

Steelhead Habitat Conditions									
Reach Name Reach Length (ft)	Length Surveyed (ft)	Number of Pool / Riffle / Run Habitats ¹ (% Channel Length)	Percent of Pools with Suitable Substrate	Dominant Pool Tail Substrate	Percent Embeddedness of Pool Tails ²	Average Pool Depth (ft) ³	Mean Cover Complexity ⁴	Maximum Weekly Average Temperatures (°C) ⁵	Other Stressors
Arroyo del Valle									
4a 4,700	940	12/9/4 (52%/25%/23%)	75	gravel	37	1.8	46	23.8, 25.5 *	Barriers (2)
4b 8,300	1,660	6/4/3 (51%/16%/33%)	100	gravel	18	2.4	30	25	None
4c 6,700	1,340	4/6/2 (50%/43%/7%)	100	gravel	14	2.5	28	24.7, 22.8 *	Predators (largemouth bass)
7a 6,300	1,260	2/4/11 (8%/10%/82%)	100	sand	50	2	80	23.0	Predators (largemouth bass)
7b 8,900	1,780	2/4/7 (7%/14%/80%)	50	silt	100	1.6	240	23.0	Predators (largemouth bass)
7c 6,500	1,300	1/0/1 (99%/0%/1%)	0	none	n/a	> 10	n/a	26.4	Water quality (low DO concentration at depth in pools) & Predators (largemouth bass and other warm water species)
7d 1,900	380	1/0/0 (100%/0%/0%)	0	none	n/a	>4	n/a	> 25	Water quality (low DO concentration at depth in pools) & Predators (largemouth bass and other warm water species)
7e 9,000	1,800	10/9/4 (58%/22%/20%)	90	sand	49	2.5	46	25.8	Barriers (2)
7f 7,100	1,420	10/4/3 (80%/6%/14%)	80	gravel	40	2.6	32	25.5	Barriers (1)
Arroyo de la Laguna									
10a 11,000	2,200	3/2/3 (33%/9%/58%)	100	gravel	17	2	33	26.7	None
10b 22,600	4,520	5/3/3 (61%/15%/25%)	80	gravel	60	2	44	26.7	None
Notes:									
¹ Properly functioning steelhead habitat is generally characterized by pools making up 40 to 50 percent of the total stream length or a 2:1 to 1:2 pool to riffle ratio (CDFG 2002, NMFS 2008). Green = at least one properly functioning criteria was met, orange = low pool ratio or low riffle ratio, red = no properly functioning criteria were met.									
² Percent embeddedness: <20 percent = unimpaired (green), 20 to 80 percent = increasingly impaired (orange), >80 percent = unusable (red), (Bjornn and Reiser 1991).									
³ Pool depth is evaluated using a bench mark of 2.0 ft as indicative of providing adequate thermal refuge for juvenile steelhead (CDFG 1996).									
⁴ Pool cover complexity = number of cover types (0 = no cover; 3 = multitude of cover types) multiplied by the percent of overhead area occupied by cover (maximum value = 3 x 100 = 300), (Flosi et al 2010). In general, values ≥100 indicate adequate cover for salmonids (green), < 100 indicates inadequate cover (red) (CDFG 1996).									
⁵ Water temperature thresholds for rearing juvenile steelhead: > 20°C decrease feeding and growth (yellow) ; >22°C stressful (orange); 25°C-29°C potentially lethal (red).									
* Note that reaches 4a and 4c each had two water temperature monitoring locations.									