



WYNOOCHEE RIVER SUBBASIN

Schaeffer & Black Creeks

LIMITING FACTORS

RIPARIAN

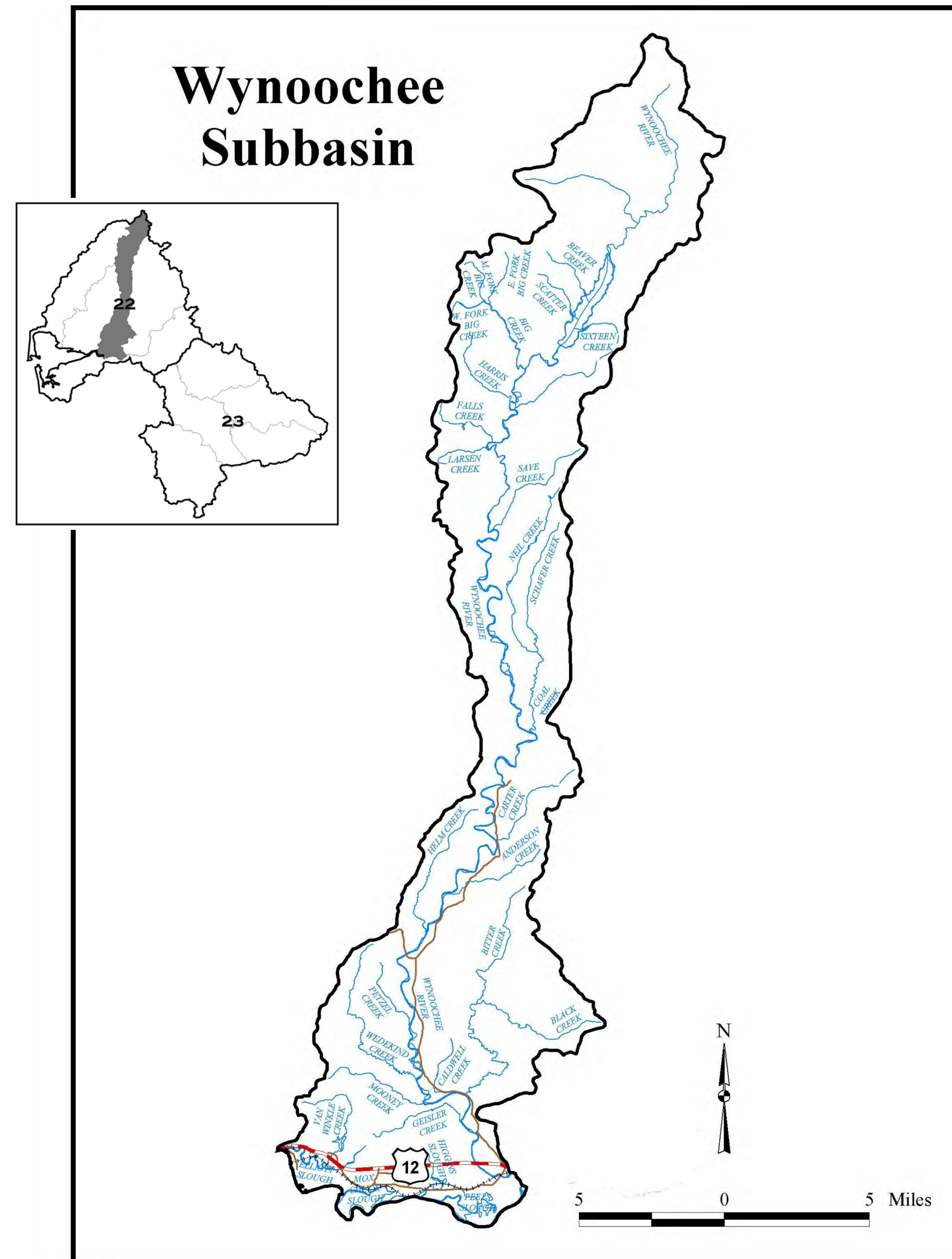
- Timber harvest and agricultural practices
- Livestock access


FISH PASSAGE

- 225 barrier culverts
- High road densities
- Wynoochee Dam (located at RM 47.8, the uppermost extent of natural fish migration. From here, fish are trucked above Wynoochee Lake to spawn in the tributaries flowing into the lake)

FLOODPLAIN

- Shoreline armoring and diking used to protect farmlands and residential development
- Accelerated gravel transport causing severe bank erosion
- Timber harvest: Recent high peak flows are likely caused by accelerated timber harvesting in the watershed and lack of sufficient late seral vegetative cover to retain water
- Past floodplain mining



 Wynoochee River, Schaeffer Creek and Black Creek: Fall Chinook, coho, chum, cutthroat, winter steelhead, summer steelhead, and bull trout

RESTORATION ACTIONS

RIPARIAN

- Revegetate with native plants
- Control invasive species
- Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas where appropriate
- Install riparian fencing to exclude or reduce livestock access
- Protect key properties of riparian habitat

FISH PASSAGE

- Connect barrier culverts
- Improve fish passage at fishways
- Habitat enhancement projects downstream from dam to mitigate losses

FLOODPLAIN

- Reconnect, enhance, and/or restore potential off channel, floodplain, and wetland habitat
- Remove rip rap
- Upgrade logging roads
- Assess floodplain conditions and identify impacts
- Gravel enhancement downstream of dams to decrease scouring and incision
- Reduce clear-cutting to allow for regeneration to catch up to logging
- Reduce percentage of area harvested to allow regeneration to maintain a higher percentage of late seral timber at any given time to allow the watershed to retain more water
- Conduct a study to determine sediment loading and reduction

