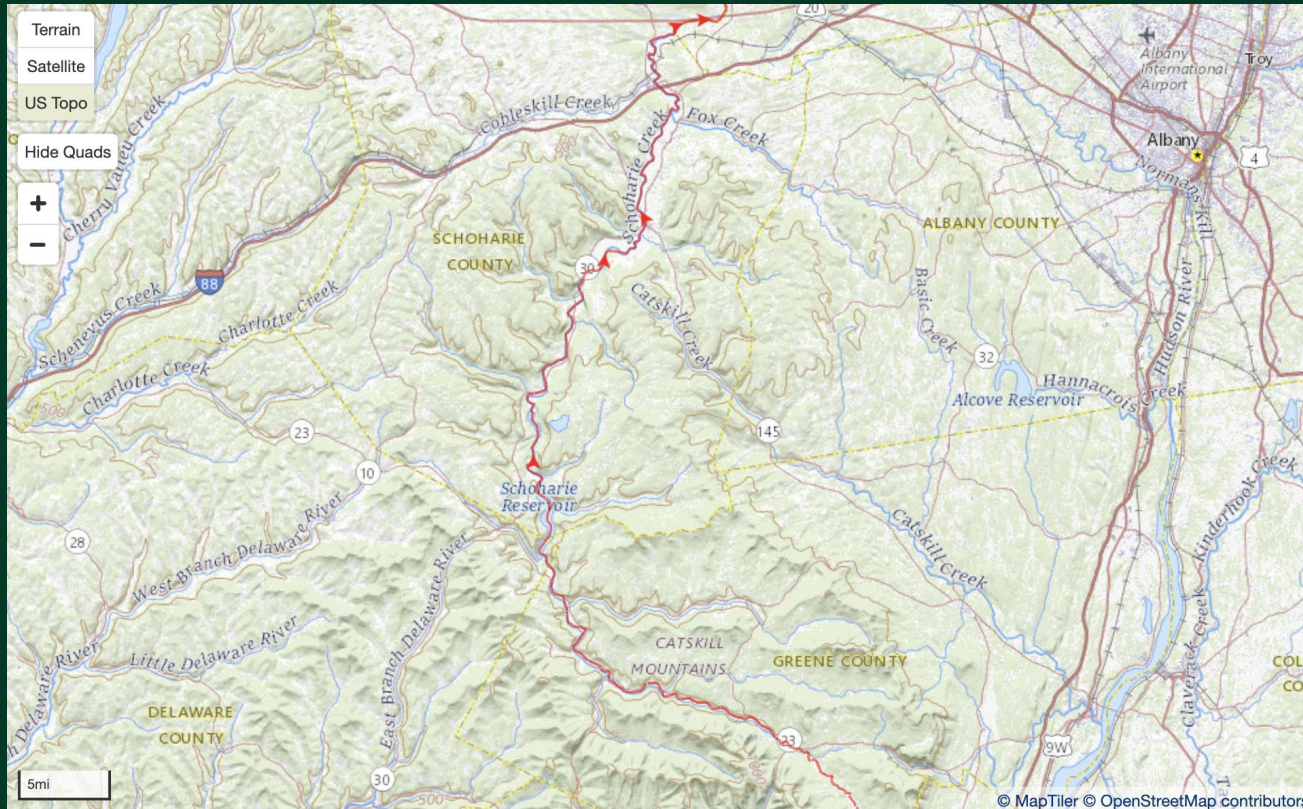
Schoharie Valley: TOPOGRAPHY

Source :

<https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/5d94b96ce4b0c4f70d0e667a>

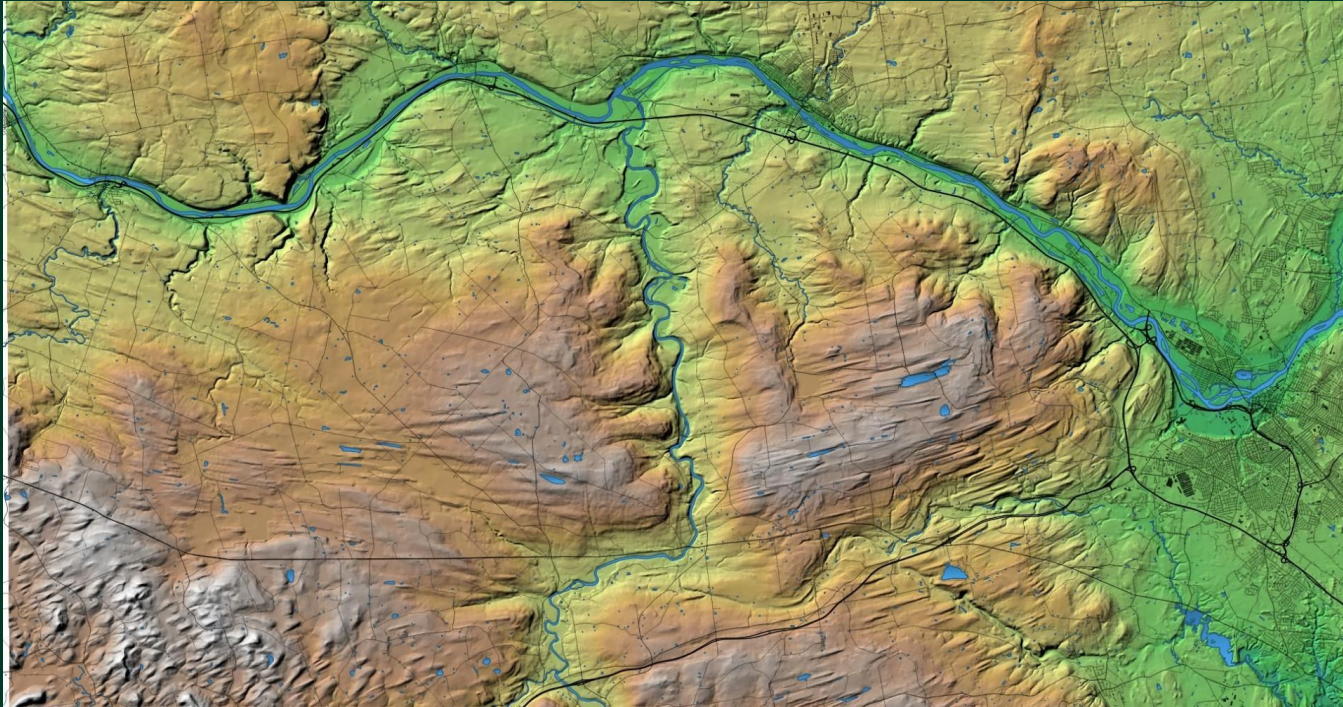


□ Schoharie Valley Topography



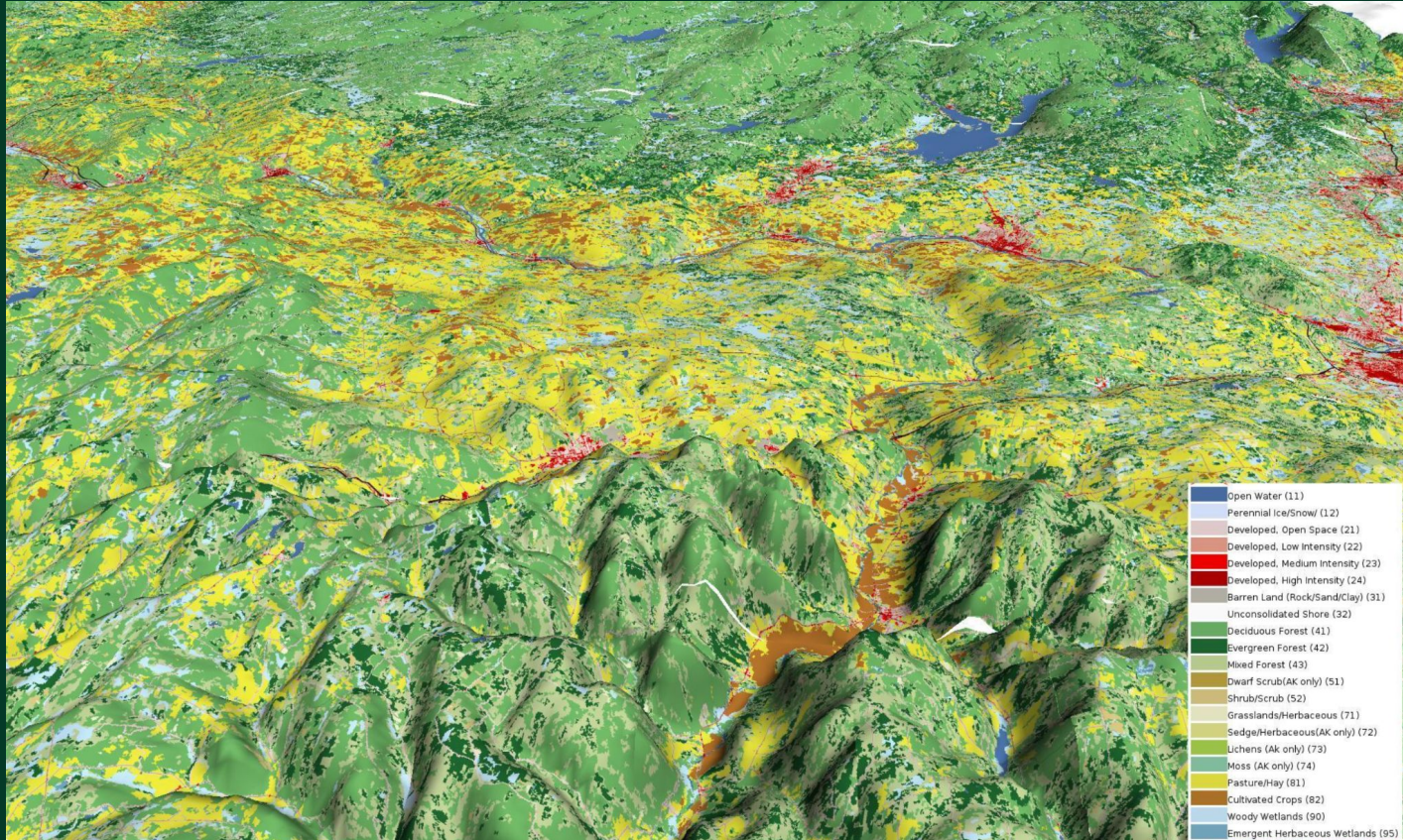
Source :
<https://www.anyplaceamerica.com/directory/ny/montgomery-county-36057/streams/schoharie-creek-964599/>

□ Northern Schoharie Creek - Terrain Map



Source :
<https://andyarthur.org/terrain-map-northern-schoharie-creek.html>

□ Northern Schoharie Creek - Terrain Map



Source :
<https://andyarthur.org/terrain-map-schoharie-valley.html>

☐ Schoharie Valley - Terrain/Topo Map



Source :
<https://andyarthur.org/wms-map-national-land-cover-dataset-schoharie-valley.html>

□ Vrooman Nose & Schoharie Valley - Terrain



Source :
<https://andyarthur.org/wms-map-bohringers-fruit-farm-and-shauls-farm-fields.html>



05

Schoharie Valley History & Culture

□ Schoharie Valley History & Culture

These are the ancestral homelands of the Kanien'kehá:ka (People of the Flint), also known as the Mohawk People. The name means, the place of cleaning or cleansing. It is known as the Eastern Door of the Haudenosaunee Confederacy, and the Kanien'kehá:ka are the keepers of that door.

European colonists arrived in the valley in the early 1700's, the first were the Palantine Germans in 1710, most settling just south of the Schoharie Valley. Upon settling the valley, the Palatines proved to be good farmers, practicing more careful and advanced farming techniques. One of the earliest colonists to establish a farm in the area was Adam Vroman, namesake of what we now know as Vroman's Nose, a notable geologic lookout point over the valley.

Vroman's Nose was also a test site in the military's production of the M1 smoke generator during World War II. In 1942 the secretive projects' debut test was viewed by scientists and military officials from Vroman's Nose. Overlooking the test site, officials watched as the smoke generator filled the Schoharie Valley with smoke. The device proved successful overseas, obstructing the view of fighter pilots and thereby foiling German air attacks.

The Schoharie Creek begins in the southeast corner of Greene County near the Village of Tannersville. Tannersville grew from the local tanning industry, and was duly named in 1895. The creek was used for its power to run mills for the tanneries.

The Schoharie Valley has a long history of farming. Many families still farm the land and can trace their ancestry back to the colonialist farmers. Logging also took place in the valley. While these industries may have had positive effects on the local economy, they often adversely affected the local environment. None however match the impact that the tanning industry had.



□ Schoharie Valley History & Culture

It was not until after the devastation of the forests that people began to consider the industry's environmental ramifications. Over time, the forests were allowed to re-grow. The effects of the tanning industry can still be seen today in the mountains' young second-growth forests.

The clearing of land for farms and local industry can often worsen flood issues and cause receiving waters to become polluted. The Schoharie's industrial history caused periods of intense pollution from sediment laden runoff and the toxic pollutants that accompanied the tanning industry. However, water quality improved with the reforestation of the basin. Despite this, challenges still remain from increased development and reverberations from the watershed's industrial past.

The Schoharie Reservoir, located at the intersection of Schoharie, Delaware and Greene Counties, was formed by the construction of the Gilboa Dam. Construction of the dam began in 1920, with completion in 1927. The reservoir contributes approximately 15% of NYC water annually.

SOURCE: https://www.catskillstreams.org/pdfs/SCSMP/4_history.pdf





Notable Moments In Schoharie Valley History

Original Stewards

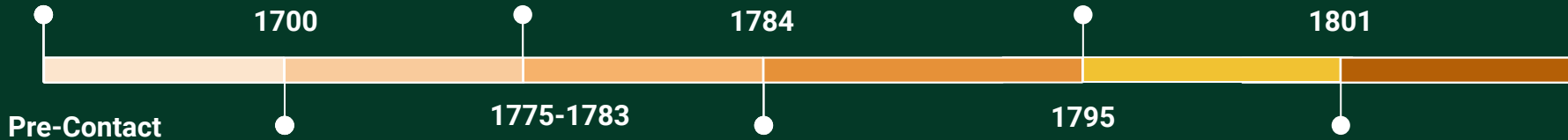
Kanien'kehá:ka (People of the Flint) reside in the valley. Throughout the valley there are many villages set up along Schoharie Creek and surrounding areas.

Revolutionary War

Developed for agriculture, the Schoharie Valley was considered a bread basket of the colony because of the amount of wheat produced even during the American Revolutionary War.

Schoharie County Is Formed

April 6, 1795 - Schoharie County was formed after being part of Albany. The county was named Schoharie after the principal stream that runs through the territory of which it is comprised.



First Colonists Settle In The Valley

Though the valley was "claimed" by the English, Palatine Germans settled in the Valley and began to farm in 1713. In 1723, a group of fifteen German Palatine families left the Schoharie Valley of New York to settle in the Tulpehocken region of present Berks County, PA.

First Recorded Flood

The river and tributaries have many times overflowed the flats along their courses and done a vast amount of damage in the destruction of crops, land and buildings. The first of which we have any definite knowledge was in the spring of 1784. The damage was so great the people petitioned to the Legislature to be exempt from taxation.

Boundaries Of The County Are Defined

In 1836 a portion of Greene county was annexed





Notable Moments In Schoharie Valley History

Erie Canal

In 1817 the construction of the Erie Canal began. Within six years the section of the canal through Fort Hunter at the convergence of the Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek was completed. The area is now Schoharie Crossing State Historic Site is one of the only sites where the Original Erie Canal remains.

Schoharie Reservoir Created

Gilboa, New York was purchased and its residents evacuated through condemnation. Site preparation destroyed most of the area's trees and buildings up to the water line. The dam was built during the early 1920s out of stone bricks. Flooding was completed in 1924.

1800 - 1900

1822

1867

1924

1926

Schoharie Valley Agriculture

Cheesemaking and the dairy industry were important in the 19th century, when products were sold to New York City. The valley was also a major producer of hops.

First Railroad

The Middleburgh and Schoharie Railroad was a railroad in the U.S. state of New York.[1] The Middleburgh-Schoharie Railroad served not only as a major passenger line in the Schoharie Valley but also as an artery of industry.

Gilboa Dam & Fossil Discovery

The 120-foot (37 m) high concrete and stone brick Gilboa Dam was completed in 1926. Over time the dam eroded to where it posed a potential threat to those living downstream. Fossils of some of the Earth's oldest trees – the Gilboa stumps – were discovered in the 1850s, 1920 during dam construction and again in 2010 and were brought to the State Museum.



Notable Moments In Schoharie Valley History

The Nestle Crunch Bar Is Born

Henri Nestle, a German-born Swiss confectioner, built the Nestle factory in 1900 to make condensed milk and baby food. He chose Fulton for the factory because of its abundance of dairy farms, which supplied the plant with milk. In 1938, the plant produced the first Nestle Crunch bars. The plant closed in 2003.

1929-33

Formation of Centralized School District

Schoharie Central School District officially formed which included seventeen of the smaller districts. For the centralization, seven buses were purchased with the state paying one-half the cost of gasoline and the buses. The enrollment at that time was 655 students, grades 1-12.

Smoke Screen Generator Test Site

Site of the successful test of a smoke screen generator by scientists from G.E., June 24, 1942. 50,000 prototypes were used by the military in World War II. Scientists observed the success of the project from atop Vroman's Nose.

1942

Bridge Collapse Over Schoharie Creek

On April 5, 1987, it collapsed due to bridge scour at the foundations after a record rainfall. The collapse killed ten people. The replacement bridge was completed and fully open to traffic on May 21, 1988. The failure of the Schoharie Creek Bridge motivated improvement in bridge design and inspection procedures within New York and beyond.[2]

1987

Hurricane Irene

The 120-foot (37 m) high concrete and stone brick Gilboa Dam was completed in 1926. Over time the dam eroded to where it posed a potential threat to those living downstream. Fossils of some of the Earth's oldest trees – the Gilboa stumps – were discovered in the 1850s, 1920 during dam construction and again in 2010 and were brought to the State Museum.

2011

Rematiation & Return

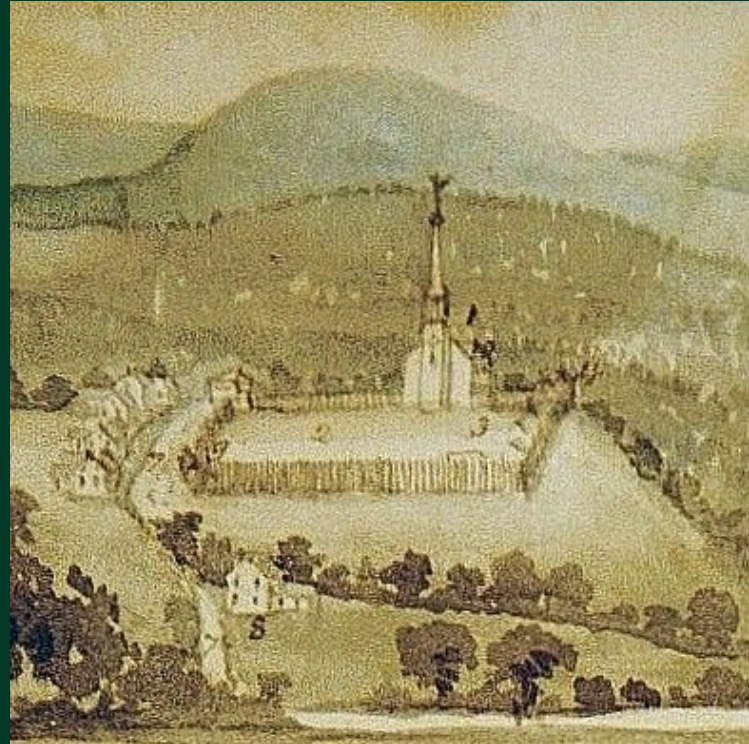
60 acres of farmland, once known as Borringer's Berry Farm in the heart of the valley and the location of an ancestral Kanien'kehá:ka village was rematiated to ancestors of its original stewards. Land healing efforts have commenced to return the land to its natural state under Indigenous stewardship practices.

2022

□ Places of Historical & Cultural Interest

PLACES OF INTEREST

- [Visit Schoharie - Art & Culture](#)
- [Schoharie Caverns Nature Preserve](#)
- [Iroquois Museum](#)
- [Gilboa Dam](#)
- [Howe Caverns](#)
- [Schoharie Creek Preserve](#)
- [Landis Arboretum](#)
- [Old Stone Fort Museum](#)
- [Schoharie County Beverage Trail](#)
- [Schoharie County Sunshine Fair](#)
- [Palatine House](#)
- [Blenheim Covered Bridge](#)
- [Sharon Springs Harvest Festival](#)
- [Secret Caverns](#)





06

Schoharie Valley Economy & Population

□ Schoharie Economy & Population

According to the 2023 Census estimates, the population of Schoharie County is 30,105, over 621.8 square miles.

Source: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/schohariecountynyork>

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES :

- [Schoharie County - Census of Agriculture \(2017\)](#)
- [Schoharie County Agriculture & Farmland Protection Plan \(2020\)](#)
- [Greene County Agriculture & Farmland Protection Plan](#)



Schoharie County Population Data

Source : <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US36095-schoharie-county-ny/>

Income

\$37,280 ±\$1,421

Per capita income

about 80 percent of the amount in New York: \$47,173 ±\$209

about 90 percent of the amount in United States: \$41,261 ±\$112

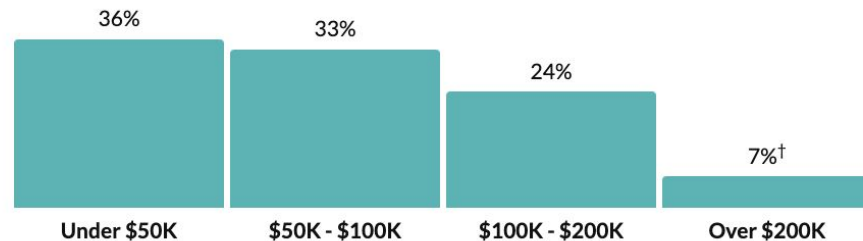
\$71,479 ±\$2,832

Median household income

about 90 percent of the amount in New York: \$81,386 ±\$350

a little less than the amount in United States: \$75,149 ±\$152

Household income



Age

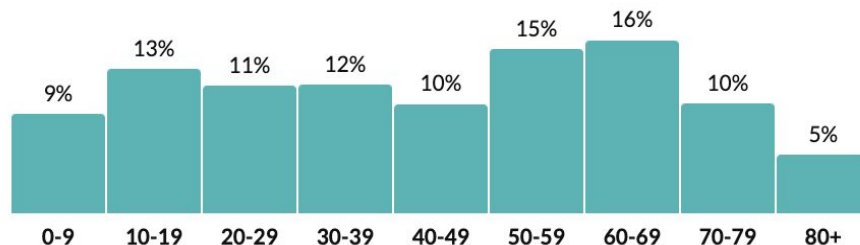
45.7

Median age

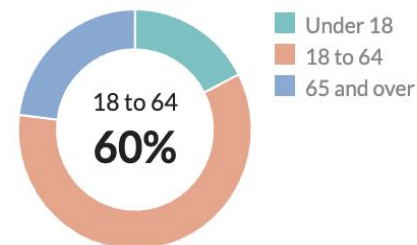
about 20 percent higher than the figure in New York: 39.3

about 20 percent higher than the figure in United States: 38.5

Population by age range



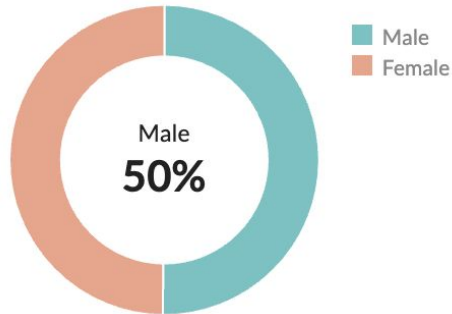
Population by age category



Schoharie County Population Data

Source : <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US36095-schoharie-county-ny/>

Sex



Households

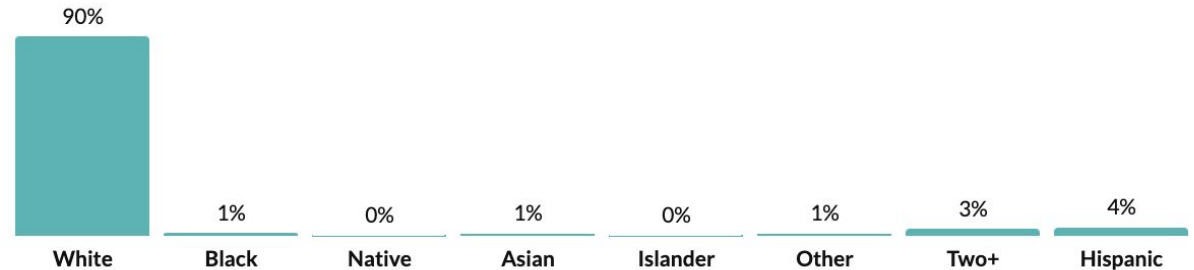
12,283

Number of households

New York: 7,604,523

United States: 125,736,350

Race & Ethnicity



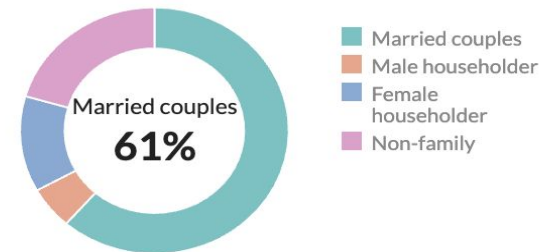
2.3

Persons per household

about 90 percent of the figure in New York: 2.6

about 90 percent of the figure in United States: 2.6

Population by household type



Schoharie County Population Data

Source : <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/schoharie-county-ny#demographics>

Race and Ethnicity

THE 3 LARGEST ETHNIC GROUPS IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY, NY

1. White (Non-Hispanic)
27.3k ± 262
2. Two+ (Non-Hispanic)
714 ± 185
3. White (Hispanic)
437 ± 95

3.5%

HISPANIC POPULATION

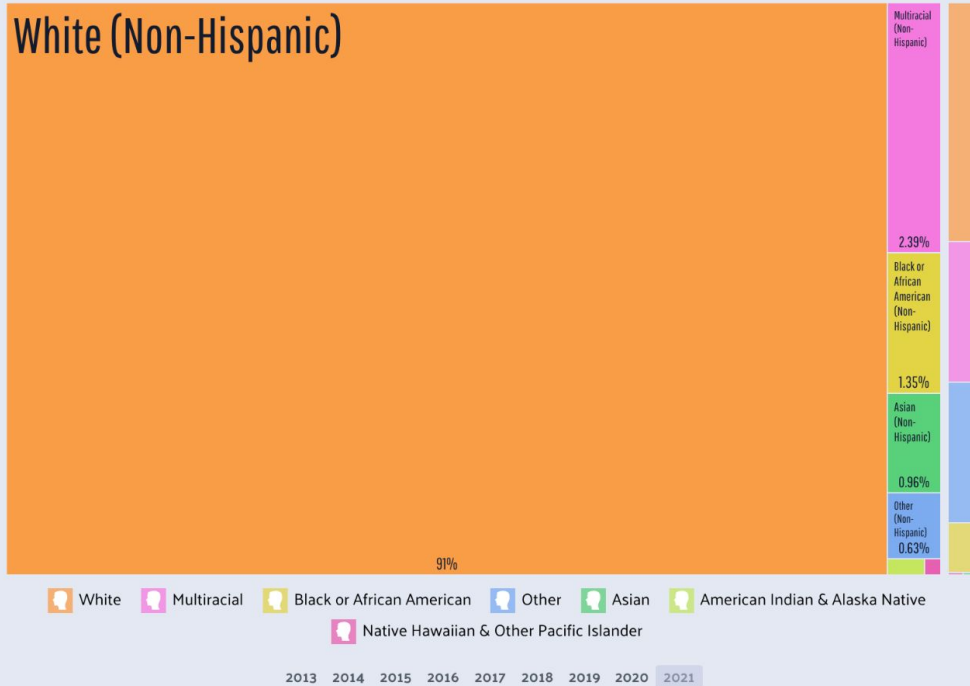
1.05k people

In 2021, there were 38.2 times more White (Non-Hispanic) residents (27.3k people) in Schoharie County, NY than any other race or ethnicity. There were 714 Two+ (Non-Hispanic) and 437 White (Hispanic) residents, the second and third most common ethnic groups.

3.5% of the people in Schoharie County, NY are hispanic (1.05k people).

The following chart shows the 7 races represented in Schoharie County, NY as a share of the total population.

Data from [the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate](#).



Schoharie County Population Data

Source : <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/schoharie-county-ny#demographics>

Presidential Popular Vote Over Time

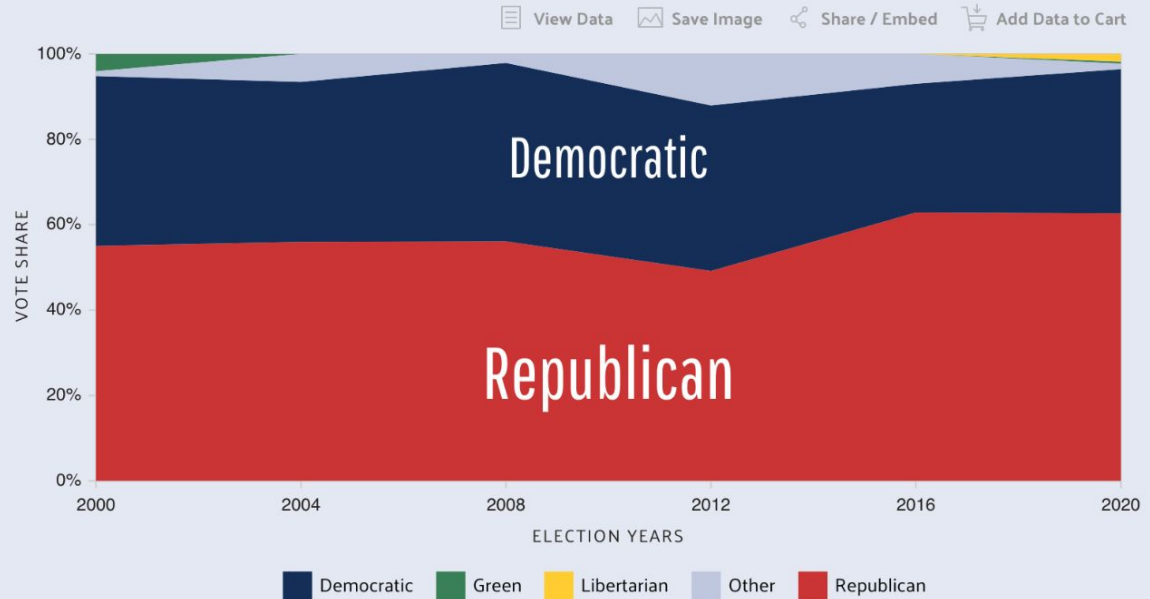
2020 ELECTION RESULTS

-  Donald J. Trump (62.6%)
Republican Party
-  Joseph R Biden Jr. (33.8%)
Democratic Party
-  Jo Jorgensen (1.78%)
Libertarian Party

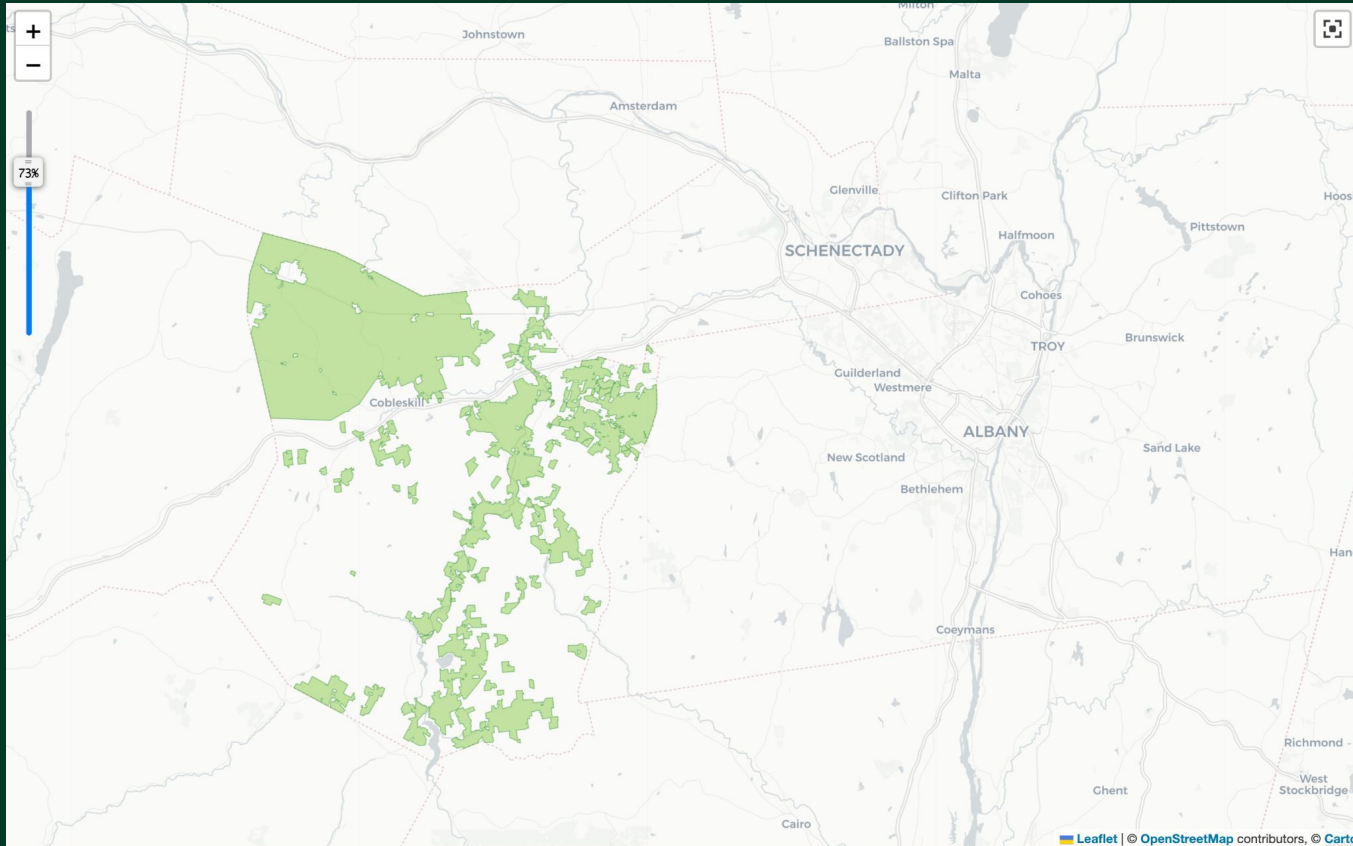
In the 2020 presidential election, the popular vote in Schoharie County, NY went to Donald J. Trump with 62.6% of the vote. The runner-up was Joseph R Biden Jr. (33.8%), followed by Jo Jorgensen (1.78%).

The following chart shows the popular vote results in Schoharie County, NY for each registered party from 1976 to 2020.

Data from [the Federal Election Commission County Presidential Election Returns 2000-2020](#).



☐ Schoharie County - Agricultural Districts



Source :
<https://cugir.library.cornell.edu/catalog/cugir-007986>

□ Schoharie County Economic Data

Source : <https://www.schoharie-ida.com/economic-data.html>

Business Quick Facts:

Private Non-Farm Establishments	573 (2012)
Private Non-Farm Employment	5,440 (2012)
Private Non-Farm Employment Change	+1.4% (2011-2012)
Non-Employer Establishments	1,862
Merchant Wholesaler Sales	\$36,031,000 (2007)
Retail Sales	\$268,923,000 (2007)
Accommodation and Food Services Sales	\$21,552,000 (2007)
Retail Sales Per Capita	\$8,422 (2007)
Building permits	31 (2012)
<i>2007-2012 American Community Survey</i>	

Geography Quick Facts:

Land Area	621.82 Square Miles
Persons Per Square Mile	52.7 (2010)
FIPS Code	095
Metropolitan Statistical Area	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.
<i>2007-2012 American Community Survey</i>	

Schoharie County Economic Data

Source : <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/schoharie-county-ny#demographics>

Occupations

All ⌵

Workforce ⌵

Value ⌵

13.6k

2021 VALUE
± 597

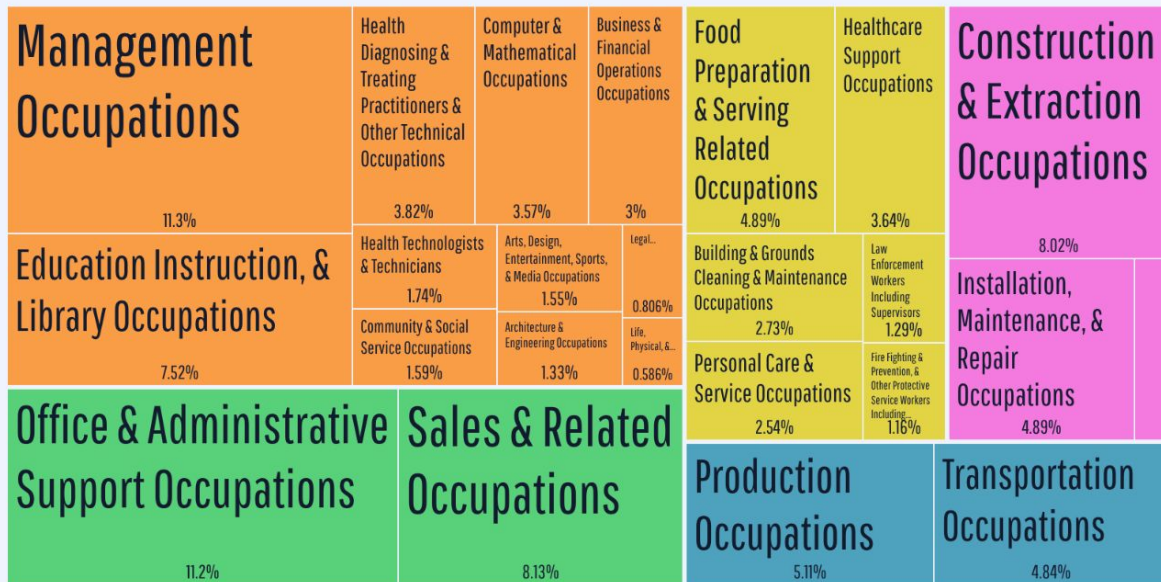
-6.28%

1 YEAR DECLINE
± 6.7%

From 2020 to 2021, employment in Schoharie County, NY declined at a rate of -6.28%, from 14.6k employees to 13.6k employees.

The most common job groups, by number of people living in Schoharie County, NY, are Management Occupations (1,538 people), Office & Administrative Support Occupations (1,526 people), and Sales & Related Occupations (1,109 people). This chart illustrates the share breakdown of the primary jobs held by residents of Schoharie County, NY.

Data from [the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate](#).



2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021

Schoharie County Economic Data

Source : <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/schoharie-county-ny#demographics>

Employment by Industries

Workforce

All

Value

13.6k

-6.28%

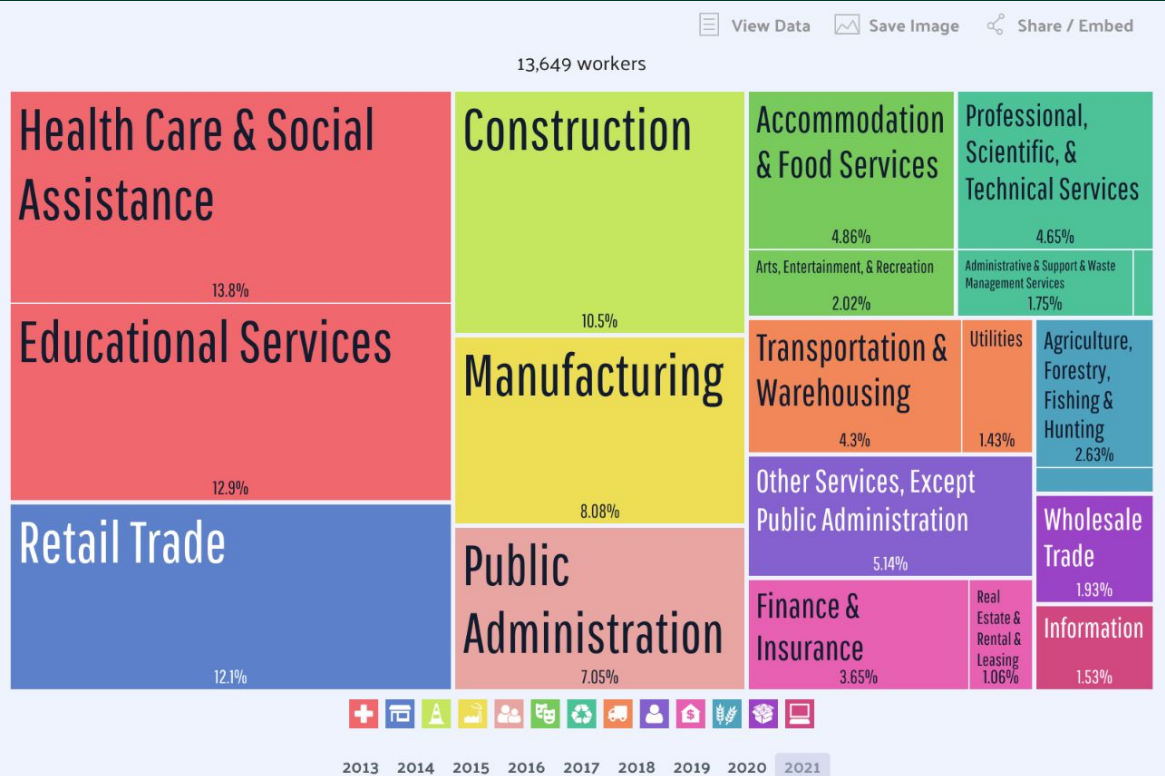
2021 VALUE
± 597

1 YEAR DECLINE
± 6.7%

From 2020 to 2021, employment in Schoharie County, NY declined at a rate of -6.28%, from 14.6k employees to 13.6k employees.

The most common employment sectors for those who live in Schoharie County, NY, are Health Care & Social Assistance (1,881 people), Educational Services (1,757 people), and Retail Trade (1,658 people). This chart shows the share breakdown of the primary industries for residents of Schoharie County, NY, though some of these residents may live in Schoharie County, NY and work somewhere else. Census data is tagged to a residential address, not a work address.

Data from [the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate](#).



Schoharie County Economic Data

Source : <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/schoharie-county-ny#demographics>

Median Earnings by Industry

\$48,057

MEDIAN EARNING MEN ± \$4,927

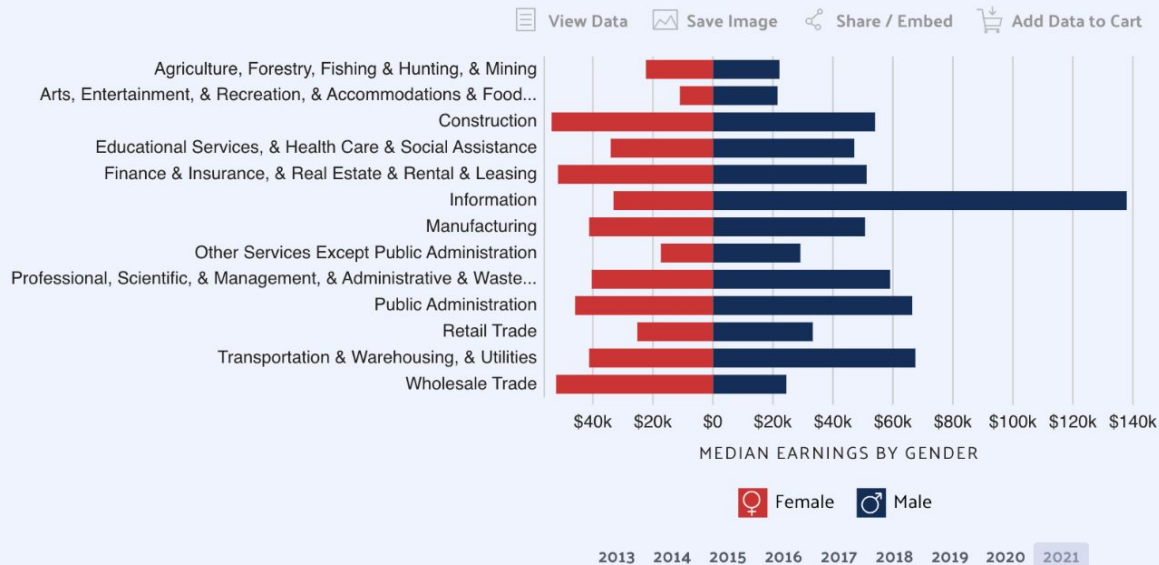
\$32,674

MEDIAN EARNING WOMEN ± \$2,463

The industries with the best median earnings for men in 2021 are Information (\$137,931), Transportation & Warehousing, & Utilities (\$67,500), and Public Administration (\$66,417).

The industries with the best median earnings for women in 2021 are Construction (\$53,750), Wholesale Trade (\$52,222), and Finance & Insurance, & Real Estate & Rental & Leasing (\$51,646).

Data from [the Census Bureau ACS 5-year Estimate](#).





07

Case Studies



Case Studies

- [Introducing the Bioregional Learning Center in South Devon, UK](#)
- [Salish Sea Bioregional Marine Sanctuary](#)
- [Green and Blue Infrastructures As The Structure Of A Bioregion: The Case Of The Pontina Bioregion](#)
- [Integration of Biodiversity Conservation in Regional Natural Resource Management Planning : Rural Case Study](#)
- [Biodiversity Conservation At The Bioregional Level: A Case Study From The Burt Plain Bioregion of Central Australia](#)
- [Geographic Expression of Social Values in Bioregional Planning: A Case Study of the Palouse](#)
- [Bringing the Food System Home: Report of the Okanagan Bioregion Food System Project](#)
- [Territorial Inequalities, Ecological and Material Footprints of the Energy Transition: Case Study of the Cantabrian-Mediterranean Bioregion](#)
- [Creating Healthy and Just Bioregions](#)

A misty forest landscape with evergreen trees. A dark green square is centered in the upper half of the image, containing the number 08 in white. A dark green horizontal bar is positioned across the middle of the image, containing the word Frameworks in white. There are also some white corner brackets in the bottom left and bottom right corners.

08

Frameworks



Points of Consideration

- Formation of local action group encompassing local stakeholders including farmers/local businesses, conservation groups, elected officials, local educational institutions ...
- Determination of the bioregion area, and the characteristics of the area including nature, culture, economy, community - what make sit unique, what is the common thread, how does it all connect back to nature?
- Description of the socio-economic situation of the region
- SWOT analysis of the region - collection of local development needs
- Identifying action topics, and lead projects
- Sustainable development or conservation of natural resources and cultural heritage
- Forming a unifying identity of the bioregion, utilizing this for marketing the bioregion, businesses/ag, recreational, places of interest within the bioregion (ex: logo used on goods produced within the bioregion, street or recreation area signs that feature the logo pointing to a place of importance, tourism brochures etc.
- Climate protection, adaptation and resilience strategies and projects
- Strengthening existing functions and structures for the common good
- Regional anchoring and planned networking strategies
- Impact measuring and monitoring
- Implementation structures: collective processes, responsibilities, decision making powers, organizational structure
- Financing plans for projects
- Reorganizing systems/structures that honors the land and our ecological reality
- Exploring “degrowth” for “regrowth” strategies within a bioregion for the wellbeing of environment and society - how can these be applied in a rural setting? What benefits does this bring to the society within the bioregion and its local ecologies? What are the barriers or risks? How does degrowth factor into a regenerative economy?
- Disasters in the valley as uniting feature of bioregion designation (flooding of Schoharie Creek) - Community driven recovery and Transition - scenario planning alternative to disaster capitalism

A misty forest landscape with evergreen trees. A dark green square is centered in the upper half of the image, containing the white number '09'.

09

A dark green horizontal bar spanning the width of the image, containing the white text 'Regional Identity'.

Regional Identity

Examples of (Bio)Regional Identity

These examples are from one of the LEADER regions in Austria. The region of Pielachtal identified the Dirndl Berry as the symbol for the region, as it grows in abundance there and has ties back to the region's cultural history. The berry logo, and associated colors can be seen on signs for businesses in the region, travel brochures for the region, street signs and road signs designating places of interest in the region, and product labels that come from the region. The Mostviertel (name of the region) is also used.

Each region that has been designated in Austria, has its own branding - the following link displays an interactive map for each regions webpage displaying the associated branding the region has chosen to best represent itself.

LINK :

https://www.zukunftsraumland.at/seiten/34?fbclid=IwAR1m6xTqNR0DTSuTVKeOIWYS2XIKX2vRV-SdoKou_HsvV4Z6ioTOF1t3Gcs_aem_Ac8nVFhZEMNCIOidtEHs_FZCfoTqDpDTUsRZo3DUQ0prXCH_Fv-DE55duE4u2LZFG9DZTfG6zkbM3ggtJFQ1qjch





Potential Community Partners & Stakeholders

CONSERVATION/ENVIRONMENTAL GROUPS

- [Schoharie River Center](#)
- [Schoharie County Conservation Assoc.](#)
- [Schoharie Land Trust](#)
- [Ostego Land Trust](#)
- [Open Space Institute](#)
- [Northeast Wilderness Trust](#)
- [New York Forest Owners Association](#)
- [Riverkeeper](#)
- [The Nature Conservancy](#)
- [Center For Earth Ethics](#)
- [Delaware-Ostego Audubon Society](#)
- [Mohawk Hudson Land Conservancy](#)
- [Catskill Center](#)
- [Green County Soil & Water Conservation District](#)
- [Catskill Watershed Corporation](#)

- [Watershed Agricultural Council](#)
- [Center For Watershed Protection](#)
- [LandscapellInteractions](#)

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- [SUNY Cobleskill](#)
- [Cornell Cooperative Extension](#)
- [Center for Native Peoples and the Environment - SUNY ESF](#)
- [Institute For Rural Vitality - SUNY Cobleskill](#)



Potential Community Partners & Stakeholders

REGIONAL TOURISM/ECO TOURISM

- Schoharie River Center
- Schoharie County Conservation Assoc.
- Schoharie Land Trust

LOCAL, STATE & FEDERAL AGENCIES/ENTITIES

- New York Farm Bureau
- Schoharie Soil & Water Conservation District
- Town of Schoharie
- NYSDEC
- Schoharie County Office of Agricultural Development
- Schoharie County Planning and Community Development Services



Potential Community Partners & Stakeholders

LOCAL FARMS & BUSINESSES (Schoharie County)

- [Iotsi'tsísion \(Skywoman's\) Forever Farm](#)
- [Abba's Acres](#)
- [Barber's Family Farm](#)
- [Beekman 1802 Farm](#)
- [Black Willow Pond Farm](#)
- [Broome Animal Sanctuary](#)
- [Buck Hill Farm](#)
- [Cold Spring Farm](#)
- [Cotton Hill Creamery](#)
- [Cowbella Creamery](#)
- [Empty Pockets Ranch](#)
- [Guernsey's Schoharie Nursery](#)
- [Heather Ridge Farm](#)
- [Hessian Hill Farm](#)
- [Highland Hollow Farm](#)
- [Hop House Farm](#)
- [Horton Hill Farm](#)
- [Jubilee Farms](#)
- [Maple Hill Farm](#)
- [Mickel Hollow Maple & Honey](#)
- [Middleburgh Winery](#)
- [Mustang Valley Sanctuary](#)
- [North Road Sugarworks](#)
- [Parson's Vegetable Farm](#)
- [Perrones Farm & Produce](#)
- [Pick A Pumpkin](#)
- [Sap Bush Hollow Farm](#)
- [Serenity Valley Farm](#)
- [Shaul Farm](#)
- [Slate Hill Flower Farm](#)
- [Stone House Farm](#)
- [Sunnycrest Orchards](#)
- [Terrace Mountain Orchard](#)
- [The Carriage House Cafe & General Store](#)
- [The Carrot Barn - Schoharie Valley Farms](#)
- [The Dancing Farm](#)
- [Weathertop Farm](#)
- [Wellington's Herbs & Spices](#)
- [Westkill Farm](#)



Resources

MAPS - WATERSHED, GEOLOGY, BIOLOGY

- [EcoRegions of New York State](#)
- [Schoharie Watershed Parks & Preserves](#)
- [Schoharie Watershed Recreation](#)
- [Panther Creek Watershed](#)
- [USGS Topo Maps - Schoharie](#)
- [Schoharie Creek Topo Maps](#)
- [3D Terrain Map - Schoharie Valley](#)
- [Land Cover Data Set Map - Schoharie Valley](#)
- [Regrid - Land Parcel Information](#)

REPORTS - WATERSHED & ECOLOGY

- [2017 Schoharie Creek SubWatershed Basin - Cornell Univ.](#)
- [Catskill Streams - Schoharie Creek Management Plan](#)
- [Summary Of Schoharie Wildlife & Fishery](#)
- [DEP - Schoharie Reservoir](#)
- [Ecological Communities of New York State](#)
- [2018 Schoharie Creek Watershed Conservation Assessment](#)



Resources

ECONOMY - ECOTOURISM, AGRICULTURE & OTHER OPPORTUNITIES

- [Visit Schoharie - Farms Stands & Agrotourism](#)
- [Gilboa Museum](#)
- [Visit Schoharie - Natural Attractions](#)
- [Schoharie Economic Enterprise Corp](#)

ADDITIONAL HISTORICAL & CULTURAL RESOURCES

- [Gilboa Fossils](#)

ADDITIONAL GEOLOGY RESOURCES

- [Karst of the Schoharie Valley](#)
- [Timelines in the Schoharie Valley](#)
- [Upper Schoharie Watershed Geology](#)
- [Physical Geology of the Schoharie Watershed](#)



Resources

RESOURCES ON DEGROWTH STRATEGIES/REGENERATIVE ECONOMY

- [Degrowth and agri-food systems: a research agenda for the critical social sciences](#)
- [Degrowth: A Socially and Ecologically Just Economic Alternative?](#)
- [Exploring degrowth policy proposals: A systematic mapping with thematic synthesis](#)
- [Degrowth & Strategy: how to bring about social-ecological transformation](#)
- [Degrowth strategies: thinking with and beyond Erik Olin Wright](#)
- [Strategies for Degrowth](#)
- [Degrowth 101: Everything You Need to Know](#)
- [The transition towards a bioregional model: the case of Friuli Venezia Giulia](#)
- [Degrowth in Practice: Developing an Ecological Habitus within Permaculture Entrepreneurship](#)

- [At the Intersection of Permaculture and Degrowth](#)
- [Degrowth and critical agrarian studies](#)
- [Indigenous Degrowth? Recognizing Visions of What a World Beyond Growth Could Actually Look Like](#)
- [Food for thought: Regenerative agriculture is degrowth](#)
- [Bioeconomy and Climate Action in Rural Areas](#)

ADDITIONAL BIOREGION RESOURCES

- [The Story of Place: Co-Creating a Bioregional Macroscope](#)
- [OneEarth](#)
- [Terran Collective](#)
- [Legacy Project](#)