## Standard Checklist

Name	of R	iparia	n-Wetland Area: Conejo Creek	
Date: July 21, 2004 Segment/Reach ID: Reach 3 PFC 151				
Miles: Elev			vation:GPS: N36, 23. 694'W121, 34. 780	
			ers: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic Time:	
Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY	
	X		Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events	
		X	Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable	
X			<ol> <li>Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region)</li> </ol>	
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)	
$\times$			Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics	
$\times$			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	
$\times$			Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows	
$\times$			12) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery)	
Yes	No	N/A	EROSION/DEPOSITION	
X			13) 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 erosion or deposition)	

## **Summary Determination**

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



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

## Remarks

This reach begins near the residences off of Tassajara Rd. at GPS N 36,23.694 W121, 34.780 and ends at the confluence with the Cachagua creek. Most of this reach was assessed from the Tassajara Rd. as it was too overgrown and the banks were too steep to navigate the creek, the creek bed was observed first hand wherever possible (See Picture 1). This creek is very incised.

The riparian vegetation is abundant and diverse in both its age-class and composition. There are alders, buckeyes and laurels present and in abundance. There are also sedges and grasses in parts of this reach.

The banks of the creek were extremely steep, sometimes inhibiting plant growth. Undercutting was observed on a few of the banks but it did not seem unnatural or accelerated.

The upland hillsides by the road are severely eroding in several places with much of the sediment eroded pushed to the creek side of the road (See Pictures 2, 3 and 4). The creek bed in this reach has so much sediment that the bed is covered in several inches of mud and no cobbles or rocks are visible.

There are three culverts leading under the road and two pumps in this reach (See Pictures 5,6 and 7).

One pump and well are at GPS N 36,23.54 W 121,35.49 (See Picture 5).

One smaller 12" culvert is at the base of a small land slide, across from a severely eroding bank with several dirt pushes nearby. GPS N 36, 23.57 W121,35.34

Another pump was at GPS N 36, 23.64 W 121, 35.17 (See Picture 6)

End at Confluence with Cachagua creek near Bridge 532 at GPS N 36,23.457 W 121,35.733

## **Checklist Comments**

#5, 17The uplands are eroding severely where the road cut occurred and much of the excess sediment on the road has been pushed into the ravine along the creek. There is excessive erosion and deposition observed in the creek. This creek runs directly into the Cachagua creek so the eroding uplands are very likely major sediment contributors to the Cachagua Creek.

#8, 10 There were some stressed alders and buckeyes near a well and pump.



Picture 4



Picture 5



Picture 6



Picture 7