Standard Checklist

Name	of Ri	parian	-Wetland Area: Hitchcock Creek	
Date: June 14, 2004			PEC 318	
Miles;	•	_ Elev	ration: 553 GPS: N36, 27. 516 W121, 43. 930	
ID Tea	am Ol	oserve	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	
X			There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance/recovery)	
			There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery)	
X			Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics	
X			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)	
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	
	X		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				
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 Channelization Road encre Augmented flows Other (spec				



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Remarks

This area of degradation has three major contributing factors; a large log jam, upland clearing for construction, and upland dumping.

There is a large log jam that is causing the enormous amount of sediment to be dropped near the downstream base of the bridge (See Pictures 2 and 3).

The upland to the west has enormous amounts of soft dirt in piles along the cleared hill and road side with nothing to stabilize them in the event of a low or high flow (See Picture 1). The sediment flow seems to enter the creek at two places; there are a series of haystacks on the west side of the creek on the upstream side of the bridge and the downstream west side of the bridge has a concreted bank where the large sediment piles sit directly below (See Pictures 2, 3 and 4).

On the upland east side of the bridge is another area devoid of vegetation where dumping of excess dirt and rocks has occurred (See Picture 5).

A smaller contributor to the degradation is a bridge with a concreted base and bank sides. Although it is not undercut, the base of the tree directly downstream is severely undercut, contributing more sediment to the system (See Picture 4).

End at N 36,27.521 W 121,43.966 Ele. 589 ft. / Phone pole #36

Checklist Comments

#5, 17 There is a huge excess of sediment in this reach, from the nearby upland construction, and dumping.

#12 There is plenty of LWD, some of which needs to be removed as it is greatly contributing to the enormous sediment drop.

#14 The large pointbars are not revegetating.

#16 The system of the creek is stable, however, the nearby uplands where construction, clearing and dumping have occurred are not vertically stable.



Picture 4



Picture 5