Standard Checklist

of Ri	oarian	-Wetland Area: Cachagua Creek	
		PFC 409	
Miles: Elevation: N/A GPS: N36, 23. 641 W121, 36.			
am Ob	serve	rs: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic, Ben Eichorn Time:	_
No	N/A	HYDROLOGY	
		Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" ever	nts
	X	2) Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable	
	<i>7</i>	 Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) 	
		4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent	
		5) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradati	ion
No	N/A	VEGETATION	
		There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetati (recruitment for maintenance/recovery)	on
		There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery)	
		Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics	
		9) Streambank Vegetation is comprised of those plants or pla communities that have root masses capable of withstandi high-streamflow events	ant ng
		10) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor	
		Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows	
		12) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or law woody material (for maintenance/recovery)	rge
	<u> </u>		
No	N/A	EROSION/DEPOSITION	
		13) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, overflow channels, coarse and/or large woody material) are adequate to dissipate energy	
		14) Point bars are revegetating with riparian-wetland vegetation	
		15) Lateral stream movement is associated with natural sinuosity	
		16) System is vertically stable	
		17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by watershed (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition)	the
	No No	No N/A No N/A	Elevation: N/A GPS: N36. 23. 6411 W121, 36. 8 am Observers: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic, Ben Eichorn Time: No N/A HYDROLOGY 1) Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" every composition of the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) 4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent solutions of the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) 4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent plands with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) 4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent plands with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region) 5) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradati (recruitment for maintenance/recovery) 7) There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery) 8) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics 9) Streambank Vegetation is comprised of those plants or place communities that have root masses capable of withstandinigh-streamflow events 10) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor 11) Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows 12) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or lawoody material (for maintenance/recovery) No N/A EROSION/DEPOSITION 13) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, overflow channel coarse and/or large woody material) are adequate to dissipate energy during high flows 14) Point bars are revegetating with riparian-wetland vegetation 15) Lateral stream movement is associated with natural sinuosity 16) System is vertically stable 17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment being supplied by

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 Mining act Channelization Road encre Augmented flows Other (spec	oachment Oil field water discharge			



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

Remarks

This began at the pool below the concrete ford on driveway 20775 on Cachagua Road.

There are a few areas where undercutting and bank erosion have occurred on the road side of the creek (see pictures 2,4).

There are a number of separate arid stretches in this reach, one of which is particularly noteworthy. This stretch (located on the North bank) is predominated by upland species, and is the site of a retired upland pump and well. The remainder of the vegetation in this reach has diverse age-class and composition of species.

Dead alders were found in the reach (see picture 1).

Plenty of large woody debris found in the reach (see picture 3).

A number of YOY were seen throughout a series of small pools toward the end of this reach.

This reach ended at a wooden footbridge serving as a pathway to a private residence at:

GPS: N36, 23.538, W121, 37.002, elev. 1,163 ft.

Checklist Comments

#8,10 There are exceptions where arid conditions predominate.

#14 Some point bars are revegetating with upland species.

#17 There was minimal sediment deposition in this reach in comparison to previously observed reaches, however the sediment in this reach is noteworthy only because it was difficult to decipher the adequate amount of sediment that would be transported through this reach in a normal flow year.



Picture 4