Standard Checklist

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Name	of Ri	pariar	n-Wetland Area: Hitchcock Creek	
Date:	May 20	5, 2004	Segment/Reach ID: Reach 6, 230 Esquiline PFC 306	
Miles	<u>:</u>	_ Elev	vation: 274 GPS: N36, 28. 332 W121, 43. 494	
ID Te	am O	bserve	ers: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic Time: 1:12 pm	
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		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)	
i	X		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		EDOS/ON/DEDOS/T/ON	
Yes	No	N/A		
	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	
	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 unaccepta of the manager?	ble conditions outside the control				
Yes No					
If yes, what are those factors?					
Flow regulations Mining acti Channelization Road encro Augmented flows Other (spec	achment Oil field water discharge				



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Remarks

There is immense degradation due to armoring. At house 230 by the bridge, the bank protected by rocks is all caving into the creek (See Picture 1). There is also a gabion to stabilize the road side bank, however, this is sliding into the creek and sediment is eroding from the bank behind it. There is continued armoring upstream from house 230, which is stable for now. Sandbags on both banks are being washed away (See Picture 2 and 4).

There is almost no vegetation on either bank. The vegetation is not varied in age class or composition and only a few recruits were seen at the end of the reach (See Picture 1,2 and 4).

There is some Vinca major that seem to be helping to stabilize the bank for now.

House 240 is helping to stabilize their bank side by planting some ferns.

There are remnants of an old concrete bridge in various parts of the creek bed.

There are large sediment deposits and bank erosion throughout the reach. (See Picture 3)

Checklist Comments

#5, 17 There are large sediment deposits throughout the reach and there is an excess of sediment throughout the creek.

#6-9, 11-13 The vegetation is sparse and is not varied in age-class or composition. There are not sufficient root systems or channel characteristics to stabilize the banks or dissipate flow energies. (See Picture 1, 2, and 4)

#16 The system is not vertically stable (See Picture 2 and 4)



Picture 4