

WIDTH AND DEPTH MEASUREMENTS: Record the wetted width and average depth from at least two of the channel's habitats (RUN, RIFFLE or POOL). Record the average depth from a minimum of five measurements (one of these should be from the deepest part of the channel). The width should be measured from the widest section of the feature.

- 1. Riffle Wetted Width ^(feet) _____ Depth ^(feet) _____
- 2. Run Wetted Width ^(feet) _____ Depth ^(feet) _____
- 3. Pool Wetted Width ^(feet) _____ Depth ^(feet) _____

HABITAT CONDITIONS: Rate the habitat conditions by choosing the best description, and then choose a score from the range within the description. Note: Bank stability and riparian buffer width are assessed on both the **LEFT** and **RIGHT** side of the stream.

		20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
Embeddedness EVALUATED IN RIFFLES																					
		Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor				
Sediment deposition	Little or no formation of depositional features; < 20% of the reach affected. See below for examples						Some increase in depositional features; 20-40% of the reach affected.					Moderate amounts of depositional features; 40-60% of the reach affected.					Heavy amounts of deposition; > 60% of the reach affected.				
		Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor				

The next two conditions are evaluated on both the left and the right sides of the stream.

		10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1									
Bank stability	Banks are stable; no evidence of erosion or bank failure; little or no potential for future problems; < 10% of the reach affected.	Banks are moderately stable; infrequent areas of erosion occur, mostly shown by banks healed over or a few bare spots; 10-30 % of the reach affected.					Banks are moderately unstable; 30-50% of the reach has some areas of erosion; high potential for erosion during flooding events.					Banks are unstable; many have eroded areas (bare soils) along straight sections or bends; obvious bank collapse or failure; > 50% affected.								
		Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor			
Riparian buffer width	Mainly undisturbed vegetation > 60 ft; no evidence of human impacts such as parking lots, road beds, clear-cuts, mowed areas, crops, lawns etc.	Zone of undisturbed vegetation 40-60 ft; some areas of disturbance evident.					Zone of undisturbed vegetation 20-40 ft; disturbed areas common throughout the reach.					Zone of undisturbed vegetation < 20 ft; disturbed areas common throughout the entire reach.								
		Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor			

Totals	> 65	65 - 50	49 - 35	< 35
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor

Habitat condition comments: _____

SEDIMENT DEPOSITION may cause the formation of islands, point bars (areas of increased deposition usually at the beginning of a meander that increase in size as the channel is diverted toward the outer bank) or shoals, or result in the filling of runs and pools. Usually deposition is evident in areas that are obstructed by natural or manmade debris and areas where the stream flow decreases, such as bends.

NOTE: TO CALCULATE A SCORE BASED ON A 0-100 SCALE DIVIDE THE TOTAL BY 80 AND MULTIPLY BY 100