

**California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System
California Department of Fish and Game
California Interagency Wildlife Task Group**

Riverine

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General Description

Structure-- Intermittent or continually running water distinguishes rivers and streams. A stream originates at some elevated source, such as a spring or lake, and flows downward at a rate relative to slope or gradient and the volume of surface runoff or discharge. Velocity generally declines at progressively lower altitudes, and the volume of water increases until the enlarged stream finally becomes sluggish. Over this transition from a rapid, surging stream to a slow, sluggish river, water temperature and turbidity will tend to increase, dissolved oxygen will decrease and the bottom will change from rocky to muddy (McNaughton and Wolf 1973).

Aquatic Environment

Composition-- The majority of fast stream inhabitants live in riffles, on the underside of rubble and gravel, sheltered from the current. Characteristic of the riffle insects are the nymphs of mayflies, caddisflies, alderflies, stoneflies; and the larva and pupae of true flies. In pools, the dominant insects are burrowing mayfly nymphs, dragonflies, damselflies and water striders. Water moss and heavily branched filamentous algae are held to rocks by strong holdfasts and align with the current. Other algae grow in spheric, or cushionlike colonies with smooth, gelatinous surfaces. Algae growth in streams often exhibits zonation on rocks, which is influenced by depth and current.

With increasing temperatures, decreasing velocities and accumulating bottom sediment, organisms of the fast water are replaced by organisms adapted to slower moving water. Mollusks and crustaceans replace the rubble-dwelling insect larvae. Backswimmers, water boatmen and diving beetles inhabit sluggish stretches and backwaters. Emergent vegetation grows along river banks, and duckweed floats on the surface. Abundant decaying matter on the river bottom promotes the growth of plankton populations that are not usually found in fast water.

Other Classifications-- Other classification systems of rivers and streams are: Riverine (Cowardin et al. 1979); Streams-10.2, Rivers-10.3 (Cheatham and Haller 1975) and Proctor et al. (1980).

Aquatic Zones and Substrates

The riverine habitat exists in structural classes 1;24:0-B. Open water (1) is defined as greater than 2 meters in depth and/or beyond the depth of floating rooted plants, and does not involve substrate. Small rivers and streams may not have an open water zone. The submerged zone (2) is between open water and shore. The shore (4) is seldom flooded (except for wave wash or fluctuations in flow) and is less than 10 percent canopy cover. For shorelines with 10 percent canopy cover or more, use a terrestrial habitat designation.

The rate at which a stream erodes its channel is determined by the nature of the substrate, composition of the water, climate and the gradient. The greater the slope, the greater the capacity to transport abrasive materials through increased velocity (Reid 196)

Most natural riverine systems are relatively stable over long periods of time as long as there is no human interference. The building of dams and the dredging and straightening of stream channels are in the most important factors controlling the duration of stream and river types.

Biological Setting

Habitat-- Riverine habitats can occur in association with many terrestrial habitats. Riparian habitats are found adjacent to many rivers and streams. Riverine habitats are also found contiguous to lacustrine and fresh emergent wetland habitats.

Wildlife Considerations-- The open water zones of large rivers provide resting and escape cover for many species of waterfowl. Gulls, terns, osprey and bald eagle hunt in open water. Near-shore waters provide food for waterfowl, herons, shorebirds, belted-kingfisher and American dipper. Many species of insectivorous birds (swallows, swifts, flycatchers) hawk their prey over water. Some of the more common mammals found in riverine habitats include river otter, mink, muskrat and beaver.

Physical Setting

Streams begin as outlets of ponds or lakes (lacustrine), or rise from spring or seepage areas. All streams at some time experience very low flow and nearly dry up. Some streams, except for occasional pools, dry up seasonally every year.

The temperature of the riverine habitat is not constant. In general, small, shallow streams tend to follow, but lag behind air temperatures, warming and cooling with the seasons. Rivers and streams with large areas exposed to direct sunlight are warmer than those shaded by trees, shrubs and high, steep banks.

The constant swirling and churning of high-velocity water over riffles and falls result in greater contact with the atmosphere-and thus have a high oxygen content. In polluted waters, deep holes or low velocity flows, dissolved oxygen is lower (Smith 1974).

Distribution

Rivers and streams occur statewide, mostly between sea level and 2438 meters (8000 ft).

Literature Cited

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