

SITE NUMBER: ED-R4-01
LOCAL NAME: Two Mouth Creek
WRIA: 20.0119L

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

RIVER SYSTEM: E. F. Dickey **DATE:** 3/26/91 **OBSERVER:** Young

(continued)

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS: ED-R4-01 is a low gradient, tributary running through a wide, marshy, flat-bottomed valley. About 150 to 200 m before entering the E. F. Dickey, the channel of ED-R4-01 forks. The two egress channels diverge and enter the river some 50 to 100 m apart at opposite ends of a gravel bar.

A large piece of LOD has become imbedded in the middle of the river channel at the mouth of the lower egress. Flow around this large chunk of woody debris has formed a deep, back eddy pool along the right bank. This presently creates very good entrance conditions for juvenile coho. Although the LOD appears to be well established, future flood events could result in significant changes in entrance conditions.

About 140 m above the mouth of the lower egress is an old, blown out beaver dam. Just above this old dam is a deep, 15 to 20 ft diameter, plunge pool. This pool may have been created at the time of the dam failure. Water cascades into this plunge pool over a 0.2 to 1 m high, clay falls. This falls appears to block the upstream movement of juvenile coho at most flows. Above the falls, the old pond area has filled in with marsh grass and sedges. An incised channel meanders through the center of the old pond.

50 m above the old, blown out dam, another 20 to 25 m wide beaver dam has been built across the flat valley floor. This low, wide dam, which is probably passable, helps to form a 200 m long beaver marsh. Within this marsh are numerous small dams and lots of shallow, ponded water.

A small, low gradient, right bank tributary enters the large marsh about 100 m above the main dam. This trib emanates from a small, relatively wide, "springy" looking valley.

The large marsh gradually narrows and ends about 100 to 130 m upstream of the small right bank trib. Above the upper end of the marsh, the valley of ED-R4-01 slowly continues to narrow. The gradient along this upper reach increases slightly but still remains relatively gentle throughout the area that was surveyed.

Part of the water leaves the large marsh via the second (upper) egress channel. This egress diverges from the east side of the marsh, about 60 m above the main dam. At this point water flows over another long beaver dam and into a second smaller marsh area. The water surface in the smaller marsh is as much as 1 m below the elevation of the water surface in the larger marsh. The dam at the head of this egress may not be passable to juvenile salmonids during normal winter flows.

Water meanders through the small, well-vegetated marsh for about 95 m until it meets an old railroad grade. At that point water from the marsh converges into a single, ditch-like channel that runs along the old grade for 120 m before emptying into the river. An increased gradient in this lower reach along with the hardpan or clay substrate, suggests that high velocity flows may occur here at times. The channel becomes increasingly incised as it approaches the river. Just above its mouth, the channel makes a hard turn to the left (east) and passes between the pilings of an old railroad trestle that used to cross the E.F. Dickey. Water from the mouth of this upper egress enters the E.F. Dickey at a shallow glide.

If not greatly effected by cold, winter dry spells, ED-R4-01 may have the potential to offer a good deal of quality winter rearing habitat for juvenile coho. Except for the open canopy associated with the large marsh, most of ED-R4-01 is well shaded. Adjacent lands in the surveyed reach support a mixed forest of middle-aged alder and conifer. The removal of select debris and other potential barriers along the channel would make the habitat more easily accessible to juvenile fish. The area does not show signs of recent beaver activity. Need to monitor site at various winter flows.

SITE NUMBER: ED-R4-01
LOCAL NAME: Two Mouth Cr.
(Continuation of Randy's survey)

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

RIVER SYSTEM: E.F. Dickey **DATE:** 4/14/94 **OBSERVER:** Nettnin

CHANNEL TYPE: Upper valley wall trib.

TRIBUTARY TO: E.F. Dickey **LOCATION:** RB @ RM: 10.25 (USGS)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: NW¼, SEC 7, T29N, R14W

	UPPER END	LOWER END	RIVER TEMP
WATER TEMP:	7.5° C	7° C	7° C

FLOW (CFS): 0.2 - 0.5 1 - 2

SUBSTRATE TYPE: Gravel

SITE SIZE: **Length-** 1260 m from sec corner about 900 m from the mouth.
Width- Water surface = 0.5 - 2 m
Channel = 1 - 4 m
Depth- = 8 - 20 cm **Max-** 80 cm

WATER SOURCE: Springs, lower valley wall tribs and upper 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. Continue west on the D-2000 for 5.0 miles (crossing the E. F. Dickey bridge) and then turn right (east) onto the D-2400 (just beyond MP 5). Continue on the D-2400 about 3.0 mi. bear left up the hill. Bear right at the next three intersections. About 0.2 mi past the third intersection there will be bridge. This is the upper reach of ED-R4-01.

FISH ACCESS AND CURRENT USE: Fish have accessibility to just below the bridge (see page one). About 100 0+ and about 40 1+ Coho fry were observed along with unidentified fry.

FLOODING POTENTIAL: Low from the river, however high velocities are apparent within the stream.

LANDOWNER: Unknown at this time, probably Rayonier Inc. and DNR

COMMENTS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

- This survey is a continuation of Randy's
- Shade is provided along 80% of this reach by a conifer and alder mix forest. A 10 year old plantation adjoins the channel in two places.
- The three associated channels in this reach have some potential rearing habitat. The LB trib is trashed with excess woody debris, but has the best potential for overwinter rearing.

Suggestions:

- Clean excess woody debris from trib
- Install control at bridge to replace the beaver dam that blew out.

DATE: 7/31/91

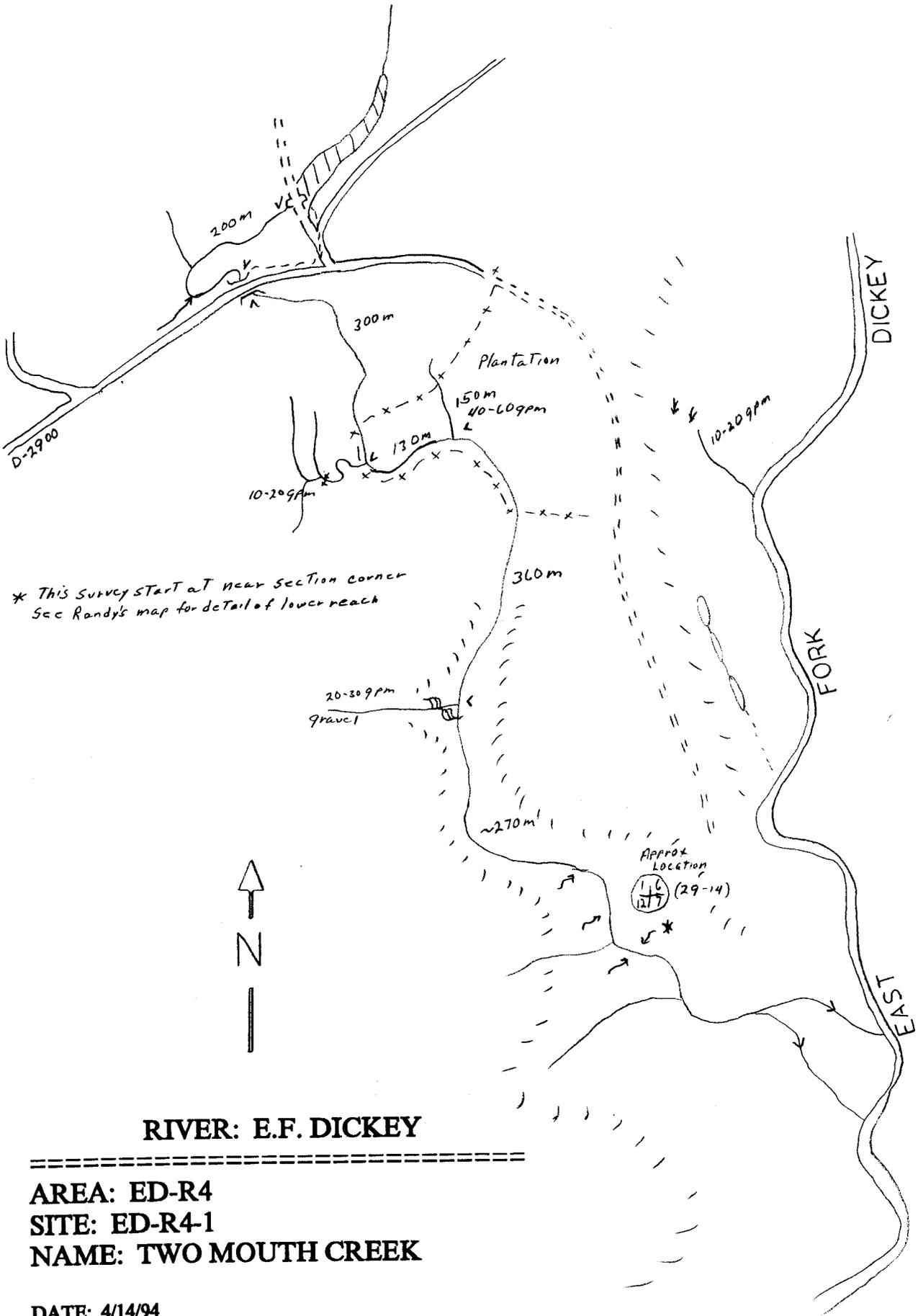
OBSERVER: Young

Flow at the lower egress of ED-R4-01 was 10 to 20 gal/min. The water temperature here was at 14.5 C. River temperature was 17.0 C. Flow in the E.F. Dickey was estimated between 2 and 4 cfs. The upper egress channel and the small marsh at the head of this channel was dry. Walked to a point 400 m above the upper end of the large marsh (further than on the initial survey). Coho fry were fairly abundant throughout the entire reach. Many of these fish appeared to be locked in nearly isolated pools.

DATE: 10/91

OBSERVER: Nettnin

A school of about 25 Coho fry were observed under the bridge in the upper reach.



RIVER: E.F. DICKEY

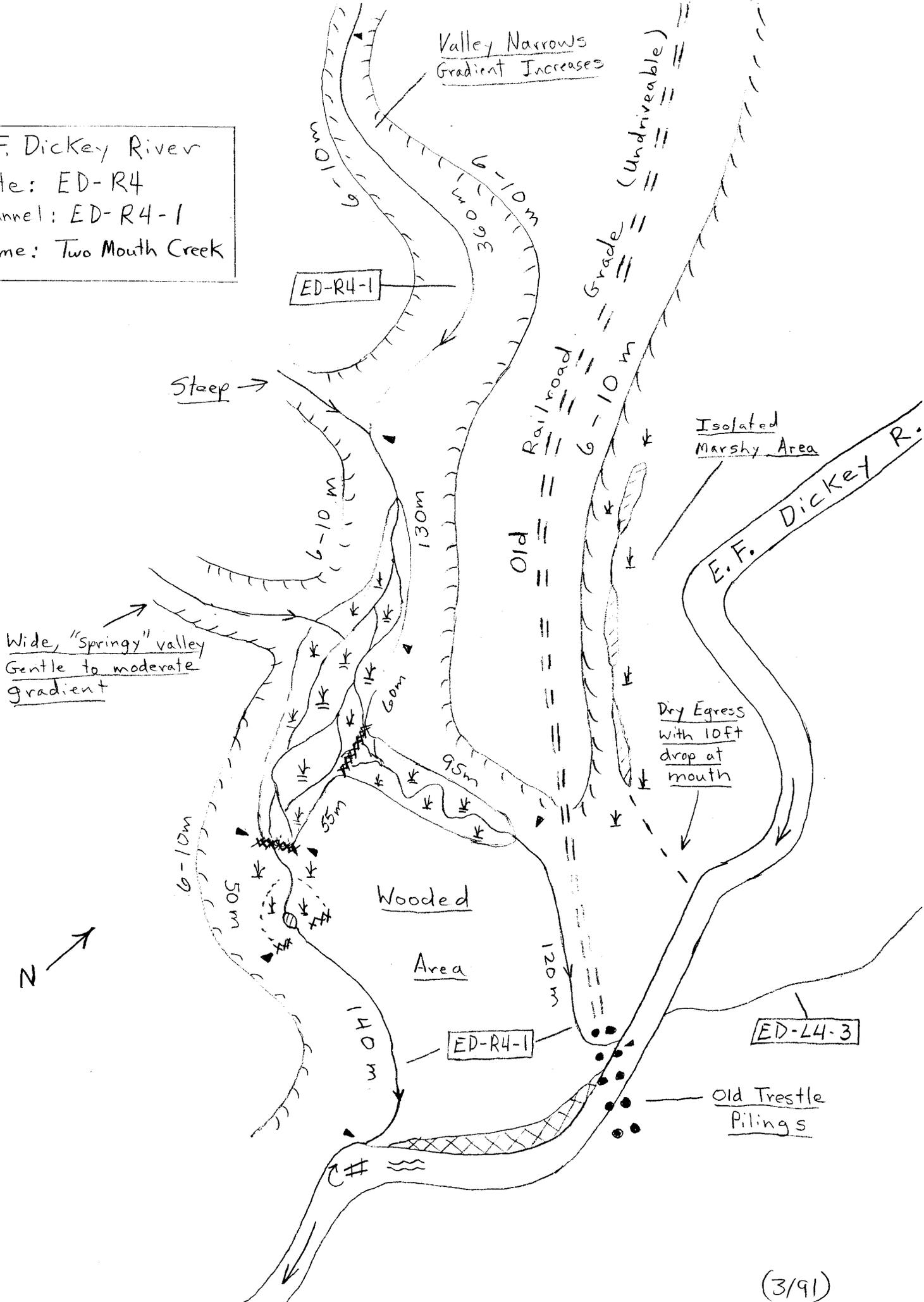
AREA: ED-R4

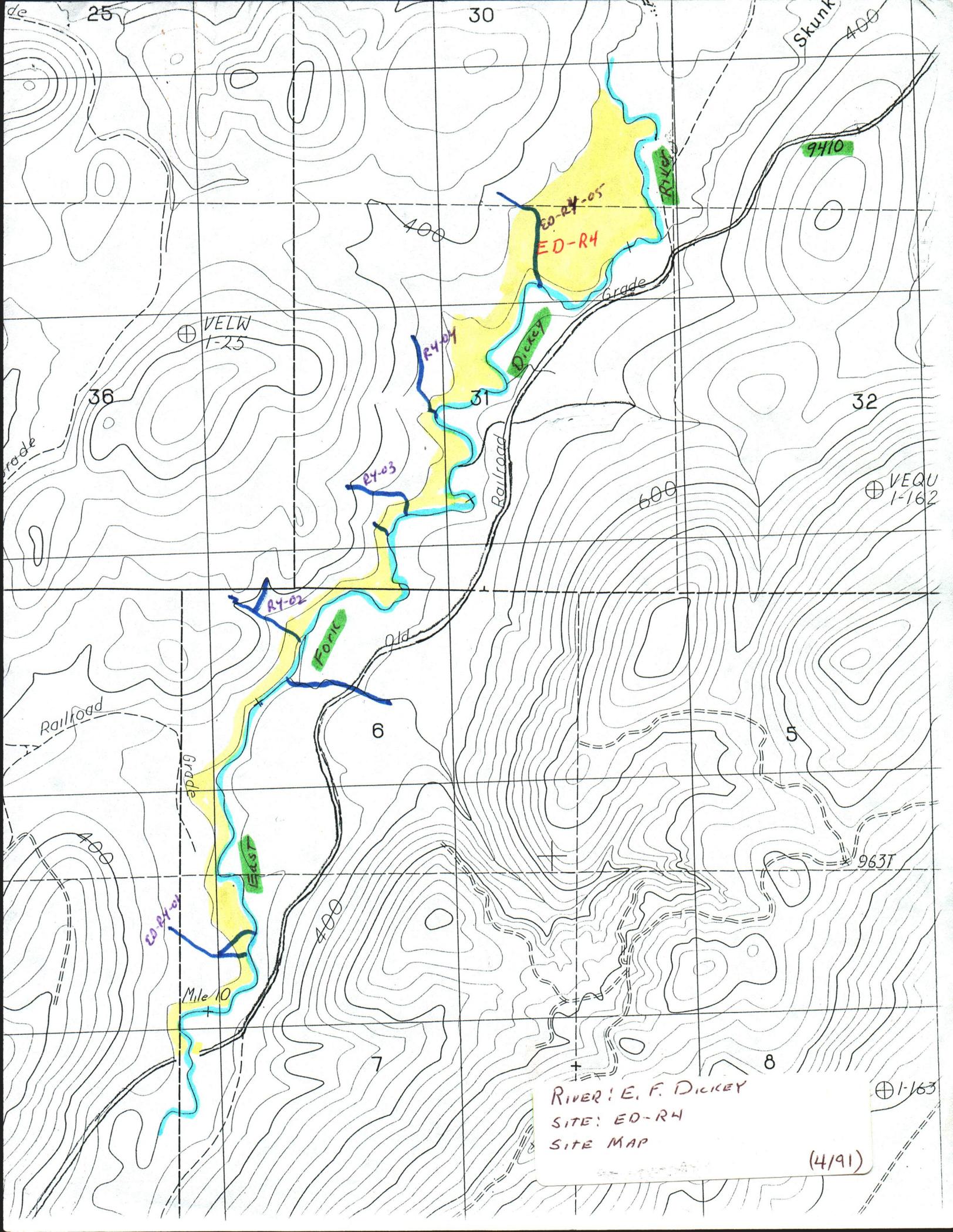
SITE: ED-R4-1

NAME: TWO MOUTH CREEK

DATE: 4/14/94

E.F. Dickey River
 Site: ED-R4
 Channel: ED-R4-1
 Name: Two Mouth Creek





RIVER: E. F. DICKEY
SITE: ED-R4
SITE MAP
(4/91)

