Standard Checklist

Name	of Ri	pariar	n-Wetland Area: Potrero Creek		
Date:	June 17	7, 2004	Segment/Reach ID: Reach 1 PFC 104		
Miles: Elevation: 56? ft			vation: <u>56? ft.</u> GPS: N36, 31, 609 W121, 52, 061		
ID Te	am O	bserve	Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic Time: 11:30 am		
Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY		
	Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events				
		X	Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable		
X			 Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) 		
X			4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent		
	X		5) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradation		
Yes	No	N/A	VEGETATION		
X			There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance/recovery)		
X			There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery)		
X			8) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics		
	X		9) Streambank Vegetation is comprised of those plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding high-streamflow events		
X			10) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor		
	X		Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows		
X			12) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery)		
	No	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	EDOCION/DEDOCITION		
Yes	No	N/A	EROSION/DEPOSITION		
	X		Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, overflow channels, coarse and/or large woody material) are adequate to dissipate energy		
X			14) Point bars are revegetating with riparian-wetland vegetation		
X			15) Lateral stream movement is associated with natural sinuosity		
	X		16) System is vertically stable		
\times			17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by the watershed (i.e., no excessive emsion or deposition)		

Summary Determination

runctional Kating:	
Proper Functioning Condition Functional—At Risk Nonfunctional Unknown	X
Trend for Functional—At Risk:	
Upward Downward Not Apparent	
Are factors contributing to unaccept of the manager?	able conditions outside the control
Yes No	
If yes, what are those factors?	•
Flow regulations Mining act Channelization Road encre Augmented flows Other (spec	oachment Oil field water discharge



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Remarks

The reach has a great variety and abundance of vegetation in the creek and the surrounding riparian-wetland area, however, the creek banks are extremely steep which makes the system vulnerable to bank erosion and root destabilization. Visible efforts have been made to stabilize the banks with matting, concrete, sandbags filled with concrete and concrete "dragon's teeth" structures. These have apparently worked in the past, but it may be time for them to be reinforced.

The concrete foundations of a removed culvert are starting to erode and undercutting is occurring (See Picture 1).

There is serious erosion just downstream where part of a bank collapsed, and headcutting and incising is occurring in the creek bed (See Pictures 1 and 2).

The ground and banks around the "dragon's teeth" structures are starting to erode (See Pictures 5 and 6).

There is a pile of concrete mix, gravel and mulch sitting on the bank that is sliding into the creek bed (See Picture 4). The rest of the creek bed has a cobble composition perfect for spawning grounds.

The concreted bridge foundation at the end of the reach is being undercut (See Pictures 1).

Despite all of this the system looks fairly stable and well vegetated. End: N 36,31.746 W 121,52.047 at bridge with large culvert (5ft diameter) upstream of the tennis courts.

Checklist Comments

#1 The bankfull is very high and the floodplain is not frequently inundated

#5 The upland (Picture 2 and 4) is contributing sand and gravel, although the system seems to be handling it for now

#9, 11 Although there is dense vegetation the banks are so steep that many of the plants are becoming dangerously undercut with the majority of root systems exposed. It seems that there is not much that can be done about this, as many measures have already been implemented to deter further erosion.

#13 The floodplain has great characteristics to dissipate energy, but the channel is very steep and incising, and not able to dissipate very much energy despite LWD.

#16 The system is not vertically stable where the bank caved in, there is significant incising, and erosion.



Picture 4



Picture 5



Picture 6



Picture 7