

**SITE NUMBER:** ED-L5-01  
**LOCAL NAME:** Pinto Springs  
**WRIA:** 20.0128B

**NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA**

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

**CHANNEL TYPE:** A small valley wall spring trib.

**TRIBUTARY TO:** E. F. Dickey River (20.0110)

**SITE LOCATION:** L.B. @ R.M. 14.1 (WDF)

**LEGAL DESCRIPTION:** NE1/4 S30 T30N R13W

	<b>UPPER END</b>	<b>LOWER END</b>	<b>RIVER TEMP</b>
<b><u>WATER TEMP:</u></b>	8.5 C	8.5 C	9.0 C

**FLOW (CFS):**       < 0.1       < 0.1 (20 - 30 gal/min)

**SUBSTRATE TYPE:** Mostly mud & silt. A couple patches of small gravel.

**SITE SIZE:**       **Length-** 150 m from mouth to old grade crossing. Only lower 50 m reach is currently accessible to juvenile coho.

**Width-** Water surface = 0.6 to 1.2 m avg. (Max = 3 m)  
   Channel = 0.6 to 3 m

**Depth-** Avg = 5 to 10 cm (Max = 15 to 20 cm)

**WATER SOURCE:** Water originates in a small, narrow, "springy" valley.

**DIRECTIONS TO SITE:** Go north from Forks on Hwy 101 about 8.4 mi. then turn left at the Lake Pleasant Grocery Store (0.4 mi. north of MP 200) onto Lake Pleasant Rd. 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 n.w. shore of the lake) to the end of the pavement. This road then becomes the 9000 line. Continue on the 9000 another 6.0 mi. (going past junctions with the 9300 & 6000 lines) until coming to a new (c. 1990) concrete bridge. Continue on the 9000 (going past the 9400) about 0.5 mi. until the mainline makes a hard left at the junction with the 9500 (Beaver's Corner). Continue on the 9000 (traveling southwest) for another 2.9 mi. to the bridge across the E.F. Dickey. Park here and hike downstream (0.1 mi.) to the mouth of RB tributary 20.0129. The mouth of ED-L5-01 is located on the LB of the "East Fork" about 50 m below the mouth of 20.0129.

**FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE:** Lower 50 m reach should be accessible to juvenile salmonids. Little possibility of fish use any further upstream. No salmonids were seen. One cottid was seen a short way above the mouth.

**FLOODING POTENTIAL:** Low to moderately low flood potential in the lower 50 m reach. No flood potential above that point.

**LANDOWNER:** Unknown at this time (possibly DNR and/or ITT Rayonier).

**COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS:** ED-L5-01 is a small, fairly steep, spring-fed trib. It enters the E.F. Dickey on a relatively deep, riffle/glide located at the upper end of a short bedrock "canyon" and just downstream from the mouth of right bank trib. 20.0129 (W. Branch of the East Fork). The tannic water of 20.0129 and the clear water of the mainstem (nearly equal water volumes) have not completely mixed at the mouth of ED-L5-01. Water from the right bank to mid channel is tannic while water from the left bank to mid channel is clear. This gives the "East Fork" a two-toned appearance.

There is little "quiet" water at the mouth of ED-L5-01. However, it appears the slowest water velocities

along this stretch of the river do occur along the left bank. A small cascade at the mouth of ED-L5-01 (dropping 2 to 2.5 ft through gravel, cobble and woody debris in the lower 10 m reach of the channel) is probably submerged during moderate freshets. Higher river flows should improve entrance conditions.

Most of the lower 50 m reach of ED-L5-01 lies along the base of a 8 to 10 ft high terrace wall running parallel to the river. Except for the cascade at the mouth, the gradient along this reach is flat. The channel seems fairly well protected from flooding as it runs along the back edge of a 20 m wide bench and is separated from the river by a 5 to 6 foot high bank. This lower 50 m reach seems to offer the only useable or potentially useable rearing habitat.

50 m above its mouth, the channel of ED-L5-01 makes a sharp (90 degree) turn away from the river. Here water flows out of a narrow, v-shaped "cut" in the terrace wall. For the next 25 to 30 m the gradient is steep and the channel contains a lot of small to medium woody debris.

Above the incised "cut" ED-L5-01 has a moderate to gentle gradient for about 75 m. The channel here is fairly shallow. The substrate is mostly mud. This reach does not appear to experience very high maximum flows.

150 m above its mouth, ED-L5-01 is crossed by an old grade as water flows through a small diameter (1 to 1.5 ft) CMP culvert. This old, overgrown grade intersects the 9000 road at the east end of the E.F. Dickey bridge and appears to run along the left bank of the "East Fork" all the way downstream to the mouth of Skunk Creek (20.0121).

Above the old grade, ED-L5-01 flows out of a narrow, v-shaped, valley. The walls of this small, well shaded, valley appear to be saturated with small seep spring. These "headwaters" are located on the side of a small, isolated hill that helps to create the "divide" between the East Fork Dickey and lower Skunk Creek (20.0121).

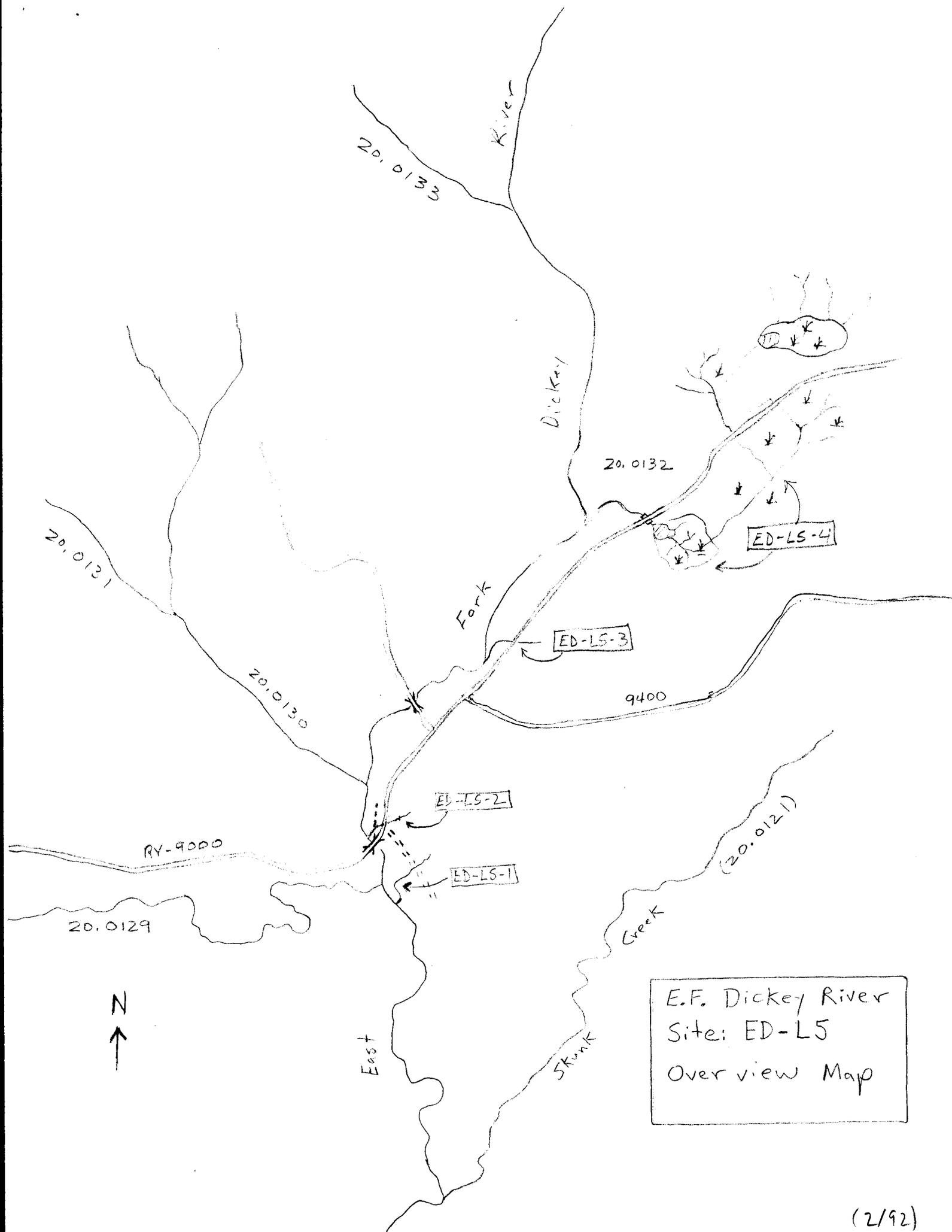
As stated above, the lower 50 m reach of ED-L5-01 seems to have the most potential for habitat enhancement. It may be possible to develop this reach as a small refuge area by deepening and widening the existing channel. It may also be feasible to improve the existing entrance conditions. Most habitat enhancements could probably be accomplished with hand labor and/or blasting. Machine access is fairly limited.

**DATE:** 4/11/91

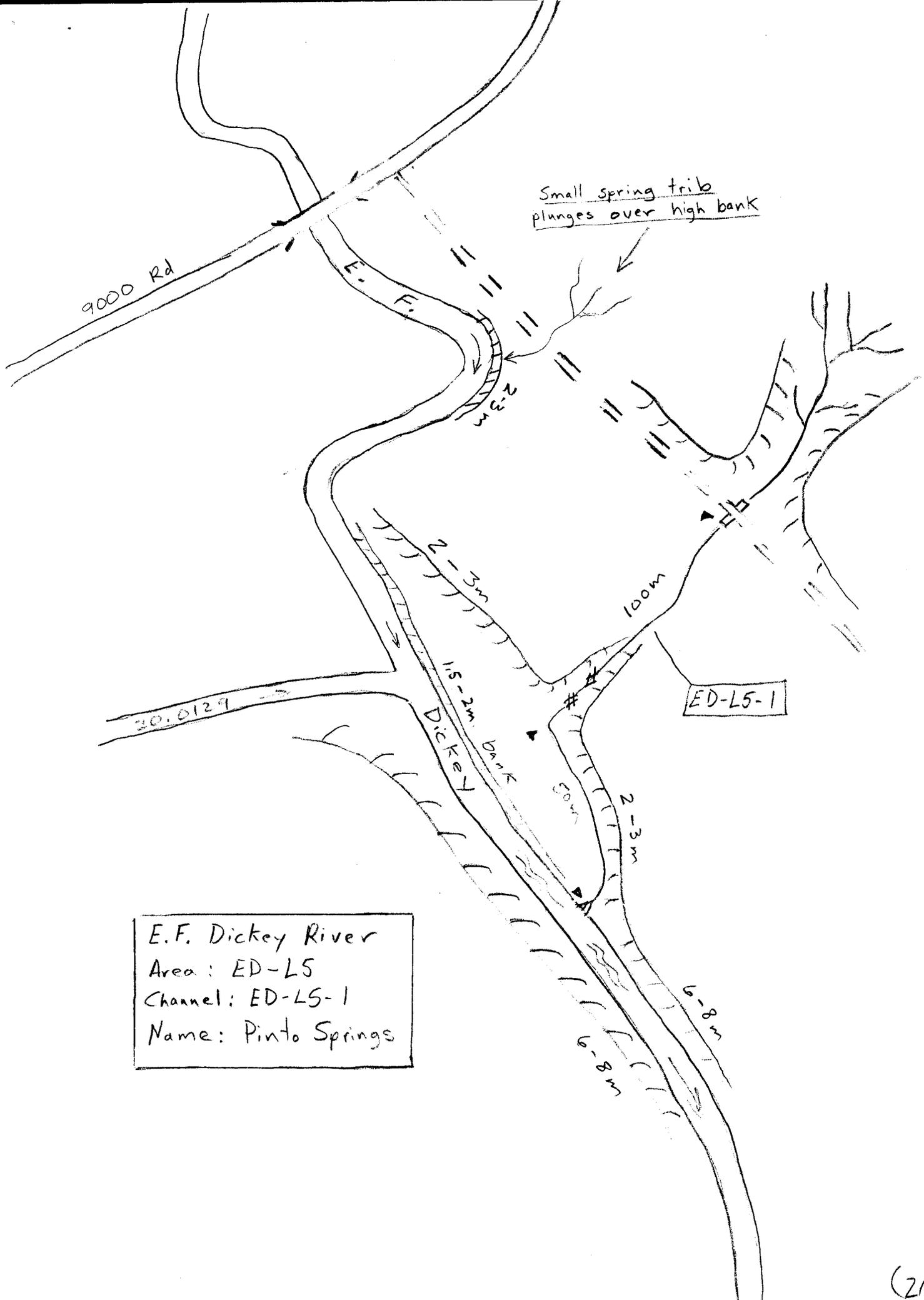
**OBSERVER:** Young

This visit to the site was actually a preliminary survey rather than a subsequent evaluation.

On this date water temperature in ED-L5-01 was at 6.5 C and flow was estimated between 10 and 20 gal/min. The temperature of the E.F. Dickey was measured at 7.0 C.



E.F. Dickey River  
Site: ED-L5  
Over view Map



Small Spring trib  
plunges over high bank

9000 Rd

30.0129

ED-L5-1

Dickey bank

100m

E.F. Dickey River  
Area: ED-L5  
Channel: ED-L5-1  
Name: Pinto Springs

