STREAM INVENTORY REPORT

Captain Creek

INTRODUCTION

A stream inventory was conducted during the summer of 2001 on Captain Creek. The survey began at the confluence with Redwood Creek and extended upstream 2,360 feet.

The Captain 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 Captain 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 chinook salmon, 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

Captain Creek is a tributary to Redwood Creek, which is a tributary to the Pacific Ocean, located in Humboldt County, California (Map 1). Captain Creek's legal description at the confluence with Redwood Creek is T06N R03E S11. Its location is 40°54′50″ north latitude and 123°48′47.64″ west longitude. Captain Creek is an ephemeral stream and has approximately 1.8 miles of intermittent stream according to the USGS Lord-Ellis Summit 7.5 minute quadrangle. Captain Creek drains a watershed of approximately 2.1 square miles. Elevations range from about 997 feet at the mouth of the creek to 3,000 feet in the headwater areas. Redwood/Douglas fir and mixed hardwood forest dominates the watershed. The watershed is entirely privately owned and is managed for recreation. Vehicle access exists via Highway 299 to Chezem Road.

METHODS

The habitat inventory conducted in Captain Creek follows the methodology presented in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual* (Flosi et al, 1998). The Watershed Stewards Project/AmeriCorps (WSP/AmeriCorps) Members that conducted the inventory were trained in standardized habitat inventory methods by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG). This inventory was conducted by a two-person team.

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 Captain Creek to record measurements and observations. There are nine components to the inventory form.

1. Flow:

Flow is measured in cubic feet per second (cfs) at 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 (1985 rev. 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 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 (1988). 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". Captain 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 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 Captain 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 unsuited for spawning due to inappropriate substrate particle size, bedrock, or other considerations.

6. Shelter Rating:

Instream shelter is composed of those elements within a stream channel that provide 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. The shelter rating is calculated for each fully-described habitat unit by multiplying shelter value and percent cover. Using an overhead view, a quantitative estimate of the percentage of the habitat unit covered is made. All cover is then classified according to a list of nine cover types. In Captain 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. 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 Captain 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 deciduous 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 Captain Creek, the dominant composition type and 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.

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 Captain Creek. In addition, eleven sites were electrofished using a Smith-Root Model 12 electrofisher. These sampling techniques are discussed in the *California Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data from the habitat inventory form are entered into Habitat, a dBASE 4.2 data entry program developed by Tim Curtis, Inland Fisheries Division, California Department of Fish and Game. This program processes and summarizes the data, and produces the following six tables:

- Riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types
- Habitat types and measured parameters
- Pool types
- Maximum pool depths by habitat types
- Dominant substrates by habitat types
- Mean percent shelter by habitat types

Graphics are produced from the tables using Quattro Pro. Graphics developed for Captain Creek include:

- Riffle, flatwater, pool habitats by percent occurrence
- Riffle, flatwater, pool habitats by total length
- Total habitat types by percent occurrence
- Pool types by percent occurrence
- Total pools by maximum depths
- Embeddedness
- Pool cover by cover type
- Dominant substrate in low gradient riffles
- Mean percent canopy
- Bank composition by composition type
- 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 12, 2001, was conducted by L. Ward and A. Jeffrey (WSP/AmeriCorps). The total length of the stream surveyed was 2,360 feet with an additional 18 feet of side channel.

Stream flow was not measured on Captain Creek, but was estimated to be less than 1.0 cfs.

Captain Creek is an F3 channel type for the entire 2,360 feet of the stream surveyed. F3 channels are entrenched, meandering, riffle/pool channels on low gradients with high width/depth ratios and cobble-dominant substrates.

Water temperatures taken during the survey period ranged from 62° to 67° Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 71° to 77° Fahrenheit.

Table 1 summarizes the Level II riffle, flatwater, and pool habitat types. Based on frequency of **occurrence** there were 40% riffle units, 35% flatwater units, and 25% pool units (Graph 1). Based on total **length** of Level II habitat types there were 60% riffle units, 31% flatwater units, and 10% pool units (Graph 2).

Nine Level IV habitat types were identified (Table 2). The most frequent habitat types by percent **occurrence** were low gradient riffles, 33%; mid-channel pool, 20%; runs, 13%, and step runs, 13% (Graph 3). Based on percent total **length**, low gradient riffles made up 58%, glides 15%, and step runs 11%.

A total of ten pools were identified (Table 3). Main channel pools were the most frequently encountered, at 80%, and comprised 89% of the total length of all pools (Graph 4).

Table 4 is a summary of maximum pool depths by pool habitat types. Pool quality for salmonids increases with depth. Three of the ten pools (30%) had a depth of two feet or greater (Graph 5).

The depth of cobble embeddedness was estimated at pool tail-outs. Of the 10 pool tail-outs measured, 5 had a value of 1 (50%); none had a value of 2; 1 had a value of 3 (10%); none had a value of 4; and 4 had a value of 5 (40%) (Graph 6). On this scale, a value of 1 indicates the highest quality of spawning substrate. The breakdown of dominant substrate composition for the 4 pool tail-outs that had an embeddedness value of 5 were as follows: 75% boulder and 25% large cobble.

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 5, flatwater habitat types had a mean shelter rating of 12, and pool habitats had a mean shelter rating of 5 (Table 1). Of the pool types both the main channel and scour pools had a mean shelter rating of 5 (Table 3).

Table 5 summarizes mean percent cover by habitat type. Boulders are the dominant cover type in Captain Creek. Graph 7 describes the pool cover in Captain Creek. Boulders are the dominant pool cover type followed by small woody debris.

Table 6 summarizes the dominant substrate by habitat type. Graph 8 depicts the dominant substrate observed in pool tail-outs. The dominant substrate in pool tail-outs was equally distributed at 30% each for small cobble, large cobble, and boulders, while 10% of the pool tail-outs had gravel as the dominant substrate.

The mean percent canopy density for the surveyed length of Captain Creek was 78%. The mean percentages of deciduous and coniferous trees were 97% and 3%, respectively. Graph 9

describes the mean percent canopy in Captain Creek.

For the stream reach surveyed, the mean percent right bank vegetated was 65%. The mean percent left bank vegetated was 67.5%. The dominant elements composing the structure of the stream banks consisted of 58.3% boulder, 37.5% cobble/gravel, and 4.2% sand/silt/clay (Graph 10). Deciduous trees were the dominant vegetation type observed in 83.3% of the units surveyed. Additionally, 16.7% of the units surveyed had brush as the dominant vegetation type (Graph 11).

BIOLOGICAL INVENTORY RESULTS

Eleven sites were electrofished for species composition and distribution in Captain Creek on August 13, 2001. Water temperatures taken during the electrofishing period ranged from 60° to 70° Fahrenheit. Air temperatures was 62° Fahrenheit. The sites were sampled by G. Yoshioka (DFG), A. Jeffrey and L. Ward (WSP/AmeriCorps).
The first site sampled was habitat unit 001, a glide located approximately 25 feet from the confluence with Redwood Creek. The site yielded 2 young-of-the-year steelhead.

The second site sampled was habitat unit 011, a mid-channel pool located approximately 1,346 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded 6 young-of-the-year steelhead.

The third site sampled was habitat unit 013, a step-run located approximately 1,398 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded 3 young-of-the-year steelhead.

The fourth site sampled was habitat unit 015, a corner pool located approximately 1,536 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded 2 young-of-the-year steelhead.

The fifth site sampled was habitat unit 017, a mid-channel pool located approximately 1,592 feet above the creek mouth. The site did not yield fish.

The sixth site sampled was habitat unit 019, a mid-channel pool located approximately 1,626 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded 4 young-of-the-year steelhead.

The seventh site sampled was habitat unit 020, a mid-channel pool located approximately 1,709 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded 3 young-of-the-year steelhead.

The eighth site sampled was habitat unit 025, a mid-channel pool located approximately 1,845 feet above the creek mouth. The site yielded 2 young-of-the-year steelhead, 1 age two-plus steelhead and 1 age three-plus steelhead.

The ninth site sampled was habitat unit 028, a mid-channel pool located approximately 1,997 feet above the creek mouth. The site did not yield fish.

The tenth site sampled was habitat unit 029, a lateral scour pool - boulder formed located approximately 2,014 feet above the creek mouth. The site did not yield fish.

The eleventh site sampled was habitat unit 036, mid-channel pool located approximately 2,203

feet above the creek mouth. The site did not yield fish.

The following chart displays the information yielded from these sites:

Date	Site #	Approx. Dist. from mouth (ft.)	Hab. Unit #	Hab. Type	Reach #	Channel type	Steelhead YOY	1+	2+	3+
08/13/01	1	25	001	3.2	1	F3	2	0	0	0
08/13/01	2	1,346	011	4.2	1	F3	6	0	0	0
08/13/01	3	1,398	013	3.4	1	F3	3	0	0	0
08/13/01	4	1,536	015	5.1	1	F3	2	0	0	0
08/13/01	5	1,592	017	4.2	1	F3	0	0	0	0
08/13/01	6	1,626	019	4.2	1	F3	4	0	0	0
08/13/01	7	1,709	020	4.2	1	F3	3	0	0	0
08/13/01	8	1,845	025	4.2	1	F3	2	0	1	1
08/13/01	9	1,997	028	4.2	1	F3	0	0	0	0
08/1301	10	2,014	029	5.5	1	F3	0	0	0	0
08/13/01	11	2,203	036	4.2	1	F3	0	0	0	0

DISCUSSION

Captain Creek is an F3 channel type for the entire 2,360 feet of stream surveyed. The suitability of F3 channel types for fish habitat improvement structures is as follows: good for bank-placed boulders, single and opposing wing-deflectors.

The water temperatures recorded on the survey days July 12, 2001, ranged from 62° to 67° Fahrenheit. The water temperatures on August 13, 2001 ranged from 60° to 70° Fahrenheit. Air temperatures ranged from 71° to 77° Fahrenheit. These water temperatures are nearing the threshold stress level for juvenile salmonids. To make any further conclusions, temperatures would need to be monitored throughout the warm summer months, and more extensive biological sampling would need to be conducted.

Flatwater habitat types comprised 31% of the total **length** of this survey, riffles 60%, and pools 10%. The pools are relatively shallow, with only 3 of the 10 (33%) pools having a maximum 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 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.

Five of the 10 pool tail-outs measured had embeddedness ratings of 1 or 2. One of the pool tail-outs had embeddedness ratings of 3 or 4. Four of the pool tail-outs had a rating of 5, which is considered unsuitable for spawning. One of the five was unsuitable for spawning due to the dominant substrate being large cobble. The remainder of pool tails valued at 5 were dominated by boulders. Cobble embeddedness measured to be 25% or less, a rating of 1, is considered to indicate good quality spawning substrate for salmon and steelhead.

Four of the 10 pool tail-outs measured had gravel or small cobble as the dominant substrate. Suitable size spawning substrate is limited in Captain Creek.

The mean shelter rating for pools was 5. The shelter rating in the flatwater habitats was 12. A pool shelter rating of approximately 100 is desirable. The amount of cover that now exists is being provided primarily by boulders in all habitat types. Additionally, small woody debris contribute a small amount. Log and root wad cover structures in the pool and flatwater habitats would enhance both summer and winter salmonid habitat. Log cover structure provides rearing fry with protection from predation, rest from water velocity, and also divides territorial units to reduce density related competition.

The mean percent canopy density for the stream was 78%. In general, revegetation projects are considered when canopy density is less than 80% or the canopy composition is dominated by deciduous trees. The percentage of right and left bank covered with vegetation was low at 65% and 67.5%, respectively.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1) Captain Creek should be managed as an anadromous, natural production stream.

2) The limited water temperature data available suggest that maximum temperatures are nearing the threshold stress level 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.

3) Increase woody cover in the pools and flatwater habitat units. Most of the existing cover is from boulders. Adding high quality complexity with woody cover is desirable.

4) Where feasible, design and engineer pool enhancement structures to increase the number of pools or deepen existing pools. This must be done where the banks are stable or in conjunction with stream bank armor to prevent erosion.

5) Increase the canopy on Captain Creek by planting redwood, Douglas fir or other native conifers within the riparian zone. Tributaries to Captain Creek and the reaches above this survey section should be inventoried and treated as well, since the water flowing here is effected from upstream.

6) Suitable size spawning substrate on Captain Creek is limited to relatively few reaches.

Projects should be designed at suitable sites to trap and sort spawning gravel.

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.

0'	Begin survey at confluence with Redwood Creek. Channel type is F3.
25'	Electrofishing site #1.
292'	Culvert 12 inch diameter x 31' long with a rust line at 2.5'.
1,328'	Log debris accumulation approximately 5' high x 39' wide x 6' long and not retaining sediment.
1,346'	Electrofishing site #2.
1,398'	Electrofishing site #3.
1,536'	Electrofishing site #4.
1,592'	Electrofishing site #5.
1,626'	Log debris accumulation approximately 12' high x 35' wide and not retaining sediment. Electrofishing site #6.
1,709'	Electrofishing site #7.
1,845'	Electrofishing site #8.
1,997'	Electrofishing site #9.
2,014'	Electrofishing site #10
2,203'	Electrofishing site #11.
2,360'	End of survey due to log debris accumulation approximately 6' high x 22' wide x 8' long with approximately 10 pieces of large woody debris. Probable fish barrier.

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.

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]	