

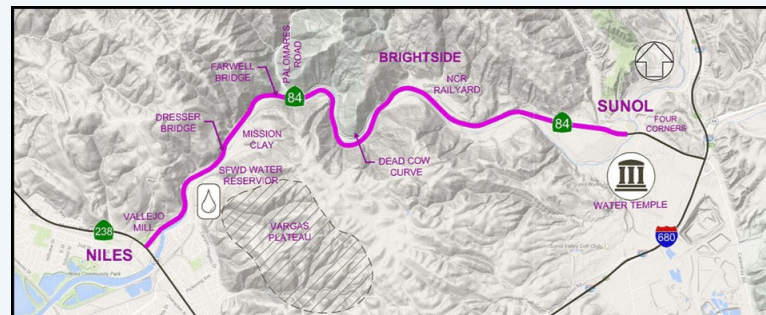
NILES CANYON STROLL AND ROLL

TOUR THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NILES CANYON



Alameda Creek cuts through the coastal hills in Niles Canyon, winding its way through five miles of steep canyons and sycamore-oak riparian forest. It drops nearly 225 feet from Sunol to the bay. The canyon has dense riparian vegetation and the sinuous creek channel has suitable habitat for steelhead and rainbow trout, and other native fish.

1. Vallejo Mills Park. Here Alameda Creek is a flood control channel. Notice how it has a shallow, flat bottom and little or no vegetation on the banks. There is little here to support fish and wildlife.



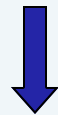
2. ACA Adopt-a-Spot. Alameda Creek has natural banks here, and is lined with native trees that are important to the life both in and out of the creek. Our volunteers work to remove invasive plants that threaten these trees.



3. USGS Gauging Station. This failing cement apron is impassable to steelhead trout and other native fish.



4. Niles Dam Site. The 2006 removal of this obsolete, 6-ft high dam from the 1880s allowed fish to once again freely move through this part of the canyon.



5. Confluence of Stonybrook and Alameda Creeks. A confluence is where two creeks join. Palomares Rd. follows Stonybrook Creek, where rainbow trout live year-round, and steelhead trout are able to spawn (give birth).

6. Alameda Creek Bridge Replacement. Plans for a new bridge by Caltrans could mean cutting of hundreds of trees, and thousands of feet of cut-and-fill.

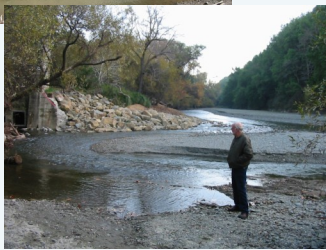
7. Sunol Dam Site. This is the largest dam removed in the Bay Area for fish passage, in 2006. There are miles of good spawning grounds for native fish above this former dam, including through Sunol Regional Wilderness.



← Sunol Dam Before



Sunol Dam After →



8. Confluence of Arroyo de la Laguna and Alameda Creek. Arroyo de la Laguna drains the Tri-Valley area and empties into Alameda Creek. This area is currently off-limits.

9. Confluence of Sinbad Creek and Arroyo de la Laguna. Sinbad Creek has headwaters in Pleasanton Ridge Regional Park and ends here in downtown Sunol. It historically supported both steelhead trout and salmon.

NATIVE FISH OF ALAMEDA CREEK IN NILES CANYON



Steelhead Trout



Rainbow Trout



Sacramento Pikeminnow



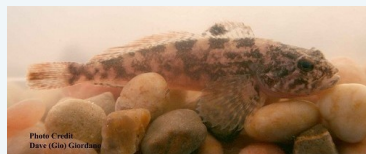
Sacramento Sucker



Hitch



Pacific Lamprey



Prickly Sculpin



California Roach

NATIVE FISH OF ALAMEDA CREEK NEED:

- Clean, pollution-free water.
- Healthy, native plants along the banks.
- Gravel-bottom creek beds to spawn on.
- Ability to freely move up- and downstream, all the way to the Bay.
- Trout need cold water (<72°F), and enough water in stream during winter and spring migrations.

Visit alamedacreek.org
for more information or to become a member

