Standard Checklist

PFC 316

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Hitchcock Creek					
Date: June 7, 2004	Segment/Reach ID: Reach 16 - end of county road and up				
Miles: Elevation: 478	GPS: N36, 27. 719 W121, 43. 559				
ID Team Observers: Clive Sar	nders, Danica Zupic Time:				

Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY
\boxtimes			1) Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events
		X	2) Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable
\boxtimes			 Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region)
\times			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)
\bowtie			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
X			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	
\times			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

runctional Kating:	
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?	able 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

This reach is at the end of the urban area, the vegetation, LWD, channel characteristics etc. are all in PFC, however the possible source to the excess sediment of the system at the end of the reach puts this reach at- risk.

On the upland road side of the creek there is an incision that leads up to the road and continues uphill on the other side of the road (See Pictures 1 and 2). There are piles of sediment in front of the incision, along the street for several hundred yards and excessive piles of sediment throughout the reach which grow larger as they near the source.

There is also a large sediment plume on the east bank, almost directly across from the incision. Upon further investigation it was found that there is an upland tributary contributing this large amount of sediment consisting of fines, gravel and rocks.

Checklist Comments

#5, 17 The sources of excess sediment contributing to the excessive deposition in the creek.

#1 There was one spot where the bankfull was not inundated frequently as it looks like some dumping of sediment had occurred there.