

AN INVENTORY OF THE FLATHEAD RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

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Stream Inventory

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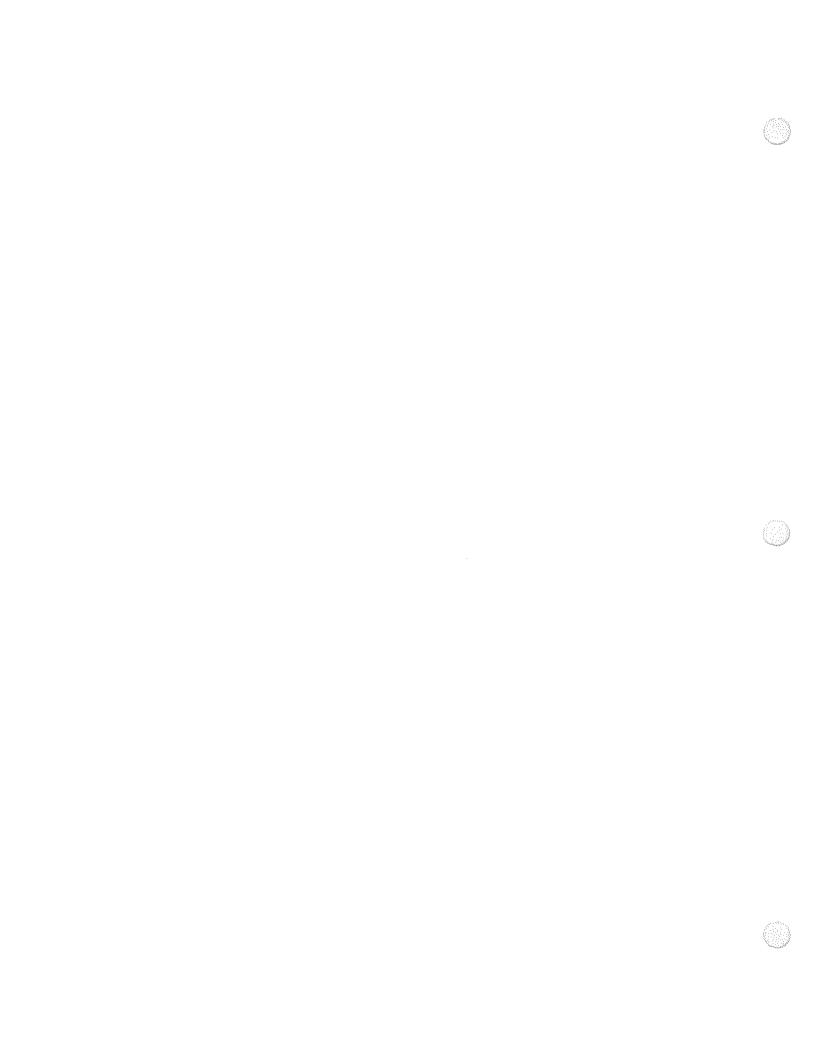
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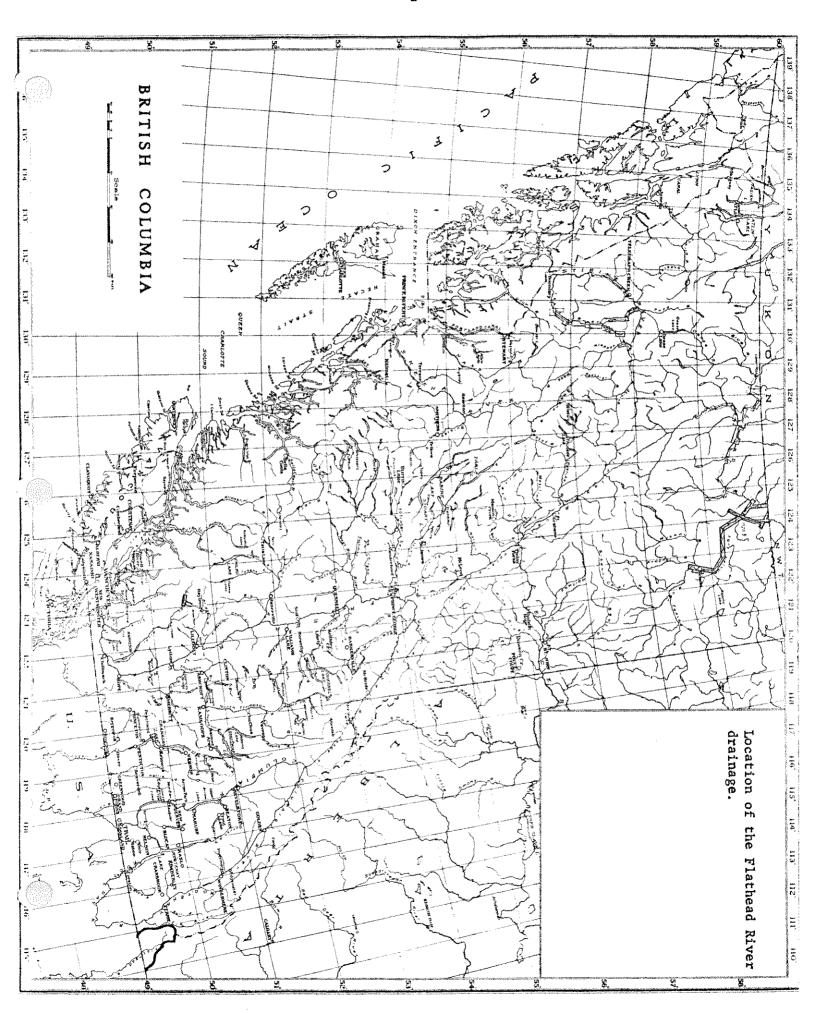
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I INTRODUCTION





Flathead River and Tributaries

INTRODUCTION

The survey was conducted between August 9 and September 16, 1975. Most tributary streams were walked from road access points, while a few were flown. Portions of the main river were walked, flown and floated.

The Flathead River System is in a subalpine Englemann spruce-subalpine fir biogeoclimatic zone. Data compiled by the Meteorological Branch, Department of Transport for 1963, 1967, 1969 and 1971 in the Elko-Fernie area shows that the greatest amount of precipitation (40% of annual) occurs in December and January in the form of snow; while July, August and September are typically dry months. Minimum temperatures are usually in December or January with maximum yearly temperatures occuring in the month of August. Significant increases in temperature are usually recorded for April and May, corresponding to the ice break up and initiation of the spring runoff.

Seasonal fluctuation of discharge is severe in the Flathead system. The greater percentage of annual precipitation occurs during the cold winter months as snow, a build up which causes a tremendous volume of snow and ice melt in the spring. Results from this flushing are visible in the large active beds throughout many sections of the main river and tributaries. Surface water data compiled by the Inland Waters Branch of the Department of the Enviornment for a 41 year period (1929-1970) shows that mean flow for the month of March (188CFS or 5.32m³/sec) increases by almost 500% for April (900CFS or 25.4m³/sec) and by almost 2,000% in May (3600CFS or 101m³/sec). May and June are the critical months. Mean flow

for the month of June is comparitively only slightly lower than that in May.

FISHERIES POTENTIAL AND PRODUCTIVITY

Species Present

- a) a resident population of yellowstone cutthroat trout

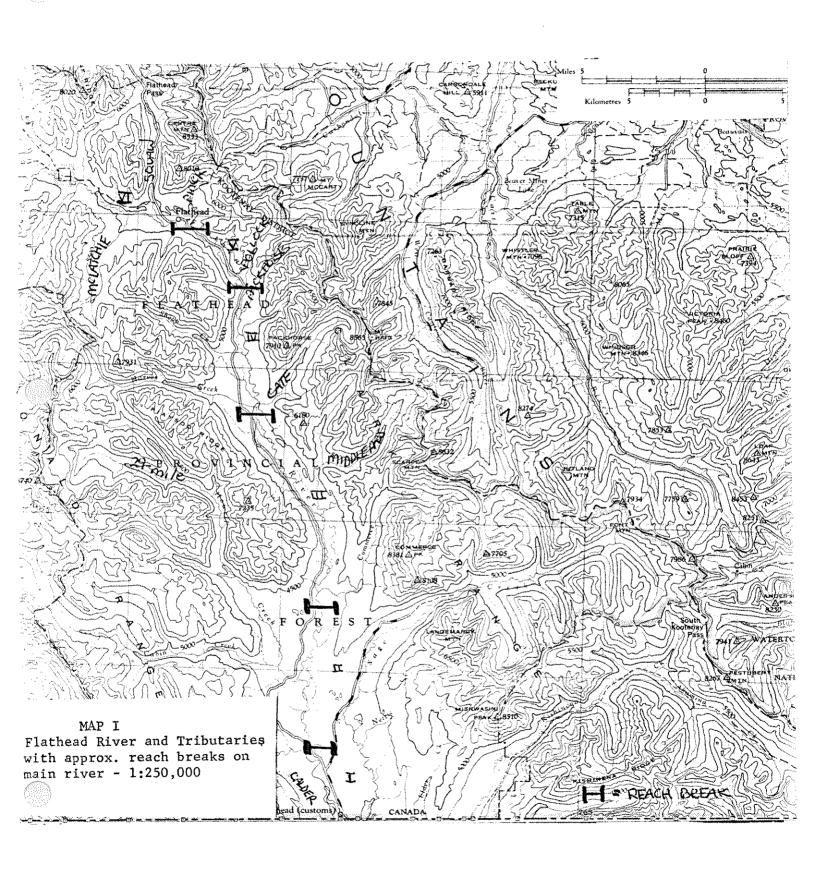
 (Salmo clarki lewisi)
- b) a resident and probable migratory population of Mountain Whitefish (Prospium williamsoni)
 - preparing to spawn at time of survey
- c) a spawning migratory population and a rearing population of Dolly Varden (<u>Salvelinus malma</u>). It's possible that frozen lake (Couldrey Creek) supports a resident population.
- d) a resident population of the Slimy Sculpin (Cottus cognatus)

Tributaries

The following table summaries rearing/spawning potentials and overall productivity of streams tributary to the Flathead River (poor = P, good = G, excellent = E), and for species present in samples (DV, CT, WF, S), Stream names from top to bottom are in order of estimated value to the system. Species abbreviations in brackets indicates that their presence is reported or that they were in a creel census: See individual reports for specific information.

TABLE I POTENTIAL VS. PRODUCTIVITY - TRIBUTARIES AND MAIN RIVER REACHES

Nai	me <u>Po</u>	tential	Species Utilization	Overall Productivity
1.	Couldrey Burnham	E (R&S)	DV, CT, S	E
2.	a) Howell b) 29-Mile c) Cabin	E (S) G (R) G (R&S) G (R&S)	(DV), CT, S CT DV, CT, S	G E G
3.	Sage	E (R&S)	CT, WF, S	G
4.	Kishinena	E (R.&S)	CT	G
5.	Commerce	E. (R&S)	СТ	F,
6.	Harvey	E (E&S)	CT	F
7.	Pollock	E (R&S)	CT	F
8.	Calder	L(S) G(R)	CT	L
9.	Parker	L (R&S)	CT	L
10.	Middlepass	F(S) L(R)	CHRIST	P
11.	Cate	F(S) L(R)		P
12.	Squaw	F (R&S)	Three-many.	P
13.	McLatchie	F (R&S)	Constitution	L
14.	McEvoy	L (S) F (R)	Character 1	Unclassified
15.	Pincher	P (R&S)	dimensione	P
16.	Main River Reach I Reach II Reach III Reach IV Reach V Reach VI	P (R&S) E (R&S) E (R&S) E (R&S) G (S) L (R) L (S&R)	(DV), CT, (WF) (DV), CT (WF) CT (WF) CT (DV - one report)	G E E G



In general, the tributaries on the east side do not appear as productive as those on the west side of the river. Aside from generally poorer quality habitat (rearing/spawing potential), it seems that these tributaries (Pollock, Cate, Middlepass, Commerce), are adversely affected by large volume spring run-off. Degree of channel movement, subsequent washing out of roads and bridges, and the wider, higher alpine drainage sources (larger snow/ice pack), all suggest that spring runoff from the east side is much greater than that on the west side. This would obviously be limiting to the spring spawning cutthroat and possibly account for the low abundance of this species on the east side. Those creeks which cannot adequately handle the tremendous increase in discharge (eg. Middlepass, Cate) are the extreme example as opposed to a stream such as Sage which has a sufficiently wide active bed/flood plain in the lower reaches to allow maintenance of some rearing habitat.

Slimy sculpins appeared in only the most productive streams.

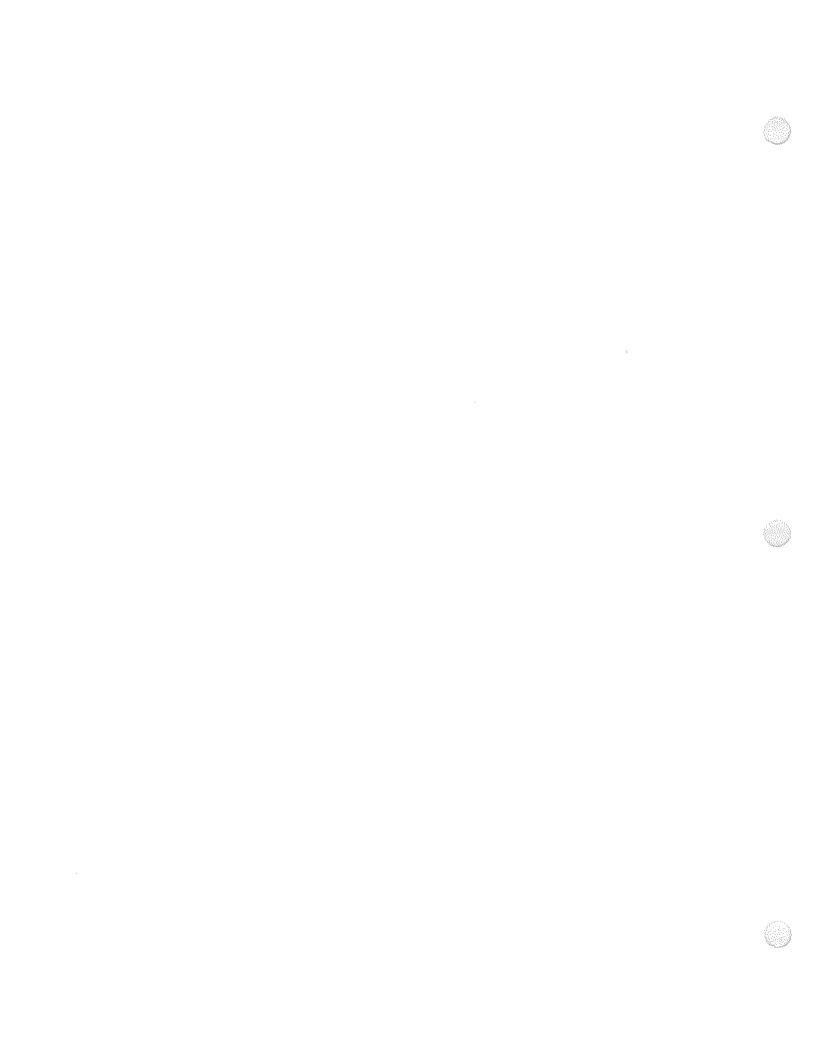
Also spring spawners, they would be limited by high spring discharge in the above mentioned eastern tributaries.

Couldrey Creek appears to be the most important Dolly Varden producer. It also supports a substantial cutthroat population.

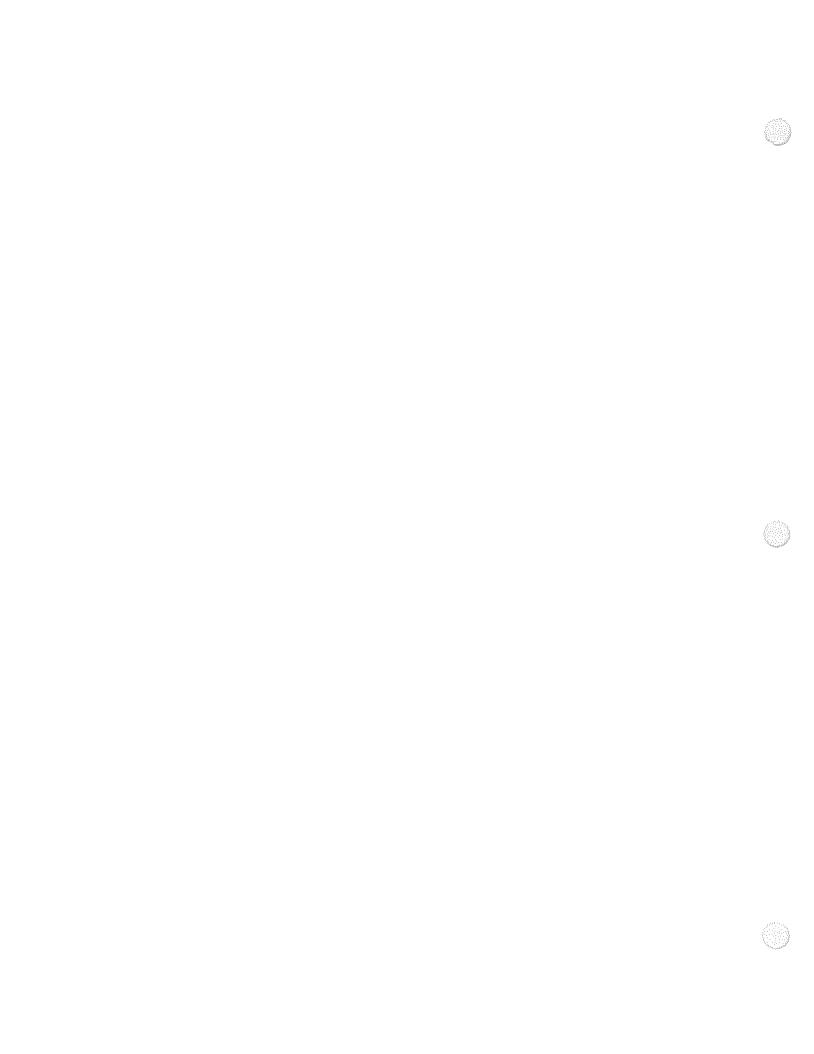
Further Work Needed

Very little is known concerning the abundance, migration timing etc., of the Flathead Dolly Varden. This inventory determined that large Dolly Varden were being caught in the main river between Couldrey and Howell creeks and that there are spawning and rearing fish in Howell, Cabin, Couldrey, Frozen and Burnham creeks. Couldrey appeared to be the major producer among these.

Much valuable information could be obtained concerning timing, distribution, and abundance through the use of varied fish counting techniques, (swimming, netting, fences, etc.) Such information would be of tremendous value to the maintenance and possible improvement of the Dolly Varden fishery of the Flathead system.



II MAIN RIVER REPORT



NAME Flathoad Pivor	15/75 DATEAug. 15-Sept. REF.NO.
	Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	·
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead Lake (Mo	ntana); i.e. Columbia River system.
SURVEY; TYPE flying/floating ;	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82/G SE
REACH entire Canadian drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 00 00 LONG 114 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	Min. Sec. upper flathead 1:50,000 series
LENGTH (KM) 68 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO 60 AVG. DEPTH AT KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4000' - 6000' DR	AINAGE AREA 1165.5 km. 2 T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) ACTIVE B	ED WIDTH (AVG.) ph
Cycle - (10 to - 10 to	O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH DISCHA	RGE ;ACTUAL;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, C AIR_	COLOUR
	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT:	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. X POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. X IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. X PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. N HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Flathead River	DATE Sept. 6/75 REF.NO.	
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead La	ke Columbia River System.	
SURVEY; TYPE flying/floating ;	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE	·
REACH 49th parallel to 7.5 km	. Reach I REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.	
LENGTH (KM) 7.5 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO 7.5 AVG. DEPTH AT 0.7m AVG. WETTED WIDTH	Wayship to the same
ELEVATION RANGE - DR	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)	-
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 14 m. ACTIVE B RANGE 10 - 17 m.	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 16.0 m. ph	
	RGE ;ACTUAL 78m /sec ;RANGE	
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1200 - 23.5 C	COLOUR_clear	
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200 -10.5	TURBIDITY	
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear		······································
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT:	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES	
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE	
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES	
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES	(
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12. BANK MATERIAL		

^{*} Note if narameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST)

NAMEFlathead River	DATE Sept. 6/75 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	aro, way acar
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead Lake i.e.	Columbia River System
SURVEY; TYPE flying/floating ;	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 7.5 km. to 20.0 Re	ach II REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 12.5 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH (AVG. DEPTH AT 0.5 m. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 14 ma ACTIVE B	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 17.0 m ph RANGE 15-25 O ₂ (PPM)
PIOOD DIATH HIDDEN 25 - 50m DISCHA	RGE ;ACTUAL6.36m3/sec;RANGE
	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1100 - 10.5 °	C TURBIDITY clear to light below Howell clear above
	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. IAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Flathead River	DATE Sept. 5/76 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead lake i	.e. Columbia River System.
SURVEY; TYPE floating - flying	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 20.0 - 34.5	reach III REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 14.5 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH	AVG. DEPTH AT .3 (NM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DE	RAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 15 m. ACTIVE I	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 25 m. ph RANGE 20-50
RANGE	O ₂ (PPM)
	ARGE ;ACTUAL 3.4m ³ /sec ;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1400 - 25 C	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1400-10.0°C	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUM-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PIANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
*A DANIC MARIED TAT	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Flathead River	DATE Sept. 5, 1975 REF.NO. Ho. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead Lake i.e. Co.	lumbia River System
SURVEY; TYPE floating/flying ;	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82 G/SE
REACH 34.5 to 44.5km.	Reach IV REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 10 km. LENGTH ACCESSION MIGRANT FISH (AVG. DEPTH AT .3m. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	NINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
	ED WIDTH(AVG.) 20 m ph RANGE 18-30 m.
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 25-100m DISCHAI	RGE ;ACTUAL 2.26 ;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1200 - 23.5 °C	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200-10.0°C	TURBIDITY clear
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17. ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUAŢIC PIANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (NEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Flathead River	DATE Sept. 5, 1975REF.NO.	É
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead Lake i.e.	Columbia River System	*********
SURVEY; TYPE road/flying	; QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/ SE	
REACH 44.5 to 50.0 Reach V	REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg	OTHER MAPPING . Min. Sec.	
LENGTH (KM) 6.0km. LENGTH ACCE MIGRANT FIS	SSIBLE TO 6.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT H(171) AVG. WETTED WIDTH	**************************************
ELEVATION RANGE	DRAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPH)	Militeria n en
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 10 m ACTIVE RANGE 8-13 m.	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 15 m ph RANGE 13-18 m. O ₂ (PPM)	-
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 20m. DISC	HARGE ;ACTUAL 3.4 ;RANGE	
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1100 - 23.0 °C	COLOUR_clear	
	TURBIDITY clear	- 43
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES	
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE	
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES	
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES	Ć
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12. BANK MATERIAL		

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Flathead River	DATE Sept. 15/75 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead Lake i.e	. Columbia River System.
SURVEY; TYPE flying ;	QUALITY overview n MAP NO. 82/G SE
REACH 50.5 to 68.0 Reach VI	REF.NO.
	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 18.5 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH (IBLE TO 10.0 AVG. DEPTH AT 3m KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 10m. ACTIVE B	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 13 m. ph
RAIVGE O T-T-	O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 40m. DISCHA	RGE ;ACTUAL 1.4m ³ /sec;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, C AIR_	COLOUR clear
	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT:	N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND RILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (NEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Flathead River

General Description - Overall Productivity

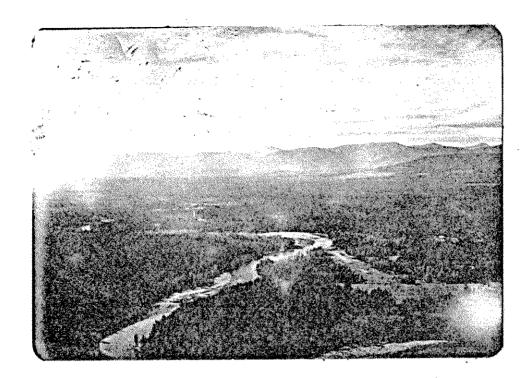
The Canadian portion of the Flathead River may be broken down into six broad reaches (see map II).

Reach I, the first 7.5 km. above the 49th parallel is a steep fast flowing section characterized by a well confined channel, very coarse substrate, rapids, chutes and wide deep pools. The 49th parallel although primarily an arbitrary reach break, is in effect the approximate location of a true physical reach break. Below the "line", the river flattens out as illustrated in picture 1.

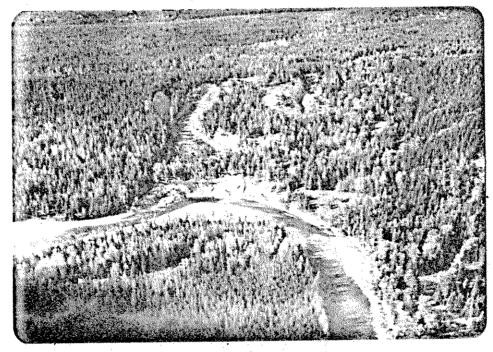
Reach II, the next 12.5 km., is also a confined channel, but characterized by a wider bed width (active and wetted), shallower mean depth, finer substrate and a lesser gradient. Picture 2 illustrates the transition zone between reaches I and II, taken at the top of reach I, just below the old oil well (see map II). This picture typifies the gradual narrowing of the channel and the high exposed banks common to much of the lower river.

Reach III, the next 14.5 km., is a relatively flat. unconfined section. The river maintains a multi-thread character throughout most of this 14.0 km. stretch, with extreme debris accumulation aiding the natural channel movement in many sections. The flow makes extensive use of the wide active/bed flood plain (picture 3) in this broad river valley (picture 4).

Reach IV is similar to reach III, but is distinct in its somewhat narrower active bed, absence of debris, slightly steeper gradient, high % fine gravels and uniform pool riffle sequence.

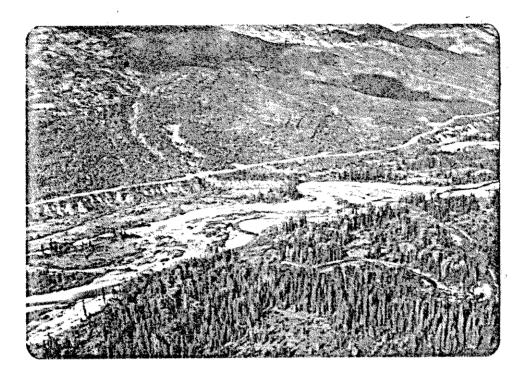


Picture 1 - Flathead River just below the 49th parallel

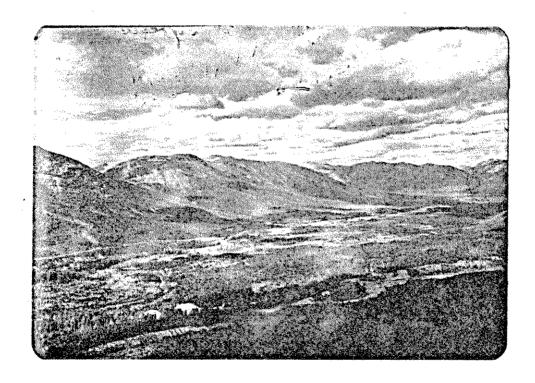


Picture 2 - A section of the transition area between reaches I & II.

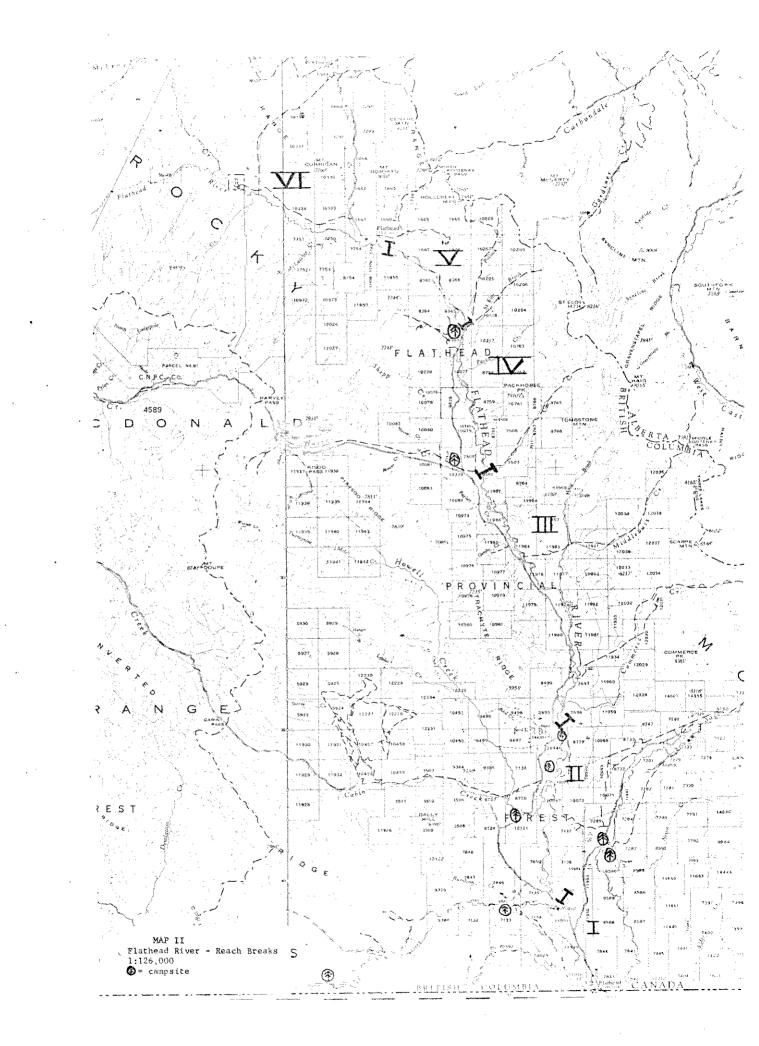
The high steep exposed clay bank illustrated in the picture is a common feature of the upper ½ of reach I, and the lower ½ of reach II. Firm compaction gives these banks stability.



Picture 3 - Typical section of reach III ilustrating wide active bed and flood plain.



Picture 4 - The Flathead valley in vicinity of upper reach III and lower reach IV.



Braiding is not nearly as acute as that observed in reach III. Substrate is coarser towards the top of reach IV.

Gradient increases and bed widths decrease in the well confined reach V. Steep stable banks are its most noticeable character with bedrock present in a few sections.

Reach VI is similar to reach IV for the first 4 - 5 km. of its 18.0 km. Being relatively unconfined over this lower portion, with a great deal of exposed substrate, this character changes to a gentle meander through low, flat swamp - meadow terrain.

Rearing and spawning potential are high in reaches II, III, and IV. On the basis of substantial fish population and the abundance of a good rearing/spawning/holding habitat in both the main river and its tributaries; overall productivity is rated as good to excellent.

Gradient Substrate

Reach I Gradient Over the first 2 km. gradient averages

3.5%. This increases to 4-6% over the next 4.0 km., gradually dropping to the 2.0% gradient at the top of the reach.

Substrate - averages 15% coarse sand

10% large gravel

25% small rubble

25% large rubble

35% boulder

10% bedrock and block

Low to fair spawning and rearing due to coarse substrate and fast flow. Suitable for holding larger fish.

Reach II Gradient - 3.0 - 3.5% the first 2 - 3 km., decreasing to 2.5% over the remaining portion.

<u>Substrate</u> - % composition shows more rubble at the bottom of reach II, % fines increasing towards the top.

average at bottom - 20% large gravel

40% small rubble

40% large rubble

1% boulder

average at top 10% small gravel

30% large gravel

30% small rubble

30% large rubble

- fair to good spawning and rearing.

Reach III Gradient 1-2%

Substrate - averages 15% small gravel

15% large gravel

40% small rubble

30% large rubble

- good spawning and rearing material

Reach IV Gradient 1.5 - 2.5% A step type sequence, with runs averaging 1.5%, riffle 2.5% is common throughout reach IV (see picture 5)

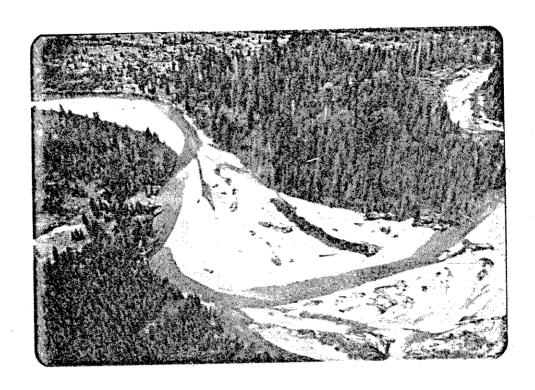
Substrate averages 20% small gravel

20% large gravel

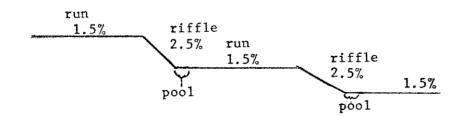
30% small rubble

30% large rubble

- good spawning and rearing material.



Picture 5 - Typical section of reach IV illustrating wide active bed and uniform pool-run-riffle-pool sequence associated with "step" type gradient.



Reach V -Gradient 2.5 - 3.5%

Substrate - averages 10% small gravel

15% large gravel

30% small rubble

40% large rubble

5% boulder

with a few bedrock sections.

- fair spawning and rearing.

Reach VI- Gradient 2.0 2.5 on lower 7 km. decreasing to 1.5% above.

Substrate - averages 20% small gravel in lower portion

30% large gravel

30% small rubble

20% large rubble

with a large increase in fines and coarse sand, with some muck, in the meandering upper section.

- low to fair spawning and good rearing.

Channel Type - see general description

Reach I - confined - side and back channels very rare.

Reach II - confined - limited side and back channels

- some undercovering of banks.

Reach III - unconfined and braided - frequent side and back channels and undercut banks.

- many exposed bars and log jams.

Reach IV - unconfined character decreases towards top of reach.

Reach V - confined-little side or back channeling.

Reach VI - unconfined in lower section becoming a confined meander in upper section.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

Reach I - Flow varies from sections of uniform swirl to tumbling, casading rapids.

Pool-Run-Riffle ratio averages - 20% pool

80% run

Reach II - Flow is a uniform swirl.

Pool-Run-Riffle averages - 20% pool

60% run

20% riffle

Reach III - uniform swirl - 20% pool

50% run

30% riffle

Reach IV - uniform swirl - 25% pool

50% run

25% riffle

Throughout most of reach IV there is a very uniform pool-run-riffle ratio. Typically (picture 5) there is a long, relatively deep section of run followed by a wide shallow riffle at a bend, and then a pool. Picture 5 doesn't adequately illustrate one of the wide riffle sections, often 4 - 5 times the average wetted width. The overall picture is like a series of steps.

Reach V - overall, uniform swirl with a few broken sections.

15% poo1

70% run

15% riffle

Reach VI - uniform swirl with 20% pool

50% run

30% riffle

Obstructions - Rapids and chutes in reach I and debris jams in reach III may be partial or selective.

<u>Stream Cover</u> - Stream cover is very low for the entire river. Some smaller side channels have heavy scrub- type growth.

Fish - Fish data was collected by electroshocking, extensive angling, a creel census stop on the main Canadian exit road set up on August 10, 1975 and from personal sitings. Data from individual tributaries is presented in each individual report.

Although angling and electroshocking for DollyVarden and Mountain whitefish were unsuccessful the creel census and personal sitings afforded valuable information regarding these two species.

A) Electroshocking

- i) <u>Sample site I</u> side and back channeled section in reach III
 (see map I I)
 - cutthroat only

Size (cm.) 5.5

6.5 (X 3)

8.0

12.0

sample site II - top of reach IV - cutthroat only
Size (cm.)
6.0
6.5 (X2)

14.0

B. Angling

The two major angling sample sites were at the lower Flathead bridge (49th parallel) and in the upper 1 of reach III. All attempts at angling for Dolly Varden were unsuccessful. Cutthroat trout were relatively easy to catch throughout reaches I, II, and IIIt the angling size fish being less abundant above reach III. There was no obvious difference in mean size or stage of maturity at or between the upper and lower angling sites.

Site I (reach I)	Site II	(reach III)
*17.5 cm. immature 0	18.0 cm.	maturing 6
*18.0 cm. maturing	*20.0 cm.	maturing o
20.0 cm. maturing	*21.5 cm.	maturing o
*27.0 cm. maturing	*23.0 cm.	maturing o
* indicates scale sample taken	*21.0 cm.	maturing 0

C. Creel Census - (Roman numeral indicates reach where caught)

Dolly Varden *58 cm. I mature Q 62 cm. V mature 0 *69 cm. I mature (8 lbs.) 0 *77 cm. II mature (13.5 lbs.) 0 *78 cm. II mature Q *79 cm. II mature Q

* indicates scale sample taken

Mountain Whitefish

*27 cm. (X6) III mature
28 cm. (X6) I mature

*30 cm. III mature Q

D. Personal Sightings and Verbal Reports

A large Dolly Varden was sited in a pool under the Sage Creek
Road bridge (upper reach II). During a floatdown of the river (Sept. 5-6)
groups (10-15) of large (30 cm.) whitefish were observed in many of the
pools in reaches II and III. Verbal reports from anglers in reach I, on
the same day, were that the whitefish catch was 3-4 times that of cutthroat.

Mr. R. Evans, United States Treasury Customs and Immigration Officer at the U.S. border reported that during his routine border checks he had seen approximately 60 Dolly Varden in the creels of U.S. fishermen, between July 4 and mid August. He also added that the Dolly Varden caught were somewhat larger than the previous year. He estimated a mean weight somewhere between 9-12 lbs. with some in the 16-18 lb. class.

Summary

- 1. There is a resident population of Yellowstone cutthroat.
- 2. There is a large population of Rocky Mountain whitefish, which were found to be congregating in schools of 10-15, in large pools, presumably preparing to spawn.
- 3. Dolly Varden migrate to the upper Flathead to spawn. Exact timing of the run is not known but they have been known to start migration from Flathead Lake as early as the first major ice break up.
- 4. Fish abundance appears higher in the lower river (reaches I III) than in the upper section (reaches IV VI). It is important to note that two of the highest potential and highest rated overall producers, Couldrey and Howell, enter into the Flathead in reach II.

5. All adult whitefish and Dolly Varden were sexually mature.

All cutthroat males of angling size were approaching sexual maturity while females were consistently immature.

Aquatic Plants - none

Invertebrates - Present in particular abundance in reach III.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Reach I - Steep, high exposed clay banks, as illustrated in picture 2 are common in the upper portion of the reach. The lower 3/4 of reach I has very stable well vegetated banks, generally with thick forest and heavy undergrowth.

Reach II - Steep, high exposed clay banks are common throughout most of the lower ½ of reach II. Banks are stable with the exception of these isolated sections.

Usually these high banks are well compacted making soil movement and erosion negligible (see picture 2).

Reach III and IV - have more gravels and rubbles mixed with the clays making the intermittent high banks more unstable. Usually these unstable sections do not affect the river which is in most cases protected by a wide active bed. There is much instability associated with the road in some steeper sections but overall stability for reaches III and IV is high because of generally flat surrounding terrain.

 $\underline{Reach\ V}$ - has characteristically higher banks and a resulting high instability where bedrock is not present.

Reach VI - flat with no potentially unstable conditions observed.

General Vegetation Type

Spruce - fir - pine forest with a higher percentage lodgepole pine in reach I.

Tributaries

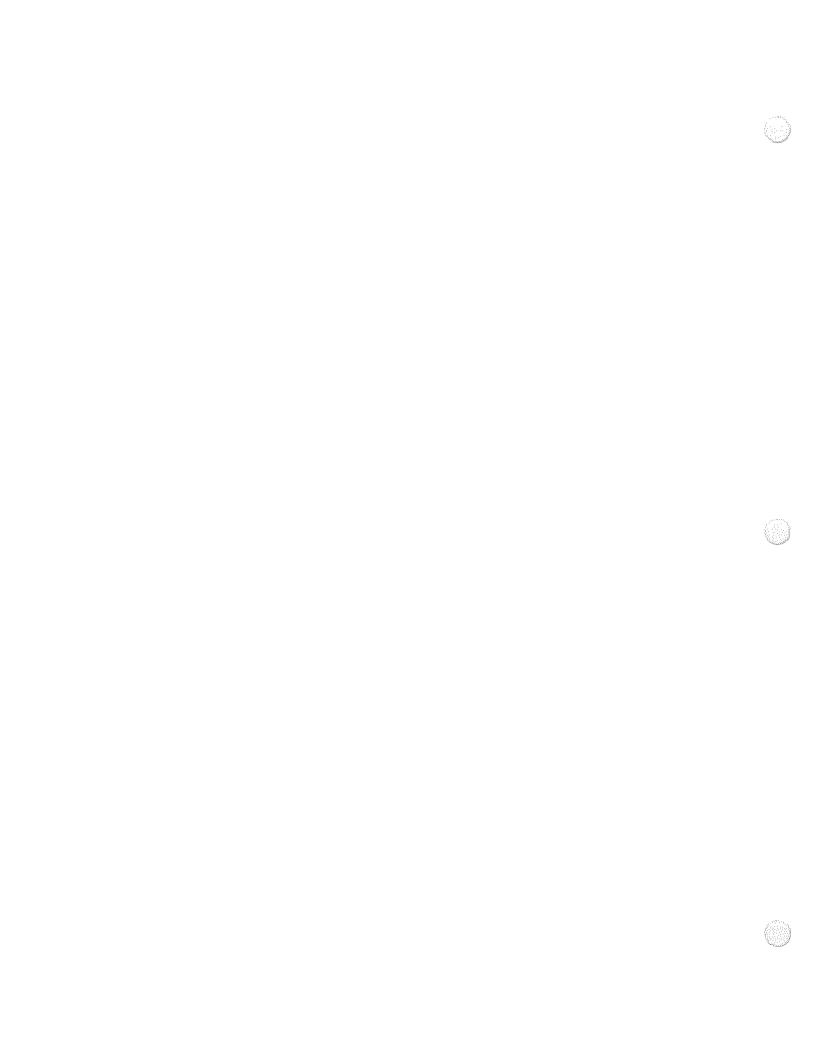
Separate reports follow on the following major tributaries.

Calder Harvey McLatchie Couldrey Middlepass McEvoy Burnham 29 Mile Shepp Kishinena Cate Parker Sage Pollock Tribs #1-9 Howell St. Eloi Squaw Cabin Pincer Commerce

(refer to maps I and II)

III TRIBUTARIES TO THE LOWER FLATHEAD

Calder Couldrey Frozen Burnham Cabin Howell 29-Mile Kishinena Sage



KAME Carder	DATE Aug. 31//3 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/walking ;	QUALITY baseline-fair MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 48 59 00 LONG 114 2 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	Min. Sec. 82G/2
	IBLE TO 4.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4300-6400 DRA	AINAGE AREA 20 sq. km. (est.) D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) ACTIVE BIRANGE	Ph P
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTHDISCHAI	RGE ;ACTUAL;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, °C AIR	COLOUR
	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13XBANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14NNGENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15NN_TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. NN POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. X ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Calder Creek	DATE Aug. 31/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/walking ;	QUALITY baseline-fair MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH mouth to lake Reach I	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2 Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 4.0 km. LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO 4.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT 1.5 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 2 ACTIVE BEARINGE 1-5	ED WIDTH(AVG.) 3 ph RANGE 2-6 O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 15 m. DISCHA	3 sec RGE ;ACTUAL .113m / ;RANGE .1 -> .425 m ³ /sec
:	COLOUR light tannic
	TURBIDITYlight
WEATHER CONDITIONS 5/10 overcast	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT:	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9PISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

MARE Calder Creek	DATE Aug 31/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE *road/walking ; QUA	LITY baseline-fair MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH lake to end Reach II	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. Min	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2
LENGTH (KM) 4.0 LENGTH ACCESSIBLE MIGRANT FISH(KM)	AVG. DEPTH AT 10 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRAINA	AGE AREAT.D.S.(PPM)
WEITED WIDTH (AVG.) 2 m. ACTIVE BED V	VIDTH(AVG.) 3 m. ph
	O ₂ (PPM)
	;ACTUAL .014m ³ /segrange 0.0—72.8 (0.5 CFS)
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1300/6°C	COLOUR_ light tannic
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1300/6°C	TURBIDITY light
WEATHER CONDITIONS 5/10 overcast	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N.I	R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION 13	BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY 14	GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE 15	TRIBUTARIES
	LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN 17	ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO 18	POLLUTION SOURCES
.7OBSTRUCTIONS 19	RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER 20	IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH 21	PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS 22	ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES 23	HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Calder Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

Calder Creek, according to the mapping of this area is comprised of two components. One is the inlet to a small lake, the other being the outlet, which flows across the 49th parallel into the Flathead (see map III)

Reach II, i.e. the inlet, is a moderate to steep gradient, low volume transport stream.

Overall productivity of this inlet is rated as very low on the basis of low discharge and poor water quality. Siltation and stagnation were active processes at the time of the survey.

The small lake may be considered a stream reach, but will not be considered so in this report. It is a shallow pan, doubtlessly unable to overwinter a fish population.

Reach I, i.e. the outlet stream, although sharing some of the poor water quality associated with reach II, had a larger discharge (10 X) which was able to "cleanse" the channel somewhat. Although a low potential spawning stream, rearing potential was relatively high. Rearing cutthroat trout were found in this section. Overall productivity of the outlet is rated as fair, on the basis of good rearing habitat and abundant food items.

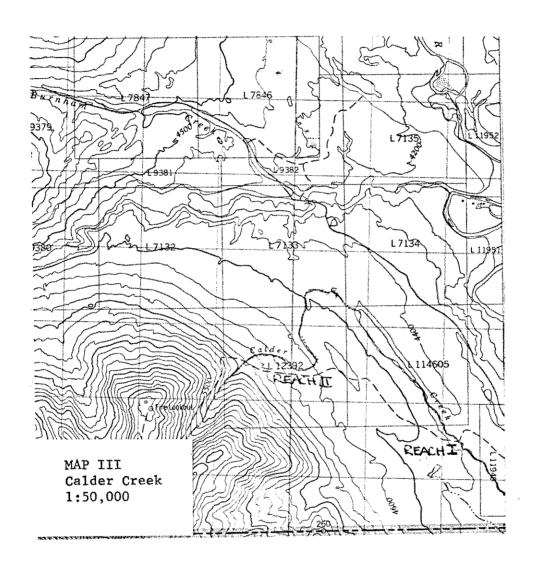
Gradient - Substrate

Reach II averaged 3-4% gradient, 2-3 km. above the lake. Substrate averaged 30% small gravel

30% large grave1

40% sand/silt

with isolated mud bottom pools.



Reach I was a low gradient (1-2%) stream with a similar substrate average composition.

Channel Type

Channel type is extremely variable. Debris jams, cut banks, side and back channels are common in both reaches. The side and back waters of reach I provide good rearing habitat, especially amongst associated debris buildups.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

The pool-run-riffle terminology is not applicable to the low discharge of reach II. Reach I, characterized by placid to swirling flow, had up to 40% pool in most sections.

Obstructions

Abundant partial barriers by debris jams.

Stream Cover

Thick underbrush and surrounding forest provided 5/10 - 8/10 stream cover over most of both reaches.

Fish

I There are no fish in the lake inlet.

Yellowstone Cutthroat

II The outlet supports a rearing population of cutthroat trout.

Electroshocking of a 50 m. section of backwaters and debris built pools yielded

sizes (cm.)

4.5 (X 2)

6.5

8.5

11.5

Aquatic Plants

Abundant grasses in and surrounding larger pools.

Invertebrates

Relative high abundance of aquatics and terrestrials.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks not steep, but unconsolidated materials are contributing a lot of silt and mud to the system.

Land Use

None.

Access

Road leading to Forest Service lookout follows part of upper Calder.

(reach II)

Recreational Potential

Low.

Additional Notes

Reach I, the lake outlet, is referred to by a few locals as Coates Creek. The lake has been called 3-Mile Lake.

NAME Couldrey Creek	DATE Aug. 19/75 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Ball and Caw	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/walking	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 02 00 LONG 114 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	4 30 30 OTHER MAPPING 82G/2 (1:50,000) Min. Sec. Fernie P.S.Y.U. 82-G-2-a
LENGTH (KM) 20.0 LENGTH ACCES MIGRANT FISH	SSIBLE TO 10.0 AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 3800' - 5000' D	PRAINAGE AREA 136 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) ACTIVE	BED WIDTH (AVG.) ph
·	RANGEO2 (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTHDISCH	HARGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, °C AIR	COLOUR
	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. X POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NR IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NR PROTECTION PROBLEMS
	22. NR ADDITIONAL NOTES
•	23. NR HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Couldrey Creek	DATE Aug. 19/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball and Caw	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH mouth to 4.25 km. Reach I	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2 (1:50,000) Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 4.25 km. LENGTH ACCESSI MIGRANT FISH(K	AVG. DEPTH AT 50 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ACTIVE BE RANGE 5.0 - 12.0	D WIDTH (AVG.) 10 m. ph RANGE 8-12 m.
FIGOD PLATE WIDTH 10-20 m. DISCHAR	CGE; ACTUAL 1.12m ³ /; RANGE .28 - 3.0 /m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP°C ATR 1200 18°C	coroug clear
TIME/TEMP°C WATER 1200 10.5°C	COLOUR clear TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS overcast	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	
	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
n	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
**************************************	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Couldrey Creek	DATEAug, 19/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball and Caw	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/*walking	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 4.25 km. to falls (approximat	ely mo. of Frozen Creek) REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2 Min. Sec. Fernie P.S.Y.U. 82-G-2-a
LENGTH (KM) 6.0 LENGTH ACCES MIGRANT FISH	SIBLE TO 6.0 AVG. DEPTH AT 30-48 cm. (KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4100' - 4500' D	RAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 6.5 m. ACTIVE RANGE 5.0 - 12.0 m.	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 12.0m. ph RANGE 9.0 - 15.0 m
71.000 DIATA HEDRE 10-25 M. DIGO	RANGE 9.0 - 13.0 m O ₂ (PPM) ARGE ;ACTUAL 1.12m ³ /;RANGE .28 - 3.0 m ³ /sec
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 10 L3 M. DISCH	ARGE ;ACTUAL 17; RANGE 125 5.0 m / Sec
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1200/10.0 G	COLOUR none
	TURBIDITY cleary to very light
WEATHER CONDITIONS overcast	
	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Couldrey Creek	DATE Aug. 19/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball and Caw	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/*walking ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH above falls Reach II	I REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG_	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2 Min. Sec. Fernie P.S.Y.U. 82-G-2-a
Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	Min. Sec. Fernie P.S.Y.U. 82-G-2-a
LENGTH (KM) 8.0 km. LENGTH ACCESSI MIGRANT FISH(K	BLE TO 0.0 AVG. DEPTH AT .15 m. M) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
RANGE 1.83 - 7.62	D WIDTH (AVG.) 7.62 ph RANGE 3.05 - 12.2 O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 0-300m. DISCHAR	GE ;ACTUAL 0.34m 3/sec; RANGE 0.14 - 0.84 m 3/sec
	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP°C WATER 1000/ 8.5°C	TURBIDITY clear to very light
WEATHER CONDITIONS overcast	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT:	
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	
	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	,

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Couldrey Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

A clean, clear, moderately fast flowing stream, Couldrey Creek provides many combinations of both rearing and spawning type habitat through variation in gradient, substrate and channel size/form.

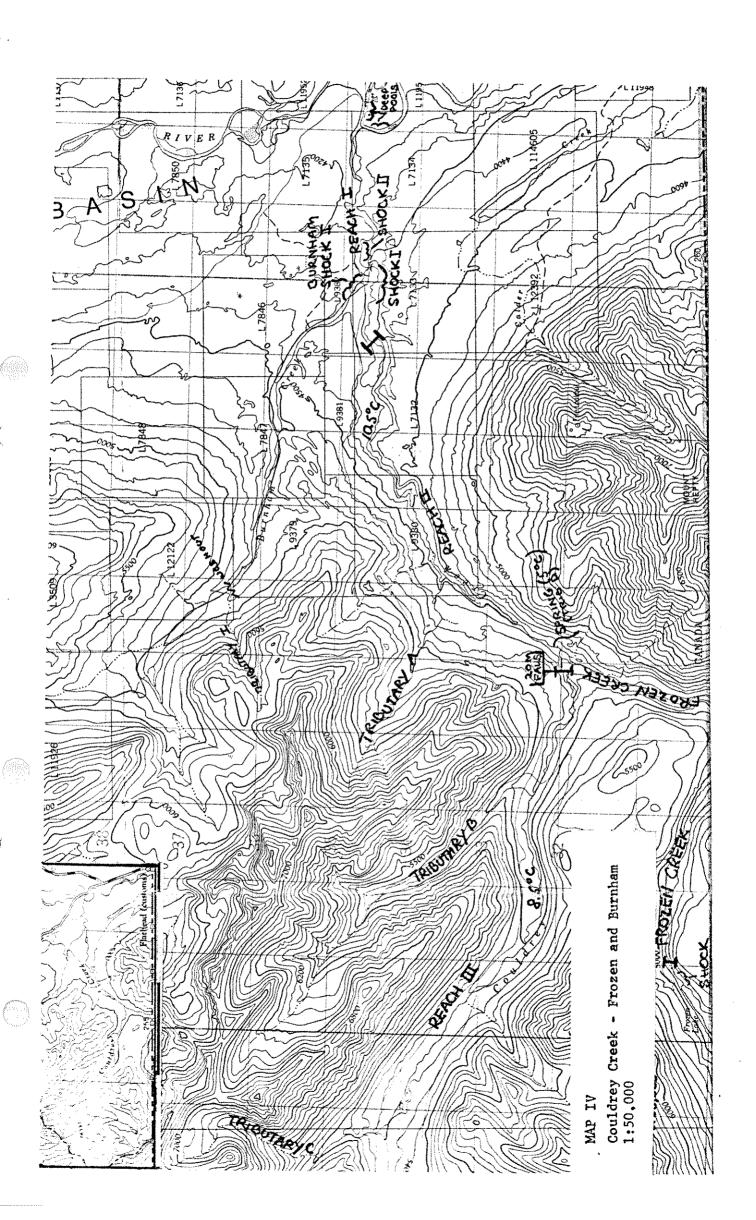
From a steep uniform run at the mouth the stream quickly changes to a wide channelized area until entering a wide steep flatbottom canyon where the channel narrows to a somewhat more confined state, finally reaching a 12.0 meter falls ½ km. above the mouth of the Frozen Lake outlet. (see picture 6) This falls is a total barrier to fish on the mainstem of Couldrey, but fish may continue further from the Flathead by route of Frozen Creek, outlet to Frozen Lake (refer to map IV)

Overall productivity is rated as excellent, with both spawning and rearing potential being very high. Water quality is doubtlessly enhanced by such factors as drainage from Frozen Lake and a high TDS spring at the mouth of Frozen Creek. (high TDS indicated by mineral deposits bedrock channel and taste)

Gradient - Substrate

3-3.5% at mouth quickly dropping to a 1.0 - 2.0% average over the first 4.0 km. Gradient picks up through the canyon to a 2.5% average over the 6.25 km. to the falls. The 2.5% average observed below the falls, resumes above.

The smooth, moderately compacted substrate in reach



I is excellent spawning material and proved to be good rearing/holding material for Dolly Varden.

Average % composition - Reach I

20% small gravel

25% large gravel

25% small rubble

20% large rubble

5% coarse sand

5% boulder

We observe a shift to a higher percentage coarses as we enter reach II.

10% small gravel

15% large gravel

30% small rubble

30% large rubble

5% coarse sand

10% boulder

Bedrock becomes predominant from the mouth of Frozen Creek .5 km. upstream to the falls. Above the falls there is a short (20 m.), narrow bedrock channel followed by reach II type substrate above. The headwaters are up to 60% a coarse sand/silt/clay composite the rest consisting of the small gravel to small rubble classes.

Stream Channel

The lower reach is characteristically a single thread with extensive braiding in the wider areas (see map IV) Many areas are reasonably well confined, with bar-built side and back channels in curved portion. Banks are not cut, bottom varying from a regular to partially irregular in wider stretches. Once into the canyon (reach II) the stream is a regular uncut channel with bars still relatively prevalent. Channel is quite well confined above the falls.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle

Flow is 90% swirling over the entire stream with turbulence increasing upstream through the canyon and reaching a peak below the falls.

Holding/rearing type habitat is optimal in reach I averaging

pool 20%

run 60%

riffle 20%

with pool dropping to < 10% above.

Obstructions

12 m. falls ½ km. upstream from Frozen Creek mouth. Estimate 15-meters high i.e. definite barrier - see map IV and picture 6.

Fish

Fly fishing sample from shock area to mouth, at Flathead, yielded 5 yellowstone cuttroat in the 20-25 cm. size range. One scale sample taken 25 cm.

Electroshocker sample -

I August 19 - upstream of Flathead Road bridge

Dolly Varden

Cutthroat

15.5 cm. (all imm)

12.0 cm. maturing

12.5 cm.

3.0 cm.

10.5 cm.

9.5 cm.

5.5 cm.

4.5 cm.

II August 20 - downstream of Flathead Road bridge

Dolly Varden

13.5 cm. (imm)

6.0 cm.

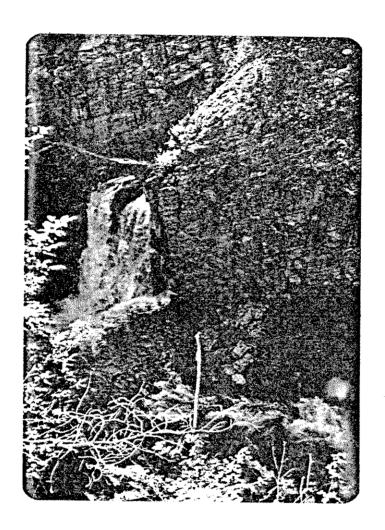
5.0 cm.

4.75 cm.

(refer to map IV)

Both species showed an equally wide size distribution in the electroshocker sampling. Angling samples yielded only cutthroat, indicative of difficulty in catching Dolly Varden with a fly. Dolly Varden appear to be most abundant, and their use of Couldrey Creek as a spawning rearing area makes it one of the most important tributaries to the upper Flathead. At the mouth of Couldrey Creek on the Flathead, is a series of deep pools referred to as the "Licks". This area is a famous fishing area for large migratory Dolly Varden. The slimy sculpin was also abundant in lower Couldrey Creek. One was discovered in the gut of a 15.0 cm. Dolly Varden.

There were no fish above the falls.



Picture #6 - 12 m. falls on mainstem Couldrey Creek, approximately ½ km. above mouth of Frozen Creek (map IV)

Aquatic Plants -

None.

Invertebrates

Side and back channels are rich in aquatic invertebrates. Gut analysis of fish sample showed terrestrial invertebrates such as ants and small beetles are an important food item.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks average

60% sand/grave1

40% glacial till

with a medium texture soil.

Banks are stable throughout reach I with some slumping off canyon walls in reach II. Considering the high slope in this canyon, slumping and soil movement is generally negligible. In most cases the flow is protected by the canyons flat bottom in which the stream runs.

General Vegetation Type

Throughout reach I there is a high percentage scrub willow and coniferous. Reach II is largely coniferous with some cotton wood and long pine ridges.

<u>Tributaries</u>

- 1. Burham Creek separate report
- 2. Frozen Creek separate report
- 3. <u>Tributary A.</u> see map IV steep, low discharge

- 4. <u>Tributary B & C</u> B-8.0°C C-5.5°C both steep, low discharge, no fish. (Only flow in tributary B and C above falls on same side as tributary A).
- 5. <u>Tributary D</u> .14m³/sec (5CFS) spring fed stream. Water is upwelling from bedrock 100 m. from mouth. Cold and clear it is not important for spawning rearing etc. but inorganic deposits suggest a contribution to water quality (inorganic nutrients).

Land Use

Logged area present at headwaters.

Access

Excellent road access to washout at tributary C, on Couldrey Creek Road.

Recreational Potential

An excellent sport fishery at mouth of Couldrey and cutthroat to the falls. Forest service campsites located near mouth of Burnham Creek and at Frozen Lake. A hunting/ trapping cabin is located near tributary B on Couldrey Creek.

NAME Frozen Lake Outlet	
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville, Sebastian	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Couldrey Creek Flather	ad River
SURVEY; TYPE walking baseline;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACHwhole stream	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 01 00 LONG 114 3	36 25 OTHER MAPPING 82G/2 11:50,000 Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 7.0 LENGTH ACCESSION MIGRANT FISH(H	AVG. WETTED WIDTH AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4500'-5000' DRA	AINAGE AREA 9 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 6.5 m. ACTIVE BI	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 7.6 ph Ph
	O ₂ (PPM)
	RGE;ACTUAL .7m ³ /sec;RANGE .28 - 1.2 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1400/25 C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP, C WATER 1400/11.0 C (13.	5 at TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. NR POLLUTION SOURCES
7X_OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. X PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. NN AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NR ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NR HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	•

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Frozen Lake Outlet

A clear, clean fast flowing lake fed stream, Frozen Creek is limited in its lack of rearing/holding type habitat. Although moderately sloped (2-3%), overall pooling is less than 5%. From the lake, downstream approximately 1 km., a large population of both mature and immature Dolly Varden and yellowstone cutthroat is supported by environmental qualities derived from the lake, and a high% rearing/holding type habitat associated with this lower slope area.

Overall productivity of Frozen Creek is poor, but this judgement is made ignoring an obvious fisheries enhancement by the lake source. Frozen Lake supports a large population of Dolly Varden and Cutthroat, but it is not known how important Frozen Creek is to this population. It appears that Upper Frozen Creek, adjacent to the lake, is an important spawning location for lake resident fish, but a lack of habitat makes the lower 6.0 km. quite unproductive. The fact that the lake is fully accessible from Couldrey Creek, a major migrant Dolly Varden stream, might suggest that Frozen Creek is a migration route, or important for spawning as the substrate is quite suitable. At this time we cannot assess the importance of a comparitively poor fry rearing situation in the lower 6.0 km. of this stream.

A short section of Frozen Creek passes through Northern Montana.

Gradient Substrate

Gradient averages $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ with a variation from $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ at lake to 3%. Substrate size distribution is quite constant at estimated

10% small gravel

30% large gravel

40% small rubble

20% large rubble

5% boulder

with an increase in the % fines (especially coarse sand) adjacent to the lake.

Substrate is consistantly moderately compacted with a degree of angularity in some sections.

Channel Type

Single-thread confined for most of stream. Some minor braiding in low grade sections, but generally regular with intermittent one side cutting. Minor log jams 2.5 - 4.0 km. from lake with some adjacent to lake, enhancing fry habitat in this extremely productive section.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

Uniform swirling

(see picture 7 - typical)

pool 5%

run 70%

riffle 20%

Obstructions

Some minor log jams but no barriers.

Stream Cover

Predominantly alder and scrub willow. Cover up to 10%. Some overhanging shrub. (see picture 7 and 8)

Fish

None taken by angling.

Shocking sample adjacent to lake (see map IV)

Dolly Varden	Yellowstone Cutthroat
10.5 cm.	5.0 cm.
11.5 cm.	7.0 cm.
12.5 cm.	8.5 cm.
16.5 cm imm	13.0 cm.
	18.0 cm imm 6 7

plus 2 D.V.>35 cm. (estimated fish escaped)

The shocking sample raised questions as to whether we were observing a migrant stream population or a lake resident population. The latter seems more probable on the basis of male cutthroat sexual immaturity, generally a rare occurrence in the Flathead drainage at time of survey.

Invertebrates

Abundant aquatics present.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks are largely a clay/gravel composite with upland soils being glacial till. There are some short bedrock areas. (see picture 8)

The bank/hillside type is generally quite steep, as shown in the top right corner of picture I. Although steep, they are quite stable because of vegetative colonization and some bedrock reinforcement. (see picture 8) General Vegetation Type

Picture 7 illustrates the two major vegetation types found along Frozen Creek i.e., variation from

60% grass **▼10%** grass

25% shrub to 15% shrub

10% coniferous 50% coniferous tree

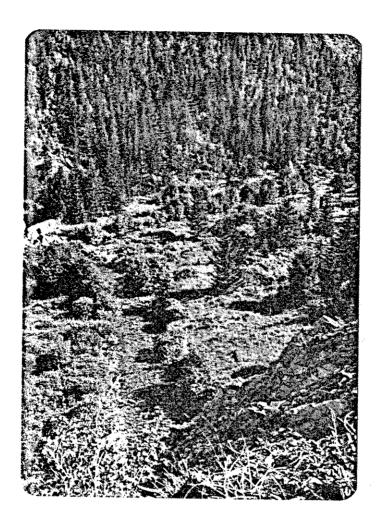
5% deciduous 25% deciduous tree

Tributaries

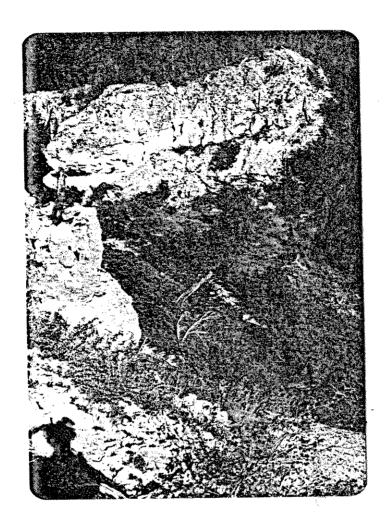
No significant tributaries. A 5 CFS tributary : on Montana side has 60' falls over bedrock.

Land Use

Patch logging occuring on Montana side, with no associated problems.



Picture 7 - Typical section of Frozen Creek - illustrating grassy shrub covered undercut banks and typical flow pattern.



Picture 8 - Bedrock section below picture 7 - illustrating high % run type flow and high % rubble substratecomposition.

Hunting/fishing utilization of lake area is high.

Access

An off-shoot of Couldrey Creek Road crosses Couldrey Creek and leads directly to Frozen Lake.

Recreational Potential

High recreational potential, with new B.C. Forest Service campsite at lake. Frozen Lake is known for it's good fishing and the abundance of game, in the surrounding hills.

Protection Problems

No land use problems below lake as access is only by hard walking.

NAME_Burnham Creek	
TEAM Ball and Caw	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Couldrey Creek ->> Fl	athead River
SURVEY; TYPE walking/baseline	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH whole stream	REF.NO.
	32 00 OTHER MAPPING 82G/2 (1:50,000) Min. Sec.
ELEVATION RANGE 4200'-5500' D	RAINAGE AREA 18 km. 2 T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 3.0 m. ACTIVE	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 6.1 m ph RANGE 4.6 - 9.2
RANGE 1.03 - 0.3 m.	C ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 50-100 m. DISCH	ARGE ;ACTUAL .25m3/sec;RANGE .1185m3/sec.
TIME/TEMP,°C AIR 1200/20.5°C	COLOUR slight tannic
	OC TURBIDITY clear to light siltation
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	
	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NR IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. X PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. X HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12 X RANK MATERIAL	•

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Burnham Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

Burnham Creek is a moderately sloped stream, entering Couldrey Creek at a point where rearing fish were found to be particularily abundant. The lower 2 km. of Burnham was found to support an equally high rearing population; proportionate to the adjacent section of Couldrey Creek.

The lower 2 km. of Burnham Creek is characterized by a uniform pool/riffle sequence, enhanced by adequate coarse to large substrate, providing more than adequate fry habitat. The upper 3-4 km. steepens as it approaches a vast unstable clear cut section.

Overall productivity is rated as good for rearing/holding and fair for spawning. (refer to map IV)

Gradient-Substrate

Both gradient and substate are relatively constant over the entire stream. Substrate averages 10% boulder

25% small rubble

25% large rubble

15% large gravel

15% small gravel

10% coarse sand

Coarse sand is more prevalent in the headwaters and in a section upstream of the mouth; as well as occasional isolated pockets of finer material. A narrow short (50 m.) 90% bedrock channel was observed approximately 3 km. from mouth. Boulder/large rubble increase was noted above this area. Substrate

is smooth and moderate in compaction.

Gradient averages 2-3% with a wider range (up to 4%) above the bedrock area and a large increase into the slash/headwaters area.

A washout approximately 3 km. from mouth is indicative of high runoff flow.

Stream Channel

Straight, single thread is regular in most sections, and generally well confined over the entire area.

Some exposed bars in slightly curved, lower gradient sections. Little side channeling present, with some back channeling associated with chutes and some cutting of banks between the 2 and 4 km. points.

Flow Pattern - Pool/Run/Riffle Ratio

Flow is a uniform running swirl with no turbulent surface breaks. The lower 4 km. is pooling up to 25% while upstream this diminishes to 5-10%. An average PRR ratio for the whole stream is:

65% run

20% pool

15% riffle

Obstructions

None.

Stream Cover

Lower portion is up to 20% conifer

30% scrub deciduous

50% grass/herb

with an increase in large deciduous and coniferous going upstream. Headwaters are clear cut.

There is little vegetative overhang over any portion of the stream. Stream cover is 1%

Fish

No angling sample.

Electroshocker sample

I. <u>Dolly Varden</u>	Cutthroat
5.5 (X 2)	10.5 cm.
6.0 cm.	12.0 (X 2)
14.0 cm.	13.0 cm.
II. <u>Dolly Varden</u>	Cutthroat
none	3.5 cm.
	4.0 (X 3)
	4.5 (X 2)
	9.0
	12.0

Electroshocker sample I was from the lower portion of the stream, at 100 yards from the mouth. Typical juvenile habitat, in that there are lots of hiding places amongst the large substrate. Sample II was taken 1-3 km. from the mouth. In both samples the cutthroat males were sexually maturing or mature. The Dolly Varden in sample I were sexually immature.

Slimy Sculpins (Cottus cognatus) were taken at both sample sites with a variation in size from 3.5 to 6.5 cm. From our sampling it appears that this species is at least as abundant as the trout.

Spawning would take place approximately $1.0 - 2\frac{1}{2}$ km. from the mouth, with most of the stream up to 3 km. being good rearing habitat.

No Dolly Varden were found above sample site I.

Aquatic Plants

None.

Invertebrates

Aquatics present. No estimation of abundance made.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks average

50% glacial till

20% bedrock

30% sand/gravel/clay

with upland soils largely glacial till with some organic associates with slash area. Large outwash in vicinity of mouth.

Banks are generally quite stable with the exception of a few as such as the the bedrock channel section which has a high slumping face on one side. Stability is lower into the logged area with much loose bank material.

Tributary #1 1-3 km. from mouth

10.5°C - A very steep creek, with a flow of approximately 2 CFS, not suitable for fish.

Land Use

Tributaries

Popular hunting area and logging in upper portion.

Access

Burnham Creek Road.

Pollution Sources

Silt from logging clear cut area.

Recreational Potential

Limited to hunting.

Protection Problems

Siltation from logged area should be reason for protecting lower portion of Burnham Creek from such activity.

<u>Historical Information</u>

Old oil derrick on official historical site , Burnham Creek Road, 2 km. from mouth.

NAME Cabin Creek	DATE Aug. 11 75 REF.NO.	distant.
TEAM Ball and Caw	Mo. Day Year	
TRIBUTARY TO Howell Creek Flath	nead River	
	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE	
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: 49 06 00 LONG 114 3	OTHER MAPPING 82G-2-a (Fernie P.S.Y.I Min. Sec.	J.
LENGTH (KM) 18.5 km. LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO 11.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH	
ELEVATION RANGE 4200' - 6000' DR	AINAGE AREA 130 sq.km. T.D.S.(PPM)	
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) ACTIVE B RANGE	ED WIDTH(AVG.) ph RANGE	
— Allen is also is an in an	O ₂ (PPM)	
	RGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE	
TIME/TEMP, °C AIR	COLOUR	
TIME/TEMP,°C WATER	TURBIDITY	asadi.
WEATHER CONDITIONS		
	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES	
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16X_LAND USE	
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS	
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. X POLLUTION SOURCES	
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8. X STREAM COVER	20. X IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9. X FISH	21. X PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES	
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12. X BANK MATERIAL	•	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Cabin Creek	DATE Aug 11/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball and Caw	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Howell Creek Flather	ad River
SURVEY; TYPE;	QUALITY MAP NO.
REACH mouth to falls Reach I	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 11.0 km. LENGTH ACCESSION MIGRANT FISH(F	IBLE TO 11.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT .305 AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4200' - 4600' DRA	AINAGE AREAT.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 6.1 m. ACTIVE BERANGE 3.05 9.15 m.	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 7.62 m. ph
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 15 50 m. DISCHAI	RGE; ACTUAL 1.13m ³ /segRANGE .28 2.8 m ³ /sec
	COLOUR slight tannic
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200/13.0°C	TURBIDITY moderate to heavy (precipitation dependent)
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	dependency
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT:	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	•

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Cabin Creek	
TEAM Ball and Caw	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Howell Creek Flathead Ri	ver
SURVEY; TYPE; QUAL	ITY MAP NO.
	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. Min.	OTHER MAPPING Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 7.5 km. LENGTH ACCESSIBLE MIGRANT FISH(KM)	AVG. DEPTH AT 0.153 m. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4600'-6000' DRAINAGE	
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 2.5 m. ACTIVE BED WIN RANGE 1.22 4.57 m. RANGE	
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 10 m. DISCHARGE ;	
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1300/29°C	
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1300/10.5°C	TURBIDITY moderate to heavy
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N.R.	
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION 13	BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY 14	GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE 15.	TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE 16.	LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN 17.	ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO 18.	POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS 19.	RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER 20	IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH 21	PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS 22.	ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES 23.	HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Cabin Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

Cabin Creek is a low to medium slope stream with a moderate silt load observed to increase drastically with rainfall. The first 11.0 km. is accessible to migrant fish but most of this habitat is of the holding/rearing type, as opposed to spawning. Above the falls at 11.0 km. there is good spawning and rearing habitat, supporting a resident population of yellowstone cutthroat. It is above the falls, well into Cabin Pass, where a siltation problem originates, polluting all of Cabin, and lower Howell Creeks.

Overall productivity is rated as good.

Gradient-Substrate

The first 5.0 km. is typically a low gradient (less than 2%) area with an increase to 2.5% over the remainder of reach I. A 3.5 to 4.0% slope is characteristic of the first 0.5 km. above the falls, levelling to $2\frac{1}{2}$ % up to Cabin Pass.

Substrate is moderately compacted and smooth throughout the stream, and throughout reach I we see an average composition of

10% small gravel

20% large gravel

30% small rubble

30% large rubble

5% silt/coarse sand

5% boulder

with a brief break of 80% bedrock - see map V. There is a slight increase in % boulder in upper reach I.

Immediately above the falls substrate is much the same with;

10% large gravel

10% small gravel

30% small rubble

10% sand/silt

10% boulder

and relative consistancy to the headwaters where we see up to 30% coarse sand. Stream Channel

Cabin Creek is a single thread, well confined channel, with bars, back channels and cut banks common in the lower 4.0 km. Several large pools are created by log jams in this area.

Flow Pattern-Pool/Run/Riffle

Lower reach #1 is characterized by a uniform pool/run sequence with a gradual drop in pools as we go upstream. There is little turbulent flow, with the exception of the falls, and immediately above it. The lower 5.0 km. is typically:

50% run

20% riffle

30% poo1

moving to

70% run

20% riffle

10% pool

over the remaining 13.0 km.

<u>Obstructions</u>

The falls at 11.0 km. is 2-3 meters high and is probably a total barrier.

Stream Cover

Scrub, alder and willow with other small shrubs, are dominant in lower 5.0 km., provide very little cover (<2%). Moving into the heavily forested upper area this increases. The upper section has been logged.

Fish

Angling sample yielded 2 Dolly Varden (15-18) and 6 cutthroat (13.0 - 21.0 cm.) in the lower 5.0 km. with 2 cutthroat (*22.0 cm.) caught in the bedrock area below the falls.

Shocking samples showed that there was a resident population of cutthroat above the falls, in mainstem Cabin and in the tributary, Storm Creek.

Shock Site I

Vicinity of minig camp - see map V.

Dolly Varden	Cutthroat
5.0 cm.	14.0 cm. mat. 0
5.5 cm.	17.5 cm.
6.0 cm.	18.0 cm.
15.0 cm.*	
17.0 cm.*	

plus numerous slimy sculpins within the size range 4-7 cm.

An 8 1b. and 3 1b. Dolly Varden were caught in this area by mining company employees.

Site II

18.0 cm.*

Storm Creek - cutthroat - see map V

14.0 cm. * mat. 0

14.5 cm. mat. 0

15.0 cm. imm. 0

16.0 cm.* mat. 0

* indicates scale sample taken

Site III - Cabin Pass - cutthroat only - 20 fish

15.5 cm.*

14.5 cm.*

10.0 cm.* (X3)

9.75 cm. (X3)

9.0 (X2)

8.5 (X2)

8.0

7.5

Fish population density throughout the Cabin Creek system was low-moderate except for this extreme upper region. Sample site III was a low flow (3-4 CFS or .11m³/sec) area, characterized by high slumping banks, very small sandy pools behind small debris build ups. I might add that this area is a major source of silt to the system.

All cutthroat males were sexually mature or maturing while the lone female sampled was immature. Juvenille Dolly Varden were sexually immature. The reports from mining employees on the 8 lb. and 3 lb. Dolly Varden caught near the mine, was that they were gravid females.

Aquatic Plants

No vascular plants - same algae in pools.

Invertebrates

Extremely abundant and diverse aquatic insect population: Caddis larvae particularily abundant near mouth. Small crustaceans abundant throughout the entire drainage.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks average:

10-20% bedrock

10-15% boulder

60-70% glacial till/sand gravel

with a high percentage of loose clays in the headwaters.

Upland soils consisted of sedimentary deposits of bituminous coal and shale with a high percentage glacial till.

Soils were medium to coarse in texture, the headwaters having large pockets of finer material.

Upland non-consolidated material was quite deep on mining sites at North and Dolly Hills. Slope is 100-150% (est). Erosion off the new access road may be dangerously significant due to steepness and type of road construction.

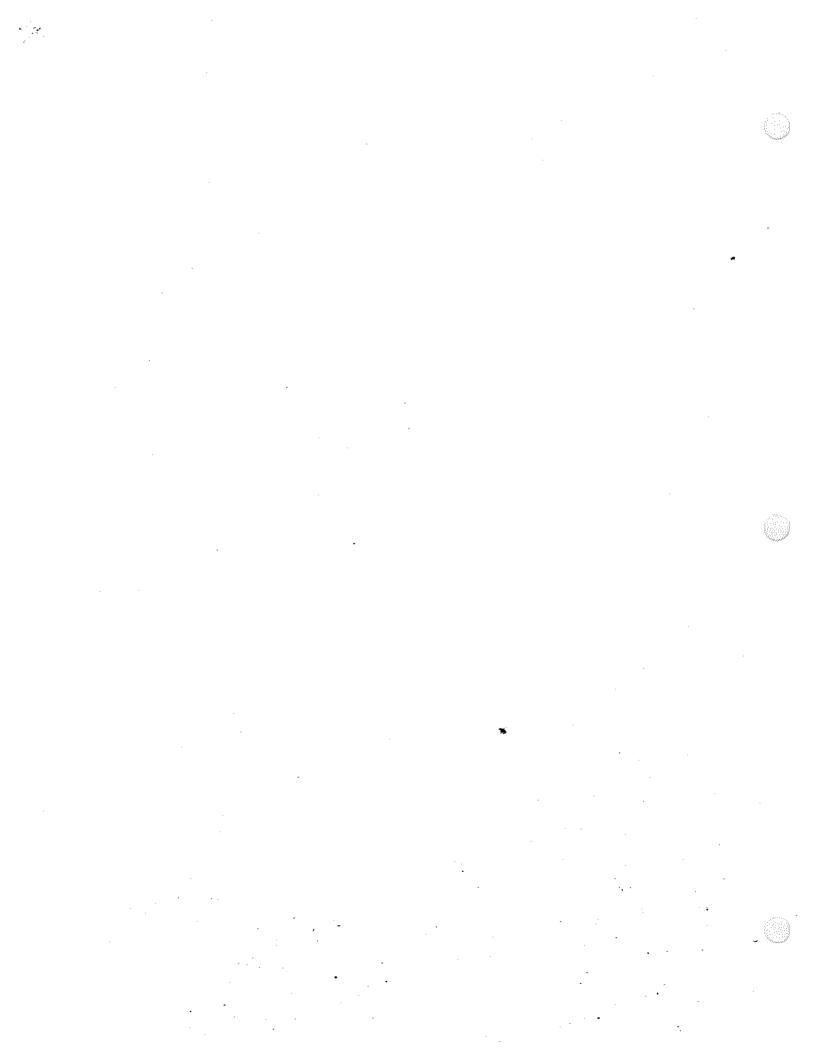
Erosion of loose material and high unstable slumping banks in logged headwaters region contributing a high % of silt load.

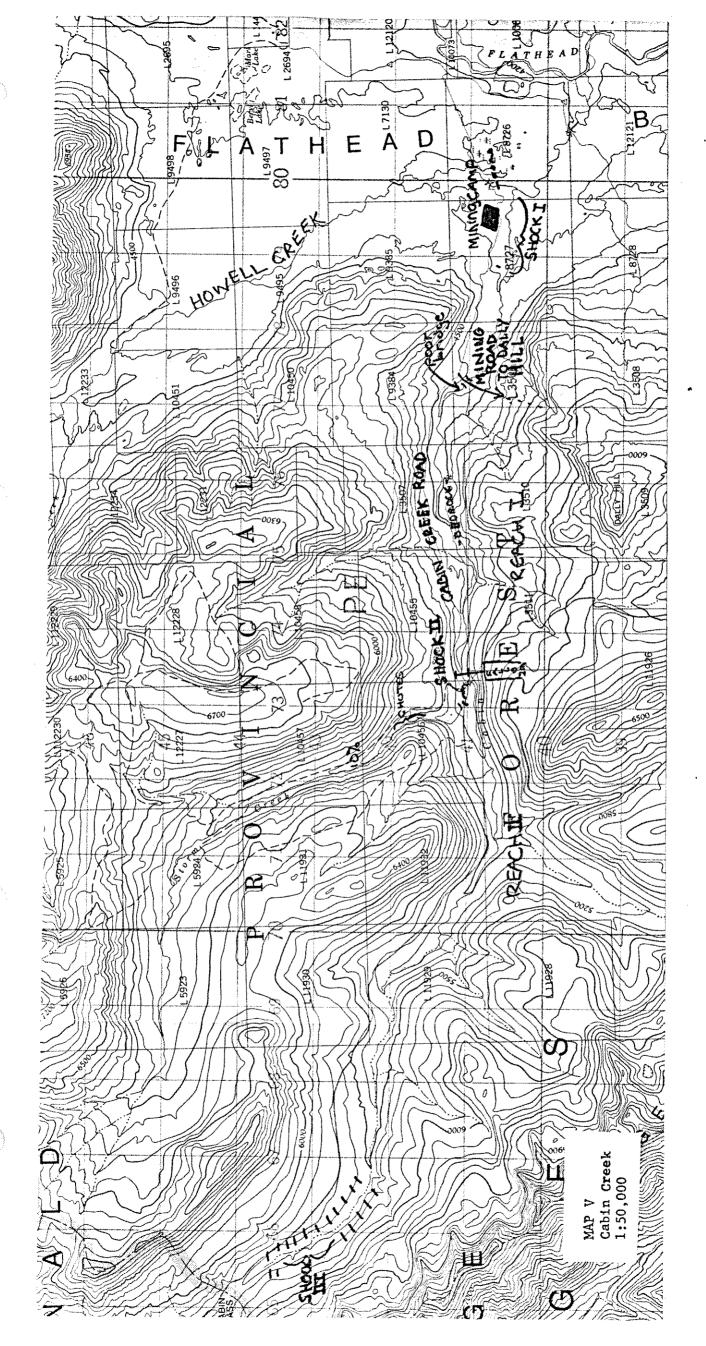
General Vegetation Type

Scrub deciduous predominant in lower 5.0 km., returning to spruce, true fir, cottonwood, trembling aspen, lodgepole pine forest. Some scattered larch present.

Tributaries

All minor tributaries are insignificant except Storm Creek, above the falls, which is supporting a resident trout population (see fish).





Storm Creek is a steep fast flowing stream with a temperature of 8.5°C. It is a major flow source (20 CFS or .57 m³/sec) to Cabin Creek, being of much higher discharge than Cabin Creek itself at this point.

(wetted width 25' avg.)

There are 4 chutes in succession 1.0 km. from the mouth, all being velocity and height barriers. The 1.0 km. stretch from the mouth is however, a productive area, rich in invertebrates. Substrate is 70% coarse with a $2.0 - 3\frac{1}{2}\%$ gradient.

The channel is confired and there are no back channels or spawning beds.

Above the 4 chute barriers gradient rises to 10% limiting fish inhabitation.

Land Use

Mining, logging and recreation.

Access

Cabin Creek Road (see map V)

Recreational Potential

Good road access to prime trout fishing and hunting.

Pollution Sources

Siltation of lower reach gravels caused by erosion of upper logged area. A poor bridge leading to Dolly Hill is causing heavy machinery to ford the creek. (see map V)

Improvement Possibilities

- 1. New bridge at access to Dolly Hill (see map) .
- 2. Reenforcement of slumping areas in headwaters.
- 3. Settling pond to collect silt load from headwaters.

Protection Problems

- 1. Mining road construction
- 2. Eventual strip mining
- 3. Poor bridges

STREAM	INVENTORY	PARAMETER	₹S

NAME Howell Creek	DATE Sept. 14//5 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking/flying ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire stream	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 05 00 LONG 114 3 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	1 00 OTHER MAPPING 82-G-e,g,h. Fernie P.S.Y Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 26.0 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(MELE TO 17.0 AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4000-6000' DRA	AINAGE AREA 300 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) ACTIVE BI	ED WIDTH (AVG.) ph
RANGE	O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH DISCHAI	RGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, C AIR	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER_	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT:	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. NN GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. X POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Howell Creek	DATE_Sept. 1	4/75 REF.NO
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville	Mo. Day	Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		
SURVEY; TYPE walking/flying	; QUALITY good	MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH mouth to 2.0 km. re	ach I	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG	OTUFR MAD	
LENGTH (KM) 2.0 LENGTH ACCE MIGRANT FIS	SSIBLE TO 2.0	AVG. DEPTH AT .488 m. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE		
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 9.15 m.ACTIVE RANGE 6.10 - 15.24 m.	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 15. RANGE 12.2 - 24.4	24 m. ph
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 25-75m. DISC	HARGE ;ACTUAL 2.24m/	se@RANGE 0.84 - 3.35 m /sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1200 - 24°C	COLOUR	none
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1200 - 24°C TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200 - 11.0°C	TURBIDITY	moderate to heavy from Cabin (
WEATHER CONDITIONS 9/10 overcast	- 1970 to the second of the side of the side of the side of the second o	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT		
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13BANK AND	HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL V	EGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARI	ES
4CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE	
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION	SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIO	NAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEME	NT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21PROTECTIO	N PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONA	L NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23HISTORICA	L INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL		

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Howell Creek	DATE Sept. 14/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking/flying ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
	ach II REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG	OTHER MAPPING 82-G-A,H,G
Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82-G-A,H,G Min. Sec. Fernie P.S.Y.U.
LENGTH (KM) 15.5 LENGTH ACCESSI	BLE TO 15.5 AVG. DEPTH AT .3m. M) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
MIGRANT FISH(K	M) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 7.6 m. ACTIVE BE	D WIDTH (AVG.) 12.2m. ph RANGE 6.1 18.3 m.
	O ₂ (Trn)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 15m 30 mpischar	GE ;ACTUAL 1.13 ;RANGE .566 3.5 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1300/24°C	COLOUR none
	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS 9/10 overcast	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Howell Creek	DATE Sept. 15/75 REF.NO.	
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville	Mo. Day Year	Sec.
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		
SURVEY; TYPE walking/flying	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SI	E
REACH 17.5 km. to 26.0 km. (above	falls) reach III REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg	OTHER MAPPING 82-G-2-G S. Min. Sec. Fernie P.S.Y.U	
LENGTH (KM) 8.5 km. LENGTH ACCE	SSIBLE TO 0.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH	
ELEVATION RANGE	DRAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PFM)	····
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 3.05 ^m · ACTIVE RANGE 1.83-4.5 ^m ·	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 6.1 m. ph	
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 25-150 m. DISC	HARGE ;ACTUAL.4245m ³ /segRANGE .28 1.132/	/m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1200/26 C	COLOUR none	Martin da callenga di call
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200/10°C	TURBIDITY none	
WEATHER CONDITIONS clear sunny		
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES	
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE	
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES	
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES	
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION	Æ.
12 DANIU MATERITAT		

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Howell Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

Howell Creek is a major tributary to the Canadian portion of the Flathead River. Over the first 2.0 km. (area below Cabin Creek) the stream is a low gradient wide area with many wide, deep pools capable of holding large fish. Above this, gradient picks up for a stretch of 2-3 km.; this area being a good coarse substrate spawning region. The stream flattens out and winds through a semi-swampy irregular valley (see picture 9) until it reaches the falls. (17.0 km.) A brief steep bedrock/angular rubble above the falls quickly disappears giving way to the flat winding channel characteristic of below the falls.

Siltation of lower Howell, from Cabin Creek is extremely noticeable after a couple of hours of heavy rainfall, and it is hoped that any mining operation on Cabin Creek will not make a bad situation worse. (refer to map VI)

Overall productivity is rated as good to excellent as there is abundant variable habitat in Howell itself as well as the input of Cabin and 29mile creek.

Gradient-Substrate

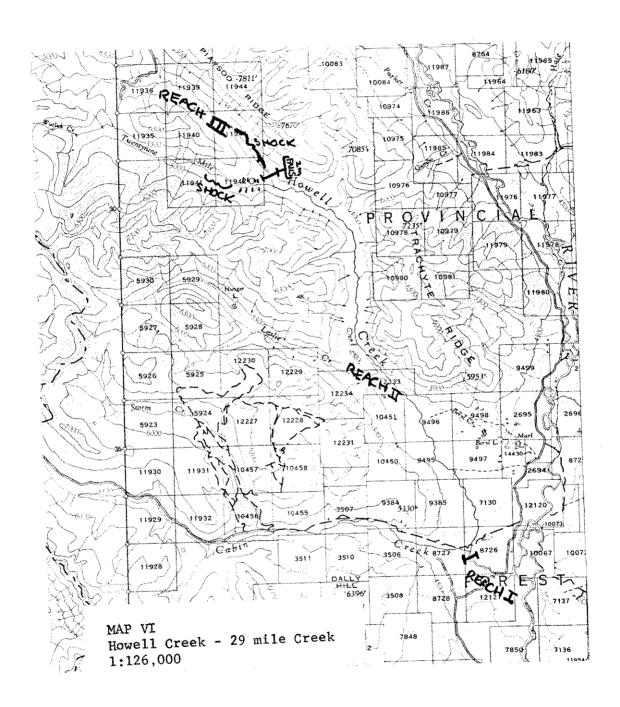
Over the first 2.0 km. gradient averages 1.5-2%, picking up to 2-3% and then dropping down to 2%. Generally, the stream gradient fluctuates (±.5%) around 2% with some steep sections in the valley (3%), just below and just above the falls (4-5%).

Substrate is coarser throughout the first 5.0 km. with more sandy pools and channels in the lower 2.0 km. Composition averages:

10% small gravel

20% large gravel

30% small rubble



30% large rubble

9% sand

1% boulder

and is consistant to the falls with the exception of large sandy pockets in the meandering channel in the valley and some higher % boulder 1 km. below the falls.

Channel Type

The lower 2.0 km. is a single thread curing channel with many bar built and debris built back eddis and pools. Channel bottom is regular and intermittently undercut on one side. Above Cabin Creek Road bridge braiding increases. Bars, side channels back channels are abundant. Some permanent and semi-permanent islands have led to the formation of 2 main channels 2-3 km. above Cabin Creek Road bridge. A distinct meandering channel with undercut banks develops above this, and continues in much the same manner until steeping 1 km. below the falls. Relative confinement immediately above the falls is succeeded by a curved confined channel with some bank undercutting, before steepening at the head-waters.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle

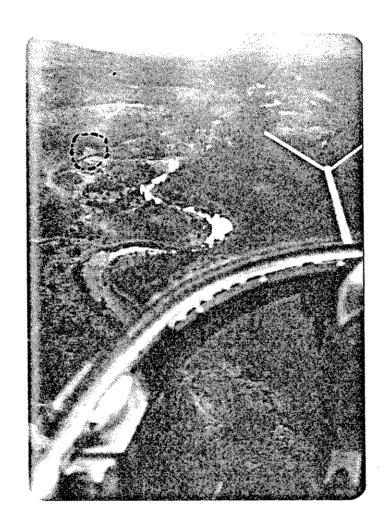
The flow in Howell Creek is quite consistant within each reach.

Reach #1 10% placid 90% swirl

Reach #2 5% placid 95% swir1

Reach #3 1% placid 99% swir1

(estimation from aerial reconnaissance)



Picture 9 - Winding flat section of Howell Creek (reach II) note slumping bank in top left.

"Placid" should not be taken directly as inferring the existance of pools, as many pools are far from being placid.

Over the first 2.0 km. we observe the best area for holding of large fish, as the pools are large, deep and numerous. Pool/run/riffle figures average

30% poo1

60% run

10% riffle

with a sharp drop in % pool to 5% for the 2.0 to 4.0 km. section. Above this % pooling rises to 10-15% and is characteristic of the remaining 20.0 km. of Howell Creek.

Obstructions

2.0 - 3.0 m. falls 17.5 km. from mouth. Could be total barrier in low water. (see map VI)

Stream Cover

Scrub vegetation and forest provides up to 3/10 cover in reach I , with little or no cover above this section.

Fish

Angling samples were easily obtainable throughout reach I. Nine cutthroat were taken using a fly or mepps spiner. Size ranged from 14 cm. to 24 cm. All were mature males. It was reported that a large Dolly Varden was taken near the Flathead Road bridge.

Electroshocking

Reach I was difficult to shock. Repeated sampling of accessible portions yielded only great numbers of slimy sculpins. Electroshocking of 3 sample sites above the falls suggests that the resident cutthroat population in this reach does not exceed 14 cm. in length, or that individuals over 14 cm. are rare. (5 fish 10-14 cm. range)

Aquatic Plants

None.

Invertebrates

Aquatic insects, small crustaneans present. No estimation of abundance made.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Glacial till is predominant throughout reach I. Reach II is also high in sand gravel/glacial till but with a significant amount of clay silt as well. Reach III has bedrock pockets amongst the sand/gravel.

Slumping occurs in one place in reach I, just below the mouth of Cabin Creek, and in reach II we see a similar situation in three of four sections. (see circled area in picture #7) Aside from these sections, banks are generally stable.

Tributaries 1. Cabin Creek - see report

- 2. 29-Mile Creek see report
- 3. Leslie Creek .142m³/sec with 3-4% gradient coarse substrate with fines at swampy region near mouth. Rearing/spawning potential is fair.

All other minor tributaries are too steep to be significant.

Land Use

Logging in headwaters.

Access

Bridges on main Flathead Road and on Cabin Creek Road. Logging roads found in headwaters. Most of Howell Creek is accessible by walking only.

Pollution Sources

- 1. Siltation from logging in headwaters.
- 2. Trucks fording at Cabin Creek Road brdige.
- 3. Silt from Cabin Creek.

Recreational Potential

The Howell Creek area is considered a good hunting and fishing area.

The mouth of Howell Creek is known to be a good fishing spot for large Dolly

Varden.

NAME 29 Mile Creek	DATE Sept. 14/75 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Howell Creek Flathe	ad River
SURVEY; TYPE walking*/flying ; Q	UALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire stream	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 12 30 LONG 114 37 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. M	00 OTHER MAPPING 82G-2-g
LENGTH (KM) 8.5 LENGTH ACCESSIB MIGRANT FISH(KM	LE TO 8.5 AVG. DEPTH AT 0.3 m. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4700-6500' DRAI	NAGE AREA 20 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 3.0 m. ACTIVE BED RANGE 1.5 - 5.0 m.	WIDTH (AVG.) 7.0 m. ph
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 50 m. DISCHARG	E ;ACTUAL 0.28 ;RANGE .085 - 1.132
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1200/29°C	COLOUR_ none
TIME/TEMP,°C WATER 1200/12.5°C	TURBIDITY light siltation
WEATHER CONDITIONS_	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N	
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION 1	3. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY 1	4. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE 1	5. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE 1	6. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN 1	7. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	8. X POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	9. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER 2	O. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH 2	1. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
	2. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
	3. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	•

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

29-Mile Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

29-Mile Creek is a low gradient, low velocity transport stream with abundant spawning and rearing areas. Full utilization of these qualities by fish was initially not expected, due to low discharge and the fact that 90% of the stream passes through a clear cut area. It was found after electroshocking that Yellowstone cutthroat of a large size variation, made use of the large (3mL X 1.5 mw) pools, undercut banks and debris accumulations. Population density was moderate while biomass/m³ was relatively high (i.e., most fish were quite large in relation to stream size). It is on this basis that we rate overall productivity as good. (refer to map VI.)

Gradient-Substrate

The canyon area slope averages 2.0% while it averages 1.5% over most of the stream with a rise to 5-7% as we approach the headwaters.

Substrate is generally of a smooth fine texture averaging :

25% small gravel

25% large gravel

25% small rubble

15% large rubble

10% coarse sand

Compaction is loose.

Channel Type

29-Mile Creek is a single thread varying from straight to slightly meandering. There is a high% back channeling, and curves in the stream are usually areas of undercut overhanging banks on one or both sides. Entrenchment is negligible.

Flow-Pool-Run Riffle

Flow character is a consistant alternation of placid and swirling, corresponding to Run/pool figures.

50% run

10% riffle

30% poo1

Obstructions

None.

Stream Cover

3/10 covered by scrub vegetation for the first 2 km. Clearcut area is above this.

<u>Fish</u>

Electroshocker sample 4 km. from mouth (see map VI) yielded cutthroat only.

Size (cm.)	Remarks
8.0 cm.	maturing 0
12.0 cm.** (X3)	maturing o
15.0 cm.*	mature 0
16.0 cm.	mature 0
21.0 cm.*	mature o
22.5 cm.	mature 6
23.0 cm.*	mature o

29-Mile Creek was the only stream of its size in the Flathead found to support cutthroat larger than 20 cm. Most of the sample was caught amongst debris accumulations associated with pools, or under overhang cut banks.

No Dolly Varden were found in 29-Mile Creek.

Aquatic Plants

None.

Invertebrates

Only small crustaeans observed in any abundance.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks, as well as upland soils consist of a high percentage glacial till with banks also consisting of glacial outwash and alluvium.

The lower 2-3 km. has the highest instability, but is unlogged and holding well.

Tributaries

Tributaries were steep and of low discharge.

Land Use

Logging.

Access

2 wheel drive to canyon. It is suggested that 4 wheel drive and winch be obtained to proceed to mouth.

Pollution Sources

Siltation from clearcut area.

Recreational Potential

Valley was full of hunters at time of survey. Three moose were taken within a two day period.

DATE Sept. 14/75 REF.NO.
Mo. Day Year
ITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REF.NO.
OTHER MAPPING "Sage Creek" 82G 1:50,000 Sec. "South Eastern B.C." 1" =10miles
TO 18 km. AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
E AREA approx. 100 T.D.S.(PPM)
DTH (AVG.) ph IGE O2 (PPM)
O ₂ (PPM)
ACTUAL ;RANGE
COLOUR
TURBIDITY
= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
X TRIBUTARIES
X LAND USE
X ACCESS
NN POLLUTION SOURCES
X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
The state of the s
NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Kishinena Creek	DATE Sept. 14/75 REF.NO.	
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		
SURVEY; TYPE flying ; QUA	LITY baseline-good MAP NO.82G/SE	
REACH mouth to 14.0 km. Reach 1	REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG OTHER MAPPING Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. Min. Sec.		
LENGTH (KM) 14.0 LENGTH ACCESSIBLE MIGRANT FISH (KM)	TO 14.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT 2.0 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH	
ELEVATION RANGE DRAINA	GE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)	
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 10 m. ACTIVE BED WIDTH(AVG.) 15 m. ph RANGE 7-14 RANGE 10-40 m.		
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 20-100 m. DISCHARGE	•	
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1400 - 27°C		
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1400-9°C		
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny - 3/10 cloud cover		
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED		
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION 13.	BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY 14.	GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE 15	TRIBUTARIES	
4. CHANNEL TYPE 16	LAND USE	
5. FLOW PATTERN 17.	ACCESS	
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO 18	POLLUTION SOURCES	
7OBSTRUCTIONS 19	RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8STREAM COVER 20	IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9FISH 21	PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10AQUATIC PLANTS 22	ADDITIONAL NOTES	
11INVERTEBRATES 23	HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12BANK MATERIAL	•	

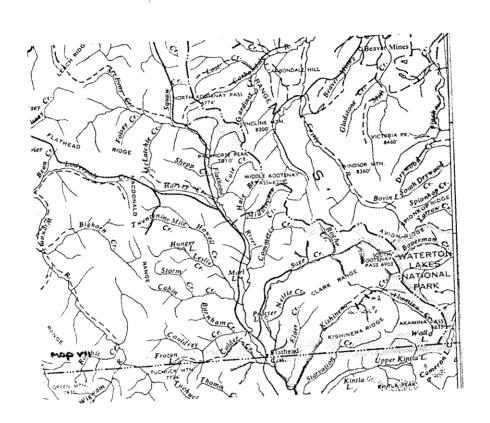
^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Kishinena Creek	DATE Sept. 14/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE flying ;	QUALITY MAP NO.
REACH 14.0 km. to 20.0 km. Reach II	REF.NO.
	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 6 km. LENGTH ACCESSI MIGRANT FISH(K	AVG. DEPTH AT 20 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGEDRA	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 9 m. ACTIVE BE RANGE 7-14 m.	D WIDTH (AVG.) 10 m. ph RANGE 8-12 m. O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 15 m. DISCHAR	RGE ;ACTUAL 1.4m ³ /sec;RANGE 0.85 2.1 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1400 - 27°C	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1400 - 9°C	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny - 3/10 clos	ud cover
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Kishinena Creek	DATE Sept. 14/75 REF.NO.	
	Mo. Day Year	
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Annual and the desired the des	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		
SURVEY; TYPE flying ;	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE	
REACH above 20.0 km. Reach I	II REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG	OTHER MAPPING	
Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.	
MIGRANT FISH(CM) AVG. DEPTH AT 20 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH	
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)	
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 9 m. ACTIVE BED WIDTH(AVG.) 10 m. ph RANGE 7-14 m. RANGE 8-12 m.		
RANGE /-14 m.	RANGE 8-12 m. O ₂ (PPM)	
15-20	3	
	RGE; ACTUAL 1.13; RANGE .7-2.1 m /sec.	
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1400 - 27 C	COLOUR clear	
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1400 - 8°C	TURBIDITY clear	
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny - 3/10 cloud cover		
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED		
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES	
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE	
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES	
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES	
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12. BANK MATERIAL		

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .



MAP VII - Mouth locations, Calder Kishena, Sage 1'' = 10 miles.

Kishinena Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

Kishinena Creek is a major tributary of the Northern Flathead drainage. It is a moderate gradient, clear, fast flowing stream, with 18 of its total 28 km. length accessible to migratory fish. The first 7.0 km. are in the United States (see map VII).

It's size (and seasonal fluctuation in size), fisheries potential, banks and surrounding terrain are comparable to Sage Creek, just north of the Kishinena.

Overall productivity is rated as good, on the basis of high rearing/ spawning potential and the known presence of a rearing population of cutthroat trout. Slimy sculpins were also abundant.

Gradient-Substrate - (refer to map VIII)

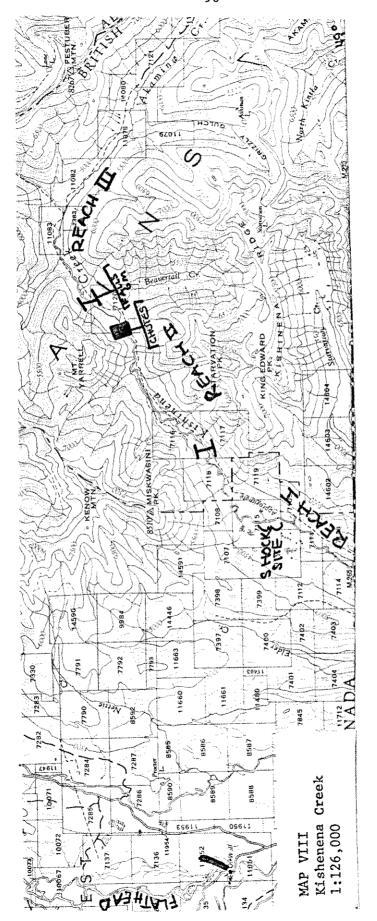
Gradient averages 2% over the first 14.0 km. with a gradual increase to $3\frac{1}{2}$ % over the next 3.5 km. As bedrock becomes more predominant, gradient increases up to 5-6% (see picture 12 and 13). Many "steps" in the form of chutes, with flatter areas between (3.5%) comprise the average 6% over the section between 17.5 and 20.0 km. This section is considered a barrier to migratory fish. Above the falls at 20.0 km. (pictures 13 and 14) the stream flattens out considerably.

Substrate may be broadly classed as fine over the first $14.0\ \mathrm{km}$. Percentage composition averages:

50% gravel

40% rubble

5% boulder



over the first 7 km. with % rubble increasing to 60% over the next 4.0 km. A typical section of this high % rubble section is illustrated in picture 11.

Rubble and boulder dominate the section between 14.0 - 17.5 km. Between 17.5 and 21.0 km. bedrock is predominant with high percentages of boulder and large rubble (see picture II and 13). A slight angularity is characteristic of this section.

The smooth compacted fines of the lower 7.0 km. of km. of stream provided sections of excellent spawning material. It was surprising to find cutthroat fry rearing amongst the coarse material characteristic of the next 7.0 km. (see Fish and picture #11)

Stream Channel Type (refer to map VIII)

The stream channel is unconfined and slightly meandering, moving freely within the wide active bed charactersite of the first $14.0\ km$. (see picture 11).

Minor log jams are prevalent at braided sections 3.0 km. from the mouth, with major build ups 8 km. from the mouth. None of these are considered barriers. Undercut banks are common in the lower 4-5 km.

The stream is a well confined single thread in bedrock above 17.0 km. with the section between 14.0 and 17.0 km. being a transition zone for this change in channel type. Above 22 km., bedrock diminishes, allowing some minor unconfinment.

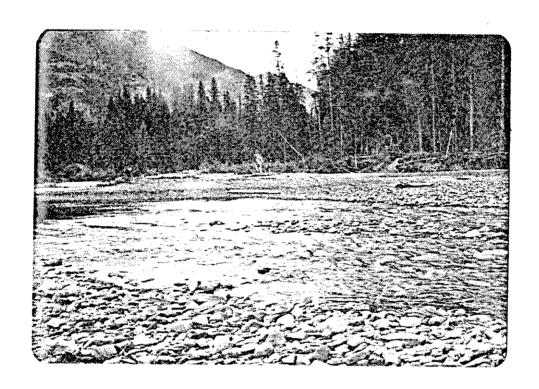
Flow Pattern - Pool/Run/Riffle Ratio

The flow pattern is a uniform swirl over the first 17.0 km.

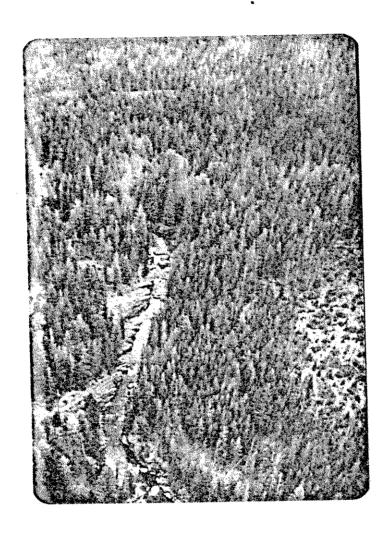
Pool-Run-Riffle averages: 20% pool

15% riffle

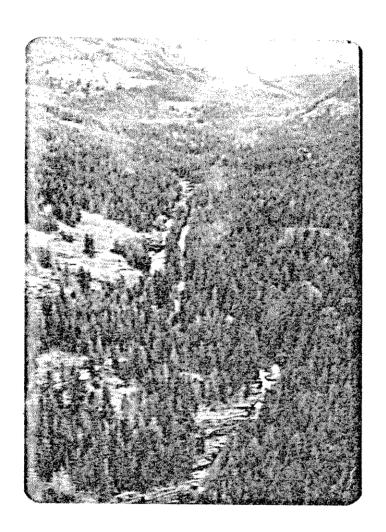
65% run



Picture $_{10}\,$ - Kishenina electroshocking site 11.5 km. from mouth.



Picture 11 - Beginning of confined bedrock section 17.0 km. from mouth.



Picture 12 - Bedrock channel with chutes (barrier)

over the first 2 km. with percentage pool increasing to 25% above and remaining consistant over 8 km. At 12.0 km. from the mouth pool drops to 15% and remains consistant to 17.0 km.

At 17.0 km. flow becomes:

60% swirl

40% broken

with a Pool/Riffle/Run average of :

10% poo1

20% riffle

70% run

A high percentage broken flow (up to 90% at 18.0 km. and 20 km.) is characteristic of the section between 17.0 km. and 21.0 km. This is succeeded by a more uniform swirl pooling to 20%.

Obstructions

Total barriers, chutes over bedrock at 18.0 km. and 5 m. falls at 20.0 km. (see pictures 13 - 15)

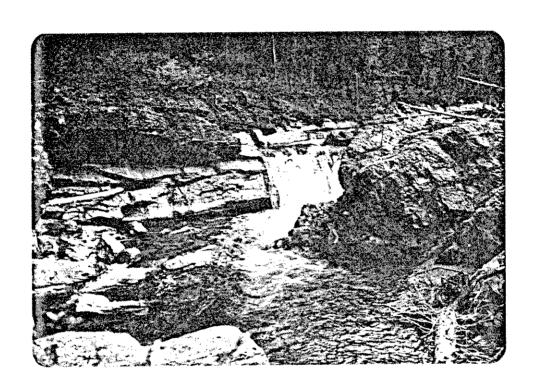
Stream Cover

Lower sections have little stream cover because of the wide active bed as shown in picture Confinement of the channels allows some cover by forest canopy through the bedrock sections, increasing above the falls at 20.0 km. because of heavily covered banks.

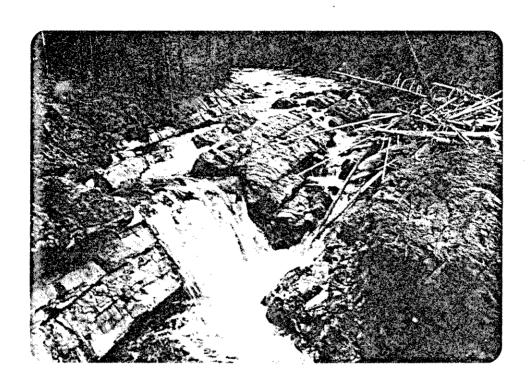
Fish

There was no fish found above the $18.0\ \mathrm{km}$. barrier. Electroshocking at $11.5\ \mathrm{km}$. yielded the following

Yellowstone Cutthroat	Slimy Sculpins
3.0 cm.	6.0 cm.
5.5 cm.	6.5 cm.
6.0 cm. (X2)	6.8 cm.
6.5 cm.	7.5 cm
9.0 cm.	



Picture 13 - Falls 20 km. from mouth - person in middle right for perspective.



Picture $14-.5\,\text{m.}$ falls at 20 km. showing stream channel above.

The actual shocking site is shown in picture 10. It was surprising that in this section no fish were found in a nearbye side channel, but instead were found amongst the rubble in the foreground. It appeared that the spaces between the rubble offered more protection than the rather barren side channels.

Angling was unsuccessful.

Aquatic Plants

None.

Invertebrates

Low abundance at 11.5 and 20.0 km. points. Probable abundance high in slower moving lower sections.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

High steep slumping clay/gravel-rubble banks are frequent over the lower 6.0 km. This character is acute at the mouth, similar to the steep banks at the mouth of Sage Creek. Banks are more stable with slumping rare above 6.0 km. Between 6.0 km. and 16.0 km. the banks are lower with abundant vegetation. In most sections the banks are protected by a wide active bed with minor unstable portions. (see picture 10).

Between 16.0 and 22.0 km. the banks are 100% bedrock. (see pictures 12 and 15) % bedrock decreases drastically above 22.0 km., but is present, as an important underlying stability factors in sections that would otherwise be unstable.

General Vegetation Type

Spruce - Pine - Fir forest.

Tributaries

No significant tributaries below the first total barrier.



None.

Access

Road. 4 wheel drive access from United States and Alberta with B.C. trail impassable at time of survey. Conservation Officer Jack Williams has particulars concerning access to upper Kishinena.

NAME Sage Creek	
TEAM Ball. Caw. Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPEwalking*/road ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 48 59 15 LONG 114 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Sage Creek 1:50,000 Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 36 km. (est) ENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO 18 km. AVG. DEPTH AT KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4000'-6000' DR	AINAGE AREA 430 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) ACTIVE E	ED WIDTH(AVG.) ph
RANGE	O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH DISCHA	RGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, °C AIR	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12 RANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Sage Creek	DATE Sept. 1/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
	low falls) reachI REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 14.0 km. LENGTH ACCESS: MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO 14.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT .46 m. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4000'-4300' DR	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 9.14 m. ACTIVE BE	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 12.2 m. ph RANGE 10.0 m.
	C ₂ (PPM)
	RGE;ACTUAL 2.8/sec;RANGE.8 4.26 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1300/24 C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP,°C WATER 1300/10.5°C	TURBIDITY light
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny - 9/10 clou	d cover
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

-109-<u>STREAM INVENTORY PARAMETERS</u>

NAME Sage Creek	DATE Sept. 1/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 14.0 km. to 18.0 km. (falls)	reach II REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg	OTHER MAPPING . Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 4.0 km. LENGTH ACCE MIGRANT FIS	SSIBLE TO 4.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT .305 H(KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	DRAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 7.0 m. ACTIVE RANGE	BED WIDTH (AVG.)1 9.1m. ph RANGE 7.6 12.2 m. O ₂ (PPM)
	HARGE ;ACTUAL 1.5m3/sec ;RANGE 0.8 3.6m3/sec
	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER_ 1100/9.0°C	TURBIDITY light
	oud cover
	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
	13BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
TO DANK MEDTAY	

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Sage Creek	DATE Sept 2/75 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Ball, Caw, Gunville	<u>-</u>
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/*walking;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 18.0 km. to 36.0 km. (above	falls) Reach III REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING Min. Sec.
	TRIE TO O 1 tm AVG. DEPTH AT
ELEVATION RANGE 4400-6000' DRA	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 6.1 m. ACTIVE BERANGE 4.56 7.62 m.	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 9.14 m. ph RANGE 6.1 12.2 m. O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH up to 100 mDISCHA	RGE;ACTUAL 1.132m ³ /;RANGE .56 2.1 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1200/26 C	sec COLOUR none
	TURBIDITY light
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	•

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Sage Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity (refer to map IX)

Sage Creek is a low/moderate sloped stream presenting a large variation in channel form, from narrow and confined to shallow and diffuse. It is relatively fast flowing, with very little siltation considering the potential for this form of pollution in the logged upper part of the drainage. (see pictures 18 and 19).

A large seasonal fluctuation in discharge is evident from wide variation in active bed size and deposition of logs in the bedrock channel at the falls (see picture 17). It is reported to be a "wild creek" in the spring.

A falls 18.0 km. from the mouth (map IX - picture 17) is a barrier to fish. This is unfortunate as there is abundant habitat above the falls in both the mainstem and the tributaries.

Overall productivity is rated as fair. Considering fantastic abundance of spawning/rearing habitat, both fish density and mean size are low.

The United States portion of Sage Creek is shown in map VII. Gradient-Substrate

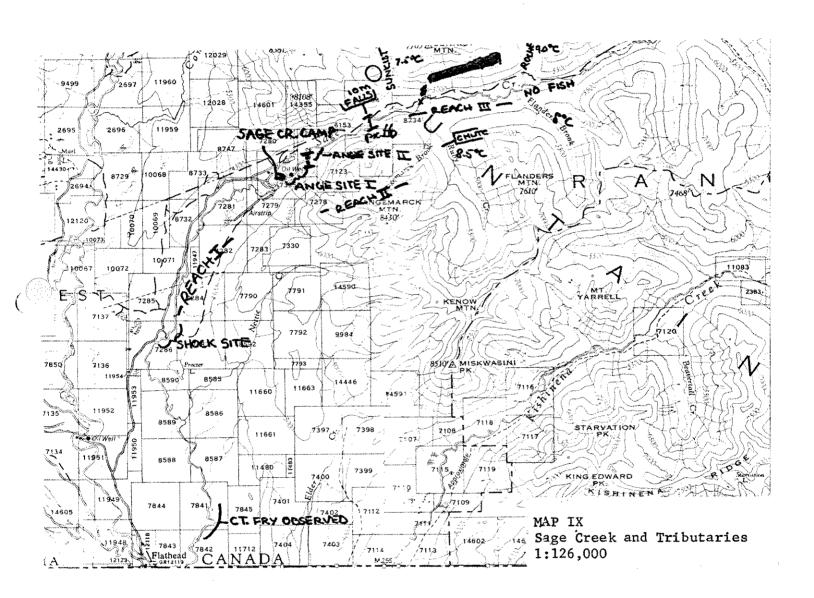
Over most of reach I, up to 14.0 km., variation in gradient is \pm 5% around a 2% average. From 14.0 km. to the falls there is a similar \pm 0.5% variation, around 2.5%, with the variation increasing to \pm 1.0% above.

Picture 16 illustrates the wide gravel bed associated with the mouth.

Substrate texture is smooth with:

30% small gravel

30% large gravel



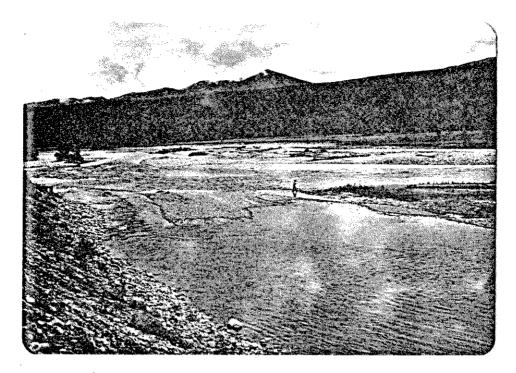
30% small rubble

5% large rubble

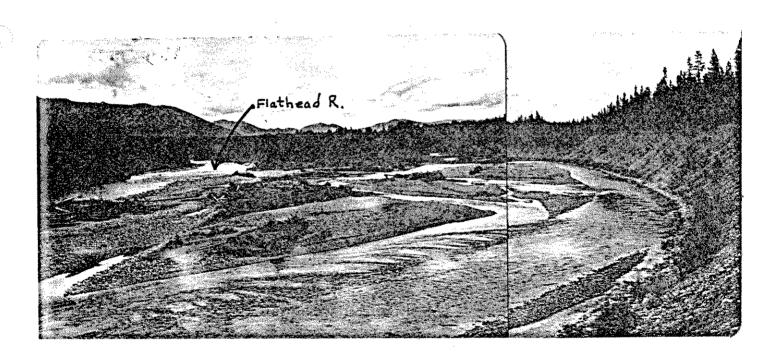
5% coarse sand

1% boulder

moderate compaction. This region has good potential as a spawning bed.



Picture 15 - Mouth of Sage Creek showing entry into river.



Picture 16 - looking upstream from Sage Creek mouth illustrating wide active bed flood plain and loose unstable bank.

The remainder of reach I is characterized by a coarser substrate

composition, averaging:

15% small gravel

20% large gravel

30% small rubble

30% large rubble

5% coarse sand

There are several areas with up to 10% boulder, and areas such as pools with up to 40% sand, but these are exceptions.

Reach II and reach III become progressively coarser in substrate.

Reach II averages:

15% small gravel

15% large gravel

25% small rubble

25% large rubble

10% boulder

10% bedrock

with:

10% small gravel

15% large gravel

30% small rubble

35% large rubble

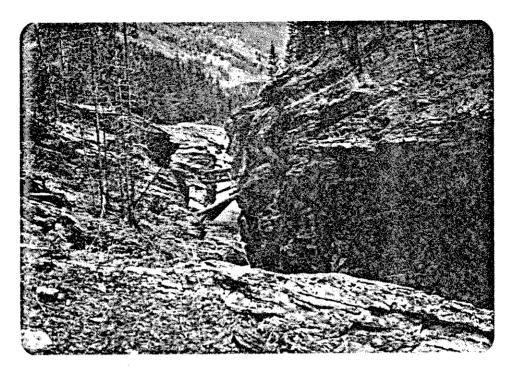
10% boulder

in reach III with 50% angular.

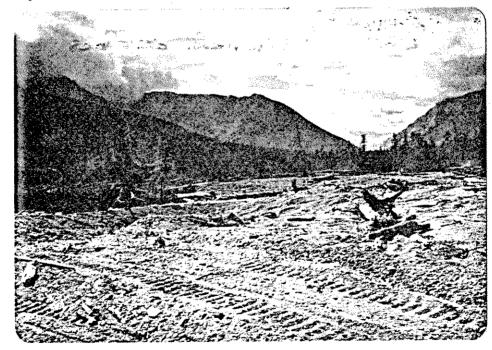
Channel Type

Most of reach I is highly braided. Bars, back channels, side channels, log jams are extremely abundant.

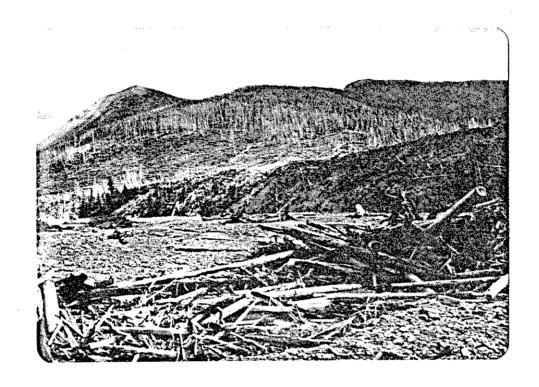
The channel is generally braided with little or no inicision, often being a permanent multiple thread, but usually we see a dispersal of flow over a very large active bed, as in picture 16. There is minor undercutting of banks in narrower sections.



Picture 17 - Reach break between reaches II and III at 18 km. Deeply insised channel with successive chutes and falls. Total Barrier to migratory fish.



Picture 18 - Sage above falls looking downstream from mouth of Roche Creek into the valley of Reach II.



Picture 19 - Sage Creek above falls looking upstream from Roche Creek - Note fine bank material with slumping and drainage channels. Wood debris and signs of channel movement characterize lower reach III.

It is worth noting that reach I could be broken into several reaches on the basis of channel type. Variation in degree of braiding and active bed width are so extreme over such short stretches of stream that the breakdown into more reaches would not be worth the effort required. It is sufficient to say that this 14.0 km. stretch is very braided with the occasional short break in this multi-thread character.

Braiding in reach II diminishes to the point where it is best described as a single thread with some bar built side and back channels.

Channel confinement is high throughout reach 'II, steep high hillsides and bedrock accounting for it.

Although having a wider active bed than reach II, reach III is unbraided, due to a relatively steep gradient. The channel is generally straight and well confined.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle

Reach I is a uniform swirl averaging:

60% run

20% poo1

20% riffle

Run approaches 75-80% as we enter and is carried on well up into reach III. Flow is a uniform swirl with the exception of a bedrock section at the beginning of reach II, and at the falls at $18.0\ \mathrm{km}$.

Obstructions

* Successive chutes and a falls (8m.) from mouth, channel deeply incised into bedrock. (see picture 17). A barrier to fish.

Stream Cover

Stream is covered up to 3/10 by thick scrub vegetation in lower reach I, with 0/10 cover in a large section with a wide active bed. Cover from Procter Lake outlet to the falls (reach III) is 2/10 - 3/10. Above the falls, logging has removed 99% of the riparian vegetation. (pictures 18 and 19)

Fish

There are no fish present above the falls on Sage Creek. Sampling techniques yielded Yellowstone Cutthroat and Rocky Mountain Whitefish only. All whitefish were sexually mature, and a large number (est. 20) were congregated in the pool below the falls, presumably preparing to spawn.

Angling sample I cutthroat - 15.0 cm.

Angling sample II

Cutthroat

Rocky Mountain Whitefish

14.0 cm.

30 cm. mature

*16.5 cm. mature 0

*24.5 cm. mature 0

*30.0 cm. mature 0

*scale sample taken

Electroshocker sample (see map IX)

Cutthroat - plus 6 slimy sculpins ranging from 4.0 - 9.5 cm.

5.5 cm.

6.0 (X2)

Overall abundance of fish is quite low. The two angling sites were the only place where fly/spinner sampling was successful. It appears that the fish

in Sage Creek are constantly migrating within the drainage. Angling site I was fished extensively for many evenings with no strikes. One evening 10-15 small trout were observed surface feeding. One was caught at that time. Fish were not observed at this point again.

Angling site II was suggested as a good fishing spot after many hours of attempting to sample Sage Creek. The information proved to be correct, sample site II, a 90% bedrock bend in the stream, had several large trout and whitefish in its two deep pools.

Aquatic Plants

None.

Invertebrates

Presence of some small crustaceams and aquatic insects noted but no estimation of abundance. Probable low/moderate density.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

A very high % loose unsorted sand gravel rubble. Picture 16 illustrates the high loose banks at the mouth, very common in form throughout the Flathead drainage. Picture 19 illustrates above the falls a similar situation in the finer high% clay material. Note the slumping banks with runoff channels in picture 19 and compare to pictures 15 and 16. A combination of finer bank material and water movement throughout the clearcut has increased the bank instability above the falls. Generally we have a movement from coarse to fine material as we move upstream from the mouth. The lower portion being largely sand gravel with the upper drainage being a high percentage clay silt with some sand/gravel.

Most of reach I is quite flat and bank stability is quite high. The unstable portions of II and III as illustrated in picture 18, are intermittent. Siltation potential is highest in reach III.

General Vegetation Type

Variation from 50% scrub 50% forest in reach I to 90% coniferous forest in reach II, to clearcut in reach III.

Tributaries

There is only one significant tributary below the falls, Nettie Creek, which may be of some rearing importance. It is very poorly confined at its mouth and has a characteristically muddy bottom through most of its course. Procter Lake outlet has little or no significance to the Sage Creek system. Procter lake has a resident cutthroat population thanks to Fish and Wildlife stocking of the lake.

Tributaries above the falls are summarized in Table I and in map IX.

Table I						
Stream	Temp.	Discharge	Substrate Type	Gradient	Accessible length to fish	Fisheries Potential
•	7.5°C 8.5°C	3 1.42m /sec		10% 1km. from mouth 3-6%	1 km. 1 km.	H-F R-F S-P H-G
Flanders Cr.*		0.23m ³ /sec	50% coarse/ 30% bedrock	3-8%	1 km.	R-G S-L
Roche Cr.*	9.0°C	0.23m ³ /sec	30% bedrock 30% bedrock 20% fine 50% coarse	2-4%	3 km.	H-F R-F S-L H-G R-G S-G

(reference key on next page)

Water quality was good in all cases.

^{*} indicates adjacent logging

spawning (S) - rearing (R) - holding (H)

Potential graded - poor (P) - fair (F) - good (G) - excellent (E)

Land Use

Logging and small scale gravel mining.

Pollution Sources

Erosion in upper drainage (see picture 19)

Recreational Potential

Some hunting - Sage Creek Hunting camp.

Improvement Potential

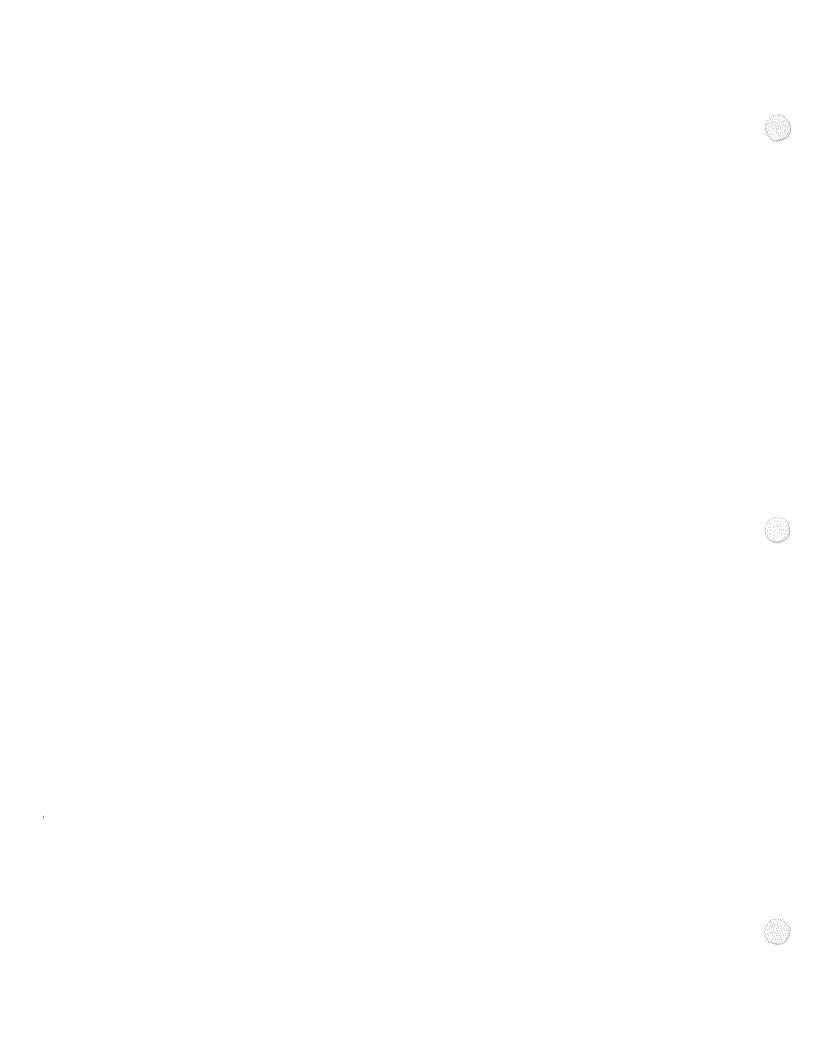
Abundant good habitat above the falls but low abundance fish below the falls indicates that a fish ladder would probably be a wasted effort.

Historical Notes

An old oil well is situated on Joe McDougals property. Mr. McDougal is a guide/outfitter who has been on Sage Creek for over 25 years. His knowledge of the Flathead Valley was of great assistance.

Additional Notes

It was reported to us by Mr. McDougal that people had been using explosives in the pool below the falls to capture fish.



IV TRIBUTARIES TO THE MIDDLE FLATHEAD

Commerce
Parker
Tributaries 1-9
Middlepass
Cate
Pollock
St. Eloi
Shepp
Harvey

(refer to Map XI)



NAME Commerce Creek	DATE Aug. 23/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Gunville Sebastian	. Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY: TYPE road/*walking;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
	REF.NO.
. Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	29 40 OTHER MAPPING 82F/1 Min. Sec.
MIGMENT LIBER	
ELEVATION RANGE 4300' - 6800' DR	AINAGE AREA 100 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPH)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) ACTIVE B	Ph P
DICCUA	RGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE
PIOOD PIAIN WIDTH DISCHA	ACT OFF
TIME/TEMP, C AIR	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP, °C WATER	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	*
	N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.H. = NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. NN POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (MST) .

NAME Commerce Creek	DATE Aug. 23, 1975 REF.NO.
TEAM Gunville and Sebastian	, sio. Day 1002
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/walking ; QUA	JITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH mouth to 3.5 km. Reach I	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. Min	OTHER MAPPING
LENGTH (KM) 3.5 LENGTH ACCESSIBLE MIGRANT FISH (KM)	
ELEVATION RANGE 4300-4400 DRAINA	GE AREA T.D.S.(PPH)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 7m. ACTIVE BED WRANGE 5 - 10 m. RA	IDTH (AVG.) 10m. ph NGE 8 - 15 m. O ₂ (PPM)
FIOOD PLAIN WIDTH up to 50m. DISCHARGE	
TIME/TEMP C AIR 1200/26°C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200/10°C	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS 9/10 overcast	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N.I	
GENERAL DESCRIPTION 13	
2- OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY 14	GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE 15	TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE 16	LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN 17	ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO 18	POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS 19	RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER 20	IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH 21	PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PIANTS 22	ADDITIONAL NOTES
	HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	•
w note if narameters are measure	A (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Commerce Creek	DATEAug. 23 75 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Gunville and Sebastian	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY: TYPE*walking/road;	QUALITY good . MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 3.5 - 9.0 km. Reach II	REF.NO.
TONG	OTHER MAPPING 82/GI
Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82/GI Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 5.5 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(AVG. DEPTH AT 31. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4400-4900 DR	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 8m. ph RANGE 6-12 m. O ₂ (PPM)
	RGE ;ACTUAL .7075 ;RANGE .28 - 1.75 m ³ /sec
PIOOD PIAIN WIDTH 13-30 DISCHA	COLOUR rope
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1400/25°C	COLOUR none
•	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS 9/10 overcast	•
	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUM-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. DANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or catimated (MST) .

NAME Commerce Creek	DATE Aug 23 75 REF.NO.	•
TEAM Gunville and Sebastian	. Mo. Day Year	
	,	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		
SURVEY; TYPE road/*Walking	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE	
REACH 9.0 km. to 13.0 km. Reach	III REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG	OTHER MAPPING 82G/I	
. peg. mm. sec. seg.	AVC BEPTH AT	
LENGTH (KM) 4.0 LENGTH ACCES MIGRANT FISH	SIBLE TO AVG. DEPTH AT (134) AVG. WETTED WIDTH	######################################
ELEVATION RANGE 4900' D	RAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)	•
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 4m. ACTIVE	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 5m. ph	
RANGE 3-8 m.	RANGE 4.10m 0, (PPH)	
	HARGE ;ACTUAL 43m ³ /sec;RANGE 28-1 0	
TIME/TEMP C AIR 1500/25°C	· ·	¥3546
TIME/TEMP, WATER 1500/8°C	TURBIDITY clear	
WEATHER CONDITIONS 9/10 overcast		
	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	
	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES	-
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16IAND USE-	•
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO		
•	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	- "	
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS	J. 25 7 8
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES	
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12. BANK MATERIAL	•	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Commerce Creek	DATE_Aug. 23, 75 REF.NO.
TEAM Gunville and Sebastian	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/walking ; QU/	ALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 13.0 to end Reach IV	REF,NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG	
LENGTH (KM) 3.5 LENGTH ACCESSIBLE MIGRANT FISH (KM)	AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4900-6800' DRAIN	AGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 3m. ACTIVE BED RANGE 2-5m. R	WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ph
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 10-20m. DISCHARGE	;ACTUAL .23/m³/secRANGE .13-78 m³/sec
TIME/TEMP C AIR 1500/25 C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1500/7°C	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS 9/10 overcast	•
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N	-
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION 1:	
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY 14	
-	TRIBUTARIES
	6LAND USE
	7ACCESS
	8. POLLUTION SOURCES
	9. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
	OIMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
	1. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
•	2ADDITIONAL NOTES
	3. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Commerce Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

Commerce creek is a clear moderate gradient stream with a large seasonal fluctuation in discharge. It is similar to Sage Creek in many physical parameters, and it is similarly deficient in fish in relation to the high fisheries potential. On this basis we rate overall productivity as low.

Reach breaks have been situated on the basis of channel confinement, reaches I and III being relatively unconfined as compared to II and IV. (refer to map X)

Gradient Substrate

Gradient is within 2-3% over the entire stream. Variation within these figures is not significant. Generally reach I and lower reach II do not rise above 2.5%, while the remaining sections do not fall below 2.5%. Substrate composition averages: 20% small gravel

25% large gravel

30% small rubble

5% large rubble

5% bedrock

5% sand

for reach I with a high % angular.

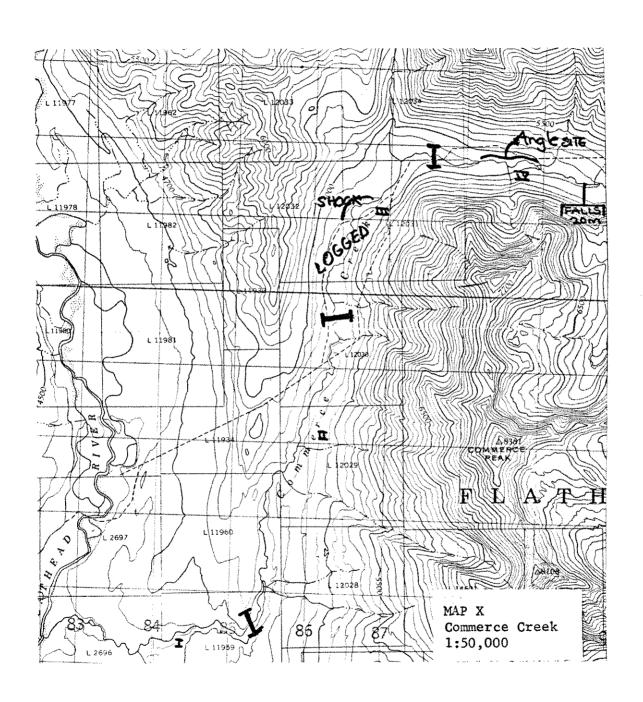
The average three reaches are relatively consistant coarser bottom type.

20% small gravel

30% large gravel

30% small rubble

20% large rubble



The compaction is moderate and suitability for spawning is good.

Channel Type

Reach I is a relatively unconfined stretch with lots of side and back channels. The wide active bed indicates a wide season fluctuation of discharge. Minor log jams are found near the mouth.

Reach II enters a steep canyon and is somewhat confined. The single thread channel is regular with some back eddies but little channel-ization.

Reach III is much the same as reach I, with exposed gravel bars, a wide active bed and barbuilt back and side channels.

Reach IV is more confined with some undercutting of banks but generally a regular, uncut single thread.

Flow Pattern - Pool Run Riffle

Flow is a uniform swirl throughout the drainage. Pool Run Riffle information was much the same throughout the entire drainage consistant with gradient. With the exception of reach IV, the average was:

20% poo1

60% run

20% riffle

In reach IV pool was less due to a slight increase in gradient.

10% pool

65% run

25% riffle

Obstructions - 20 m. falls approximately 17.0km. from mouth.

Stream Cover

Most stream cover is provided by alder and willow (10-20%).

Fish

Abundance in this system appeared low, individuals seemed to be

in isolated pockets with one or two other fish, as in Sage Creek. A few fry (3-5cm.) were seen in the backwaters of reach I and electroshocking in reach II yielded one 4.5 cm. cutthroat. (map X) Three (13 cm., 17 cm, 20 cm) trout were obtained through angling in reach IV (see map X)

Our data confirms that Commerce Creek is definitely a spawning/ rearing system, but no realistic estimation of population density was possible.

Aquatic plants

Green algae was abundant on rocks in some streams.

Invertebrates

Small aquatic invertebrates were extremely abundant.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks are largely clay/gravel with some sedimentary sections.

Stability is moderate. Upland soils are largely alluvium and very unstable. In the wider flood plains, cutbanks were common. Slumpage in the logged area was negligible. Overall land stability is not a problem in the Commerce Creek drainage.

General Vegetation Type

Scrub vegetation dominates in the lower reach with the uppers being almost 100% coniferous forest. Pine ridges are dominant in the steep sections.

Tributaries

All tributaries were steep and very limited in fisheries potential.

Land Use

Logging

Access

Road (washout - fordable)

Recreational Potential

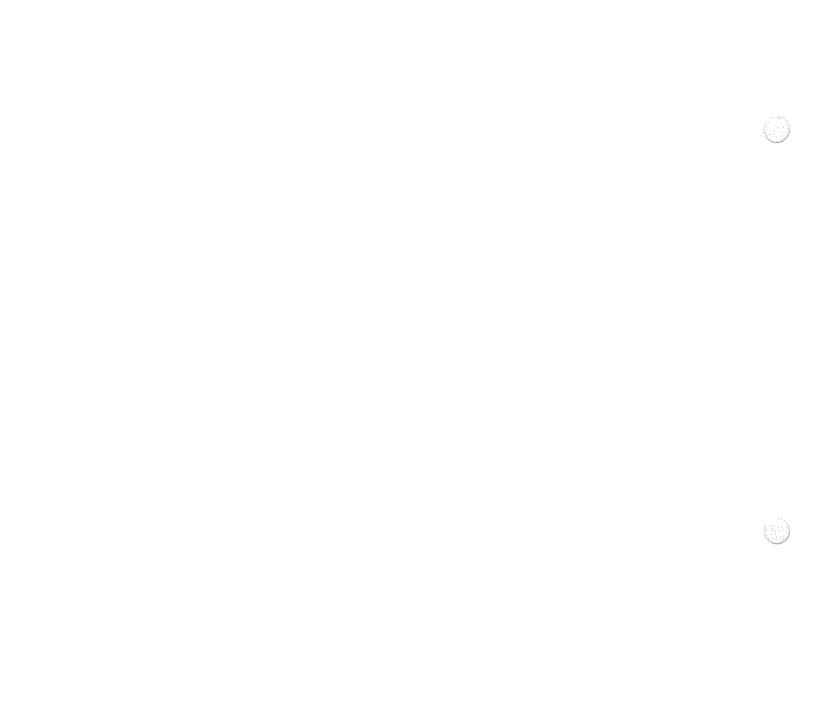
Good hunting area, would be good for fishing if they were more abundant.

PARKER CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES 1-9

(refer to map XI)

I Parker Creek

II Tributaries 1-9









NAME Parker Creek	DATE Sept 6 1975 REF.NO.
TEAM Cawn and Gunville	. 110 · Day 2011
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ;	QUALITY good · MAP NO. 82G/SE
	REF.NO.
	Min. Sec. 82G/2
LENGTH (KM) 4.0 km. LENGTH ACCESS. MIGRANT FISH (AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	AINAGE AREA 6 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) ACTIVE B	ED WIDTH(AVG.) ph
RANGE	Ph Ph O2 (PPM)
PLOOD PLAIN WIDTH DISCHA	RGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE_
	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	·
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17X_ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. NN POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. NN RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. X IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MMAS) or estimated (MST) .

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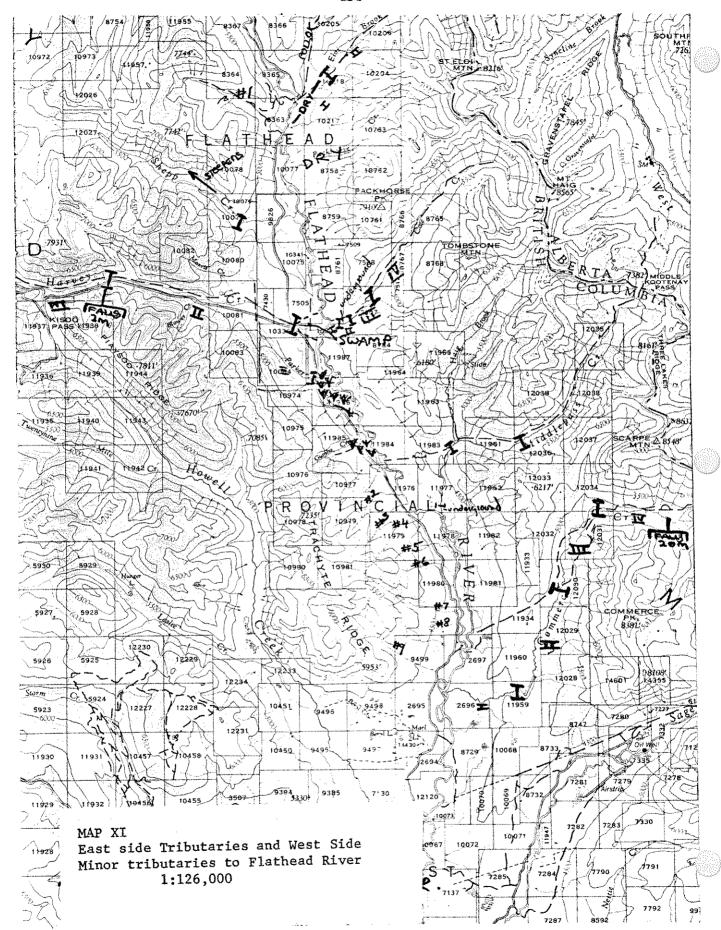
STREAM INVENTORY PARAMETERS

NAME Parker Creek	DATE Sept 6, 75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	. no. Day lear
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	•
·	UALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. 1	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2
	AVG. DEPTH AT .5m AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
RANGE 10-50	NIDTH (AVG.) 40m. ph RANGE 20-75 77 O ₂ (PPM)
•	GE ;ACTUAL .339m ³ /sec;RANGE .28->1.4
	COLOUR none
1400-1100	TURBIDITY light
***************************************	· · ·
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
•	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUM-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTEON SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATEONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
•	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORECAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	
	<u>.</u>

* Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or escimated (EST) .

NAME Parker Creek	DATE Sept: 6/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	. Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ; (QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
	REF.NO.
TONC	OTHER MAPPING 82/G2
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. 1	Nin. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 3.0 km. LENGTH ACCESSION MIGRANT FISH (K	AVG. DEPTH AT 5m. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
PIPUATTON RANCE DRA	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
6m	10m ph
WETTED WIDTH (4VG.) ACTIVE BE	D WIDTH (AVG.) 10m ph Ph O ₂ (PPM)
RANGE	O ₂ (PPM)
DISCHAR	GE ;ACTUAL 339m 3/sec ;RANGE 28 1.4 m 3/s
1400 - 24°C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1400 - 24°C	none
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1400-5°C	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	
	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STAEILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PIANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .



I Parker Creek

General Description - Overall Productivity

Like most streams entering the Flathead along this western side, the mouth of Parker Creek is blocked by severe debris buildups and beaver dams, creating a swamp at the mouth. These obstructions are probably passable during high water.

The lower 4-5 km. of stream, as shown in map XI, no longer exists. After crossing the Flathead Road (see map XI) the first time, the flow diffuses into a large section of swamp and small muddy ponds. Water seeps into the Flathead from this area. There was no evidence of the old stream bed below this point.

Reach II of Parker Creek has low to fair spawning and rearing potential, Reach I constituting an excellent rearing holding situation with large pools, warmer water and abundant invertebrate food items. Electroshocking just above this section was quite successful in the 10-17 cm. size class of cutthroat trout.

Overall productivity is rated as good, on the basis of good conditions for resident fish in the lower reach.

<u>Gradient</u> - Substrate

The lower portion is generally less than 1% sloped with this increasing to 2% into reach II. Reach I has some gravel in the transition zone between reach I and II, but it is generally very muddy.

The loose smooth substrate of reach II averages:

20% small gravel

40% large gravel

25% small rubble

10% large rubble

5% silt

Channel Type

Reach I very unconfined, excessive wood debris and permanent beaver dams. There is no defined channel.

Reach II is characterized by a confined channel, and frequent undercutting of the small banks.

Flow Pattern -Pool Run Riffle

Reach I is 100% swamp and placid pools. The flow pattern of reach II is a uniform swirl and average pool/run/riffle ratio of :

10% pool

30% riffle

60% run

The "transition" zone between reaches I and II averages 40% pool.

Obstructions

Log jams, beaverdams in reach I are blocking the stream during low water. The channels is probably passable during high water. There was no defined "mouth" at the time of survey.

Fish

Electroshocking of the transition zone between reaches I and II yielded the following cutthroat trout.

10.5 cm. 15 g. maturing

12.0 cm. (X 2)

14.5 cm.

15.0 cm. (X 2)

17.0 cm. * 100 g. maturing

The stream is most liekly used by cutthroat spawners in the sprin;, but is cut off from the main river by the fall.

* indicates scale sample taken

Aquatic Plants

Typical swamp vegetation in lower reach I i.e. abundance grasses etc.

Invertebrates

Abundance of both aquatics and terrestrials.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

There are no well defined banks in the lower section. Above this region banks are 90% clay-gravel-rubble. The banks are generally quite flat and stable throughout the lower 2 km. of reach II with minor erosion movement potential above.

General Vegetation Type

100% scrub vegetation in reach I is gradually succeeded by a pine-spruce forest into reach II.

Land Use - none

Access - creek crossed by main Flathead River Road, about 1 km. from the "mouth". (See map XI)

Improvement Possibilities

Clearance of debris in reach I might improve production, but at the expense of good rearing habitat.

II Tributaries (1-9)

Introduction

Tributaries 1 through 9, flow into the Flathead from the west.

(see map XI) All are low discharge, low potential streams; no fish were found in any except #7. Tributaries 2-9, and Parker Creek constitute the only streams for a 19.0 km. stretch of the Flathead River. A brief description and summary of physical parameters follows in order of location along the North-South axis.

Tributary#1 - September 5, 1975

Temperature - 8°C

Average gradient - 2.5%

Wetted width - 2-4 meters

Active bed width - 5-10 m.

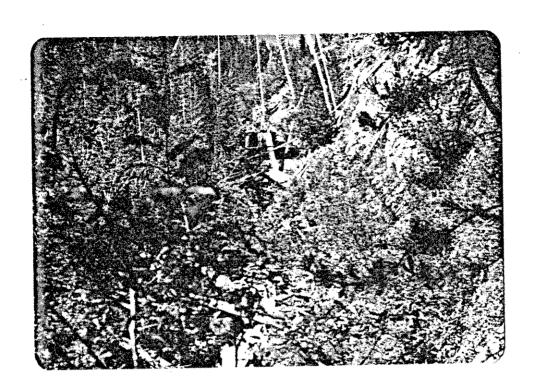
Substrate - fine (80% gravels)

Colour - mil

Discharge - $.1132 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$ (4 CFS)

Tributary #1 provides approximately 1.5 km. of accessible stream to migratory fish. A 4 m. falls followed by a series of 60° chutes constitutes a definite barrier. Picture #20 illustrates the barrier; the extremely unstable banks and the high percentage of debris and stream cover typical of this stream. These factors are not nearly to extreme in the unconfined lower 1.5 km. Log jams are prevalent in this lower portion.

Relative to size, rearing and spawning potential appear good over the accessible section. Electroshocking was unsuccessful.



Picture 20 - Tributary #1 1.5 cm. from mouth illustrating barrier, unstable banks and thick streamside vegetation.

Tributary #2 Dry

Tributary #3 September 6, 1975

Temperature -8°C

Average Gradient - 4%

Wetted Width - 1-2m.

Active bed width - 2-5m.

Substrate -

60% gravel

30% small rubble

10% large rubble - slight angularity

color - nil

discharge - .0566 m³/sec (2CFS)

Most of tributary #3 is heavily covered by scrub vegetation.

At the time of the survey the 200m, adjacent to the mouth was a wide swamp. The first 1-2 km, may be accessible to fish during high water but overall potential is rated as very low due to lack of holding water, (50% riffle, 50% run) and low discharge. Banks were a stable clay ground mixture. Channel is a confined single thread.

Tributary #4 - dry, 90% covered by scrub vegetation. Bed similar to that of tributary #3.

<u>Tributary #5</u> September 6, 1975

Temperature 9°C

Average Gradient 12%

Wetted Width 1-2m.

Active bed width 2-5m.

Substrate - 90% smooth rubble

Discharge - a trickle (0.005 m³/sec)

color - nil

High gradient and low discharge are limiting to fish.

Tributary #6 September 6, 1975

Temperature 80°C

Gradient 7%

Wetted width 1-2 m.

Active bed width 3 m.

Discharge .028 m³/sec (ICFS)

Substrate 80% gravel

Too steep to allow fish, plus a culvert at road would block fish migration.

Tributary #7 September 6, 1975

Temperature 8°C

Average Gradient 4%

Wetted width 2-3 m.

Active bed width 3-6 m.

Substrate -

60% gravel

30% small rubble - smooth

color - nil

discharge - .028 m³/sec

Low discharge and 5% pooling are factors limiting to a fish population: Stream cover up to 70% by scrub vegetation. The lower .5 km. is quite flat. Debris buildups have created many good pools. One cutthroat was shocked (14 cm.)

Tributary #8 - Dry

Tributary #9 September 7, 1975

Temperature 8.5°C

Average gradient 2%

Wetted width 3-5 m.

Active bed width 4-8 m.

Substrate 80% smooth gravel

color clear

Tributary #9 is blocked by a 2 m. falls and excessive wood debris, 200 m. from the mouth. Limited fisheries potential. May be minor rearing area in extreme lower portions.

NAME Middle Pass Creek	DATE Sept 12 197BEF.NO.
	n ^a
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	•
SURVEY; TYPE walking/flying ; Q	UALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 11 00 LONG 114 29 Dog. Min. Sec. Deg. 1	in. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 11.0 km. LENGTH ACCESSION MIGRANT FISH (13	AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4400-7500' DRAT	INAGE AREA 250 km. T.D.S.(PPH)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) ACTIVE BEI	width(AVG.)ph
RANGE	RANGE O ₂ (PPH)
	GE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE_
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH DISCHAR	Or Olla
TIME/TEMP C AIR	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP. C MATER	TURBIDINY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
E X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	
*	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. Y POOL-RUH-RIFFLE RATIO	18. NN POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. X ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BARK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Rote if parameters are measured (IMAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Middlepass	DATE Sept. 12, 1975 REF. NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking/flying ;	QUALITY good . MAP NO m 82G/SE
REACH mouth to 3.0 km. (mouth to Ha	ig Brook) Reach I REF.NO.
	OTHER MAPPING 82G/I
. SITOICETE SEEDING	AVG. DEPTH AT .3 m AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
•	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 9 m. ph
	RGE ;ACTUAL 1.415 ;RANGE .566 -> 2.83
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR . 1100/24°C	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1100/11°C	TURBIDITY none
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and	clear
	N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

w Note if parameters are measured (MMAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME <u>Middlepass (Haio Brook)</u>	DATE Sept. 12, 1978EF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ;	QUALITY good MAP NO.82G/SE
REACH Hair Brook Reach II	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/1 Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 6.5 LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH (AVG. DEPTH AT 20 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGEDR	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 7 m. ACTIVE BERANGE 5-10	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 9 ph
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 50-200 m. DISCHA	RGE; ACTUAL. 566m ³ /sec; RANGE .3 2.0m ³ /sec.
	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200/12°C	TURBIDITY none
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clea	•
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Middlepass Creek	DATE Sept 12 197 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year	
TEAM Caw and Gunville	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		***************************************
SURVEY; TYPE flying	; QUALITY good . MAP NO. 82C/SE	
REACH 3.0 km. to 6.0 km.	Reach III REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg	OTHER MAPPING 82G/T	
LENGTH (KM) 3.0 km. LENGTH ACCE MIGRANT FIS	AVG. DEPTH AT H (KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH	***************************************
	DRAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)	
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ACTIVE RANGE 2-10 m. FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 20-30 m. DISC	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 8 m. ph RANGE 6-15 m. O ₂ (PPM) m /sec 3 CHARGE ;ACTUAL .849 ;RANGE .566→2.8 m /sec	
TIME/TEMP, C AIR	COLOUR none	And
	TURBIDITY none	
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clea	ar	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES	
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE	
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES	
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES	/2000 (2000)
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12. BANK MATERIAL		

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Middlenass Creek	DATE Sept. 12, 197REF.NO.
	, Mo. Day lear
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead	•
SURVEY; TYPE flying	; QUALITY good · MAP NO. 82G/SE
	each IV REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG	OTHER MAPPING 82G/I
LENGTH (KM) 5.0 km. LENGTH A MIGRANT	CCESSIBLE TO AVG. DEPTH AT .15 m. FISH (RM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE	DRAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPH)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 3 m. ACT	CIVE BED WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ph
RANGE 2-5 m.	PIVE BED WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ph RANGE 4-7 m. O ₂ (PPM)
PIOOD DIATH DIDTH 10 m. T	DISCHARGE ;ACTUAL .28m /sec ;RANGE .14566m 3/sec
	COLOUR none
	TURBIDITY none
	•
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and o	clear
	PORT : N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
: 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. IAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PIANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

w Note 11 parameters are measured (MMAS) or estimated (MST) .

Middlepass Creek - refer to map XI

General Description - Overall Productivity

Middlepass creek is a clear fast flowing low-moderate sloped stream. Spawning potential appeared good in the lower sections. Rearing potential is low to fair, high potential being localized around the lower sections.

Overall productivity is rated as fair, on the basis of unsuccessful fish sampling, and on the paucity of rearing habitat. The stream goes underground 100 meters before the mouth but a dry stream bed continues indicating the existence of an open channel during high water.

<u>Gradient</u> - Substrate

Gradient averages 1% with a maximum of 20% over the first 3.0 km. Gradient slowly increases to 3% over the next 4 km. with isolated sections of 4-0% occurring around 6 km. from the mouth. The lower 3.0 km. averages:

20% small gravel

30% large gravel

30% small rubble

20% large rubble

5% boulder

becoming somewhat coarser and slightly angular above, averaging:

15% small gravel

20% large gravel

20% small rubble

30% large rubble

10% boulder

5% bedrock

with an increasing % boulder and degree of angularity into the headwaters.

Stream Channel

Middlepass Creek is slightly unconfined over the first 4-5 km. being characterized by frequent undercut banks and braided sections.

Minor log jams are frequent in reach I and lower in reach II the remaining reaches are well confined with few side or back channels.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

Flow is a consistant uniform swirl. Pool-Run-Riffle averages

10% pool

50% run

40% riffle

Percentage pool fluctuates from 5 to 15% in reach II and is maintained at 5% in the steeper reach III.

Obstructions

Lower 100 m. of stream (see map XI) is underground, constituting a total barrier, most likely on a seasonal basis (a dry stream bed leads to the Flathead). A 1-2 m. falls, 6-7 km. from the mouth may be a partial barrier. There are several minor chutes in this area as well.

Stream Cover

Lower Middlepass Creek is less than 10% covered by scrub and forest vegetation. Reach II is covered from 1% - 40% in the heavily forested sections. Reach III is in an open valley.

Fish

Fish sampling was unsuccessful. Stream unaccessable to fall spawning fish due to lower 100 m. underground. Extent of accessibility during spring uncertain.

Aquatic Plants

Some isolated green algae - no vascular plants.

Invertebrates

Moderate abundance noted.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks are largely glacial till (clay/gravel). Stability is quite low in reach I, but far from critically unstable. The grazzy rolling slopes of the upper drainage are quite stable, even in the canyons' extremely steep sections. This stability is related to a shallow soil depth over rock. It is over these steep sided walls that most of the tributaries flow.

General Vegetation Type

Willow, pine, spruce are predominant in the lower portion with a dissapearance of much of the scrub vegetation in reach II. Reach III is quite barren.

Tributaries

The only significant tributary was Haig Brook. (see parameter sheet where Haig is treated as a reach of Middle Pass) It has a good spawning and rearing habitat over its first mile, similar to that of lower Middlepass. Althlough important, as it constitutes almost half the volume transport of Middlepass, time would not allow us to examine more than the first mile.

Gradient, substrate and flow pattern were not significantly different from lower Middlepass.

Topographic mapping indicates a similar situation in the headwaters of both streams as well.

Access

Old four wheel drive trail along Middlepass but must ford the Flathead River to use it.

Recreational Potential

Excellent hunting.

Additional Notes

6-8 Mountain goats site in area adjacent to headwaters.

NAME_ Cate Creek	DATE Sept. 14, 1975REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	. Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE flying ; Q	UALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 15 00 LONG 114 33 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. M	00 OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E
LENGTH (KM) 10.0 km. LENGTH ACCESSIB MIGRANT FISH(K)	AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	NAGE AREA 25 sq. km. T.D.S. (PPH)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) ACTIVE BEIL RANGE	WIDTH (AVG.) ph RANGE O ₂ (PPM)
	•
	GE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE
	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP, C WATER_	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : 1	
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
,	16. X LAND USE
	17. X ACCESS
••••	18. NN POLLUTION SOURCES
·	19. NN RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
	20. X IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
Special and the second	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
•	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
An Article designation of the Control of the Contro	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Cate Creek	DATE Sept 11 197REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	*
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE flying ; (QUALITY baseline-good: MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH mouth to 0.1 km. Reach I	REF.NO.
	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E
MIGRANT FISH (K	BLE TO 0.1 km. AVG. DEPTH AT 15 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	INAGE AREAT.D.S.(PPM)
	D WIDTH (AVG.) 10 m. ph
	GE ;ACTUAL .28m ³ /sec ;RANGE .2 - 1.14 m ³ /sec
PIDOD PLAIN WIDIH	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP, C AIR 1100 - 9°C	wupnininy clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny 5/10 cloud	
	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PIANTS	22. ADDITIONAL ROTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12 DANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (HEAS) or estimated (HST) .

NAME Cate Creek	DATE Sept: 14/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
	; QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE
	ound) Reach II REF.NO.
	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2E
LENGTH (KM) 0.9 km. LENGTH ACMIGRANT F	CESSIBLE TO O AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	DRAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) .0 ACTI	VE BED WIDTH (AVG.) ph
KANGE	RANGEO2 (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH DI	SCHARGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE
TIME/TEMP, C AIR	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER	TURBIDITY
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPO	RT : N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PIANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Cate Creek	DATESept 14/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	. 1.31
TRIBUTARY TO FlatheadRiver	
	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO.82G/SE
	REF.NO.
REACH 1.0 to 2.0 km. Reach III	OTHER MADRING 82C/7F
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 1.0 km. LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO O AVG. DEPTH AT 15 20 cm.
ELEVATION RANGE DR	AINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
RANGE 3-7 m.	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 12 m. ph
	RGE ;ACTUAL 28m ³ /sec ;RANGE 2 - 1 14 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP, C AIR	COLOUR clear clear
TIME/TEMP, C WATER_	TURBIDITY
	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Cate Creek	DATE Sept 16/75 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE flying ; C	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 2.0 - 8.0 km. (end) Reach	IV REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. 1	OTHER MAPPING 82G/2E
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 4 m. ACTIVE BE RANGE 2-5 m.	D WIDTH (AVG.) 7m. ph RANGE 5-10 m. O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 20 m. DISCHAR	GE;ACTUAL.183m ³ /sec;RANGE.14 1.1 m ³ /sec.
TRIE/TEMP C AIR 1100-25°C	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1100 -°C.	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny - 5/10 c	loud cover
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	•
	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VECETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16IAND USE-
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
B. STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12 NANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (NEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Cate Creek

refer to map XI

General Description - Overall Productivity

Cate Creek is a clean, fast flowing, moderate gradient stream, which like many of the streams in this section, goes underground, approximately 100 m. from the mouth and rises again 1.0 km. later. There is a dry stream channel over this section, suggesting that the stream is passable to migratory fish during high water. Good spawning and rearing potential exist, but overall productivity is rated at low on the basis of the barrier caused by underground flow, and unsuccessful fish sampling.

The stream is $10.5\ km$. long, according to the map, but at the time of the survey it was dry above $8.0\ km$.

Gradient-Substrate

Gradient increases from 1% to 3% over the first 2.0 km. It is maintained at 2--3% through the transition into a steep sided valley and well up to the 6.0 km. point.

The stream disappears underground before gradient increases much above 3%.

Substrate is typically fine in the lower 2.0 cm. averaging:

20% small gravel

30% large gravel

30% small rubble

20% large rubble

5% boulder

The most noticeable difference between this section and that above is the increase in the coarse materials, particularly boulder.

The coarser substrate of the upper reach averages:

10% small gravel

20% large gravel

20% small rubble

30% large rubble

20% boulder

Compaction is moderate to hard with texture smooth.

Stream Channel Type

The stream channel is dry from 100 m. above the mouth to 1.0 km. upstream. Side channeling occurs in approximately 50% of section from 1.0 to 2.0 km. Most side and back channels are bar built. Channels caused by permanent islands were generally dry, but would certainly be active during high water. Cut banks were very rare because of the wide gravel/rubble active bed. Lower Cate Creek may be broadly referred to as braided.

The stream gradually becomes more confined moving upstream from 2.0 km. (approximately at the right fork), illustrated by a significant drop in the active bed width. This trend continues to the end.

Log jams and debris are rare above 1.5 km.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

Flow is a uniform swirl. Pool/Run/Riffle averages!

25% pool

25% riffle

50% run

over the lower sections with this gradually changing to:

10% pool

20% riffle

70% run

Obstructions

Stream underground to 1.0 km. Most likely a seasonal barrier.

Stream Cover

The stream is less than 1/10 covered over the entire system.

Fish

Electroshocking in reach III was unsuccessful.

Aquatic Plants - none

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Clay gravel banks in the lower sections become clay-rubble above 2.0 km. The banks are stable with only an occasional slumping situation.

General Vegetation Type

Pine-spruce forest.

Tributaries -

Most tributaries, including the right fork, were dry at the time of the survey.

Land Use - none

Access

4 wheel drive trail follows stream but the Flathead must be forded to gain access to this trail.

Improvement Possibilities

It would be an obvious improvement to the system if the underground flow could be diverted so as to keep it in the above ground channel. Since it is doubtful that fall spawners would use the stream to any great extent, this improvement possibility may be a waste of time in terms of the cost/ benefit relationships.

NAME Pollock Creek	DATE Sept. 11/75 REF.NO.	• (
TEAM Caw and Gunville	. Mo. Day Year	
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		
SURVEY; TYPE walking	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE	
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: 49 19 00 LONG 11 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	4 33 OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E Min. Sec.	
SILGUMI LIST	SIBLE TO 3.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT (KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH	
ELEVATION RANGE 4600' - 7000' D	RAINAGE AREA 18 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)	
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.)ACTIVE :	BED WIDTH(AVG.) ph	
	BED WIDTH(AVG.) ph RANGE O ₂ (PPM)	
	ARGE ;ACTUAL;RANGE	
TIME/TEMP, °C AIR	COLOUR .	
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER	TURBIDITY	Ĭ.
WEATHER CONDITIONS	•	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	
	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3XGRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES	
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16X LAND USE	
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS	
v	18. NN POLLUTION SOURCES	
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES	<i>#</i>
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION	*
12. X BANK MATERIAL	Total Control of the	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Pollock Creek	DATE Sept. 11/75 REF.NO.
	Mo. Day Year
TEAM Caw and Gunville	-
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ;	QUALITY good-baseline MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH mouth to 3.0 cm. Reach I	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E
LENGTH (KM) LENGTH ACCESS	IBLE TO AVG. DEPTH AT
MIGRANT FISH(AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	AINAGE AREAT.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 4 m. ACTIVE BI	ED WIDTH(AVG.) 8 m. ph
RANGE 2-6 m.	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 8 m. ph
20.100 =	
PLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 20-100 III. DISCHAI	RGE ;ACTUAL 0.38 m ³ /;RANGE 0.15-1.13 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP C AIR 1200-28°C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200-9°C	TURBIDITY none
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny 2/10	cloud cover
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	
4. CHANNEL TYPE	16. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	

 $[\]star$ Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Pollock Creek	DATE Sept 11/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ; Q	UALITY good-basline MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 3.0 km. to end Reach II	REF.NO.
	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E
LENGTH (KM) 4.0 cm. LENGTH ACCESSIB HIGRANT FISH(KM	LE TO 0 AVG. DEPTH AT 20 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE DRAI	NAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 3 m. ACTIVE BED RANGE 2-5 m.	WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ph
	E ;ACTUAL .38m ³ /sec;RANGE 0.15-71.13m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1300 - 26°C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1300 - 9°C	TURBIDITY none
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny - 2/10 cc	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N	.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION 1	3. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY 1	4GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE 1	5TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE 1	6LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN 1	7ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO 1	8POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS 1	9RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER 2	OIMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH 2	1PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS 2	2. ADDITIONAL NOTES
	3. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12 RANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Pollock Creek

(refer to map XI and XII)

General Description

Pollock creek is a low to moderate gradient stream with high potential for both spawning and rearing of fish. The lower 3.0 km. is an area of shallow swirling flow, excellent spawning gravel and high % pools and undercut barriers. At least 4.0 km. is accessible to migratory fish, partial barrier in the form of a permanent 2 m. log jam falls existing at this 3.0 km. point.

Gradient - Substrate

Over the first 3.0 km. gradient averages 1½% with a gradual increase up to 2½ over the next 2-3 km. Substrate averages:

20% small gravel

30% large gravel

30% small rubble

10% large rubble

10% coarse sand

over the lower section, with occasional high % sand pockets. Percentage of rubble doubles in the upper portions. Compaction is loose and texture is consistantly smooth.

Stream Channel

Although the channel is a well confined single thread over the first 200 m., this character quickly changes over the the typical unconfined active bed with frequent undercutting of banks and multi thread sections. The multi thread, or braided sections are of two types throughout the lower 3.0 km. The most frequent is the type associated with a wide active bed

and a lot of exposed substrate. In some cases however, flow is diverted, creating distinct channels separated by large brush covered "islands".

It is these small well covered channels that provide excellent rearing habitat throughout this reach.

The channel is much more confined above this section, with little channelization, although undercutting of banks and backwaters still allow for rearing fish.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

Flow pattern, is a consistant uniform swirl. Throughout the accessible portion of the stream. Pool-Run-Riffle averages

25% poo1

50% run

25% riffle

Percentage pool drops in the more confined upper reach to 10%.

Obstructions

Log jam - debris build up, approximately 4.0 km. from mouth, creating 2 meter falls.

Stream Cover

The stream is up to 3/10 covered by scrub vegetation and forest canopy over the lower 3-4 km. This figure drops as the banks get steeper above 4.0 km.

Fish

Electroshocking in lower .5 km. was not successful. Angling was also unsuccessful throughout the strea, but one cutthroat trout, approximately 20 cm. in length, was literally grabbed from a shallow rubble/gravel bar. Duration of captivity allowed only for a rough estimation of size.

Aquatic Plants

None.

Invertebrates

Moderate abundance in side channnels.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks are low and very stable for most of the lower 4.0 km. Largely a rubble/gravel/clay mixture, they are generally well covered with vegetation.

The steeper banks above are relatively stable with a slumping rare, but present where slope and percentage clays are high. There is a short unstable section like this on the east bank; close to the mouth.

General Vegetation Type

Pine, spruce forest with a larger percentage of scrub vegetation in the lower portion.

Tributaries

All tributaries steep, and of no fisheries value.

Land Use

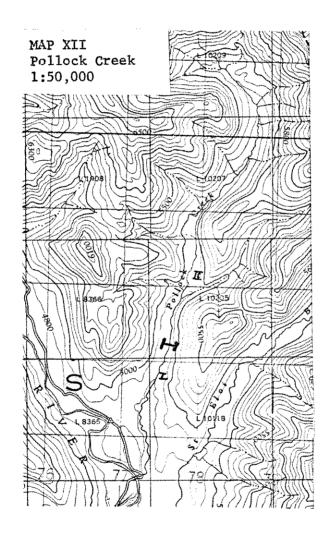
None.

Access

Old road suitable for walking only.

Recreational Potential

Fishing potential low due to size of stream. Abundant game trails and easy walking make it a good hunting area. A campsite is located on the opposite bank of the Flathead.



AME St. Eloi Brook	DATE Sept. ///5 REF.NO.
EAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
RIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
EACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
	114 36 00 OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E
Deg. Min. Sec. Deg	g. Min. Sec.
ength (km) 9.0 km. Length Acce	ESSIBLE TO 0 AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
LEVATION RANGE to 6500'	DRAINAGE AREA 30 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
ETTED WIDTH (AVG.)ACTIVE	E BED WIDTH (AVG.) ph
RANGE	O ₂ (PPM)
LOOD PLAIN WIDTH DISC	CHARGE ;ACTUAL;RANGE
TME/TEMP,°C AIR	COLOUR ·
	TURBIDITY
	• •
EATHER CONDITIONS	
	T : N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. X POLLUTION SOURCES
X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
X FISH	
LO. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME St. Eloi Brook.	DATE Sept 7/75 REF.NO.	<u>.</u>
TEAM i Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year	S. Care
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River		
SURVEY; TYPE walking	; QUALITY good HAP NO. 82G/SE	
REACH mouth to 5.0 km. Reach I	REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E Min. Sec.	
LENGTH (KM) 5.0 LENGTH ACCES MIGRANT FISH	SIBLE TO 0 AVG. DEPTH AT 0 (KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH	
ELEVATION RANGE D	RAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)	
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.)ACTIVE	BED WIDTH(AVG.) ph	
RANGE	O ₂ (PPM)	
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 50-200 m. DISCH	ARGE ;ACTUAL 0 ;RANGE up to 100	possible
TIME/TEMP, °C AIR	COLOUR_ ·	
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER	TURBIDITY	
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and	·	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED	÷
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETĂTION TYPE	•
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES	
4CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE	
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES	
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL	
8STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL	
9. PISH	21PROTECTION PROBLEMS	
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES	
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
12. BANK MATERIAL		•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME St. Eloi Brook	DATE Sept. 7/75 REF.NO
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 5.0 m end Reach I	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. 1	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7E
	BLE TOAVG. DEPTH AT
ELEVATION RANGE DRA	INAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
RANGE 1-5 m.	PANGE 8-125 m. ph
	GE ;ACTUAL 28m ³ /sec ;RANGE 1 - 2.0m ³ /sec
	COLOUR clear
TIME/TEMP C WATER 1400/8°C	TURBIDITY none
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and cl	ear
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

St. Eloi Brook

(refer to map XI)

General Description - Overall Productivity

At the time of the survey there was no water in the lower 5.0 km. of St. Eloi Brook. The upper 4.0 km. had moderate potential but went underground at the 5.0 km. point. An extremely wide active bed width range in the upper reach, plus a well defined stream bed in the lower 5.0 km. indicates a wide seasonal discharge variation.

The headwaters may be accessible to migrant fish during high flow, but because of the character observed during low flow overall productivity is rated as poor.

It was not determined where the underground flow was being channeled to.

Gradient - Substrate

Gradient is consistantly low, varying between 1-2% over the entire stream..

Substrate is a high percentage fines, loosely compacted, and slightly angular in reach II % composition averages: 20% small gravel

50% large gravel

30% small rubble

Silt was heavy in the upper portion.

Channel Type

The dry stream bed of reach I is a confined single thread. Reach II is an unconfined channel with a wide active bed. It is a multi-thread channel in many sections with a maximum depth of 5 cm. and channel widths averaging 1.0 meters.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run Riffle

A constant uniform swirl with up to 60% pool. Pool Run Riffle ratio averages:

40% pool

30% run

30% riffle

Obstructions

No water in first 5.0 km.

Stream Cover

% stream cover varies but is 2/4/10 covered by alder and willow.

Some of the braided portions in reach II are up to 9/10 covered while some areas have no cover at all.

Fish

Sampling with mepps spinner and fly was unsuccessful. No fish were observed.

Invertebrates

None observed.

Aquatic Plants

None.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks are mainly a clay/gravel mixture, frequently cut and slumping. The upland areas are relatively unstable.

General Vegetation Type

Willow and alder predominate immediately adjacent to stream with up to 100% coniferous (mainly pine) forest in surrounding terrain.

Tributaries

Most tributaries in upper reach are spring fed. No significant habitat in any tributary.

Land Use

None

Access

Upper Flathead River Road gives access to the mouth. An old road follows St. Eloi but is not deviable.

Pollution Sources

Siltation from soil movement in headwaters.

Recreational Potential

Good hunting as indicated by abundant game trails. The old road makes walking easy.

Mant Harvey Creek	
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road*/walking ;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7 (1:50.000) Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 12.9 km. LENGTH ACCESSI MIGRANT FISH(K	BLE TO 9.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT . AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4400' - 5400' DRA	INAGE AREA 84.5 km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.)ACTIVE BE	D WIDTH(AVG.) ph
KANGE	O ₂ (PPM)
FLOOD FLAIN WIDTH DISCHAR	GE ;ACTUAL;RANGE
TIME/TEMP,°C AIR	COLOUR
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER	TURBIDITY
WEATHER CONDITIONS	
CRECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. X FLOW PATTERN	17XACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. X POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. X IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. X BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Harvey Creek	DATE Sept. 10/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE walking	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH mouth to 1.0 km. Rea	ch I REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7 Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 1.0 LENGTH ACCES MIGRANT FISH	SSIBLE TO 1.0 AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	PRAINAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 3.05 m. ACTIVE RANGE 2.44 - 4.5 m.	BED WIDTH (AVG.) 45 m. ph
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH up to 100 m.DISCE	HARGE ;ACTUAL .34m ³ /sec.;RANGE .142 -> 708 m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1200/27°C	COLOUR brown in swamp at mouth clear above
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200/12°C	clear above TURBIDITY light
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clea	ar .
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
4CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	20IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	22ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14 BAND MARCHTAI	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME_ Harvey Creek	DATE Sept. 10/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead	
SURVEY; TYPE road*/walking ; Q	UALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 1.0 km. to 9.0 km. Reach II	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg. M	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7
LENGTH (KM) 8.0 km. LENGTH ACCESSIB MIGRANT FISH(KM	LE TO 8.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4400 5000' DRAI	NAGE AREA T.D.S.(PPM)
	WIDTH (AVG.) 7.62 m. ph
	E; ACTUAL .34m /sec; RANGE .142 > 708m 3/sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1300/27°C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1300/12°C	TURBIDITYlight
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N	.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	3. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2- OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	4. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	5TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	6LAND USE
5FLOW PATTERN	7ACCESS
6POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	8POLLUTION SOURCES
7OBSTRUCTIONS	9RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8STREAM COVER	OIMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH 2	PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10AQUATIC PLANTS	2ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	3HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12BANK MATERIAL	

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

NAME Harvey Creek	DATE Sept. 10, 197AEF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road*/walking	; QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH 9.0 to 12.9 km. Reach III	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	OTHER MAPPING 82G/7 (1:50,000) Min. Sec.
	SIBLE TO 0.0 AVG. DEPTH AT (KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 5,000 D	RAINAGE AREAT.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH(AVG.) 2.0 m. ACTIVE RANGE 2.0 - 6.0	BED WIDTH(AVG.) 5.5 m. ph RANGE 3.0 15 m. O ₂ (PPM)
	ARGE ;ACTUAL.28m ³ /sec ;RANGE 14->.>m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1300/13°C	COLOUR light tannic coloration in still water TURBIDITY light
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny and clear	
	: N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15TRIBUTARIES
	16LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	19RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9FISH	21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. AQUATIC PLANTS	22. ADDITIONAL NOTES
11. INVERTEBRATES	23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Harvey Creek

(refer to map XI and XIII)

General Description - Overall Productivity

Harvey Creek is a low gradient poorly defined stream over the first kilometer. There is not a mouth, but a wide swamp seeping into the Flathead River through numerous small channels. Flow is not distinguishable in most parts of this beaver dam-built "delta". This area is most likely a barrier to fish migration during the low discharge season. (see map XIII)

The moderate sloped upper section represents an excellent rearing and spawning stream but heavy land use (particularly logging and associated road building) seems to have had a negative influence on overall productivity. Pioneer plants are however, firmly settled (see picture 21) and the potential for a recovery seems reasonably high.

Gradient-Substrate

Gradient is consistantly moderate. In the diffuse region adjacent to the mouth it is less than 2% (1-5%) with an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ over the rest of the stream.

The first km. is quite muddy. Above this we see:

10% small gravel

40% small rubble

30% large gravel

20% large rubble

20% large rubble

Composition is consistant with the exception of 3% boulder in some sections and pockets of very fine materials in quieter pools and runs.

Above the falls we see;

10% small gravel

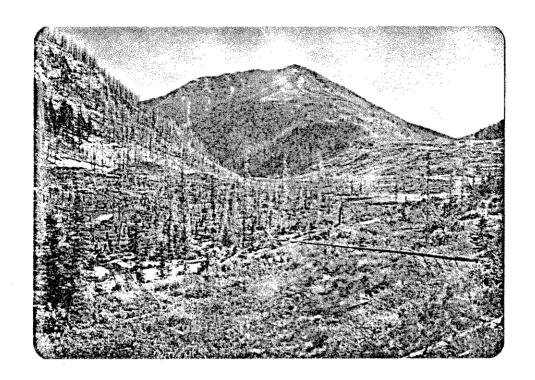
15% large gravel

30% small rubble

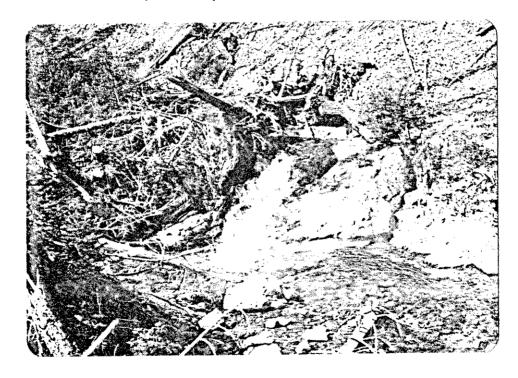
5% boulder

10% silt sand

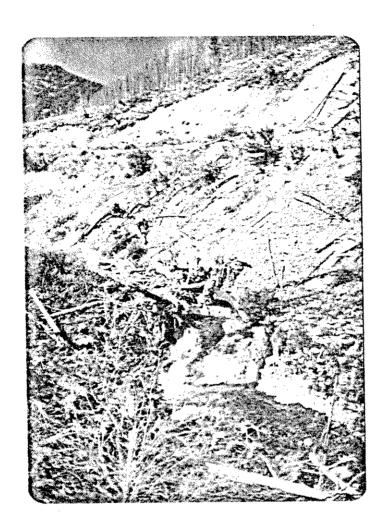
with a very high % of the rubble and gravel being angular.



Picture 21 - Harvey Creek Valley - looking down from 10.0 km. from mouth (reach II)



Picture 22 - Harvey Creek - chute - 9.0 km. from mouth.



Picture 23 - Harvey Creek chute (9.0 km.) showing unstable bank associated with old road above...

Stream Channel

Extreme unconfinement adjacent to the mouth is succeeded by a single thread channel 1 km. upstream. There are intermittent bars and undercut banks. Side and back channels are abundant from about 5.0 km. from the mouth to the headwaters. It is in this area where it is evident that the channel is moving considerably; and in a few cases a double thread channel exists. Wood debris and log jams are very abundant throughout this logged area.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

From extremely diffuse at the mouth (reach I), to a consistant swirl above, (reaches II and III). Pool run riffle averages:

10% pool

60% run

30% riffle

in reach II with pool gradually rising to 20% in upper reach II and continuing through most of reach III.

Obstructions

Beaver dam/swamp at mouth most likely a barrier during low water.

4 m. high X 6 m. long. Chute 9.0 km. from mouth a barrier all season.

(see pictures 22 and 23 and map XIII)

Stream Cover

Cover is quite heavy in the lower reach, with scrub vegetation and forest cover approaching 10/10. Cover from streamside vegetation is less than 1/10 for more than 75% of reach II and 100% of reach III.

186-

Fish

No success was had in any angling sample. Electroshocking between 8-9 km. yielded 10 yellowstone cutthroat fry varying in size from 4.5 to 6.5 cm.

The fact that the creek is so readily accessible from a very well used road may be related to the absence of larger fish in our samples.

Aquatic Plants

None seen.

Invertebrates

None seen.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks were largely a glacial till type composition with sand gravel and rubble. Slumping banks are not common in below the falls, but above, they occurr intermittently and are after associated with logging and old logging roads - see picture 23.

Bank slope is quite variable. Picture I illustrates a transition in bank type.

General Vegetation Type

Below the falls is generally heavily forested with 80% conifer. Picture I illustrates the typical logged section above the falls.

Tributaries

All tributaries into Harvey Creek were of no fisheries value. They are steep, low discharge creeks with very little spawning rearing habitat.

Land Use-Access

Main Flathead Road runs along side more of Harvey Creek. Upper section has been logged. (picture 21)

Pollution Sources

Some siltation from logged area.

Recreational Potential

Sports fishing potential poor due to lack of fish. It is reasonably good hunting area, with a campsite at Harvey Creek bridge.

Improvement Possibilities

Clearance of wood debris may be of some value.

NAME Shepp Creek	DATE Sept. 5/75 REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE road/*walking;	QUALITY good MAP NO. 82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 17 00 LONG 114 Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	33 00 OTHER MAPPING 82G/1 Min. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 8.5 km. LENGTH ACCESS MIGRANT FISH(IBLE TO 5.0 km. AVG. DEPTH AT
ELEVATION RANGE 4400-6500 DRA	AINAGE AREA 36 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 6 m. ACTIVE BI	ED WIDTH (AVG.) 14 m. ph _
	RGE ;ACTUAL 0.56m 3/sec; RANGE 0.28 1.43 m 3/sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1200/22°C	COLOUR none
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1200/8°C	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS sunny 4/10 clo	ud cover
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT :	N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED
1. x GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. X BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. X GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. X GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. X TRIBUTARIES
4. X CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5X FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. X POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. NN POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. X STREAM COVER	20. NN IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10. X AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11.X INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12.X BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Shepp Creek

(refer to map XI)

General Description - Overall Productivity

Shepp Creek is a moderate to high gradient stream which appears to be adversely effected by accumulations of wood debris in the lower kilometer. This region is most likely blocking fish migration during low water.

Gradient-Substrate

Gradient is approximately 2% over the 1st kilometer with a gradual increase to 3.5% (with variation \pm .5%) over the next 2.0 km. Gradient may be limiting to fish above 4.0 km.

The smooth, loosely compacted substrate is general of a coarser texture, averaging:

20% small gravel

20% large gravel

10% small rubble

20% large rubble

20% boulder

5% sand

5% silt

for the stream. The lower kilometer has a high% silt/sand build up and debris accumulations.

The coarse nature of the substrate makes it quite suitable for rearing of Flathead trout and Dolly Varden.

Channel Type

The channel is a single regular thread with some intermittent braiding. Cut banks, side channels and back channels are rare above 1.0 km. from the mouth.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle

Flow is a uniform swirl. In places gradient and a high percentage boulder make the surface quite irregular, approaching broken.

The high-moderate gradient (3-4%) accounts for very little pooling, for the entire stream;

5% pool

20% riffle

70% run

Pooling is slightly higher in the first kilometer.

Obstructions

Debris jams in lower kilometer may be significant. Gradient/
velocity is a barrier to the headwaters but it was not determined where this
obstruction was most critical.

Stream Cover

Cover - up to 2.5% by overlogging scrub willow.

<u>Fish</u>

No fish obtained through angling or shocking attempts.

Aquatic Plants

None.

Invertebrates

Probable abundance low moderate.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks are a composite of coarse and fine materials averaging

20% boulder

20% large rubble

20% small rubble

30% large gravel

10% small gravel



with upland soils being an unstable clay/gravel mixture. Banks are moderately stable until reaching the steep sided section where rainfall is creating large scale soil movement.

General Vegetation Type

Scrub vegetation dominant with some large deciduous/coniferous in lower end. Large coniferous dominant in upper portion.

Tributaries

All tributaries steep and low discharge. No fisheries value.

Land Use

None at present.

Access

Upper Flathead Road crosses over Shepp Creek about 1 km. from the mouth.

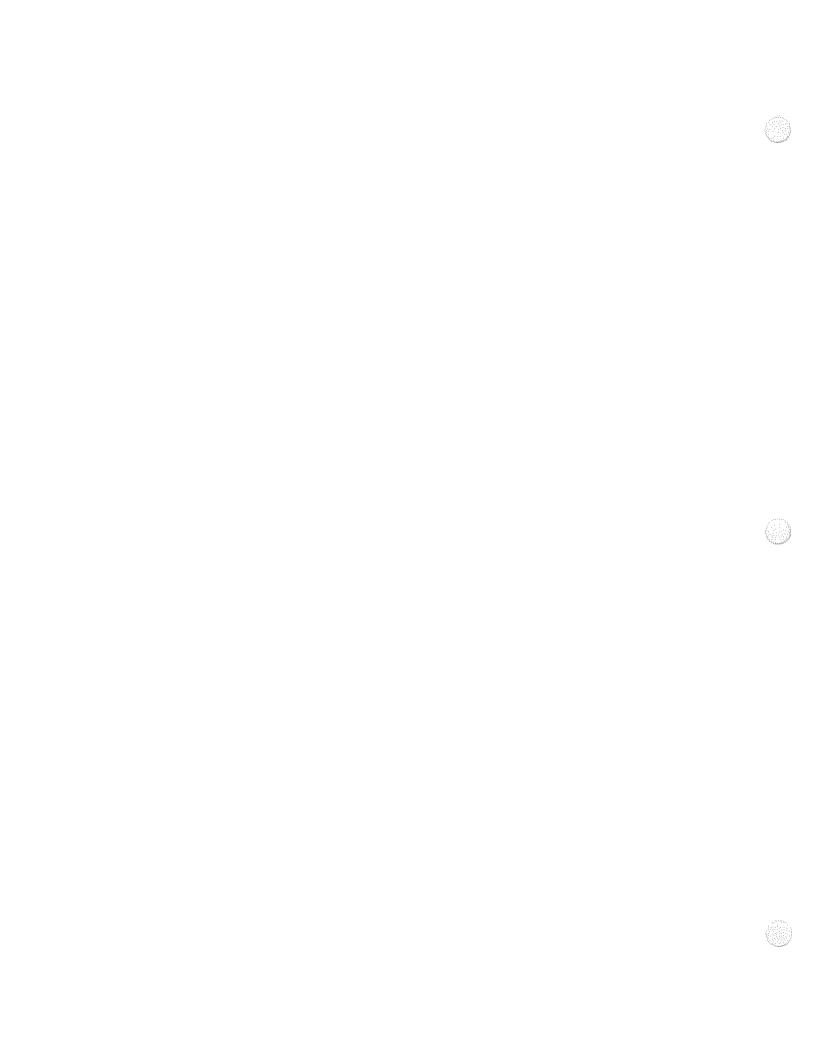
Recreational Potential

Hunting area, but little sport fisherie value. Close proximity of road to Flathead River is somewhat of an attraction to fishermen.

V TRIBUTARIES TO THE UPPER FLATHEAD

(refer to map XIV)

Pincer Squaw McLatchie McEvoy



NAME Pincer Creek	DATE Sept. 15, 1979 NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	mo. Day lear
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead	
SURVEY; TYPE road ;	QUALITY baseline-good MAP NO. 826/5F
REACH mouth to 1.5km.	REF.NO.
LOCATION LAT: 49 22 LONG 114 Dec. Min. Sec. Dec.	38 00 OTHER MAPPING 826/7 Min. Sec.
•	IBLE TO O AVG. DEPTH AT
ELEVATION RANGE 4400' 6000' DRA	AINAGE AREA 950 km. T.D.S.(PPH)
	Ph RANGE O ₂ (PPM)
AUMOL CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	O ₂ (PPH)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 100 m. DISCHAI	RGE;ACTUAL .28m ³ /sec;RANGE 0.0—714m ³ /sec
	COLOUR light brown
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1300-9.5°C	TURBIDITY moderate
WEATHER CONDITIONS 8/10 overcast	
	N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. NN BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2 - X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. NN GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. NN GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. NN TRIBUTARIES
4. NN CHANNEL TYPE	16. X LAND USE
5. NN FLOW PATTERN	17. X ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. X POLLUTION SOURCES
7. X OBSTRUCTIONS	19. X RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. NN STREAM COVER	20. X IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. X FISH	21. NN PROTECTION PROBLEMS
10 NN AQUATIC PIANTS	22. NN ADDITIONAL NOTES
11 INVERTEBRATES	23. NN HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12 NN BANK MATERIAL	•

^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

Pincer Creek

refer to map XIV

General Description - Overall Productivity

Pincer creek is a severely debris clogged stream in the area above the mouth, and on either side of where the road crosses it. (i.e., lower 1.0 km.)

This section is a very unconfined swamp, flooding out a flat logged area.

Overall productivity is rated as poor on the basis of poor water quality and total barriers associated with the swamps, poor spawning and rearing potential, and low discharge.

<u>Obstructions</u>

Swamp at mouth is total barrier

Fish None

Land Use Logging

Access Road

Pollution Sources - Siltation and debris from logged area and road.

Recreational Potential None

Improvement Potential Low

NAME Squaw Creek	DATE Sept. 15, 1975REF.NO.
TEAM Caw and Gunville	, Mo. Day Year
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
SURVEY; TYPE Road ; Q	UALITYBaseline-fair MAP NO.82G/SE
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
	00 OTHER MAPPING 826/7 in. Sec.
LENGTH (KM) 11.0 km. LENGTH ACCESSIB MIGRANT FISH (KM	AVG. DEPTH AT 20cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
ELEVATION RANGE 4400 '- 7400' DRAI	NAGE AREA 25sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ACTIVE BED	WIDTH (AVG.) 7m. ph RANGE 3-12 m. O2 (PPM)
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 10m 50m. DISCHARG	E; ACTUAL. 28m ³ /sec; RANGE 22=.56m ³ /sec
TIME/TEMP.°C AIR 1400-22°C.	COLOUR greenish (very slight)
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER 1400 - 6°C	TURBIDITY clear
WEATHER CONDITIONS 8/10 overcast	
CHECK LIST: X = RECORDED IN REPORT : N	·
1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION	3. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
3. GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	5. TRIBUTARIES
4. CHANNEL TYPE	6. LAND USE
5. FLOW PATTERN	ACCESS
6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. POLLUTION SOURCES
7. OBSTRUCTIONS	PECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
8. STREAM COVER	20. IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
9. FISH	PROTECTION PROBLEMS
•	ADDITIONAL NOTES
11INVERTEBRATES	HISTORICAL INFORMATION
12. BANK MATERIAL	

w Note if parameters are measured (NEAS) or estimated (EST) .

SQUAW CREEK

General Description - Overall Productivity

Squaw Creek is a clean, cold, slightly tannic stream with most of the stream (9 - 10 km.) accessible to migratory fish. Water quality, as indicated by a greenish color, suggests that it is of glacial origin. No fish were found in Squaw creek. Spawning potential is low. Overall productivity is rated as low on the basis of cold water temperature, poor spawning potential, and the lack of invertebrates.

Gradient Substrate

Gradient averages 2% over the first 2.0 km. increasing to 3.0% average over the next 5 km. Substrate averages

10% small gravel

15% large gravel

30% small rubble

30% large rubble

5% boulder

10% coarse sand

over the first 8.0 km. with irregularities in the form of pockets of coarse sand or large gravel.

Above 8.0 km. % boulder increases to 15%, gradient to 4-9%. Stream Channel Type

An unconfined, often braided channel over the first $2.5~\mathrm{km}$. with a short section between 2.5 and 3.0 being very narrow and confined by a $25~\mathrm{m}$. high bank on one side.

Above 3.0 cm. the stream reverses its relatively unconfined nature. Relative confinement increases with gradient going upstream, with braiding being minimal above 7 - 8 km. from the mouth.

Flow Pattern - Pool-Run-Riffle Ratio

Typically a uniform swirl with some surface breaks in the steeper high % boulder sections near the headwaters.

Pool-Run-Riffle average; 20% pool

60% run

30% riffle

over the lower 10 km.

Obstructions-none

Stream Cover Overall 1/10 cover

Fish Electroshocking of two 100 m. sections of stream yielded no fish.

Aquatic Plants None observed.

<u>Invertebrates</u> None observed - probable abundance very low.

Bank Material - Bank and Hillside Stability

Banks are a clay gravel rubble composite. The overall stable character is interpreted by several steep exposed banks.

The potentially unstable sections are not adding significant amounts of material to the stream due to the generally hard compaction.

General Vegetation Type

Pine Spruce Fir Forest

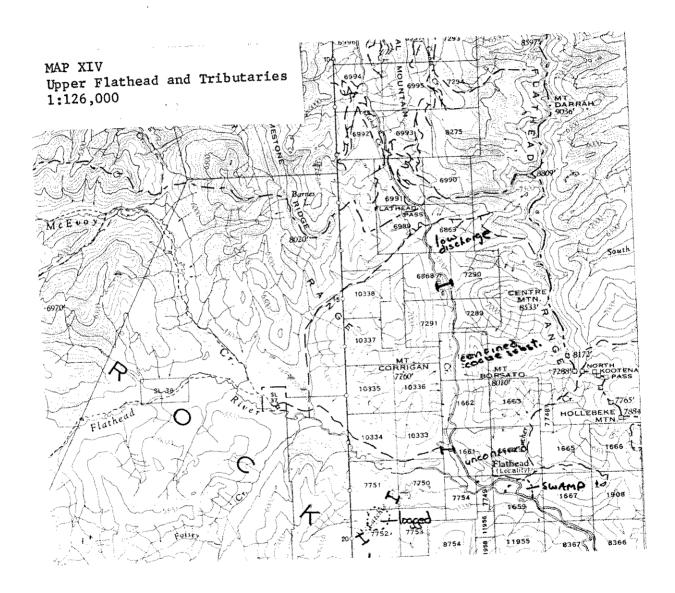
Tributaries

All tributaries are low flow and steepen drastically above the first 0.5 km. from their mouths. Little or no fisheries value.

Land Use Some logging in area near mouth.

Access Road

Recreational Potential Low due to rough terrain and poor fishing potential.



•	NAME McLatchie	DATE Sept. 15, 1978 REF.NO. Mo. Day Year
	TEAM Caw and Gunville	Pio. Day lear
ļ.	TRIBUTARY TO Flathead River	
	SURVEY; TYPE *road/air photo ;	QUALITY overview MAP NO.82G/SE
	REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.
	LOCATION LAT: 49 22 00 LONG 114 4	0 30 OTHER MAPPING 826/7 Min. Sec.
	LENGTH (KM) 10.0 LENGTH ACCESSI MIGRANT FISH(K	AVG. DEPTH AT 20 cm. AVG. WETTED WIDTH
	ELEVATION RANGE 4400-6500 DRA	INAGE AREA 15 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)
	WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 5 m. ACTIVE BE	D WIDTH (AVG.) 8 m. ph
	RANGE 3-6 m.	Ph WIDTH (AVG.) 8 m. ph RANGE 6 - 10 m. O ₂ (PPM)
	FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH 20 m. DISCHAF	RGE ;ACTUAL .28m ³ /sec ;RANGE
	TIME/TEMP,°C AIR	COLOUR clear
		TURBIDITY clear
		cattered snow flurries
		N.R.= NOT RECORDED : N.N.= NOT NOTED
,	1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13. NR BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY
	2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14. NR GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE
	3. NR GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. NR TRIBUTARIES
	4. NR CHANNEL TYPE	16. NR LAND USE
	5. NR FLOW PATTERN	17. NR ACCESS
	6. NR POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO	18. NR POLLUTION SOURCES
N	7. NR OBSTRUCTIONS	19. NR RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
•	8. NR STREAM COVER	20. NR IMPROVEMENT POTENTIAL
	9. NR FISH	21. NR PROTECTION PROBLEMS
	10. NR AQUATIC PLANTS	22. NR ADDITIONAL NOTES
		23. NR HISTORICAL INFORMATION
	11. NR INVERTEBRATES 12 NR BANK MATERIAL.	The state of the s

* Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST)

McLatchie Creek

(refer to map XIV)

General Description - Overall Productivity

Much data is lacking on McLatchie Creek due to problems encountered at the time of survey.

The first 2.5 km. from the mouth is an unconfined highly braided section. There are a number of permanent islands. A thick forest on either side of the channels provides an estimated 3-5/10 stream cover. The section between 2.5 and 3.5 km. is heavily logged with a network of skidder trails.

Overall productivity is rated as low. The first 2.5 km. provides good fish habitat but this deteriorates at the logged section. Above this slash the creek enters a steep side canyon. The creek is subjected to large scale soil movement throughout this upper reach. Substrate is coarse and flow (volume discharge) diminishes quickly. Gradient (2% in lower 2.5 km.) is estimated at 3% above the slash, increasing to 5-6% est. over 6 km.

NAME McEvoy	DATE Sept. 14/75 REF.NO.	
TEAM Caw and Gunville	Mo. Day Year	The same
TRIBUTARY TO Flathead		
SURVEY; TYPE flying	; QUALITY overview MAP NO. 82G/SE	
REACH entire drainage	REF.NO.	
LOCATION LAT: 49 LONG Deg. Min. Sec. Deg.	114 OTHER MAPPING 82G/7 g. Min. Sec.	
LENGTH (KM) 17. LENGTH ACCI	ESSIBLE TO 10.0 AVG. DEPTH AT 30 cm. SH(KM) AVG. WETTED WIDTH	
ELEVATION RANGE 5400-6500'	DRAINAGE AREA 10 sq. km. T.D.S.(PPM)	
WETTED WIDTH (AVG.) 4 m. ACTIVE RANGE ACTIVE	E BED WIDTH (AVG.) 6 m. ph _	
FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH DIS	CHARGE ;ACTUAL ;RANGE	
	COLOUR clear	-
TIME/TEMP.°C WATER	TURBIDITY clear	
WEATHER CONDITIONS		-
	T : N.R. = NOT RECORDED : N.N. = NOT NOTED	
1. X GENERAL DESCRIPTION	13BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY	
2. X OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY	14GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE	
3GRADIENT-SUBSTRATE	15. TRIBUTARIES	
4CHANNEL TYPE	16LAND USE	
5FLOW PATTERN	17ACCESS	
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^{*} Note if parameters are measured (MEAS) or estimated (EST) .

McEvoy Creek (refer to map XIV)

McEvoy Creek was passed over quickly during flying reconnaissance.

Basic channel form etc. was observed. Substrate was 80% rubble with an average gradient of 2%. There was frequent exposed substrate bars.

The surrounding areas was quite flat throughout most of the stream. The stream is fed by many swampy sections.

The coarse was a gentle meander with abundant cut banks, some steep.

Pool/Run/Riffle averaged:

20% poo1

30% riffle

50% run

Flow is a consistant uniform swirl.

Rearing potential was good while spawning is limited.

DEFINITIONS OF STREAM PARAMETERS

NAME: Gazetted name of the stream and other names.

DATE: Month, day, year. Month must be written out.

REF. NO.: Refers to the stream reference number in the computer data storage system.

TEAM: The people who did the inventory, initials and last names.

TRIBUTARY TO: Note the major drainage system (e.g. Pacific Ocean, Fraser R.) Note drainage sequence (Ck. A to Ck. B to Thompson to Fraser)

SURVEY TYPE: Map, airphoto, flying, boating, road, walking, combination of, or others. (*for major method)

SURVEY QUALITY: Either intensive, baseline, or overview inventory and rate as good, fair, or poor.

MAP. NO.: Use National Topographic Series notation.

REACH: Denote the whole stream as one reach or note the distance (km.) from the mouth of the stream to the bottom and top of the reach.

LOCATION: Give the lat. and long. of the mouth of the stream or the lower end of the reach.

OTHER MAPPING: Note when special scale mapping is available and where to obtain it.

LENGTH: Main stem only (kilometers)

LENGTH ACCESSIBLE

TO MIGRANT FISH: The furthest distance upstream from the mouth any fish species could migrate, before it came to an impassable barrier.

AVERAGE DEPTH: Average depth at the average wetted width. (meters)

ELEVATION: Elevation (meters) at the bottom and top of the stream system.

DRAINAGE AREA: In sq. kilometers (a map measurement)

WETTED WIDTH: Width (average and range) of the water covered channel. (meters)

ACTIVE BED WIDTH: Average and range of the width of the river bed.

River bed is the section of stream which has no vegetation on it.

FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH: Range of the max. width water can cover in a flood.

ACTUAL DISCHARGE: Discharge at the time of survey in meters 3/sec.

Describe the flow as high, normal or low.

DISCHARGE RANGE: Estimated or actual discharge range in meters 3/sec.

(1 cfs. = .0283 m 3/sec.)

TEMPERATURE: In degrees centigrade (°C.)

COLOUR: Colour is defined as material in solution with the water. Define as 1) clear, tannic, brown etc. 2) <u>Degree</u>: slightly, very 3) <u>Period</u>: all year, seasonal, occasional.

TURBIDITY: Turbidity is defined as material in suspension in the water.

Define as 1) Type: clear, muddy, glacial etc. 2) Degree:
slightly, very 3) Period: all year, seasonal, occasional.

WEATHER CONDITIONS: Cloud cover in over cast (0.C.) estimated as so many tenths 0.C., also wind, rain, etc.

DEFINITIONS OF STREAM PARAMETERS

- 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION A summary of the major parameters, in paragraph form, to give a short concise picture of the stream.
- 2. OVERALL PRODUCTIVITY A subjective rating of the ability of a system to spawn and rear fish, or it's potential to do so.
- 3. GRADIENT SUBSTRATE Gradient in % slope

Substrate A. Compaction Bedrock Boulder 30 cm. Large Rubble 15-30 cm. Moderate Small Rubble 7-15 cm. Large Gravel 2-7 cm. B. Texture Small Gravel .5-2 cm. Sand

Solid Smooth Angular C. Suitability

Loose

Substrate

Silt For Mud Spawning Clay Rearing

- 4. STREAM CHANNEL TYPE Confined or unconfined Straight, curving, meandering Islands, bars Side channels, back channels Logjams Cross section type (cutbanks) **
- 5. FLOW PATTERN
 - uniform (no turbulance)
 - uniform (rapids and boils)
 - pool riffle sequence
 - tumbling flow
 - cascading flow
- 6. POOL-RUN-RIFFLE RATIO A percentage comparison of the three.
- 7. OBSTRUCTIONS Type of obstruction size, number of obstructions. Partial, selective or total barrier.
- 8. STREAM COVER Type of streamside vegetation, and % of stream covered.
- 9. FISH
 - fish species present,
 - use (spawning rearing, holding)
 - size ranges (lengths, weights)
 - estimate of abundance
 - timing of runs
 - maturation stage of fish
- 10. AQUATIC PLANTS Relative abundance Rooted or floating
- 11. INVERTEBRATES (insects) Relative abundance Aquatic terrestrial

- UPLAND SOILS ** 12. BANK MATERIAL (est. % of each) Glacial till Bedrock Colluvium Outwash Boulder Glacial till Alluvium Marine Sand gravel Lacustrine Silt sand Organic Clay silt TEXTURE OF SOIL Organic Fine, Medium, Coarse
- 13. BANK AND HILLSIDE STABILITY Upland soil type and depth, Slumping banks and hillsides Slope (%) of hillsides; Banks Terracing Erosion Windfall
- 14. GENERAL VEGETATION TYPE Type of forest and understory.
- 15. TRIBUTARIES Indicate minor and non productive streams and explain why they are considered so. Do a complete report on major tributary streams.
- 16. LAND USE Indicate present land use, logging, farming, residential parks etc.
- 17. ACCESS Type of access public, private, road, air, boat, on foot.
- 18. POLLUTION SOURCES Thermal, chemical, soil disturbance expand if possible
- 19. RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL Must evaluate fishing pot. as well as other types.
- 20. IMPROVEMENT POSSIBILITES Fish ladders, stream clearance. Enhancement of spawning or rearing etc.
- 21. PROTECTION PROBLEMS Should attempt to point out problens associated with logging, road construction, or any type of development.
- 22. ADDITIONAL NOTES Problems in doing the survey, personal axe grinding, opinions, additional information on the headings on the top of the parameter sheet.
- 23. HISTORICAL INFORMATION Local knowledge of the area, fishing, access etc.

** See last page for additional information

-207-UPLAND SOIL TYPE

1. GLACIAL TILL

Unsorted and unstratified drift generally unconsolidated; deposited by glacial ice. Consists of a heterogeneous mixture of clay, sand, gravel and boulders varying widely in size and shape--predominantly angular.

2. COLLUVIUM

Materials are generally loose and in- 6. LACUSTRINE coherent drifts deposited chiefly by mass-wasting at the foot of a steep slope or bedrock exposure. These materials are non-stratified, not sorted of textures ranging from boulders to clay.

3. OUTWASH

Chiefly sand and gravel removed and deposited by glacial melt-water streams-predominantly rounded.

4. ALLUVIUM

Clay, silt, gravel or similar unconsolidated detrital material deposited during comparatively recent geology. Better sorted than outwash.

5. MARINE

Predominantly silts and clays deposited in a marine environment. These deposits would be well sorted, compact and lack the varving (fine layering) seen in lacustrine deposits. These materials may contain shell fragments.

Blankets of stratified silt, clay and sand of various degrees of thickness and continuity that has been deposited in a standing body of water--exemplified by varving (fine layering).

7. ORGANIC

Deposits of peat, muck or other decomposing organic materials.

CROSS SECTION TYPE

Definition: The typical cross section or the whole reach in run and riffle areas.

Not cut, regular

Not cut, Irregular

Cut one side (May be irregular)

Cut both sides (May be irregular)

Channelized