

STREAM INVENTORY REPORT

Dark Gulch

INTRODUCTION

A stream inventory was conducted from August 21 to August 26, 2002 on Dark Gulch. The survey began at the confluence with South Fork Big River and extended upstream 1.42 miles.

The Dark Gulch inventory was conducted in two parts: habitat inventory and biological inventory. The objective of the habitat inventory was to document the habitat available to anadromous salmonids in Dark Gulch. The objective of the biological inventory was to document the presence and distribution of juvenile salmonid species.

The objective of this report is to document the current habitat conditions and recommend options for the potential enhancement of habitat for coho salmon and steelhead trout. Recommendations for habitat improvement activities are based upon target habitat values suitable for salmonids in California's north coast streams.

WATERSHED OVERVIEW

Dark Gulch is a tributary to South Fork Big River, tributary to the Big River, which drains to the Pacific Ocean, located in Mendocino County, California (Map 1). Dark Gulch's legal description at the confluence with South Fork Big River is T16N R14W S16. Its location is 39°14'50" north latitude and 123°24'53" west longitude. Dark Gulch is a first order stream and has approximately 2,243 feet of solid blue line stream and 10,336 feet of dashed blue line stream according to the USGS Bailey Ridge 7.5 minute quadrangle. Dark Gulch drains a watershed of approximately 2.4 square miles. Elevations range from about 640 feet at the mouth of the creek to 2,043 feet in the headwater areas. Mixed conifer forest dominates the watershed. The watershed is entirely privately owned and is managed for timber production. Vehicle access exists via Orr Springs Road at the streams confluence with South Fork Big River.

A reconnaissance survey was conducted on Dark Gulch by California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in 1958 (California Department of Fish and Game 1958). No salmonids were seen during survey.

Electrofishing sampling was conducted on Dark Gulch by CDFG on September 19, 2002. Young-of-year (YOY) and 1+ steelhead were found, as well as 2 coho YOY (CDFG file data).

METHODS

The habitat inventory conducted in Dark Gulch follows the methodology presented in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* (Flosi et al, 1998). The California Department of Fish and Game field crew that conducted the inventory were trained in standardized habitat inventory methods by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG).

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This inventory was conducted by a two-person team.

SAMPLING STRATEGY

The inventory uses a method that samples approximately 10% of the habitat units within the survey reach. All habitat units included in the survey are classified according to habitat type and their lengths are measured. All pool units are measured for maximum depth, depth of pool tail crest (measured in the thalweg), dominant substrate composing the pool tail crest, and embeddedness. Habitat unit types encountered for the first time are measured for all the parameters and characteristics on the field form. Additionally, from the ten habitat units on each field form page, one is randomly selected for complete measurement.

HABITAT INVENTORY COMPONENTS

A standardized habitat inventory form has been developed for use in California stream surveys and can be found in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. This form was used in Dark Gulch to record measurements and observations. There are nine components to the inventory form.

1. Flow:

Flow is measured in cubic feet per second (cfs) at the bottom of the stream survey reach using a Marsh-McBirney Model 2000 flow meter.

2. Channel Type:

Channel typing is conducted according to the classification system developed and revised by David Rosgen (1985 rev. 1994). This methodology is described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Channel typing is conducted simultaneously with habitat typing and follows a standard form to record measurements and observations. There are five measured parameters used to determine channel type: 1) water slope gradient, 2) entrenchment, 3) width/depth ratio, 4) substrate composition, and 5) sinuosity. Channel characteristics are measured using a clinometer, hand level, hip chain, tape measure, and a stadia rod.

3. Temperatures:

Both water and air temperatures are measured and recorded at every tenth habitat unit. The time of the measurement is also recorded. Both temperatures are taken in degrees Fahrenheit at the middle of the habitat unit and within one foot of the water surface.

4. Habitat Type:

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Habitat typing uses the 24 habitat classification types defined by McCain and others (1988). Habitat units are numbered sequentially and assigned a type identification number selected from a standard list of 24 habitat types. Dewatered units are labeled "dry". Dark Gulch habitat typing used standard basin level measurement criteria. These parameters require that the minimum length of a described habitat unit must be equal to or greater than the stream's mean wetted width. All measurements are in feet to the nearest tenth. Habitat characteristics are measured using a clinometer, hip chain, and stadia rod.

5. Embeddedness:

The depth of embeddedness of the cobbles in pool tail-out areas is measured by the percent of the cobble that is surrounded or buried by fine sediment. In Dark Gulch, embeddedness was ocularly estimated. The values were recorded using the following ranges: 0 - 25% (value 1), 26 - 50% (value 2), 51 - 75% (value 3) and 76 - 100% (value 4). Additionally, a value of 5 was assigned to tail-outs deemed unsuited for spawning due to inappropriate substrate particle size, bedrock, or other considerations.

6. Shelter Rating:

Instream shelter is composed of those elements within a stream channel that provide salmonids protection from predation, reduce water velocities so fish can rest and conserve energy, and allow separation of territorial units to reduce density related competition. The shelter rating is calculated for each fully-described habitat unit by multiplying shelter value and percent cover. Using an overhead view, a quantitative estimate of the percentage of the habitat unit covered is made. All cover is then classified according to a list of nine cover types. In Dark Gulch, a standard qualitative shelter value of 0 (none), 1 (low), 2 (medium), or 3 (high) was assigned according to the complexity of the cover. Thus, shelter ratings can range from 0-300 and are expressed as mean values by habitat types within a stream.

7. Substrate Composition:

Substrate composition ranges from silt/clay sized particles to boulders and bedrock elements. In all fully-described habitat units, dominant and sub-dominant substrate elements were ocularly estimated using a list of seven size classes and recorded as a one and two, respectively. In addition, the dominant substrate composing the pool tail-outs is recorded for each pool.

8. Canopy:

Stream canopy density was estimated using modified handheld spherical densiometers as described in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*. Canopy density relates to the amount of stream shaded from the sun. In Dark Gulch, an estimate of the percentage of the habitat unit covered by canopy was made from the center of approximately every third unit in addition to every fully-described unit, giving an approximate 30% sub-sample. In addition, the area of canopy was estimated ocularly into percentages of evergreen or

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deciduous trees.

9. Bank Composition and Vegetation:

Bank composition elements range from bedrock to bare soil. However, the stream banks are usually covered with grass, brush, or trees. These factors influence the ability of stream banks to withstand winter flows. In Dark Gulch, the dominant composition type and the dominant vegetation type of both the right and left banks for each fully-described unit were selected from the habitat inventory form. Additionally, the percent of each bank covered by vegetation (including downed trees, logs, and rootwads) was estimated and recorded.

BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY

Biological sampling during the stream inventory is used to determine fish species and their distribution in the stream. Fish presence was observed from the stream banks in Dark Gulch. In addition, three sites were electrofished using a Smith-Root Model 12 electrofisher. These sampling techniques are discussed in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data from the habitat inventory form are entered into Habitat 8.4, a dBASE 4.2 data entry program developed by Tim Curtis, Inland Fisheries Division, California Department of Fish and Game. This program processes and summarizes the data, and produces the following seven tables:

- Summary of riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types
- Summary of habitat types and measured parameters
- Summary of pool types
- Summary of maximum pool depths by pool habitat types
- Summary of shelter by habitat types
- Summary of dominant substrates by habitat types
- Summary of fish habitat elements by stream reach

Graphics are produced from the tables using Microsoft Excel. Graphics developed for Dark Gulch include:

- Level II habitat types by % occurrence
- Level II habitat types by % total length
- Level IV habitat types by % occurrence
- Level I pool habitat types by % occurrence
- Maximum depth in pools

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- Percent embeddedness estimated in pool tail-outs
- Mean percent cover types in pools
- Substrate composition in pool tail-outs
- Mean percent canopy
- Dominant bank composition in survey reach
- Dominant bank vegetation in survey reach

HABITAT INVENTORY RESULTS

* ALL TABLES AND GRAPHS ARE LOCATED AT THE END OF THE REPORT *

The habitat inventory of August 21 to August 26, 2002, was conducted by S. Monday and K. Knechtle (DFG). The total length of the stream surveyed was 7,504 feet.

Stream flow was not measured on Dark Gulch.

Dark Gulch is a B3 channel type for the entire 7,504 feet of the stream surveyed. B3 channels are moderately entrenched, moderate gradient, riffle dominated channel with infrequently spaced pools, very stable plan and profile, stable banks and cobble-dominant substrates.

Water temperatures taken during the survey period ranged from 55 to 64 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 54 to 81 degrees Fahrenheit.

Table 1 summarizes the Level II riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types. Based on frequency of occurrence there were 35% pool units, 22% riffle units, 21% flatwater units, 21% was dry (Graph 1). Based on total length of Level II habitat types there were 38% dry units, 34% flatwater units, 15% riffle units and 11% pool units (Graph 2).

Eleven Level IV habitat types were identified (Table 2). The most frequent habitat types by percent occurrence were low gradient riffle units, 22%; dry channel units, 21%; mid-channel pool units, 21%; and step run units, 17% (Graph 3). Based on percent total length, dry channel units made up 38%, step runs units 32%, low gradient riffle units 15%, and mid-channel pool units 6%.

A total of 44 pools were identified (Table 3). Main channel pools were the most frequently encountered at 59%, and comprised 56% of the total length of all pools (Graph 4).

Table 4 is a summary of maximum pool depths by pool habitat types. Pool quality for salmonids increases with depth. Twelve of the 44 pools (27%) had a depth of two feet or greater (Graph 5). The depth of cobble embeddedness was estimated at pool tail-outs. Of the 44 pool tail-outs measured, 7 had a value of 1 (16%); 17 had a value of 2 (39%); 6 had a value of 3 (14%); 0 had a value of 4 (0%); and 14 had a value of 5 (32%) (Graph 6). On this scale, a value of 1 indicates the best spawning conditions and a value of 4 the worst. Additionally, a value of 5 was assigned

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to tail-outs deemed unsuited for spawning due to inappropriate substrate such as bedrock, log sills, boulders, or other considerations.

A shelter rating was calculated for each habitat unit and expressed as a mean value for each habitat type within the survey using a scale of 0-300. Pool habitats had a mean shelter rating of 26, flatwater habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 19, and riffle habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 18 (Table 1). Of the pool types, the scour pools had the highest mean shelter rating at 27. Main channel pools had a mean shelter rating of 26 (Table 3).

Table 5 summarizes mean percent cover by habitat type. Large woody debris is the dominant cover type in Dark Gulch. Graph 7 describes the pool cover in Dark Gulch. Large woody debris is the dominant pool cover type followed by boulders.

Table 6 summarizes the dominant substrate by habitat type. Graph 8 depicts the dominant substrate observed in pool tail-outs. Gravel was the dominant substrate observed in 32% of the pool tail-outs. Large cobble was the next most frequently observed dominant substrate type and occurred in 29% of the pool tail-outs.

The mean percent canopy density for the surveyed length of Dark Gulch was 77%. Twenty-three percent of the canopy was open. Of the canopy present, the mean percentages of hardwood and coniferous trees were 8% and 92%, respectively. Graph 9 describes the mean percent canopy in Dark Gulch.

For the stream reach surveyed, the mean percent right bank vegetated was 49%. The mean percent left bank vegetated was 50%. The dominant elements composing the structure of the stream banks consisted of 72% sand/silt/clay, 19% cobble/gravel, and 8% bedrock (Graph 10). Coniferous trees were the dominant vegetation type observed in 53% of the units surveyed. Additionally, 36% of the units surveyed had brush as the dominant vegetation type, and 11% had deciduous trees as the dominant vegetation (Graph 11).

BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY RESULTS

Three sites were electrofished for species composition and distribution in Dark Gulch on September 19, 2002. Water temperatures taken during the electrofishing period ranged from 56 to 58 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 60 to 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The sites were sampled by S. Monday and K. Knechtle (DFG).

The first site sampled included habitat unit 001, a plunge pool approximately 30 feet from the confluence with South Fork Big River. The site yielded 3 steelhead YOY and 2 coho YOY.

The second site included habitat units 005, a mid-channel pool located approximately 300 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded two, 1+ steelhead.

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The third site sampled included habitat units 010, a plunge pool located approximately 520 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded three, 1+ steelhead.

The following chart displays the information yielded from these sites:

2002 Dark Gulch electrofishing observations.

Date	Site #	Hab. Unit #	Hab. Type	Approx. Dist. from mouth (ft.)	Coho		SH/RT		
					YOY	1+	YOY	1+	2+
Reach 1: B3 Channel Type									
09/19/02	1	001	4.2	20	2	0	3	0	0
09/19/02	2	006	4.2	300	0	0	0	2	0
09/19/02	3	011	4.2	350	0	0	0	3	0

DISCUSSION

Dark Gulch is a B3 channel type for the entire 7,504 feet of stream surveyed. The suitability of B3 channel types for fish habitat improvement structures is as follows: B3 channels are excellent for plunge weirs, boulder clusters and bank-placed boulders, single and opposing wing-deflectors, and log cover.

The water temperatures recorded on the survey days August 21 through 26, 2002 ranged from 55 to 64 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 54 to 81 degrees Fahrenheit. The recorded water temperatures of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and below are suitable for salmonids. To make any further conclusions, temperatures would need to be monitored throughout the warm summer months, and more extensive biological sampling would need to be conducted.

Flatwater comprised 34% of the total length of this survey, riffles 15%, and pools 11%. The pools are relatively shallow, with only 12 of the 44 (27%) pools having a maximum depth greater than 2 feet. In general, pool enhancement projects are considered when primary pools comprise less than 40% of the length of total stream habitat. In first and second order streams, a primary pool is defined to have a maximum depth of at least two feet, occupy at least half the width of the low flow channel, and be as long as the low flow channel width. Installing structures that will increase or deepen pool habitat is recommended for locations where their installation will not be threatened by high stream energy, or where their installation will not conflict with the modification of the numerous log debris accumulations (LDA's) in the stream.

Twenty-four of the 44 pool tail-outs measured had embeddedness ratings of 1 or 2. Six of the

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pool tail-outs had embeddedness ratings of 3 or 4. Fourteen of the pool tail-outs had a rating of 5, which is considered unsuitable for spawning. Cobble embeddedness measured to be 25% or less, a rating of 1, is considered to indicate good quality spawning substrate for salmon and steelhead.

Twenty-three of the 44 pool tail-outs measured had gravel or small cobble as the dominant substrate. This is generally considered good for spawning salmonids.

The mean shelter rating for pools was 26. The shelter rating in the flatwater habitats was 19. A pool shelter rating of approximately 100 is desirable. The amount of cover that now exists is being provided primarily by large woody debris in all habitat types. Additionally, boulders contribute a small amount.

The mean percent canopy density for the stream was 77%. In general, revegetation projects are considered when canopy density is less than 80%.

The percentage of right and left bank covered with vegetation was moderate at 49% and 50%, respectively. In areas of stream bank erosion or where bank vegetation is not at acceptable levels, planting endemic species of coniferous and deciduous trees, in conjunction with bank stabilization, is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Dark Gulch should be managed as an anadromous, natural production stream.
- 2) The limited water temperature data available suggest that maximum temperatures are within the acceptable range for juvenile salmonids. To establish more complete and meaningful temperature regime information, 24-hour monitoring during the July and August temperature extreme period should be performed for 3 to 5 years.
- 3) Where feasible, design and engineer pool enhancement structures to increase the number of pools. This must be done where the banks are stable or in conjunction with stream bank armor to prevent erosion.
- 4) Inventory and map sources of stream bank erosion and prioritize them according to present and potential sediment yield. Identified sites should then be treated to reduce the amount of fine sediments entering the stream.
- 5) Active and potential sediment sources related to the road system need to be identified, mapped, and treated according to their potential for sediment yield to the stream and its tributaries.
- 6) Increase the canopy on Dark Gulch by planting willow, alder, redwood, and Douglas fir

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along the stream where shade canopy is not at acceptable levels. The reaches above this survey section should be inventoried and treated as well, since the water flowing here is affected from upstream. In many cases, planting will need to be coordinated to follow bank stabilization or upslope erosion control projects.

- 7) Suitable size spawning substrate on Dark Gulch is limited to relatively few reaches. Projects should be designed at suitable sites to trap and sort spawning gravel.
- 8) There are several log debris accumulations present on Dark Gulch that are retaining large quantities of fine sediment. The modification of these debris accumulations is desirable, but must be done carefully, over time, to avoid excessive sediment loading in downstream reaches.
- 9) The culvert crossing Orr Springs Road, approximately 22' feet upstream from the confluence with South Fork Big River, is a potential barrier for migrating salmonids. Good water temperature exists in the stream and it offers good conditions for rearing fish. Fish passage should be monitored and improved where possible.

COMMENTS AND LANDMARKS

The following landmarks and possible problem sites were noted. All distances are approximate and taken from the beginning of the survey.

Position Comments:
(ft):

- | | |
|------|---|
| 0' | Begin survey approximately 37' from the confluence with South Fork Big River. The channel type is a B3. There is an 8' culvert under Orr Springs Road, with a 3' jump. There are boulder weirs at the beginning of the unit. Both coho and steelhead young-of-the-year (YOY) were observed. |
| 22' | The culvert is 8' in diameter with a concrete bottom. The culvert is a possible migration barrier. There is little water currently flowing from culvert. |
| 254' | Old trestle bridge over the unit. The bridge is not usable. |
| 312' | Two pieces of large woody debris (LWD) with some small woody debris (SWD), and a large root wad providing shelter. |
| 363' | Rootwads and lwd on both banks around pool. Logs cabled to bedrock. Water temperature gage in pool. |
| 388' | Logs cabled together on right bank. |

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- 457' One foot jump over log weir. Four foot undercut under the log weir. Steelhead YOY and newts in pool.
- 525' Right bank erosion is 30' high x 30' long and is contributing fines.
- 791' LWD is 6' high x 20' wide x 30' long.
- 1206' Dry right bank trib at end of unit.
- 1261' Ford crossing not in use.
- 1335' Cabled wood structure including 6 pieces of lwd has created a log debris accumulation (LDA) which is 30' wide x 30' long x 4' high.
- 1389' Steelhead 1+ and frog tadpoles.
- 1664' There is a layer of fine sediment throughout the channel.
- 1811' There is a layer of fine sediment covering the substrate. There is right bank erosion. Six pieces of LWD with some SWD.
- 1945' There are 5 unidentified fish in unit.
- 2032' There is a thick layer of algae in the pool.
- 2417' Dry bedrock sheet at the top of the pool. Newts observed.
- 2431' Right bank tributary at 128' into the unit with low flow.
- 2720' There is right bank erosion bringing sediment into the channel. Erosion is coming from an abandoned road.
- 2753' There are 3 1+ steelhead.
- 2914' Left bank tributary at the top of the unit with low flow.
- 2944' Old stream crossing, the bridge has been removed.
- 3019' Four steelhead YOY.
- 3072' There is a right bank tributary at 10'.
- 3153' Cable tangled in pool.

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- 3190' Steelhead YOY.
- 3205' Dry right bank tributary.
- 3324' LDA at top of unit is 6' high x 12' wide x 6' long. LDA on the left bank. Dry left bank tributary.
- 3336' LDA on the left bank is 10' high x 40' long. The stream gradient is increasing.
- 3640' LDA at 48' is 4' high x 15' wide x 15' long. Steelhead YOY and 1+.
- 3854' Three pieces of LWD with SWD at the top of the unit.
- 4323' LDA retaining sediment 13' upstream.
- 4408' A 40' log running parallel within stream is accumulating other LWD and SWD.
- 4462' There are large boulders and logs within the stream. The stream is intermittent with small pools in between dry channel. Salamanders present.
- 4537' Fine sediment covering substrate.
- 4547' LDA is 10' wide x 35' long and is retaining sediment.
- 4635' Dry right bank tributary in this unit.
- 4706' Dry right bank tributary at 8'. There is a large tree across the top of the pool which is retaining sediment and creating a 5' jump.
- 4963' Dry left bank tributary at 10'.
- 5639' Tributary with low flow at 37'.
- 5832' Dry right bank tributary at 167'.
- 6190' There is a 4' jump to the next unit.
- 6204' An LDA is retaining sediment.
- 6445' At 68' there is a road along the right bank.
- 6555' At 110' the road work continues. The stream has been filled in with rip rap and dirt to create a ford crossing. There is a 3' elevation change between the bottom of the

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- channel to the top of the riprap/wet crossing.
- 6784' There are 4 large frogs in this unit.
- 6799' End of survey. Dry left bank tributary at 25'. Dry right bank tributary at 290'. There is a second ford crossing at 350'. Crossed over multiple possible migration barriers at the end of the survey. Fish have not been observed since habitat unit 065.

REFERENCES

Flosi, G., Downie, S., Hopelain, J., Bird, M., Coey, R., and Collins, B. 1998. *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*, 3rd edition. California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento, California.

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LEVEL III and LEVEL IV HABITAT TYPES

RIFFLE

Low Gradient Riffle	(LGR)	[1.1]	{ 1}
High Gradient Riffle	(HGR)	[1.2]	{ 2}

CASCADE

Cascade	(CAS)	[2.1]	{ 3}
Bedrock Sheet	(BRS)	[2.2]	{24}

FLATWATER

Pocket Water	(POW)	[3.1]	{21}
Glide	(GLD)	[3.2]	{14}
Run	(RUN)	[3.3]	{15}
Step Run	(SRN)	[3.4]	{16}
Edgewater	(EDW)	[3.5]	{18}

MAIN CHANNEL POOLS

Trench Pool	(TRP)	[4.1]	{ 8}
Mid-Channel Pool	(MCP)	[4.2]	{17}
Channel Confluence Pool	(CCP)	[4.3]	{19}
Step Pool	(STP)	[4.4]	{23}

SCOUR POOLS

Corner Pool	(CRP)	[5.1]	{22}
Lateral Scour Pool - Log Enhanced	(LSL)	[5.2]	{10}
Lateral Scour Pool - Root Wad Enhanced	(LSR)	[5.3]	{11}
Lateral Scour Pool - Bedrock Formed	(LSBk)	[5.4]	{12}
Lateral Scour Pool - Boulder Formed	(LSBo)	[5.5]	{20}
Plunge Pool	(PLP)	[5.6]	{ 9}

BACKWATER POOLS

Secondary Channel Pool	(SCP)	[6.1]	{ 4}
Backwater Pool - Boulder Formed	(BPB)	[6.2]	{ 5}
Backwater Pool - Root Wad Formed	(BPR)	[6.3]	{ 6}
Backwater Pool - Log Formed	(BPL)	[6.4]	{ 7}
Dammed Pool	(DPL)	[6.5]	{13}

ADDITIONAL UNIT DESIGNATIONS

Dry	(DRY)	[7.0]	
Culvert	(CUL)	[8.0]	
Not Surveyed	(NS)	[9.0]	
Not Surveyed due to a marsh	(MAR)	[9.1]	

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TABLES AND GRAPHS

DARK GULCH					Drainage: SOUTH FORK BIG									
Table 1 - SUMMARY OF RIPPLE, FLATWATER, AND POOL HABITAT TYPES										Survey Dates: 08/21/02 to 08/26/02				
Confluence Location: QUAD: BAILEY RID LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T16NR14WS16 LATITUDE:39°29'56" LONGITUDE:123°53'26"														
HABITAT UNITS	UNITS FULLY MEASURED	HABITAT TYPE	HABITAT PERCENT OCCURRENCE	MEAN LENGTH (ft.)	TOTAL LENGTH (ft.)	PERCENT TOTAL LENGTH	MEAN WIDTH (ft.)	MEAN DEPTH (ft.)	MEAN AREA (sq.ft.)	ESTIMATED TOTAL AREA (sq.ft.)	MEAN VOLUME (cu.ft.)	ESTIMATED TOTAL VOLUME (cu.ft.)	MEAN RESIDUAL POOL VOL (cu.ft.)	MEAN SHUTTER RATING
28	2	RIPPLE	22	41	1154	15	6.5	0.3	192	5376	49	1378	0	18
26	6	FLATWATER	21	99	2575	34	4.8	0.4	238	6177	85	2207	0	19
44	44	POOL	35	19	846	11	7.9	0.9	155	6814	162	7117	126	26
27	0	DRY	21	106	2853	38	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	CULVERT	1	76	76	1	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNITS	TOTAL UNITS				TOTAL LENGTH (ft.)				TOTAL AREA (sq. ft.)		TOTAL VOL. (cu. ft.)			
126	52				7504				18367		10702			

DARK GULCH					Drainage: SOUTH FORK BIG											
Table 2 - SUMMARY OF HABITAT TYPES AND MEASURED PARAMETERS										Survey Dates: 08/21/02 to 08/26/02						
Confluence Location: QUAD: BAILEY RID LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T16NR14WS16 LATITUDE:39°29'56" LONGITUDE:123°53'26"																
HABITAT UNITS	UNITS FULLY MEASURED	HABITAT TYPE	HABITAT OCCURRENCE	MEAN LENGTH	TOTAL LENGTH	TOTAL LENGTH	MEAN WIDTH	MEAN DEPTH	MEAN MAXIMUM DEPTH	MEAN AREA	TOTAL AREA EST.	MEAN VOLUME	TOTAL VOLUME EST.	MEAN RESIDUAL POOL VOL	MEAN SHUTTER RATING	MEAN CANOPY
#			%	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	sq.ft.	sq.ft.	cu.ft.	cu.ft.	cu.ft.		%
28	2	LGR	22	41	1154	15	7	0.3	0.7	192	5376	49	1378	0	18	84
5	2	RUN	4	30	152	2	6	0.4	1.1	168	840	76	382	0	8	55
21	4	SRN	17	115	2423	32	4	0.4	1.1	272	5720	89	1872	0	25	78
26	26	MCP	21	18	475	6	8	0.8	5.0	152	3942	149	3877	122	26	77
1	1	CRP	1	20	20	0	4	0.6	1.0	80	80	48	48	24	40	50
5	5	LSL	4	26	130	2	7	0.7	1.6	191	955	141	703	89	25	68
3	3	LSbk	2	28	85	1	5	0.9	2.1	166	498	175	526	140	23	82
2	2	LSBo	2	9	17	0	5	0.6	1.5	41	82	23	45	17	15	100
7	7	PLP	6	17	119	2	10	1.2	3.6	180	1257	274	1919	210	31	75
27	0	DRY	21	106	2853	38	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79
1	0	CUL	1	76	76	1	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UNITS	TOTAL UNITS				LENGTH (ft.)					AREA (sq.ft)		TOTAL VOL. (cu.ft)				
126	52				7504					18750		10749				

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Drainage: SOUTH FORK BIG

Table 3 - SUMMARY OF POOL TYPES

Survey Dates: 08/21/02 to 08/26/02

Confluence Location: QUAD: BAILEY RID LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T16NR14WS16 LATITUDE:39°29'56" LONGITUDE:123°53'26"

HABITAT UNITS	UNITS FULLY MEASURED	HABITAT TYPE	HABITAT PERCENT OCCURRENCE	MEAN LENGTH (ft.)	TOTAL LENGTH (ft.)	PERCENT TOTAL LENGTH	MEAN WIDTH (ft.)	MEAN DEPTH (ft.)	MEAN AREA (sq.ft.)	TOTAL AREA EST. (sq.ft.)	MEAN VOLUME (cu.ft.)	TOTAL VOLUME EST. (cu.ft.)	MEAN RESIDUAL POOL VOL. (cu.ft.)	MEAN SHELTER RATING
26	26	MAIN	59	18	475	56	8.3	0.8	152	3942	149	3877	122	26
18	18	SCOUR	41	21	371	44	7.4	0.9	160	2872	180	3240	133	27
TOTAL UNITS	TOTAL UNITS				TOTAL LENGTH (ft.)					TOTAL AREA (sq.ft.)		TOTAL VOL. (cu.ft.)		
44	44				846					6814		7117		

DARK GULCH

Drainage: SOUTH FORK BIG

Table 4 - SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM POOL DEPTHS BY POOL HABITAT TYPES

Survey Dates: 08/21/02 to 08/26/02

Confluence Location: QUAD: BAILEY RID LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T16NR14WS16 LATITUDE:39°29'56" LONGITUDE:123°53'26"

UNITS MEASURED	HABITAT TYPE	HABITAT PERCENT OCCURRENCE	<1 FOOT MAXIMUM DEPTH	<1 FOOT PERCENT OCCURRENCE	1-<2 FT. MAXIMUM DEPTH	1-<2 FOOT PERCENT OCCURRENCE	2-<3 FT. MAXIMUM DEPTH	2-<3 FOOT PERCENT OCCURRENCE	3-<4 FT. MAXIMUM DEPTH	3-<4 FOOT PERCENT OCCURRENCE	>=4 FEET MAXIMUM DEPTH	>=4 FEET PERCENT OCCURRENCE
26	MCP	59	1	4	20	77	3	12	1	4	1	4
1	CRP	2	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	LSL	11	1	20	4	80	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	LSBk	7	0	0	1	33	2	67	0	0	0	0
2	LSBo	5	0	0	2	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	PLP	16	0	0	2	29	4	57	1	14	0	0
TOTAL UNITS 44												

Dark Gulch

DARK GULCH

Drainage: SOUTH FORK BIG

Table 5 - SUMMARY OF MEAN PERCENT COVER BY HABITAT TYPE

Survey Dates: 08/21/02 to 08/26/02

Confluence Location: QUAD: BAILEY RID LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T16NR14WS16 LATITUDE:39°29'56" LONGITUDE:123°53'26"

UNITS MEASURED	UNITS FULLY MEASURED	HABITAT TYPE	MEAN % UNDERCUT BANKS	MEAN % SWD	MEAN % LWD	MEAN % ROOT	MEAN % TERR. MASS VEGETATION	MEAN % AQUATIC VEGETATION	MEAN % WHITE WATER	MEAN % BOULDERS	MEAN % BEDROCK LEDGES
28	2	LGR	0	15	40	0	5	0	0	40	0
5	2	RUN	0	10	40	0	0	10	0	40	0
21	4	SRN	13	18	15	3	15	10	0	28	0
26	26	MCP	15	12	28	1	4	12	0	21	8
1	1	CRP	0	20	60	0	10	0	0	10	0
5	5	LSL	4	11	60	0	8	0	0	16	1
3	3	LSBk	3	7	23	0	0	0	0	17	50
2	2	LSBo	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	30
7	7	PLP	3	11	20	4	0	0	0	59	3
27	0	DRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	CUL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DARK GULCH

Drainage: SOUTH FORK BIG

Table 6 - SUMMARY OF DOMINANT SUBSTRATES BY HABITAT TYPE

Survey Dates: 08/21/02 to 08/26/02

Confluence Location: QUAD: BAILEY RID LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T16NR14WS16 LATITUDE:39°29'56" LONGITUDE:123°53'26"

TOTAL HABITAT UNITS	UNITS FULLY MEASURED	HABITAT TYPE	% TOTAL SILT/CLAY DOMINANT	% TOTAL SAND DOMINANT	% TOTAL GRAVEL DOMINANT	% TOTAL SM COBBLE DOMINANT	% TOTAL LG COBBLE DOMINANT	% TOTAL BOULDER DOMINANT	% TOTAL BEDROCK DOMINANT
28	2	LGR	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
5	2	RUN	0	0	50	50	0	0	0
21	4	SRN	0	0	25	75	0	0	0
26	6	MCP	0	67	33	0	0	0	0
1	1	CRP	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	LSL	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
3	1	LSBk	0	0	0	0	0	100	0
2	0	LSBo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	PLP	0	0	0	100	0	0	0
27	0	DRY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	CUL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Dark Gulch

TABLE 8. FISH HABITAT INVENTORY DATA SUMMARY

STREAM NAME: DARK GULCH
SAMPLE DATES: 08/21/02 to 08/26/02
STREAM LENGTH: 7504 ft.
LOCATION OF STREAM MOUTH:
USGS Quad Map: BAILEY RID Latitude: 39°29'56"
Legal Description: T16NR14WS16 Longitude: 123°53'26"

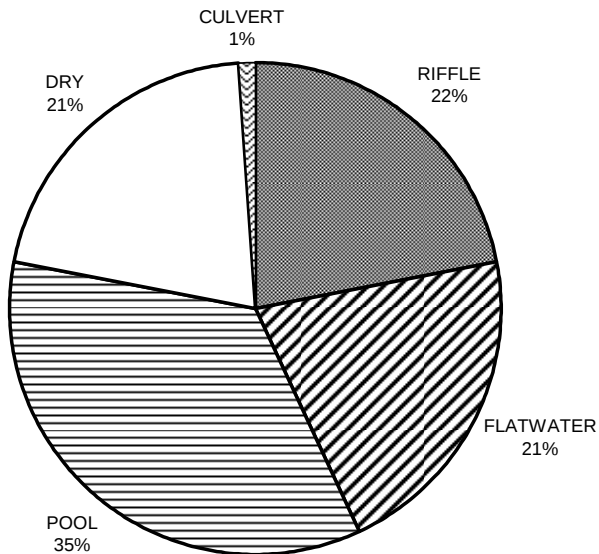
SUMMARY OF FISH HABITAT ELEMENTS BY STREAM REACH

STREAM REACH 01

Channel Type: B3	Canopy Density: 77%
Channel Length: 7504 ft.	Coniferous Component: 92%
Riffle/flatwater Mean Width: 5 ft.	Deciduous Component: 8%
Total Pool Mean Depth: 0.9 ft.	Pools by Stream Length: 11%
Base Flow: 0.0 cfs	Pools >=3 ft.deep: 7%
Water: 055- 064°F Air: 054-081°F	Mean Pool Shelter Rtn: 26
Dom. Bank Veg.: Coniferous Trees	Dom. Shelter: Large Woody Debris
Vegetative Cover: 49%	Occurrence of LOD: 29%
Dom. Bank Substrate: Silt/Clay/Sand	Dry Channel: 2853 ft.

Embeddness Value: 1. 16% 2. 39% 3. 14% 4. 0% 5. 32%

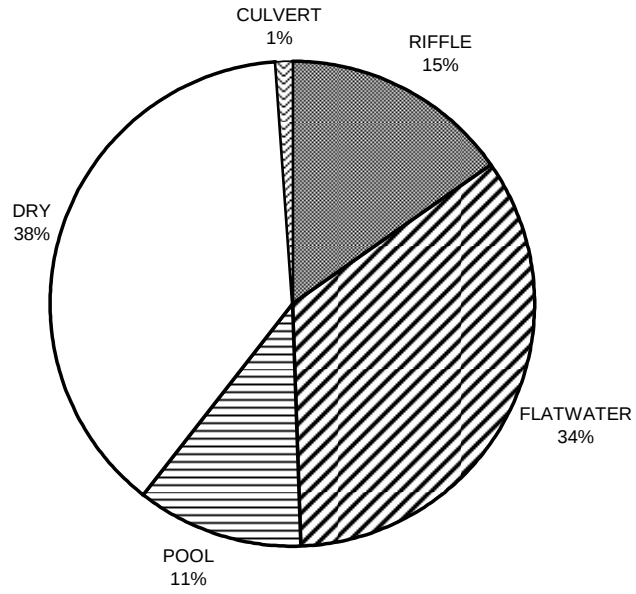
DARK GULCH HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



GRAPH 1

DARK GULCH

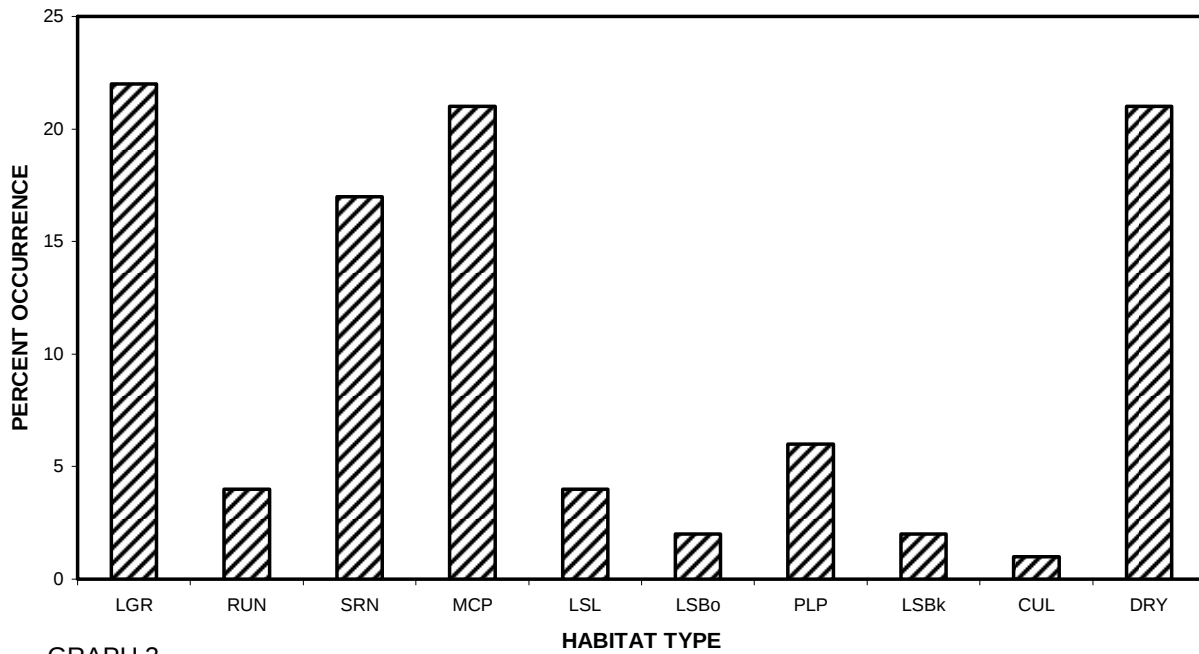
HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT TOTAL LENGTH



GRAPH 2

DARK GULCH

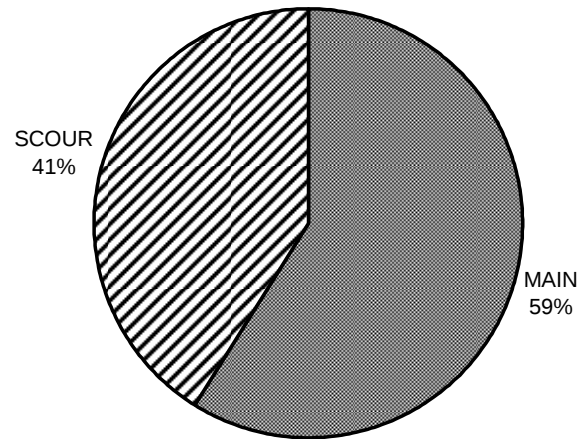
HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



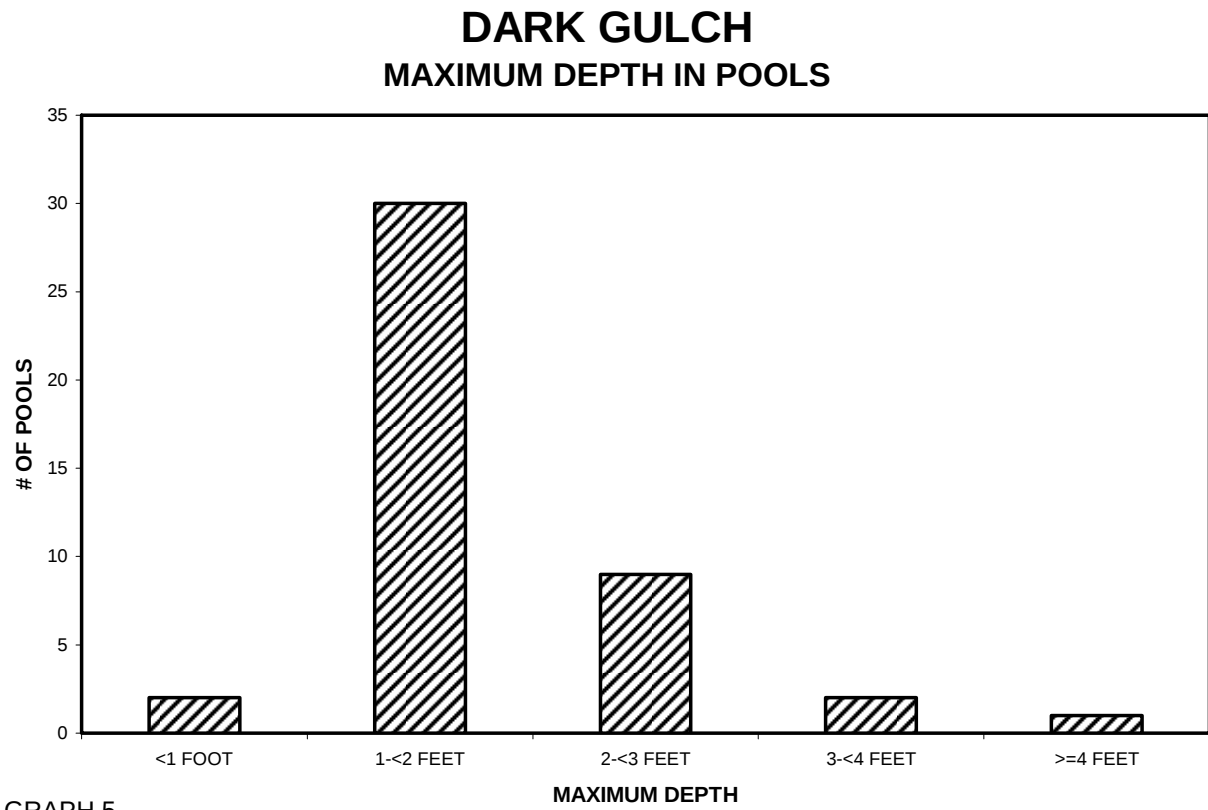
GRAPH 3

DARK GULCH

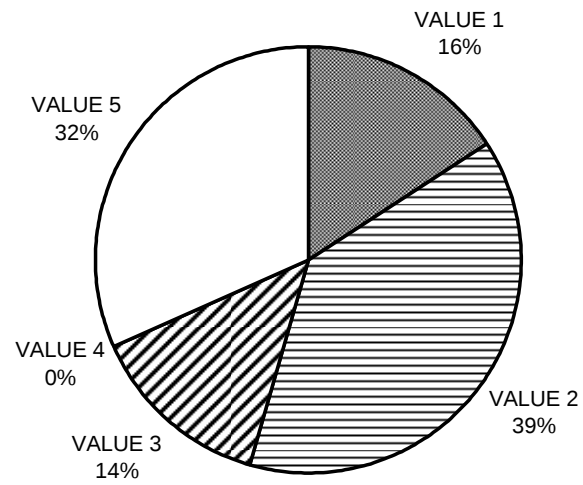
POOL HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



GRAPH 4



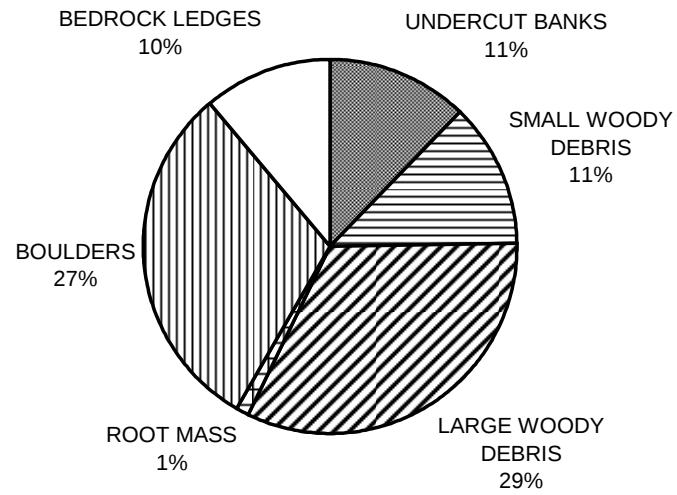
DARK GULCH PERCENT EMBEDDEDNESS



GRAPH 6

DARK GULCH

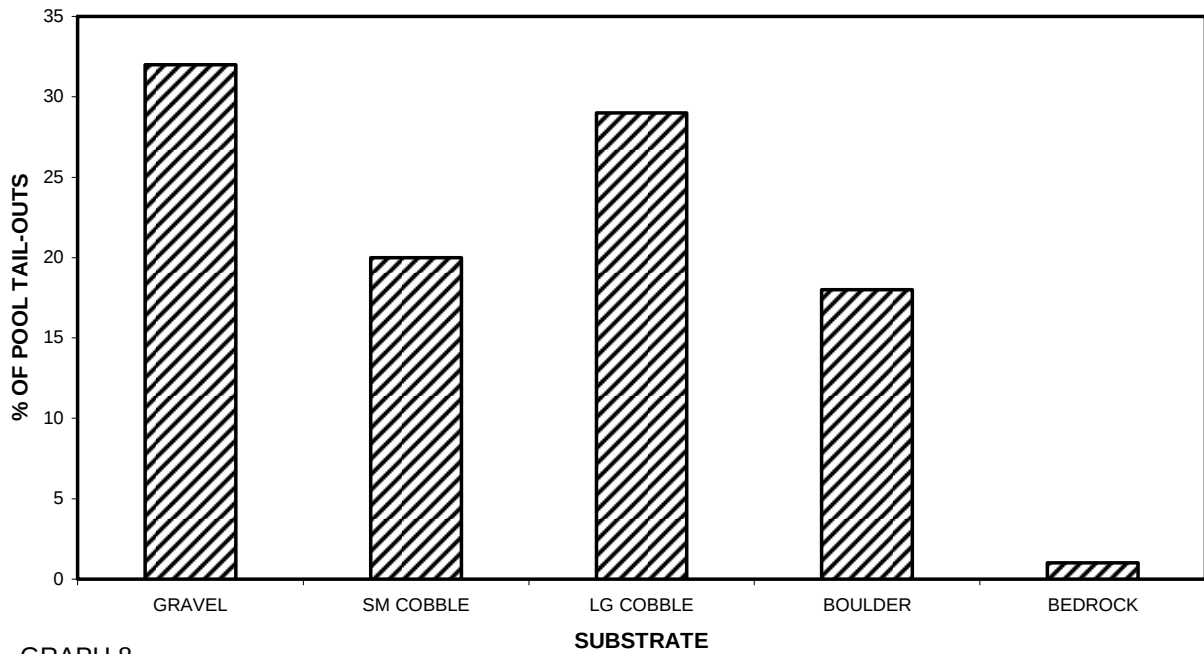
MEAN PERCENT COVER TYPES IN POOLS



GRAPH 7

DARK GULCH

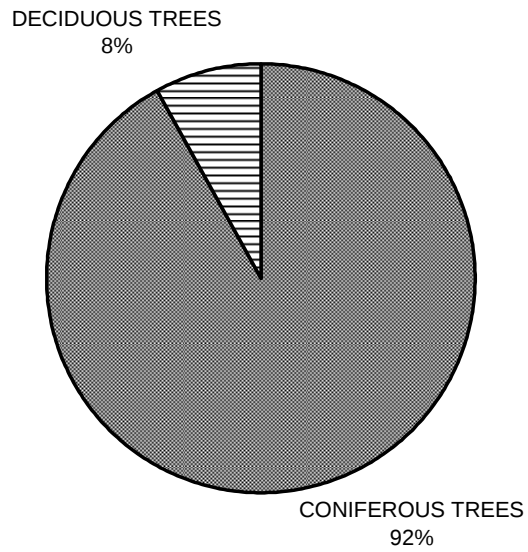
SUBSTRATE COMPOSITION IN POOL TAIL-OUTS



GRAPH 8

DARK GULCH

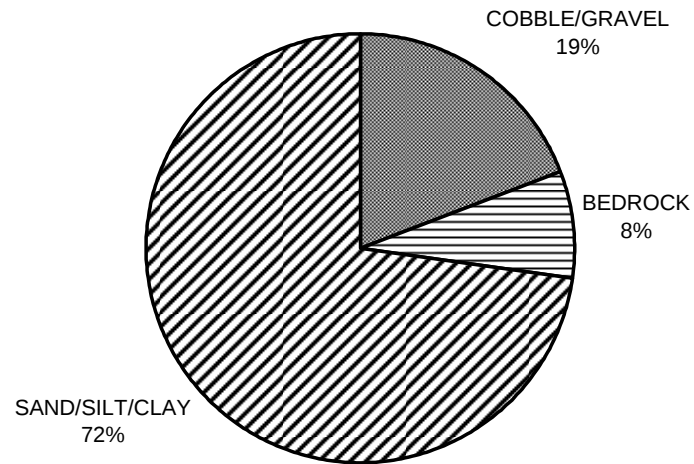
MEAN PERCENT CANOPY



GRAPH 9

DARK GULCH

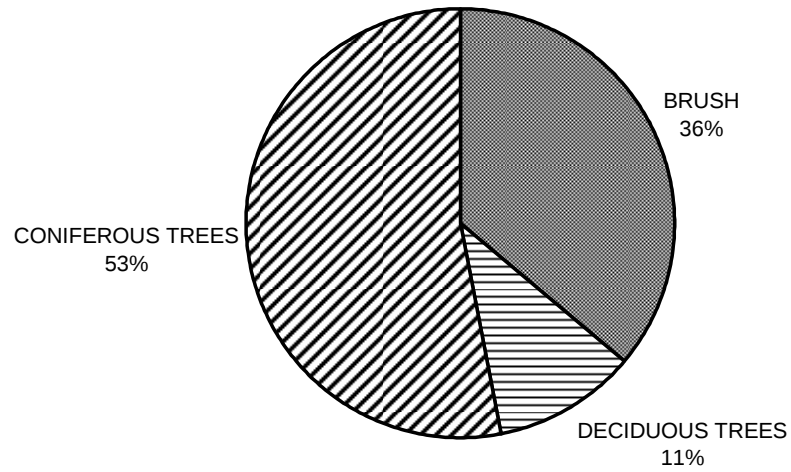
DOMINANT BANK COMPOSITION IN SURVEY REACH



GRAPH 10

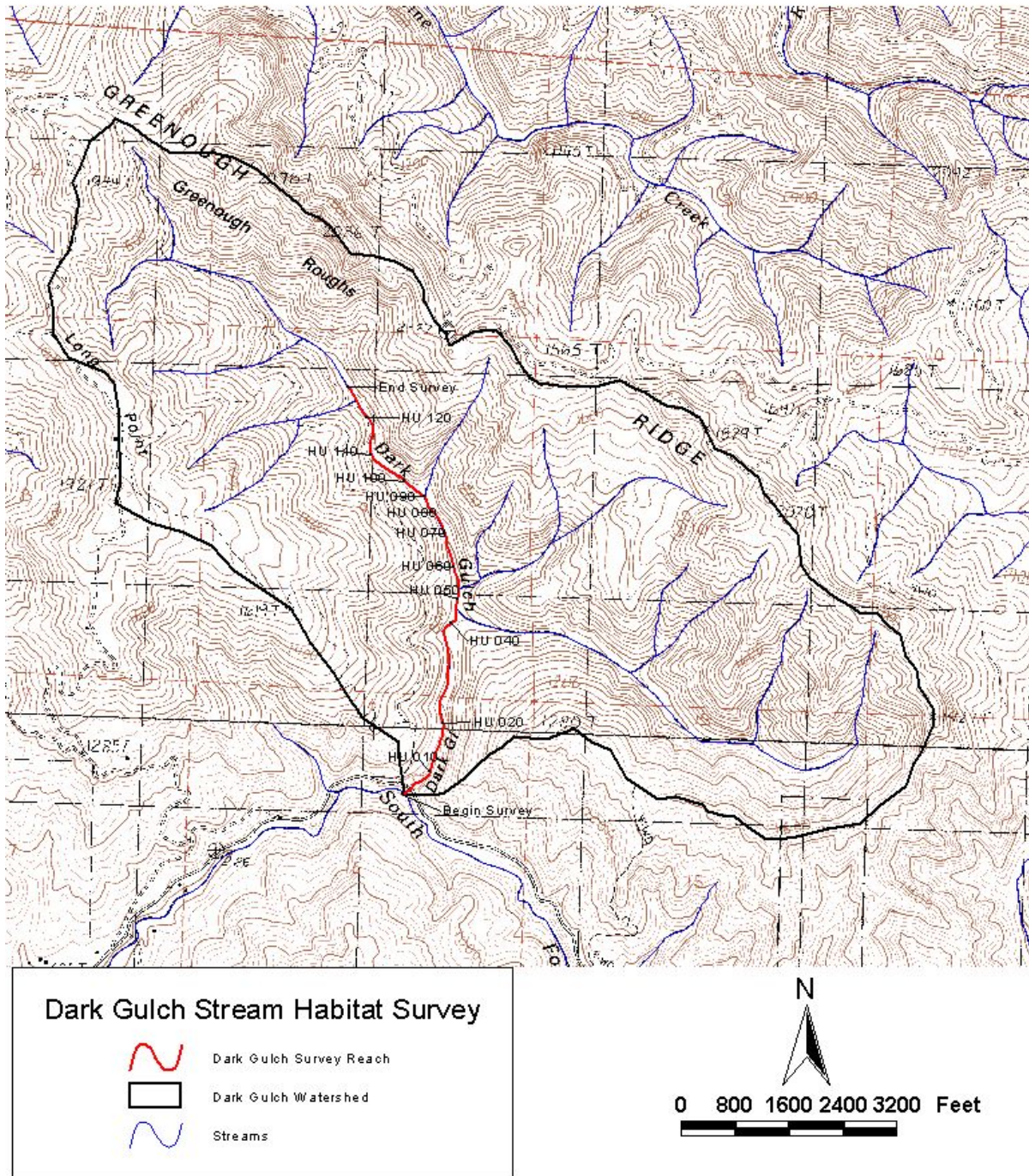
DARK GULCH

DOMINANT BANK VEGETATION IN SURVEY REACH



GRAPH 11

Dark Gulch



Map 1. Map showing Dark Gulch stream habitat inventory survey reach and watershed.