

SITE NUMBER: ED-L5-04
LOCAL NAME: Dickey Swamp
WRIA: 20.0132

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

RIVER SYSTEM: E. F. Dickey **DATE:** 11/26/91 **OBSERVER:** Young

CHANNEL TYPE: Terrace tributary

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

SITE LOCATION: L.B. @ R.M. 15.4 (WDF)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NW1/4 S20 T30N R13W

	<u>UPPER END</u>	<u>LOWER END</u>	<u>RIVER TEMP</u>
<u>WATER TEMP:</u>	8.0 C	8.0 C	N/A
<u>FLOW (CFS):</u>	1.5 - 2.0	3 - 5	

SUBSTRATE TYPE: Lower 80 m reach = gravel, cobble and a few boulders. Remainder of channel was primarily silt and muck.

SITE SIZE: **Length-** Overall length of defined channel = 2300 m (mouth to upper end of upper marsh area).

Width- Water surface = 2 - 5 m (where channel is defined)
Channel = 10 - 20 m (3 - 5 m in lower 100 m reach)

Depth- Avg = 15 - 30 cm Max. = 1 - 1.2 m

WATER SOURCE: Terrace tributary.

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). Proceed on the 9000 another 1.3 to 1.4 mi. until coming to a series of three culverts along a 0.25 mile long, straight stretch of road. The marshy area along both sides of the road is part of the middle reach of ED-L5-04. The 9000 crosses ED-L5-04 once again about 0.5 miles further down the road. The culvert at this second crossing is the outlet to the large open marshy area and is located 270 m above the confluence of ED-L5-04 and the E.F. Dickey.

FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE: No fish were seen in ED-L5-04. This may be due in part to the dark, tannic water and poor light conditions. It seems ED-L5-04 should have fair to good access for juvenile salmonids. Some spawning may also occur in the lower 80 m reach of the channel.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Very low.

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

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: This survey of ED-L5-04 supplements a earlier, partial survey conducted on 4/12/91. During the preliminary survey only the lower 270 m reach of the channel (i.e. from the mouth to the 9000 road) was evaluated (see subsequent evaluation for 4/12/91).

ED-L5-04 converges with the E.F. Dickey on the outside of a bend and at a fairly fast riffle/glide. Flags hung at the confluence of the two streams indicate that this is the upper end of the Quillayute tribe's coho and steelhead spawner index area for the E.F. Dickey. A small amount of shallow pool habitat occurs just below the confluence but good holding water appears limited. Flow from ED-L5-04 nearly equals the flow in the East Fork above the confluence of the two streams. The moderate gradient of the two streams

immediately above their confluence is also quite similar. The water flowing out of ED-L5-04 is quite tannic when compared with the clear colorless water of the E.F. Dickey

With its moderate gradient and a substrate of gravel, cobble and a few scattered boulders, the lower 60 to 80 m reach of ED-L5-04 might accommodate a limited amount of spawning activity. Above this point, however, the gradient flattens and the substrate throughout the remainder of the channel is comprised almost exclusively of sand, silt and muck.

The lower 100 m of ED-L5-04 is well shaded by a mixed forest of conifer and alder. About 100 m above its mouth ED-L5-04 makes a hard bend to the south and enters a relatively wide, flat, grassy banked channel. The canopy along the next 170 m reach is mostly open. One intact beaver dam and one blown-out dam occur along this reach. Neither dam shows evidence of recent beaver activity. Flow around the ends of the intact dam, which is located 145 m above the mouth of the channel, seems to provide juvenile fish passage. The ponded area above this dam extends upstream for nearly 100 m.

270 m above the mouth of ED-L5-04, the channel is crossed by the 9000 road. The culvert here was described in the preliminary survey on 4/12/91 (see subsequent evaluation below). Flow through the culvert on this date was similar to flow observed during 4/91 survey.

Immediately above (i.e. south of) the first culvert is a large, open, bog area. This nearly round bog is approximately 240 m long by 240 m wide (nearly 58,000 square meters). Much of the ground in the bog is covered with a thick "carpet" of moss and is very spongy. The remainder of the vegetation here is sedge grasses and low growing deciduous brush. One, well-defined "main" channel of ED-L5-04 meanders across the center of this bog. Except for a small ponded area just above the 9000 road culvert, the channel running across the bog is mostly 1.5 to 2 m wide and may be as much as 1 m deep in places. The channel appears to have nearly vertical banks. A number of smaller and shallower tributary channels feed into the main channel as it crosses the bog.

Leaving the boggy area (approximately 290 m above the lower culvert), one enters a wooded marsh area. This reach is approximately 600 m in length. Though a "main" channel can be found running through most of this reach numerous small braided channels are also seen. Much of the water outside of the main channel is quite shallow and exhibits very little velocity. Two very shallow and braided "main" tributaries are seen entering from along the right bank of the wooded marsh. These tribs appear to flow from the north and should lead up to the 9000 road which crosses the channel a second time about 0.5 miles north east of the lower culvert.

Another fairly large, open, boggy area occurs north east of the wooded marsh but still south of the 9000 road. Sedges and low deciduous brush are again the predominant vegetation in this area. A thick mat of dead grasses seems to float on the bog. Surrounded on three sides by higher ground there are no apparent tributary streams to this area.

The 9000 Rd crosses ED-L5-04 a second time at a wide marshy reach of the channel. Three 3 ft diameter CMP culverts along a quarter mile long stretch of the 9000 Rd accommodate the water of ED-L5-04. Piles of small, brushy and woody debris just downstream of each culvert may at times inhibit fish migration.

A short distance above the 9000 crossing the wide, open, marshy area "necks down" a little as it passes between two slightly higher points of ground. It then widens again further upstream as it enters another wooded marsh. Small, shallow, braided channels seem to flow from all directions through the sedges and trees. Along the east side of the wooded marsh a "main" channel is found that has a slightly higher gradient than the others. Following this higher gradient channel to a point about 360 m upstream of the 9000 rd crossing, one comes to a large, open, marshy pond. This shallow pond is almost completely surrounded by higher ground. The toe of the hill along the north shore of this upper pond is very "springy". Numerous seeps and one "main" tributary feeding into the pond from this north shore appear to be the main water source. A good deal of alluvial material is associated with the "main" trib. A series of beaver dams at the outlet of the upper pond probably block fish access. These dams show fresh signs of beaver activity.

Located just a few miles below the steep headwaters of the E.F. Dickey, channel ED-L5-04 appears to provide a large amount of readily accessible rearing habitat. If the water quality is sufficient and if the available habitat were utilized to its full potential this system should be capable of producing a great numbers of coho smolts.

The beaver dams in the lower reach and the brushy debris piles below the upper culverts may at time restrict fish migration. Other than these partial obstructions, the dams at the upper pond appear to be the only impassable barrier. The tannic water may cause some water quality problems.

The area associated with ED-L5-04 is most likely considered wetland habitat. Unlike most wetlands seen in the Dickey drainage this area seems relatively undisturbed. There is probably very little that can be done in this system. If fall planting is found to be feasible this area should be considered as a planting site.

DATE: 4/12/91 **OBSERVER:** Young

This visit to the site was actually a preliminary survey rather than a subsequent evaluation. Due to time constraints and the lack of an aerial photos for this specific area, only the lower 270 m reach of the channel was walked on this date.

Water temperature in ED-L5-04 was at 4.5 C and flow was estimated between 1 and 2 cfs. The temperature of the E.F. Dickey was measured at 5.5 C. The water in ED-L5-04 was noted as tannic colored while water in the E.F Dickey was clear.

The first culvert above the mouth of ED-L5-04 (i.e. at the 9000 road) is a 5 ft diameter, CMP culvert. Estimated length of the culvert is 40 to 50 ft. Water velocity through the culvert was estimated at 2ft/sec. Under current water conditions there is a 1 to 2 inch drop at the lower end of the culvert into a deep (3 to 4 ft) pool.

A fairly long, 3 ft high beaver dam, located 125 m below the culvert appeared to be passable as water was flowing through a "by-pass" channel around the left end of the dam. A second older dam located 40 to 50 m further downstream had blown out and posed no passage problems.

DATE: 2/5/92 **OBSERVER:** Young

These observations were made at the confluence of ED-L5-04 and the E.F. Dickey. The weather has been dry over the last three days. The last half of January had above average precipitation. Flow in ED-L5-04 and in the East Fork above the confluence were both estimated at 4-6 cfs. Water temperature of ED-L5-04 was 6.5 C while the East Fork was at 7.5 C. The water in ED-L5-04 is still quite tannic colored compared to the clear water of the East Fork.

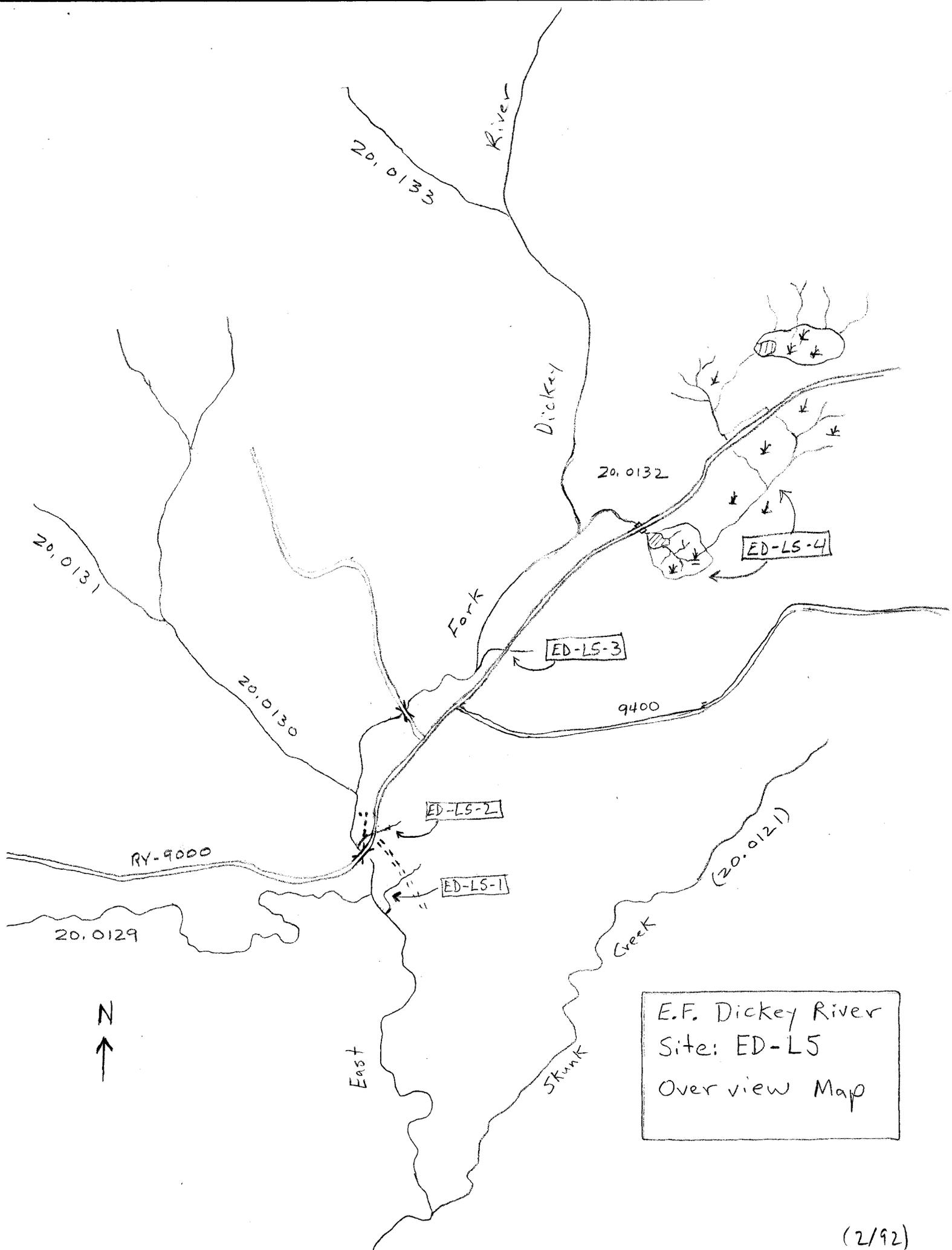
DATE: 3/3/97 **OBSERVER:** Darrow

MINNOW TRAPPING REPORT

TRAP	DATE SET	TEMP	DATE PULLED	TEMP	COHO	CATCH			COTTID
						RBT	CUTT	0+	
1	3/2	4.0°C	3/3	3.5°C	1	0	0	0	3
2	3/2	4.0°C	3/3	3.5°C	0	0	0	0	8
3	3/2	4.0°C	3/3	3.5°C	0	0	0	0	9
4	3/2	4.0°C	3/3	3.5°C	0	0	0	0	6
5	3/2	4.0°C	3/3	3.5°C	0	0	1	0	16
6	3/2	4.0°C	3/3	3.5°C	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:					1	0	1	0	42

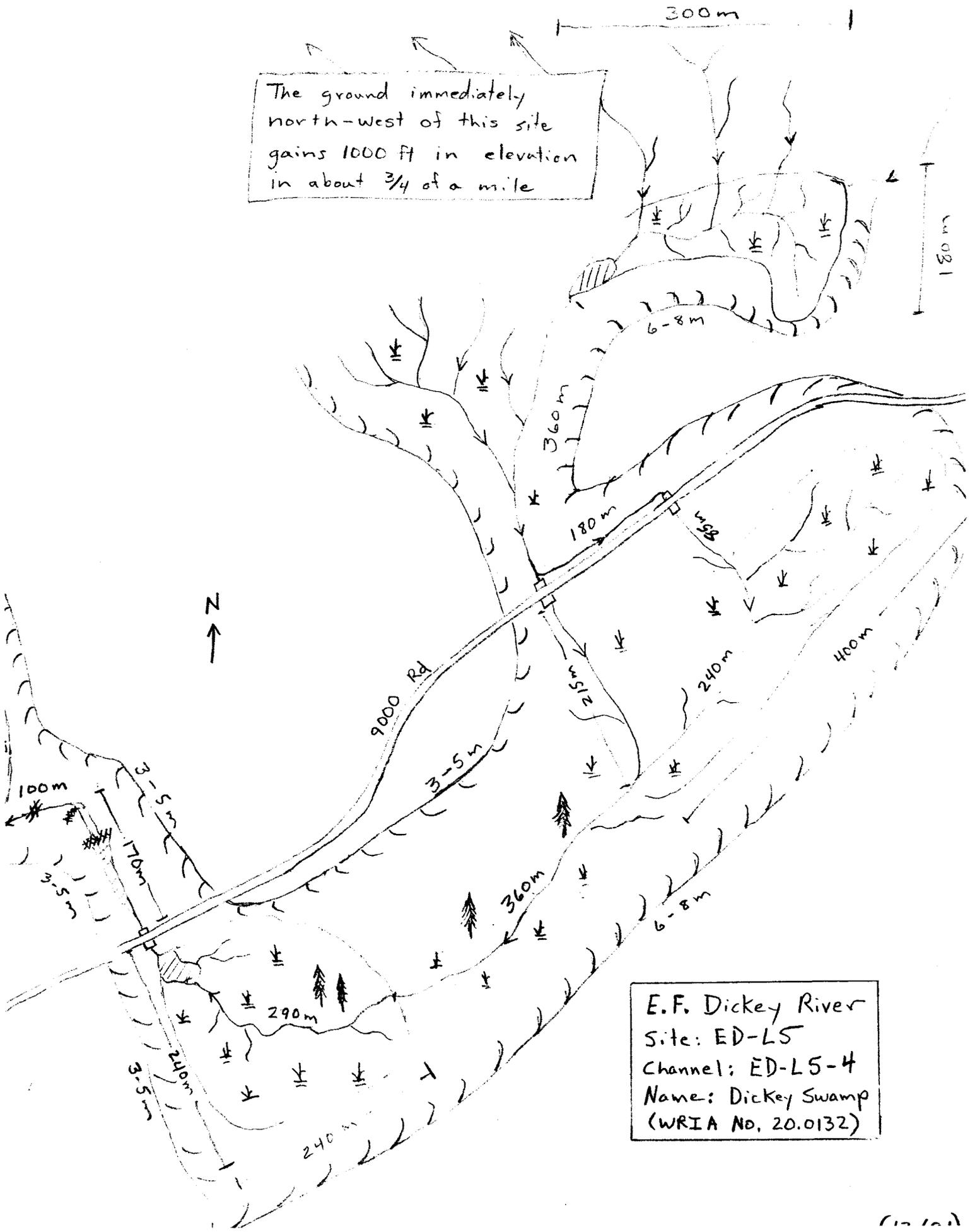
COMMENTS:

- Trap 1 was placed downstream of a 9000 road culvert, near the upper-mid end of the system.
- Traps 2, 3, 4 were placed upstream from trap #1, where left bank fork of channel parallels the 9000 road - between the two culverts that cross the 9000 road.
- Trap 5 was placed below a 9000 road culvert, on right bank fork of channel.
- Trap 6 was placed in the lower end of system below a 9000 road culvert (~260 m from egress).

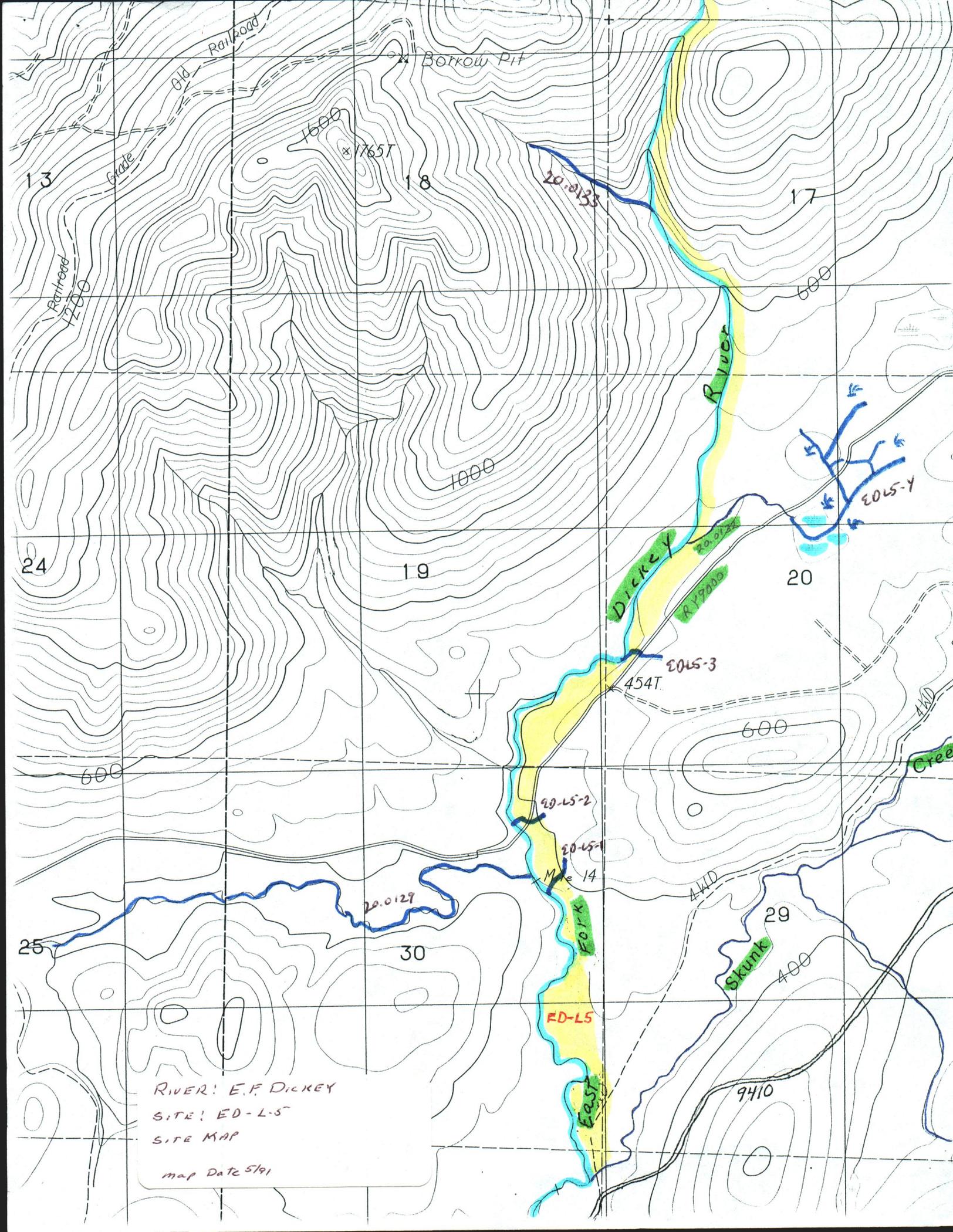


E.F. Dickey River
Site: ED-L5
Over view Map

The ground immediately north-west of this site gains 1000 ft in elevation in about 3/4 of a mile



E.F. Dickey River
Site: ED-L5
Channel: ED-L5-4
Name: Dickey Swamp
(WRIA No. 20.0132)



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RIVER: E.F. DICKEY
SITE: ED-L-5
SITE MAP
map Date 5/91