

Reach Information Form (Lotic)

I. Background information: Date: 4/14/17
 Riparian area/stream name: Silverwood Lake Reach ID: 14-Ra
 Management unit (allotment/pasture, other):
 Administrative unit/state: CA STATE PARKS
 ID team members: AE, JE, MG

Assessment method: Reach length (miles/km):
 Complete reconnaissance See IPAD
 Selective inspection of representative areas
 Remote imagery with selective ground inspection

Location: Attach aerial image, USGS 7.5-minute topographic map, or GIS map with reach breaks indicated.

II. Reach break location:

Reach starting point (upstream)		Reach ending point (downstream)	
N. Lat. UTM E	m	N. Lat. UTM E	m
or		or	
W. Long. N	m	W. Long. N	m

Positions by GPS? Yes No Photos taken? Yes No UTM Zone:
 Datum: NAD27 NAD83 WGS84 Other (specify):

Rationale for reach breaks: END of project boundary to end of reach at Shoreline

III. Description of potential and rationale (should include description of hydrologic regime, stream type(s), and riparian plant communities at potential; may include additional information such as valley type, gradient, entrenchment ratio, sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and bed and bank materials):

Reach is an ephemeral low order stream that outlets into the lake. The reach supports dense coverage of desert riparian forest and shrub. Some aggradation of sediment

was observed in the channel but not in excess (not threatening vegetation or channel functionality). This feature appears to have reached PFC.

IV. Other assessment or monitoring data or information about the reach:

- Noted burn area on canyon slope adjacent to drainage - may have impacted sediment loads during rain events.
- Use - Desert riparian - Willow Cottonwood riparian w/ BAC SAL: SAL EXIGUA in understory. SAL GOD SAL EXIGUA PUP FR
- Lower portion of channel likely affected by lake levels when higher.
- Significant Deposition along channel.
- Active channel is approx 4-6 feet wide bank height 1-2 feet.
- Ephemeral feature

PFC Assessment Form (Lotic)

Riparian area/stream name: Silverwood Lake Reach ID: 14-Ra Date: 4/14/17

Yes	No	NA	HYDROLOGY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Floodplain is inundated in "relatively frequent" events. Rationale: <i>indicated by splays of 'fresh' sediment along floodplain terrace & wrack & debris on floodplain.</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2) Beaver dams are stable. Rationale:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) Sinuosity, gradient, and width/depth ratio are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region). Rationale: <i>Feature occurs in a relatively flat area not confined by steep slopes. Feature supports mod. sinuosity and gradient expected for landform.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) Riparian area is expanding or has achieved potential extent. Rationale: <i>Broad riparian corridor has reached potential extent limited by natural topography.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5) Riparian impairment from the upstream or upland watershed is absent. Rationale: <i>From what can be observed, no impairment occurs upstream.</i>

Yes	No	NA	VEGETATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6) There is adequate diversity of stabilizing riparian vegetation for recovery/maintenance. Rationale: <i>Densely vegetated feature that supports stabilizing veg such as Salix spp., BAC SAL, Pop Fir - Deep roots.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7) There are adequate age classes of stabilizing riparian vegetation for recovery/maintenance. Rationale: <i>Mature trees/shrubs and saplings occur along the reach.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian soil-moisture characteristics. Rationale: <i>Reach supports dense coverage of FAC & FACW species which indicate maintenance of soil moisture.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9) Stabilizing plant communities capable of withstanding moderately high streamflow events are present along the streambank. Rationale: <i>Stream supports riparian community capable (deeply rooted) of withstanding high flows & stabilizing banks.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10) Riparian plants exhibit high vigor. Rationale: <i>No signs of stress observed.</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11) An adequate amount of stabilizing riparian vegetation is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during moderately high flows. Rationale: <i>Dense coverage of deeply rooted riparian veg is present to dissipate energy during high flow events.</i>

12) Plant communities are an adequate source of woody material for maintenance/recovery.
 Rationale: Woody material observed throughout channel. Veg provides adequate source.

GEOMORPHOLOGY

13) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, woody material, vegetation, floodplain size, overflow channels) are adequate to dissipate energy.

Rationale: Floodplain width is adequate for stable channel width and woody veg in and along channel is present to dissipate energy.

14) Point bars are revegetating with stabilizing riparian plants.

Rationale: BAC SAL observed on point bars along stream.

15) Streambanks are laterally stable.

Rationale: Banks do not appear to be excessively laterally eroding.

16) Stream system is vertically stable (not incising).

Rationale: width to depth ratio is appropriate for this topography & hydrologic regime (ephemeral)

17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment that is being supplied by the drainage basin (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition).

Rationale: Moderate deposition of sediment occurs on floodplain & within channel. Aggradation appears w/in channel - possibly due to fire on adj upland slopes reducing soil stability.

Evidence of deposition includes buried (living) riparian veg, deep sandbar channel

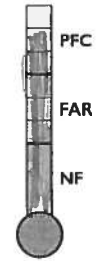
Summary Determination

Functional rating (check one)

- Proper functioning condition
- Functional-at risk
- Nonfunctional

Trend (check one)

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Monitored trend | Apparent trend |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Upward | <input type="checkbox"/> Upward |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Downward | <input type="checkbox"/> Downward |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Static | <input type="checkbox"/> Not apparent |



Rationale for rating: Hydrological, vegetative, and geomorphic conditions at this reach appear stable, and appropriate for an ephemeral low order reach within this regional bioclimate.

Rationale for trend: Reach does not appear to be on an upward or downward trend.

Are there factors present preventing the achievement of PFC or affecting progress towards desired condition that are outside the control of the manager?

- Yes No

If yes, what are those factors? Check all that apply.

- Flow regulations Road encroachment
 Mining activities Oil field water discharge
 Upstream channel conditions Augmented flows
 Channelization Other (specify):

N/A

Explain factors preventing achievement of PFC: _____

(Revised 2014)