## Standard Checklist

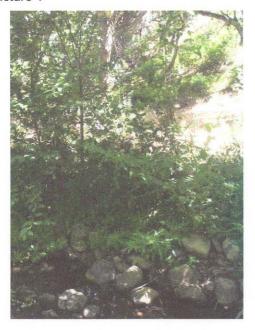
Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Cachagua Creek					
Date: July 12, 2004			Segment/Reach ID: Reach 6 PFC 410		
Miles: Elevation: N/A			vation: N/A GPS: N36, 23, 622 W121, 36, 660		
ID Team Observers: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic, Ben Eichorn Time:					
Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY		
X			Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events		
		X	2) Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable		
X			<ol> <li>Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the 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		
$\boxtimes$			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)		
Yes	No	N/A	EROSION/DEPOSITION		
X			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	
Trend for Functional—At Risk:	
Upward Downward Not Apparent	
Are factors contributing to unaccepts of the manager?	able conditions outside the control
Yes No	
If yes, what are those factors?	
Flow regulations Mining action Channelization Road encro Augmented flows Other (spec	oachment Oil field water discharge



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

## Remarks

This reach began at the Carmel Valley Tennis Camp bridge over Cachagua Creek.

There is an efficient channelization system throughout most of the reach with abundant riparian wetland vegetation and large woody debris (see pictures 1,2).

A small trickle turns into a consistent flow which spans the entire creekbed.

A concrete ford across the creek at residence 20775 forms a large pool below it accumulating considerable sediment. This pool contained an estimate of 50 YOY and at least one large yearling steelhead.

Residents of 20775 claim that water runs across the ford all year long most years, however when this study was executed in mid July 2004, there was barely an inch of water flowing over the ford. It is of note that in the later summer months, particularly in drought years, this ford probably forms a significant impediment to fish migration (see pictures 3,4).

This reach ended at the above-mentioned pool, directly downstream of the 20775 driveway and power pole number 162 on Cachagua Road.

GPS: N36, 23.641, W121, 36.813

## **Checklist Comments**



Picture 4