STREAM INVENTORY REPORT

Barlow Gulch

WATERSHED OVERVIEW

Barlow Gulch is a tributary to Little North Fork Ten Mile River located in Mendocino County, California. Elevations range from about 200 feet at the mouth of the creek to 1000 feet in the headwater areas. Barlow Gulch's legal description at the confluence with Little North Fork Ten Mile River is T20N R17W S15. Its location is 39° 36'11" N. latitude and 123°43'52" W. longitude according to the USGS Dutchmans Knoll 7.5 minute quadrangle

HABITAT INVENTORY RESULTS

The habitat inventory of July 31, 1995, was conducted by Diana Hines and David Lundby. The total length of stream in Barlow Gulch surveyed was 3,633 feet (0.69 miles). There were no side channels in this creek (Table 1).

Flow measured at the mouth of Barlow Gulch on August 4, 1995 was 0.20 cubic feet per second (cfs).

Barlow Gulch is comprised of one reach for the entire 3,633 feet of creek and is a F4 channel type.

Table 1 summarizes the Level II riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types. By percent occurrence, riffles comprised 33%, flatwater 27% and pools 33% of the habitat types in Barlow Gulch (Graph 1). By percent total length, riffles comprised 17%, flatwater 34% and pools 11% (Graph 2).

Ten Level IV habitat types were identified in Barlow Gulch. The data are summarized in Table 2. The most frequently occurring habitat types in Barlow Gulch were low gradient riffles, 29%, mid-channel pools, 23%, and step runs, 19% (Graph 3). The most prevalent habitat types by percent total length were dry units, 38%, step runs, 30%, and low gradient riffles 16%.

Table 3 summarizes main channel, scour and backwater pools which are Level III pool types. Main channel pools were most often encountered at 72% occurrence and comprised 73% of the total length of pools.

Table 4 is a summary of maximum pool depths by pool habitat types. Pools with depths of two feet or greater are considered optimal for fish habitat. In Barlow Gulch, one of the 32 pools (3%) had a depth of two feet or greater (Graph 4).

The depth of cobble embeddedness was estimated at pool tail-outs. Of the 31 pool tail-outs measured, 100% had a value of 4 (Graph 5).

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Of the Level II habitat types, flatwater habitat types had the highest mean shelter rating in Barlow Gulch at 29 (Table 1). Of the Level III pool types, main channel pools had the highest mean shelter rating at 28 (Table 3).

Of the 32 pools, 6% were formed by large woody debris: 6% by logs and none by rootwads (calculated from Table 4).

Table 6 summarizes the dominant substrate by Level IV habitat types. Of the low gradient riffles measured, 100% had gravel as the dominant substrate (Graph 6).

Mean percent closed canopy was 99%: 48% coniferous trees and 51% deciduous trees. Mean percent open was 1% (Graph 7).

Table 7 summarizes the mean percent substrate/vegetation types found along the banks of the stream. The mean percent right bank vegetated was 76% while the mean percent left bank vegetated was 70%. Grass was the dominant bank vegetation type observed in 82% of the units fully measured. Coniferous and deciduous trees were dominant in 8% and 11% of the units fully measured. The dominant substrate composing the structure of the stream banks consisted of sand/silt/clay, found in 87% of the units fully measured.

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.

Position (ft):	Comments:
42	Road crossing.
57	Road crossing.
190	Channel type measured.
755	Left bank failure.
1763	Dry right bank tributary.
3530	Log jam measures 15’ high x 15’ wide x30’ long.

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3613	End of survey. Channel highly entrenched, highly embedded, no fish observed during entire survey. No suitable habitat for spawning, A4 channel type. Ocular survey for approximately 400' upstream - channel becomes increasingly entrenched and covered with debris (LWD, small woody debris), still embedded, still no fish.

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