# Standard Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Cachagua Creek

Date: July 9, 2004 Segment/Reach ID: Reach 3 PFC 413

Miles: _____ Elevation: 1239 GPS: N 36, 23. 500' W 121, 36. 032'

ID Team Observers: Clive Sanders, Danica Zupic Time: _____

| Yes | No | N/A | HYDROLOGY |
|---|---|---|---|
| | X | | 1) Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events |
| | | X | 2) Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable |
| X | | | 3) 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 | | 6) There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance/recovery) |
| | X | | 7) There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery) |
| | X | | 8) 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 |
| | X | | 11) 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 | | 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 unacceptable conditions outside the control of the manager?**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | ☐ |
| No | ☐ |

**If yes, what are those factors?**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Flow regulations | ☐ Mining activities | ☐ Upstream channel conditions |
| ☐ Channelization | ☒ Road encroachment | ☐ Oil field water discharge |
| ☐ Augmented flows | ☒ Other (specify) Home construction and remodeling | |

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

Remarks

This reach begin downstream of the huge granite boulder. The south bank (roadside) has been armored throughout the first 100 yds with large granite boulders.

There are only a few willows present in the beginning of the reach. However, throughout most of the reach the wetland vegetation is very sparse and minimally diverse in its age class and composition, while the upland species predominate the area. A few sycamores and madrones were observed as well as dead alders (See Picture 1).

There are quite a few instances where a lot of decomposed granite is eroding into the creek (See Picture 2). There were also several sites of bank erosion (See Picture 3).

A pump was observed on the south bank towards the end of the reach (See Picture 4). Just downstream of the pump, there are the remnants of two old concrete structures on the banks with some of the rubble and metal wires embedded into the creek bed, which need to be removed (See Pictures 4, 5, 6 and 7).

This reach was completely dry and large fine sediment deposits were common throughout the reach.

End N 36,23.503 W 121, 36.135

Checklist Comments

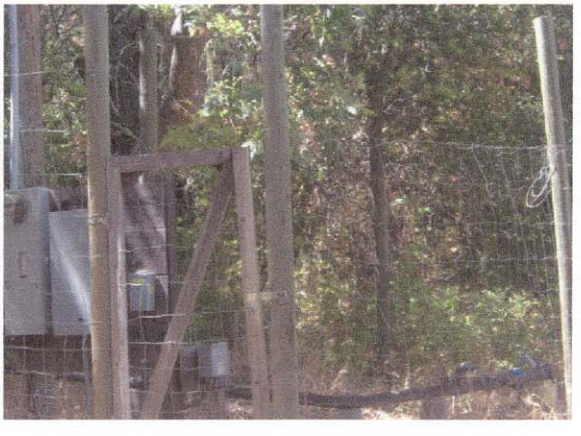
#5, 17 There was excess sediment throughout the reach.

#6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14 Most of the vegetation are upland species with only a few mature willows and sycamores at the beginning and very end of the reach. The majority of the vegetation are upland species and lack proper root systems to stabilize the banks.

#10 There were dead alders, and the absence of willows and other riparian plants were indicative of a lack of water.

#12 Although there was LWD observed in the reach in a logjam, however the surrounding plant community is not an adequate source of LWD.

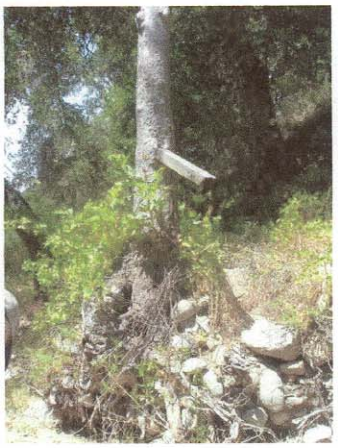
#16 It should be noted that there was some bank erosion and decomposed granite eroding into the creek.



Picture 4

Picture 5

Picture 6



Picture 7