

STATE OF WASHINGTON
DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE
LANDS AND RESTORATION SERVICES PROGRAM
Salmonid Screening, Habitat Enhancement &
Restoration Division (SSHEAR)

OFF-CHANNEL SITE INVENTORY DATA

General Information:

Region: North Coast	Observer(s): Nettnin
River System: Sol Duc	Date: 2/2/01 - 3/27/01
Site Identifier: S-0327	WRIA: 20.0327
River Mile Location: 4.3	RB/LB: RB
Local Name: Cold Creek	Trib. to: Beaver Creek (20.0324)
Legal Description: SE ¼, Sec 9, T30N, R12W	County: Clallam
Habitat Type: Valley Wall Tributary	
Landowner: (X) Federal () State () County () Other Government (X) Private - U. S. Forest Service - Rayonier Timber Operations Company	

Directions to site: There are four primary access locations to Cold Creek: the first - Drive north from Forks to M.P. 203.9. Turn left onto SR 113 and follow for 3.3 miles. This bridge crosses Cold Creek.

The following instructions are for access along the lower 1.8 mile reach of Cold Creek. Drive north from Forks to M.P. 203.9. Turn left onto SR 113 and follow for 3.3 miles. Turn left on the FSR-300 (Road number 3117 on the Department of Natural Resources Map). Continue up the FSR-300 for about 1.7 miles to a sharp turn to the right (the road bearing changes from westerly to northerly). The FSR-300 road parallels Cold Creek up to this point.

The third and fourth access points are for the upper watershed. Drive north from Forks to M.P. 203.9. Turn left onto SR 113 and follow for 2.9 miles to the FSR-3116. Take a left on FSR-3116 and follow for about 3.3 miles to the Cold Creek crossing. The fourth access is at the source which is another 0.5 miles up the FSR-3116 road. A culvert crosses this point.

Site Overview:

The source of this valley wall tributary is a saddle on the ridge that forms the divide between the Pysht River and the Sol Duc River. The mainstem flows through an U-shaped valley with a moderate gradient that does not exceed 7%. Most of the associated tributaries to Cold Creek have falls or steep cascades that are fish migration barriers. These barriers were primarily within a short distance of the mainstem.

Cold Creek is the primary gravel producer for Beaver Creek. The gravel migrating from the upper tributaries of Beaver Creek is intercepted at Beaver Lake. The gravel originating from Johnson and Rainy Creeks are intercepted by the wetlands located near their egresses.

Cold Creek drains about 1,100 acres of forest land. Most of the watershed is 70 - 80-year old timber. Much of the timber has regenerated after the 21 Blow event which devastated most of the watershed. Some old growth timber stands remain and there has been some recent timber harvest on private land within the basin.

Habitat Information:

Water source: Surface runoff, tributaries and springs

Intermittent/year-around: Year-around

Estimated flows (cms): Lower end: 0.055 - 0.084 Upper end: 0.003 - 0.006

Water temperatures: Lower end: Upper end:
The mainstem was surveyed over a several week period. The temp varied from 3.5 - 5.5°C

Adjacent stream temperature: 3.5° - 5.5° C

Other water observations: Water was clear

Site area measurements: () Indirect () Direct (X) Combination

Widths: Channel- 1.0 -12.0 m Ponds- NA Wetlands- NA
Depths: Channel- 5 - 60 cm Ponds- NA Wetlands- NA
Total length surveyed (includes ponds and wetlands): 5,800 m

Total existing habitat area (est.): 13,100 m²

Spawning area:	3,000 m ²	Tributaries: 200 m ²	Total: 3,200 m ²
Impounded area:	0 m ²	Tributaries: 0 m ²	Total: 0 m ²
Other rearing area:		3,300 m ²	Tributaries: 6,600 m ² Total:

9,900 m²

Spawning Habitat conditions: () None (X) Poor () Fair (X) Good () Excellent

Describe spawning habitat:

- The substrate in most of the tributaries is dominated by cobble and bed rock.
- The smaller substrate in most of the tributaries is angular with high percentage of fines.
- There are numerous riffles and tailouts favorable for spawning.
- The gravel in the middle to lower mainstem reaches are roundish, complex in size and clean.
- The gravel in the upper reaches of the mainstem are more angular and have more fines. However, there are some very good spawning conditions in those reaches.

Rearing habitat conditions: () None () Poor () Fair () Good (X) Excellent

Describe pond and other rearing habitat:

- Instream cover is overall adequate. There are areas that it is lacking or excessive. Complex woody debris provides much of the cover structure. However, bank overhangs, deep pools and stream side brush also contribute to cover.
- The riparian zone is intact except for the 500-meter reach below the FSR 3116 road crossing where there has been some recent logging. Even in that harvested reach, there are large standing trees scattered along the buffer that may add significant cover in the future.
- There appears to be a need for young trees in the RMZ that contain large amounts of salmonberry.

Describe inaccessible habitat:

- Fish habitat in this report is inaccessible to anadromous fish.

Describe wetland: () Bog () Marsh () Scrub-shrub Wetland () Forested Wetland

- A wetland associated with this system is at the lower end of Beaver Lake which Cold Creek flows through as it enters Beaver Creek.

Flooding potential: () Low () Medium (X) High

- This drainage is susceptible to high flows.
- The headwaters are susceptible to rain on snow events.

Fish Information:

Site entry condition to Beaver Creek: () Poor () Fair (X) Good

- Egresses into a glide.

Coho access and use:

Juvenile- Unknown None Poor Fair Good

Adult- Unknown None Poor Fair Good

- This stream and associated tributaries are located upstream from an anadromous barrier.

Other species access and use: Chum Pink Sockeye Chinook Trout

- Fish were observed in the upper reaches of the headwater tributaries above the FSR-3116 road crossing during this survey.

- Trout and sculpins were observed throughout the first 2.5 miles of the system in 1994 (Forest Service COLD CREEK STREAM SURVEY REPORT 1994, by Don Ellison and Phil DeCillis)

- Four minnow traps were set in the vicinity of the culvert under FSR-3116 in the upper reach. The results: 15 cutthroat trout were captured and released. These trout had exceptionally bright orange fins. A similar observation was noted in the Forest Service report. Also, other WDFW and DNR employees, and local citizens have verbalized that they had also seen the unusual coloring.

Habitat Improvements:

Enhancement opportunities:

Possible project type:

- Maintain the integrity of the stream.

- Check riparian areas for conifer regeneration and plant if necessary.

Equipment access: Good access to the culvert

Additional Comments:

- There are two problem culverts on this stream. They are located in the upper end on the FSR 3116 road.

- The upper reach of Cold Creek branches directly upstream of the FSR-3116. Both branches are shown as the mainstem on different maps. The Department of Resources, Cape Flattery Quadrangle map and the Department of Fish and Wildlife's *Catalog of Washington Streams and Salmon Utilization* indicate the source is the right bank stream. The Forest Practice Base map, U.S.G.S. and the U.S. Forest Service maps indicate the source is the left bank stream. The right bank stream has more flow and the temperature mimics the mainstem. The left bank stream was observed to be one degree Celsius cooler. This report uses the left bank fork as the mainstem since it is located on Forest Service land and their documents reflect this as the source.

The US Forest Service (Sol Duc Ranger Station) conducted a survey on the lower 2.5 miles of Cold Creek in 1994: COLD CREEK STREAM SURVEY REPORT 1994, (from the mouth to River Mile 2.5) authored by Don Ellison and Phil DeCillis.

Cold Creek was also part of a study involving LWD and stream characteristics in about 1993 and revisited in 1996. (Oral communication Warren Scarlett, fish biologist DNR)

Attachments Available:

Contact respective SSHEAR habitat biologist for the following checked items:

Aerials

Sketch

Maps

Culvert Report

Other references

Spawning surveys

Juvenile trapping

Fishway Report

NORTH COAST OFF CHANNEL SURVEY
SUBSEQUENT SITE EVALUATION FORM

River System: Sol Duc

Site No.: S-032 7
Site Name: Cold Creek
WRIA: 20.0237

DATE: 3/7/01

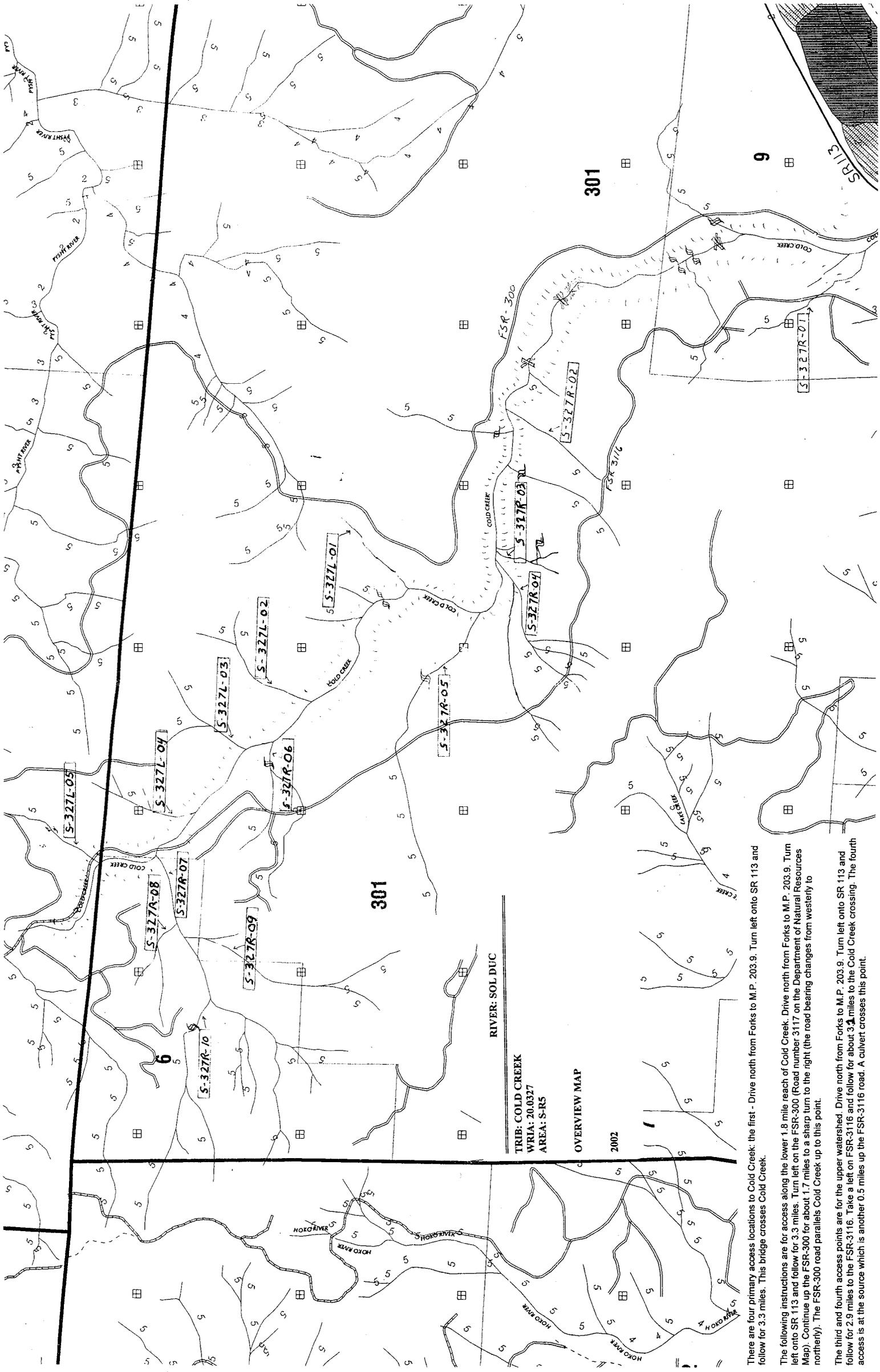
OBSERVER: Nettnin, Darrow

MINNOW TRAPPING REPORT

TRAP	DATE SET	TEMP	DATE PULLED	TEMP	COHO	CATCH			COTTID
						TROUT			
						RBT	CUTT	0+	
1	3/6	5.0°C	3/7	5.5°C	0	0	8	0	0
2	3/6	5.0°C	3/7	5.5°C	0	0	5	0	0
3	3/6	5.0°C	3/7	5.5°C	0	0	2	0	0
4	3/6	5.0°C	3/7	5.5°C	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS:					0	0	15	0	0

COMMENTS:

- Trap 1 was placed about 60 m downstream of the culvert under the FSR-3116 in a pool under LOD.
- Trap 2 was placed in the plunge pool of the culvert
- Trap 3 was placed about 30 m above the culvert in a pool.
- Trap 4 was placed about 60 m above the culvert in a pool. Appeared to be moved by an animal.
- All traps were baited with salmon roe.



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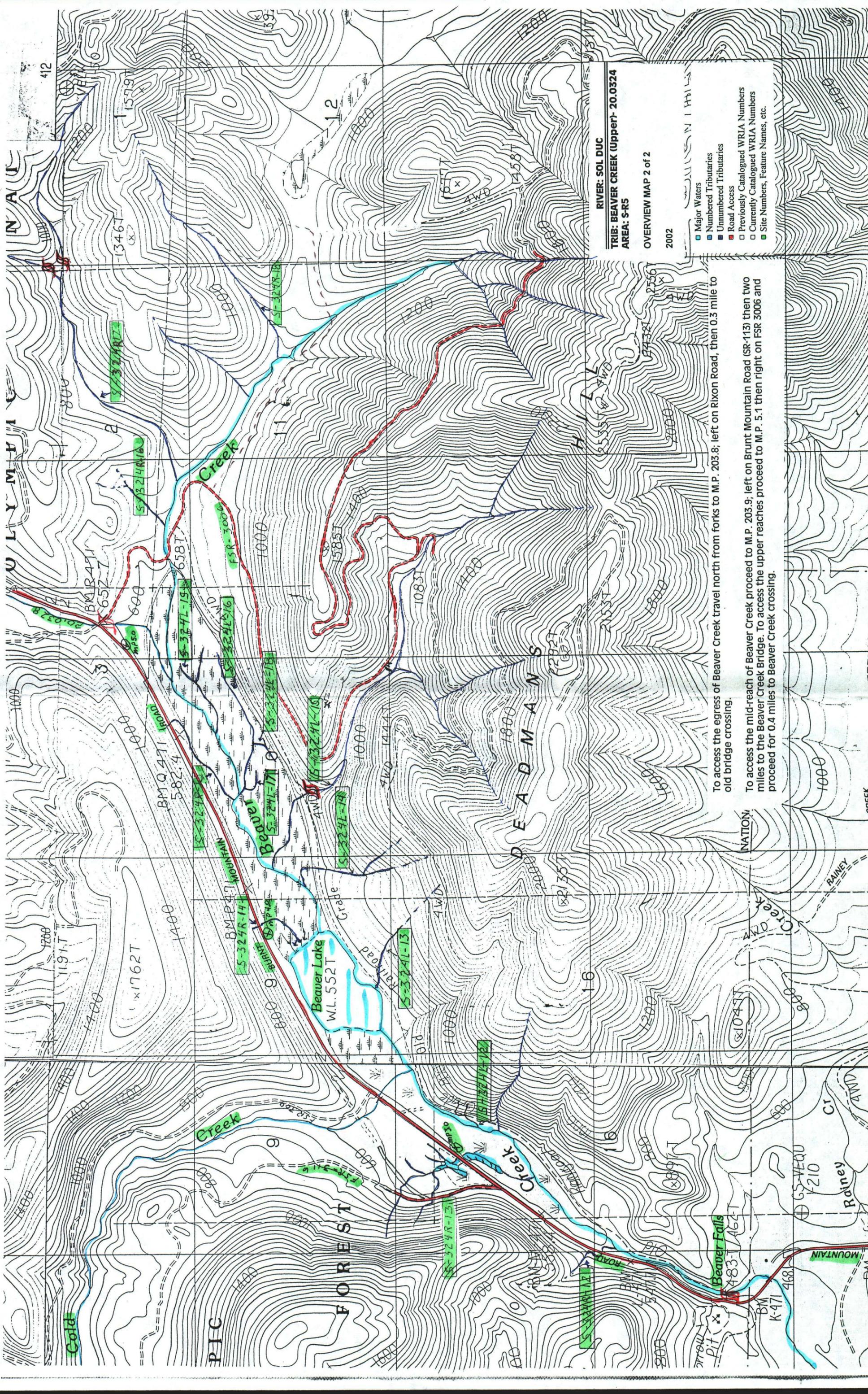
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RIVER: SOL DUC
 TRIB: COLD CREEK
 WRIA: 20.0327
 AREA: S-R5

OVERVIEW MAP

2002



U L Y M T I C
N A I

RIVER: SOL DUC
 TRIB: BEAVER CREEK (Upper)- 20.0324
 AREA: S-R5

OVERVIEW MAP 2 of 2

2002

- Major Waters
- Numbered Tributaries
- Unnumbered Tributaries
- Road Access
- Previously Catalogued WRIA Numbers
- Currently Catalogued WRIA Numbers
- Site Numbers, Feature Names, etc.

To access the egress of Beaver Creek travel north from forks to M.P. 203.8, left on Rixon Road, then 0.3 mile to old bridge crossing.

To access the mid-reach of Beaver Creek proceed to M.P. 203.9, left on Brunt Mountain Road (SR-113) then two miles to the Beaver Creek Bridge. To access the upper reaches proceed to M.P. 5.1 then right on FSR 3006 and proceed for 0.4 miles to Beaver Creek crossing.

NATION

Beaver Falls
 483-1462T
 BM K-471
 GS-VEQU 210
 Rainey Cr
 MOUNTAIN

PIC FOREST

DEADMAN'S HILL

Beaver Lake
 W.L. 552T

Beaver Creek

Cold Creek

PIC MOUNTAIN

Beaver Creek

Beaver Creek