



# BLACK RIVER SUBBASIN

## Black River, Porter Creek

### LIMITING FACTORS

#### RIPARIAN

- . Invasive species on tributaries
- . Riparian degradation and loss in Porter Creek

#### LARGE WOODY DEBRIS

- . Splash dams

#### FISH PASSAGE

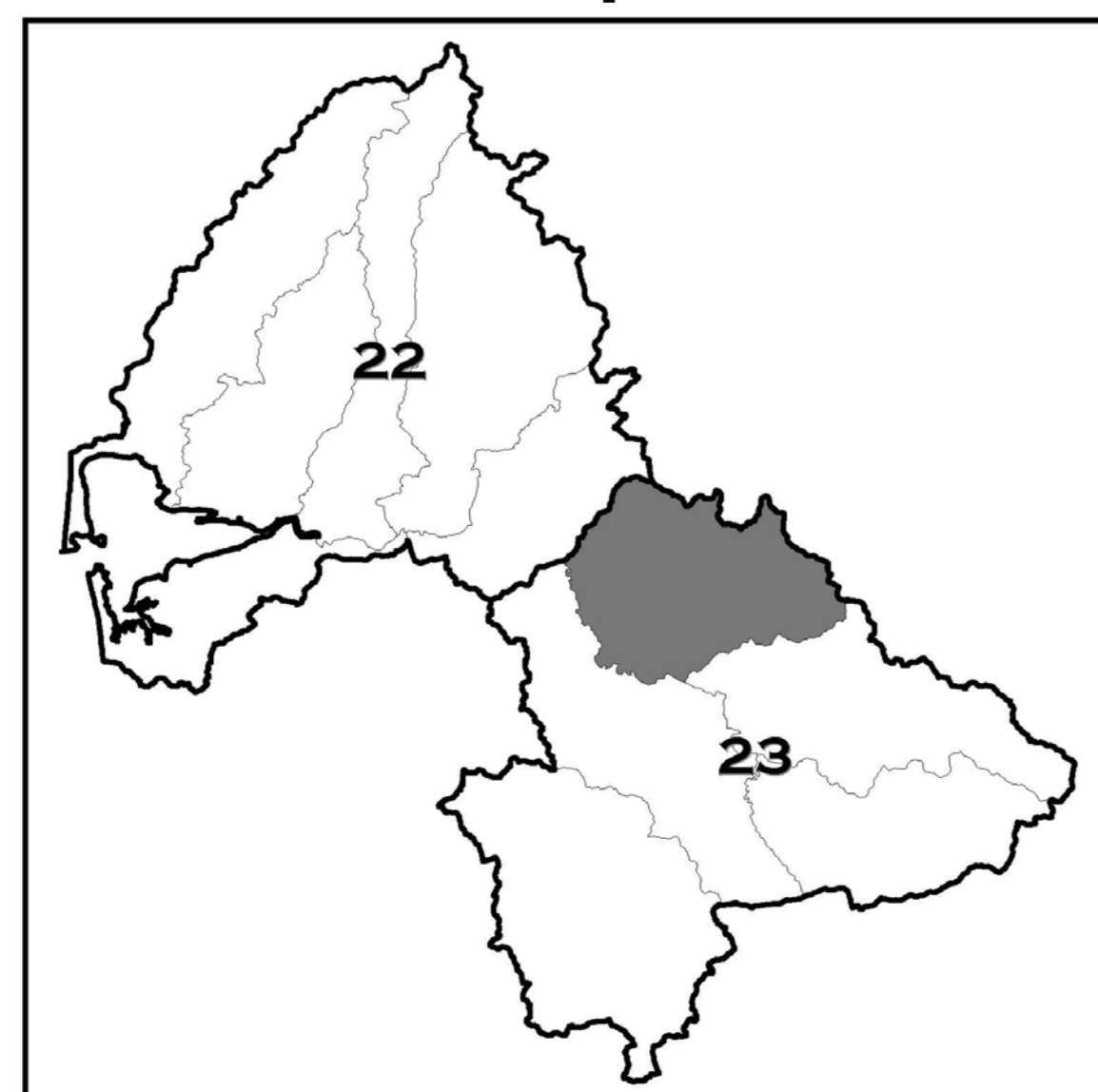
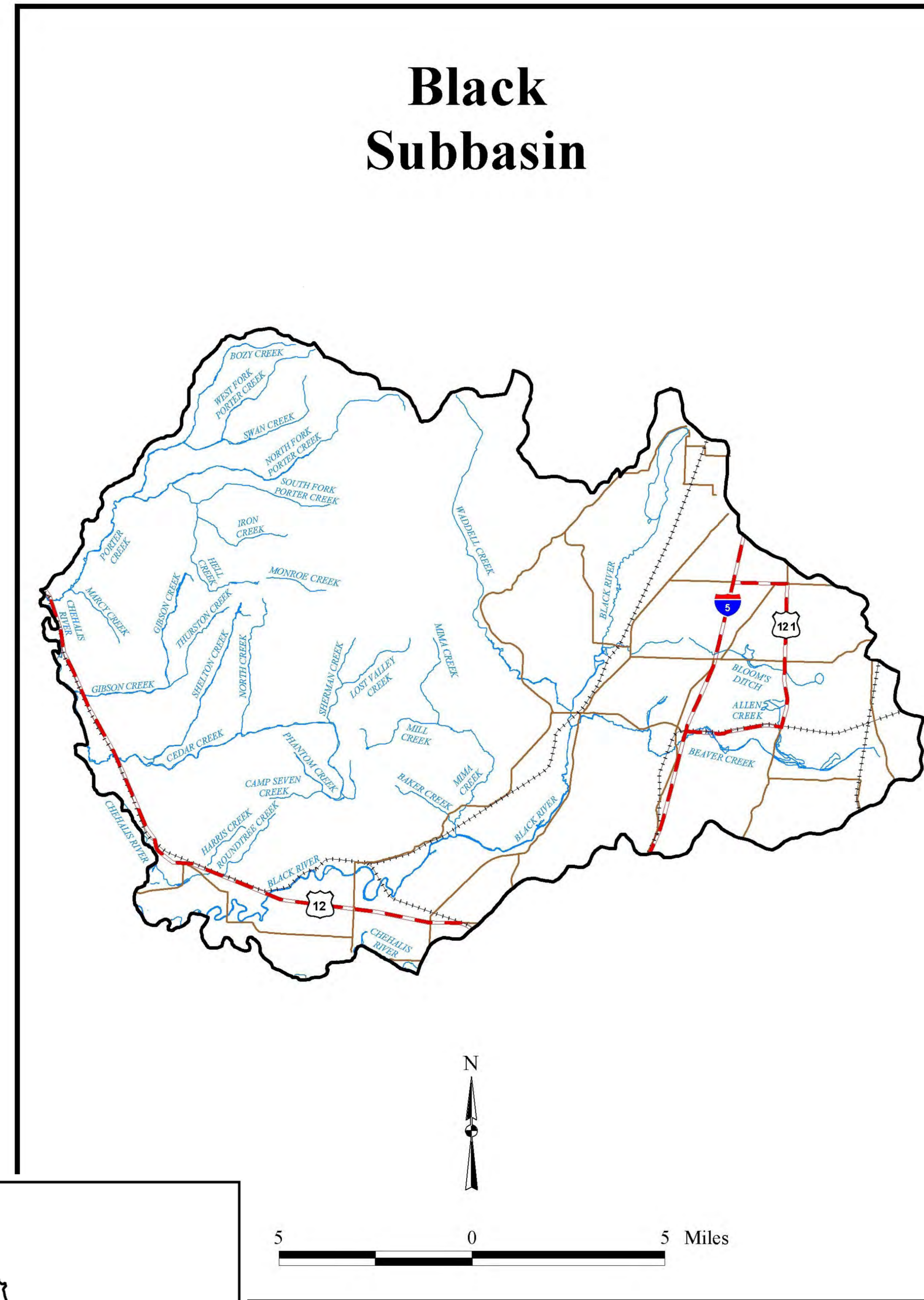
- . Passage barriers

#### WATER QUALITY

- . Low dissolved oxygen levels — the low gradient and long reaches of wetlands drained by the Black River creates a unique palustrine river that stratifies similar to a lake.

#### WATER QUANTITY

- . Poor water quantity occurs naturally on the Black River due to its general character
- . Irrigation
- . Fish farming practices
- . Agricultural practices



Black River:  
Fall Chinook, coho, chum, cutthroat, and winter steelhead

Porter Creek:  
Fall Chinook, spring Chinook, coho, cutthroat, and winter steelhead

### RESTORATION ACTIONS

#### RIPARIAN

- . Revegetate stream and river banks with native plants
- . Protect key properties of riparian habitat
- . Implement alternative methods of bank stabilization
- . Install riparian fencing to exclude or reduce livestock access
- . Control of invasive species on Lower Black, Bloom's Ditch, and Stony and Beaver Creeks
- . Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas

#### LARGE WOODY DEBRIS

- . Install logjams where needed in Porter Creek

#### FISH PASSAGE

- . Correct barrier culverts in Porter Creek

#### WATER QUALITY

- . Control contamination from dairy farms
- . Revegetate open riparian areas

#### WATER QUANTITY

- . Reduce water withdrawals



