

## HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME _____	LOCATION _____	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS _____	
LAT _____ LONG _____	RIVER BASIN _____	
STORET # _____	AGENCY _____	
INVESTIGATORS _____		
FORM COMPLETED BY _____	DATE _____ AM _____ PM _____	REASON FOR SURVEY _____

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor	
1. Epifaunal Substrate Available Cover	Greater than 30% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., legs/snags that are not new fall and sus transect)	30-30% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale)	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.	
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
2. Pool Substrate Characterization	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and fine sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.	
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
3. Pool Variability	Even mix of large-shallow, large deep, small and low, small-cree pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep, very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.	
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediments; 20-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of silt prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material; increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substrate sediment deposition.	
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills a 25-75% of the available channel, and/or little substrate are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.	
	SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0

## HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal				Suboptimal				Marginal				Poor								
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.																				
	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., deepening, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not recent.																				
Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; see 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.																					
Bank is shared with riparian or cement, over 80% of the stream reach channelized, and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.																					
<b>SCORE</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Channel Sinuosity</b>	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel bending is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.)																				
	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.																				
The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.																					
Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.																					
<b>SCORE</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable, evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.																				
	Vestimently stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion; mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.																				
Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.																					
Unstable, many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has critical scars.																					
<b>SCORE</b> (LB)	Left Bank				10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	Right Bank				2	1	0		
<b>SCORE</b> (RB)	Right Bank				10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	Left Bank				2	1	0		
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative consumption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.																				
	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disrupt on evident but not affecting till plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stature height remaining.																				
50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stature height remaining.																					
Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stature height.																					
<b>SCORE</b> (LB)	Left Bank				10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	Right Bank				2	1	0		
<b>SCORE</b> (RB)	Right Bank				10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	Left Bank				2	1	0		
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.																				
	Width of riparian zone 12-15 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.																				
Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.																					
Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.																					
<b>SCORE</b> (LB)	Left Bank				10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	Right Bank				2	1	0		
<b>SCORE</b> (RB)	Right Bank				10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	Left Bank				2	1	0		

**Total Score** \_\_\_\_\_

Parameters to be evaluated broader than sampling reach