

LOCATION NOTES

These are notes informally taken at most watercourses surveyed.

Magpon-5/18/93 Site 1

Part of an old water course that has been redirected (oxbow). Rolling hills were covered with sagebrush. There were many bare spots caused by cattle. There was vegetation all along the bottom, primarily reeds. Treefrog larvae tended to remain deeper in the mud and vegetation. There were many aquatic insects.

N. Castle Mine Pond-5/19/93 Site 2

This was a stagnant pond by rolling hills created by man as a holding pond for mines. Sagebrush covered one side of the pond, while sedge and reeds surrounded the other side. There were many bare areas due to cattle. Treefrog larvae were found throughout. However, many larvae were found mainly in dense vegetation, lying on muddy bottom. Many adult Pacific Treefrog adults were found in the pond along the waters' edge and up to 35 yards away from the pond's edge.

S. Castle Mine Pond-5/19/93

Stagnant pond next to n. Castle Mine Pond, separated by a dam. Diameter was 160 X 60 meters. Fresh water flowed into pond off hillside. The hillside was covered with sagebrush with bare areas due to cattle grazing. Many adult Pacific Treefrogs were found along the waters' edge. The water was very murky; a lot of algae and plant material found throughout.

Deep Creek #1, 5/19/93 Sites 3-16

The area surveyed was between Mud Flat Rd. and diversion dam which is at the border of private land. Deep Creek flowed through a canyon, however the first half mile was open. On this first survey, none of the adult spotted frogs were found in the stream, but rather on banks or in oxbows, which were numerous along Deep Creek. Treefrog adults were also found, but there weren't as many as Spotted frogs. There was evidence of grazing. Some areas had dense vegetation along the stream.

Noname A, 5/19/93

Runoff heading toward stream forming pools contained young Treefrog larvae. No adult of either species (Spotted/ Pacific Treefrog), were sighted. Location was located 50 meters down hill from mud flat road. The flow was very low, there was heavy algae and several pools approximately 1 X 1 meter in diameter and 3-5 centimeters deep. Noname eventually emptied into Deep Creek. Only the 100

meter section beginning 50 meters downstream had treefrog larvae.

Current creek, 5/20/93 Sites 18-22

Surveyed area from Mud Flat Road upstream to tributary that takes off to the West. The current wended through a rocky canyon. There were substandard patches of willows found along the stream. Relatively few oxbows. Only/one held Treefrog Larvae. No Spotted Frogs were sighted. Treefrog larvae were found in a very deep oxbow with few fish. Three-quarters of the way up, in section 6, it became extremely heavy with willow trees. Steep canyon walls prevented passage. Several tributaries were explored, One adult treefrog was sighted. A couple garter snakes were seen.

Mud Flat Pond (MudPon), 5\21\93 Site 23

Pond located 3 meters from Mud Flat Road. There were no adults or larvae found. The pond's diameter was 13 X 20 meters. The topography was half rolling hills and half flat. There was lots of sagebrush and sedge; also a lot of emergent vegetation and almost 100% algae on the bottom. 100+ meters west of cattleguard-near BLM camp.

Poison Creek, 5\21\93 Sites 24-29

Poison Creek was a fairly narrow stream, approximately 1 meter across. Mostly riffles, some runs and rarely pools and oxbows. Steep incline. The vegetation primarily consisted of sagebrush and some willow. No larvae or adult frogs were found. The water was very muddy and full of silt. There was evidence of heavy grazing. Poison Creek was approximately 1 to 6 meters from Mud Flat Road.

Lone Juniper Creek, 5/21/93 Sites 30-32

Lone Juniper Creek drains into Poison Creek. Narrow stream, approximately 1 meter wide. Fast moving runs and riffles, no pools. Sand and gravel bottom with large rocks. Silt along edge, making it murky. No vegetation in stream. In some spots there were willows and birch trees, the rest was covered in sage. Mud Flat Road crossed the stream three times. The bottom of the stream was gravel. Lone Juniper Creek had a sand bag dam with water flowing over. Evidence of heavy grazing.

Rock Creek Trib. #1, S.F., 5/24/93 33+

A small amount of water was moving through, dry for approximately 100 meters (intermittent). Lots of Juniper bushes. No adult or larvae was found.

Rock Creek Trib. #1 (Spring). 5/24/93

A spring was found in wide open flat area approximately 5 X 2 meters in diameter. Some algae and sedge was growing in the spring. Two adult treefrogs were found along with several treefrog larvae. Murky stagnant water.

Rock Creek #A, 5/24/93

High embankment on either side of Creek. No species of frog were found. There was an equal amount of sedge, forbs and willow.

Rock Creek Trib. #1, N.F., 5/24/93

Same as Rock Creek Trib. #1 South Fork.

Station Spring 5/24/93 Site 38

This spring was found in an open meadow covered with grasses and some sagebrush, 1.5 X 5 meters. 100% mud substrate. Lots of algae. Treefrog larvae found throughout.

Private Pond, 6/2/93 Sites 66-67

Private Pond- diameter was 30 X 6 meters. It was directly across from where bottom of two streams emerged (Deep Creek being one of them). On private property approximately 5 meters from fence and BLM land. Pond looked like it was once part of Deep Creek. There was some rolling topography, but slight. The pond had algae throughout, muddy bottom, and a lot of sedge. Heavily grazed. Idealistic for frogs both adult and larvae. Adult Treefrog and Spotted Frogs were found, and tadpoles too.

Hurry Back Creek, 6/2/93 Site 68

On private land. Creek was carved out by heavy traffic of cattle. Not much vegetation, some willows. Water level was very low. Creek ran through very flat land.

Stoneman Creek #1, 6/3/93 Sites 69-79

Very lush area that followed Mud Flat Road. Topography was fairly flat. Deep pools and many beaver dams causing much flooding. Many adult spotted frogs were found. (eleven were found in a 30 meter area.). Treefrog adult and larvae were also found.

Pole Creek, 6/9/93 Sites 101-107

Pole Creek was approximately 3 miles down from Mud flat Road (near jeep trail approximately 1 mile from Mud Flat bunkhouse). Pole Creek ran approximately 1-3 meters deep with several oxbows. At the beginning of survey, there was a wide meadow with high mud/dirt banks. Adult Spotted Frogs were found throughout. A portion of the stream had high canyon walls where creek narrowed and flowed faster. Eventually the Creek opened up into a basin with beaver dams. Near the end of the stream, before it flowed into Deep Creek, it turned very rocky with the water flowing very rapidly. No frogs were found at that point.

Deep Creek #2, 6/14/93 Site 108-113

Deep Creek ran fairly shallow with many oxbows located along the creek (this was the only place where Adult Spotted Frogs were found). Many of the oxbows were dried up or nearly dry. Several larvae were found in an oxbow that would be dried up by the end of the week. There was some evidence of grazing but not a lot. The topography was rolling hills. Half of the journey was in a wide open basin; the remaining was in a canyon. The vegetation consisted of willow, sedge, grasses, forbs. The bottom of the creek was mainly gravel, some rocks and some sand.

Dry Creek, 6/15/93 Sites 114-121

Dry Creek ran through a shallow U-shaped canyon. The vegetation around the stream was consistently made up of grass, sedge, and sage. The substrate varied from 100% mud to gravel and sand and also a stretch of rock. Evidence of grazing was heavy with a lot of disturbed banks. The stream also meandered and erosion of the outer corner of the turns was heavy with some cutouts reaching approximately two meters in height. Larvae were found in ponds not directly attached to the stream. One frog was seen to jump into the water from the bank. Although its identity could not be confirmed, it was likely a spotted frog.

Castle Creek, S.F., 6/16/93 Sites 122-123

No adults or larvae of either species were found this could be due to cold weather and rain. The Creek was fairly narrow, measuring 2 meters in width on the average. The banks were fairly steep and the willows were very dense making it difficult to stay near the waters' edge. There were few oxbows. The creek ran through a steep canyon.

Camas Creek, 6/21/93 Sites 124-129

Camas Creek was very similar to Dry Creek, it ran through a field that was mostly occupied by sage and rabbit brush, some junipers were present. Neither species of frogs were found. The banks had signs of erosion and there was a fair

amount of grazing. The substrate was mostly gravel, and the water had a red appearance, The creek split up many times creating large islands.

Castle Creek N. F., 6/22/93 Sites 130-134

No Spotted Frogs were found, only one Adult Pacific Treefrog was found. The creek ran through a canyon. Vegetation consisted of willows, sedge, lots of grass, sagebrush and some junipers. There was evidence of grazing, but not heavy. There were few oxbows.

E. F. Shoofly Creek, 6/23/93 Sites 136-140

Where we entered, the canyon was very steep and the stream was 2 meters wide. The vegetation was extremely dense making it hard to pass. The substrate of the creek was mainly gravel and rock. The majority of the creek was a fast running riffle. There were no oxbows until the last quarter mile in which we saw only a couple. Half way through, the canyon opened up and there was tall sage brush and very heavy grazing. The stream had hoof marks all along the bank. A small portion of the Creek had tall Aspen.

Unnamed, 6/23 - 6/28/93 Sites 141-149

Located 400 meters West from Mud Flat Camp; the spring ran through a lot of grasses, forbs, sedge, some willows and sagebrush. The topography was flat and open (meadow). In some areas, the Creek was approximately .5 meter in width which opened up into large pools of water approximately 6 meters wide and 1 meter deep. Treefrog tadpoles were found intermittently throughout and three Adult Spotted Frogs were found on banks, two were near willows.

Slack Creek, 6/29/93 Sites 149-151

An intermittent tributary, no frogs or tadpoles found. However, there were many young fish. Heavily grazed, a lot of grass and sedge (we were only on this transect for 200 meters) .

Camel Creek, 6/29/93 152

Intermittent creek (water most the length). Vegetation--grass, sedge, forbs and willows. Treefrog tadpoles found, one Adult Spotted Frog was found. The topography was flat at first but became semi-rolling with cliffs reaching the waters' edge at times. Heavily grazed.

Pole Creek, 6/29/93 Sites 153-157

High cliffs on both sides, many forbs, willow and sedge. The Creek was very slow moving and had an algae reading of 3 (the highest amount). The Creek was

approximately 6 meters wide and approximately 16-35 centimeters deep. One Adult Spotted Frog was found.

Camas Creek, 6/30/93 Sites 158-161

The Creek was approximately 6 meters wide with a gravel bottom running through a steep canyon. There was a lot of vegetation and evidence of grazing. Only one Adult Spotted Frog was found. At some points, the water was moving very slowly resulting in algae.

CCC Spring, 7/1/93 Sites 162-163

The Creek was intermittent and dry for the most part. The topography was flat with some small rolling hills. Vegetation consisted of sedge, forbs, some grass, sage brush and willows. No frogs were found.

Poison Creek Trib #1, 7/6/93 Sites 164-165

A small, almost dried tributary between 13 centimeters and .5 centimeter wide. Gravel bottom. Heavy grazing (~3). Lot of sage and willows, some forbs. Topography: rolling hills. No frogs of either species, adult and larvae were seen.

Poison Creek, Trib #2, 7/6/93 sites 166-168

Much like Poison Creek, Trib #1. A little wider (approximately 1 meter), more vegetation i.e. willows and the topography was a little more steep. Again, no frogs of either species were found.

Camas Creek, 7/7/93 Sites 169-174

At the beginning of the hike, the topography was a large flat meadow. The creek was approximately 3-4 meters wide with gravel/sand bottom. Erosion was evident as the stream formed its own small canyon. Some grazing. The topography changed half way through. The canyon drew narrow and the vegetation became more dense. Large boulders were everywhere. No Spotted Frogs were found although we did see one Adult Treefrog and Treefrog tadpoles. There were also many garter snakes.

Birch Creek, 7/8/93 Sites 175-178

The stream started off at 1-2 meters wide; gravelly bottom and filled with stringy green algae. The stream had cut a small canyon 4-5 meters deep in the soft soil. The water was +25 centimeters deep and fairly fast moving. Further up, a man-made place was found that could be a complete dam if needed. It was right below a spring. This area was wide (5-6 meters) and swampy. Water was still shallow and there was evidence that cows used it often and recently. About

10 meters above this looked like a small, unkept beaver dam (water ran over it). It made a big pond 10 X 8 meters and the water was deep. It had about a 4 meter high bank. At the top of the pond was another dam. Above this the stream branched off at places winding through thick willow and rose bushes. It soon gave way to 1-2 meter wide shallow stream with its high bank and remained like this for the rest of the way. There were a few birch and cottonwood trees and some willow patches at the end. The majority of the vegetation was big sage bushes 5-6 feet high and dry rolling hills.

E.F. Shoofly Creek, 7/12/93 179-180

The creek flowed through a shallow valley. No amphibians were found although we did see a W. Whiptail and a Sagebrush Lizard. The vegetation was thick with 5-7 foot tall sagebrush, rabbit brush, willow, birch, roses, grasses. The creek was approximately 2 meters wide and 15 centimeters deep. Substrate consisted primarily of sand and gravel and some rock. There was also a fair amount of algae.

Battle Creek Drainage, 7/12/93 Sites 181-192

This side of the drainage almost all the creeks were dry. All had a lot of sagebrush, some grasses and forbs, and a lot of bare land. The exception was one creek which had a high salt content (alkaline) due to white on ground. All measured approximately 2 meters wide and had a gravel/sand substrate. Poison Creek, however; had a small amount of water flowing through and was extremely dense with willows, sedge, roses and grasses. Substrate was 50/50 gravel and rock. The creek was approximately 1 meter wide and flowed between two hills into a basin.

Nip and Tuck Creek, 7/13/93 Sites 195-197

Where we began, the creek was in an open meadow that had been heavily grazed. The vegetation at that point was severely trampled or grazed upon (willows, sagebrush, some grasses and forbs). Approximately 1 meter from where we began, the vegetation grew more dense and the canyon was narrow. The creek was approximately 2-3 meters wide with occasional oxbows (no frogs were found). We saw two W. Fence Lizards. Eventually, walking along the water became too difficult because of dense vegetation.

Hackberry Reservoir, 7/13/93 Sites 193-194

Approximately 80 X 20 meters in diameter. Topography was a meadow with a built-up dam on two sides. The vegetation consisted largely of reeds and forbs and some sagebrush. The substrate was mainly sand and mud. Two Adult Spotted Frogs were found on the bank in the reeds. We saw heavy waterfowl--geese and ducks.

Stoneman Creek (2nd survey), 7/14/93 Sites 198-201

We chose to go back to Stoneman Creek again because we found so many Adult Spotted Frogs the first time and we were curious to find if they were still there or if, perhaps, we found them due to mating time. We did see a total of four Adult Spotted Frogs along Stoneman where previously, we had seen eleven per 400 meters. The creek had dried up some since we last surveyed, and vegetation was thicker. Many oxbows were dry where we had seen several Adult Spotted Frogs before. We did see an oxbow with Toad larvae which we had not seen before.

Deep Creek (2nd survey), 7/14/93 Sites 202-204

We also chose to look at Deep Creek for a second time. We found many Adult Spotted Frogs here during the first survey just as we did today. We found a total of sixteen Adult Spotted Frogs in 1 mile. The water level was much lower, the old oxbows were dried, but new ones were created. All but one frog was found on the bank, the other was in the water. The creek moved at a slower rate.

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