Standard Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Cachagua Creek

Date: June 23, 2004 Segment/Reach ID: Reach 13 PFC 403

Miles:_____ Elevation:_____ GPS: N 36, 23. 707' W 121, 38. 615'

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)_____	

Remarks

This reach begins at GPS: N 36, 23.753, W 121, 38.629.

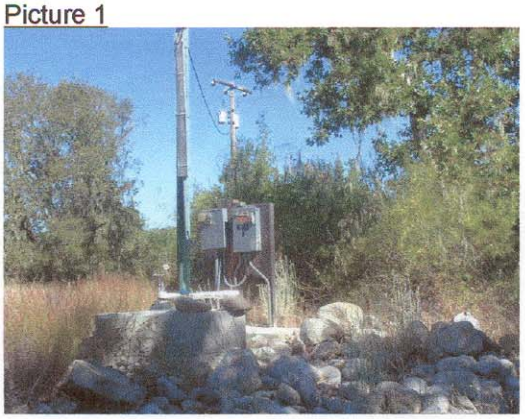
There is excessive sediment deposition throughout this reach (See Picture 1).

A series of braided channels was observed at GPS: N 36, 23.753, W 121 38.775. Toward the end of this stretch characterized by the channels, there is a well labeled "well #3" which is connected to nearby power lines (See Picture 2). A large pipe (~10 inches in diameter) crosses the creek in the direction of this well (See Picture 3).

In one place in this reach there is an old well on the north bank that appears to be currently out of service. There is a large concrete foundation and numerous pipes strewn around, some of which have made their way downstream a few hundred feet (See Picture 4).

There is a severely undercut old ford which is an impediment to fish migration (See Pictures 5 and 6).

Picture 1



There is a private bridge immediately upstream from county bridge 528 (See Picture 7) that is currently stable.

There are some severely undercut banks (See Pictures 8 and 9).

This reach ended at county bridge 528 on Cachagua Road and GPS: N36, 23.792, W121, 38.975, elevation: 881.

Comments

#3, 15 A significant portion of the reach has formed a series of braided channels.

#5, 17 There is excess sediment throughout the reach as well as the series of braided channels and immense deposits of sediment forming large point bars.

#6-11 Throughout this reach, upland species dominate the understory. Although willows are abundant, few other riparian wetland species are found. In many areas (particularly where the stream bed is braided) vegetation is generally sparse and the banks are exposed and vulnerable to erosion.

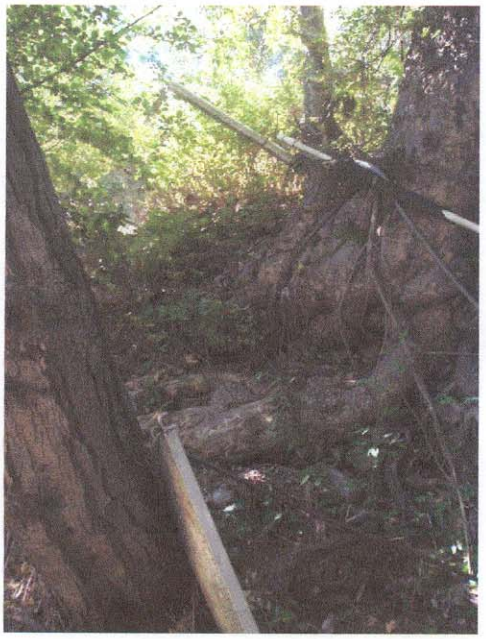
#12, 13 Large woody material is sparse in this reach, although there are plentiful sources for it.

#14 Point bars were revegetating only in three stretches where seepage was found.

#16 There are two eroding hillsides and an undercut bridge (Cachagua Road, bridge 528).

Picture 2

Picture 3



Picture 4

Picture 5

Picture 6

Picture 7

Picture 8

Picture 9