STREAM INVENTORY REPORT

"Road 320 Gulch"

INTRODUCTION

A stream inventory was conducted on June 15, 2010 on an unnamed tributary to the South Fork Noyo River commonly known and herein after referred to as Road 320 Gulch. The survey began at the confluence with the South Fork Noyo River and extended upstream 0.1 miles.

The Road 320 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 Road 320 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

Road 320 Gulch is a tributary to the South Fork Noyo River, a tributary to Noyo River, which drains to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Mendocino County, California (Map 1). Road 320 Gulch's legal description at the confluence with the South Fork Noyo River is T17N R16W S04. Its location is 39.36880 degrees north latitude and 123.65900 degrees west longitude, LLID number 1236571393687. Road 320 Gulch is an intermittent stream according to the USGS Mathison Peak 7.5 minute quadrangle. Road 320 Gulch drains a watershed of approximately 0.37 square miles. Elevations range from about 175 feet at the mouth of the creek to 600 feet in the headwater areas. Mixed conifer forest dominates the watershed. The watershed is entirely located within Jackson Demonstration State Forest and is managed for timber production. Vehicle access exists via California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) Road 320 to Road 300.

METHODS

The habitat inventory conducted in Road 320 Gulch follows the methodology presented in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* (Flosi et al, 1998). The Watershed Stewards Project/AmeriCorps (WSP) Members that conducted the inventory were trained in standardized habitat inventory methods by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG). 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 Road 320 Gulch to record measurements and observations. There are eleven components to the inventory form.

1. Flow:

Flow is measured in cubic feet per second (cfs) near 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 (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:

Habitat typing uses the 24 habitat classification types defined by McCain and others (1990). 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". Road 320 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 Road 320 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 not suitable for spawning due to inappropriate substrate like bedrock, log sills, boulders or other considerations.

6. Shelter Rating:

Instream shelter is composed of those elements within a stream channel that provide juvenile 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 for prey. 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 Road 320 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 Road 320 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 coniferous or hardwood 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 Road 320 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.
10. Large Woody Debris Count:

Large woody debris (LWD) is an important component of fish habitat and an element in channel forming processes. In each habitat unit all pieces of LWD partially or entirely below the elevation of bankfull discharge are counted and recorded. The minimum size to be considered is twelve inches in diameter and six feet in length. The LWD count is presented by reach and is expressed as an average per 100 feet.

11. Average Bankfull Width:

Bankfull width can vary greatly in the course of a channel type stream reach. This is especially true in very long reaches. Bankfull width can be a factor in habitat components like canopy density, water temperature, and pool depths. Frequent measurements taken at riffle crests (velocity crossovers) are needed to accurately describe reach widths. At the first appropriate velocity crossover that occurs after the beginning of a new stream survey page (ten habitat units), bankfull width is measured and recorded in the appropriate header block of the page. These widths are presented as an average for the channel type reach.

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 Road 320 Gulch. In addition, underwater observations were made at eight sites using techniques discussed in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data from the habitat inventory form are entered into Stream Habitat 2.0.19, a Visual Basic data entry program developed by Karen Wilson, Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission in conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Game. This program processes and summarizes the data, and produces the following ten tables:

- Riffle, Flatwater, and Pool Habitat Types
- Habitat Types and Measured Parameters
- Pool Types
- Maximum Residual Pool Depths by Habitat Types
- Mean Percent Cover by Habitat Type
- Dominant Substrates by Habitat Type
- Mean Percent Vegetative Cover for Entire Stream
- Fish Habitat Inventory Data Summary by Stream Reach (Table 8)
- Mean Percent Dominant Substrate / Dominant Vegetation Type for Entire Stream
- Mean Percent Shelter Cover Types for Entire Stream

Graphics are produced from the tables using Microsoft Excel. Graphics developed for Road 320 Gulch include:

- Riffle, Flatwater, Pool Habitat Types by Percent Occurrence
- Riffle, Flatwater, Pool Habitat Types by Total Length
- Total Habitat Types by Percent Occurrence
- Pool Types by Percent Occurrence
- Maximum Residual Depth in Pools
- Percent Embeddedness
- Mean Percent Cover Types in Pools
- Substrate Composition in Pool Tail-outs
- Mean Percent Canopy
- Dominant Bank Composition by Composition Type
- Dominant Bank Vegetation by Vegetation Type

HABITAT INVENTORY RESULTS

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

The habitat inventory of June 15, 2010, was conducted by J. Coombes and A. Villalobos (WSP) and S. McSmith (DFG). The total length of the stream surveyed was 636 feet.

Stream flow was measured near the bottom of the survey reach with a Marsh-McBirney Model 2000 flowmeter at 0.13 cfs on June 15, 2010.

Road 320 Gulch is a G5 channel type for 636 feet of the stream surveyed. G5 channels are entrenched “gully” step-pool channels on moderate gradients with low width /depth ratios and sand-dominant substrates.

Water temperatures taken during the survey period ranged from 50 to 54 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Table 1 summarizes the Level II riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types. Based on frequency of occurrence there were 50% pool units, 30% flatwater units, 15% riffle units, and 5% no survey units (Graph 1). Based on total length of Level II habitat types there were 53% flatwater units, 33% pool units, and 14% riffle units (Graph 2).

Six Level IV habitat types were identified (Table 2). The most frequent habitat types by percent occurrence were mid-channel pool units, 45%; step run units, 15%; and run units, 15% (Graph 3). Based on percent total length, step run units made up 32%, mid-channel pool units 28%, and run units 18%

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A total of 10 pools were identified (Table 3). Main channel pools were the most frequently encountered at 90% (Graph 4), and comprised 87% of the total length of all pools (Table 3). Table 4 is a summary of maximum residual pool depths by pool habitat types. Pool quality for salmonids increases with depth. One of the 10 pools (10%) had a residual depth of two feet or greater (Graph 5).

The depth of cobble embeddedness was estimated at pool tail-outs. Of the 10 pool tail-outs measured, 2 had a value of 2 (20%); 4 had a value of 3 (40%); 1 had a value of 4 (10%); 3 had a value of 5 (30%) (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 to tail-outs deemed not suitable 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. Flatwater habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 15 and pool habitats had a mean shelter rating of 68 (Table 1). Of the pool types, the main channel pools had the highest mean shelter rating at 69. Scour pools had a mean shelter rating of 60 (Table 3).

Table 5 summarizes mean percent cover by habitat type. Small woody debris is the dominant cover type in Road 320 Gulch. Graph 7 describes the pool cover in Road 320 Gulch. Small woody debris is the dominant pool cover type followed by large woody debris.

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 50% of the pool tail-outs. Bedrock was the next most frequently observed dominant substrate type and occurred in 30% of the pool tail-outs.

The mean percent canopy density for the surveyed length of Road 320 Gulch was 90%. Ten percent of the canopy was open. Of the canopy present, the mean percentages of hardwood and coniferous trees were 15% and 85%, respectively. Graph 9 describes the mean percent canopy in Road 320 Gulch.

For the stream reach surveyed, the mean percent right bank vegetated was 90%. The mean percent left bank vegetated was 94%. The dominant elements composing the structure of the stream banks consisted of 100% sand/silt/clay (Graph 10). Coniferous trees were the dominant vegetation type observed in 79.2% of the units surveyed. Additionally, 16.7% of the units surveyed had brush as the dominant vegetation type, and 4.2% had deciduous trees as the dominant vegetation type (Graph 11).

BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY RESULTS

Survey teams conducted a snorkel survey at eight sites for species composition and distribution in Road 320 Gulch on June 16, 2010. Water temperature taken during the survey period of 1245 hours to 1315 hours was 52 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 60 to 61 degrees

Fahrenheit. The sites were sampled by S. McSmith (DFG), and J. Coombes (WSP).

Eight sites were sampled from the confluence with the South Fork Noyo River upstream to 567 feet. The reach sites yielded no fish.

The following chart displays the information yielded from these sites:

2010 Road 320 Gulch underwater observations.

Date	Survey Site #	Habitat Unit #	Habitat Type	Approx. Dist. from mouth (ft.)	SH/RT			Coho	
					YOY	1+	2+	YOY	1+
G5 Channel Type									
06/16/10	1	002	Pool	86	0	0	0	0	0
	2	003	Pool	105	0	0	0	0	0
	3	005	Pool	151	0	0	0	0	0
	4	007	Pool	197	0	0	0	0	0
	5	009	Pool	240	0	0	0	0	0
	6	011	Pool	276	0	0	0	0	0
	7	015	Pool	426	0	0	0	0	0
	8	017	Pool	567	0	0	0	0	0

DISCUSSION

Road 320 Gulch is a G5 channel type for 636 feet of the stream surveyed. The suitability of G5 channel types for fish habitat improvement structures is as follows: G5 channel types are good for bank-placed boulders and fair for plunge weirs, opposing wing-deflectors, and log cover.

The water temperatures recorded on the survey day June 15, 2010, ranged from 50 to 54 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 55 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. This is a suitable water temperature range for salmonids. To make any further conclusions, temperatures need to be monitored throughout the warm summer months, and more extensive biological sampling needs to be conducted.

Flatwater habitat types comprised 53% of the total length of this survey, riffles 14%, and pools 33%. One of the 10 (10%) pools had a maximum residual 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 residual 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.

Two of the 10 pool tail-outs measured had embeddedness ratings of 1 or 2. Five of the pool tail-

outs had embeddedness ratings of 3 or 4. Three 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. Sediment sources in Road 320 Gulch should be mapped and rated according to their potential sediment yields, and control measures should be taken.

Six of the 10 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 is 68. The shelter rating in the flatwater habitats is 15. A pool shelter rating of approximately 100 is desirable. The amount of cover that now exists is being provided primarily by small woody debris in Road 320 Gulch. Small woody debris is the dominant cover type in pools followed by large woody debris. Log and root wad cover structures in the pool and flatwater habitats would enhance both summer and winter salmonid habitat. Log cover structure provides rearing fry with protection from predation, rest from water velocity, and also divides territorial units to reduce density related competition.

The mean percent canopy density for the stream was 90%. In general, revegetation projects are considered when canopy density is less than 80%.

The percentage of right and left bank covered with vegetation was 90% and 94%, respectively. In areas of stream bank erosion or where bank vegetation is sparse, planting endemic species of coniferous and hardwood trees, in conjunction with bank stabilization, is recommended.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Road 320 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) 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.

COMMENTS AND LANDMARKS

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

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Position (ft):	Habitat unit #:	Comments:
0	0001.00	Start of survey at the confluence with the South Fork Noyo River. The channel type is a G5.
73	0002.00	Bridge #01 is a wooden footbridge that is 5' high x 5’ wide. A salmonid young-of-the-year (YOY) observed.
197	0008.00	Out of the influence of the South Fork Noyo River.
267	0011.00	Log debris accumulation (LDA) #01 contains 2 pieces of large woody debris (LWD) and measures 10' high x 12' wide x 8.5' long. Water flows through the LDA and there are visible gaps in it. It is a possible barrier to juvenile and adult salmonids. The stream flows through a strainer of small woody debris into a 2' hole in the rootwad. Fish are not present above the LDA.
524	0017.00	There is a seep on the left bank.
567	0018.00	The left bank seep continues.
602	0019.00	Rip rap from Road 320 has been placed to protect the right bank. The rip rap continues up the stream channel. Water can be seen flowing through the boulders. This is a possible barrier to fish.
636	0020.00	End of survey. Rip rap from the road armoring in habitat unit #018 is a possible barrier to adult and juvenile salmonids.

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.

Road 320 Creek

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]	

Table 1 - Summary of Riffle, Flatwater, and Pool Habitat Types

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	Mean Length (ft.)	Total Length (ft.)	Total Length (%)	Mean Width (ft.)	Mean Depth (ft.)	Mean Max 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 Shelter Rating
6	2	FLATWATER	30.0	54	323	50.8	4.5	0.5	0.9	253	1516	108	646		15
1	0	NOSURVEY	5.0	25	25	3.9									
10	10	POOL	50.0	20	201.5	31.7	6.7	0.6	1.7	128	1280	91	910	74	69
3	0	RIFFLE	15.0	29	86	13.5									

Total Units	Total Units Fully Measured	Total Length (ft.)	Total Area (sq.ft.)	Total Volume (cu.ft.)
20	12	635.5	2797	1556

Table 2 - Summary of Habitat Types and Measured Parameters

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	Mean Length (ft.)	Total Length (ft.)	Total Length (%)	Mean Width (ft.)	Mean Depth (ft.)	Max 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 Shelter Rating	Mean Canopy (%)
2	0	LGR	10.0	34	67	10.5										
1	0	BRS	5.0	19	19	3.0										
3	1	RUN	15.0	39	117	18.4	5	0.5	0.9	133	399	67	200		20	92
3	1	SRN	15.0	69	206	32.4	4	0.4	0.8	372	1117	149	447		10	79
9	9	MCP	45.0	19	175	27.5	7	0.6	2.2	122	1101	89	802	73	69	91
1	1	LSR	5.0	27	27	4.2	7	0.5	1.9	180	180	108	108	90	60	91
1	0	NS	5.0	25	25	3.9										

Total Units	Total Units Fully Measured	Total Length (ft.)	Total Area (sq.ft.)	Total Volume (cu.ft.)
20	12	635.5	2797	1556

Table 3 - Summary of Pool Types

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	Mean Length (ft.)	Total Length (ft.)	Total Length (%)	Mean Width (ft.)	Mean Residual Depth (ft.)	Mean Area (sq.ft.)	Estimated Total Area (sq.ft.)	Mean Residual Pool Vol (cu.ft.)	Estimated Total Resid.Vol. (cu.ft.)	Mean Shelter Rating
9	9	MAIN	90	19	175	87	6.7	0.6	122	1101	73	654	69
1	1	SCOUR	10	27	27	13	7.0	0.5	180	180	90	90	60

Total Units	Total Units Fully Measured	Total Length (ft.)	Total Area (sq.ft.)	Total Volume (cu.ft.)
10	10	201.5	1280	744

Table 4 - Summary of Maximum Residual Pool Depths By Pool Habitat Types

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Habitat Units	Habitat Type	Habitat Occurrence (%)	< 1 Foot Maximum Residual Depth	< 1 Foot Percent Occurrence	1 < 2 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	1 < 2 Feet Percent Occurrence	2 < 3 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	2 < 3 Feet Percent Occurrence	3 < 4 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	3 < 4 Feet Percent Occurrence	>= 4 Feet Maximum Residual Depth	>= 4 Feet Percent Occurrence
9	MCP	90	0	0	8	89	1	11	0	0	0	0
1	LSR	10	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

Total Units	Total < 1 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total < 1 Foot % Occurrence	Total 1< 2 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total 1< 2 Foot % Occurrence	Total 2< 3 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total 2< 3 Foot % Occurrence	Total 3< 4 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total 3< 4 Foot % Occurrence	Total >= 4 Foot Max Resid. Depth	Total >= 4 Foot % Occurrence
10	0	0	9	90	1	10	0	0	0	0

Mean Maximum Residual Pool Depth (ft.): 1.6

Table 5 - Summary of Mean Percent Cover By Habitat Type

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010 Dry Units: 0

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	Mean % Undercut Banks	Mean % SWD	Mean % LWD	Mean % Root Mass	Mean % Terr. Vegetation	Mean % Aquatic Vegetation	Mean % White Water	Mean % Boulders	Mean % Bedrock Ledges
2	0	LGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	BRS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	TOTAL RIFFLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	RUN	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
3	1	SRN	0	10	10	0	80	0	0	0	0
6	2	TOTAL FLAT	0	5	5	0	90	0	0	0	0
9	9	MCP	12	31	32	12	1	0	0	11	1
1	1	LSR	80	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	10	TOTAL POOL	19	30	29	11	1	0	0	10	1
1	0	NS									
20	12	TOTAL	15	26	25	9	15	0	0	8	1

Table 6 - Summary of Dominant Substrates By Habitat Type

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010 Dry Units: 0

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Habitat Units	Units Fully Measured	Habitat Type	% Total Silt/Clay Dominant	% Total Sand Dominant	% Total Gravel Dominant	% Total Small Cobble Dominant	% Total Large Cobble Dominant	% Total Boulder Dominant	% Total Bedrock Dominant
2	0	LGR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	BRS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	RUN	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
3	1	SRN	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
9	9	MCP	33	33	22	0	0	0	11
1	1	LSR	0	100	0	0	0	0	0

Table 7 - Summary of Mean Percent Canopy for Entire Stream

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Mean Percent Canopy	Mean Percent Conifer	Mean Percent Hardwood	Mean Percent Open Units	Mean Right Bank % Cover	Mean Left Bank % Cover
90	85	15	0	90	94

Note: Mean percent conifer and hardwood for the entire reach are means of canopy components from units with canopy values greater than zero.

Open units represent habitat units with zero canopy cover.

Table 8 - Fish Habitat Inventory Data Summary

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010 Survey Length (ft.): 635.5 Main Channel (ft.): 635.5 Side Channel (ft.): 0

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Summary of Fish Habitat Elements By Stream Reach

STREAM REACH: 1

Channel Type: G5
Reach Length (ft.): 635.5
Riffle/Flatwater Mean Width (ft.): 4.5
BFW:
Range (ft.): 4 to 7
Mean (ft.): 5
Std. Dev.: 1
Base Flow (cfs.): 0.1
Water (F): 50 - 54 Air (F): 55 - 60
Dry Channel (ft): 0

Canopy Density (%): 89.9
Coniferous Component (%): 85.0
Hardwood Component (%): 15.0
Dominant Bank Vegetation: Coniferous Trees
Vegetative Cover (%): 92.1
Dominant Shelter: Small Woody Debris
Dominant Bank Substrate Type: Sand/Silt/Clay
Occurrence of LWD (%): 25
LWD per 100 ft.:
Riffles: 1
Pools: 4
Flat: 0

Pools by Stream Length (%): 31.7
Pool Frequency (%): 50.0
Residual Pool Depth (%):
< 2 Feet Deep: 90
2 to 2.9 Feet Deep: 10
3 to 3.9 Feet Deep: 0
>= 4 Feet Deep: 0
Mean Max Residual Pool Depth (ft.): 1.7
Mean Pool Shelter Rating: 69

Pool Tail Substrate (%): Silt/Clay: 0 Sand: 10 Gravel: 50 Sm Cobble: 10 Lg Cobble: 0 Boulder: 0 Bedrock: 30

Embeddedness Values (%): 1. 0.0 2. 20.0 3. 40.0 4. 10.0 5. 30.0

Table 9 - Mean Percentage of Dominant Substrate and Vegetation

Stream Name: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

Mean Percentage of Dominant Stream Bank Substrate

Dominant Class of Substrate	Number of Units Right Bank	Number of Units Left Bank	Total Mean Percent (%)
Bedrock	0	0	0.0
Boulder	0	0	0.0
Cobble / Gravel	0	0	0.0
Sand / Silt / Clay	12	12	100.0

Mean Percentage of Dominant Stream Bank Vegetation

Dominant Class of Vegetation	Number of Units Right Bank	Number of Units Left Bank	Total Mean Percent (%)
Grass	0	0	0.0
Brush	4	0	16.7
Hardwood Trees	0	1	4.2
Coniferous Trees	8	11	79.2
No Vegetation	0	0	0.0

Total Stream Cobble Embeddedness Values: 4

Table 10 - Mean Percent of Shelter Cover Types For Entire Stream

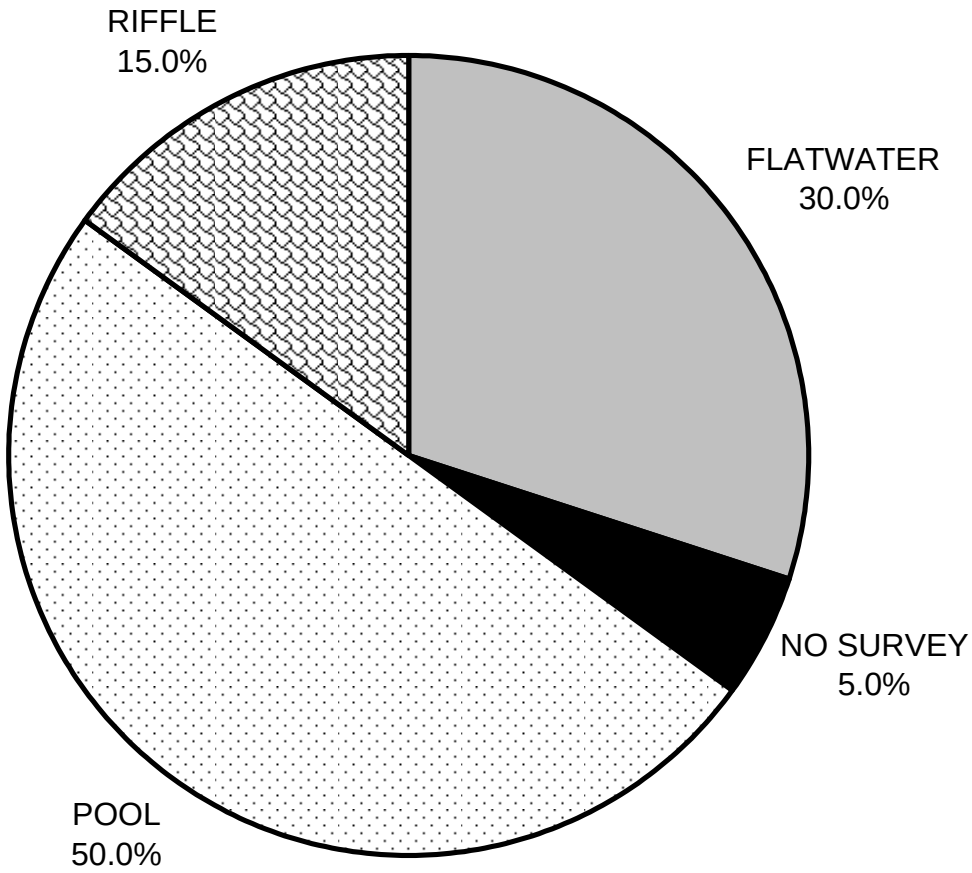
StreamName: 1236571393687 LLID: 1236571393687 Drainage: Noyo River

Survey Dates: 6/15/2010 to 6/15/2010

Confluence Location: Quad: MATHISON PEAK Legal Description: T17NR16WS04 Latitude: 39:22:07.0N Longitude: 123:39:26.0W

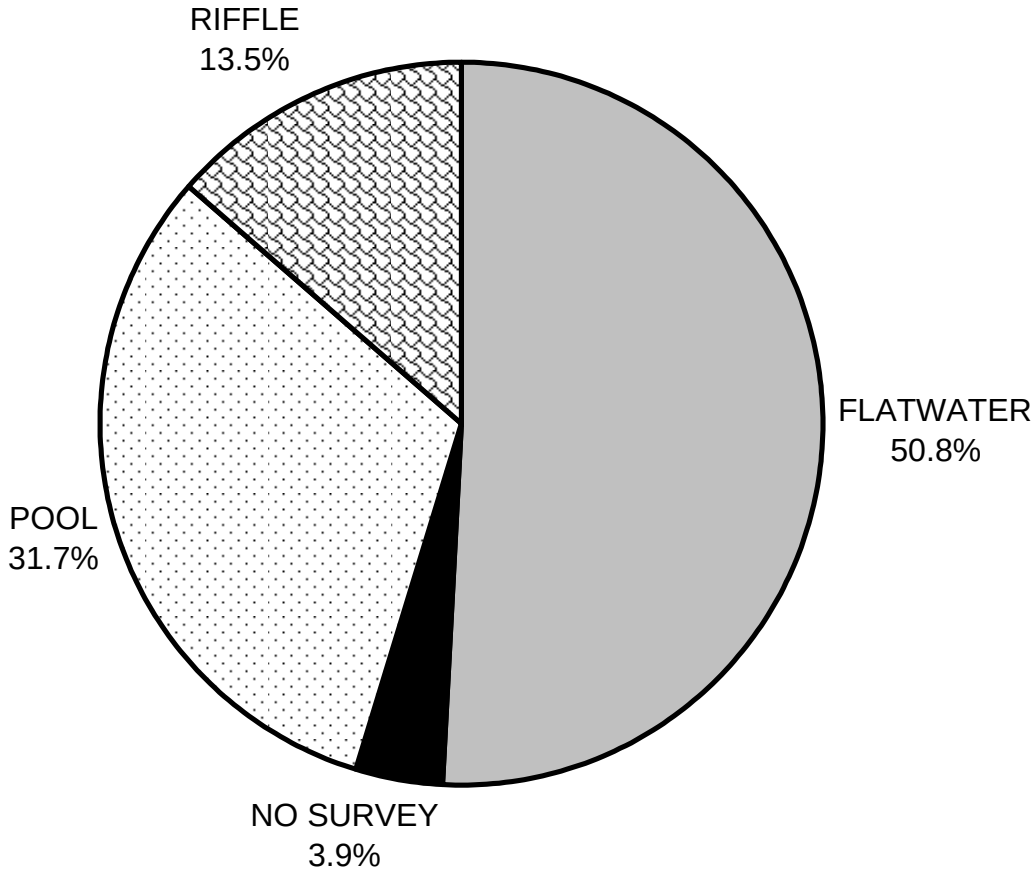
	Riffles	Flatwater	Pools
UNDERCUT BANKS (%)	0	0	19
SMALL WOODY DEBRIS (%)	0	5	30
LARGE WOODY DEBRIS (%)	0	5	29
ROOT MASS (%)	0	0	11
TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION (%)	0	90	1
AQUATIC VEGETATION (%)	0	0	0
WHITEWATER (%)	0	0	0
BOULDERS (%)	0	0	10
BEDROCK LEDGES (%)	0	0	1

"Road 320" 2010
HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



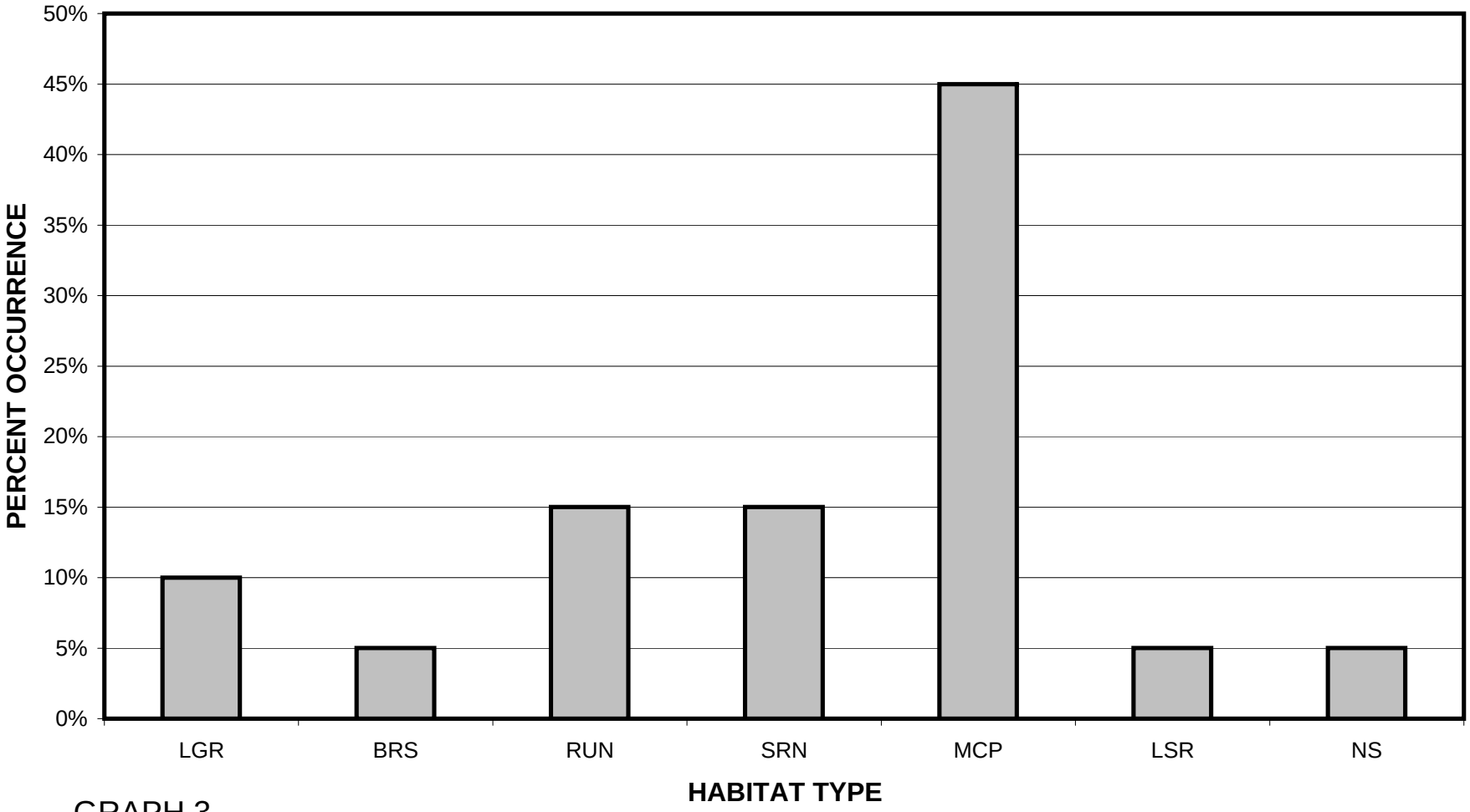
GRAPH 1

"Road 320" 2010
HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT TOTAL LENGTH



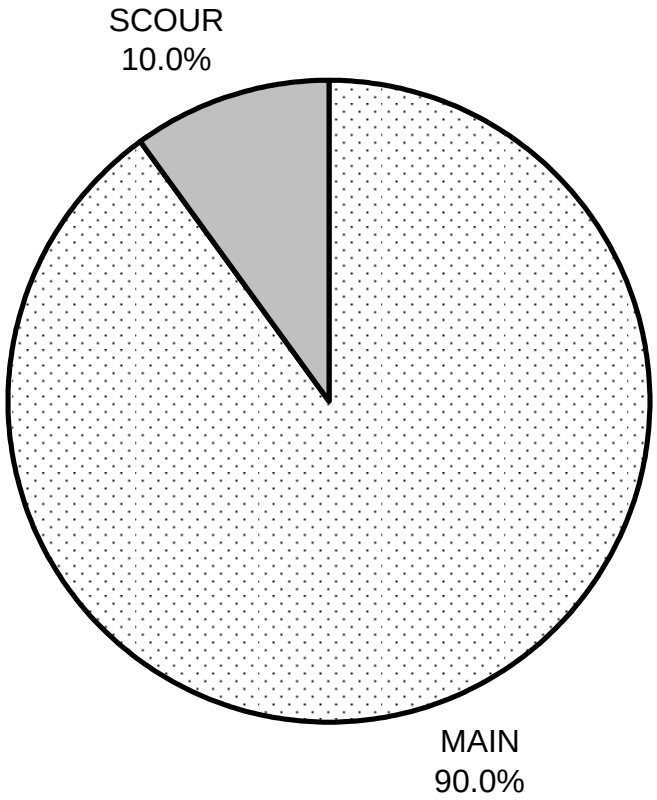
GRAPH 2

"Road 320" 2010
HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



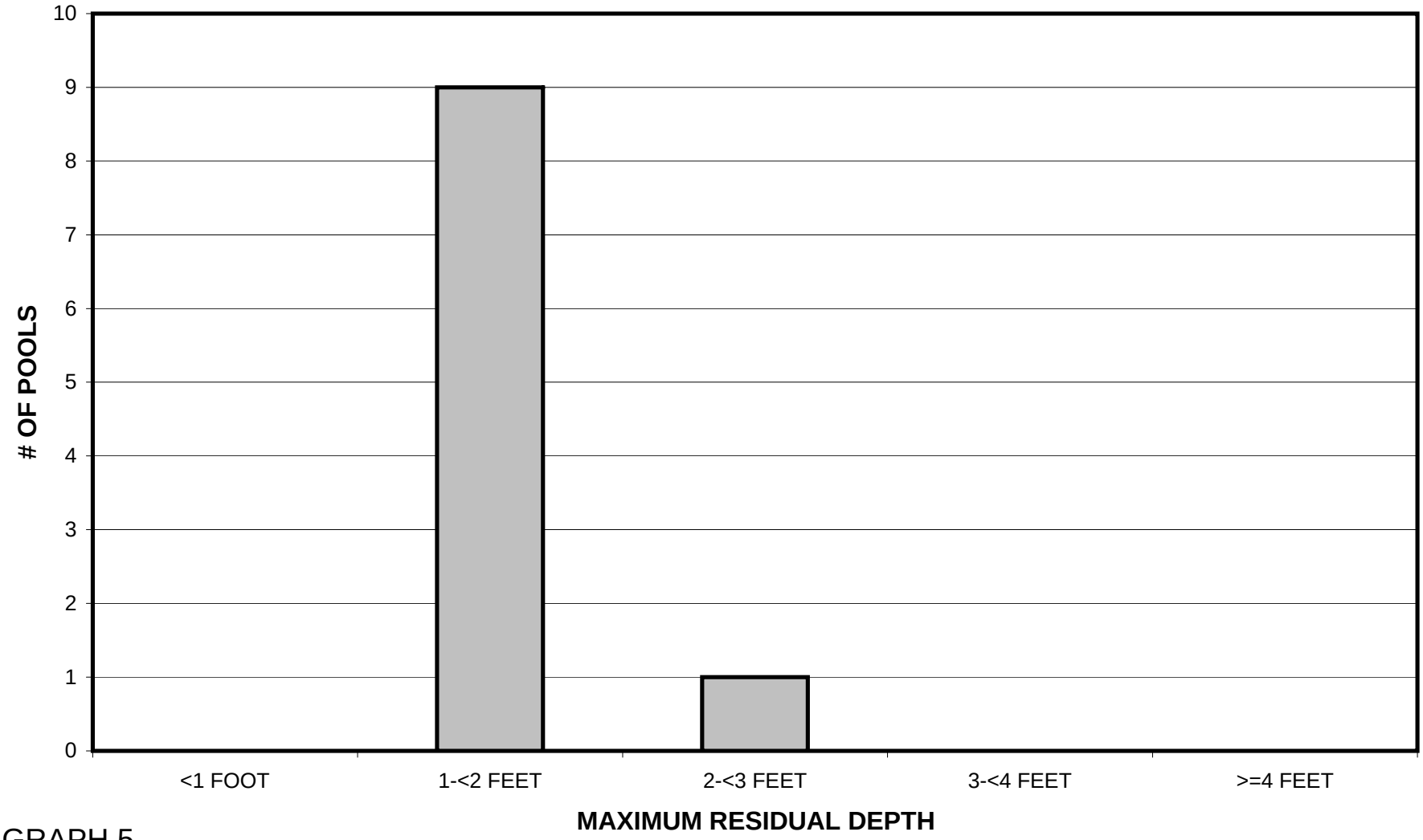
GRAPH 3

"Road 320" 2010
POOL TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



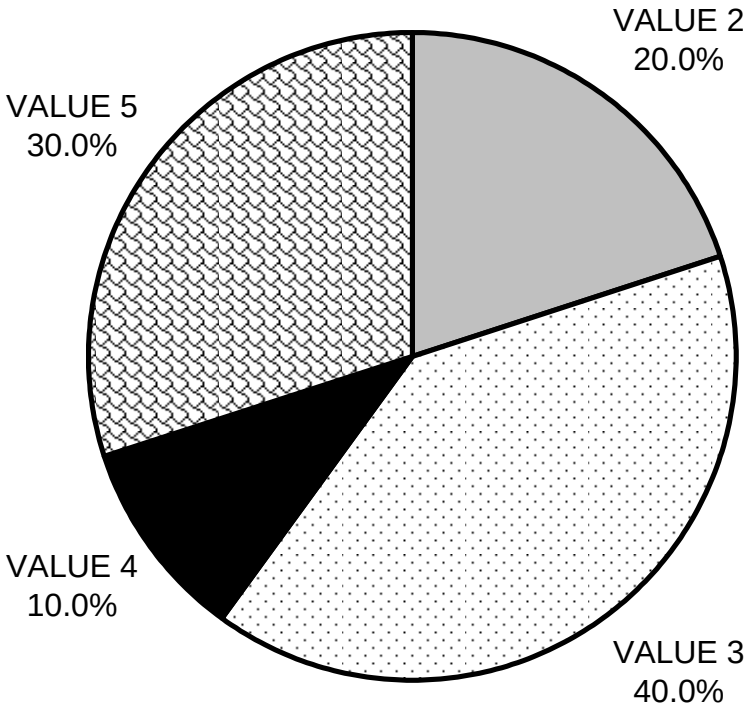
GRAPH 4

"Road 320" 2010
MAXIMUM DEPTH IN POOLS



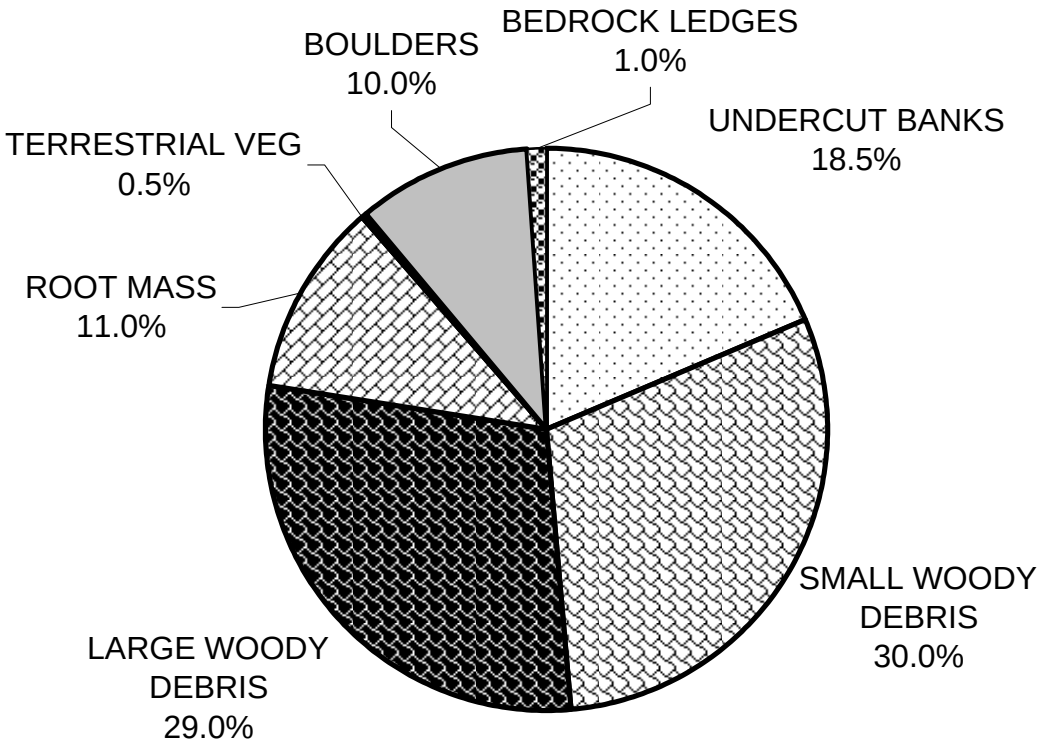
GRAPH 5

"Road 320" 2010
PERCENT EMBEDDEDNESS



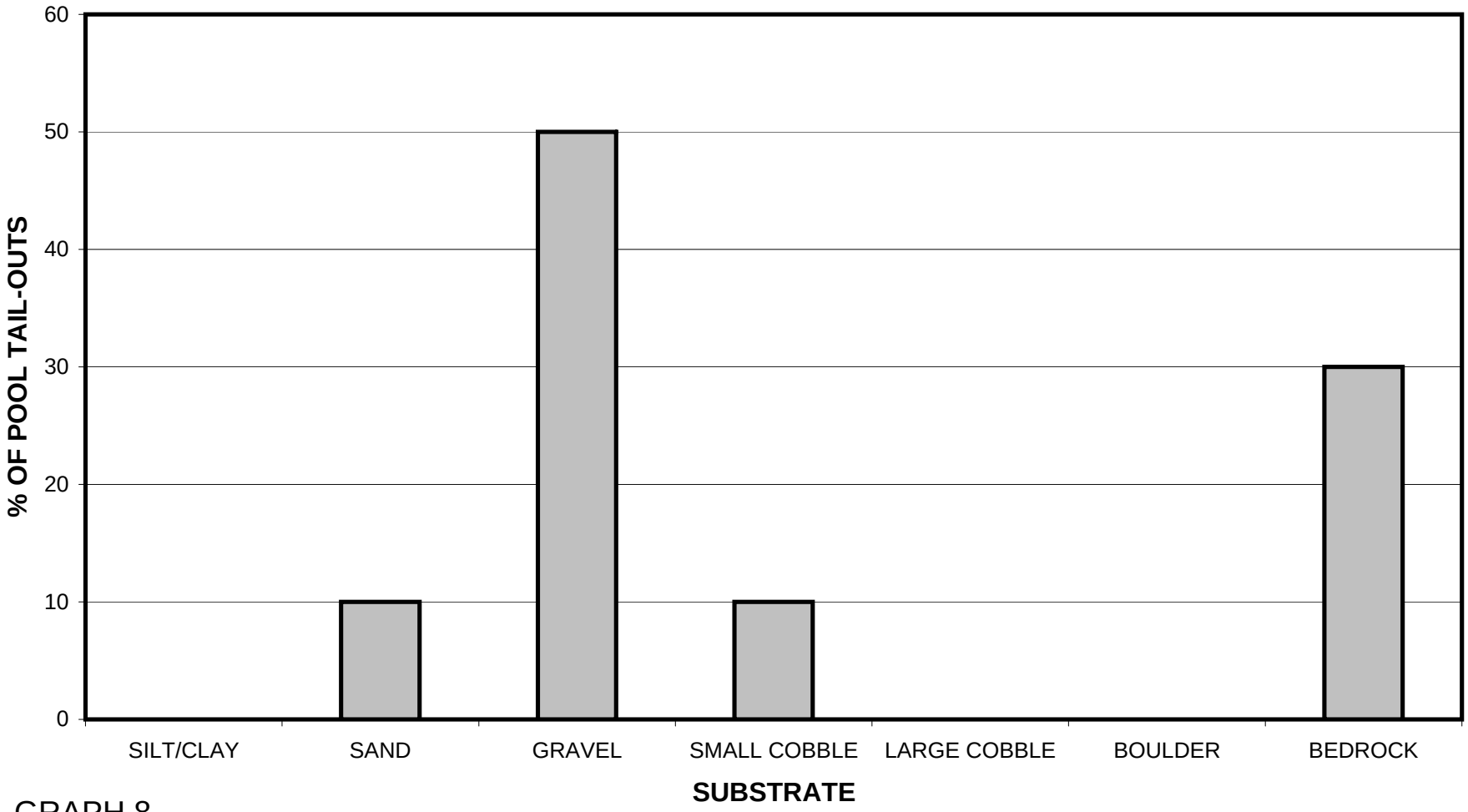
GRAPH 6

"Road 320" 2010
MEAN PERCENT COVER TYPES IN POOLS



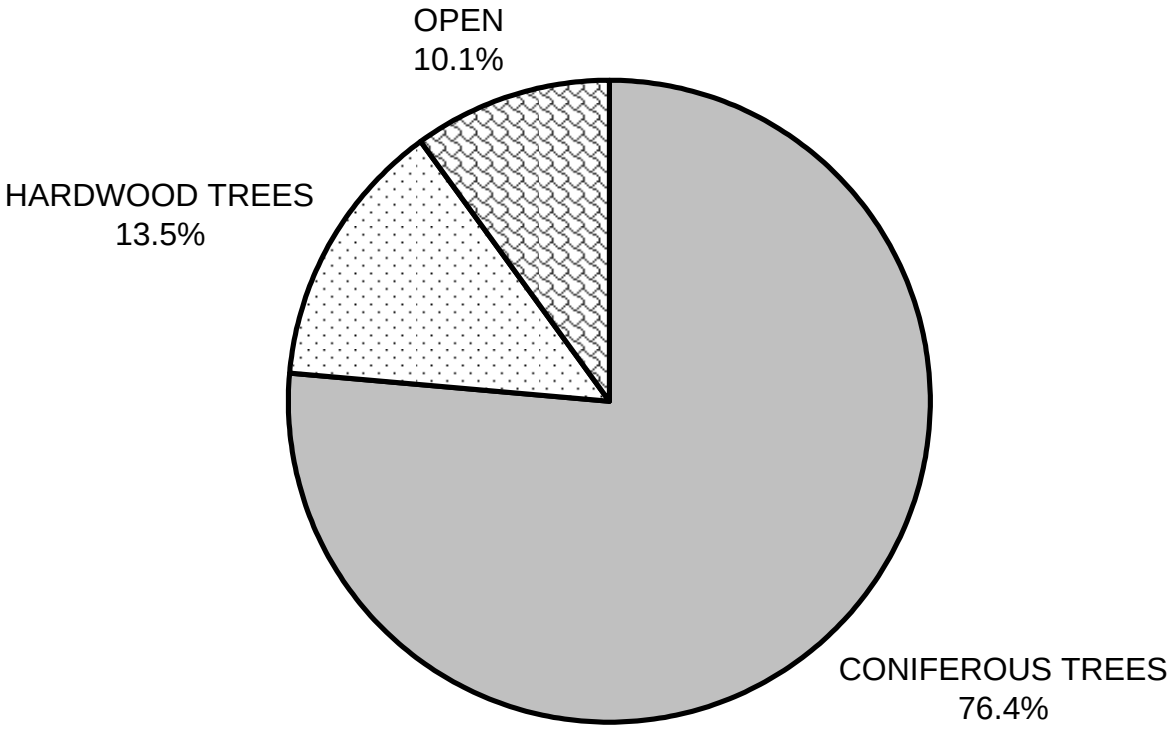
GRAPH 7

"Road 320" 2010
SUBSTRATE COMPOSITION IN POOL TAIL-OUTS



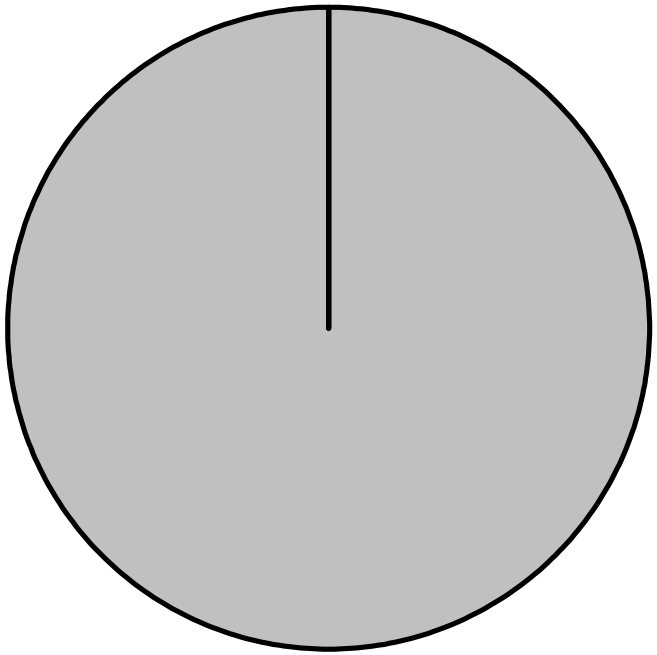
GRAPH 8

"Road 320" 2010
MEAN PERCENT CANOPY



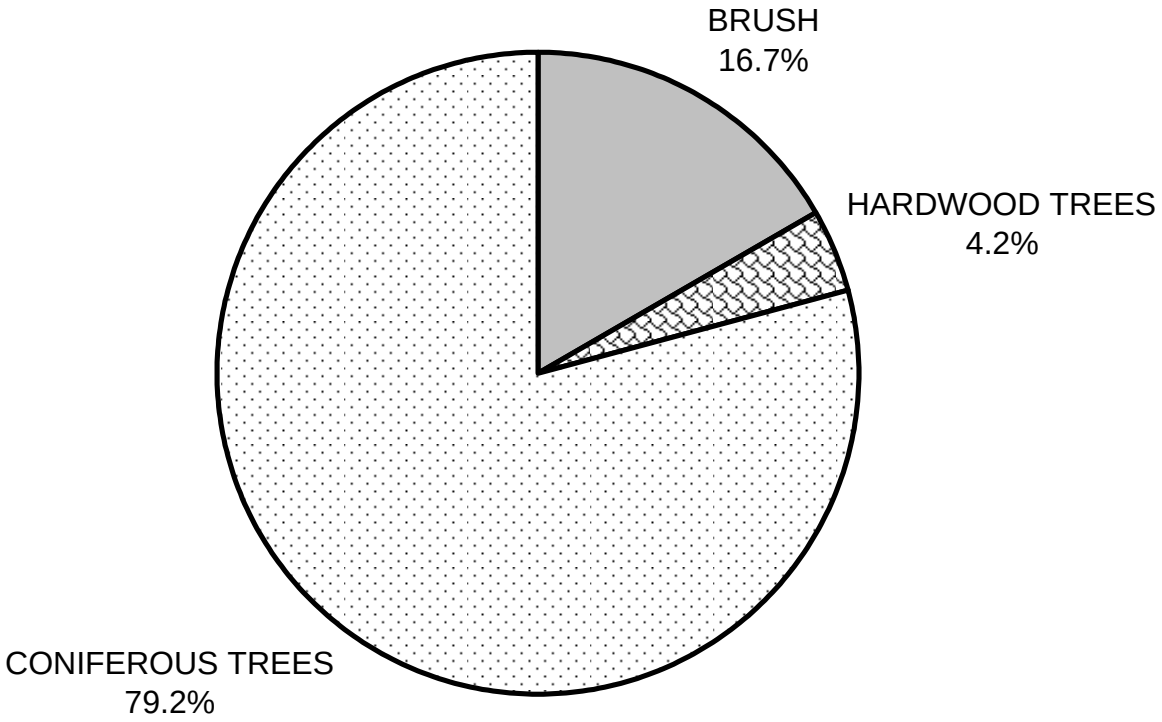
GRAPH 9

"Road 320" 2010
DOMINANT BANK COMPOSITION IN SURVEY REACH



GRAPH 10

"Road 320" 2010
DOMINANT BANK VEGETATION IN SURVEY REACH



GRAPH 11