General Information	**Observer**	**Date**	**Feature Name/ID**	**Reach Code/ID**	**Ranch/Allotment Code/ID**	**Pasture Code/ID**

Reach Description	**Feature**	**Flow[1]**	**Substrate[6]** (Check if present; rank in order of dominance)	**Surrounding Topography[1]**
	☐ Stream/Creek ☐ River	☐ Perennial ☐ Intermittent Is the system predominately spring-fed? ☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Silt _____ ☐ Sand _____ ☐ Gravel _____ ☐ Cobble _____ ☐ Boulder _____ ☐ Bedrock _____	☐ Canyon ☐ Broad Valley[2] ☐ Narrow Valley[2] ☐ Other_____
	Evidence of beaver?	**Flow regulation feature?**	**Slope[1]**	
	☐ Active ☐ Past ☐ No evidence	☐ Dam ☐ Reservoir ☐ Diversion ☐ Other ☐ None ☐ Unknown	☐ <2% ☐ 2-4% ☐ >4%	

Current and recent past grazing regime:	Complete in advance based on conversations with the land manager. Livestock class, timing, duration, utilization, rotation, and season of use:
Assessment Reach & Survey Area Justification	

Miles	**Reach Miles:**		**Surveyed Miles:**	

Vegetation (Immediately adjacent to channel)	**Native Woody Riparian Species**	**Native Herbaceous Riparian Species[7]** (e.g., sedges & rushes)	**Pseudo-riparian Species** (e.g., reed canary grass)	**Upland[3] species** (e.g., sagebrush, juniper, red-top, Kentucky bluegrass)	**Other Invasive weeds** (upland and riparian)
Check one for each vegetation group	☐ Abundant ☐ Common ☐ Trace ☐ Not present ☐ Not expected[4]	☐ Abundant ☐ Common ☐ Trace ☐ Not present	☐ Abundant ☐ Common ☐ Trace ☐ Not present	☐ Abundant ☐ Common ☐ Trace ☐ Not present	☐ Abundant ☐ Common ☐ Trace ☐ Not present
Record dominant streamside species					

Bare Ground	Are large areas of bare ground present?	☐ Yes ☐ No
Photo Point Location(s)	**Datum:**	

Native, feral, or domestic ungulate use	If woody species are present, is there evidence of over browsing?	Evidence of improper grazing by native or non-native ungulates, e.g., bank/vegetation trampling and shearing?
	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No

Foreseeable Risk Factors[5]	☐ Dam failure ☐ Degraded uplands (juniper/IAGs) ☐ Drought ☐ Free-roaming horses/burros	☐ Improper irrigation management ☐ Invasive vegetation (riparian) ☐ Mechanical channelization ☐ Native ungulates ☐ Plant disease	☐ Recreation ☐ Road/Infrastructure ☐ Unmanaged/improper livestock grazing ☐ Wildfire ☐ Other _____

Footnotes

[1] Select one from these categories. If you observe multiple flow, slope and/or topography classes you should designate separate assessment reaches. However, small inclusions may be described in the notes.
[2] General Rule: a broad valley will be >10 x the width of the stream channel; a narrow valley will be <10x the stream width.
[3] Note upland species if they are encroaching on or occupying the floodplain.
[4] If checked, document why woody riparian species are not expected in additional notes.
[5] Foreseeable risk factors are events or ongoing actions that may drive or intensify the expression of the two primary ecological threats (loss of riparian vegetation and channel impairment) causing the ecological state to degrade.
[6] Substrate observation should be in faster flowing sections of a stream instead of pools
[7] Stabilizing herbaceous plants are difficult to pull out by hand "tug test" and have >30cm rooting depth.
[8] Streambank: Area directly adjacent to the stream channel; in functional systems. dominated by obligate and facultative native riparian species
[9] Floodplain: low-lying land surfaces adjacent to a stream that are inundated when streamflow exceeds the stream's channel and subsurface storage capacity
[10] Riparian zone: area adjacent to stream that encompasses streambanks, floodplain, and areas beyond the floodplain that have sufficient water table to support native riparian vegetation

Factors to consider while determining ecostate and apparent trend	**1. Evidence of incision**	☐ Positive	☐ Streambanks[8] are low-angled so stream can dissipate energy (during high flows) across the floodplain[9] by spreading beyond its banks ☐ No headcut(s) present in channel or headcut migration has ceased due to bedrock or another stable feature ☐ Obligate riparian vegetation extends beyond the streambank indicating water table is within 30 cm of the ground surface
		☐ Negative	☐ Active headcut(s) present in channel (if present, channel is or will soon be incised) ☐ Streambanks are steep or vertical (e.g., driving a vehicle across would be difficult) causing stream energy (during high flows) to be confined within the channel Reduced water table (at base flow) that may be causing: ☐ Native obligate riparian vegetation primarily present directly adjacent to the stream ☐ Native riparian vegetation beyond the streambank appears to be stressed (e.g., browning, curling stems, reduced flowering) ☐ Only facultative herbaceous riparian species (e.g., Baltic rush, scouring rush [*equisetum spp.*]) present beyond the streambanks
		☐ Inconclusive	☐ Indicators above are inconclusive
	Justification/ observations:		
	2. Streambank stability	☐ Positive	☐ Streambanks have minimal or no signs of erosion (slumping, sloughing, or fracturing), ***specifically in channel segments between meander bends*** ☐ Ground cover along streambank is predominately stabilizing native riparian species
		☐ Negative	☐ Streambanks are eroding in the ***channel segments between meander bends*** (bank slumping, shearing, or sloughing, where sections of the bank separate, topple and/or slide into the stream) ☐ Evidence of bank fractures, deep lateral cracks in the soil near the stream edge ☐ Excessive bare ground observed ☐ Ground cover along streambank is dominated by upland species ☐ Large amounts of exposed roots (especially herbaceous) evident along banks in areas other than the outside bends (where erosion is expected)
		☐ Inconclusive	☐ Indicators above are inconclusive
	Justification/ observations:		
	3. Evidence of regular overbank flow at least twice every three years.	☐ Positive	☐ Fresh deposits of fine sediments on the floodplain ☐ Vegetation matted down or lying flat from overbank flow or by deposition of sediment ☐ Recent flow debris piled up on upstream side of trees, shrubs, or fences (e.g., fine debris like algae, leaves, grasses versus coarse materials like sticks and branches that may persist >1 year following an outlier flood event)
		☐ Negative	☐ Lack of or very few of the indicators mentioned above (e.g., no flow debris present or the only flow debris present are coarse materials or debris found several feet above the ground (indicating rare and/or extreme flood events)
		☐ Inconclusive	☐ Indicators above are inconclusive
	Justification/ observations:		

Factors to consider while determining Ecostate and Apparent Trend	**4. Evidence of recruitment of young and sapling woody riparian species**	☐ Positive	☐ Multiple age classes of woody riparian species: sapling, young, and mature plants of the same species
		☐ Negative	☐ Mature woody riparian species kept at or below browse height or in a mushroom shape if mature woody riparian species are taller than browse height ☐ No evidence of recruitment (young, e.g., small plants with small diameter stems) ☐ Evidence of excessive browsing by ungulates (native/non-native)
		☐ Inconclusive	☐ Woody riparian vegetation not expected in the system ☐ Indicators above are inconclusive
	Justification/ observations:		
	5. Presence of multiple species of native riparian vegetation	☐ Positive	☐ Multiple native riparian species (herbaceous and/or woody) present (not including those only occurring in trace amounts)
		☐ Negative	☐ Less than 3 native riparian species present in greater than trace amounts ☐ Lack of woody vegetation where it should be present (e.g., known to occur elsewhere in the system)
	Justification/ observations:		
	6. Native riparian vegetation expansion and ratio to stream width	☐ Positive	☐ Dying or decline in upland species in or adjacent to the riparian zone[10] ☐ Evidence of new native riparian growth along the upland edges of the riparian zone[10] (e.g., young willow shoots emerging within upland species community) or growing into the water's edge
		☐ Negative	☐ Upland vegetation is established near the streambanks and shows vigor ☐ Upland vegetation recruitment is occurring (e.g., small sagebrush in the riparian zone[10]) ☐ Stream channel is wider than adjacent riparian zone
		☐ Inconclusive	☐ Indicators above are inconclusive
	Justification/ observations:		
	7. Point bar formation and vegetation	☐ Positive	☐ Point bar formation is occurring on the inside of meander bends ☐ Point bar profiles gently slope downward from floodplain toward stream center, with increasing riparian vegetation cover outward from water line ☐ Establishment of riparian vegetation in recent deposits on the point bar
		☐ Negative	☐ Lack of indicators mentioned above ☐ Presence of midchannel sediment deposits (e.g., large piles suffocating vegetation) ☐ If point bars are present, they are steeply inclined, suggesting erosion ☐ Presence of upland species on point bars
	Justification/ observations:		

Present Threats Based on factors/visual indicators above	**Vegetation impairment** *Consider "negative" boxes checked for Factors 2, 4, 5, and 6 with special focus on:* ☐Dominance by pseudoriparian species ☐Excessive bare ground ☐Encroachment of upland species	**Channel impairment** *Consider "negative" boxes checked for Factors 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 with special focus on:* ☐ Lowered water table ☐ Lack of access to floodplain ☐ Headcut(s) present

Ecostate	**Ecostate (check one)**				
	☐ Functional	☐ Channel Impaired	☐ Degraded	☐ Vegetation Impaired	☐ Recovering Functional (historically incised)

Observed Apparent Trend and Rationale

Observed Apparent Trend

- *Consider Factors 1-7 above*
- *Place a mark on the scale below relative to your apparent trend determination ---**OR**---*
- *Check not apparent or stable boxes, if applicable*

☐ Not apparent ☐ Stable

Rationale	*Support your observed apparent trend. (Explain what you saw during site visit that informed apparent trend; as applicable, discuss anticipated status/progression of stream condition, e.g., early/late impairment or recovery.)*

Potential Conservation Measures *Based on the risk factors and threats observed, what are your recommendations to maintain or improve the site and with what urgency? (e.g., address headcut, trespass grazing—high urgency; improve upland conditions – lower urgency)*

Additional Notes *Additional notes on landscape context, local management, flow regulation features, other concerns beyond those previously documented, noteworthy observations, etc.*