NAME EAST FORK MARTIN CREEK	Mend	ocino
Length 1-1/4 miles Martin Creek	17N	14W 15
OTHER NAMES	RIVER SYSTEM.	Big River
SOURCES OF DATA Personal Observation		

Extent of Observation: On August 3, 1959, James Morehouse walked out this East Fork of Martin Creek from its origin, downstream to its confulence with Martin Creek. This survey included the tributaries of the East Branch.

Location: This branch of Martin Creek heads on the slopes immediately west of Irene Peak (T17N, R14W, Sec. 11) and flows west to its confluence with Martin Creek.

<u>Relation to other waters</u>: This comprises a fair portion of the Martin Creek system. It is felt that Martin Creek is one of the more important headwater creeks of the Big River system for steelhead production.

<u>Watershed</u>: Entirely within the North Coast redwood, douglas fir forest. This entire watershed seems to have been logged over at one time or another.

Immediate drainage basin: This stream flows through a slightly steep "U" shaped canyon. This area shows evidence of logging throughout and in the headwaters is being logged at present. The forest cover represents the riparian growth for the most part, with occasional openings where horsetail and tan oak are predominant.

<u>Gradient:</u> The gradient in both the East Branch and the north fork of the East Branch was slight in the lower half becoming moderate to steep in the upper half.

Width: East fork - 1 ft to 2 ft. average 2 ft. North fork of East fork 8 in. to 1 ft average 1 ft.

- Depth: East fork 3 in. to 4 in. average 3 inches North fork of east fork 1 in. to 3 in. average 1 inch
- Flow: East fork 2 G.P.M. to 10 G.P.M. average 3 to 4 G.P.M. north fork of east fork 2 G.P.M. to 3 G.P.M. average 2 G.P.M.

<u>Velocity:</u> East fork rapid throughout. North fork of east fork rapid to sluggish Intermittent pools in lower 1/2.

Bottom: The east fork was mud, gravel, rubble becoming boulders, bedrock in the lower 2/3. The north fork of the east fork was boulder, bedrock in the upper 1/3 and becoming gravel, rubble in the lower 2/3.

EXTENT OF OBSERVATION
Include Name of Surveyor, Date, Etc.
LOCATION
RELATION TO OTHER WATERS
GENERAL DESCRIPTION
Watershed
Immediate Drainage Basin
Altitude (Range)
Gradient
Width
Depth
Flow (Range)
Velocity
Bottom
Spawning Areas
Pools
Snelter
Diversions
Temperatures
Food
Aquatic Plants
Winter Conditions
Pollution
Springs
FISHES PRESENT AND SUCCESS
OTHER VERTEBRATES
FISHING INTENSITY
OTHER RECREATIONAL USE
ACCESSIBILITY
OWNERSHIP DOCTED OD ODEN
PUSTED OK OPEN
IMPROVEMENTS DAST STOCKING
CENEDAL ESTIMATE
RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT
SKETCH MAP
REFERENCES AND MAPS
NAME OF DAM
OUNTERCHIP

OWNERSHIP DATE OF CONSTRUCTION TYPE OF DAM HEIGHT OF DAM SPILLWAY (Type, Size, Discharge) OTHER OUTLETS (Type, Size, Etc.) FISHWAYS SCREENS USE OF WATER <u>Spawning areas</u>: The east fork has only occasional spawning areas throughout ranging from fait to poor. The north fork of the east fork was fair to poor spawning gravel in the lower half with occasional fair to poor areas in the upper half.

<u>Pools</u>: In the East Fork were common throughout. 8 ft long 4 ft wide 6 in. deep to 10 ft long 5 ft wide 8 in. deep average 8 ft long 4 ft wide 6 in. deep. In the north fork, pools were common in the upper half to uncommon in the lower half.

<u>Shelter:</u> Is good on the East Branch except for a few areas where logging operations have opened up the cover. Pools, boulders and riparian growth provide excellent shelter, Shelter in the north fork is excellent. This is a well shaded stream except for a few hundred feet near the mouth which have been opened up. Pools, boulders and riparian growth provide excellent shelter.

Barriers: Listed separately.

Diversions: None seen.

<u>Temperatures:</u> Were 56° F in all upper stream areas, and 59° F. downstream from the mouth of the North Fork, Pools in the lower half of the north fork were 62° to 65° F. Air temperatures were 69° at 0930 and 75° F. at 1300.

Food; Was common to abundant throughout.

Aquatic Plants: None seen other than algae.

Pollution: None seen other than logging.

<u>Winter Conditions:</u> Are probably fairly mild except in the upper streams areas where conditions are more severe and scowering. There is no evidence of flooding.

Springs: None observed.

<u>Fishes present and success</u>: RT/SH 1-1/2 in to 5 in were observed throughout to be fairly common. Average length 2 - 2-1/2 in. Success appears to be satisfactory.

<u>Other vertebrates:</u> Western Newts, small frogs and small external gilled salamanders.

<u>Accessibility:</u> A new logging road off of Baechel Creek road parallels much of this creek.

This entire area is under private ownership and is posted.

<u>General Estimate:</u> The East Fork has many old log jams throughout its length. There is, at present, a logging operation on its headwaters and large amounts of silt have been introduced in this 1/3 of the stream. This is otherwise a good steelhead spawning and nursery stream. The north fork of the east fork is an excellent steelhead tributary except that there is insufficient flow to maintain fish throughout the year. Perhaps this stream has more water daring the average years, but flow is definitely the 3-uniting factor on this stream. <u>General Estimate;</u> The East Fork has many old log jams throughout its length. There is at present a logging operation on its headwaters and large amounts of silt have been introduced in this 1/3 of the stream. This is otherwise a good steelhead spawning and nursery stream.

The North Fork of the East Fork is an excellent steelhead tributary except that there is insufficient flow to maintain fish throughout the year. Perhaps this stream has more water during the average years, but flow is definitely the limiting factor on this stream.

Management: Normal steelhead spanning and nursery stream management.

The Forestry Map, south half, Mendocino County, 1948, was the only map consulted and the sketch map was taken from this.

Altitude, fishing intensity, other recreational use and past stocking are not known.

The extreme south-east tributary is more of a spring than a stream, and is of no value to fish life. Flow 2 G.P.M.

The south fork tributary was small and so filled with logging debris that it could not be seen. Flow 1 or 2 G.P.M.

Barriers and Log Jams:

1.	Log jam 20 ft long 10 ft wide 8 ft high void area 50%.
2.	Log jam 75 ft long 10 ft wide 10 ft high void area 90%.
3.	Log jam 40 ft long 10 ft wide 5 ft high void area 98%.
4.	Log jam – barrier 150 ft long 5 ft wide 5 ft high void area 98% 3 ft diff.
5.	Log jam - barrier solid for 100 ft upstream - partly filled in.
6.	Log jam – 25 ft long 5 ft wide 5 ft high void 60%.
7.	Log jam – barrier 50 ft long 20 ft wide 10 ft high void 65% 2 ft. diff.
8.	Log jam – 15 ft long 10 ft wide 7 ft high void 80%.
9.	Log jam – 25 ft long 18 ft wide 6 ft high void 95%.
10.	Log jam – barrier 20 ft long 10 ft wide 5 ffc high void 65% – 3 ft diff.
11.	Log jam - barrier 60 ft long 20 ft wide 10 ft high void area 50% 10 ft. diff.
12.	Log jam – 90 ft long 20 ft wide 10 ft high void 60%
13.	Log jam – 20 ft long 50 ft wide 10 ft high void 97%.
14.	Log jam - barrier 10 ft long 8 ft wide 2 ft high silted 2 ft. diff.
15.	Filled with logs, covered with dirt for road crossing.
16.	Log jam – 20 ft long 5 ft wide 5 ft high void 40%
17.	Log jam - barrier 30 ft long 10 ft wide 25 ft high void silted in 15 ft diff.
18.	Filled with logs, covered with dirt for road crossing.
19.	Filled with logs, covered with dirt for road crossing.
20.	Log jam – 100 ft long 20 ft wide 10 ft high void 98%.
21.	Log jam – 20 ft long 10 ft wide 10 ft high void 35%.
22.	Boulder - barrier - pushed from road on to bedrock area.
23.	Log jam – 20 ft long 10 ft wide 5 ft high void area 60%.
24.	Log jam - barrier - 75 ft long 100 ft wide 20 ft high void 75% - 10 ft diff.
25.	Log jam - barrier - 40 ft long 100 ft wide 10 ft high void 80% - 4 ft diff.
26.	Log jam – 20 ft long 5 ft wide 5 ft high – void 65%

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