SITE NUMBER: ED-121R-01
LOCAL NAME: Twin Springs #1
WRIA: 20.0121B

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

RIVER SYSTEM: E. F. Dickey **DATE:** 2/26/92 **OBSERVER:** Young

CHANNEL TYPE: Terrace Tributary

TRIBUTARY TO: Skunk Cr. (20.0121)

SITE LOCATION: R.B. @ R.M. 0.75 (as measured in the field)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SW1/4 S29 T30N R13W

	UPPER END	LOWER END	20.0121 TEMP.
WATER TEMP:	9.0° C	9.0° C	10.0° C
FLOW (CFS):	0.1 - 0.2	0.1 - 0.2	

SUBSTRATE TYPE: Mostly silt, mud & soft clay. A few patches of small, silty gravel in the middle reaches.

SITE SIZE:
Length- Main channel = 125 m (mouth to upper marsh)
Width- Surface = 30 cm to 1.5 m (excluding marshes)
Channel = 30 cm to 1.5 m (excluding marshes)
Lower marsh = 10 - 15 m; Upper marsh $\geq$ 20 m
Depth- Avg = 10 - 20 cm (including marshes) Max. < 60 cm

WATER SOURCE: Seep springs and run off from a wall-based wetland.

DIRECTIONS TO SITE: Go north from Forks on Hwy 101 about 8.4 mi. then turn left onto Lk. Pleasant Rd. (0.4 mi. north of MP 200). Stay on the main road going past the community park and across the Lake Cr. bridge. Turn right and continue up the county road (along the northwest shore of the lake) to the end of the pavement. This road then becomes the 9000 mainline. Continue on the 9000 another 6.0 miles until coming to a new (c.1990) concrete bridge. Continue another 0.2 mi. beyond the bridge to the junction with the 9400. Turn left at the Rayonier gate (need a key) onto the 9400. Continue about 0.9 mi. to the 9410 junction. Keep left and follow the 9410 until coming to the third stringer bridge (about 1.7 miles). Proceed about 0.1 mi. and then turn right (just as the 9410 starts up the hill) onto an old spur road. Hike southwest along the toe of the hill (i.e. across the clearcut) to the mouth of ED-121L-01. Hike upstream along Skunk Creek about 100 m to the first hard bend. ED-121R-01 enters Skunk Creek on the outside of this bend.

FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE: The deeply incised egress channel enters Skunk Creek at a deep, back-eddy pool. The elevation drops from 1 to 1.5 m in the lower 10 m reach of the channel to enter the pool on a level gradient. Juvenile coho should have fair to good access into the lower marsh and up to the beaver dams 125 m above the mouth.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Low.

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

IDENTIFIED WETLAND SPECIES: Slough sedge

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: ED-121R-01 is comprised of 4 main components; a short, incised egress channel; a small, sedge marsh running along the back of an alder flat; a connecting channel which cuts through a low terrace; and a seemingly extensive, but relatively shallow, upper marsh.

Entering Skunk Creek at a deep back eddy pool on the outside of a hard bend, conditions at the mouth of ED-121R-01 should be excellent for attracting juvenile coho. Water flowing from ED-121R-01 enters the deep pool on a flat gradient after passing through narrow and deeply incised channel. The gradient immediately above the mouth is somewhat steep, with the channel dropping 1 to 1.5 m in the lower 10 m

reach. This gradient may restrict fish access at times. Entrance conditions should improve during freshets.

Above the incised egress is a 50 m long by 10 to 15 m wide, sedge cover-ed marsh. This shallow, sedge marsh lies along the back edge of a fair size alder grove and along the base of a 3 to 4 m high terrace wall. Water in this reach is no more than knee deep (60 cm). There are no defined channels through the sedges.

At the upper end of the sedge marsh the channel emerges from a notch in the terrace wall. A 1 m wide by 2 m long open pool with a maximum depth of 60 to 70 cm is located at the mouth of this notch. A small amount of gravel was seen in the tail-out of the pool. The water here was quite clear, but no fish were seen.

Above the sedge marsh ED-121R-01 becomes more "stream-like" as the gradient increases slightly and water flows through a small, v-shaped "valley". This reach is well shaded by middle aged conifer. About 15 to 20 m up into this reach the channel of ED-121R-01 forks. Above the fork, the two channels parallel each other. Old, overgrown, 1 to 1.5 m high beaver dams block each channel about 50 m above the fork. These dams appear to be impassible at present flows.

Above the two dams is an extensive, wooded wetland. The gradient in this area is very flat and the water appears quite shallow. Pockets of water are scattered throughout this upper marsh. Volume and direction of flow are difficult to detect. Individual channels are shallow and very poor-ly defined. This makes it impossible to make meaningful measurements in this area. The survey was terminated about 100 m above the beaver dams. It appears water from this upper wetland area also feeds into channel ED-121R-02.

Though it seems to handle a greater flow of water, the lower 60 m reach of ED-121R-01 is very similar in appearance to channel ED-121R-02 (located about 400 m further upstream). Both are small, (50 m long) wall-based, sedge marshes situated along the back of similar sized alder flats. These alder flats contain trees of the same age and in similar densities. 30 to 50 year old conifer trees are found along the right bank of both channels. Both channels have fairly short and relatively steep egress channels that enter the creek along its right bank at a back eddy pool and on the outside of a hard bend.

A limited number of juvenile coho may currently utilize the available rearing habitat in ED-121R-01 (i.e. below the beaver dams). Development of the lower marsh to increase rearing habitat and decrease the potential of stranding might be feasible. While development of rearing habitat in the upper wetland area might also be feasible, there seems to be a lot of merit in leaving this area as it is.

Enhancement projects here could probably be accomplished with hand labor and/or blasting. With a little work, and the replacement of a culvert, machine access might be available from the old grade to the north and west of this site.

Should monitor flows here throughout the fall, winter and spring. It seems likely that this channel would dry up during the summer. Might also explore the upper wetland a little further to determine its extent and its water source(s). Location of the old grade in relation to the channel should also be determined.

DATE: 2/6/92 **OBSERVER:** Young

This is actually a preliminary survey of ED-121R-01. This data was collected during a physical survey of the Skunk Creek mainstem. Only the conditions near the mouth of channel ED-121R-01 were noted.

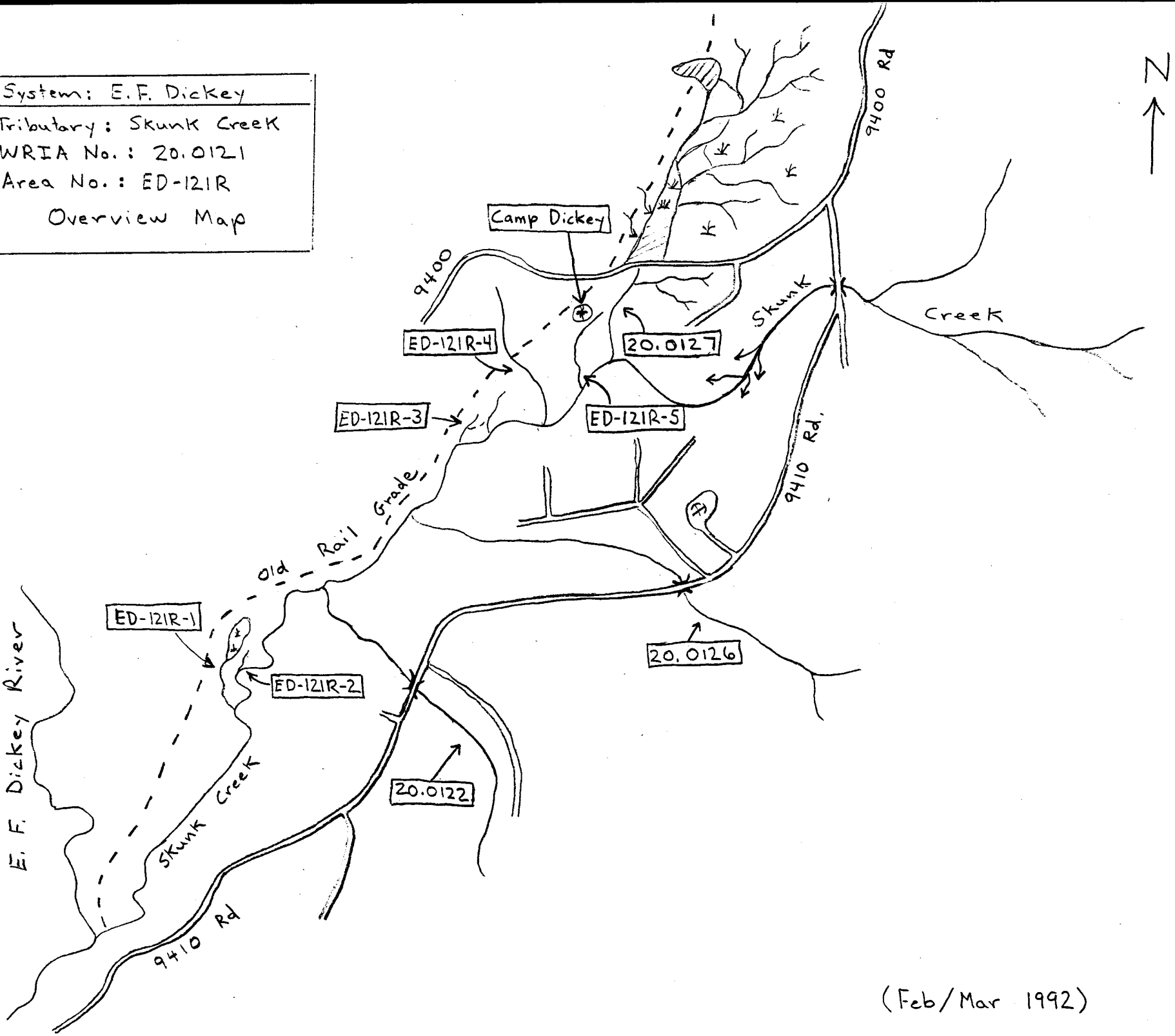
Flow was estimated at 0.25 to 0.5 cfs and the water temp was at 5.5°C (about 42°F). Water temp in Skunk Creek at 6°C. This looks like a very good site with lots of potential.

DATE: 3/23/92 **OBSERVER:** Young

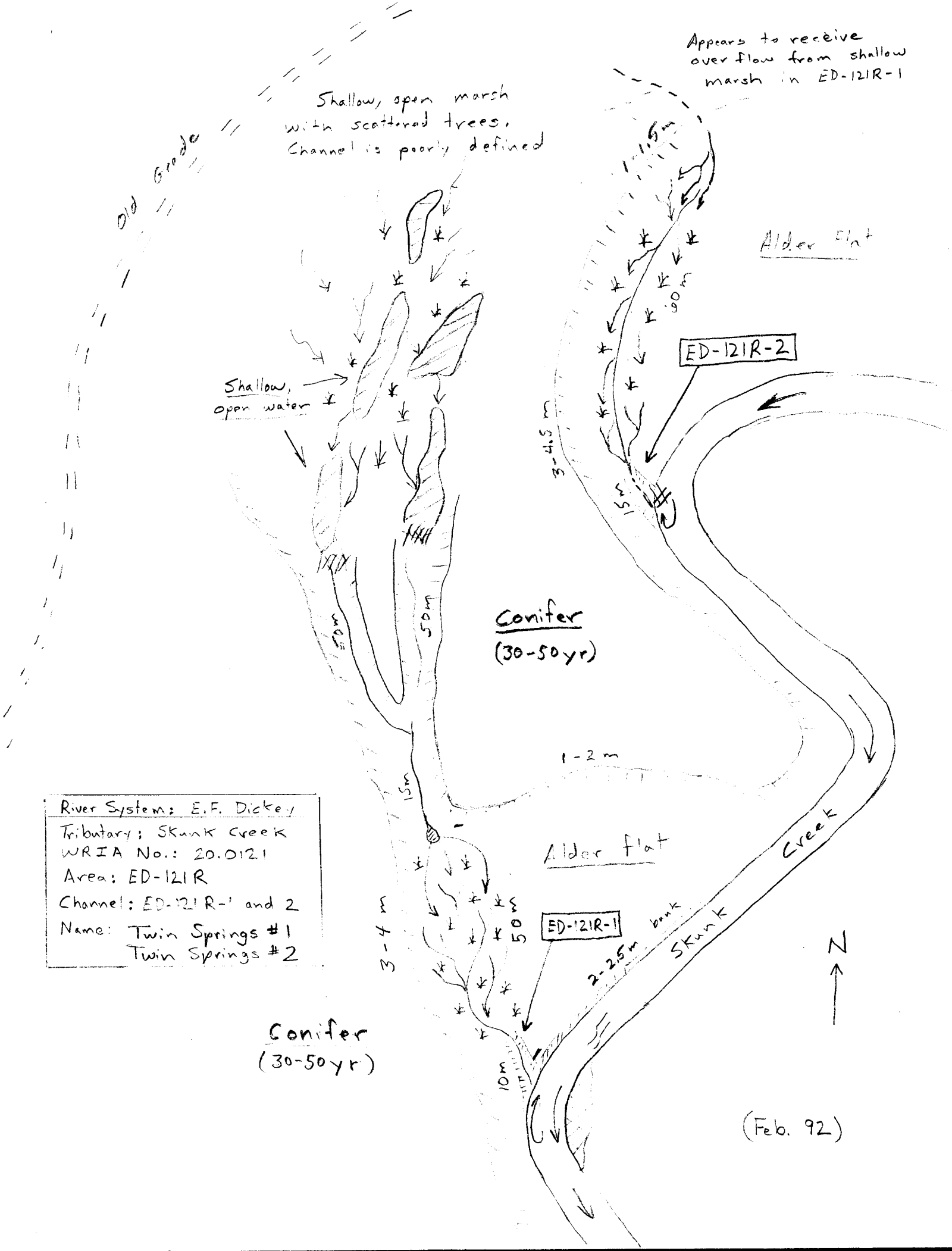
Note: Less than 0.5 inches of rain has fallen during the last 2½ weeks (less than 2.5 inches in the last month).

Flow into and out of the lower marsh of channel ED-121R-01 is in the neighborhood of 5 to 10 gal/min. This seems to be enough flow for fish to exit the channel if they desire. Water temperatures were 7.5° C at the mouth, 7.0° C at the inlet to the lower marsh and 8.0° C in Skunk Creek. The upper wetland area appears to act as a reservoir slowly releasing water into the lower channel.

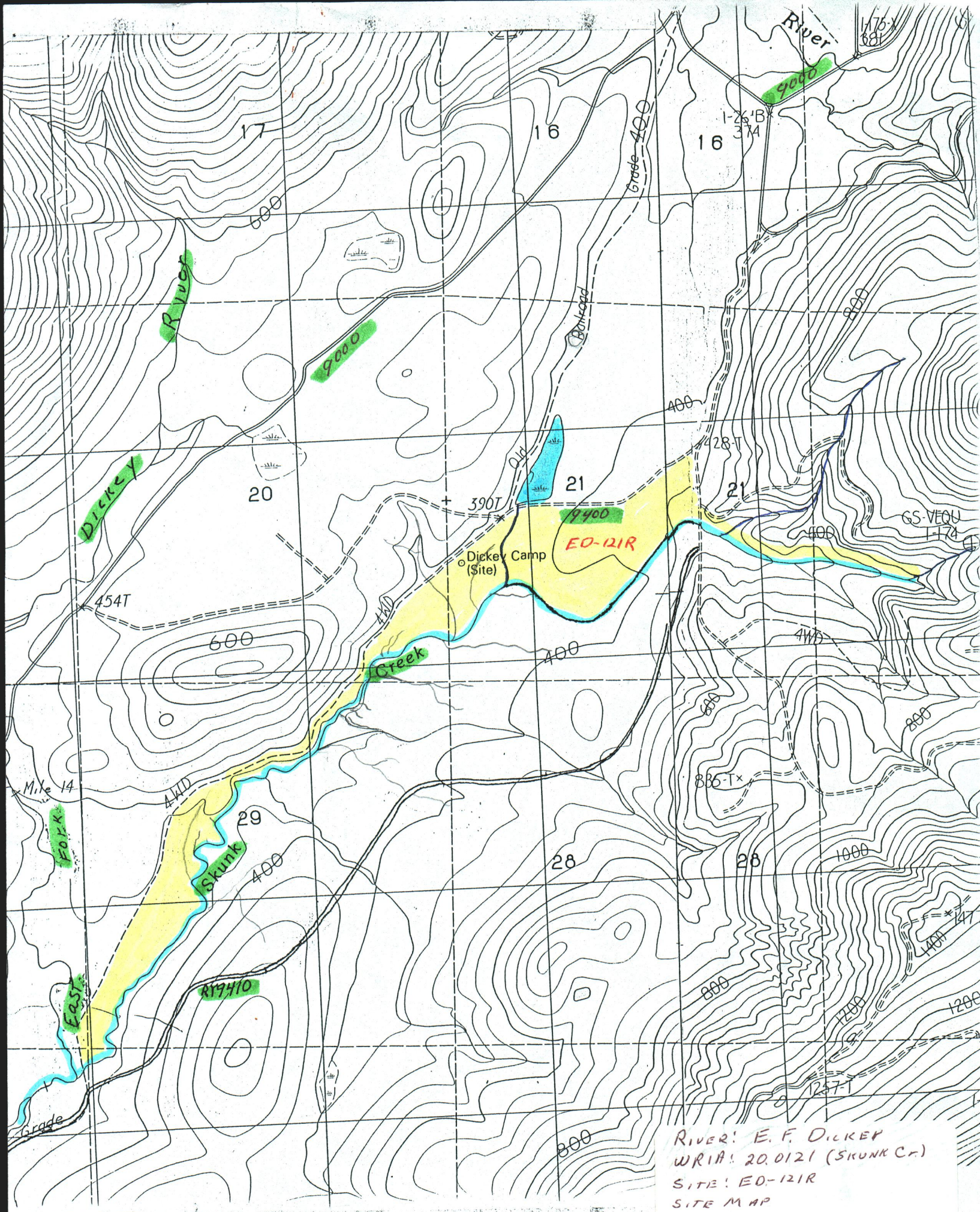
System: E.F. Dickey
Tributary: Skunk Creek
WRIA No.: 20.0121
Area No.: ED-121R
Overview Map



(Feb/Mar 1992)



River System: E.F. Dickey
Tributary: Skunk Creek
WRIA No.: 20.0121
Area: ED-121R
Channel: ED-121R-1 and 2
Name: Twin Springs #1
Twin Springs #2



RIVER: E. F. DICKEY
WRIA: 20.0121 (SKUNK Cr)
SITE: ED-121R
SITE MAP

map Date 6/91