

Notes from meeting with Patrick Murphy, and Daryl and Pat Hull
Site visit date: May 1, 2009
Agent: Monica Van Bussum

Applicable water rights: 75-4126, 75-10603, 75-14531



A look at vegetation just upstream of the spring headwaters. While headwaters are not visible, arrow points in general direction of headwaters.



Spring headwaters. Tag A0014987 is on the tree to the left of the picture. Picture taken facing upstream. This is the POD that was originally recommended on 75-4126 and 75-10603.



A view of the channel just below the headwaters. There is a lot of vegetation and common water plants in the area. Flow direction is generally indicated by arrow.



View of the channel further downstream. Picture is taken looking in upstream direction; flow direction generally indicated by arrow. A lot of deadfall is visible in background along channel. In foreground, water plants are visible in channel. These types of plants

are not common in regularly maintained ditches. No indications on channel of any kind of manipulation – shovels, picks, Cats, etc.



A close-up view of streambed. Notice great quantity of plants. Also, cobbles are clearly visible. This type of substrate composition is not common in maintained ditches, but is more indicative of natural channels.



Another view of the channel with a clear view of copious deadfall and aquatic plants. Again, conditions here indicate a natural channel and not a maintained ditch.



A view of the channel as it winds through some trees. This type of meandering channel again indicates a natural stream as opposed to a human-altered stream. Usually ditches on reasonably flat ground are modified to run along a straight line as opposed to meandering like this. Meandering channels are more indicative of natural paths.



A view of the stream channel as it continues to wind through the Murphy property. Again, substrate composition and this type of channel geometry (wide, shallow channel) is indicative of natural channel and channel does not show signs of maintenance.



Another view of the channel as it continues toward the footbridge. The extent of aquatic plants here is again indicative of a lack of human intervention in the stream channel, as is the deadfall clearly evidence. Flow direction is indicated by the arrow. Flow rate was very slow, which would facilitate evaporation, again indicating a natural channel.



A view of the channel looking downstream. Copious amounts of aquatic plants and deadfall can be seen. Channel geometry is particularly evident here. Note how the channel is broad and flat. Usually ditches in an area like this would be D-shaped and much narrower.



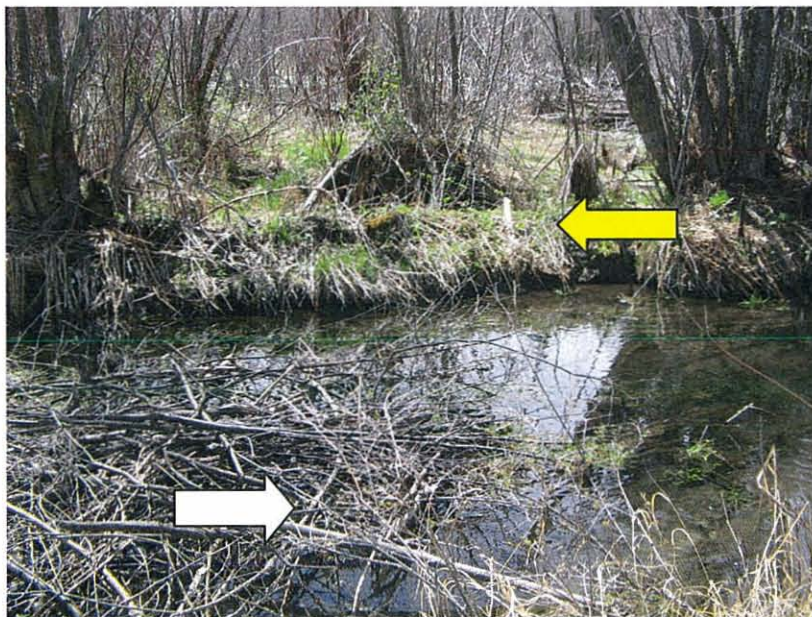
A more close-up view of channel bed and associated aquatic plants. Flow direction is indicated by the arrow.



Another view of the stream as it meanders toward the footbridge. General flow direction is noted by the arrow, but flow direction at a given point clearly changes in the picture as the stream meanders.



An overland view of the footbridge. The channel enters the land from the left and flow direction is to the right. The footbridge is clearly seen in the right third of the picture.



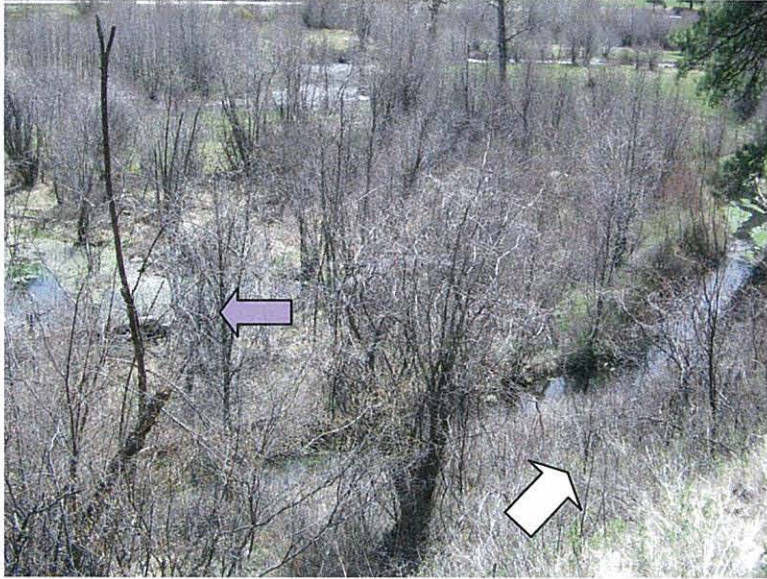
This picture was taken approximately 30-50 yards downstream from the footbridge. The berm seen in the top third of the picture, noted by the yellow arrow, is the first indication of human intervention on the stream. If the berm was not in place, the water would flow straight out from the perspective of this photo and continue along into a flat, shallow floodplain resembling a wetland/swampland similar to that seen upstream of the footbridge. Flow direction is noted by the white arrow.



A view of the channel just below the berm. Note the more uniform shape of the channel and lack of aquatic plants and deadfall. Flow direction is noted by the arrow.



A view taken of the ditch and North Fork Salmon River from the hillslope above. The ditch is clearly visible in the right third of the picture and is noted by the yellow arrow. The North Fork is visible in the top third, or background, of the picture, and is noted by the blue arrow. General flow direction is noted by the white arrow. Again, the ditch/channel exhibits the characteristics of a human-altered and maintained ditch in this area, particularly in channel geometry (D-shaped channel), lack of aquatic plants and lack of deadfall.



A final overhead view of the ditch and the North Fork from above. Note the left side of the picture where a marsh/swampland is visible. If not bermed, this is where the spring water would run, eventually converging with the North Fork. Instead, the ditch water is conveyed to downstream users. The marsh/swampland is noted by the purple arrow and flow direction is noted by the white arrow.



This picture was taken standing on the footbridge looking upstream toward the Murphy property. Extensive aquatic vegetation and a meandering stream path can be seen clearly. Flow direction is noted by the arrow.



This picture was taken standing on the footbridge looking downstream toward the berm. The stream meanders right in the background of this picture and the berm is around the corner. Again, the channel exhibits wide, shallow geometry indicative of a natural channel, with extensive aquatic plants. Streambanks also are indicative of a natural channel in that they are sinuous where most ditches maintain uniform banks. General flow direction is noted by the arrow.