

Black River Management Unit

Black River Management Unit – Black River

Major Tributaries:

Beaver Creek
Waddell Creek
Salmon Creek
Mima Creek

Anadromous Fish Stocks:

fall Chinook
coho
chum
cutthroat
winter steelhead

Tier 1 Concerns

Water Quality, Riparian, Water Quality

- Conduct study on unregulated/regulated withdrawals, especially gravel mines
- Control invasive species on Lower Black, Bloom's Ditch, Stoney Creek, and Beaver Creek
- Control point-source contamination from dairy farms
- Determine if water withdrawals are being followed in accordance with current water rights
- Identify specific degraded riparian areas for restoration needs
- Implement alternative methods of bank stabilization (bioengineering) in locations of excessive erosion
- Implement TMDL recommendations
- Increase education and outreach in the watershed to inform about water withdrawals
- Install riparian fencing to exclude or reduce livestock access
- Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas where appropriate
- Protect areas of mid-to-late seral stage riparian corridors with priority given to older stands
- Reduce water withdrawals from surface sources
- Revegetate open riparian areas with native plants, especially conifers
- Revegetate stream and river banks for added protection from erosion



Tier 2 Concerns

Large Woody Debris, Fish Passage

- Change natural gas pipeline river crossing
- Correct barrier culverts
- Develop LWD supplementation plan that will install logjams and key pieces to improve instream channel structure and habitat diversity
- Educate landowners on the importance of leaving LWD in a river
- Identify specific degraded riparian areas for restoration needs
- Install LW pieces in conjunction with other restoration projects
- Install riparian fencing to exclude or reduce livestock access
- Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas where appropriate
- Revegetate open riparian areas with native plants

Tier 3 Concerns

Floodplain, Sediment

- Assess floodplain conditions and identify impacts
- Correct cross drains that may trigger mass wasting on geologically sensitive slopes
- Identify sources that are contributing to sediment loading
- Implement alternative methods of bank stabilization (bioengineering) in locations of excessive erosion
- Install riparian fencing to exclude or reduce livestock access
- Reconnect, enhance, and/or restore potential off channel, floodplain, and wetland habitat
- Reduce sediment loading by reducing road densities (abandoned/decommissioned)
- Relocate gravel mines away from shorelines and 100-year floodplain
- Revegetate stream and river banks for added protection from erosion
- Upgrade logging roads to comply with Forest Practices Act Rules and Regulations