



CLOQUALLUM SUBBASIN

Mox-Chehalis, Newman, Vance, Falls, Workman, & Wildcat Creeks

LIMITING FACTORS

RIPARIAN

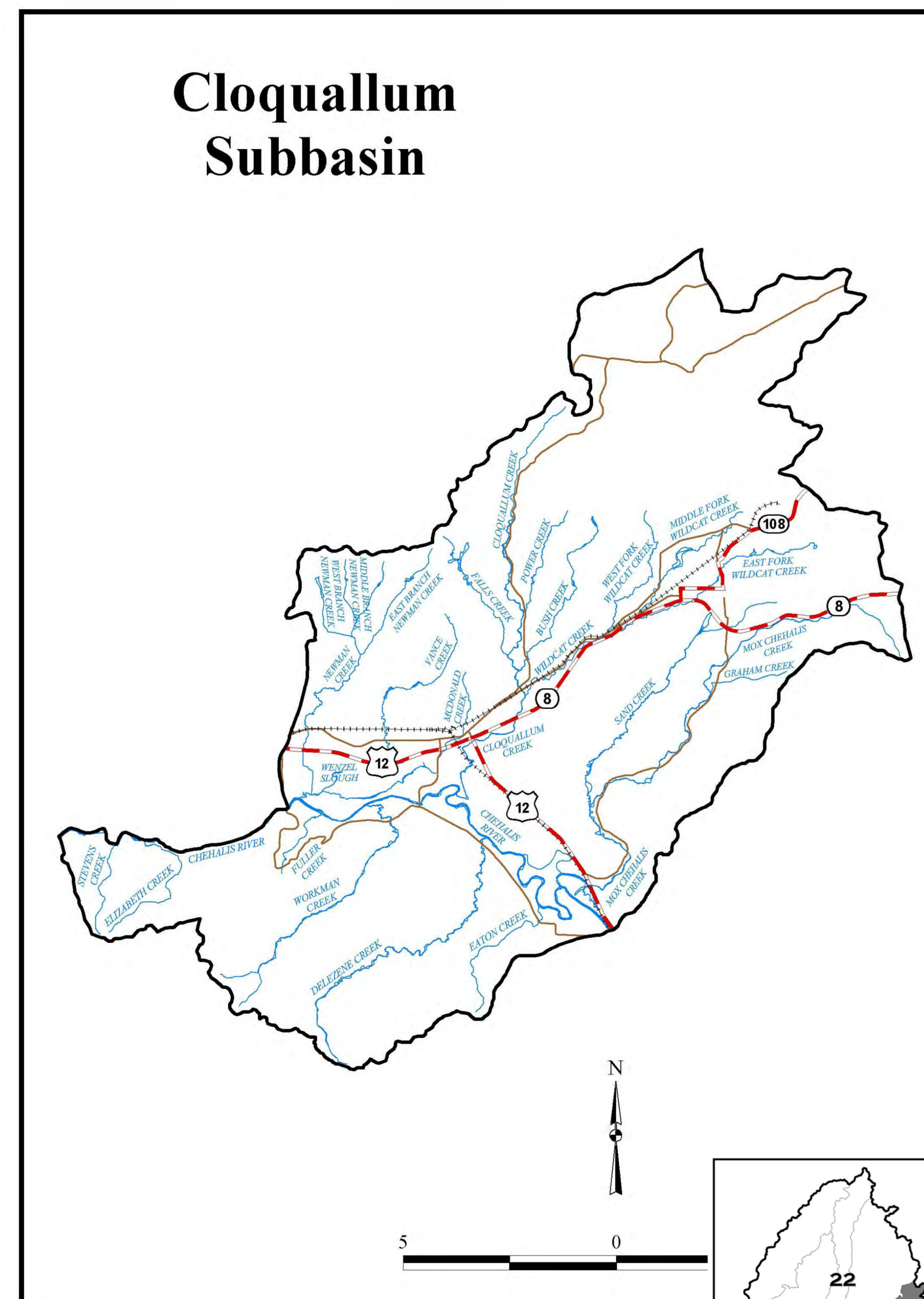
- . The Newman, Vance, Cloquallum, and Mox Chehalis Creek areas have 44.4 m of vegetation loss; 7.2 m of tree canopy loss
- . Riparian degradation and loss due to agricultural & logging practices

FISH PASSAGE

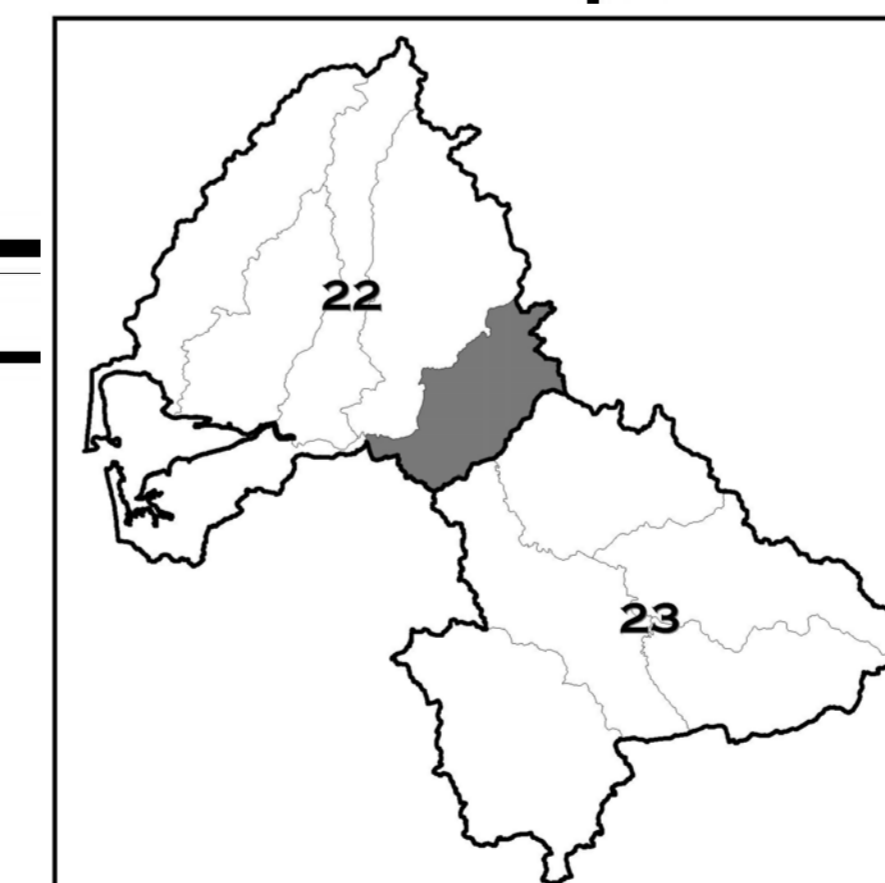
- . High road densities
- . Log jams/log booms block portions of Mox-Chehalis
- . Data gap for fish passage — Current data: 107 barriers (0, 33%, and 67% passable) and 15 sites unknown passability

WATER QUANTITY

- . Riparian degradation and loss
- . Timber harvesting
- . Landscape manipulations that cause quick surface water runoff and do not allow for aquifer recharge



 Cloquallum: Fall Chinook, coho, chum, cutthroat, and winter steelhead



RESTORATION ACTIONS

RIPARIAN

- . Restore riparian corridor in the Cloquallum subbasin
- . Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas when appropriate
- . Revegetate open riparian areas with native plants
- . Protect key properties of riparian habitat
- . Install riparian fencing
- . Control invasive species

FISH PASSAGE

- . Correct barrier culverts

WATER QUANTITY

- . Implement activities that lead to natural recharge of aquifers
- . Reduce stormwater discharge directly to streams (rapid runoff)
- . Restore wetlands for water storage
- . Increase hydrologic continuity – reduce impervious surfaces
- . Determine if water withdrawals are being followed correctly