SITE NUMBER: D-L2-02
LOCAL NAME: Cessna Springs
WRIA: 20.0098G

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

RIVER SYSTEM: Dickey **DATE:** 1/9/91 **OBSERVER:** Young

CHANNEL TYPE: A short, valley wall tributary

TRIBUTARY TO: Dickey River (20.0097)

SITE LOCATION: L.B. @ River Mile: 3.8 (WDF)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SE1/4 S12 T28N R15W

	UPPER END	LOWER END	RIVER TEMP
WATER TEMP:	7.0 C	6.5 C	4.5 C
FLOW (CFS):	1.0 - 1.5	1.5 - 2.0	

SUBSTRATE TYPE: Mostly sand, silt mud along lower 200 to 300 m. Gravel, cobble & small boulders in upper steeper gradient reaches.

SITE SIZE:
Length- = About 335 m from mouth to cascade from 2nd terrace.
Width- Channel = 3 - 4 m in lower 220 m reach, then 2 - 3 m
Surface = 2 - 3 m in lower 220 m reach, then 1 - 3 m
Depth- To 1 m at mouth. 10 - 20 cm in mid & upper reaches.

WATER SOURCE: Appears to be fed by springs which emanate from the wall of the Quillayute Prairie terrace.

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: Head north from Forks on Hwy 101. Turn left just beyond mp 193 (1.0 mile north of Forks) onto La Push Rd. Proceed west about 7.8 miles to Three Rivers Resort then turn right onto the Mora Rd. Continue west 2.1 miles and then turn right onto the Quillayute Rd. Proceed north about 0.7 mi. then turn left onto a gravel road with a locked gate (contact ITT Rayonier for key). Continue west on the gravel road about 0.4 miles until the road forks. Keep right and head north about 0.8 miles until the road forks again. Stay right (east) at this fork. Continue until coming to a "tank trap" in the road. Follow the grade (on foot) down into the valley, across both branches of D-L2-01 and up the hill on the other side of the valley. Continue along the road for another 0.25 to 0.5 miles until coming to a four-way intersection. Turn left (west) and continue to the end of the road. The lowermost reach of D-L2-02 is just beyond the end of the road.

FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE: The lower 220 m reach of D-L2-02 appears quite accessible to juvenile salmonids. Woody debris and a poorly defined channel along the next 120 m reach may cause some problems. A cascade, located 335 m above the mouth, appears to block upstream movement of juvenile salmonids beyond that point.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Backwater and/or overflow flooding seems likely along the lower 220 m reach. Low flood potential above this point.

LANDOWNER: Unknown at this time (probably ITT Rayonier)

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(Continued)

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: (2.5 to 3 inches of rain have fallen in the 24 hr period preceding this survey) D-L2-02 enters the river on a flat gradient. Its mouth is relatively deep and wide, having a slough-like character. The water is dark and tannic colored but clear compared to the very turbid river water on the day of this survey.

The lower 220 m reach of D-L2-02 parallels the river as it runs along the back edge of the riparian "green belt". This reach appears to lie in a partially active, low gradient overflow channel. A 2 to 3 m high, wooded "berm" between the river and D-L2-02 appears to have been overtopped during recent flooding. There is considerable evidence of backwater flooding along this reach. The channel is quite brushy in spots. The substrate is mostly sand and silt. A few shallow depressions near the upper end of this lower reach appear to run into D-L2-02 from the river and seem to indicate a potential for overflow flooding. To the east of D-L2-02 along this reach is a mostly clear cut, flat which is some 3 to 5 meters higher in elevation than the channel.

220 m above its mouth, the "main channel" of D-L2-02 makes a hard turn away from the river. The overflow channel continues on to the north along the back edge of the riparian strip. A small amount of clear, flowing water (0.25 to 0.5 cfs) with a temperature of 5 C was seen entering D-L2-02 from the upper reaches of the overflow. This small "tributary" appears prone to drying up during winter dry spells.

As the "main" channel of D-L2-02 turns away from the river (i.e. to the east) and leaves the overflow channel, it makes its way up onto a fairly large, clear cut, flat on the first terrace above the floodplain. This large, flat is surrounded on three sides by the 5 to 6 m high terrace wall of the second terrace. This creates a bowl-shaped basin.

About 115 m above the point where D-L2-02 diverges from the overflow channel, it makes another hard turn (to the south) and begins to work up onto the second terrace. A 2 to 3 m high cascade at the second hard turn appears impassable. Between the overflow channel and the cascades, D-L2-02 has a moderate gradient. It flows through a braided channel with substantial amounts of logging debris. Some gravel was seen here.

Above the cascades the channel of D-L2-02 is very deeply incised with 3 to 4 m high, vertical banks. Due to the impassable (?) cascades, only a short reach of the incised channel was surveyed. The channel appears to continue south and east at a moderate gradient toward the base of the Quillayute Prairie terrace. The USGS topographical map indicates the channel originating in a deep "box canyon" or ravine just northwest of the Quillayute Airfield.

Need to monitor the flow in D-L2-02 throughout the fall, winter and spring. If sufficient flow is seen here, it may be possible to develop a pond or channel along the back edge of the bowl-shaped basin of the first terrace. Through excavation along the base of the second terrace and the placement of controls just below the cascade, it may be possible to create a substantial "reservoir".

A few shallow, wet areas were seen out in the middle of the basin, but there appeared to be no well define channels. This water probably seeps toward the upper end of the overflow channel and contributes to the flow that was seen entering D-L2-02 above the first hard turn. Excavation along the base of the second terrace might also allow one to "capture" this water and divert it to the upper end of such a wall based channel or pond. With replacement of a few culverts the area appears to have good machine access.

NORTH COAST OFF-CHANNEL SURVEY
SUBSEQUENT SITE EVALUATION FORM

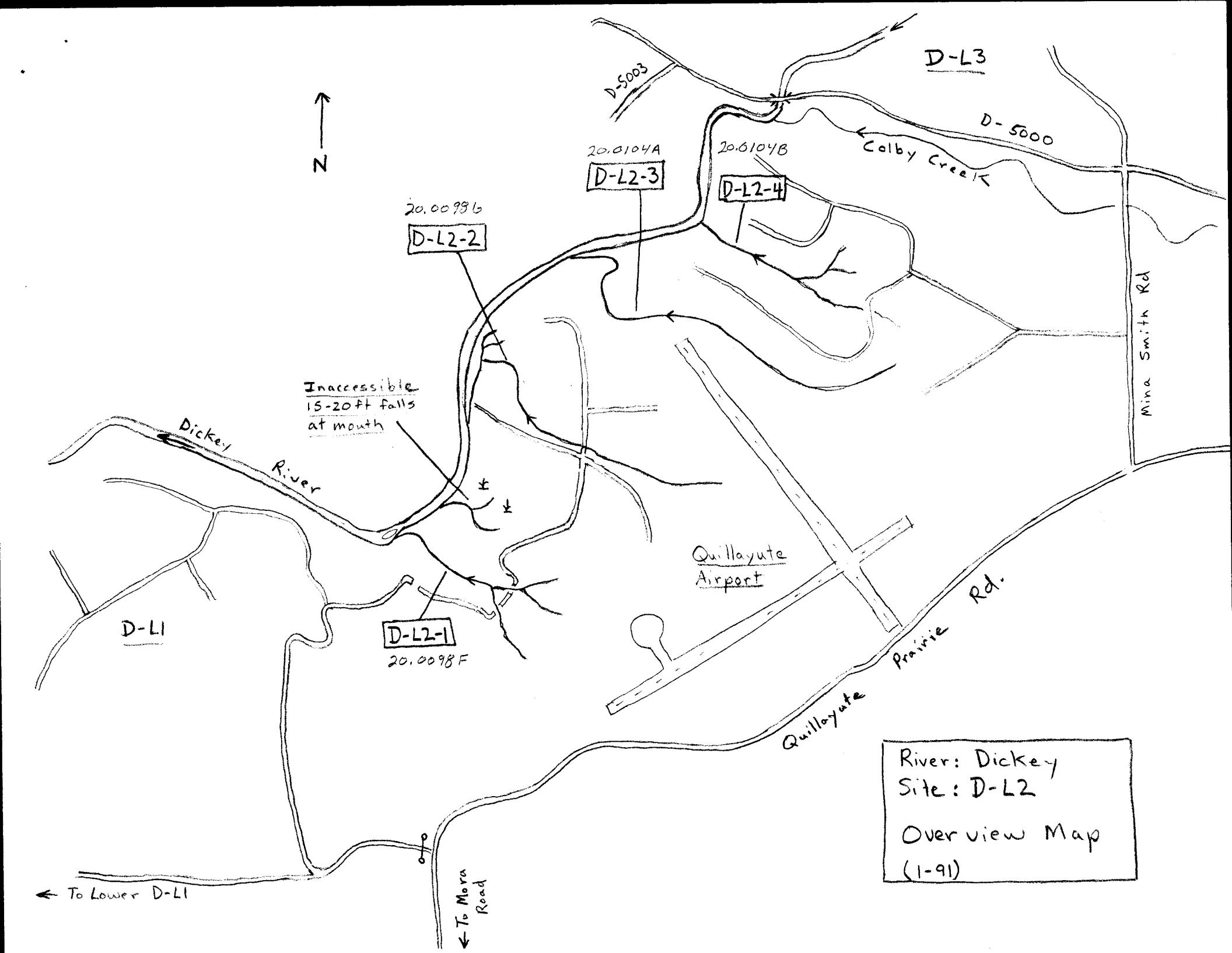
RIVER SYSTEM: Dickey Springs

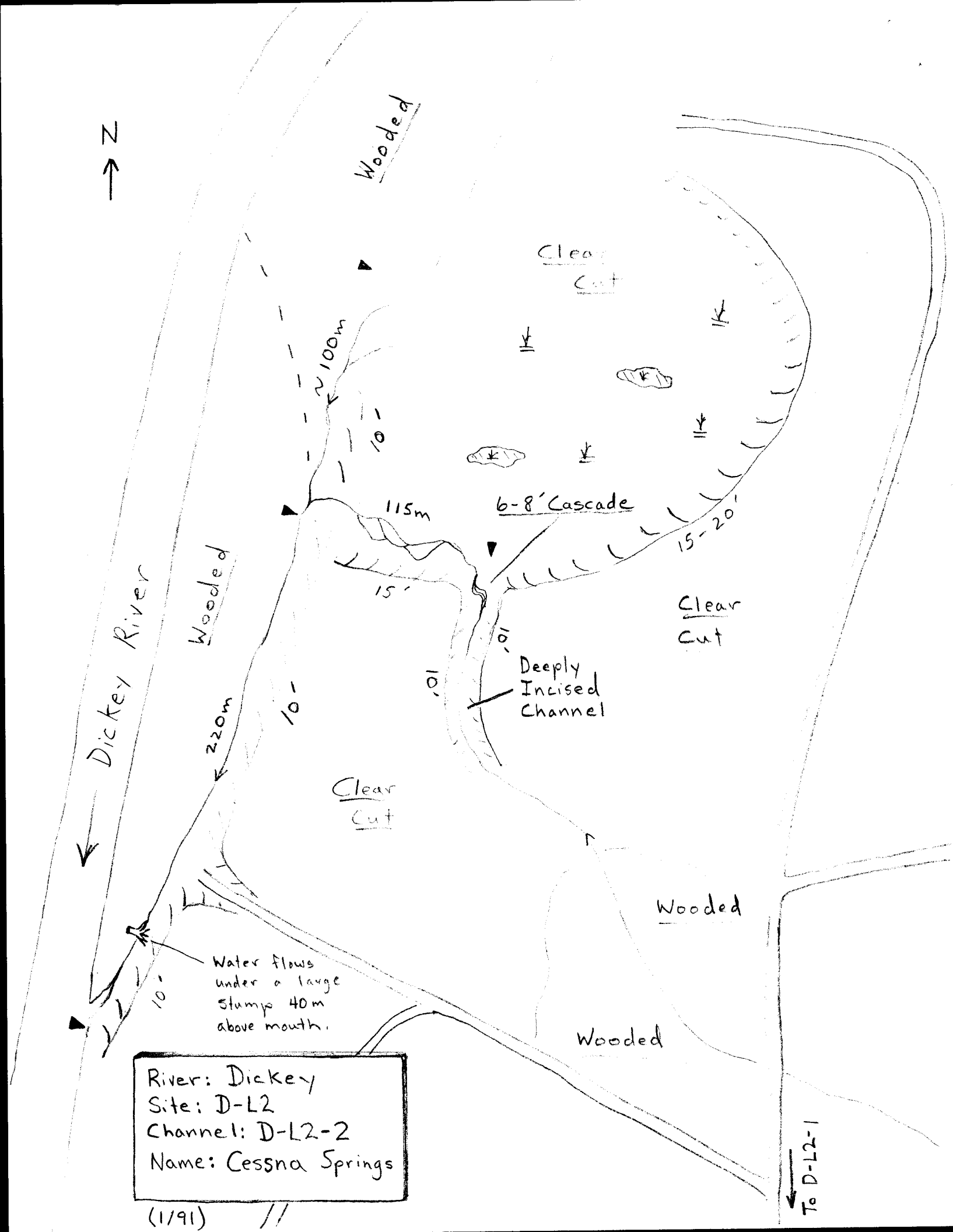
SITE NUMBER: D-L2-02
LOCAL NAME: Cessna

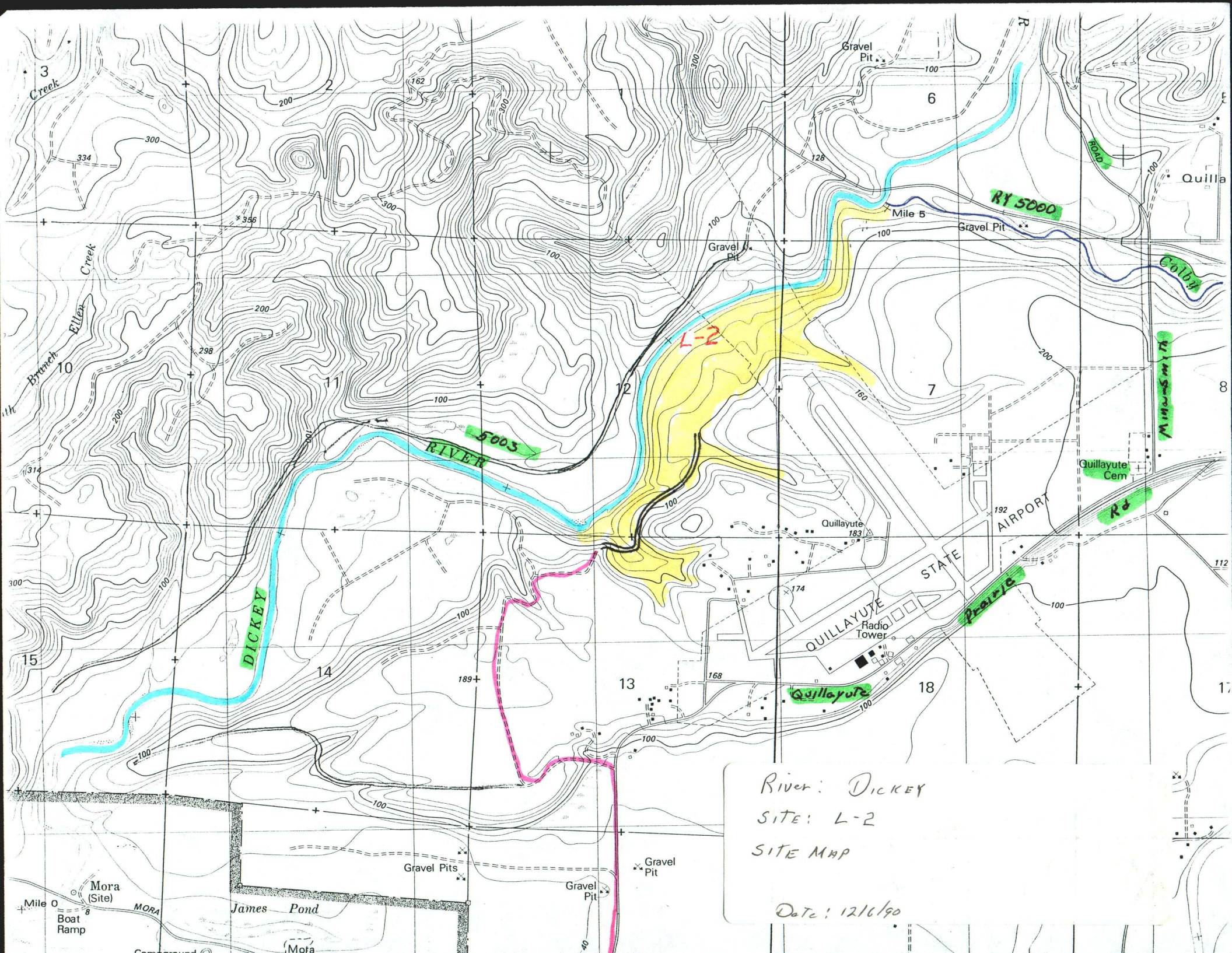
WRIA: 20.0098G

DATE: 4/15/92 **OBSERVER:** King

- Still flowing despite record low rainfall in March.
- Braided area appears to be a problem. May want to channelize this.
- Impassable cascade did not seem as bad as it sounded. Area above cascade looks like it would lend itself to plank controls to pool water. Good gravel patches above cascade.


D-L3
D-5003
D-5000
Colby Creek
N
20.0104A
D-L2-3
20.0104B
D-L2-4
20.0098G
D-L2-2
Mina Smith Rd
Inaccessible
15-20 ft falls
at mouth
Dickey River
Quillayute Airport
D-L1
D-L2-1
20.0098F
Quillayute Prairie Rd.
To Lower D-L1
To Mora Road
River: Dickey
Site: D-L2
Overview Map
(1-91)


N
Wooded
Clear Cut
100m
10'
115m
6-8' Cascade
15-20'
15'
Clear Cut
10'
Deeply Incised Channel
10'
Dickey River
Wooded
220m
Clear Cut
Wooded
Water flows under a large stump 40m above mouth.
10'
Wooded
To D-L2-1
River: Dickey
Site: D-L2
Channel: D-L2-2
Name: Cessna Springs
(1/91)


River: Dickey
Site: L-2
Site Map
Date: 12/6/90
L-2
5003
RIVER
DICKEY
RY 5000
Colby
Quillayute
Prairie
Rd
AIRPORT
STATE
QUILLAYUTE
Radio Tower
Quillayute Cem
Mile 5
Gravel Pit
Gravel Pits
Mile 0
Boat Ramp
Mora (Site)
MORA
James Pond
Ellen Creek
Branch
Creek
ROAD