Standard Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Robinson Canyon Creek

Date: June 29, 2004 Segment/Reach ID: Reach 3 PFC 208

Miles:_____ Elevation:_____ GPS: N[3][6], [3][0].[2][6][5]' W[1][2][1], [4][8].[5][4][0]'

ID Team Observers: Danica Zupic, Ben Eichorn 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)_____	

Picture 1

Picture 2 Upstream side of first new bridge

Picture 3 Downstream side of first new bridge

Remarks

This reach starts at he first timber frame house at the driveway marked 28180,281882, 29040 and 29090 and ends at the second bridge on this private drive.

The vegetation was sparse due to the proximity of roads, steep banks and lack of seepage. There are a few undercut banks with large trees about to fall into the creek.

There are large sediment deposits, likely contributed to by recent construction (See Pictures 1, 2 and 3).

There are two relatively new private brides that seem unaffected by high flows. They were likely built after 1998 and their ability to withstand flood conditions is unknown (See Pictures 2 and 3).

There are lots of pieces of large garbage throughout this reach such as metal wires, pipes, tires, building materials (ie. wood, concrete and brick).

There is a large log jam at the end of the reach that could be a fish impairment (See Picture 4). Vegetation became more abundant as the proximity of the roads and driveways lengthened.

This reach ended at House 28676 Robinson Canyon Rd.
GPS: N36, 30.504 W121,48.844

Checklist Comments

#5, 17 There is more excess sediment int his reach than observed above or below this reach.

#6 There is low age-class diversity because of shade and slope or recent construction. Also, The impact of established residences may have contributed to the lack of diversity.

#7 Alders, buckeyes, big-leaf maples are now a significant part of the vegetation.

#9, 11 The proximity of driveways and roads make banks loose and difficult for plants to take root.

#14 The point bars are frequently barren and dry.

#16 The system is not vertically stable because there are frequent slides and failed attempts to reinforce the banks with plastic sheeting.

Picture 4 Logjam at end of reach