## Standard Checklist

Name	of Rij	parian	-Wetland Area: James Creek	
Date: July 5, 2004			Segment/Reach ID: Reach 2 PFC 503	
Miles: Elevation: 1702 GPS: N36, 22. 257'W121, 35. 4				
ID Te	am Ol	oserve	rs: 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	
X			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	
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			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			The state of	
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	X
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 Channelization Augmented flows  Mining act Road encre	oachment Oil field water discharge



Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3

## Remarks

The reach began at an unmarked bridge on the Tassajara road at residence 38670.

Workers from residence 38670 were seen extracting large cobbles from the creek apparently for construction use on their expansive rock walls, bridge, stairway, and patios (See Pictures 1 and 2).

Where the creek splits into two separate channels and wherever it diverges from the road, the presence of riparian wetland tree species increases significantly. Despite this increase, the presence of upland species does not diminish, and grasses and sedges are still lacking.

There are some sediment deposits throughout the reach however, cobbles are still visible (See Picture 3).

There is one logjam in the area (See Picture 4).

End at the driveway of Houses 38651, 38653 Tassajara Rd., mile marker 14.5 GPS: N36, 22.476 W121, 35.457.

There was some seepage in this reach, but it wasn't flowing.

## **Checklist Comments**

#4 There are minimal riparian wetland species present.

#5, 17 There are some sediment deposits in this reach, however they do not appear to be excessive as cobbles are still visible.

#6 There are very few young recruits.

#7 There is an absence of riparian grasses, sedges, and willow type species.

#8 Riparian tree recruits such as alder and big leaf maple are thriving.

#9,11 There is an absence of smaller riparian plants and the understory is dominated by upland species.

#13 There is an overflow channel of equal size to the main creek bed that splits off fifty yards downstream of the beginning of the reach.

#14 Generally the point bars are revegetating, but with upland species, not riparian-wetland vegetation.



Picture 4