

Among more readily measured habitat features, elevation, stream gradient and drainage basin area have been successfully related to diversity, density and biomass. Platts (1976) reported that higher

at the United States Forest Service (USFS) Ranger Station near Tiller (elevation 330 m). More than two-thirds (68%) of the annual precipitation occurs from October to March (Unpublished data,

Vegetation surrounding the 10 study streams

TABLE 1. Basin characteristics of the ten small streams surveyed for forest herb biomass. Stream order indicated by number of first-order tributaries.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the team.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete each task.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves assigning tasks to team members, setting deadlines, and monitoring progress to ensure that the project is on track.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the objectives and goals to determine the effectiveness of the project and identify areas for improvement.

individuals from the i th species). A larger H' indicated greater species diversity (Zar 1984).

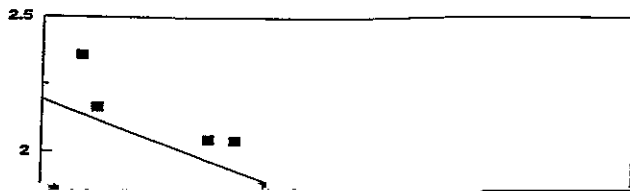
Results

Population estimates, by species, for each pool were calculated using maximum likelihood meth-

in the ten streams (Table 2). Days Creek and Stouts Creek, the two streams lowest in elevation, had

ods described by Van Deventer and Platts (1985). Biomass per pool was then estimated by multi-

the most species (8), and Beaver Creek and Brownie Creek, the two streams next lowest in



cases, lower elevations and lower gradients were associated with higher vertebrate diversity.

Neither individual densities nor total aggregate densities were significantly related to elevation, gradient or basin area ($P>0.05$). Total den-

0.4

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Discussion

Our results indicated that in streams of similar

al. (1987) reported that more species are typically in a predictable pattern, consistent with the river added to northwestern JIS-A river

populations and aquatic geomorphology in an Idaho river drainage. *Fisheries* 4(2):5-9.

Platts, W. S. and F. E. Partridge. 1978. Rearing of chinook

of communication. University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Illinois, USA.

Snyder, J. O. 1908. The fishes of coastal streams of Oregon