

The Croton Reservoirs
Year Completed: 1870 - 1915
Capacity: 85 billion gallons
Watershed size: 375 square miles

The Croton Water Supply System was completed prior to World War I. Consisting of 13 reservoirs and three controlled lakes, the Croton system has the capacity to hold 95 billion gallons of water, and normally provides 10 percent of New York City's daily water supply. The Croton Watershed covers approximately 375 square miles east of the Hudson River in Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess counties and a small section of the state Connecticut.

The East of Hudson Watershed (Croton aerial tour by JoshDickPhoto.com)

- Is made up of the Croton and Kensico Watersheds
- Is located within parts of New York's Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties and Fairfield County, CT.
- Was the original water supply for New York City.
- Is predominantly forested with horses, horticulture, livestock, hay and produce comprising the area's agricultural industry, which is under intense development pressure
- Spans 375 acres.
- Provides 10% of the City's daily needs and up to 30% under drought conditions or for other operational demands.
- Will be filtered in the near future.

Contains three controlled lakes:

1. Kirk Lake
2. Lake Gilead
3. Lake Gleneida

Contains 13 reservoirs

1. Amawalk
2. Bog Brook
3. Boyds Corner (considered part of Delaware system)
4. Cross River
5. Croton Falls
6. Diverting
7. East Branch
8. Kensico (considered part of Catskill system)
9. Middle Branch
10. Muscoot
11. New Croton
12. Titicus
13. West Branch (considered part of Delaware system)