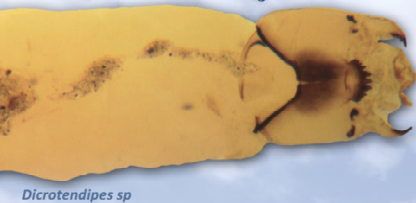


# NEWBURGH POOL (2024) - HEALTHY CONDITION

## DOMINANT MACRO GROUPS

MIDGES 32.3%



CADDISFLIES 23.0%



MUSSELS 21.4%



WORMS 7.0%



MAYFLIES 5.7%



BOULDER

3.67%

COBBLE 2.76%

GRAVEL 12.44%

SAND

28.49%

FINES

28.37%

HARDPAN 21.21%

OTHER 3.06%

## POOL SUBSTRATE COMPOSITION

This page summarizes the 2024 fish and macroinvertebrate (macro) surveys conducted by ORSANCO biologists in the Newburgh Pool of the Ohio River. Fish are collected via non-lethal electrofishing in the summer. Macros are collected in the fall from artificial substrate samplers placed in the water in late summer. Newburgh pool is 55.4 miles long, extending from Cannelton Locks and Dam (ORM 720.7) to Newburgh Locks and Dam (ORM 776.1). The pool has a gradient drop of 0.3 feet per mile and averages 2,477 feet wide and 28 feet deep. The pool flows adjacent to the states of Indiana and Kentucky. The Newburgh Pool receives water from the following tributaries: Anderson River at mile point 731.5 with a drainage area of 276 square miles, Blackford Creek at mile point 742.2 with a drainage area of 124 square miles and Little Pigeon Creek with a drainage area of 415 square miles (ORSANCO 1994). The shorelines of this pool support a modicum of aquatic vegetation in the littoral zones. Newburgh Pool lies in a portion of the Ohio River where the land use consists primarily of deciduous forest (53.9%), but also has a considerable amount of row crops.



NEWBURGH POOL SUB-BASIN



## DOMINANT FISH FAMILIES

MINNOWS 34.7%



HERRING AND SHAD 28.4%



DRUM 12.2%



SUNFISHES & BASS 8.2%



TEMPERATE BASSES 5.3%



## AQUATIC INVASIVES WATCH



## SURVEY SUMMARY

Electrofishing sampling occurred under ideal sampling conditions during the third week of July during normal flow conditions. Notable observations over the last three assessment cycles included consistent catches of Sauger (*Sander canadensis*). Declines in catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus* and *Pylodictis olivaris*) populations were observed, as well as a decline in cyprinid diversity and abundance. Two species of concern, Black Buffalo (*Ictiobus niger*; n=5) listed in the state of KY, and River Redhorse (*Moxostoma carinatum*; n=1) listed in the state of IN, were observed in these surveys. Independent biological indices were used to apply numeric values to important components of fish and macroinvertebrate assemblages and to assess their relative statuses. The results (see above map) show that, on average, fish populations in Newburgh Pool were in 'Good' condition. Despite Newburgh Pool's lack of complex macroinvertebrate habitat, high diversities of caddisflies and midges were observed throughout the pool. Macroinvertebrate results show that, on average, macro populations were in 'Good' condition.