CHANNEL FLOW STATUS Page 7

The stream channel is completely full. The water level cannot get any higher without entering the flood plain.	The stream channel is at least 75% full. There is a lot of water in the stream bed but it is not in danger of entering the flood plain.	The stream channel is 25 to 75% full. The stream is at an average flow not in danger of drying up or overflowing.	The water level is very low. Less that 25% of the stream channel is full.
1 A	2	3	4 B

CHANNEL ALTERATION Page 7

Stream with normal pattern. No structures or evidence of lateral cutting.	Some channelization present in areas such as bridges.	Channelization is extensive. At least 40 to 80% of the stream reach is affected.	Severe channelization. At least 80% of the stream is affected by gabion baskets, riprap, and or concrete.
1	2 C	3	4 D

EMBEDDEDNESS Page 7

Gravel, cobble, and boulders are less than 25% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulders are 26 to 50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulders are 51 to 75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Greater than 75% of gravel, cobble, and boulders are surrounded by find sediment.
1 E	2 F	3 G	4 H

STREAM SINUOSITY Page 8

There are sharp bends in the stream channel.	The stream channel is somewhat curved.	The stream channel has mild curves.	The stream channel is straight.
1 I	2	3	4 J

POOL VARIABILITY Page 8

Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large and deep, very few shallow pools.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small and shallow or pools are absent.
1	2	3	4 K

EPIFAUNAL SUBSTRATE AVAILABLE COVER Page 9

At least 70% of the stream provides stable habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates.	40 to 70% of the stream is stable habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates.	20 to 40% of the stream provides stable habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates.	Less than 20% of the stream provides stable habitat for fish and macroinvertebrates.
1 L	2	3	4 M

BANK STABILITY Page 11

Stable, evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; <50%.	Moderately stable, small areas of erosion, mostly healed over; 5 to 30% of bank reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable, 31 to 60% of the bank in reach has areas of erosion, high erosion potential during flooding.	Unstable, many eroded areas, 'raw' areas frequent, obvious bank sloughing; 60% or > has bank erosional scars.
1 N	2	3 O	4

RIPARIAN VEGETATION Page 11

Diverse vegetation extends > 60 feet.	Vegetation extends 40 to 60 feet.	Vegetation extends 20 to 40 feet.	Vegetation extends less than 20 feet from banks.
1 P	2	3	4 Q

BANK VEGETATIVE PROTECTION Page 11

Greater than 90% of the bank is covered in vegetation.	70 to 90% of the bank is covered in vegetation.	50 to 70% of the bank is covered in vegetation.	Less than 50% of the bank is covered in vegetation.
1 R	2	3	4 S

COARSE PARTICULATE ORGANIC MATTER (CPOM) Page 11

There is an abundant amount of leaves, sticks and other organic matter in the stream reach.	There is a moderate amount of leaves, sticks and other organic matter in the stream reach.	It is rare to see outside organic matter within the stream reach.	Left blank intentionally.
1 T	2	3	4

CANOPY COVER Page 12

0 to 25% of the stream is covered with tree canopy.	26 to 50% of the stream is covered with canopy.	51 to 75% of the stream is covered with tree canopy.	76 to 100% of the stream is covered with tree canopy.
1	2 U	3	4 V

WOODY DEBRIS Page 12

There is little to no woody debris within the stream reach.	There are some spots in the stream reach that contain woody debris.	The entire stream reach is heavy with woody debris.	Left blank intentionally.
1 W	2 X	3	4

ALGAE GROWTH Page 13

There is little to no algae present within the stream reach.	The stream reach is sparsely populated with algae.	The stream reach is densely populated with algae.	Left blank intentionally.
1	2	3 Y	4

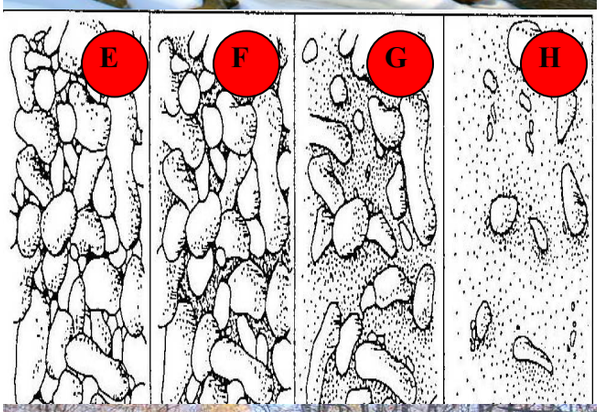
ALGAE LOCATION Page 13

There is no algae within the stream reach.	The algae present in the stream reach is located on the streambed.	The algae present in the stream reach is located on the water surface.	The algae in the stream reach is on both the streambed and on the water surface.
1	2 Z	3 AA	4

GLOSSARY:

CHANNELIZATION: straightening of a stream channel to make water move faster.

CPOM: Course Particulate Organic Matter. Organic matter that has entered the stream but is still large enough for you to be able to identify it. Examples include leaves and sticks.



EMBEDEDNESS: the amount of silt and sand that surrounds the gravel, cobble, and boulders usually found in a stream. The more the bottom is covered in silt and sand, the more embedded it is.

EPIFAUNAL SUBSTRATE: the habitat that is available within the stream for organisms to live in or on.

FLOOD PLAIN: the flat area of land adjacent to a stream that is formed by current flood processes.

HABITAT: the area in which an organism lives.

MACRO-INVERTEBRATES: a spineless animal visible to the naked eye. In this case referring to bugs living within the water column.

POOL: a deeper area of a stream with slow moving water.

REACH: a defined section of stream

RIFFLE: a shallow section in a stream where water is breaking over rocks, wood, or other substrate causing surface agitation.

RIPARIAN: the land along either side of a body of water.

RIPRAP: larger rocks lining a stream bank in order to provide stabilization.

SUBSTRATE: the mineral or organic material that forms the bed (bottom) of a stream.

SINUOSITY: defines the frequency that bends occur in a stream.