

Proposed Six-mile Creek Management Actions:

As long as the channel does not threaten critical structures allow the stream to evolve and, eventually, equilibrate naturally.

Exceptions:

- Below the dams erosion is accelerated and hard erosion-control structures may be needed.
- Regardless of their future roles in water supply, removing the dams is not a good option from an environmental standpoint, although future management will need to include sediment removal either from behind the dams or from the Inlet.
- Stream management adjacent to public bridges is unavoidable but should maintain the natural channel parameters as much as possible.

Other Recommendations:

- Several practices are to be avoided: Removing gravel from the channel, reducing the channel sinuosity, reducing channel roughness, and other practices that increase water velocity in the channel.
- Minimize or reduce impermeable surfaces or, if necessary, employ storm water retention basins.
- Agricultural practices should:
 - Protect riparian and wet areas
 - Minimize soil loss from working fields
 - Buffer working fields with permanent vegetated areas.
- Pursue these and other means of minimizing degradation of the watershed through cooperation with the Intermunicipal Organization (IO) and municipal planners.
- Local highway departments should be apprised of on-going local studies of how road ditch management effects water quality and explore practices that minimize negative effects.
- Highway departments should minimize the negative effects of de-icing compounds:
 - Use chemicals that require low application rates
 - Adopt anti-icing instead of de-icing practices
 - Develop public service announcements informing drivers to anticipate compromised road surfaces.