Standard Checklist

Name	of Ri	pariar	n-Wetland Area: Hitchcock Creek		
Date: June 7, 2004			Segment/Reach ID: Reach 14 PFC 314		
Miles: Elevation: 452 ft.			vation: 452 ft. GPS: N36, 27, 791 W121, 43 435		
ID Te	am O	bserve	ers: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic Time:		
Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY		
X	-		Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events		
		X	2) 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		
163	NU	N/A	VEGETATION		
\times			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			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		
X			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)		
	No				
Yes	NU	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 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

Remarks

Bridge 519 is severely eroded on both sides and is currently a sizable fish migration impairment. There is a large sediment deposit just downstream from the bridge. The buttressed wall downstream from the bridge and the base of the bridge are so severely eroded that there is at least an 8" gap under them exposing the re-bar of the concrete. The bridge base is 2.5 ft. higher than the creek bed and is opposite a severely undercut tree. the soil behind the bridge wall is also being eroded and undercut as is the upstream side of the bridge (See Pictures 1 and 2). The sandbagged concrete that had been used to help shore up both sides of the bridge is also extremely eroded.

The creek prior to the bridge had large rocks in the stream bed.

The surrounding vegetation is varied in age-class distribution and composition and would be sufficient to dissipate flows.

Reach ended right after the bridge at N 36, 27.775 W 121, 43.553

Checklist Comments

#5, 17 There is a large sediment deposit below the bridge and there is an excess of sediment throughout the creek.

#13 There are no rocks, overflow channels or LWD to dissipate energy.

#15 Due to the bridge the stream makes a sharp angle on the downstream side that directs the creeks flow into the undercutting tree.

#16 The system is not vertically stable where the bridge is severely undercut.