Please read through the whole form before starting your field survey!! Things you encounter will not necessarily be in the order listed in the form. You also do not have to fill out everything. Do your best.

ANCHORAGE WATERWAYS COUNCIL

Creek Report Card Survey Forms "No creeks left behind!"

Investigators:			Miles	Driven:
Creek Name: _				
Creek Section	Number:			
Date:	Start	Time:	Finish Tin	ne:
Mode of transport	:: Bike Foot	☐Canoe or raft		
	ase take photos of otos:	anything unusual or	significant):	☐ yes ☐ no
	(use one of the fo	ollowing):		
Longitude	(optional)			
Symbol on	Map or Aerial Photo			
Verbal Des	scription			
Latitude (o Longitude Symbol on	(optional)	ollowing):		
Weather Condi				
Rain in last 24 h Heavy rain	ours ☐ Steady Rain	Present Condition Heavy Rain	ns ☐Steady Rain	☐ Intermittent rain
Intermittent Rain	None	Overcast	☐Partly Cloudy	☐ Clear/Sunny
Amount of rain, if k	nown?	Current Tem	perature:	F or C

I. STREAM AND SHORE LINE CHARACTERISTICS

Please record the location of any issues you find either directly on your map, aerial photograph, or by GPS coordinates if you have a GPS. We prefer the coordinates in decimal degrees 61.94857, but dd mm ss or dd mm.m will work—just provide the units you are using! Please write neatly so that your observations can be deciphered.

1.	Water flow: Present conditions: ☐ no water present/dry/isolated pools ☐ creek bed filled to top of banks ☐ other observations: ☐ other observations:
2.	Water odor: 3. Water surface:
	□ natural/none □ gasoline □ clear □ oily sheen (petroleum product vs. natural*) □ sewage □ chlorine □ other: □ other: □ other: □ *natural sheen can be "broken up" with a stick, whereas a petroleum product is likely not to separate
4.	Water clarity: ☐ turbid – suspended matter in water ☐ sediment ☐ blue/green algae ☐ other
	☐ tannic — clear water that is naturally stained orange/brownish due to organic acids in the water
	☐ clear - no staining/no suspended matter ☐ other (i.e. chemical discharge, dyes) Comments on water clarity:
5.	Unusual objects in creek (mark location on your map!): tires vehicles motorcycles bicycles shopping carts boats/rafts/canoes 55-gal drums (see if you can find a label but don't handle) firearms (don't handle) military debris (artillery rounds—don't touch military objects, communications wire, etc) dead wildlife or fish electronics appliances mattresses tarps construction materials (plywood, cement blocks, etc) other unusual objects:
6.	Trash (mark location on map or aerial): yes ☐ no ☐
	be of Trash: residential industrial yard waste (grass clippings, tree limbs, discarded plants) shopping bags floatables furniture other:
An Oth	other: (bag[s], pick-up truck loads) ner measure:
ls t	rash confined to?
	he trash in a location for possible cleanup by volunteers? yes no Homeless camps along creeks (mark location on your map but DO NOT DISTURB!):

	□ yes	□no	Are the camps:	□ neat	□ trashy
Est	imate of size	or number of ter	nts:		
orio	dge construc		nicipality or other		anks (mark these locations). A official" while something
	☐ roads or o ☐ trees or vo ☐ grass cut	other driveways a	☐ ATV bridge ☐ across creeks within 25 feet of the creek bank	☐ ORV cros ne creek bank	(not in the park or greenbelts)
		on the bottom of the of natural are	of the Creek? and human causes	for orange floo	D.
	□Yes	□ no If yes	, mark on map or	aerial photo.	
10.	Dog poop a	long creek ban	k or trail (best gue	estimate of am	nount):
	☐ Yes, lots Is there a		some poop ispenser close? [e poop
11.	Interpretive	signs or milea	ge markers with	graffiti:	
	☐ Yes If Yes, ma	☐ No ark location on m	nap so it can be re	ported to the N	Municipality for cleaning.
12.	Stormwater	outfall (culver	t or ditch): ☐ Pre	sent (Mark on	your map) 🗌 None seen
die	If Yes, no		logged with debris	s, □perched,	☐ flowing freely, or ☐ noxious

map or aerial photos). P	[natural waterway meallease elaborate on the typesize) from fishing, wading	e of erosion and exten	uced] (mark location on t. Is it bank trampling over a
14. Other threats to Cro	eek describe (mark locat	ion on map or aerial ph	otos):

II. VISUAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

 1. Wildlife or evidence of wildlife in or around the creek: □ waterfowl & other birds □ dippers or water ouzels □ mammals □ freshwater clams □ aquatic insects 	
2. List the species you can identify and relative abundance: Location Species & abundance	
3. Fish in the stream: (Check all that apply) □no □yes, but rare □yes, abundant □small (1-2") □medium (3-6") □ large (7" and above)	
Are there barriers to fish movement? ☐ none ☐ beaver dams ☐ waterfalls > 1ft ☐ culverts ☐ perched culverts (culverts above wad dams (officially constructed) ☐ dams (temporarily built for access or by kids) ☐ road barriers ☐ adventitious roads across creeks [Adventitious roads are those arising sporad other than the usual location. They are often created by ORVs.] ☐ other:	,
<u>Location</u> <u>Barrier</u>	
4. Invasive plant species. Please list any invasive species that you feel comfortable in ider that you see during the survey or later in the year. (See attached guide for common species	
☐ Bird Vetch ☐ Common Toadflax (Butter & Eggs) ☐ Canada Thistle ☐ Bull Thistle ☐ Ma	ay Tree
☐ Others:	·



Bird Vetch (Vicia cracca)

Pea Family

Related Species: Hairy Vetch (V. villosa)

- Perennial which reproduces by seed and vegetatively by underground rhizomes. Multiple, branching vine-like stems have small tendrils and alternate, pinnately-compound leaves with 8 to 10 leaflets. Bilaterally symmetrical purple flowers are arranged on a one-sided spike. Flowering occurs from spring to late fall. Seeds contained in inch-long, brown, lance-shaped pods.
- Bird vetch aggressively climbs fencing, trees, bushes, and other vegetation, monopolizing sunlight, space, and moisture. Spreads along roadsides, trails, and other disturbed areas.



Canada Thistle (Cirsium arvense)

Sunflower Family

- A perennial that grows to five feet tall with erect, ridged, branching stems. Leaves curled, wavy, oblong, alternate on stem with woolly hairs on underside. Leaves arise directly from the stem without a distinct leaf stalk. Flowers are purple-pink in clusters at the ends of branches.
- Forms colonies via an extensive horizontal and vertical root system; can eventually cover acres. Also spreads by windblown seeds. Young plants appear as basal rosettes that bolt in late summer. Grows in fields, pastures, forests, and along roadsides, ditches, and river banks.
- Restricts recreational land use, scratches and infects animal skin, and produces allelopathic chemicals to suppress surrounding vegetation. Very difficult to eradicate once established.



Common Toadflax, Butter & Eggs (Linaria vulgaris)

Figwort Family

- An aggressive perennial that can reproduce by seeds or rhizomes, with 1 to 25 stems per plant. Woody, smooth, erect, leafy, often in clumps to 2 feet tall. Numerous pale green leaves to 3 inches long, alternate, narrow and pointed at both ends. Flowers borne at the end of each stem in spike-like clusters, yellow, with central bearded orange patch, one inch long, similar to snapdragons with a spur extending below the lower lip of the corolla.
- Common in roadsides, waste areas, lake shores, beach meadows, pastures, and edges of forests.
- A persistent, aggressive invader, capable of forming dense colonies. Toxic to grazing animals.

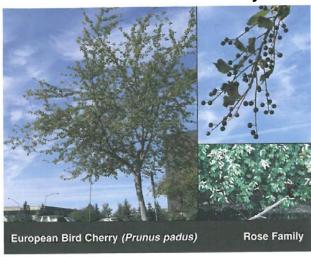


Bull Thistle (Cirsium vulgare)

Sunflower Family

- Biennial erect plant rises from a fleshy taproot. A large, flat
 rosette forms in the first year, and flowers and stems elongate
 in the second year. Stem grows 2 to 5 feet tall with many
 spreading branches. Leaves hairy and prickly on upper side,
 and cottony underneath. Stems have irregular spiny "wings."
 Flower heads are 1.5 to 2 inches, urn shaped, purple ray
 florets. Bracts under flowers are fleshy and tipped with spines.
- Found on disturbed sites, roadsides, and riparian areas. Found in Anchorage and Southeast Alaska.
- Restricts recreational land use, decreases land value, and competes with native vegetation for water, space, and light.

May Tree or European Bird Cherry



European Bird Cherry (Prunus padus) Rose Family

- A low-branched tree which spreads by seed and can reach up to 35 feet in height. Produces showy white flowers, borne on 5-inch long spikes, and a large number of small black bitter fruits in late summer. A favorite of some birds, who spread the seed along streams. Purplish gray to greenish bark. Leaves elliptic to obovate, with sharply serrate margins.
- A favorite ornamental in Alaska. Generally, moose do not browse this tree. It is now spreading freely into riparian zones in Anchorage and Fairbanks.
- Along urban rivers and streams, it is the dominant understory seedling and sapling, replacing native trees and shrubs.







III. CREEK REPORT CARD

	8 7 contribute or det	6 5		2 ?	1 Many
Vhat impacts o	contribute or def	tract from the	e naturalness	·?	
Recreation	opportunities	along this s	ection of the	e Creek:	
	8 7				
	fting/tubing [alking oth				
-	lity of this sec				
Vhat is your o	pinion of the ov	er all rating o	of this section	n?]	
ood 10	9 8 7	6 5	4 3	2	1 Bad
		a good fric	end that thev	visit this se	ection of th
. Would you	recommend to	i a good ii le	- -		
. Would you ☐ Yes	recommend to □ No	•			

5. Additional comments/observations/sketches