## Standard Checklist

| Name                | of Ri | iparia | n-Wetland Area: Cachagua Creek   |  |  |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--|--|--|
| Date: July 12, 2004 |       |        | Segment/Reach ID: 8 PFC 408  |  |  |
| Miles               | :     | _ Ele  | vation: 1,163 GPS: N36, 23 538 W121, 37.00   |  |  |
| ID Te               | am O  | bserve | ers: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic, Ben Eichorn 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   |  |  |
| $\times$            |       |        | <ol> <li>Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the<br/>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   |  |  |
| $\times$            |       |        | 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)   |  |  |
| $\times$            |       |        | 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   |  |  |
| $\times$            |       |        | Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows  |  |  |
| $\times$            |       |        | Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery)  |  |  |
| Yes                 | No    | N/A    | EROSION/DEPOSITION   |  |  |
| $\times$            |       |        | 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  |  |  |
| $\times$ 1          |       |        | 17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by the   |  |  |

## **Summary Determination**

| runctional Kating:  |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Proper Functioning Condition<br>Functional—At Risk<br>Nonfunctional<br>Unknown      |                                    |
| Trend for Functional—At Risk:   |                                    |
| Upward Downward Not Apparent  Are factors contributing to unaccepta of the manager? | ble conditions outside the control |
| Yes<br>No   |                                    |
| If yes, what are those factors?   |                                    |
| Flow regulations  | achment Oil field water discharge  |



Picture 1



Picture 2

## Remarks

This reach began at a wooden footbridge leading to a private residence at GPS: N36, 23.538, W121, 37.002.

There is a dirt ford across the creek immediately following the wooden footbridge (see picture 1).

There are several sites of small sediment deposits, and one eroding hillside that may contribute sediment and small pebbles into creek.

Although most of the vegetation is diverse in composition and age-class, there is one stretch lacking riparian-wetland species. The few riparian-wetland species in this particular area (such as buckeyes) do not exhibit high vigor (see picture 2).

There is a wooden bridge on a private drive near mile marker 8.5 on Cachagua Road. This supports of this bridge are undercut.

The vegetation after the bridge thickens to the point of inhibiting passage.

The reach ended at the private bridge, at GPS: N36, 23.499, W121, 37.175,

## Checklist Comments

#8,10 There is an arid stretch with yellowing buckeyes and a predominance of upland species that exhibits all the normal characteristics of de-watering (picture 2).