Standard Checklist

Name of Riparian-Wetland Area: Cachagua Creek

PFC 415

Date: July 6, 2004 Segment/Reach ID: Reach 1

Miles: _____ Elevation: 1287 GPS: N 36, 23. 457' W 121, 35. 733'

ID Team Observers: Clive Sanders, 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?

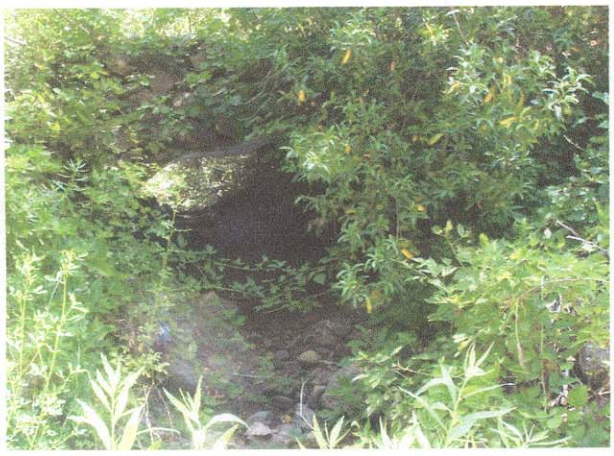
Yes	☒
No	☐

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



Picture 3

Remarks

This reach begins at bridge 532 at the road crossing of Tassajara and Cachagua. Shortly downstream is a large misshapen culvert where Conejo Creek joins Cachagua Creek (See Picture 3).

The driveway over the misshapen culvert leads to a house with no landscaping at all. This bare plain, is connected to the creek by extremely unstable banks and another smaller and lower unstable bare floodplain (See Picture 2). Further downstream is another residence void of landscaping, with no trees or bushes of any kind to stabilize the surrounding dirt.

The southern bank adjacent to the road is slowly eroding and is not abundantly vegetated due to the steep bank for the next 100 yds.

There are willows, oaks, alders, buckeyes, big-leaf maples, laurels and sycamores present (See Picture 1). There are many willow recruits present. However, there are also many upland species in the downstream part of the reach, including a profusion of alfalfa for at least 100 ft. (See Picture 4).

There were several dead alders at various sites throughout this reach (See Picture 5).

There is a lot of dried and living algae observed in this reach. There is some seepage in this reach.

There is an excess of sediment throughout this reach (See Picture 4).

End at N 36, 23.405 W 121,35.885 Ele 1308 Mile marker 10.0

Checklist Comments

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

#9, 13, 16 There is bank erosion and an infrequent lack of vegetative cover on the south bank of the creek (road side bank). There are two homes with no landscaping whatsoever where bare dirt remains very vulnerable to erosion.

Picture 4

Picture 5