

Standard Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Finch Creek

Date: June 30, 2004 Segment/Reach ID: Reach 10 PFC 705

Miles: _____ Elevation: 1517 GPS: N 36, 22. 732' W 121, 33. 864'

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

Yes	No	N/A	HYDROLOGY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			1) Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in "relatively frequent" events
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2) Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			3) Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			4) Riparian-wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			5) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian-wetland degradation

Yes	No	N/A	VEGETATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			6) There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian-wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance/recovery)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			7) There is diverse composition of riparian-wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			8) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian-wetland soil moisture characteristics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			9) Streambank Vegetation is comprised of those plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding high-streamflow events
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			10) Riparian-wetland plants exhibit high vigor
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			11) Adequate riparian-wetland vegetative cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			12) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery)

Yes	No	N/A	EROSION/DEPOSITION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			13) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, overflow channels, coarse and/or large woody material) are adequate to dissipate energy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			14) Point bars are revegetating with riparian-wetland vegetation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			15) Lateral stream movement is associated with natural sinuosity
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			16) System is vertically stable
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Trend for Functional—At Risk:

Upward
Downward
Not Apparent

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

Are factors contributing to unacceptable conditions outside the control of the manager?

Yes
No

<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>

If yes, what are those factors?

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Flow regulations | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining activities | <input type="checkbox"/> Upstream channel conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Channelization | <input type="checkbox"/> Road encroachment | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil field water discharge |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augmented flows | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) _____ | |



Picture 1

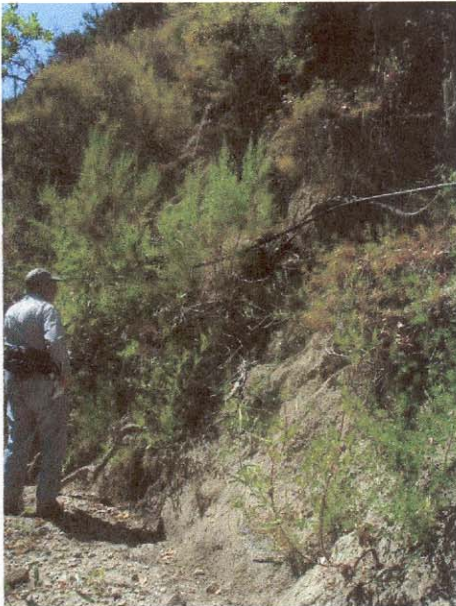
Remarks

There is an abundance of vegetation diverse in both its age-class and composition. The creek is composed of large boulders, rocks cobbles and sand all in appropriate proportions (See Picture 1).

Some seepage occurred upstream of the Hastings Institute bridge and several steelhead young of the year were observed.

A hillside of crumbling decomposed granite is eroding into the creek, however, it does not seem to be degrading this reach (See Picture 2).

There is a large ford with concreted boulders to stabilize the banks and edges of the ford at the end of the reach. There are 3 six to eight inch culverts running under the ford and a large deep pool on the downstream side (See Pictures 3 and 4). The south bank on the downstream side is being undercut. In low flows this could be an impediment to fish migration.



Picture 2

Checklist Comments

#5, 17 There was some excess sediment in this reach from the eroding hillside, however it does not seem to be severely degrading this particular reach.

#16 There is a large eroding hillside, however the rest of the system is stable.



Picture 3



Picture 4