

# **STREAM INVENTORY REPORT**

## **“Middle Fork Churchman Creek”**

### INTRODUCTION

A stream inventory was conducted on July 18, 2012 on an unnamed tributary to Churchman Creek locally known as, and herein after referred to as, Middle Fork Churchman Creek. The survey began at the confluence with Churchman Creek and extended upstream 0.3 miles.

The Middle Fork Churchman Creek 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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek. 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

Middle Fork Churchman Creek is a tributary to Churchman Creek, a tributary to South Fork Ten Mile River, a tributary to Ten Mile River, which drains to the Pacific Ocean. It is located in Mendocino County, California (Map 1). Middle Fork Churchman Creek's legal description at the confluence with Churchman Creek is T19N R16W S28. Its location is 39.4766 degrees north latitude and 123.6433 degrees west longitude, LLID number 1236421394764. Middle Fork Churchman Creek is a first order stream and has approximately 0.7 miles of blue line stream according to the USGS Noyo Hill 7.5 minute quadrangle. Middle Fork Churchman Creek drains a watershed of approximately 0.5 square miles. Elevations range from about 310 feet at the mouth of the creek to 800 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 Camp One Ten Mile Road outside of Fort Bragg, CA.

### METHODS

The habitat inventory conducted in Middle Fork Churchman Creek 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 Wildlife (CDFW). This inventory was conducted by a two-person team.

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### 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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek 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". Middle Fork Churchman Creek 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

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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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek, 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. Using an overhead view, a quantitative estimate of the percentage of the habitat unit covered is made. All cover is classified according to a list of nine cover types. In Middle Fork Churchman Creek, a standard qualitative shelter value of 0 (none), 1 (low), 2 (medium), or 3 (high) was assigned according to the complexity of the cover. The shelter rating is then calculated for each fully-described habitat unit by multiplying shelter value and percent 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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek, 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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek, the dominant composition type and

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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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek. In addition, underwater observations were made at two 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 Wildlife. 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)

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- 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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek 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 July 18, 2012 was conducted by A. Blessing and T. Anderson (WSP). The total length of the stream surveyed was 1,454 feet.

Stream flow was measured near the bottom of the survey reach with a Marsh-McBirney Model 2000 flowmeter at 0.2 cfs on July 18, 2012.

Middle Fork Churchman Creek is a G4 channel type for the entire length of the survey, 1,454 feet. G4 channels are entrenched “gully” step-pool channels on moderate gradients with low width/depth ratios and gravel-dominant substrates.

The water temperature taken during the survey period was 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 58 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Table 1 summarizes the Level II riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types. Based on frequency of occurrence there were 36% flatwater units, 34% riffle units, 21% pool units, 8% dry units, and 2% un-surveyed units (Graph 1). Based on total length of Level II habitat types there were 46% flatwater units, 29% dry units, 15% riffle units, 9% pool units, and 1% un-surveyed units (Graph 2).

Seven Level IV habitat types were identified (Table 2). The most frequent habitat types by percent occurrence were low gradient riffle units, 34%; step run units, 23%; and mid-channel pool units, 17% (Graph 3). Based on percent total length, step run units made up 41%, dry units

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29%, and low gradient riffle units 15%.

A total of 11 pools were identified (Table 3). Main channel pools were the most frequently encountered at 91% (Graph 4), and comprised 88% 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. None of the 11 pools had a residual depth of two feet or greater (Graph 5).

The depth of cobble embeddedness was estimated at pool tail-outs. Of the 11 pool tail-outs measured, all of them had an embeddedness value of 2 (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. Riffle habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 3, flatwater habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 5, and pool habitats had a mean shelter rating of 32 (Table 1). Of the pool types, the scour pools had the highest mean shelter rating at 45. Main channel pools had a mean shelter rating of 31 (Table 3).

Table 5 summarizes mean percent cover by habitat type. Small woody debris is the dominant cover type in Middle Fork Churchman Creek. Graph 7 describes the pool cover in Middle Fork Churchman Creek. 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 100% of the pool tail-outs.

The mean percent canopy density for the surveyed length of Middle Fork Churchman Creek was 98%. Two percent of the canopy was open. Of the canopy present, the mean percentages of hardwood and coniferous trees were 28% and 72%, respectively. Graph 9 describes the mean percent canopy in Middle Fork Churchman Creek.

For the stream reach surveyed, the mean percent right bank vegetated was 100%. The mean percent left bank vegetated was 100%. The dominant elements composing the structure of the stream banks consisted of 60% sand/silt/clay and 40% cobble/gravel (Graph 10). Coniferous trees were the dominant vegetation type observed in 50% of the units surveyed. Additionally, 20% of the units surveyed had deciduous trees as the dominant vegetation type, and 17% had grass as the dominant vegetation type (Graph 11).

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### BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY RESULTS

Survey teams conducted a snorkel survey at two sites for species composition and distribution in Middle Fork Churchman Creek on October 9, 2012. The sites were sampled by I. Mikus and M. Groff (CDFW).

Two sites were sampled within the first 513 feet of Middle Fork Churchman Creek. The reach sites yielded no fish.

The following chart displays the information yielded from these sites:

2012 Middle Fork Churchman Creek underwater observations.

Date	Survey Site #	Habitat Unit #	Habitat Type	Approx. Dist. from mouth (ft.)	SH/RT			Coho	
					YOY	1+	2+	YOY	1+
G4 Channel Type									
10/09/12	1	007	Pool	61	0	0	0	0	0
	2	020	Pool	513	0	0	0	0	0

### DISCUSSION

Middle Fork Churchman Creek is a G4 channel type. The suitability of G4 channel types for fish habitat improvement structures is as follows: G4 channel types are good for bank-placed boulders and fair for plunge weirs, opposing wing-deflectors, and log cover.

The water temperature recorded on the survey day July 18, 2012 was 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 58 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. This is a good water temperature range for salmonids. To make any conclusions, temperatures need to be monitored throughout the warm summer months, and more extensive biological sampling needs to be conducted.

Flatwater habitat types comprised 46% of the total length of this survey, riffles 15%, and pools 9%. None of the 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.

All of the pool tail-outs measured had embeddedness ratings of 1 or 2. None of the pool tail-outs had embeddedness ratings of 3 or 4. None of the pool tail-outs had a rating of 5, which is considered not suitable 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.

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All of the 11 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 32. The shelter rating in the flatwater habitats is 5. 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 Middle Fork Churchman Creek. Small woody debris is the dominant cover type in pools followed by large woody debris. Log and root cover structures in the pool and flatwater habitats would enhance both summer and winter salmonid habitat. Log cover structures provide rearing fry with protection from predation, rest from water velocity, and also divide territorial units to reduce density related competition.

The mean percent canopy density for the stream was 98%. The percentage of right and left bank covered with vegetation was 100% and 100%, respectively.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Middle Fork Churchman Creek 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.

### 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):	Habitat unit #:	Comments:
0	0001.00	Start of survey at the confluence with Churchman Creek. The channel is a G4 for the entire length of the survey.
497	0020.00	Log debris accumulation (LDA) #01 contains one piece of large woody debris (LWD) and measures 6' high x 13' wide x 5' long. Water does not flow through the LDA; the channel is dry above it. There are no visible gaps in the LDA. Retained sediment ranges from sand to cobble and measures 10' wide x 6' deep. There is a 6' high plunge over LDA. An age 1+ salmonid was observed below the LDA, but no fish were observed above it.



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513	0021.00	216' long dry section.
1231	0051.00	188' long dry section.
1441	0053.00	End of survey due to diminished habitat. Above the end of survey point there is little flow and stream consists of long dry units interspersed with shallow riffles and runs. The slope increases and the channel is clogged and overgrown with woody vegetation.

## 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]	

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

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764 Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL Legal Description: T19NR16WS28 Latitude: 39:28:35.0N Longitude: 123:38:32.0

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
4	0	DRY	7.5	106	425	29.2									
19	2	FLATWATER	35.8	35	664	45.7	3.0	0.2	0.5	107	2031	21	406		5
1	0	NOSURVEY	1.9	21	21	1.4									
11	11	POOL	20.8	12	131	9.0	8.0	0.5	1.0	95	1045	67	737	55	32
18	2	RIFFLE	34.0	12	213	14.6	1.5	0.2	0.3	23	416	4	78		3
<b>Total Units</b>	<b>Total Units Fully Measured</b>				<b>Total Length (ft.)</b>					<b>Total Area (sq.ft.)</b>			<b>Total Volume (cu.ft.)</b>		
53	15				1454					3491			1221		

**Table 2 - Summary of Habitat Types and Measured Parameters**

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

Latitude: 39:28:35.0N

Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

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 (%)
18	2	LGR	34.0	12	213	14.6	2	0.2	0.3	23	416	4	78		3	99
7	0	RUN	13.2	10	73	5.0										
12	2	SRN	22.6	49	591	40.6	3	0.2	0.5	107	1283	21	257		5	97
9	9	MCP	17.0	10	93	6.4	7	0.4	1	73	661	39	353	31	33	99
1	1	STP	1.9	22	22	1.5	8	0.9	1.4	176	176	176	176	158	15	98
1	1	PLP	1.9	16	16	1.1	13	0.8	1.6	208	208	208	208	166	45	92
4	0	DRY	7.5	106	425	29.2										
1	0	NS	1.9	21	21	1.4										

Total Units  
53

Total Units Fully Measured  
15

Total Length (ft.)  
1454

Total Area (sq.ft.)  
2743

Total Volume (cu.ft.)  
1071

**Table 3 - Summary of Pool Types**

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

Latitude: 39:28:35.0N

Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

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
10	10	MAIN	91	12	115	88	7.5	0.5	84	837	43	433	31
1	1	SCOUR	9	16	16	12	13.0	0.8	208	208	166	166	45

Total Units	Total Units Fully Measured	Total Length (ft.)	Total Area (sq.ft.)	Total Volume (cu.ft.)
11	11	131	1045	600

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

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

Latitude: 39:28:35.0N

Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

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	82	6	67	3	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	STP	9	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	PLP	9	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
11	6	55	5	45	0	0	0	0	0	0

Mean Maximum Residual Pool Depth (ft.): 1

**Table 5 - Summary of Mean Percent Cover By Habitat Type**

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Dry Units: 4

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

Latitude: 39:28:35.0N

Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

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
18	2	LGR	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
18	2	TOTAL RIFFLE	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	30	0
7	0	RUN									
12	2	SRN	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
19	2	TOTAL FLAT	0	95	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
9	9	MCP	11	64	18	0	0	0	0	7	0
1	1	STP	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	PLP	0	30	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	11	TOTAL POOL	9	65	21	0	0	0	0	5	0
1	0	NS									
53	15	TOTAL	7	69	17	0	0	0	0	7	0

**Table 6 - Summary of Dominant Substrates By Habitat Type**

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Dry Units: 4

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

Latitude: 39:28:35.0N

Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

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
18	2	LGR	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
7	0	RUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	2	SRN	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
9	9	MCP	0	11	89	0	0	0	0
1	1	STP	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
1	1	PLP	0	0	100	0	0	0	0



**Table 7 - Summary of Mean Percent Canopy for Entire Stream**

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

Latitude: 39:28:35.0N

Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

Mean Percent Canopy	Mean Percent Conifer	Mean Percent Hardwood	Mean Percent Open Units	Mean Right Bank % Cover	Mean Left Bank % Cover
98	72	28	0	100	100

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 9 - Mean Percentage of Dominant Substrate and Vegetation**

Stream Name: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

Latitude: 39:28:35.0N

Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

**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	8	4	40.0
Sand / Silt / Clay	7	11	60.0

**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	3	2	16.7
Brush	2	2	13.3
Hardwood Trees	5	1	20.0
Coniferous Trees	5	10	50.0
No Vegetation	0	0	0.0

**Total Stream Cobble Embeddedness Values:** 2

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

StreamName: 1236421394764

LLID: 1236421394764

Drainage: Rockport

Survey Dates: 7/18/2012 to 7/18/2012

Confluence Location: Quad: NOYO HILL

Legal Description: T19NR16WS28

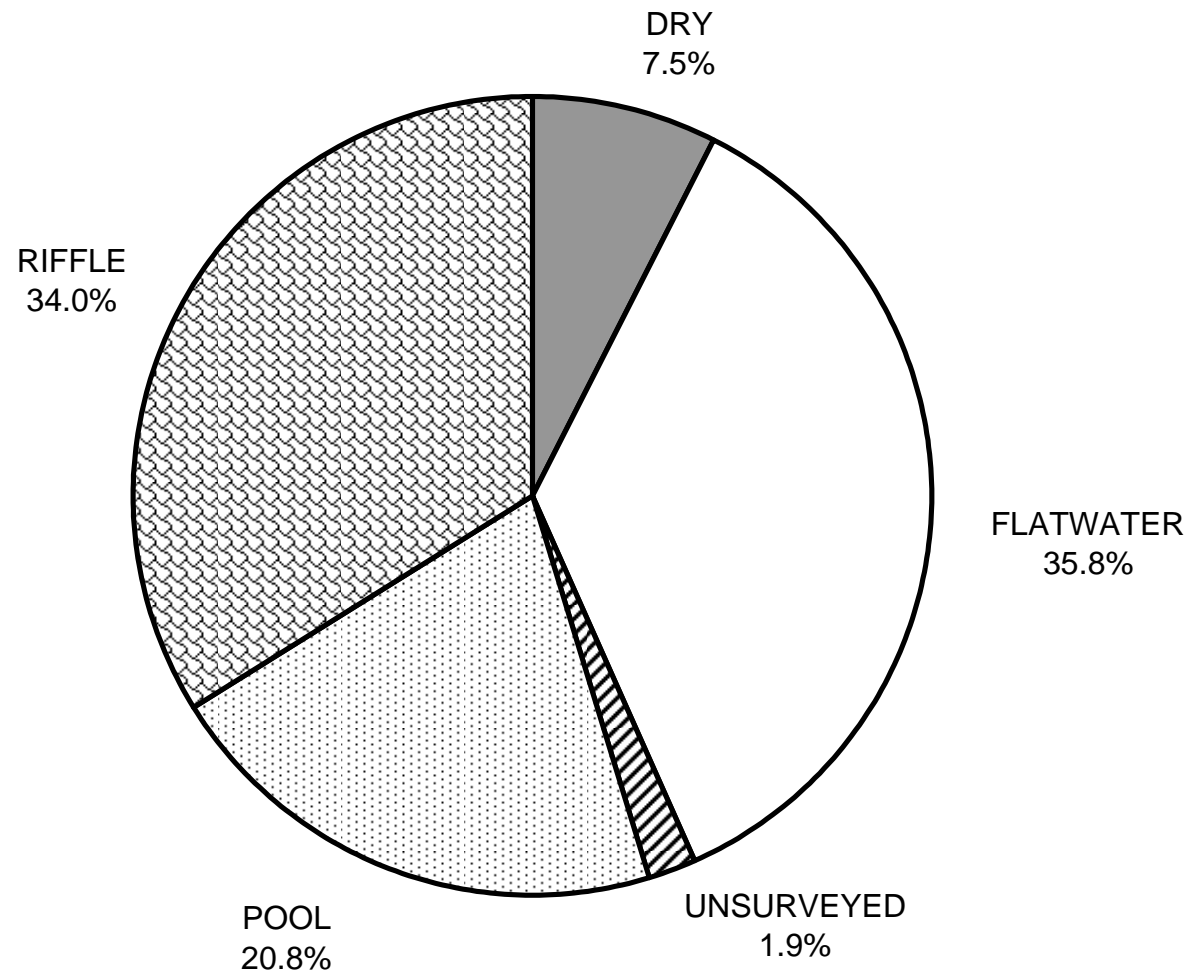
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Longitude: 123:38:32.0W

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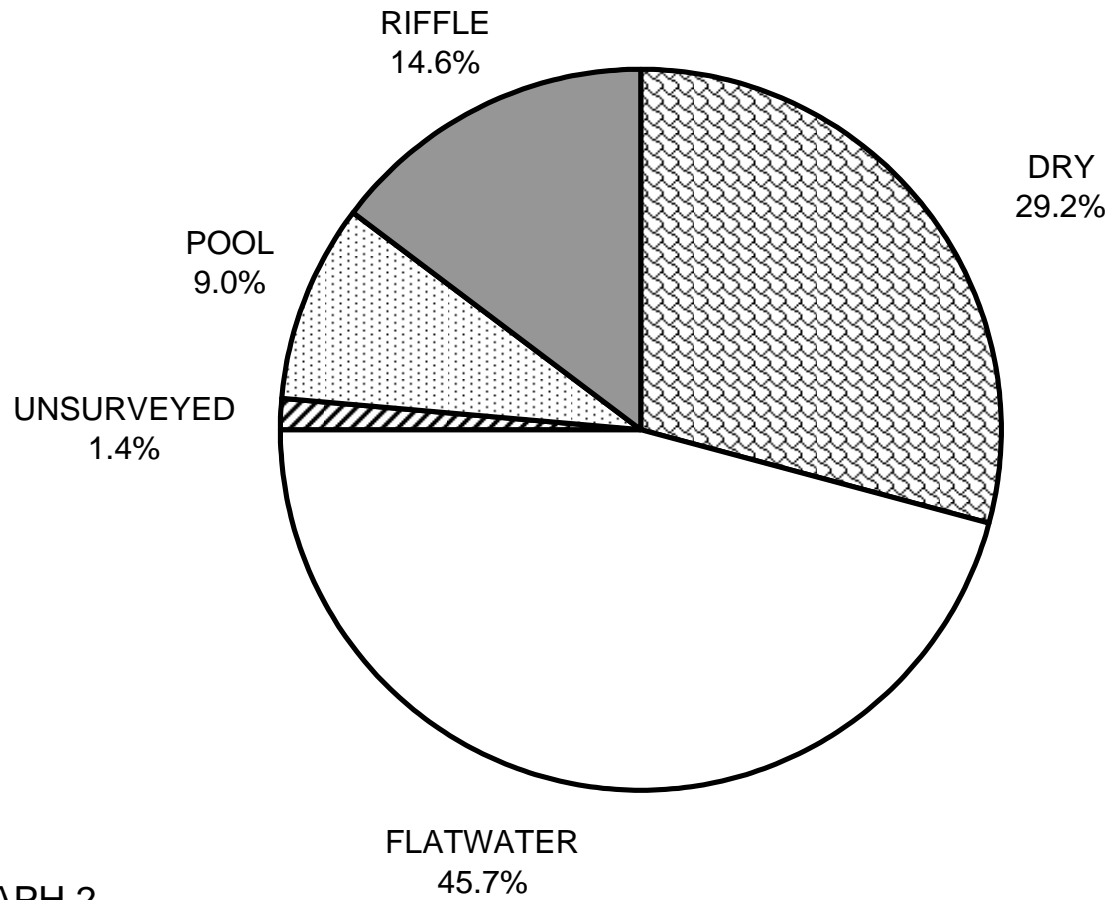
	<b>Riffles</b>	<b>Flatwater</b>	<b>Pools</b>
UNDERCUT BANKS (%)	0	0	9
SMALL WOODY DEBRIS (%)	70	95	65
LARGE WOODY DEBRIS (%)	0	0	21
ROOT MASS (%)	0	0	0
TERRESTRIAL VEGETATION (%)	0	0	0
AQUATIC VEGETATION (%)	0	0	0
WHITEWATER (%)	0	0	0
BOULDERS (%)	30	5	5
BEDROCK LEDGES (%)	0	0	0

# "MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012 HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



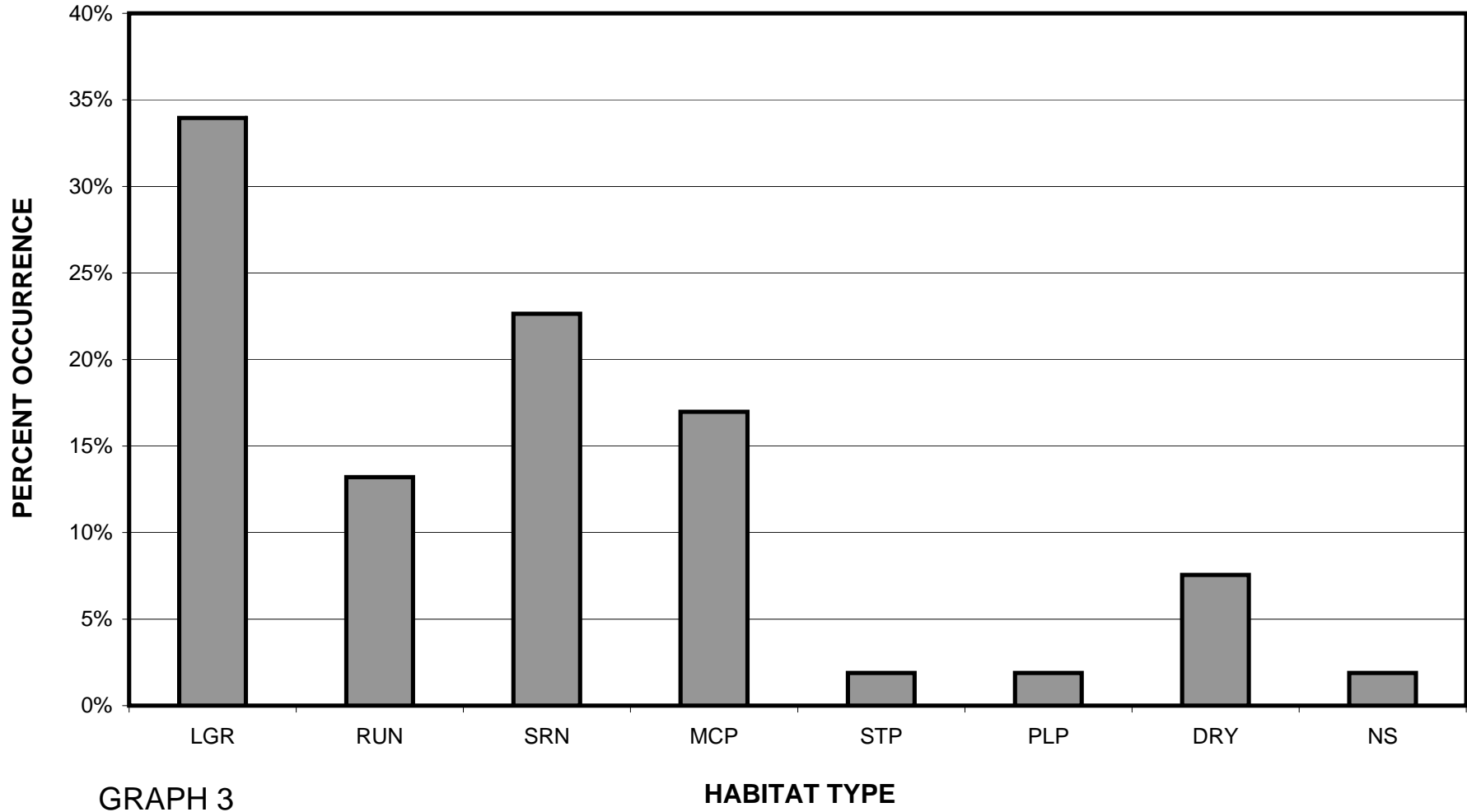
GRAPH 1

# "MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012 HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT TOTAL LENGTH



GRAPH 2

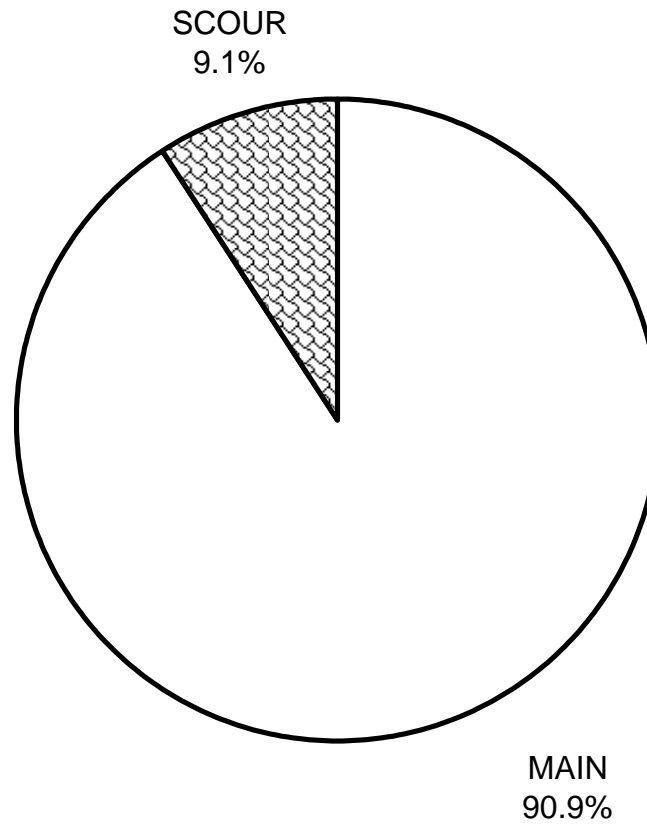
# "MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012 HABITAT TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE



GRAPH 3

HABITAT TYPE

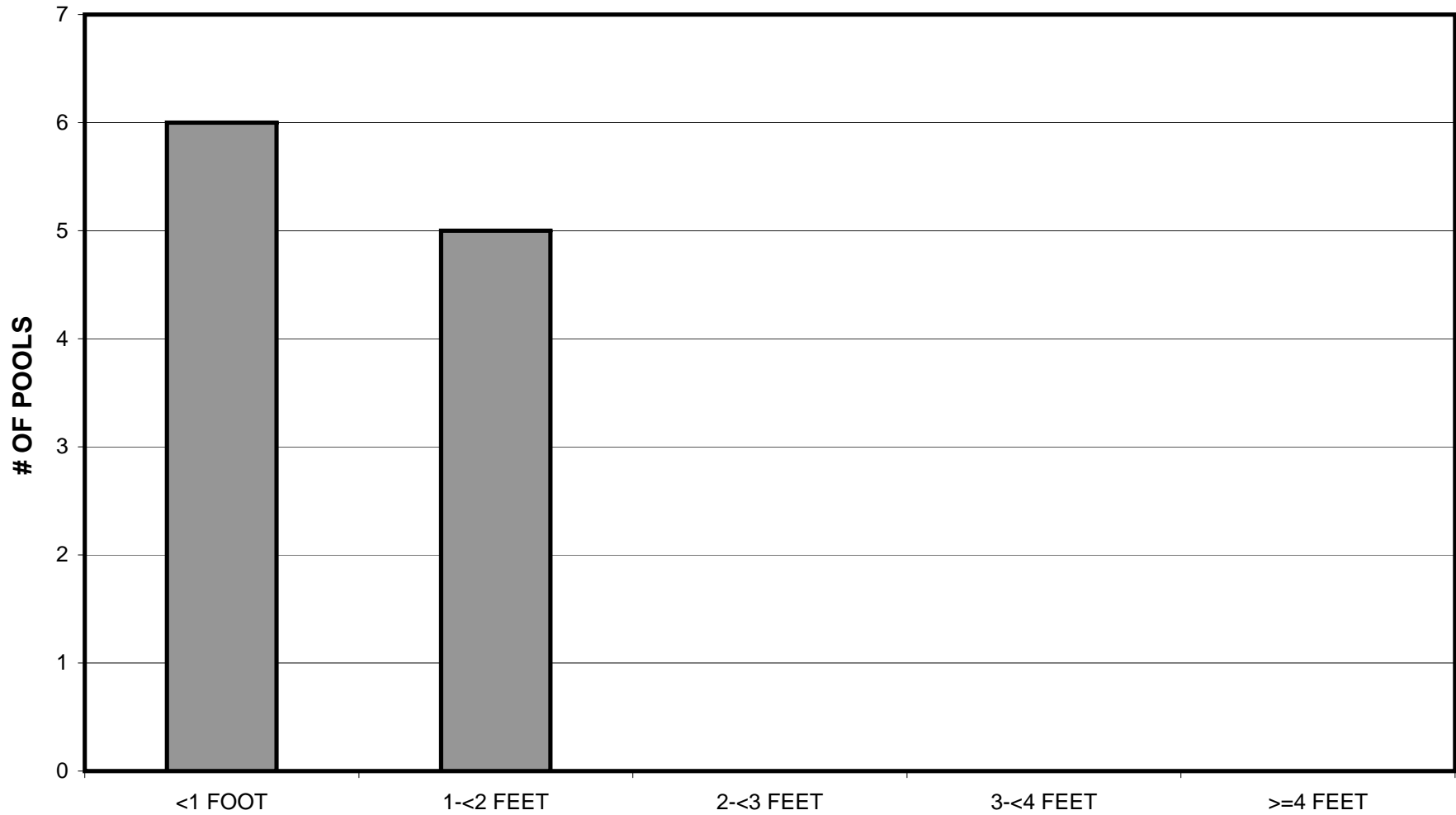
**"MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012  
POOL TYPES BY PERCENT OCCURRENCE**



GRAPH 4



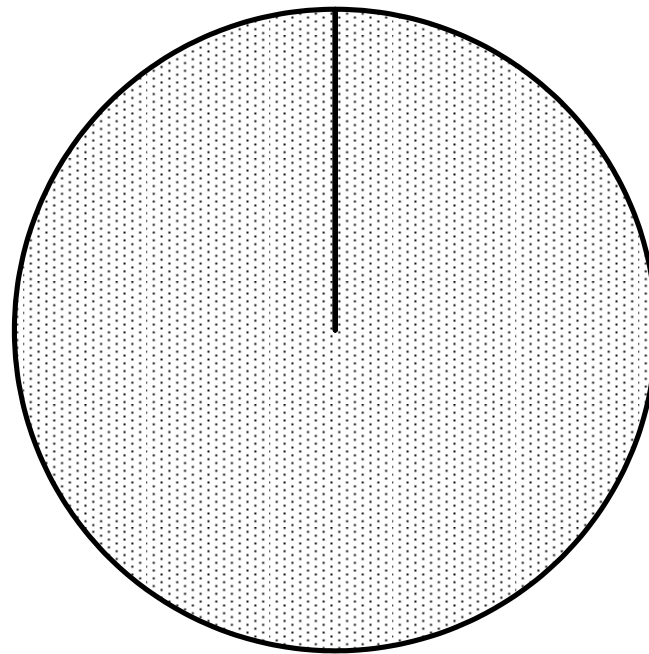
# "MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012 MAXIMUM DEPTH IN POOLS



GRAPH 5

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DEPTH

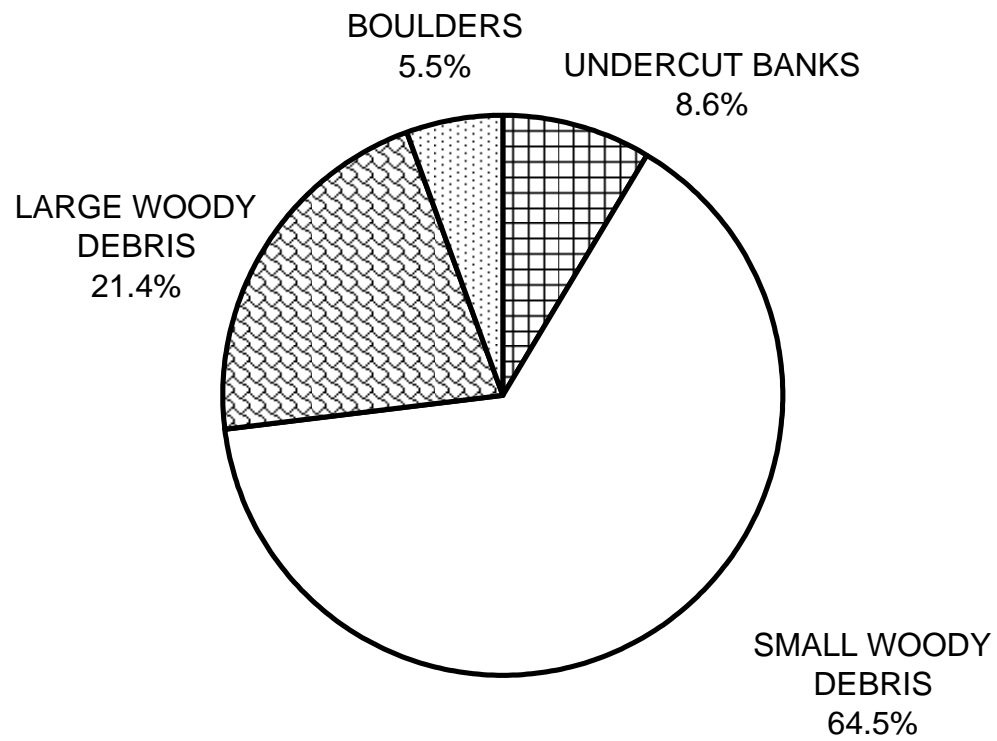
**"MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012  
PERCENT EMBEDDEDNESS**



VALUE 2  
100.0%

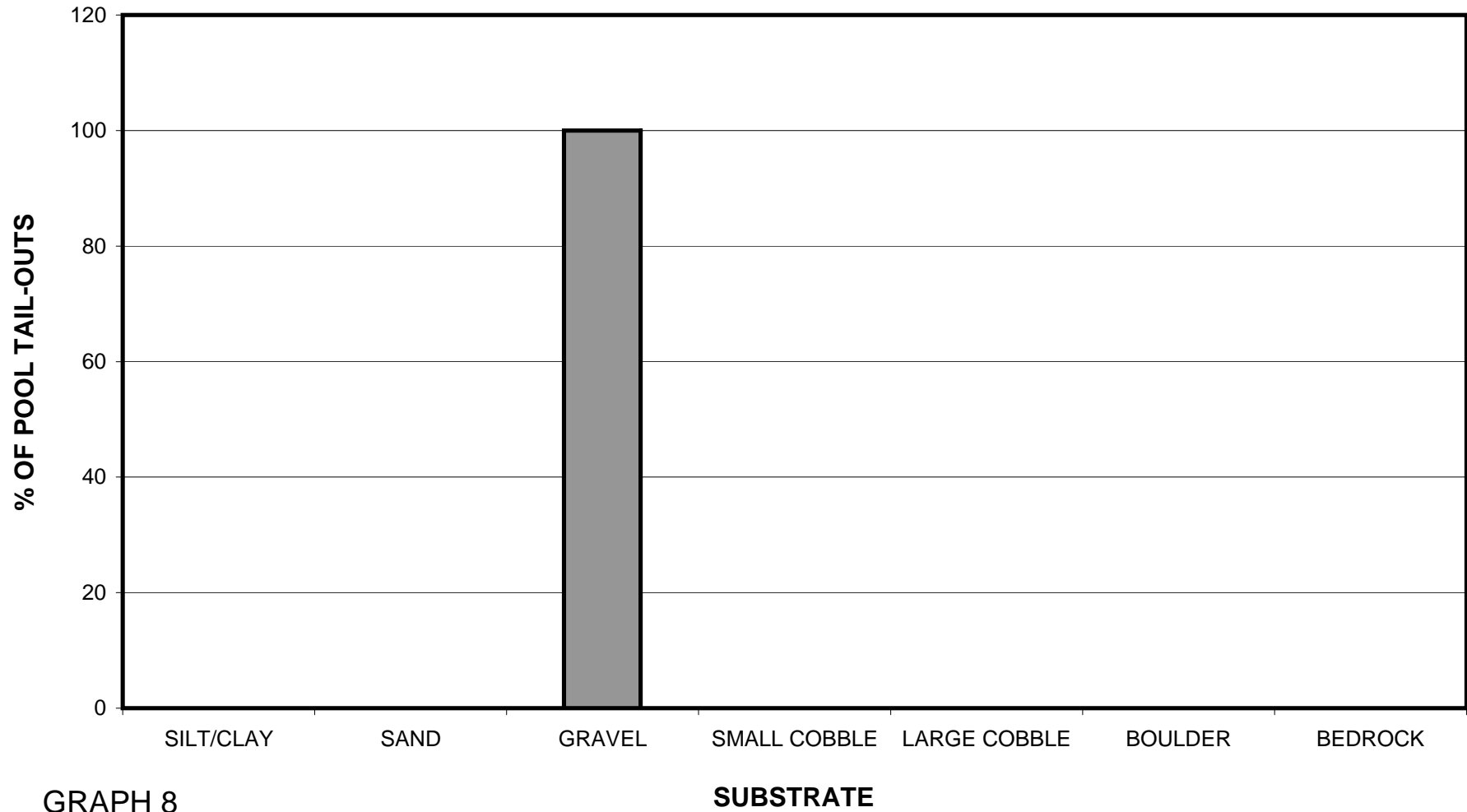
GRAPH 6

# "MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012 MEAN PERCENT COVER TYPES IN POOLS



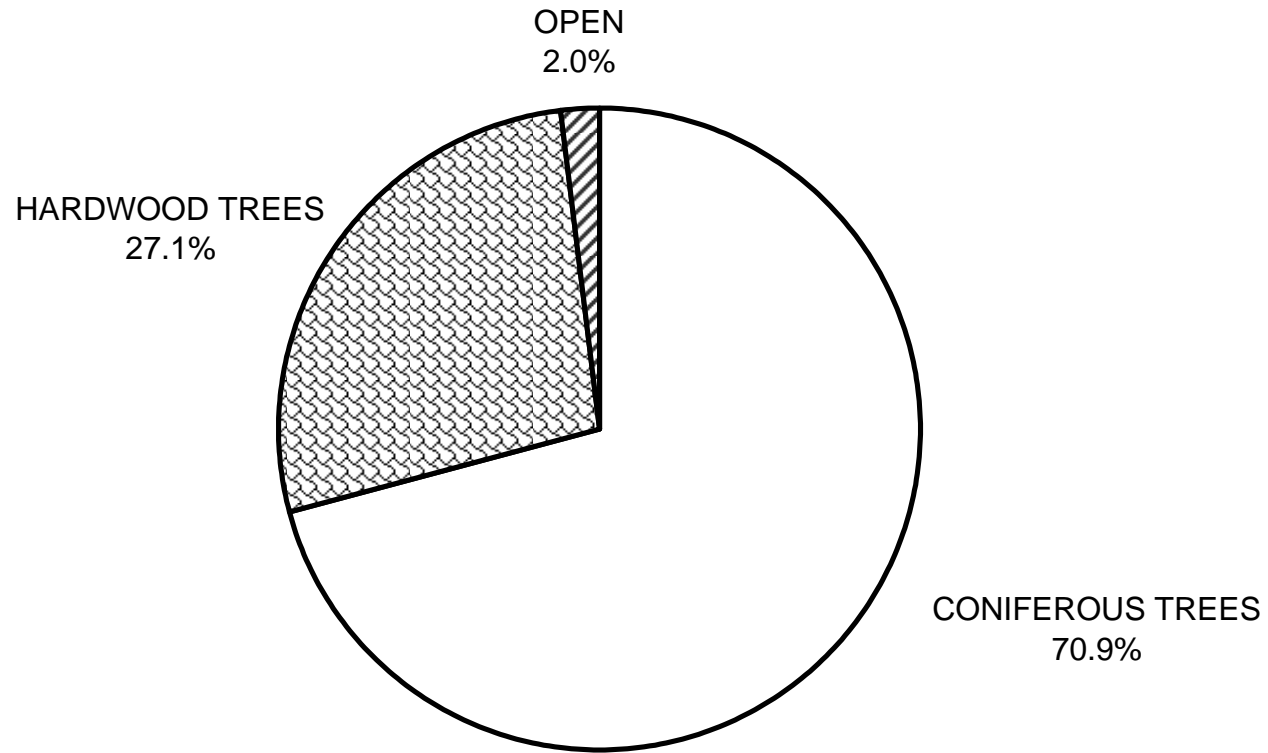
GRAPH 7

# "MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012 SUBSTRATE COMPOSITION IN POOL TAIL-OUTS



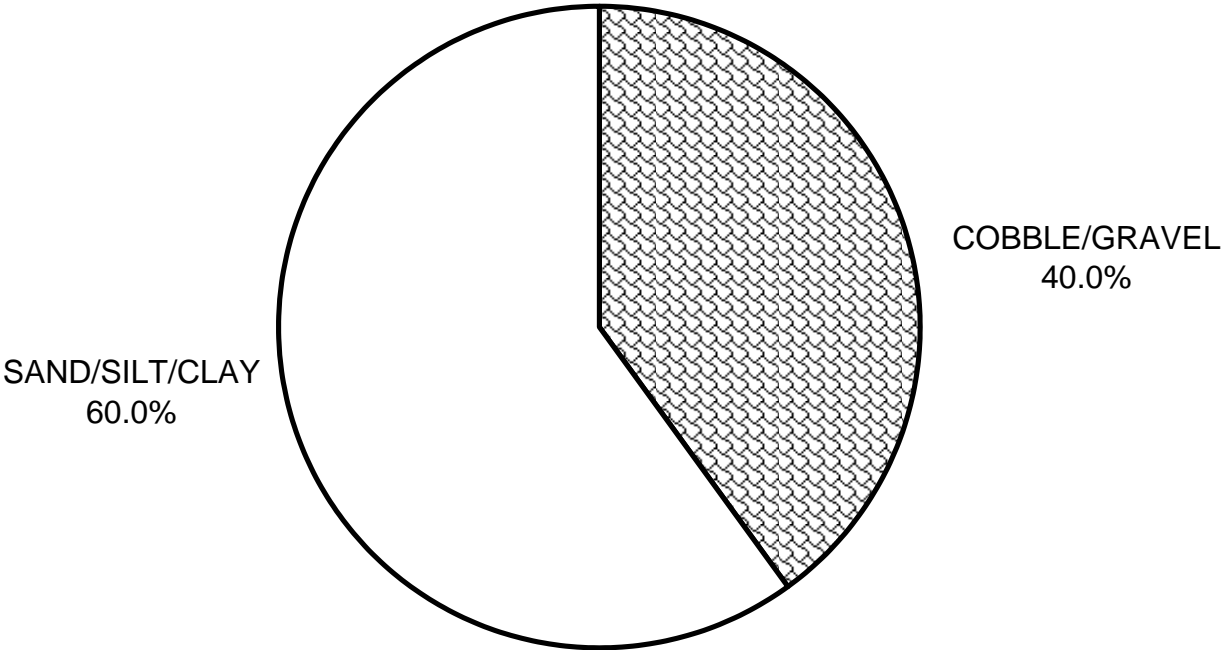
GRAPH 8

**"MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012  
MEAN PERCENT CANOPY**



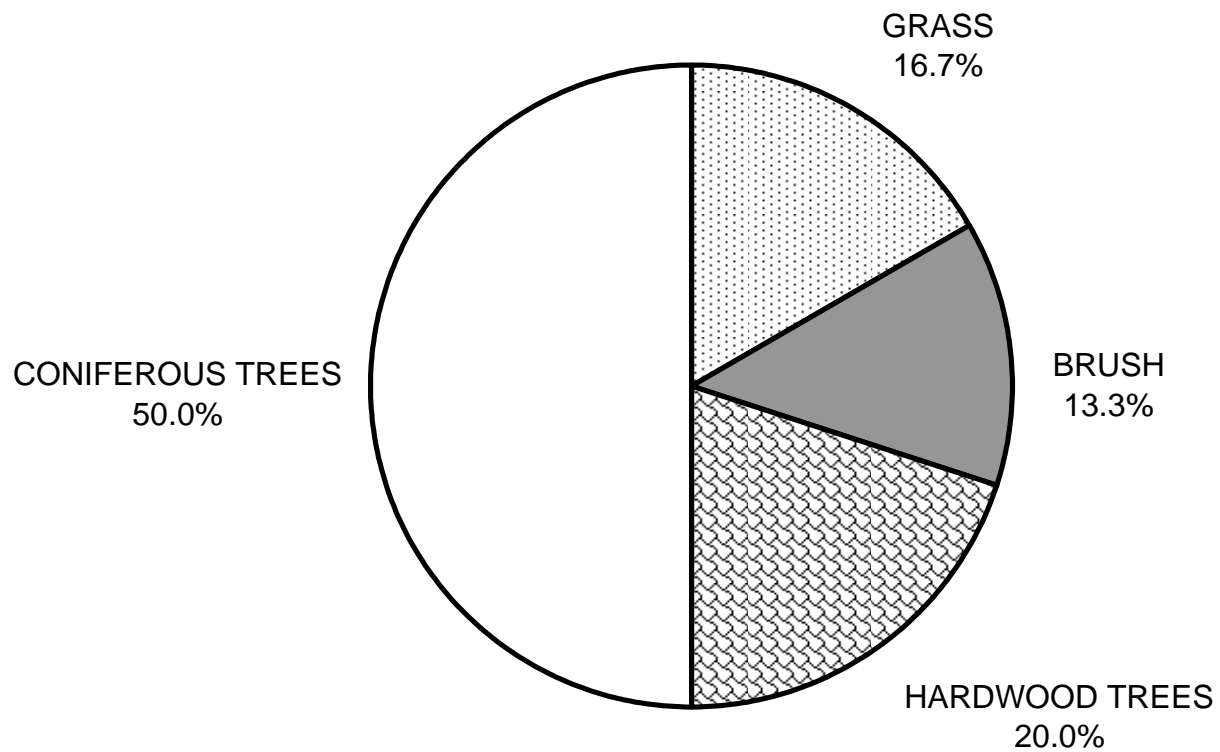
GRAPH 9

**"MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012  
DOMINANT BANK COMPOSITION IN SURVEY REACH**



GRAPH 10

**"MIDDLE FORK CHURCHMAN CREEK" 2012  
DOMINANT BANK VEGETATION IN SURVEY REACH**

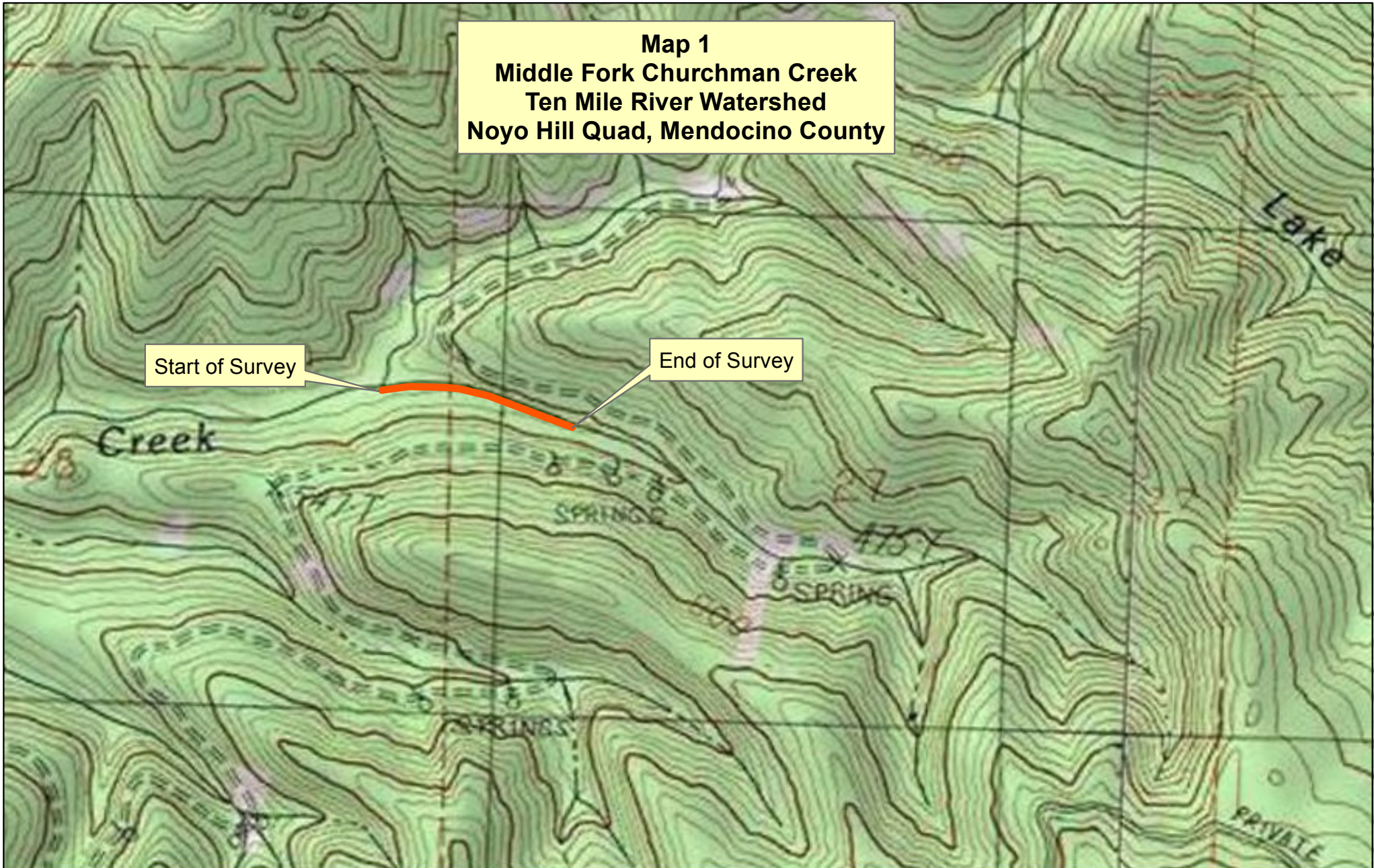


GRAPH 11

**Map 1**  
**Middle Fork Churchman Creek**  
**Ten Mile River Watershed**  
**Noyo Hill Quad, Mendocino County**

Start of Survey

End of Survey



— Reach 1, Channel Type G4

