

Memorandum

To : Hatch Gulch Creek, Tributary to
Big River, File

Date: November 1, 1988

From : Department of Fish and Game

Subject: Electrofishing in Hatch Gulch Creek, October 25, 1988
Darcie Mahone, Scott Feller, and myself set up a 100-foot electrofishing station on Hatch Gulch Creek approximately 200 feet upstream of the bridge over Hatch Gulch. Stop nets were used at either end even though there was no surface flow that fish could migrate through.

First Pass

Yellow legged frogs - 51mm, 51
Coho - 74mm, 84, 61, 51, 58
Pacific giant salamander (larvae form) - four recovered ranging from 51mm to 61mm
Draaonfly nymphs

Second Pass

Yellow legged frogs - 51mm
Coho - 51mm
Dragonfly nymphs - 1

The above fish came from four pools with a total lineal distance of 18 feet and averaae width of 31 inches.

<u>Distance</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Maximum Depth</u>
0' to 4' riffle		
5' to 9' pool	24"	6"
10' to 34' riffle		
35' to 39' pool	35"	9"
40' to 49' riffle		
50 ' to 56 ' pool	42"	9"
57' to 87' riffle		
38' to 92' pool	25"	12"
93' to 100' riffle		

Looked at trees marked for removal in the WLPZ in this immediate area. All trees within 25 feet of the stream on the north 1/3 of the plan have been marked as leavetrees.

Hatch Gulch Creek appears to have been filled with large deposits of gravel, rock, and woody debris including whole logs from past logging operations. The stream is in the process of reforming a V shape from its present U shape. In several areas, I measured where the creek has cut through 24 inches of the deposited material. As you move upstream, the canyon walls become steeper and shading of the stream becomes almost 100 percent. I also examined a past slide on the main access road that has been ramped over at a higher elevation through sound materials. The reconstructed road should result in the elimination of this present source of sediments to the stream.

We then proceeded up the stream randomly electrofishing each pool we encountered as follows:

Isolated pool formed from old log debris - one 127mm steelhead.

Isolated pool formed from old redwood roots across stream, plunge pool formed below. Well shaded. Took photos. One 135mm steelhead, coho - 79mm, 63mm. Also saw two other juveniles we were unable to recover. Max depth of pool was 26 inches deep, six feet by eight feet surface area.

Estimated flow is ten to fifteen gallons per minute.

Isolated pool, six inch max depth, five feet by five and one-half feet surface area. Coho - 53mm, 53mm.

Isolated pool - coho 51mm, 51, 61, 71.

Long series of pools formed by large whole logs laying parallel in the stream. Located 1,500 feet upstream from bridge. Length of area 39 feet, width 7', 5', and 6'. The following coho were recovered: 51mm, 51, 51, 58, 58, 58, 71, 68, 48, 73, 61.

No fish in any of the riffle areas due to lack of flowing water. Water flow had increased since I had looked at the stream on October 17, 1988. On that date, there had been no surface flow between pools. Numerous deer tracks were noted along the wider flatter parts of the stream. The proposed shelterwood removal step and clearcut areas should benefit deer by creating additional feed.



Ted Wooster
Environmental Services Supervisor
Region 3