FISH PASSAGE CULVERTS INVENTORY LOG

Culvert Location

Identification: _____

Road: _____ Milepost: _____

Stream Name: _____

Elevation: _____ Latitude: _____ Longitude: _____

Forest/Park: _____ State: _____ Country: _____

Data Collection

Collected By: _____ Date : _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Culvert Information

Culvert Type : _____ Culvert Slope: _____ %

Span: _____ in Rise: _____ in Length: _____ ft

Span/Stream Width: _____ Countersunk Inlet: _____ in Countersunk Outlet: _____ in

Outlet Grade Control: _____ Year Installed: _____ Cost: _____

Culvert Interior Treatment

Key Design Feature: _____ Manning's n: _____

Fish Passage Design Reference: _____

Bed Stability Analysis Method: _____

Streambed Material (SBM)

Type: _____ Shape: _____ Bed Slope: _____ % Percent SiltClay: _____ %

D15: _____ mm D50: _____ mm D85: _____ mm D100: _____ mm

Stone Roughness Features

D50: _____ in Shape: _____ Percent of Fill: _____ %

Placement Pattern: _____

Spacing : _____ ft Step Height: _____ in

Sediment Retention Sills/Baffles (SRS)

Type: _____ Spacing: _____ ft Step Height: _____ in

Shape: _____ Low Point Location: _____ Low Point Height Above Invert: _____ in

Notch Depth: _____ in Notch Width: _____ in Depth Buried: _____ in

Bankline Features

Originally Constructed: _____ Present Shape: _____

Material: _____ Gradation: _____

Culvert Performance

Species: _____   Age: _____

Passage Rating: _____

Performance Basis: _____

Performance Reviews Completed:
- [ ] Post-construction inspection
- [ ] One-year follow-up inspection
- [ ] Multi-year follow-up inspection
- [ ] Biological monitoring

Observed Performance Deficiencies:

- [ ] Bed inside culvert has lowered due to material compaction and/or scour.
- [ ] Culvert invert at outlet is exposed.
- [ ] Culvert invert at inlet is exposed.
- [ ] Culvert invert throughout entire length is exposed.
- [ ] Invert at outlet is perched above stream bottom.
- [ ] Flow inside culvert and/or at outlet is spread out and shallow.
- [ ] Flow submerges in streambed materials at lower discharges.
- [ ] Headcut downstream is progressing towards outlet, and there is no natural stable grade control to stop headcut.
- [ ] Headcut immediately upstream of inlet is progressing towards natural stable grade control and could create a fish passage barrier.
- [ ] Headcut immediately upstream of inlet has created a permanent fish passage barrier.

Performance Score: _____

Stream Information

Morphology

QFish: _____ cfs   2-Year: _____ cfs   50-Year _____ cfs   100-Year: _____ cfs

Discharge

Bankful Channel Depth: _____ in

Manning's n: _____

Average Upstream Gradient: _____ %

Average Downstream Gradient: _____ %

Typical Bankful Channel Width: _____ ft

Typical Bankful Channel Reach Length: _____ ft

Flood-Prone Width: _____ ft   Flood-Prone Depth: _____ in

Dominant Downstream Morphology: _____

Step Spacing: _____ ft   Step Height: _____ in   Pool Depth: _____ in

Dominant Morphological Control: _____

Downstream Stability: _____

Upstream Stability: _____

Stream Information

Stream Name: _____

Streambed Material (SBM)

D15: _____mm   D50: _____mm   D85: _____mm   D100: _____mm

Gradation Method: _____

Shape: _____

Key Roughness Features

Type: _____   DSTAB: _____ in

Feature Stability: _____

Large Woody Debris

Diameter: _____ in   Length: _____ ft   Amount: _____

Source: _____

Additional Notes

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Photographs:

Filenames

1. _____   5. _____

2. _____   6. _____

3. _____   7. _____

4. _____   8. _____

Photograph Template (Click here to enlarge image)