

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): Nettrin
River System: Sol Duc River	Date: 4/20/00 and 4/26/00
Site Identifier: S-325R-06	WRIA: 20.0325G (P)
River Mile Location: 0.26	RB/LB: RB
Local Name: Unnamed	Trib. to: Rainey Creek (20.0325)
Legal Description: NW¼ Sec 21 T30N R12W	County: Clallam
Habitat Type: Upper valley wall tributary	
Landowner: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Other Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private - Unknown private - Department of Natural Resources	

Directions to site: North from Forks on highway 101 to M.P. 203.9. Turn left onto SR 113 and follow for 2.1 miles. Pull into wide parking area by Beaver Falls. Walk back down to the bridge and follow the left bank of Beaver Creek upstream to the second left bank tributary. This is Rainey Creek. Follow Rainey Creek upstream for 420 meters to S-325R-06.

Site Overview: The southwest flank of Deadmans Hill is the source for this valley wall tributary. It has a drainage of about 200 acres of forest land. The watershed was logged in the 30's or 40's, and may be part of the old Forks Burn. Deciduous trees are the dominant species in this regenerated forest. There are some scattered conifer stands. This stream is formed by several small, steep tributaries that join in a saddle. The channel then flows through an incised bedrock notch, cascades into an U-shaped valley in the middle reaches, and then flows out onto the valley floor.

There are three distinct reaches of usable habitats. The lowest 80 meters are much like the other five channels downstream: short and have spring water sources. This channel does differ in several aspects: the channel is more incised, the forest floor adjacent to the channel has less saturated soils, and the springs emanate from the base of a small terrace rather than seep from the saturation zone. The next 300 meters of stream are low gradient, losing, and braided. The streambed is unstable. After this reach, the stream emerges from the valley wall and it flows across an upland forest floor. Deposition of bedload has created an alluvial area in a depression between the toe of the ridge and a small rise that parallels the main ridge. As the stream flows toward the wetland, the braiding becomes severe. Water sub surfaces except during higher, steady winter flows. The water that is lost from this stream contributes to the saturation zone that creates the channels downstream. The upper 300 m reach is typical of a valley wall tributary; it flows through a V-notch valley, gains water and increases in gradient. This reach has moderate amounts of woody debris which provides good pools. At about the 700-meter mark, there are remains of an old debris flow. It is located at the bottom of a cascade (30% gradient) that extends upstream about 100 meters.

Habitat Information:

Water source: Springs and valley wall tributaries

Intermittent/year-around: Middle reach is intermittent . The other reaches may be year-around.

Estimated flows (cfs): Lower end: 0.15 - 0.19 Upper end: 0.5 - 1.0

Water temperatures: Lower end: 7.5 °C Upper end: 7.0 °C

Adjacent stream temperature: 4/20/00 - 8.5 °C 4/26/00 - 6.5 °C

Other water observations: Clear water

Site area measurements: Indirect Direct Combination

Widths:	Lower Channel- 1.5 - 2.5 m	Ponds- NA	Wetlands- See wetland description
Depths:	Lower Channel- 5 - 20 cm	Ponds- NA	Wetlands- " " "
Widths:	Upper Channel- 3.0 - 5.0 m	Ponds- NA	Wetlands- NA
Depths:	Upper Channel- 5 - 70 cm	Ponds- NA	Wetlands- NA
Total length surveyed (includes ponds and wetlands): 740 m			

Total existing habitat area (est.): 2,260 m²

Spawning area: 400 m²

Impounded area: 00 m²

Other rearing area: 1860 m²

Spawning Habitat conditions: None Poor Fair Good Excellent

Describe spawning habitat:

- The aggregate in the lower reach is small. There is a high percentage of fines that limit spawning in this reach.
- The middle reach has an abundance of relatively clean gravel. The flows are intermittent in the lower portion of this reach during the wet season.
- The upper reach has abundant gravel. The aggregate size is variable and is angular.
- The substrate appears to be unstable due to the recent failures. Also, there is down cutting within the old debris flow.

Rearing habitat conditions: None Poor Fair Good Excellent

Describe pond and other rearing habitat:

- The lower reach is low gradient but lacks cover.
- The middle reach is also low gradient, lacks in stream cover, and portions go dry.
- The upper reach has some quality pools with woody debris and bank overhangs.
- An alder stand with scattered conifer provides 90% of the overhead cover and shade.

Describe unaccessible habitat: NA

Describe wetland: Bog Marsh Scrub-shrub Wetland Forested Wetland

- The lower reach of this channel flows through and contributes ground water to a large forested wetland complex. The overall dimensions of the wetland are approximately 700 m long and 200 - 400 m wide. This wetland drains into both Rainey Creek and Johnson Creek. There are eight channels that drain from the wetland into the lower 500 m of Rainey Creek. There are four channels that drain into lower 400 m of Johnson Creek.
- Alder is the predominant shade provider with some conifer mixed in. The canopy closure has a variety of ranges: dense closures of 90 - 100% over the area drained by the smaller tributaries, moderate closure of 40 - 60% along the mainstem reaches, and a total lack of a canopy in the open marsh and beaver pond areas.
- The under story is dense to moderate and is composed of primarily salmonberry, interspersed with stink berry and vine maple.

Flooding potential: Low Medium High

- This channel probably is utilized for high water refuge.
- Flashy flows during freshets.

Fish Information:

Site entry condition to Rainey Creek (20.0325): Poor Fair Good

- Enters in a back watered braid.
- This area of the main stream is braided due to beaver activity and alluvial deposits.

Coho access and use:

Juvenile- Unknown None Poor Fair Good

Adult- Unknown None Poor Fair Good

- Unidentified juvenile salmonids were observed above and below the intermittent reach during the inventory. They appeared to be both young of the year and 1+ parr.
- Coho spawning has been documented for the mainstem of Rainey Creek.
- Possible old redds were observed above the intermittent reach.

Other species access and use: Chum Pink Sockeye Chinook Trout

- Trout were identified during the inventory. It is assumed that trout use this entire channel.

Habitat Improvements:

Enhancement opportunities:

Possible project type

- Maintain the integrity of the channel and the overall wetland.

Equipment access: No

Additional Comments:

- The Quileute Nation has a spawner index on this reach of Rainey Creek

Attachments Available:

Contact respective SSHEAR habitat biologist for the following checked items:

Aerials

Sketch

Maps

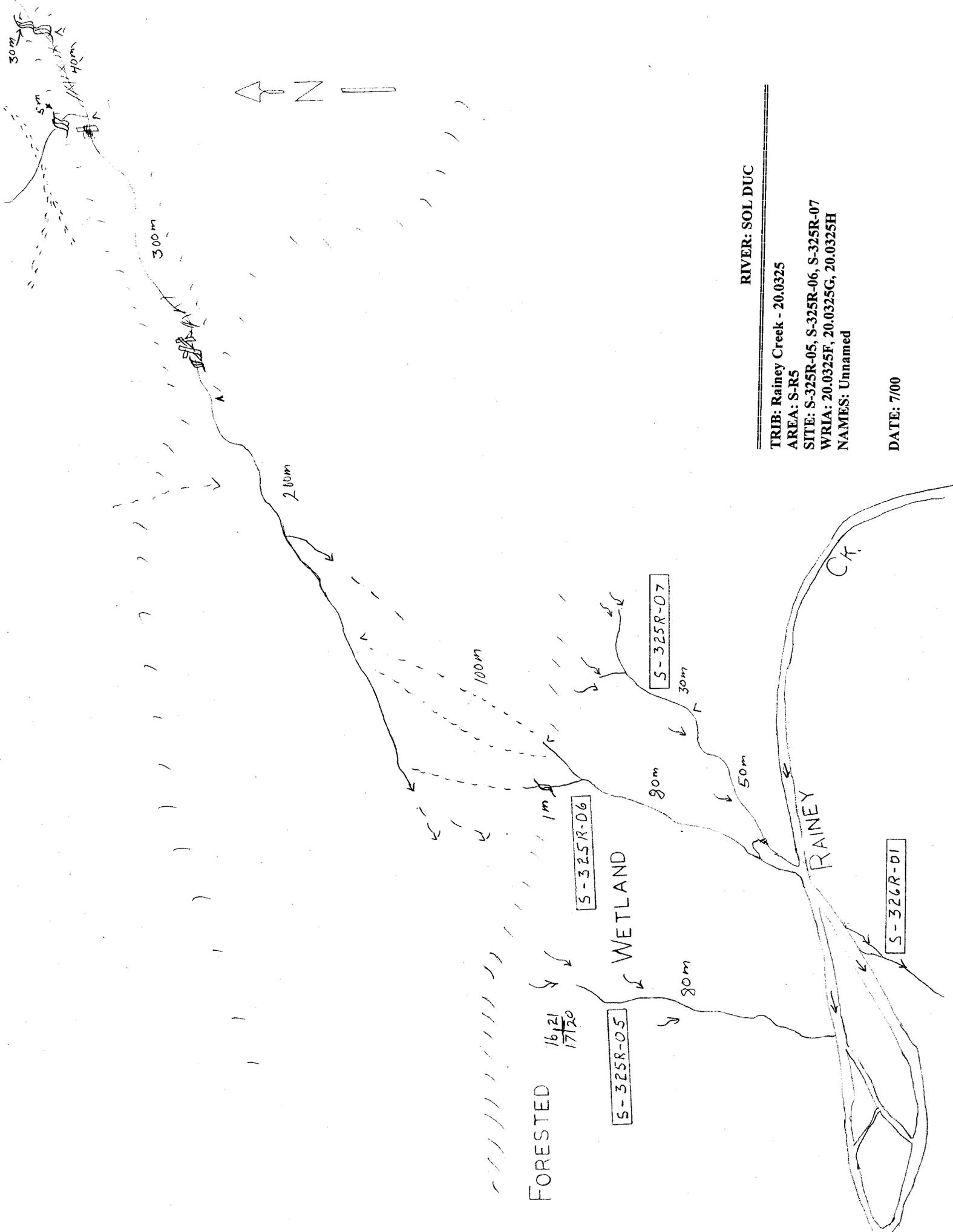
Culvert Report

Other references

Spawning surveys

Juvenile trapping

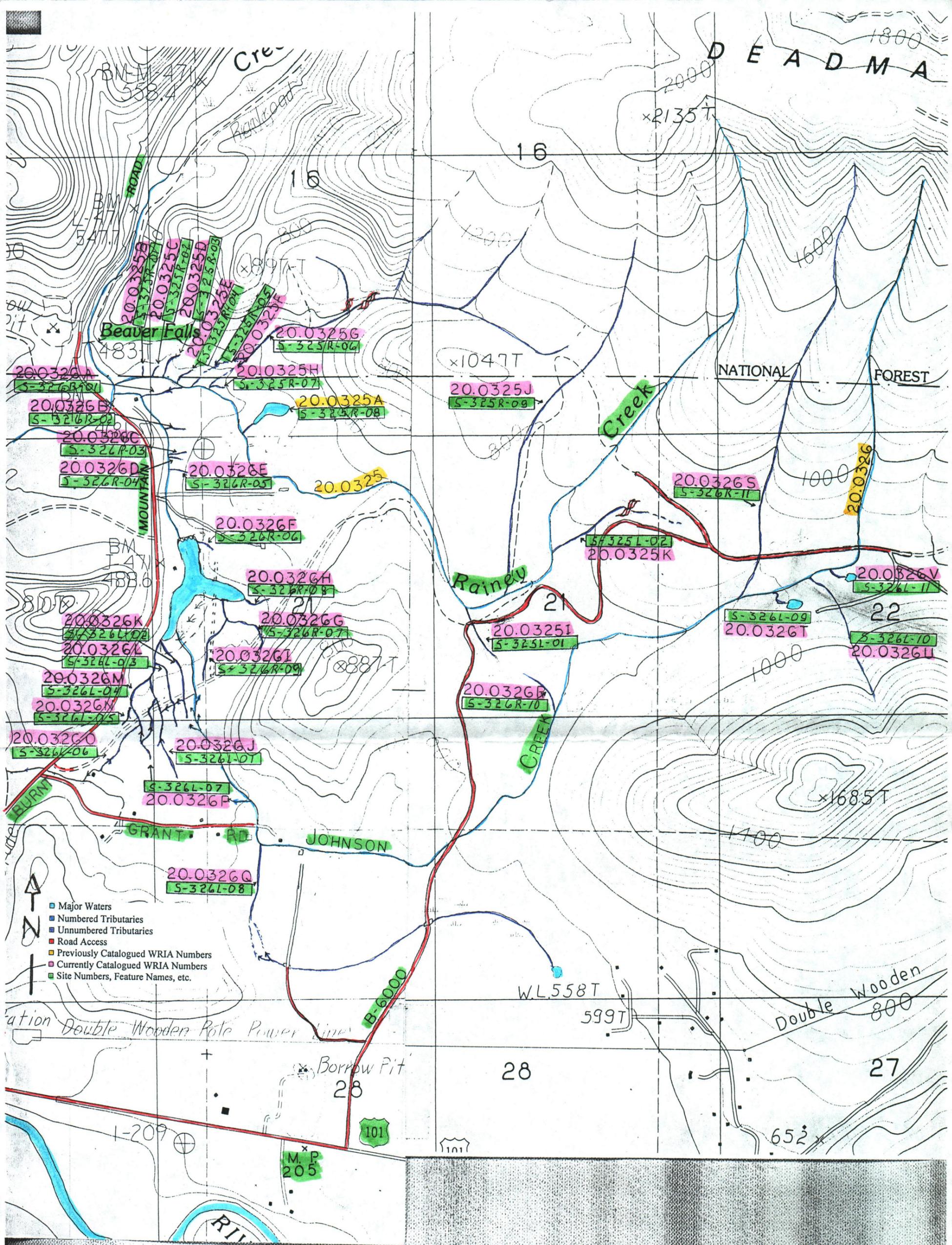
Fishway Report



RIVER: SOL DUC

TRIB: Rainey Creek - 20.0325
 AREA: S-R5
 SITE: S-325R-05, S-325R-06, S-325R-07
 WRIA: 20.0325F, 20.0325G, 20.0325H
 NAMES: Unnamed

DATE: 7/00

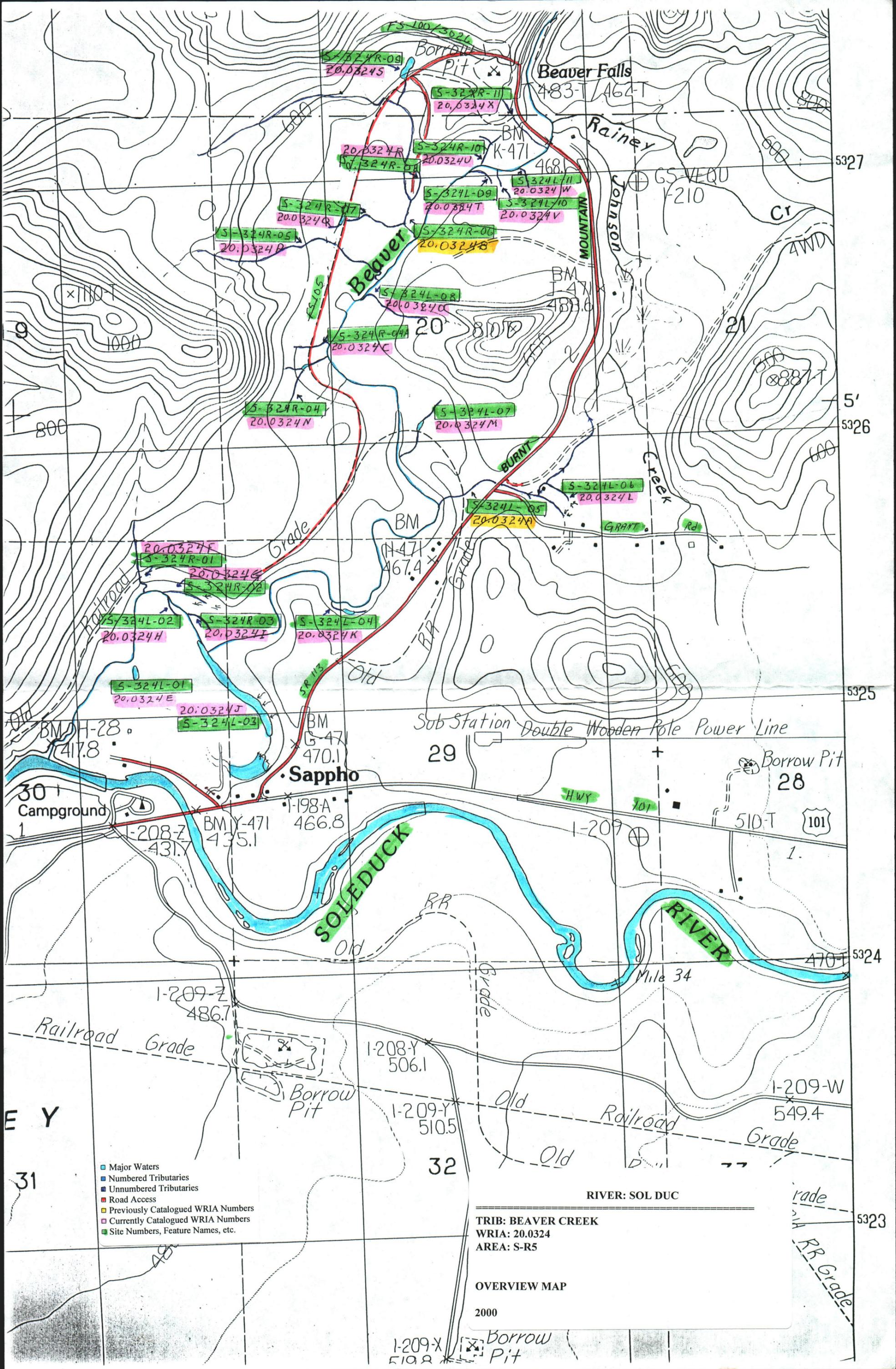


RIVER: SOL DUC

TRIB: JOHNSON CREEK & RAINEY CREEK
 WRIA: 20.0326, 20.0325
 AREA: S-R5

OVERVIEW MAP

2000



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

RIVER: SOL DUC

TRIB: BEAVER CREEK
 WRIA: 20.0324
 AREA: S-R5

OVERVIEW MAP
 2000

1-209-X
 519.2
 Borrow Pit