Reach Information Form (Lotic)

Background information:		Date:
parian area/stream name:	Reach ID:	
ap Units Affected:		
dministrative unit/state:		
team members:		
ssessment method:		Reach length (miles/km):
☐ Complete reconnaissance		
\square Selective inspection of representative are	as	
☐ Remote imagery with selective ground in:	spect	cion
ocation: Attach aerial image, USGS 7.5-minute of Reach break location:	topo	graphic map, or GIS map with reach breaks indicated.
Reach starting point (upstream)		Reach ending point (downstream)
N. Lat. UTM E	_ m	N. Lat. UTM E m
or		or
W. Long. N	_ m	W. Long. N m
ositions by GPS?		☐ Yes ☐ No UTM Zone: WGS84 ☐ Other (specify):
ationale for reach breaks:		
pe(s), and riparian plant communities at potent	ial; m	nay include additional information such as valley type,
	parian area/stream name: ap Units Affected: dministrative unit/state: team members: sessment method: Complete reconnaissance Remote imagery with selective ground in cation: Attach aerial image, USGS 7.5-minute Reach break location: each starting point (upstream) N. Lat. UTM E or W. Long. N sitions by GPS? Yes No Photos ta natum: NAD27 NAD83 tionale for reach breaks: Description of potential and rationale (shoe(s), and riparian plant communities at potential and rationale (shoe(s), and riparian plant communities at potential	parian area/stream name: ap Units Affected: Iministrative unit/state: team members: sessment method: Complete reconnaissance Selective inspection of representative areas Remote imagery with selective ground inspect cation: Attach aerial image, USGS 7.5-minute topogonal cation: Reach break location: each starting point (upstream) N. Lat. UTM E

PFC Assessment Form (Lotic)

Riparian area/stream name:		a/strea	am name: Reach ID: Date:
Yes	No	NA	HYDROLOGY
			Floodplain is inundated in "relatively frequent" events.
Ratio	nale:		
			2) Beaver dams are stable.
Ratio	nale:		
			3) Sinuosity, gradient, and width/depth ratio are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region).
Ratio	naic.		
			4) Riparian area is expanding or has achieved potential extent.
Ratio	nale:		
			5) Riparian impairment from the upstream or upland watershed is absent.
Ratio	nale:		

Yes	No	NA	VEGETATION
			6) There is adequate diversity of stabilizing riparian vegetation for recovery/maintenance.
Ratio	onale:		
			7) There are adequate age classes of stabilizing riparian vegetation for recovery/maintenance.
Dati	l onale:		7) There are adequate age classes of stabilizing riparian regetation for recovery/maintenance.
Rauc	onaie:		
			8) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian soil-moisture characteristics.
Ratio	onale:		/
	o		
			0) Carbilining along a communician and able of with a condition and describe high accounting
			9) Stabilizing plant communities capable of withstanding moderately high streamflow events are present along the streambank.
D - 4			events are present along the screambank.
Ratio	onale:		
			10) Riparian plants exhibit high vigor.
Ratio	onale:		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	o		
			II) An adequate amount of stabilizing riparian vegetation is present to protect banks
			and dissipate energy during moderately high flows.
Ratio	onale:	·	
	- · · · · · · ·		
I			

		لـــــا	12) Plant communities are an adequate source of woody material for maintenance/recovery.
Ratio	onale:		
Yes	No	NA	GEOMORPHOLOGY
			13) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, woody material, vegetation,
	<u> </u>		floodplain size, overflow channels) are adequate to dissipate energy.
Ratio	onale:		
			LAST CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRAC
			14) Point bars are revegetating with stabilizing riparian plants.
Ratio	onale:		
			I5) Streambanks are laterally stable.
Ratio	onale:	-	
			I/) Common contract is constituted by contract (not incident)
			16) Stream system is vertically stable (not incising).
Katio	onale:		
			17) Stream is in balance with the water and sediment that is being supplied by the
			drainage basin (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition).
D a di i			aramage basin (i.e., i.e. sitesesse si esten et esperanti-).
Katio	onale:		

Summary Determination

Functional rating (cl	heck one)		\neg
☐ Proper function	oning condition		PFC
☐ Functional—at	risk	-	_
☐ Nonfunctional	l		FAR
Trend (check one)			NF
Monitored trend	Apparent trend		
☐ Upward	☐ Upward		
□ Downward	□ Downward		
☐ Static	☐ Not apparent		
Rationale for rating	:		
	_		
Rationale for trend:			

Are there factors present preventing the achievement of PFC or affecting progress towards desired condition that are outside the control of the manager?						
☐ Yes ☐ No						
If yes, what are those factors? Che	eck all that apply.					
☐ Flow regulations	☐ Road encroachment					
☐ Mining activities	☐ Oil field water discharge					
☐ Upstream channel conditions	☐ Augmented flows					
☐ Channelization	☐ Other (specify:)					
Explain factors preventing achiever	ment of PFC:					
	·					
	·					

Lotic PFC Riparian Plant List Form

DI .	<u> </u>		Т				$\overline{}$
Plant Symbol	Common Name	Scientific Name	AB	GS	WIC	sc	
ees/Shrub			17.2		,,,,,		
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	/6						L
raminoids	/Grasses				1		Т
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Explanation Of Plant List

√ Check species present.

Abundance (AB): Use a scale of I to 4, with I = species is present but with only one to a few individuals in the reach, 2 = species is found occasionally throughout the area, 3 = species is common throughout the area, and 4 = species is ubiquitous throughout the area.

Geomorphic Surface (GS): C= active channel; B = streambank; F = floodplain; MC = mid-channel bar; PB = point bar; T = terrace. **Specify and define others.**

Wetland Indicator Category (WIC): See most recent National Wetland Plant List at http://wetland_plants.usace.army.mil/

- OBL (obligate wetland plants)—Almost always occur in wetlands.
- FACW (facultative wetland plants)—Usually occur in wetlands, but may occur in nonwetlands
- FAC (facultative wetland plants)—Occur in wetlands and nonwetlands
- FACU (facultative upland plants)—Usually occur in nonwetlands, buy may occur in wetlands
- UPL (upland plants)—Almost never occur in wetlands

Stability Class/Rooting Strength (SC): Relative values based on general rooting characteristics assigned by Burton et al. (2011); numerical values conform to Winward (2000).

Forbs

Taproot or most roots, shallow (<15 cm)	Low (2)
Fibrous roots, usually up to 30 cm	Medium (5)
Rhizomatous roots, with little indication of extensive fibrous roots	Medium (5)
Rhizomatous roots, with extensive fibrous roots	High (8.5)
Graminoids	

Graminoids

Annual, biennial, and short-lived perennials	Low (2)
Stoloniferous, cespitose, tufted, or short rhizomatous perennials (<1 m tall)	Low (2)
Slender or thin creeping rhizomes	Medium (5)
Long, stout, well-developed creeping rhizomes	High (8.5)

Woody Species

Taprooted species	Low (2)
Short shrubs (<1 m tall) with shallow root systems	Low (2)
Shallow to moderate root systems	Medium (5)
Rhizomatous root system, generally shallow (<15 cm)	Medium (5)
Root crown with spreading roots	High (8.5)
Widespread root systems	High (8.5)

Nonnative, Invasive Species (IN): Note whether this species is nonnative, invasive species by marking this column.