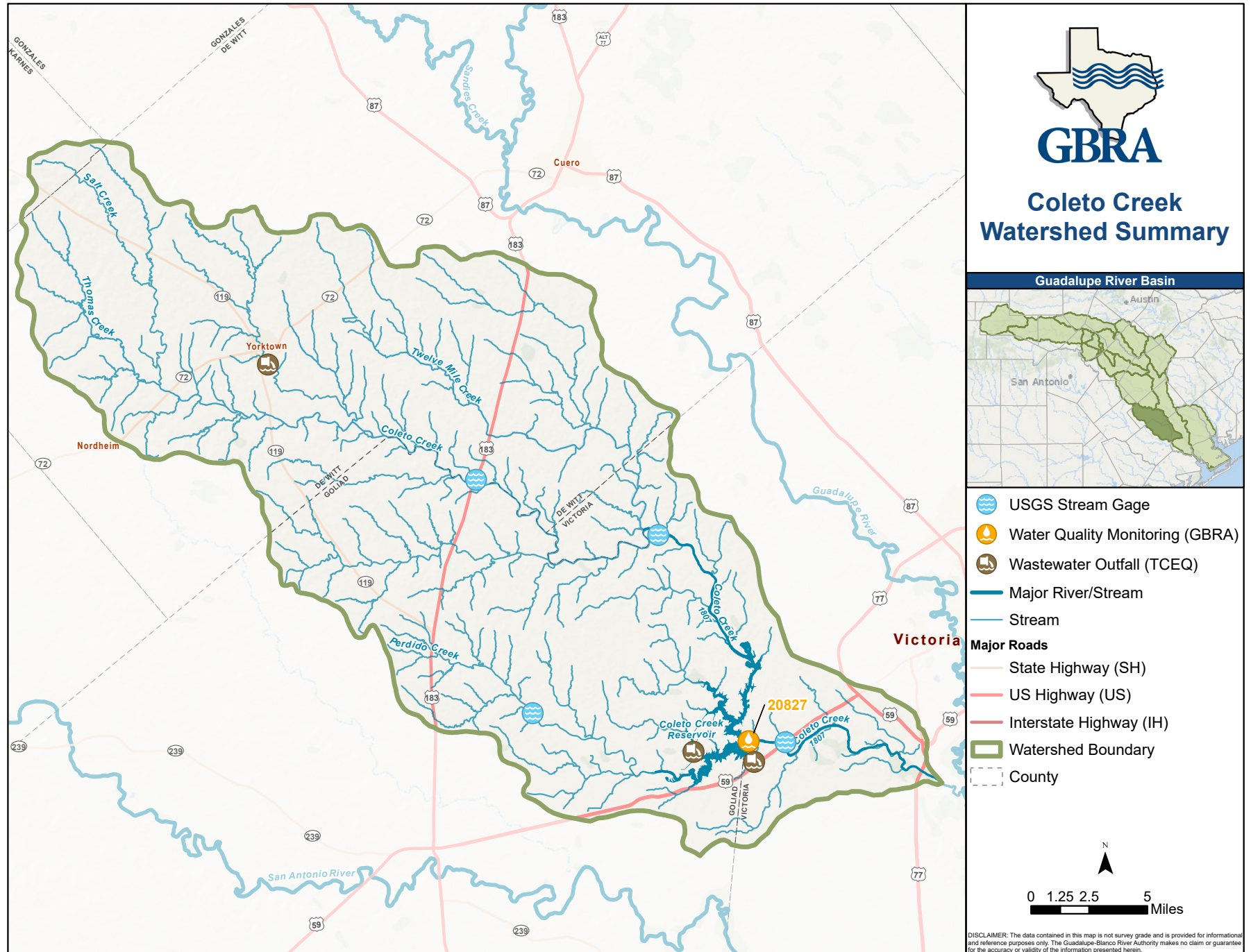


COLETO CREEK





Coleta Creek Reservoir

heavy rain events. Soil types in this segment are mostly sandy to sandy loam, with some areas of clay loam. The watershed is mostly rural with limited development, and it supports a wide range of wildlife including turkey, bobcats, whitetail deer, and red foxes. Segment 1807 also includes Coleta Creek Reservoir, a 3,100-acre impoundment maintained by GBRA. Coleta Creek Reservoir and the surrounding park are popular sites for camping and fishing. The reservoir is an excellent site to fish for largemouth bass and crappie, with frequent reports of five to eight-pound largemouth bass being caught. Kayaking and swimming are common at Coleta; however, caution should be exercised as there is a population of alligators in the reservoir. The reservoir is also popular with bird watchers as it provides habitat to over 100 bird species including bald eagle, roseate spoonbill, and American kestrel.

GBRA monitors segment 1807 monthly at one site, located at the center of the dam at Coleta Creek Reservoir.

Segments

Segment 1807 - Coleta Creek

Segment Summary

Coleta Creek is a 27-mile-long segment with a 558-square-mile watershed. This segment begins in Dewitt County and flows through Goliad and Victoria counties before joining the main stem of the Guadalupe River. The large watershed around this segment makes this normally slow-moving creek prone to flash flooding during



Alligator at Coleta Creek Park

Station ID	Dissolved Oxygen	Biologicals	Bacteria	Temperature	Nutrients	Chlorophyll a
20827	M	M	M	M	M	C

M - Meets water quality criteria

C - Concern for water quality criteria

Table 26: Summary of the 2022 Texas Integrated Report / Segment 1807

Several statistically significant trends were identified:

Decreasing trends were seen for chloride (Figure 50) and sulfate (Figure 51) over time in this segment. These trends are significantly correlated to the reservoir stage; as stage increases, chloride and sulfate decrease. A cyclical trend in stage height is seen in the reservoir with the lowest stage typically observed in the summer and highest stage seen in the winter.

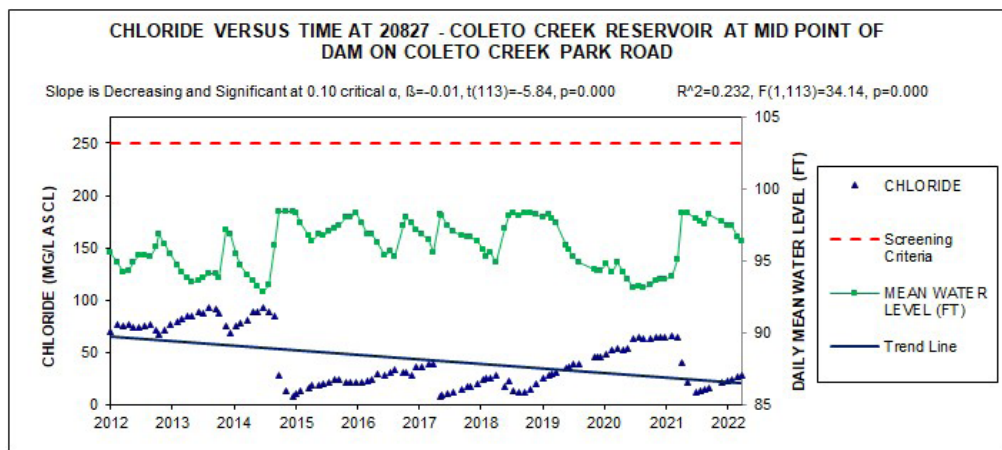


Figure 50: Chloride trend at Station 20872

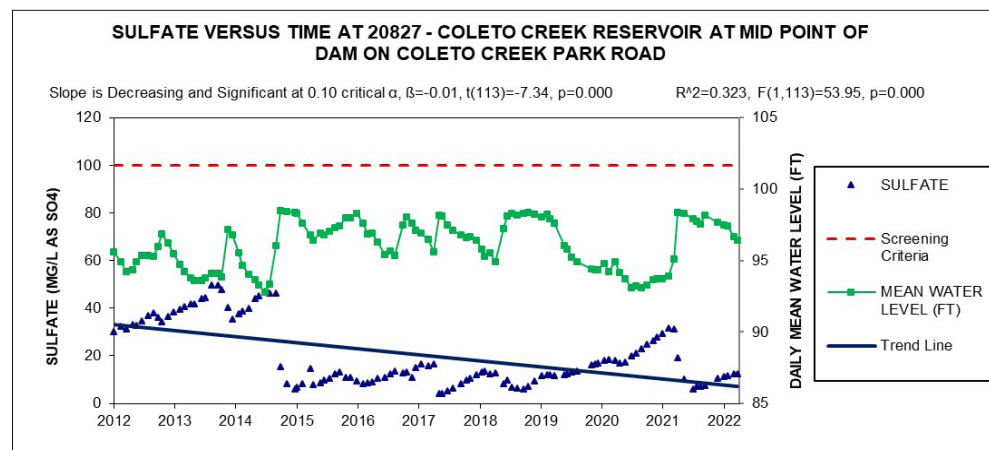


Figure 51: Sulfate trend at Station 20872

An increasing trend for chlorophyll a (Figure 52) was identified at this station. The trend could be linked to increased nutrient loading from the surrounding rural watershed.

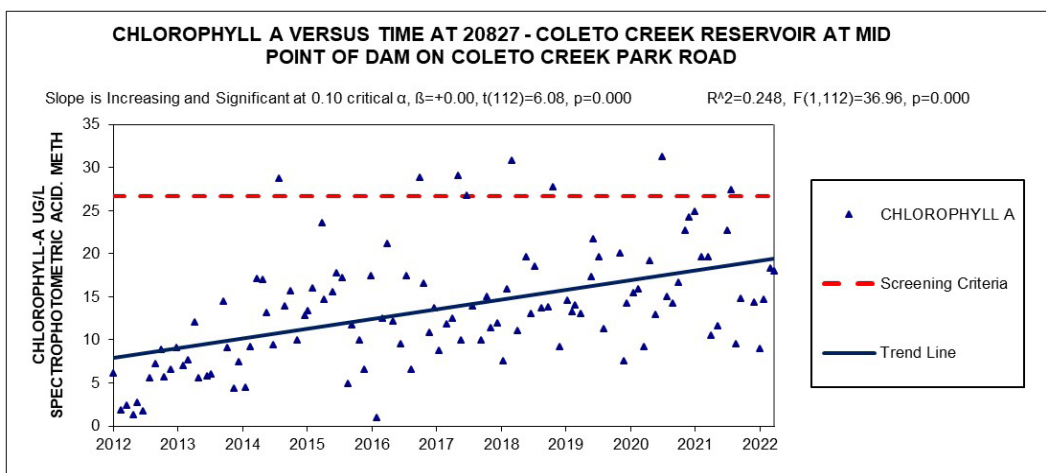


Figure 52: Chlorophyll a trend at Station 20872