

Hoquiam-Wishkah Management Unit

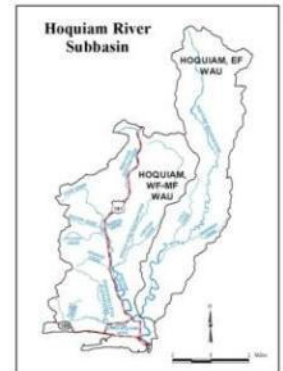
Hoquiam-Wishkah Management Unit – Hoquiam River

Major Tributaries:

West Fork Hoquiam
North Fork Hoquiam
East Fork Hoquiam
Middle Fork Hoquiam
Little Hoquiam River
Polson Creek
Hoover Creek
Barnard Creek

Anadromous Fish Stocks:

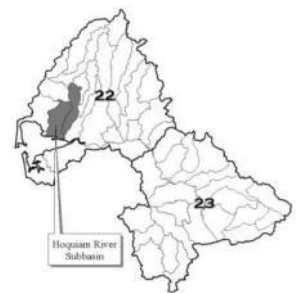
Fall Chinook*
coho
chum
cutthroat
winter steelhead
(*priority stock)



Tier 1 Concerns

Water Quality, Fish Passage, Riparian

- Abandon roads on steep geologically sensitive areas
- Adjust sediment flushing through dams to occur only during high flow events
- Consider providing access to natural barriers on case-by-case basis
- Correct barrier culverts
- Determine water quality conditions
- Develop improved methods of flushing sediment from the municipal dams
- Identify specific degraded riparian areas for restoration needs
- Implement activities that lead to natural recharge of aquifers
- Implement alternative methods of bank stabilization (bioengineering) in locations of excessive erosion
- Implement TMDL recommendations
- Improve fish passage at dam fishways and add fishways to dams that do not have them
- Increase hydrologic continuity – reduce impervious surfaces
- Install riparian fencing to exclude or reduce livestock access
- Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas where appropriate
- Protect key properties of riparian habitat by a fee simple or easement
- Reduce sediment loading by reducing road densities (abandoned/decommission)
- Reduce storm water discharge directly to streams (rapid runoff)
- Remove / control invasive species
- Restore wetlands for water storage
- Revegetate open riparian areas with native plants
- Revegetate riverbanks for added protection from the erosion
- Upgrade logging roads to comply with Forest Practices Act Rules and Regulations



Tier 2 Concerns

Floodplain, Sediment

- Assess floodplain conditions and identify impacts
- Conduct studies similar to that done on Upper Wishkah River to determine sediment loading and reduction
- Correct cross drains that may trigger mass wasting on geologically sensitive slopes
- Develop improved methods of flushing sediment from municipal dams
- Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas where appropriate
- Protect key properties to facilitate natural channel migration and reconnection to the floodplain (fee simple)
- Reconnect, enhance, and/or restore potential off channel, floodplain, and wetland habitat
- Reduce sediment loading by reducing road densities (abandon/decommission)
- Remove dams where feasible
- Remove hard armoring or implement bioengineering techniques in place of hard armoring
- Revegetate open riparian areas with native plants
- Upgrade logging roads to comply with Forest Practices Act Rules and Regulations

Tier 3 Concerns

Large Woody Debris, Water Quantity

- Adjust dam flows to better accommodate fish
- Determine if water withdrawals are being followed in accordance with current water rights
- Determine LWD quantities
- Develop LWD supplementation plan that will install logjams and key pieces to improve instream channel structure and habitat diversity
- Identify specific degraded riparian areas for restoration needs
- Implement activities that lead to natural recharge of aquifers
- Increase hydrologic continuity – reduce impervious surfaces
- Install LWD pieces in conjunction with other restoration projects
- Install riparian fencing to exclude or reduce livestock access
- Interplant conifers in deciduous dominant areas where appropriate
- Protect key properties of riparian habitat by a fee simple or easement
- Reduce storm water discharge directly to streams (rapid runoff)
- Restore wetlands for water storage
- Revegetate open riparian areas with native plants