SITE NUMBER: ED-121R-02
LOCAL NAME: Twin Springs #2
WRIA: 20.0121C

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

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

CHANNEL TYPE: Terrace Tributary (a wall-based sedge marsh)

TRIBUTARY TO: Skunk Cr. (20.0121)

SITE LOCATION: R.B. @ R.M. 1.0 (as measured in the field)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: SW1/4 S29 T30N R13W

	UPPER END	LOWER END	20.0121 TEMP.
WATER TEMP:	10.0° C	10.0° C	10.0° C

FLOW (CFS): Seeps 5 - 10 gal/min

SUBSTRATE TYPE: Mud and silt.

SITE SIZE:
Length- Egress: 15 m Sedge marsh: 50 m
Width- Surface = Egress: 60 cm Sedge marsh: ≤ 10 m
Channel = Egress: 60 - 80 cm Sedge marsh: 10 -15 m
Depth- Avg = Egress: 5 - 10 cm Sedge marsh: 60 cm max.

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 500 m to the third hard bend. ED-121R-02 enters Skunk Creek on the outside of this bend.

FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE: Should be accessible to juveniles during moderate freshets. Under current water conditions the egress drops about 1 m in elevation in the lower 5 m of the channel. It enters at a nice back eddy pool created by LOD. Flow presently goes subsurface in the upper half of the egress. Observed movement in the sedges that may have been caused by a fish but did not actually see the fish.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Low.

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

IDENTIFIED WETLAND SPECIES: Slough sedge.

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: ED-121R-02 is composed of a 50 m long sedge marsh at the back edge of an alder flat and a short, moderately steep egress channel. The sedge marsh lies at the base of a 1 to 4 m high terrace wall along its right bank.

Although it appears to handle a lesser flow of water, ED-121R-02 is very similar in appearance to the lower reach of ED-121R--1. 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 enter the creek along its right bank at a back eddy pool and on the outside of a hard bend.

ED-121R-02 is presently fed by small seeps from along the base of the terrace wall (i.e. the channel's right bank). Near the upper end of the sedge marsh the height of the right bank is lower and the slope is more gentle. A very shallow, poorly defined, braided channel enters the upper end of the sedge marsh from off this bank. This shallow channel, which is presently dry, appears to handle a small amount of overflow from the shallow, wooded wetland that forms the "headwaters" of ED-121R-01.

Water may not flow through ED-121R-02 on a continual basis throughout the fall, winter and spring. It does appear, however, that the marsh remains watered throughout is time period during a "normal" year. Stranding may occur in the shallows during normal winter dry periods. The channel most likely drys up during the summer.

Machine access to this site is very limited. Access may be available from the old grade to the west of the channel if it was rehabilitated. It might be possible to do something here with hand labor and/or blasting to improve coho survival. Diversion of more water from the wooded wetland area might help to stabilize flows. Great care would be required, however, to ensure that such a diversion of water did not have adverse effects on ED-121R-01.

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

This is actually a preliminary survey of ED-121R-02. This data was collected during a physical survey of the Skunk Creek mainstem. Only the conditions near the mouth of channel ED-121R-02 were noted.

Flow was noted as low (estimate 10 to 20 gal/min). The water temp was at 6° C (about 43° F). Water temp in Skunk Creek also at 6° C. A steep egress but channel appears accessible to juveniles at higher flows. Observed movement in the sedges that may have been caused by a fish but did not actually see the fish.

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

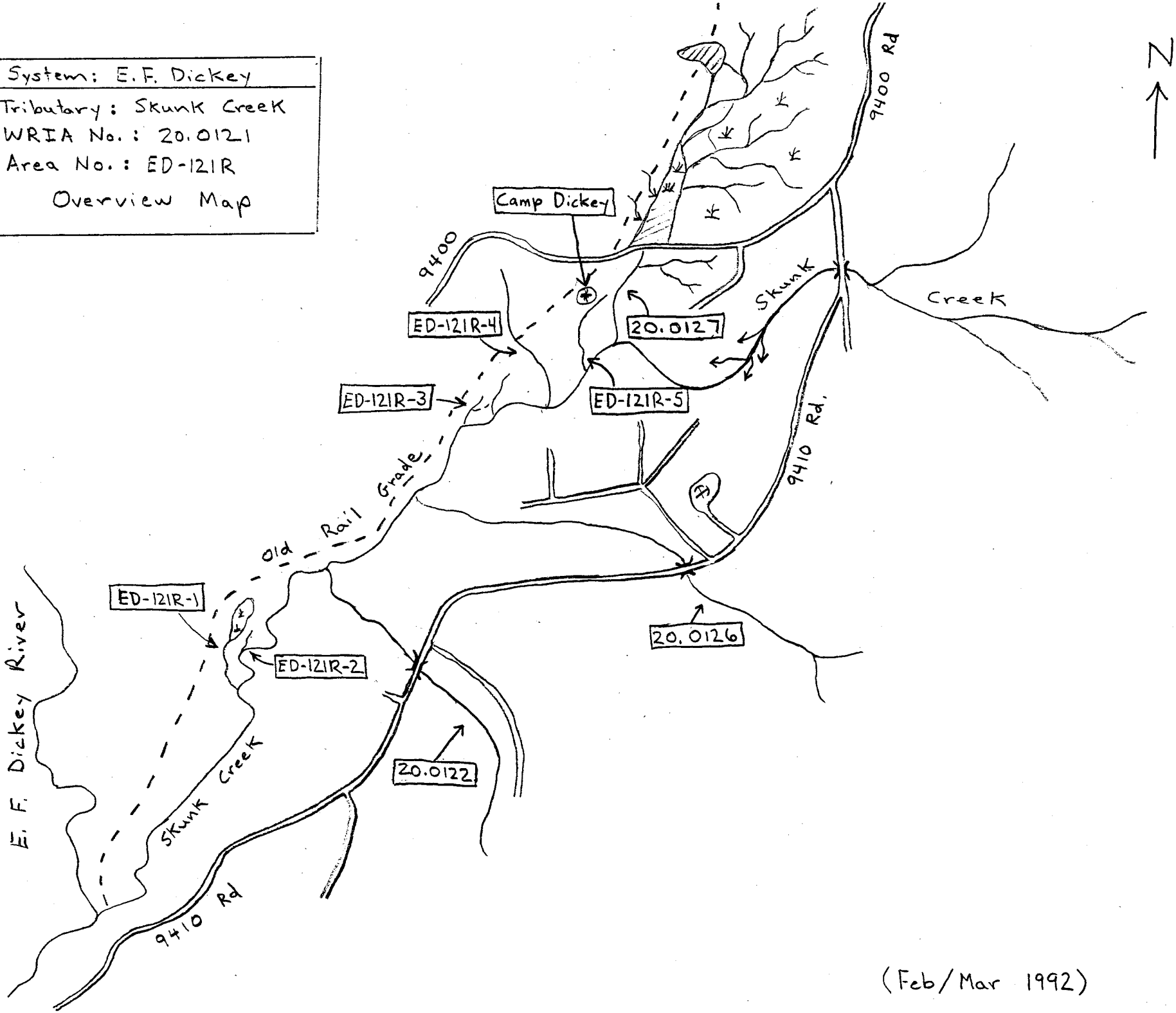
Note: Less than 0.5 inches of rain has fallen during the last 2½ weeks (less than 2.5 inches in the last month).

ED-121R-02 was nearly dry. No water was seen at the outlet of the marsh (i.e. in the egress channel). Only a trickle of water was seen entering at the head of the marsh. A few small, 10 to 20 cm deep isolated pools were seen in the sedge marsh.

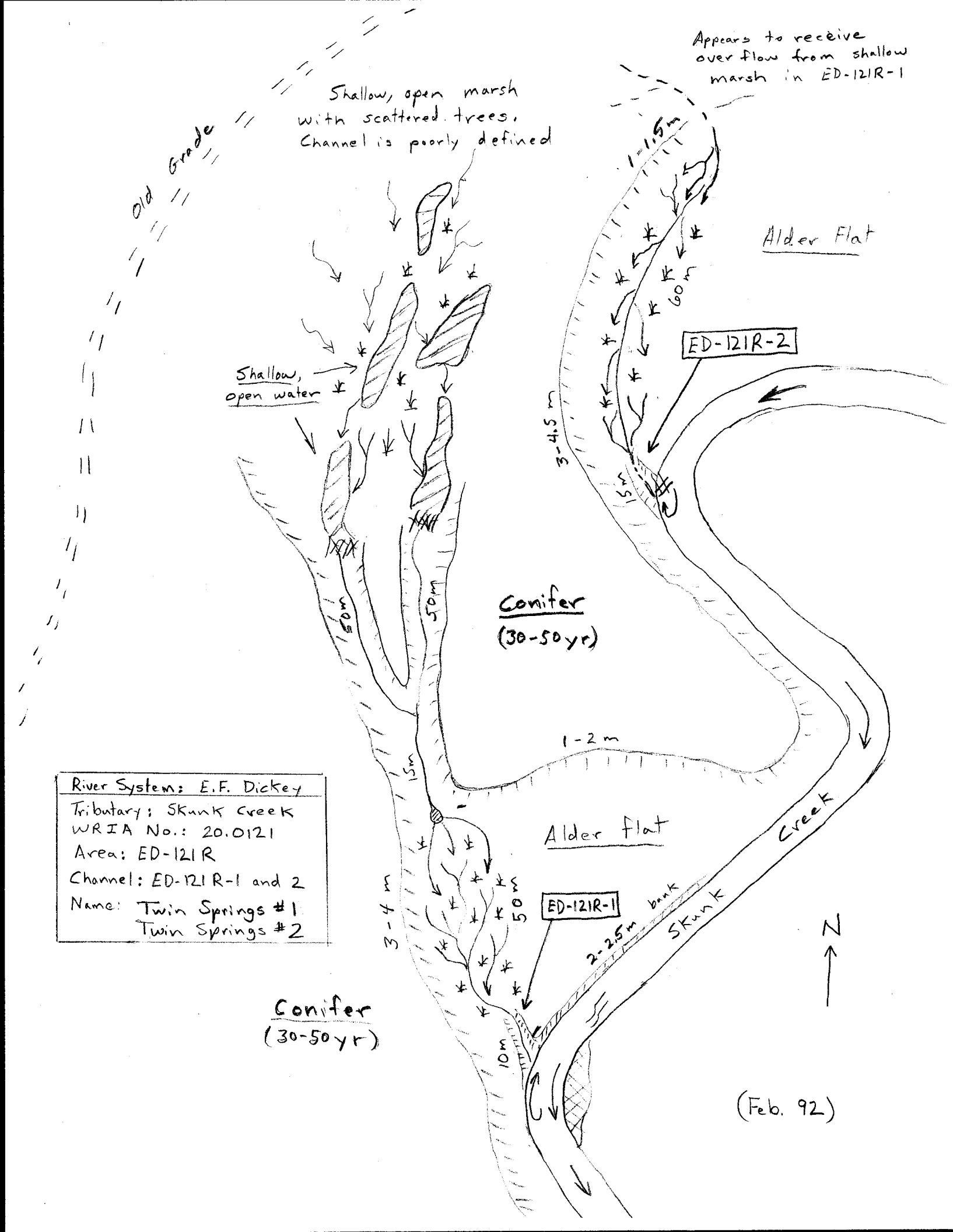
After again observing movement in the sedges (for the third time), a 90 to 100 mm long coho pre-smolt was captured (by hand) from a very shallow, isolated pool. This fish was then released into Skunk Creek.

During a normal to wetter than normal fall to spring period, channel ED-121R-02 appears to function as a winter rearing area. However, during a drier than normal spring (like this one) the channel probably acts as a "death trap".

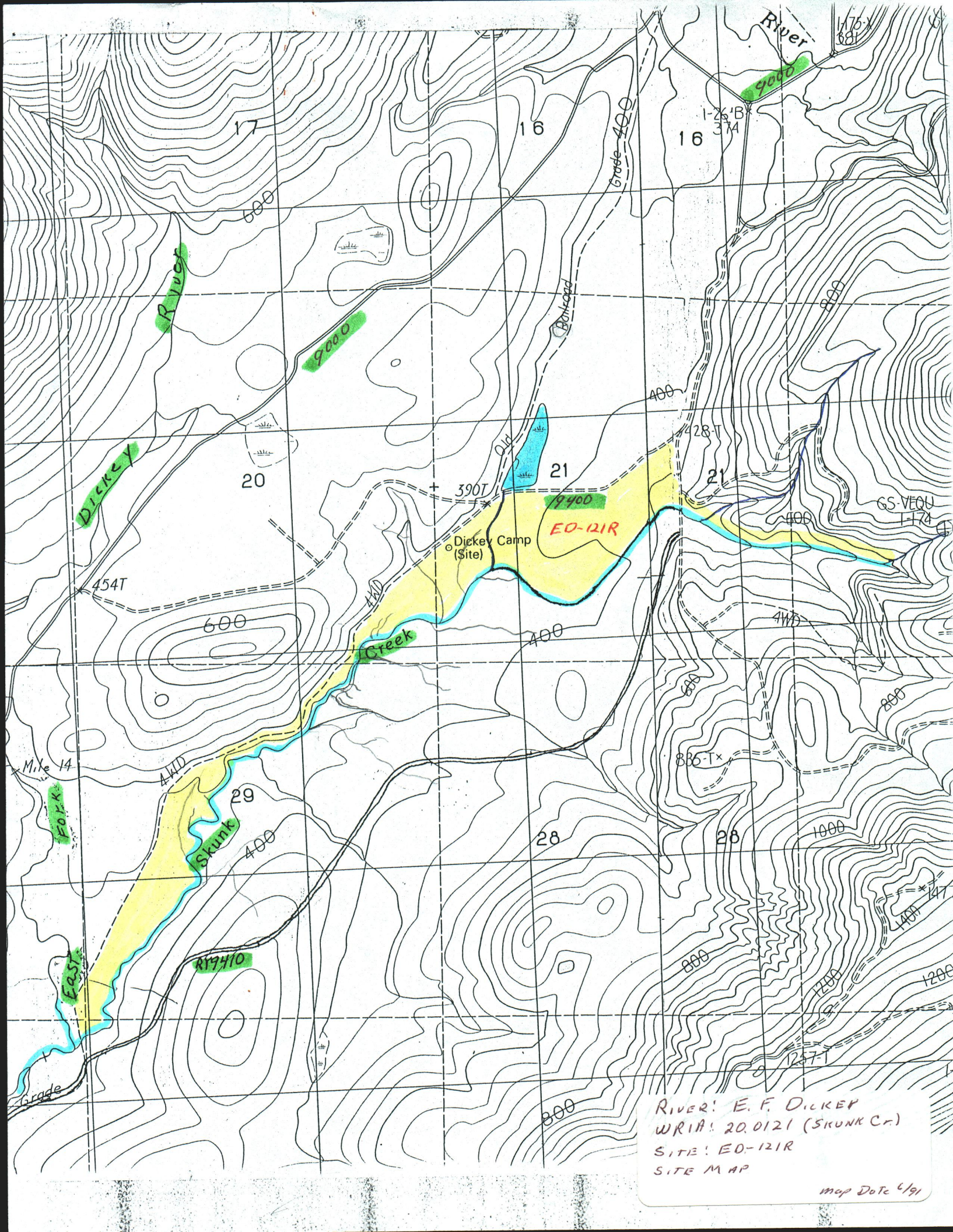
System: E.F. Dickey
Tributary: Skunk Creek
WRIA No.: 20.0121
Area No.: ED-121R
Overview Map



(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