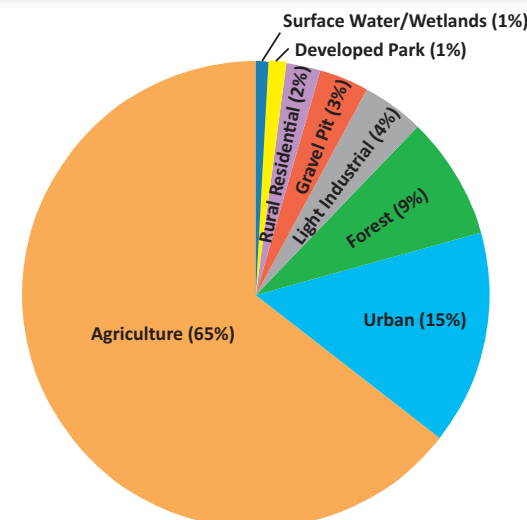
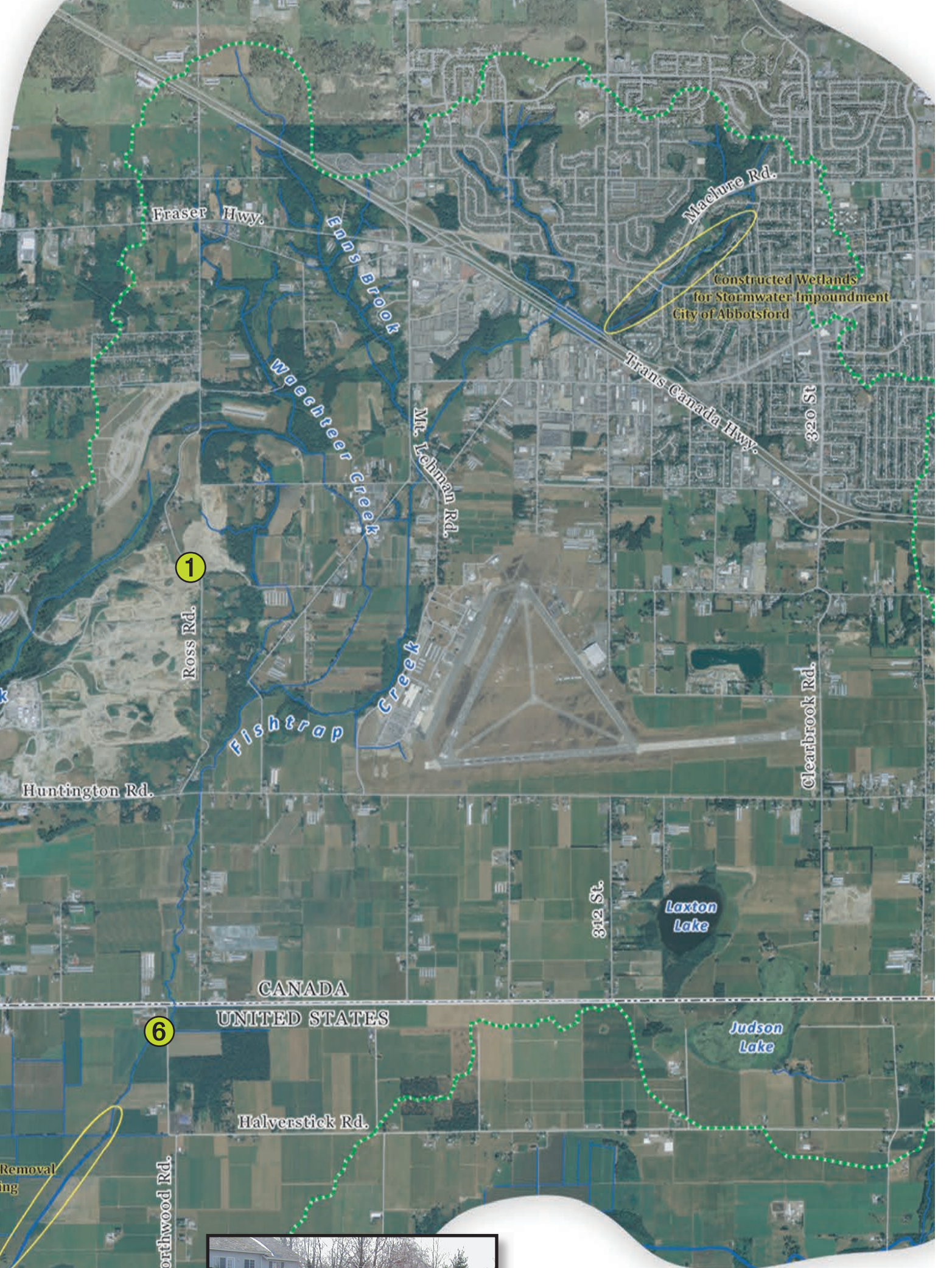
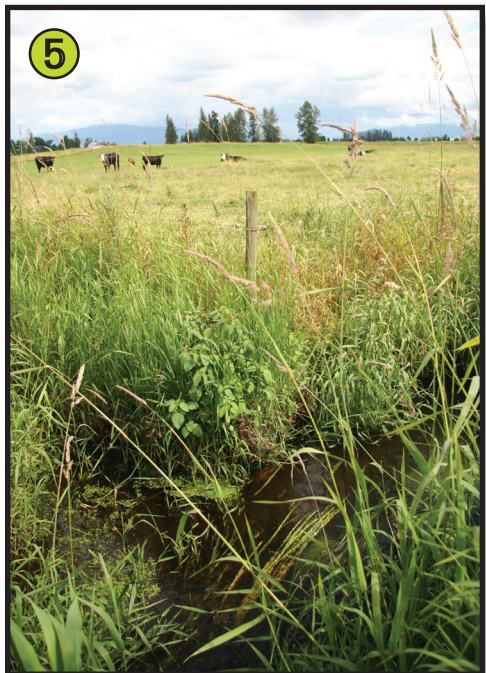


THE FISHTRAP CREEK WATERSHED



1. A significant portion of the upper watershed is currently being quarried for gravel. *Photo: A Rocha*
2. In Pepin Creek, some of the best habitat for rearing and spawning is north of the border. *Photo: A Rocha*
3. Restoration projects along Pepin Creek between Aldergrove Lake Regional Park and the border include placement of large wood and planting of riparian vegetation. *Photo: A Rocha*
4. The largest tributary of Fishtrap Creek has two names: north of the border it is called Pepin Creek; once it crosses the border it is split into two ditches and called Double Ditch Creek. *Photo: A Rocha*
5. In many areas, agricultural pastures are directly in contact with drainage ditches. This close contact can contribute to poor water quality. *Photo: A Rocha*
6. In degraded areas, Fishtrap Creek is choked by non-native, invasive reed canary grass and blackberries. *Photo: A Rocha*
7. While the historic wetland has let to great berry growing land, the wetland soils and amount of water create drainage challenges. The close proximity to some fields can lead to poor water quality. *Photo: A Rocha*
8. A volunteer with NSEA plants trees along Fishtrap Creek in 2002. Today, this part of the creek flows under dense canopy and is beginning to gain complex fish habitat. *Photo: NSEA*
9. Fishtrap Creek flows through a city park and under many urban road crossings. Remember that runoff from city roads flows straight into the creek. *Photo: A Rocha*
10. Lynden Christian High School students worked with NSEA on this large woody debris placement and riparian planting project. *Photo: Harlan Kredit*

Restoration Projects
 Watershed Boundary
 0.5 mi
 Cartography by Andrew Nelson (A Rocha)