

SITE NUMBER: ED-115L-06
LOCAL NAME: Castor Creek
WRIA: 20.0115M

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

RIVER SYSTEM: E. F. Dickey **DATE:** 3/24/92 **OBSERVER:** Nettnin

CHANNEL TYPE: Terrace tributary

TRIBUTARY TO: Thunder Creek (20.0115)

SITE LOCATION: L.B. @ R.M. 3.0 (field) or approximately 0.6 miles below the bridge on the D-2900.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NE1/4 S11 T29N R14W

UPPER END LOWER END THUNDER CREEK

WATER TEMP: N/A N/A (No Thermometer)

FLOW (CFS): 30 gal/min 0.2 - 0.5

SUBSTRATE TYPE: Silt & small gravel.

SITE SIZE: **Length-** 1600 m (plus another 240 m in tributaries)
 Width- Water surface = 10 cm - 2 m (Marsh = 1 - 10 m)
 Channel = 1 - 3 m (Marsh = 10 - 40 m)
 Depth- 10 - 15 cm (Marsh = 30 - 60 cm)

WATER SOURCE: Springs, marsh and valley wall trib.

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: Go north from Forks on Hwy 101 for 3.1 mi. Turn left (west) about 0.1 mi. beyond MP 195 onto the D-2000. Proceed west on the D-2000 about 4.7 miles until coming to the E. F. Dickey Bridge. Cross the bridge and continue north on the D-2000 another 4.2 miles (going past major junctions with the D-2400 and D-2600) then veer right off of the D-2000 onto the D-2900 (a.k.a. D-5270). Follow the D-2900 (down the hill and into a large flat) about 0.7 miles until coming to a wooden stringer bridge that crosses Thunder Creek. Cross this bridge and continue about 0.5 miles. The D-2900 crosses ED-115L-06 at a culvert.

FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE: Fish have fairly unrestricted access to the lower 150 m reach. Here they encounter a 1 m high beaver dam. Two more beaver dams, as high or higher, are located further upstream. "Risers" were seen above all of the dams. About 30 coho fingerlings (1+) were seen in the upper marsh above the D-2900 crossing.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Low.

LANDOWNER: Unknown at this time (probably ITT Rayonier).

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: ED-115L-06 originates as a small stream flow-ing off the valley wall. A short distance below its headwaters the channel enters a small marsh. Here it is joined by other small tribu-taries. From this upper marsh area to its mouth ED-115L-06 maintains a flat to gentle gradient.

(continued on next page)

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COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: (continued) As ED-115L-06 leaves this upper marsh it meanders through a spruce swamp. The channel is braided here because of beaver activity and due to woody debris left in the stream from the early logging (c. 1930's or 1940's). The lower part of this reach contains two large beaver dams, each about 1 m high. Woody debris, a heavy growth of sedges and lots of pooled water create excellent rearing habitat and cover throughout this reach.

As ED-115L-06 leaves the timber it enters a well defined valley and the channel shows a slight increase in gradient. There are numerous beaver dams along this reach that provide good winter rearing habitat. However, shade is lacking here due to logging. Summer rearing habitat in this reach may suffer from poor water quality.

Two small tributaries to ED-115L-06 contribute to the overall habitat found in this system. The lower tributary enters ED-115L-06 from the left bank about 380 m above its mouth. This trib enters at a beaver pond (just upstream of an active beaver dam). About 120 m of useable habitat is found between the mouth of this trib and an old grade cross-ing. The gradient in this lower 120 m reach of the trib is moderate and a few small beaver dams where present. "Risers" were observed in one of the ponds.

The other tributary that offers useable (or potentially useable) habitat enters ED-115L-06 from the right bank about 950 m above its mouth (i.e. near the timber). This small tributary drains out of a marsh and had a flow that was estimated at 5 gal/min. It is not known at this time whether fry can access the available habitat in this tributary.

Recommend minnow trapping to determine the current extent of habitat utilization by juvenile coho. Monitor the water quality and quantity of the upper marsh throughout the summer. Monitor flow conditions and utilization by adult coho during the fall and winter. Improve passage over beaver dams (if necessary). Might consider adding spawning gravel. Communications with Roger Mosley (WDF) and personnel from the Quillayute tribe indicate this tributary was not planted. Therefore, observation of coho fry (0+) and fingerlings (1+) above the larger beaver dams seems to indicate that adult coho are accessing and utilizing all available spawning habitat in ED-115L-06.

DATE: 1/14/97

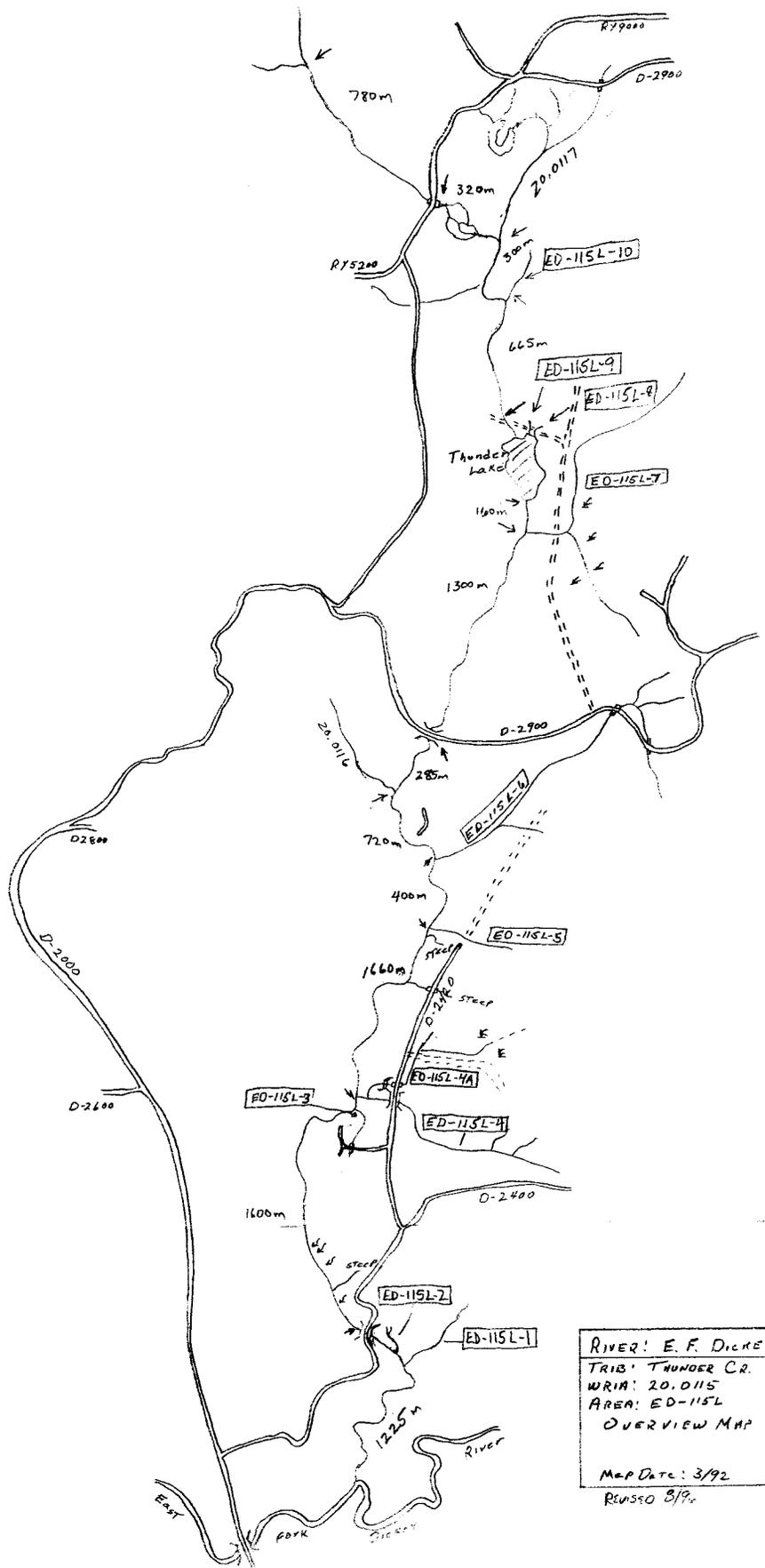
OBSERVER: Darrow

MINNOW TRAPPING REPORT

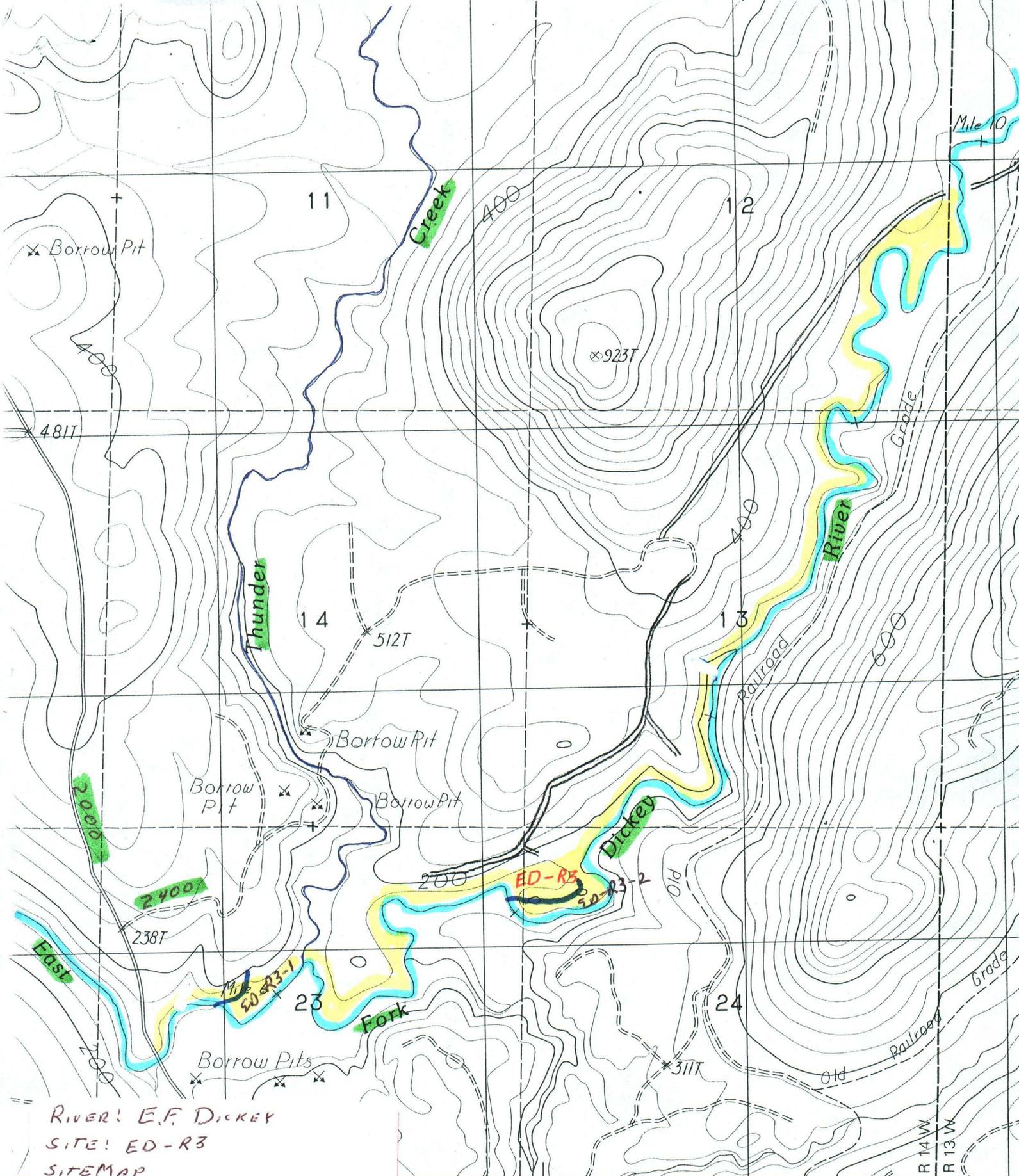
TRAP	DATE		DATE		COHO	CATCH			COTTID
	SET	TEMP	PULLED	TEMP		TROUT			
						RBT	CUTT	0+	
1	1/13	3.0°C	1/14	3.0°C	6	0	0	0	0
2	1/13	3.0°C	1/14	3.0°C	2	0	0	0	23
3	1/13	3.0°C	1/14	3.0°C	8	0	0	0	10
TOTALS:					16	0	0	0	33

COMMENTS:

- Trap 1 was placed in ponded area upstream from the 2900 road culverts.
- Trap 2 was placed in ponded area directly upstream from the 2900 road culverts.
- Trap 3 was placed about 20 m downstream from the 2900 road culverts.



RIVER: E. F. DICKEY TRIB: THUNDER CR. WRIA: 20.0115 AREA: ED-115L OVERVIEW MAP MAP DATE: 3/92 RUSCO 8/92
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RIVER: E.F. DICKEY
 SITE: ED-R3
 SITEMAP

Map Date 3/11

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY
 USGS, NOS/NOAA
 I 1977 AND 1978
 D 1984
 PERT CONFORMAL CONIC
 RCATOR ZONE 10
 HINGTON NORTH ZONE

NORTH

