

Appendix Q

Habitat Assessment Photographs and Data Sheets

1. Epifaunal Substrate



Figure 1: Optimal epifaunal substrate in low gradient stream (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 2: Poor epifaunal substrate in low gradient stream (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 3: Downstream of spring sampling sites SW2 and SW3

2: Pool variability



Figure 4: Optimal pool variability for low gradient streams (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 5: Poor pool variability for low gradient streams (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 6: Downstream of spring sampling sites SW2 and SW3

3: Vegetative protection



Figure 7: Optimal vegetative protection in a low gradient stream (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 8: Poor vegetative protection in a low gradient stream (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 9: Downstream of spring sampling sites SW2 and SW3

4: Riparian Vegetative Zone Width



Figure 10: Optimal riparian zone for low gradient streams (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 11: Poor riparian zone for low gradient streams (Barbour et al. 1999)



Figure 12: Downstream of spring sampling sites SW2 and SW3

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME	LOCATION <i>DS of impoundment @ SW2+3</i>	
STATION # <i>SW2+3</i> RIVERMILE	STREAM CLASS <i>agricultural ditch</i>	
LAT _____ LONG _____	RIVER BASIN _____	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Exponent</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>KP</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>KP</i>	DATE <i>5-18-10</i> TIME <i>11:36</i> <input checked="" type="radio"/> AM <input type="radio"/> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>Eco-assessment</i>

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover <i>Rocks / Cobble w/ some sediment</i> SCORE <i>0</i>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
2. Pool Substrate Characterization SCORE <i>13</i>	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
3. Pool Variability SCORE <i>0</i>	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
4. Sediment Deposition SCORE <i>11</i>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
5. Channel Flow Status SCORE <i>9</i>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
6. Channel Alteration <i>~ 6 inches wide</i> <i>~ 3 inches deep</i>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
SCORE <i>12</i>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
7. Channel Sinuosity	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.)	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.
SCORE <i>9</i>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
8. Bank Stability (score each bank)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "rav" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
SCORE <i>8</i> (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
SCORE <i>8</i> (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank) Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
SCORE <i>0</i> (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
SCORE <i>0</i> (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.
SCORE <i>0</i> (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
SCORE <i>0</i> (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0

Total Score 70 / 200

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME		LOCATION <u>SWS</u>	
STATION # <u>S05</u> RIVERMILE		STREAM CLASS <u>agricultural stream / dotal</u>	
LAT _____	LONG _____	RIVER BASIN	
STORET #		AGENCY Exp ^{KP} <u>Exponent</u>	
INVESTIGATORS <u>KP KW</u>			
FORM COMPLETED BY <u>KP</u>		DATE <u>5-18-10</u> TIME <u>12:11</u> AM <input checked="" type="radio"/> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <u>Eco-assessment</u>

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover <i>Sediment</i> <i>Very few rocks</i> <i>submerged veg</i> <i>metal refuse in water</i>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE <u>0</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6
2. Pool Substrate Characterization	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	SCORE <u>7</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6
3. Pool Variability	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
	SCORE <u>0</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6
4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE <u>0</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6
5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE <u>6</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
6. Channel Alteration <i>Calverted</i>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
	SCORE <u>11</u>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
7. Channel Sinuosity <i>~ 2 ft wide</i> <i>~ 3 in deep</i> <i>braids through plants</i>	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.)					The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.					The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.					Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.					
	SCORE <u>6</u>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
8. Bank Stability (score each bank) SCORE <u>6</u> (LB) SCORE <u>6</u> (RB)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
	Left Bank	10	9				8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0						
	Right Bank	10	9				8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0						
9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank) Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream. SCORE <u>3</u> (LB) SCORE <u>0</u> (RB)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
	Left Bank	10	9				8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0						
	Right Bank	10	9				8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0						
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone) SCORE <u>0</u> (LB) SCORE <u>0</u> (RB)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
	Left Bank	10	9				8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0						
	Right Bank	10	9				8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0						

Total Score 45/200

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME		LOCATION <u>SWB (Ashley)</u>	
STATION # <u>SWB</u> RIVERMILE		STREAM CLASS <u>agricultural ditch/stream</u>	
LAT _____ LONG _____		RIVER BASIN <u>KP</u>	
STORET #		AGENCY <u>Exponent</u>	
INVESTIGATORS <u>KP KIO</u>			
FORM COMPLETED BY <u>KP</u>		DATE <u>5-18-10</u> TIME <u>12:52</u> AM <input checked="" type="radio"/> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <u>Eco-assessment</u>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor	
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover <u>Layerocks some cobble sediment</u>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE <u>8</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 <u>8</u> 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	2. Pool Substrate Characterization	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	SCORE <u>13</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 <u>13</u> 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	3. Pool Variability	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
SCORE <u>6</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <u>6</u>	5 4 3 2 1 0	
4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.	
SCORE <u>14</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 <u>13</u> 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0	
5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.	
SCORE <u>13</u>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 <u>13</u> 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0	

HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
6. Channel Alteration Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern. SCORE <u>18</u>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern. 20 19 <u>18</u> 17 16	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present. 15 14 13 12 11	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted. 10 9 8 7 6	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely. 5 4 3 2 1 0
7. Channel Sinuosity ~20-24" wide ~5" deep The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.) SCORE <u>15</u>	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.) 20 19 18 17 16	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line. <u>15</u> 14 13 12 11	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line. 10 9 8 7 6	Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance. 5 4 3 2 1 0
8. Bank Stability (score each bank) SCORE <u>9</u> (LB) SCORE <u>9</u> (RB)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected. Left Bank 10 <u>9</u> Right Bank 10 <u>9</u>	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion. 8 7 6 8 7 6	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods. 5 4 3 5 4 3	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars. 2 1 0 2 1 0
9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank) Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream. SCORE <u>10</u> (LB) SCORE <u>10</u> (RB)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally. Left Bank 10 <u>9</u> Right Bank 10 <u>9</u>	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining. 8 7 6 8 7 6	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining. 5 4 3 5 4 3	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height. 2 1 0 2 1 0
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone) SCORE <u>9</u> (LB) SCORE <u>9</u> (RB)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone. Left Bank 10 <u>9</u> Right Bank 10 <u>9</u>	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally. 8 7 6 8 7 6	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal. 5 4 3 5 4 3	Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities. 2 1 0 2 1 0

Parameters to be evaluated broader than sampling reach

Total Score 143 / 200