

The Nationwide Rivers Inventory 43 Segments for the State of Pennsylvania

Reference Source: <http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/> Note: Outstanding Resource Values (ORVs) Definitions at List Bottom

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River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Beech Creek	Centre	Oviston to headwaters	17	1982		R, G	See Beech Creek Comments	

Beech Creek Comments: **Geologic-**(Segment flows through a narrow natural canyon which includes gorges and sheer mountain walls.)
Recreation-(Segment includes, on a seasonal basis, a diversity of gradients including class 3-4 rapids.)

Black Moshannon Creek	Centre	Moshannon Creek to Black Moshannon Dam	22	1982		R	Recreation- (Segment includes a diversity of gradients including Class 3-5 rapids.)	
Brandywine Creek	New Castle, Chester, Delaware	Rockland to Chadds Ford Junction	6	1982		R, H, C	See Brandywine Creek Comments:	

Brandywine Creek Comments: **Historic-**(Segment includes a National Historic Register district in Rockland.) **Recreation-**(Unique proximity to urban populations in Wilmington, Newark, and Philadelphia.) **Cultural-**(Stream valley has national significance as home of artists in the Wyeth family.)

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Casselman River	Somerset	Youghiogheny River to Casselman	14	1982		O	Wild -(Corridor is virtually undeveloped and remote.)	
Clarion River	Clarion, Forest, Jefferson, Elk	Clarion to Ridgeway	53	1982		R	See Clarion River Comments1	
<u>Clarion River Comments1:</u> Recreation -(Corridor includes, or is adjacent to, a high diversity of public recreation areas, access sites and natural resource attractions.)								
Clarion River	Clarion	Confluence with Allegheny River to Piney Dam Power Station	25	1982		S	See Clarion River Comments2	
<u>Clarion River Comments2:</u> Scenic -(Segment includes a unique diversity of views and spatial experiences due to landforms, vegetation, stream channel variation and flow gradients.)								
Conewago Creek	Adams	Beaverdam Creek to headwaters	19	1982		G	See Conewago Creek Comments	
<u>Conewago Creek Comments:</u> Geologic -(Segment flows through the unique 680' "Narrows" water gap.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Conneaut Creek	Ashtabula, Erie	SW limits of Conneaut (City) to Pennside, PA	50	1982		H, O	See Conneaut Creek Comments	
Conneaut Creek Comments: Botanic -(Rich flora including instances of unique types in Ohio.) Historic -(A prehistoric earthwork fortification at the Conneaut Works which is a National Historic Register Site.)								
Conococheague Creek	Franklin	Maryland state border to Williamson	13	1982		C	Cultural -(Segment includes an exceptional density of stone arch bridges.)	
French Creek	Crawford, Erie	Erie-Lackawanna R.R. outside of Cambridge Springs to the Union City Dam	22	1982		O	See French Creek Comments1	
Muddy Creek	Crawford	Confluence with French Creek to the bridge crossing near Eaton Corners	7	1982		O	See French Creek Comments1	
French Creek Comments1: Botanic -(Area includes the Muddy Creek Swamp which possesses an unusually diverse and complete range of succession types including virgin climax forest stand.)								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
French Creek	Berks, Chester	Hares Hill Road to the headwaters within Hopewell Village	18	1982		G, H, O	See French Creek Comments 1	
<p>French Creek Comments2: Hydrologic-(Segment is the northernmost, least developed, free-flowing river within the Piedmont Province.) Historic-(River related National Historic Register sites and a Historic District within the corridor.) Geologic-(Area includes the unique Falls of French Creek, a series of diabase boulders.)</p>								
Indian Creek	Fayette, Westmoreland	Youghiogheny River to headwaters	21	1982		R	Recreation- (Segment includes a diversity of gradients including Class 3-5 rapids.)	
Kinzua Creek	McKean	Allegheny Reservoir to headwaters	18	1982		H	See Kinzua Creek Comments	
<p>Kinzua Creek Comments: Historic-(Segment includes the Kinzua Viaduct, a National Historic Register Site, which is the second highest bridge of this type on the North American continent.)</p>								
Laurel Hill Creek	Somerset	Ursina to Allen Creek	15	1982		S	See Laurel Hill Creek Comments	
<p>Laurel Hill Creek Comments: Scenic-(Segment includes a significant and diverse juxtaposition and combination of land, land uses, water and vegetative elements.)</p>								

Lehigh River	Carbon	Jim Thorpe to Lehigh Tannery	23	1982		R, G	See Lehigh River Comments	
<p>Lehigh River Comments: Recreation-(One of the most highly used whitewater runs in the mid-Atlantic region of the northeast United States. Segment includes a diversity of gradients including Class 3-5 rapids.) Geologic-(Segment includes the Lehigh River Gorge with side walls of approximately 500 feet in height. Within the corridor is Glen Onoko a steep walled canyon of uncut timber and spectacular waterfalls.)</p>								
Little Juniata Creek	Blair, Huntingdon	Two miles south of Barree to south of Ironville	10	1982		G	See Little Juniata Creek Comments	
<p>Little Juniata Creek Comments: Geologic-(Segment passes through Tussey Mountain where the river winds within 2 miles trench with cliff-like valley walls up to 700' in height.)</p>								
Loyalsock Creek	Lycoming, Sullivan	Tiadahton State Forest to Lopez	36	1982		S, R, G, H	See Loyalsock Creek Comments	
Double Run	Sullivan	Confluence with Loyalsock Creek to headwaters	3	1982		S, R, G, H	See Loyalsock Creek Comments.	
Dry Run	Sullivan	Confluence with Loyalsock Creek to headwaters	4	1982		S, R, G, H	See Loyalsock Creek Comments.	
Kettle Creek	Sullivan	Confluence with Loyalsock Creek to headwaters	8	1982		S, R, G, H	See Loyalsock Creek Comments.	
<p>Loyalsock Creek Comments: Geologic-(Segment includes a diversity of significant features including the 500' deep canyon gorge, the haystack outcrops, a labyrinth area and numerous waterfalls.) Scenic-(The canyon vista area affords a diversity of views of the 500' deep canyon gorge.) Historic-(Corridor includes the Hillsgrove Covered Bridge, a National Historic Register Site.) Recreation-(Portion of segment is the location for the National Whitewater championships.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Moshannon Creek	Clearfield, Centre	W. Br. Susquehanna River to Winburne	26	1982		R	See Moshannon Creek Comments	
<u>Moshannon Creek Comments:</u> Recreation- (Segment possesses a unique combination of access sites, gradients, campsites and natural areas.)								
Octoraro Creek	Lancaster, Chester	Octoraro Lake to one mile south of Christina	11	1982		G	Geologic- (River flows through a unique valley with cliff-like walls over 250' high.)	
Octoraro Creek	Cecil, Lancaster	Camp Horseshoe to Pine Grove	9	1982		O	See Octoraro Creek Comments	
<u>Octoraro Creek Comments:</u> Botanic- (Corridor includes the highest quality extensive stand of hemlock documented in the Piedmont region. Also adjacent to the river is a red oak community with a regionally unique combination of canopy trees and ferns.)								
Penns Creek	Centre, Mifflin, Union	Upstream from Glen Iron to Springs Mill	19	1982		S, G	See Penns Creek Comments	
<u>Penns Creek Comments:</u> Geologic- (Segment flows through a lengthy series of water gaps.) Scenic- (Within the segment is the nationally recognized Poe Paddy Drive, which affords a unique diversity of views due to variations in land forms and river channel.)								
Slippery Rock Creek	Lawrence	Wurtenburg to south of McConnells Mill	5	1982		G, O	See Slippery Rock Creek Comments I	

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Hell Run	Lawrence	Confluence with Slippery Rock Creek to Houk Rd. Bridge	2	1982		G, O	See Slippery Rock Creek Comments 1	
<p>Slippery Rock Creek Comments1: Botanic-(Segment includes the McConnell's Mill State Park, a National Natural Landmark.) Geologic-(Segment is unique in that its geologic history represents a deviation from the normal stream erosional evolution. McConnell's Mill gorge, in decided contrast to most river corridors in the region, represents inverse mountainous scenery.)</p>								
Slippery Rock Creek	Lawrence	South of Route 422 to east of Elliotts Mills	8	1982		G	See Slippery Rock Creek Comments 2	
<p>Slippery Rock Creek Comments2: Geologic-(Segment is a portion of a unique example of a deviation from normal stream erosional evolution.)</p>								
Stony Creek	Dauphin	Stony Creek Reservoir to the headwaters near the Appalachian Trail	18	1982		G, O	See Stony Creek Comments	
Devils Race Course - Rattling Run	Dauphin	Confluence with Stony Creek to the headwaters	3	1982		O	See Stony Creek Comments.	
<p>Stony Creek Comments: Wild-(A major portion of the segment corridor and surrounding watersheds are virtually undeveloped and remote.) Geologic-(Segment includes an undisturbed relic of a former periglacial climate.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Susquehanna River	Bradford, Wyoming	Laceyville to south of Rt. 187	28	1982		S, H, O	See Susquehanna River Comments1	
<p>Susquehanna River Comments1: Historic-(Segment includes the Iroquois "Prayer Rocks"; over this trail traveled the Six Nations war parties against southern Indians; a portion was the site of the colony for refugees from the French Revolution settled in 1793.) Scenic-(A unique, undeveloped view of a large meander.) Hydrologic-(One of the largest (in CFS) free-flowing, relatively undeveloped high order rivers in the northeast.)</p>								
Susquehanna River	Wyoming	Tunkhannock to one mile south of Carney Flat	8	1982		G, O	See Susquehanna River Comments2	
<p>Susquehanna River Comments2: Geologic-(Segment includes a sectionally unique undeveloped meander isolating a piece of land over 2 miles long and a mile wide.) Hydrologic-(One of the largest (in CFS) free-flowing, relatively undeveloped high order rivers in the northeast.)</p>								
Susquehanna River	Bradford	North of Towanda to Paines Island	12	1982		O	See Susquehanna River Comments3	
<p>Susquehanna River Comments3: Hydrologic-(One of the largest (in CFS) free-flowing, relatively undeveloped high order rivers in the northeast.)</p>								
Susquehanna River, West Branch	Clearfield, Centre	West of Renova to Karthus	20	1982		S, G	See Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments1	
<p>Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments1: Geologic-("Canyon" reach between Keating and Karthus is the largest gentle water canyon in the northeast.) Scenic-(A wide variety and diversity of unique views and spatial experiences related to the steep and mountainous topography, vegetation cover and diversity of the channel pattern.)</p>								

River	County	Reach	Length (miles)	Year Listed/ Updated	Potential Classification	ORVs	Description	Other States
Susquehanna River, West Branch	Lycoming	Muncy to the Montoursville corporate boundary	5	1982		O	Hydrologic -(An excellent example of a relatively undeveloped, high order river.)	
Susquehanna River, West Branch	Clearfield, Centre	Karthus to downstream of Walton	19	1982		O	See Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments2	
<u>Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments2:</u> Hydrologic-(An excellent and rare example of a relatively undeveloped river which flows through open low mountains.)								
Susquehanna River, West Branch	Clearfield	Dowler Junction to north of Stiffiertown	8	1982		O	See Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments3	
<u>Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments3:</u> Hydrologic-(An excellent and rare example of a relatively undeveloped river which flows through open low mountains.)								
Susquehanna River, West Branch	Clinton	Queens Run to Young Woman's Creek	18	1982		O	See Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments4	
<u>Susquehanna River, West Branch Comments4:</u> Hydrologic-(An excellent and rare example of a relatively undeveloped high order river which flows through open low mountains.)								

White Clay Creek	New Castle, Chester	Northern boundary of the City of Newark to the confluence with Egypt Run	10	1982		R, O	See White Clay Creek Comments	
White Clay Creek, Middle Branch	Chester	Confluence with the West Branch to Rt. 841 bridge	3	1982		R, O	See White Clay Creek Comments.	
White Clay Creek, West Branch	Chester	Confluence with the main branch to the headwaters	10	1982		R, O	See White Clay Creek comments.	

White Clay Creek Comments: **Botanic**-(Area includes the rare and endangered purple fringless orchid. Segment is also recognized for the diversity of habitats and biota within such a small area at the edge of suburban and urban development.) **Recreation**-(Unique proximity to urban populations in Wilmington, Newark and Philadelphia.)

White Clay River		The headwaters of the river in Pennsylvania to its confluence with the Christina River in Delaware, including the East, West, and Middle Branches, Middle Run, Pike Creek, Mill Creek, and other main branches and tributaries.	0	1982/ 1995			This river is under Congressional study for designation to the Wild and Scenic River System. It is currently under the protection of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act pursuant to Section 7 (b) of the Act.	
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Wissahickon Creek	Philadelphia	Lincoln Drive to Germantown Avenue	5	1982		R, H, O	See Wissahickon Creek Comments	
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Wissahickon Creek Comments: **Botanic-**(Segment flows through the Wissahickon Valley, a National Natural Landmark.) **Recreation-**(Segment is within and accessible to the Philadelphia metropolitan area.) **Historic-**(A large portion of the corridor is within Fairmount Park, the first major and largest urban park in the U.S. Fairmount Park is a National Historic Register site.)

Outstanding Resource Values (ORV) Definitions:

Scenery (S): The landscape elements of landform, vegetation, water, color, and related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features and/or attractions. When analyzing scenic values, additional factors -- such as seasonal variations in vegetation, scale of cultural modifications, and the length of time negative intrusions are viewed -- may be considered. Scenery and visual attractions may be highly diverse over the majority of the river or river segment.

Recreation (R): Recreational opportunities are, or have the potential to be, popular enough to attract visitors from throughout or beyond the region of comparison or are unique or rare within the region. Visitors are willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes. River-related opportunities could include, but are not limited to, sightseeing, wildlife observation, camping, photography, hiking, fishing and boating.

- Interpretive opportunities may be exceptional and attract, or have the potential to attract, visitors from outside the region of comparison.
- The river may provide, or have the potential to provide, settings for national or regional usage or competitive events.

Geology (G): The river, or the area within the river corridor, contains one or more example of a geologic feature, process or phenomenon that is unique or rare within the region of comparison. The feature(s) may be in an unusually active stage of development, represent a "textbook" example, and/or represent a unique or rare combination of geologic features (erosional, volcanic, glacial, or other geologic structures).

Other Values (O): While no specific national evaluation guidelines have been developed for the "other similar values" category, assessments of additional river-related values consistent with the foregoing guidance may be developed -- including, but not limited to, hydrology, paleontology and botany resources.

Fish (F): Fish values may be judged on the relative merits of either fish populations, habitat, or a combination of these river-related conditions.

- *Populations:* The river is nationally or regionally an important producer of resident and/or anadromous fish species. Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."
- *Habitat:* The river provides exceptionally high quality habitat for fish species indigenous to the region of comparison. Of particular significance is habitat for wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Wildlife (W): Wildlife values may be judged on the relative merits of either terrestrial or aquatic wildlife populations or habitat or a combination of these conditions.

- *Populations:* The river, or area within the river corridor, contains nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species. Of particular significance are species considered to be unique, and/or populations of federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Habitat: The river, or area within the river corridor, provides exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance, and/or may provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered or sensitive species. Contiguous habitat conditions are such that the biological needs of the species are met. Diversity of habitats is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."

Prehistory (P): The river, or area within the river corridor, contains a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans. Sites must have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human interest value(s). Sites may have national or regional importance for interpreting prehistory; may be rare and represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described; may have been used concurrently by two or more cultural groups; and/or may have been used by cultural groups for rare sacred purposes. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, which is administered by the NPS.

History (H): The river or area within the river corridor contains a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region. Many such sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic site(s) and/or features(s) is 50 years old or older in most cases.

Cultural (C): The river or area within the river corridor contains archaeological sites or areas significant to traditional cultures. Examples might be American Indian burial grounds, petroglyphs, the oldest known human use site in a region, or streams that support traditional agriculture, subsistence fishing, or religious ceremonies.