
SIXTH WATER AND DIAMOND FORK CREEKS FINAL 2006 MONITORING REPORT



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SUBMITTED BY:
BIO-WEST, Inc.
1063 West 1400 North
Logan, Utah 84321

SUBMITTED TO:
Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission
230 South 500 East Suite 230
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

COVER PHOTOS

Top Left: Sixth Water Creek.

Bottom: Confluence of Sixth Water Creek (right) and Diamond Fork Creek (left) during high flow. Notice the turbid water coming from upper Diamond Fork Creek during high flow.

Top Right: Lower Diamond Fork Creek.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Diamond Fork Creek and its tributary, Sixth Water Creek, are part of the Spanish Fork River Watershed (Figure 1.1). Between 1916 and 2004, these two streams conveyed water diverted from Strawberry Reservoir in the Uinta Basin to the Wasatch Front. This trans-basin diversion increased flows in Diamond Fork Creek and Sixth Water Creek, and caused severe impacts to the stream channels and aquatic ecosystem. Currently, the Diamond Fork System of the Bonneville Unit, Central Utah Project (CUP), completed in 2004, delivers the imported water directly into Diamond Fork Creek just upstream from its confluence with Spanish Fork River (Figure 1.2). Water deliveries from Strawberry Reservoir, with the exception of releases for minimum instream flows, can now completely bypass Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek in most years. Opportunities for managing water deliveries into the two streams for ecological restoration objectives may now exist.

The Utah Reclamation Mitigation and Conservation Commission (Mitigation Commission) initiated a long-term monitoring project, in conjunction with State and Federal agencies, in order to assess existing geomorphic and ecologic conditions, monitor stream channel response to the altered flow regime, and address aquatic and riparian habitat restoration objectives. This report describes the long-term monitoring project and documents the results of the first 2 years of monitoring for the initial 3-year program.

The report is organized by topic, starting with an overall introduction and project description. The introduction is followed by chapters describing the monitoring methods and results in the following order: Chapter 2 (Cross-section and Longitudinal Profile Surveys), Chapter 3 (Substrate), Chapter 4 (Sediment Transport), and Chapter 5 (Benthic Macroinvertebrates). Chapter 2 details the survey methods used to complete cross-section and longitudinal profile surveys of specific study sites and discusses the results of the 2005 and 2006 surveys. Chapter 3 discusses methods used to monitor the size distribution of bed materials and the results of these monitoring efforts for 2005 and 2006. Chapter 4 describes monitoring methods, results, and load calculations for both bedload and suspended sediment transport at numerous locations in Diamond Fork Creek and Sixth Water Creek. Chapter 4 also includes a discussion of these results and implications after 2 years of monitoring. Chapter 5 discusses the methods and results of benthic macroinvertebrate sampling generally throughout the study area and above and below the sulfur-impacted reach in Diamond Fork Creek above Three Forks. The report concludes with Chapter 6, which is a discussion of results and includes recommendations for the next monitoring session along with possible long-term management implications.

1.1 WATERSHED DESCRIPTION

The Diamond Fork Creek Watershed (Figure 1.1) covers over 150 square miles and is the largest headwater tributary of the Spanish Fork River. Streams in the upper watershed are generally high-gradient and confined between steep side-slopes or within canyons. The lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek are flatter and much less confined within a relatively wide alluvial valley (Plate 1.1).

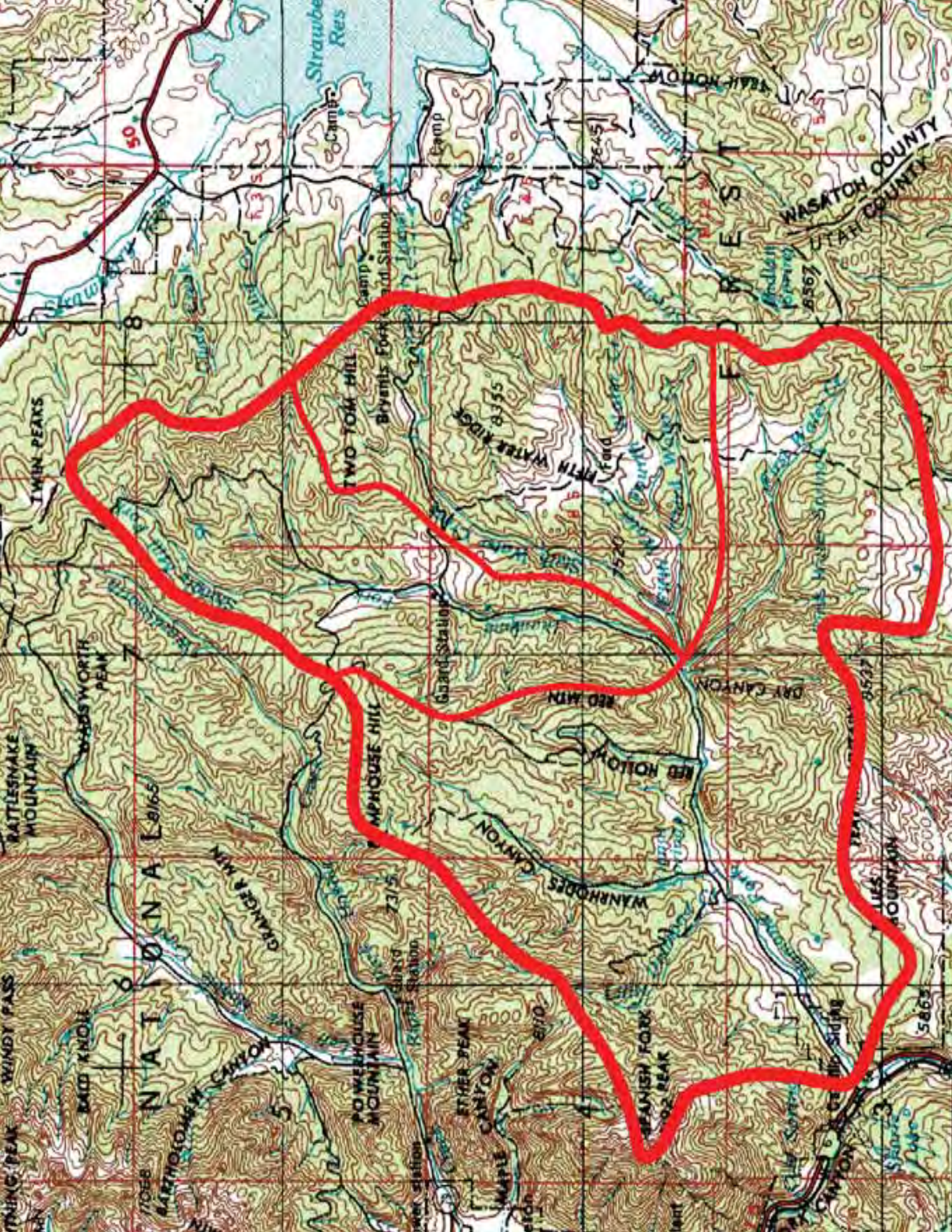




Plate 1.1. Channel gradient and floodplain widths are extremely varied between the upper watershed (Sixth Water Creek below Syar Tunnel, top) and lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek (bottom).

Historically the watershed has been used for agriculture, timber harvesting, livestock grazing, and recreation. Only small portions of the watershed are still used for agriculture and grazing. Some of the watershed is part of the Uinta National Forest and managed by U.S. Forest Service. Recently, the Diamond Fork Watershed has become a popular recreation area because of its many recreational uses including both motorized and non-motorized activities. Numerous improved and unimproved roads exist to allow access to most parts of the watershed. Watershed conditions vary from pristine to highly degraded. The degraded areas of the watershed appear to exhibit high erosion rates and exacerbate siltation problems in the watershed's streams (Plate 1.2).

Diamond Fork Creek and Sixth Water Creek were used as early as 1916 to divert water to the Spanish Fork River from Strawberry Reservoir through Strawberry Tunnel in order to support irrigation needs in the lower watershed area and Utah County (Mitigation Commission 2000). These streams carried a significant amount of imported water during the irrigation season, thereby creating artificially high flows for an extended duration; causing significant changes in the sediment-transport regime; and affecting channel dimensions, pattern, profile, and its interaction with the floodplain. These morphological impacts to the channel and floodplain have in turn affected the type and extent of riparian and wetland vegetation, water quality, and aquatic communities.

1.2 BACKGROUND HISTORY OF THE COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT ACT (CRSP), CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT (CUP), AND CENTRAL UTAH PROJECT COMPLETION ACT (CUPCA)

The Diamond Fork System is a series of tunnels and pipelines that transport water from Strawberry Reservoir in the Colorado River Basin to Spanish Fork River in the Bonneville Basin. This system is a part of the Bonneville Unit of CUP, which develops a portion of the water from the Upper Colorado River system allocated to Utah under interstate compacts. The CUP was authorized by Congress in 1956 through the Colorado River Storage Project Act (CRSP) of 1956 (43 U.S.C. Sec 620 et seq.). The Bonneville Unit is the largest unit of the CUP (USBOR 2005). The Central Utah Water Conservation District (CUWCD) operates and manages the Bonneville Unit, which is allocated to municipal and industrial uses, irrigation, and instream flows for areas in Utah. Other systems in the Bonneville Unit include the Starvation Collection System, the Strawberry Aqueduct and Collection System (SACS), the Municipal and Industrial System, and the Utah Lake Drainage Basin Water Delivery System (ULS).

Before the present-day Diamond Fork System was completed, imported water went directly into the headwaters of Sixth Water Creek via Strawberry Tunnel. The Strawberry Valley Project, completed by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, pre-dates the CUP by several decades. Strawberry Tunnel transported water from Strawberry Reservoir into the headwaters of Sixth Water Creek, down Diamond Fork Creek and Spanish Fork River. In 1990 the Syar Tunnel was constructed as a CUP feature to replace Strawberry Tunnel. By 1996 water from Syar Tunnel flowed through the



Plate 1.2 Roads, unstable slopes, and other nonpoint sources of pollution have been observed to increase sedimentation problems from stormwater runoff at many locations throughout the Diamond Fork Watershed.

Sixth Water Aqueduct and entered Sixth Water Creek 6 miles farther downstream than it had when Strawberry Tunnel was the primary flow conveyance. Strawberry Tunnel is now used to convey minimum instream flows to the head of Sixth Water Creek (USBOR 2005).

In 1992 the U.S. Congress enacted the Central Utah Project Completion Act (CUPCA) (Titles II through VI of Public Law 102-575, as amended), which authorized further construction to complete the Bonneville Unit of the CUP that was started in 1966. The CUPCA also provided the authorization to plan and construct several modifications to the original design of the Bonneville Unit. This legislation also established a minimum instream flow requirement. Currently, this requirement is 25 to 32 cubic feet per second (cfs) for Sixth Water Creek and 60 to 80 cfs for Diamond Fork Creek.

Under CUPCA in 1996, construction began on the Diamond Fork Pipeline, also known as Phase 1 of the Diamond Fork System of the CUP. This phase was completed in 1997 (Mitigation Commission 2000). Construction on Phase 2, the Diamond Fork Tunnel Alternative, was started in 2000 and completed in 2004. The Diamond Fork Tunnel Alternative is a pipeline and tunnel system that carries water from Syar Tunnel to the Diamond Fork Pipeline. The Diamond Fork Pipeline and Diamond Fork Tunnel provide the operational capability to remove most of the flows imported from Strawberry Reservoir to Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek, except for minimum instream flows, during most years.

The CUPCA also established the Mitigation Commission, a Federal agency responsible for mitigating impacts from construction of the Bonneville Unit on fish, wildlife, and related recreation resources. Congress also established standards for the Mitigation Commission to follow when coordinating and implementing plans for mitigation projects. The overall mitigation commitments concerning Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek are monitoring Ute ladies'-tresses (*Spiranthes diluvialis*) populations, riparian vegetation, leatherside chub (*Gila copei*) populations, water quality and stream channel responses to altered flow regimes following completion of the Diamond Fork System; supporting the June Sucker (*Chasmistes liorus*) Recovery Implementation Program; and planning and implementing restoration measures to the Sixth Water and Diamond Fork ecosystems.

1.3 IMPACTS TO THE DIAMOND FORK SYSTEM

Prior to completion of the Diamond Fork System, trans-basin imports from Strawberry Reservoir increased flow in Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek, particularly in the summer growing season during periods of high irrigation demand (Figure 1.3). These artificially high flows caused channel widening and incision, especially in the upper reaches of Sixth Water Creek, in order to accommodate the higher and longer-duration peak flows. The channel also widened and braided in the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek in order to accommodate increased sediment loads. The changes in stream geomorphology and flow regime resulted in “severely limited fish production, loss of soils, loss of riparian and wetland habitat, and reduced recreation experiences” (Mitigation Commission 2005).

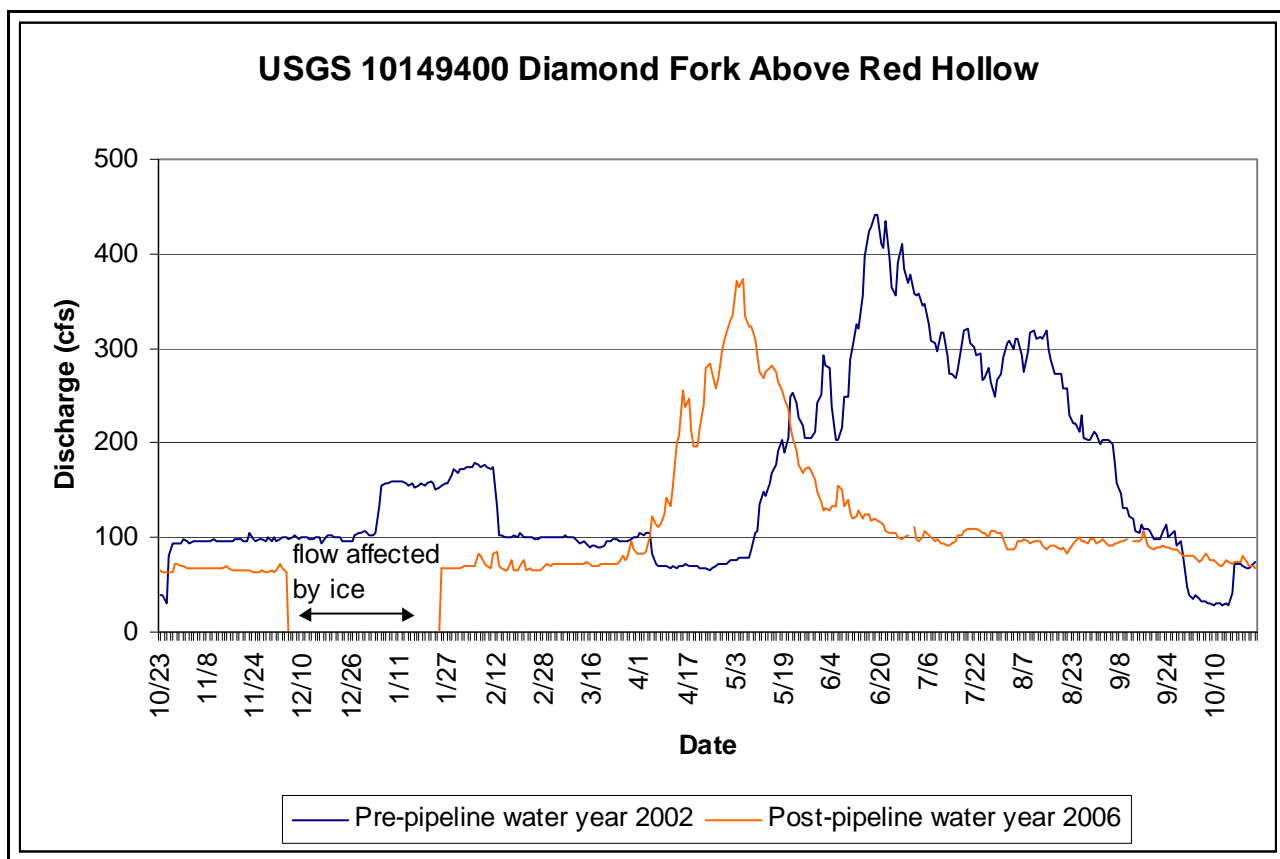


Figure 1.3. Flow before and after pipeline construction in Upper Diamond Fork Creek. (Source: USGS NWIS real-time data.)

Before it was used to transport water from Strawberry Reservoir, Diamond Fork Creek was most likely a single-thread, meandering channel with minor backwaters and an active floodplain estimated to be about 200- to 300-foot wide (Mitigation Commission 2000) from its mouth to Brimhall Canyon. Runoff was largely controlled by spring snowmelt, with peak flow occurring in mid May. Flows would return to baseflow by late June with periodic, short-term increases in flow caused by storms. Gage station data show annual peak flows before 1915 at 200 cfs near Red Hollow and 250 cfs near Brimhall Canyon (Mitigation Commission 2000).

Using the streams to convey imported water resulted in changes in magnitude, duration, and timing of peak flows, which in turn caused major changes to the geomorphology and adjacent riparian areas in both Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks. From 1915 until 2004, when imported water was taken out of the streams, the annual hydrographs of Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek were primarily controlled by the releases from Strawberry Reservoir, not natural runoff. Peak flows were approximately 450 cfs sustained for the duration of irrigation season, which lasted approximately 140 days (Mitigation Commission 2000). In Sixth Water Creek bank erosion occurred, and the channel incised an average of 12 to 15 feet. Compared with 1939 conditions, parts of Diamond Fork Creek have become much wider, straighter, and steeper, particularly in the lower 3 miles (Mitigation Commission 2000). Diamond Fork Creek has incised an average of 2 to 4 feet where the channel is confined. In areas where the valley is wide, the channel has become braided in response to higher sediment loads and increased flows (Mitigation Commission 2000).

Removal of much of the riparian forest in the early 1900s for agriculture compounded the impacts of increased flow on the channel and riparian areas. Rapid lateral migration, estimated at as much as 40- to 60-feet per year, further impacted the existing riparian forest. High summer flows altered riparian and wetland communities by increasing the duration and extent of floodplain inundation as well as artificially increasing groundwater elevations.

A plant species of particular concern is the Ute ladies'-tresses, which is listed as threatened by the Federal government. According to recent surveys, populations of this orchid were not documented in the Diamond Fork Watershed until 1992. Currently, the Diamond Fork Watershed populations are thought to contain about 95 percent of all individuals known to occur along the Wasatch Front area of Utah. The species grows in moist areas, particularly near springs and perennial streams. The plants occur primarily within the 2- to 10-year floodplain and seem to be adapted to areas disturbed by channel migration or other sources of disturbance in the floodplain. Much of current habitat for the Ute ladies'-tresses in the Diamond Fork Watershed seems to have developed in areas where lateral stream migration is occurring and willows (*Salix* spp.), cottonwoods (*Populus* spp.), and other types of riparian vegetation have been flooded out. It is possible that impacts from substantially increased flows in Diamond Fork Creek have created conditions that are favorable for Ute ladies'-tresses establishment (Mitigation Commission 2000).

Impacts have also occurred because of Diamond Fork Tunnel Alternative construction activities. Sulfur springs in the watershed were tributary to Diamond Fork Creek prior to tunnel construction. During the construction of Phase 2, an unexpected source of hydrogen sulfide-laden water began flooding the original tunnel. This tunnel was closed and abandoned. A new tunnel with an alternative design route was constructed to complete Phase 2 (CUWCD 2003). The hydrogen sulfide associated with drilling during construction of the original tunnel continues to leak into Diamond Fork Creek upstream of Three Forks, causing some water quality impacts that likely affect fish and benthic macroinvertebrates. Other impacts related to construction of the pipeline have been mitigated with varying amounts of erosion and sediment control, stream restoration, and riparian area restoration.

1.4 ISSUES AND PURPOSE OF STUDY

Mitigation of impacts resulting from the Diamond Fork System is required under CUPCA (1992). The Mitigation Commission has committed to several general areas of mitigation: monitoring Ute ladies'-tresses, riparian vegetation, leatherside chub populations, water quality and stream channel responses to altered flow regimes following completion of the Diamond Fork System, supporting the June Sucker Recovery Program, and planning and implementing restoration measures to the Sixth Water and Diamond Fork ecosystems. These commitments have led the Mitigation Commission to establish a long-term monitoring program to assess the existing geomorphic and ecological conditions and evaluate changes related to altering the flow regime by piping imported water instead of sending it through Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek. This report addresses the commitment to assess and evaluate geomorphic and ecological changes in Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek as these riverine ecosystems respond to a more natural flow regime.

The need for physical and biological monitoring is threefold:

1. Quantify baseline conditions of the channel affected by altered flow regimes related to transmitting irrigation water deliveries.
2. Acquire adequate data to analyze changes over time in order to set and prioritize restoration objectives and adaptively maintain the riverine and riparian ecosystem in a desirable and functional condition.
3. Use best available scientific knowledge to ensure that the Mitigation Commission meets all commitments to Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek as set forth under CUPCA (1992).

The purpose of the work reported herein is to establish and implement a long-term monitoring program that involves periodically measuring channel cross sections, channel longitudinal profiles, areas of inundation, substrate particle-size distribution, sediment loads, and benthic macroinvertebrate assemblages in specific study sites in Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek. Monitoring of the ULT and riparian vegetation communities in 2006 is reported separately (BIO-WEST 2008). Geomorphic monitoring results will assist the Mitigation Commission with establishing and prioritizing restoration efforts and returning Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek to desirable conditions with functional ecologic, hydrologic, and geomorphic processes.

1.5 MONITORING PLAN

The study area includes four study sites and six sediment monitoring bridges (Figure 1.4). Three study sites are located in the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek, and one study site is located on Sixth Water Creek. Channel monitoring, substrate monitoring, and benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring occurred at all four study sites. Channel monitoring consisted of surveying cross sections and longitudinal profiles at low flow. Substrate monitoring consisted of conducting pebble counts through cross sections and on distinct depositional patches, as well as substrate mapping. Benthic macroinvertebrate sampling was also conducted twice at each study site, once during both the spring and fall. Additional study sites were established for macroinvertebrate sampling above and below the area affected by hydrogen sulfide inputs on Diamond Fork Creek above Three Forks.

The six bridges along Diamond Fork Creek and Sixth Water Creek were chosen for sediment sampling sites. Sediment-load monitoring consisted of taking bedload and suspended-sediment samples from the bridge locations throughout the year; most of the samples were collected during the spring runoff period. Bedload samples were also taken during low flow at each sediment sampling site to determine whether the minimum flows were high enough to maintain transport of coarse sediment.

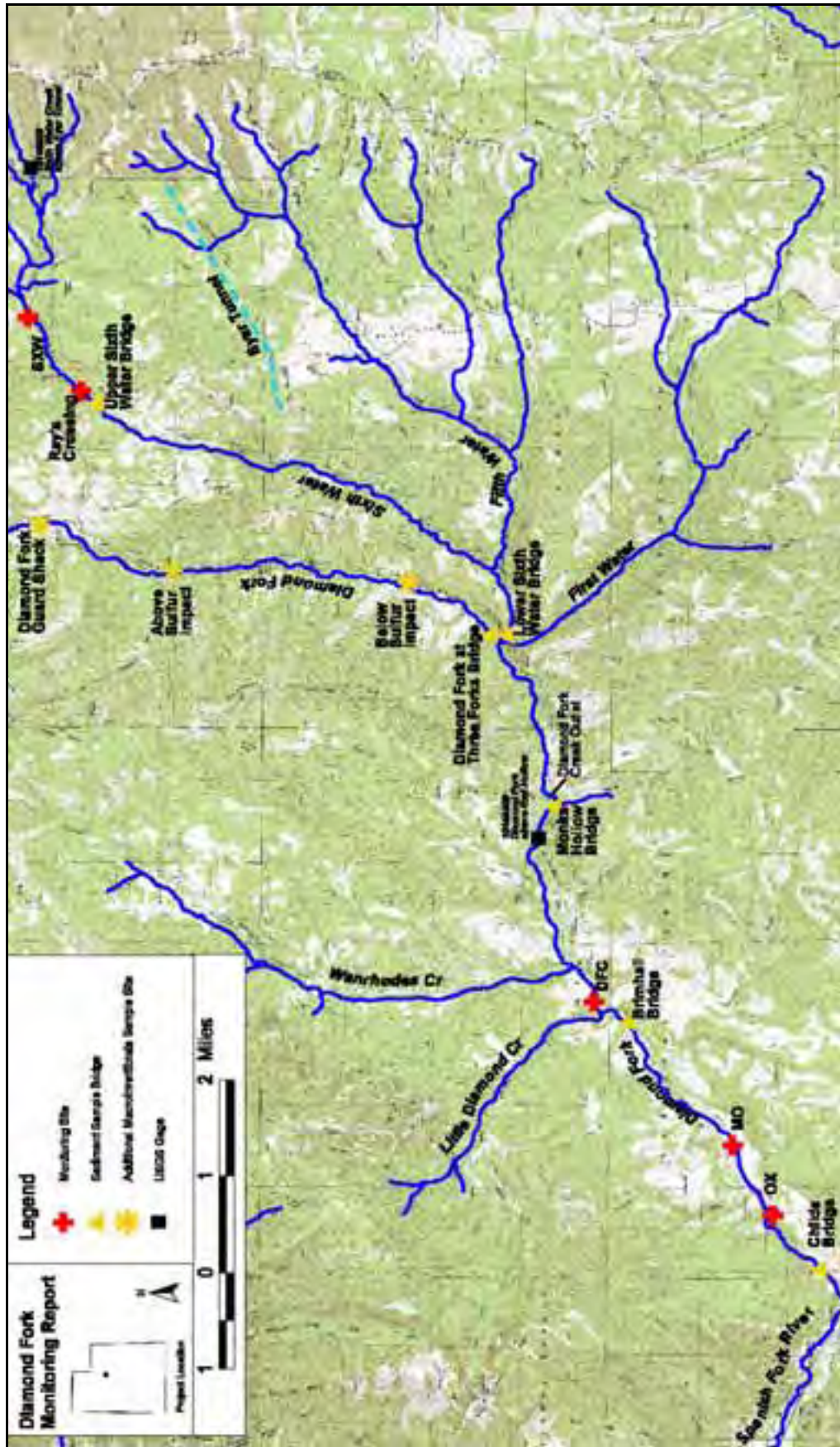


Figure 1.4. Map of the study area showing drainage names and study sites. The Ray's Crossing monitoring site is only for riparian vegetation monitoring.

2.0 CROSS SECTIONS AND LONGITUDINAL PROFILES

2.0 CROSS SECTIONS AND LONGITUDINAL PROFILES

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Initial surveys of the established, permanent transects (cross sections) and longitudinal profile were completed at each of the four study sites in the Diamond Fork Watershed in spring 2005. These surveys were repeated in fall 2006. The 2005 baseline survey data were compared with 2006 survey data to monitor changes in channel geometry, bed complexity, and slope over time. These data may also be used in hydraulic modeling and other analyses that are often the basis for flow recommendations and other adaptive maintenance activities for Diamond Fork and Sixth Water Creeks. Such recommendations and activities will assist the Mitigation Commission and CUWCD with restoring the streams to a desirable condition.

2.2 METHODS

2.2.1 Data Collection

In April 2005 BIO-WEST established permanent transects (cross sections) in each of the four study sites. The four study sites are Sixth Water (SXW) (Figure 2.1), Diamond Fork Campground (DFC) (Figure 2.2), Mother (MO) (Figure 2.3), and Oxbow (OX) (Figure 2.4). The site names Mother and Oxbow are taken from long-standing Ute ladies'-tress monitoring protocols. The SXW and MO sites each contain six transects. The DFC site contains seven transects and the OX site contains eight transects. Transects were also established at the downstream side of each sediment sampling bridge (bridge) (see Figure 1.3). The bridges include Upper Sixth Water (SXW-U), Lower Sixth Water (SXW-L), Diamond Fork at Three Forks (DI), Monks (MK), Brimhall (BR), and Childs (CH). High flows in 2005 washed out the culvert at the Diamond Fork at Three Forks Bridge. Hence a new cross section upstream of the former bridge location was established in November 2006.

Each transect is denoted by two endpoints, one on each side of the stream, marked with an aluminum cap. The endpoints mark either the left endpoint (LEP) or right endpoint (REP), corresponding to the side of the stream (always facing downstream). Each endpoint cap is stamped with the study site abbreviation and transect number. Some transects share endpoints; therefore, each transect associated with an endpoint has the transect number stamped onto the cap. A sub-meter-grade global positioning system (GPS) was used to determine real-world horizontal coordinates in NAD83 data and elevations in NAVD 1988 feet for transect endpoints at the study sites and bridges.

Transect surveys were conducted April 14-20, 2005, using a theodolite (total station), data collector, and prism/rod. In 2006 transects were surveyed in late summer and fall. Sixth Water site transects were surveyed August 8-9, 2006. Transects at the DFC, MO, and OX sites were surveyed November 8-10, 2006. The survey dates were chosen based on accessibility and vegetation. The SXW was surveyed earlier because rain and snowfall make the site inaccessible later in the year. The other



Figure 2.1. Sixth Water (SXW) study site map. Aerial photo from 2006. Flow direction is from right to left.



Figure 2.2. Diamond Fork Campground (DFC) study site map. Aerial photo from 2006. Flow direction is from right to left.

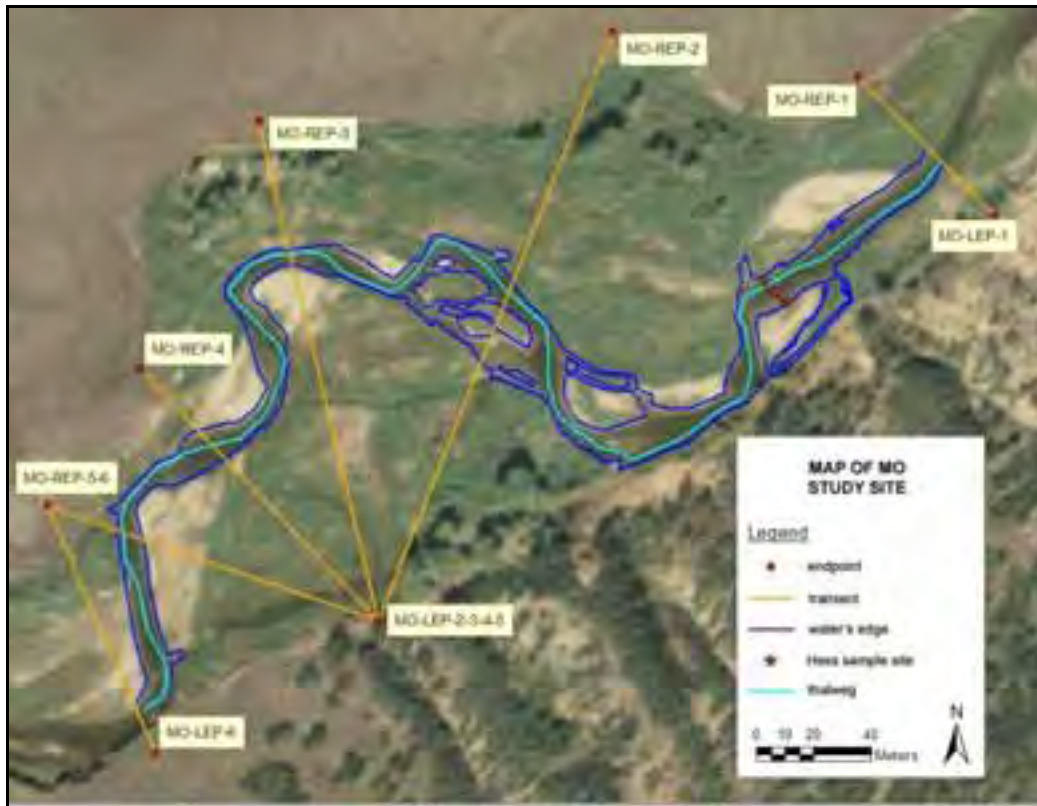


Figure 2.3. Mother (MO) study site map. Aerial photo from 2006. Flow direction is from right to left.



Figure 2.4. Oxbow (OX) study site map. Aerial photo from 2006. Flow direction is from right to left.

sites were surveyed after vegetation, particularly leaves, had fallen, since dense, leafed-out trees often block the line of site along the transect. Sixth Water site endpoints were resurveyed with a total station in August 2006. The endpoints were tied to one set of GPS coordinates for endpoints that matched most closely with total station survey data. The updated endpoint coordinates for SXW are presented in Table 2.1.

To complete a transect, the total station was set up over one endpoint and assigned the real-world coordinates of that endpoint in the datalogger. The corresponding transect endpoint with real-world coordinates was used as the backsight. The survey data have northings, eastings, and elevations relative to the two endpoint caps, thereby placing the subsequent transect survey data in the coordinate system with elevations in NAVD 1988.

First the backsight endpoint cap was resurveyed with the total station to check for differences between the total station survey coordinates and the GPS coordinates for the endpoint. The rod person then placed the rod at points in a straight line (0 degrees plus or minus 5 minutes) between the two endpoints (Figure 2.5). Surveyed points included major changes in topography, both the left and right edges of water, the edges of backwaters, changes in vegetation, channel features such as bars and islands, presence of large woody debris, and the thalweg (deepest part of the stream at the transect). Four photographs of each transect were also taken to show the REP, LEP, and upstream and downstream views of the transect (Appendix 2.1.A).

In 2005 the longitudinal profile was surveyed concurrently with the transects at SXW and MO during low flow. The sub-meter GPS was used to survey the longitudinal profile and edge of water at low flow for OX and DFC. The total station was used to survey the longitudinal profiles at each site in 2006.

2.3 RESULTS

2.3.1 Endpoint Coordinates

Real-world coordinates for study site transect endpoints are compiled in Table 2.1. Bridge transect endpoint coordinates, including the coordinates for the new Diamond Fork at Three Forks transect, are shown in Table 2.2. Northing and easting values are provided in NAD83 UTM meters. Elevations are in NAVD 1988 feet. Transects corresponding to an endpoint are denoted by number on the endpoint label. As described earlier, some study site transects share endpoints. All transects corresponding to a specific endpoint are stamped on the endcap that marks the transect endpoint.

2.3.2 Cross Sections

Photographs of each cross section are included in Appendix 2.1.A. Cross-section plots are compiled in Appendix 2.2.A. These plots include baseline (2005) cross sections and plots of the 2006 transect data. Future surveys will also be conducted and results compared with data from 2005 and 2006 to determine changes in channel geometry over the study period. However, only distance and elevation data from the 2006 cross-section surveys are provided in Appendix 2.2.B. Since SXW site endpoint coordinates were resurveyed for 2006, the elevation data from 2005 were adjusted to match 2006 endpoint elevations. These adjusted transect data are in Appendix 2.2.C.

Table 2.1. Endpoint coordinates for cross sections in study sites using NAD83 UTM meters.

CROSS-SECTION ENDPOINT ^a	NORTHING (METERS)	EASTING (METERS)	ELEVATION (NAVD88 FEET)
SXW 1 REP	4,445,801.13	476,057.70	6,952.05
SXW 2 REP	4,445,787.82	476,020.79	6,949.62
SXW 3 REP	4,445,756.59	475,995.48	6,916.38
SXW 4-5-6 REP	4,445,731.04	475,922.93	6,928.65
SXW 1 LEP	4,445,764.73	476,084.76	6,926.19
SXW 2-3 LEP	4,445,742.51	476,046.11	6,923.57
SXW 4 LEP	4,445,717.89	476,041.60	6,921.66
SXW 5 LEP	4,445,684.05	475,994.53	6,914.02
SXW 6 LEP	4,445,652.31	475,973.60	6,920.56
DFC 1 REP	4,435,557.77	462,855.08	5,190.97
DFC 2 REP	4,435,553.85	462,746.59	5,194.35
DFC 3 REP	4,435,484.22	462,656.15	5,178.00
DFC 4 REP	4,435,445.24	462,612.84	5,185.31
DFC 5-6-7 REP	4,435,385.24	462,586.02	5,183.52
DFC LEP 1	4,435,372.65	462,869.86	5,197.23
DFC LEP 2	4,435,363.03	462,709.62	5,207.53
DFC 3-4-5 LEP	4,435,357.40	462,672.33	5,206.85
DFC 6 LEP	4,435,332.72	462,647.07	5,206.43
DFC 7 LEP	4,435,310.52	462,587.46	5,203.44
MO 1 REP	4,432,997.96	460,101.28	5,073.03
MO 2 REP	4,433,013.97	460,015.58	5,075.86
MO 3 REP	4,432,982.20	459,892.22	5,069.28
MO 4 REP	4,432,895.62	459,850.80	5,065.26
MO 5-6 REP	4,432,848.00	459,818.58	5,061.64
MO 1 LEP	4,432,949.67	460,149.02	5,081.36
MO 2-3-4-5 LEP	4,432,807.72	459,933.75	5,082.52
MO 6 LEP	4,432,761.33	459,856.05	5,073.54
OX 1 REP	4,432,364.02	458,756.92	5,031.04
OX 2-3-4 REP	4,432,308.61	458,693.33	5,028.13
OX 5 REP	4,432,244.07	458,585.88	5,021.99
OX 6-7 REP	4,432,232.76	458,495.21	5,031.94
OX 8 REP	4,432,123.25	458,288.55	5,007.85
OX 1-2 LEP	4,432,250.13	458,850.94	5,026.19
OX 3 LEP	4,432,169.14	458,802.24	5,024.20
OX 4 LEP	4,432,102.14	458,737.36	5,025.39
OX 5 LEP	4,432,054.02	458,621.93	5,020.37
OX 6 LEP	4,432,047.81	458,500.76	5,019.39
OX 7-8 LEP	4,432,122.37	458,374.45	5,017.11

^aSXW = Sixth Water, DFC = Diamond Fork Campground, MO = Mother, OX = Oxbow, LEP = left endpoint, and REP = right endpoint.

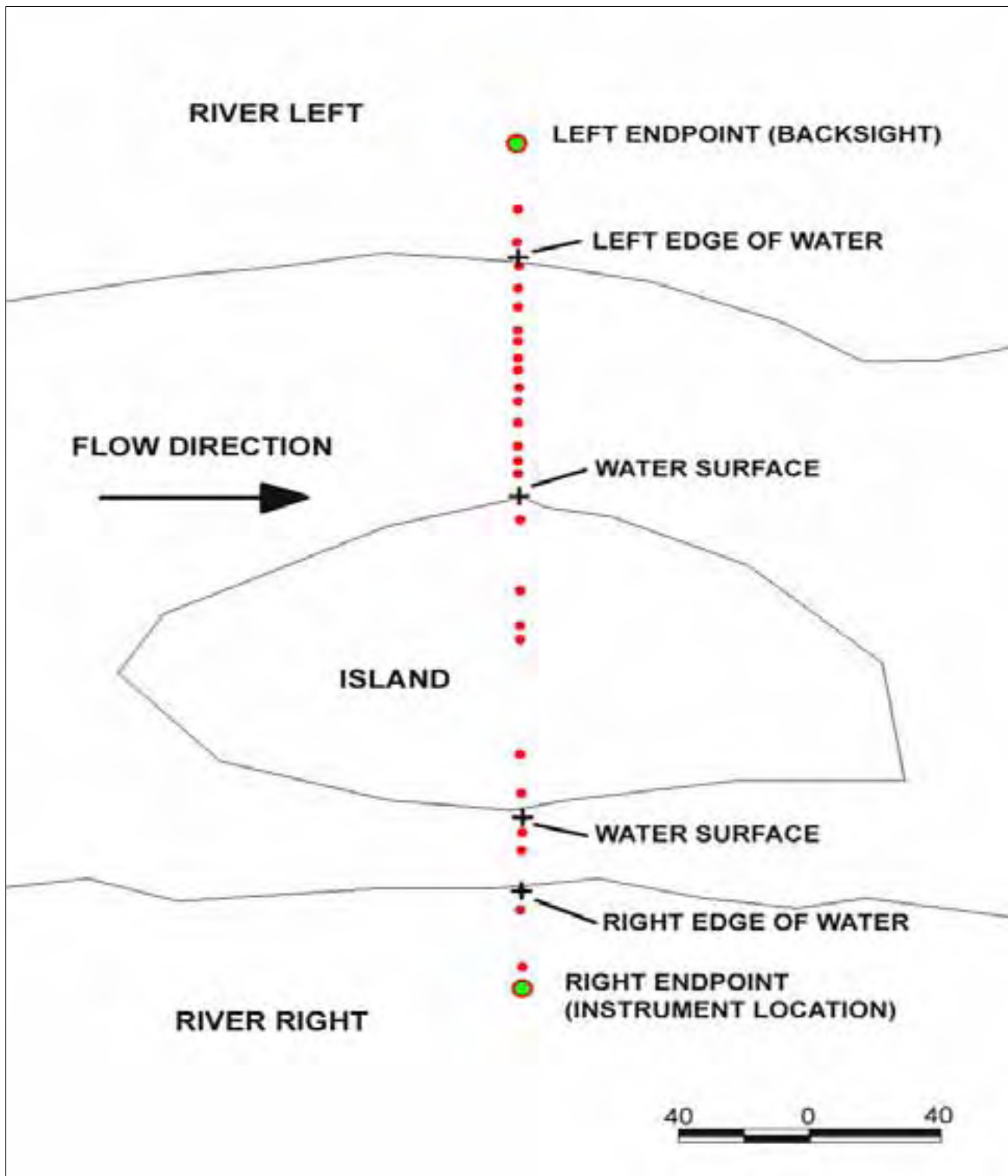


Figure 2.5. Methods for surveying permanent cross sections using a total station. The instrument is set over a permanent endpoint (a labeled aluminum cap on a 3-foot rebar stake) with known coordinates. Survey points are taken along the transect between the endpoints at 20-foot intervals or when the bed elevation changes by more than 0.5 foot. Large cobbles and boulders, therefore, can be seen on cross-section plots. A laser on the total station, not tapes and taglines, is used to align the survey points and determine distances between the endpoints.

Table 2.2. Endpoint information for bedload sediment sampling bridge cross sections in NAD83 UTM meters.

BRIDGE ENDPOINT^a	NORTHING (METERS)	EASTING (METERS)	ELEVATION (NAVD88 FEET)
SXW-U (UPPER) REP	4,444,563.95	474,339.22	6,678.93
SXW-U (UPPER) LEP	4,444,547.85	474,351.87	6,680.31
SXW-L (LOWER) REP	4,437,175.55	469,738.65	5,532.54
SXW-L (LOWER) LEP	4,437,148.74	469,724.09	5,538.27
MK REP	4,436,163.28	466,530.07	5,345.31
MK LEP	4,436,144.34	466,532.04	5,345.20
BR REP	4,434,815.50	462,310.67	5,148.17
BR LEP	4,434,809.78	462,324.34	5,148.63
CH REP	4,431,335.68	457,521.45	4,977.31
CH LEP	4,431,322.12	457,538.52	4,976.35

^a SXW-U = Upper Sixth Water, SXW-L = Lower Sixth Water, DI = Diamond Fork at Three Forks, MK = Monks, BR = Brimhall, CH = Childs, LEP = left endpoint, and REP = right endpoint.

Plots of changes in the position of the low-flow edge of water from 2005 to 2006 are shown in Figures 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, and 2.9. Thalweg location shifts are shown in Figures 2.10, 2.11, 2.12, and 2.13.

The SXW site cross sections are on Sixth Water Creek between Strawberry Tunnel and Syar Tunnel. This area was formerly used to deliver water from Strawberry Reservoir to Spanish Fork via Strawberry Tunnel. When Syar Tunnel was completed, minimal flow was sent through Strawberry Tunnel. All six transects are in straight-channel riffle areas, which are typical of the reach. Transect SXW3 crosses the toe of an island, and transect SXW6 is in a wider part of the channel compared with upstream transects. Cross-section plots show no change in cross-section shape between the 2005 and 2006 surveys. Some difference in cross-section elevations between 2005 and 2006 in the SXW site may be related to placing the rod next to (versus on top of) large, boulder-sized material in the channel.

The DFC transects are all downstream of Diamond Fork Campground. Transects DFC1 and DFC2 are in a straight, run-type section. Transect DFC3 marks the transition into a meander and island complex. Transect DFC4 is primarily a riffle, with flow split around islands. Transect DFC6 is in a riffle-type section with many small islands and large woody debris. Transect DFC6 contains a deep pool to river left that starts just downstream of transect DFC5. Transect DFC7 crosses an island on river right. Transect DFC7 is farthest downstream and located where the stream channel starts to cut back toward the road.



Figure 2.6. Location of the surveyed edge of water at the Sixth Water (SXW) site in 2005 (43 cfs) compared with 2006 (37 cfs). Aerial photograph from 2006.



Figure 2.7. Location of the surveyed water edge at the Diamond Fork Campground (DFC) site in 2005 (60 cfs) compared with 2006 (65 cfs). Aerial photograph from 2006.

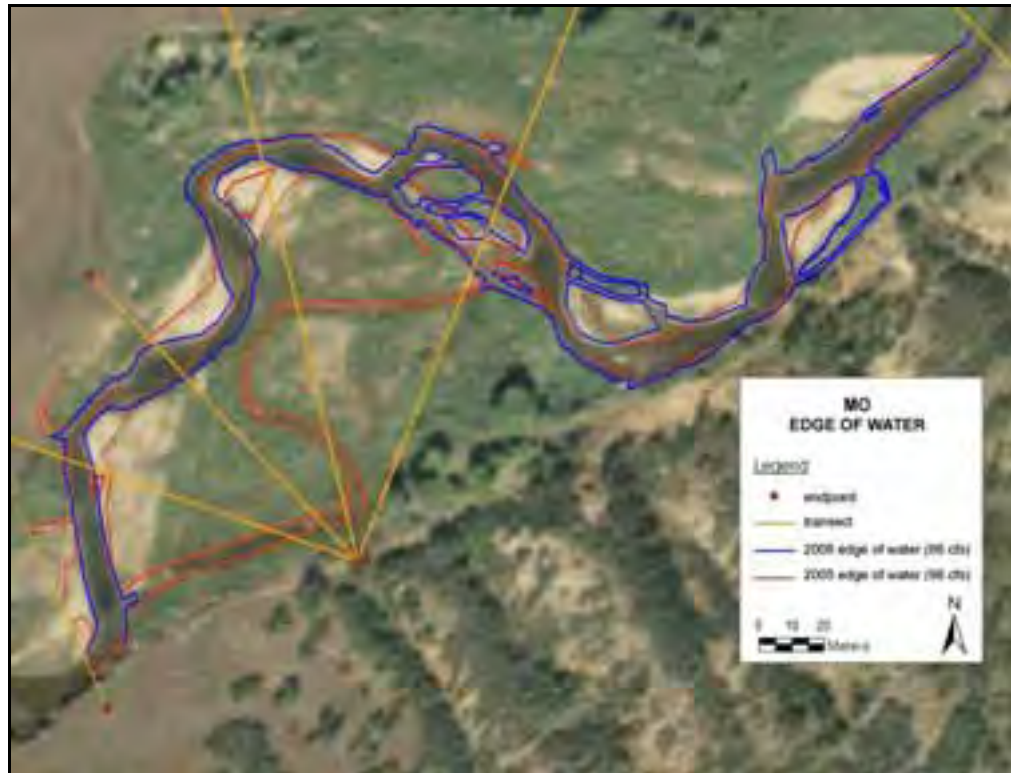


Figure 2.8. Location of the surveyed water edge Mother (MO) site in 2005 (96 cfs) compared with 2006 (66 cfs). Aerial photograph from 2006.



Figure 2.9. Location of the surveyed edge of water at the Oxbow (OX) site in 2005 (60 cfs) compared with 2006 (67 cfs). Aerial photograph from 2006.



Figure 2.10. Location of the surveyed thalweg at the Sixth Water (SXW) site in 2005 compared with 2006.



Figure 2.11. Location of the surveyed thalweg at the Diamond Fork Campground (DFC) site in 2005 compared with 2006.

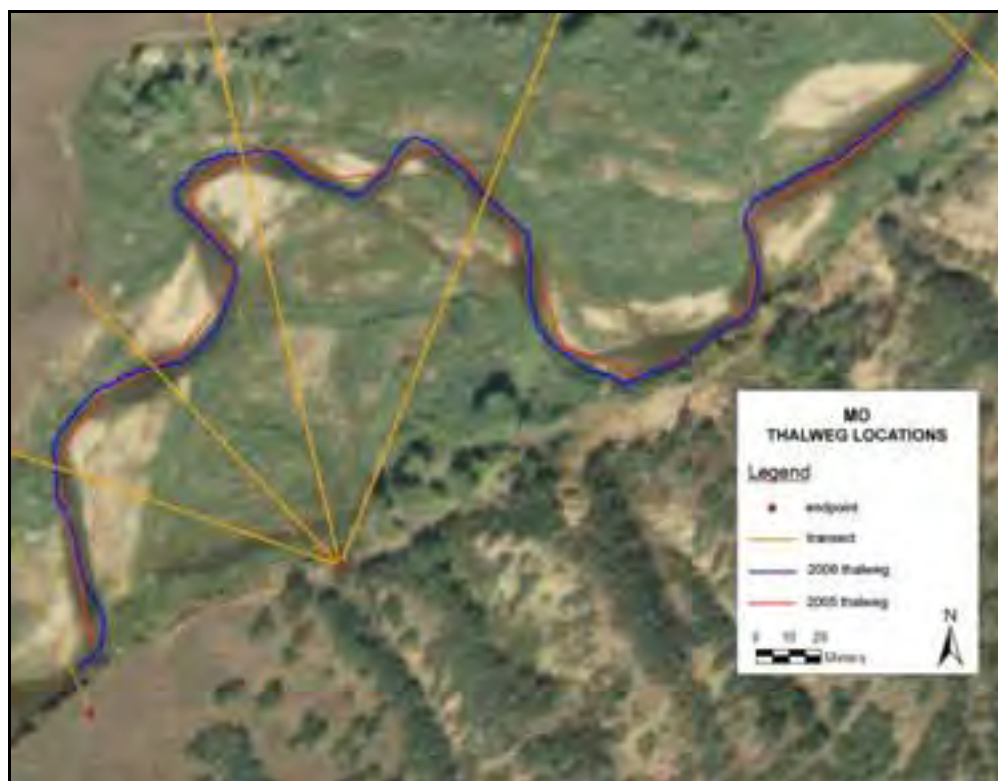


Figure 2.12. Location of the surveyed thalweg at the Mother (MO) site in 2005 compared with 2006.



Figure 2.13. Location of the surveyed thalweg at the Oxbow (OX) site in 2005 compared with 2006.

Changes at the DFC site transects are shown in cross-section plots (Appendix 2.2.A). The large change at DFC 1 on the right bank is not an indication that slope failure occurred. This area is a fairly stable hill slope with piles of dead willows at the toe of the slope. This elevation change is most likely a rod height error. Transects DFC 2 and DFC 3 show very little change between the 2005 and 2006 surveys except that the thalweg is slightly higher in the 2006 transect than it was in the 2005 transect. Transects DFC3 and DFC4 indicate more deposition and bar development in the channel between 2005 and 2006. All of these transects are in a relatively straight section of the site.

Cross-section changes between the 2005 and 2006 surveys are more noticeable in transects DFC4 and DFC5. The channel begins to meander in this part of the site. Additionally, the channel narrows and then becomes substantially wider just before transect DFC5. In this wider channel area, the in-stream features—such as bars and location of pools, riffles, and side channels—are more dynamic. Some of these changes might be seen at 150 feet from the LEP in transect DFC5. The transect does show deepening of pools along the outside meander at transect DFC5. These in-stream feature changes may be more apparent in the substrate mapping. Some erosion occurred on the left bank at DFC6, but the rest of the transect did not change between 2005 and 2006. Changes in the plot of the left bank of transect DFC7 could be indicative of bank erosion, but they could also reflect rod placement as indicated by the squareness of the 2006 plot. Aggradation can also be seen in transect DFC7.

The plots of water edge and thalweg changes also reflect the relatively stable nature of the upstream half of the DFC site and the more dynamic nature of the downstream half of the site (Figure 2.7, Figure 2.11). In addition to shifts in the size and shape of islands, the spring floods in 2005 and 2006 eroded a large portion (about 15-foot wide and 25-foot long) of the right bank just upstream of DFC5 (Figure 2.7). Another significant change was the erosion of the gravel bar that was attached to the island spanned by DFC4 in 2005 and the deposition of a new gravel bar downstream between DFC4 and DFC5 (Figure 2.7).

The MO transects are in a geomorphically complex section of Diamond Fork, which contains many small islands and bars. Transect MO1 is in a straight, run-type section. Transects MO2 and MO3 are farther downstream in the meandering section of the study site. These transects cross an island and two side channels. Transects MO4 and MO5 have deep pools on river right and cross the side channel closest to the left bank. Transect MO6 is the farthest downstream cross section and in a riffle section with flow split around an island. This cross section is also downstream of the active side channel crossed by transects MO2-MO5.

Comparing 2005 and 2006 plots of the MO transects shows some change at each transect in the site. Transect MO1 shows approximately 3 feet of erosion on the left bank and aggradation in the channel and floodplain. Transect MO2 shows aggradation of up to 2 vertical feet in the channel. The bed at MO2 in the main channel is higher than in 2005. There may also be some initiation of change in the side channel on the left bank. Since substrate tends to be cobble sized or smaller in this section of the stream, measured elevational differences reflect true channel bed changes, not just the difference between placing the survey rod on top of or in between boulders. At MO3, the thalweg has become deeper by approximately 3 feet, with some deposition occurring mid channel. Transect MO4 shows about 10 feet of erosion at the left bank of the main channel but fairly minimal change across the remainder of the transect. It appears that the side channel along the left-side hill is also filling in. Alternatively, transects MO5 and MO6 each show incision in the main channel. Data plots of MO5

show the area near the right bank eroding slightly and the channel becoming deeper by 2 feet along the right bank. Transect MO6 shows the thalweg becoming deeper by about 1 foot and the channel becoming wider due to erosion of the bar deposit on the right side of the thalweg.

The dynamic nature of the MO site is also reflected in the thalweg and edge of water plots (Figure 2.8, Figure 2.12). In addition to the changes observed at the surveyed transects, shifts also occurred in between transects. The side channel along the right side of the point bar upstream of MO2 became active at low flow, and the side channel to the left of the islands crossed by MO2 now carries more flow than in 2005 (Figure 2.8). Significant bank erosion along the outside of the bends within the lower half of the site also is evident, suggesting that sinuosity may be increasing (Figure 2.8). This tendency toward increased sinuosity is also reflected in the thalweg plots (Figure 2.12).

The OX site is the farthest downstream monitoring site in the watershed and contains eight transects. Transect OX1 is the farthest upstream and crosses a relatively narrow section of the stream at a riffle. Transect OX2 is similar to OX1, except it crosses the stream at a bend. Transect OX3 crosses a mid-channel island that splits flow around the island. This transect is located on a meander bend. Transect OX4 crosses a riffle at the downstream end of the bend. Transect OX5 is located in the middle of a relatively straight section of Diamond Fork. This straight section has a large floodplain area to the south and an eroding terrace to the north. Transect OX5 also crosses a backwater that extends farther into the floodplain. Transect OX6 marks the lower boundary of the straight section and is the start of a large meander bend. Transect OX7 crosses this meander bend just below OX6. The transect cuts across a point bar and part of a backwater that is initiated farther downstream. Transect OX8 is the most downstream cross section. Like OX1, this cross section is in a straight, single channel section of the stream with no major changes in channel features or backwaters. Because of their length, all transects in the OX site also cover the active, present-day floodplains, as well as large areas of abandoned floodplains that formed as Diamond Fork and Sixth Water Creeks began to downcut when these channels were used to transport water.

Transect OX1 did not change between 2005 and 2006. Transect OX2 showed some deepening (1.3 feet) of the thalweg in 2006 and some deposition and bar building. Several changes between 2005 and 2006 are noticeable at OX3. The thalweg has moved to the right, eroding part of the mid-channel island, and the stream has deposited material near the left bank. Some of this deposition may be material from the left bank upstream of transect OX3, which eroded substantially between the 2005 and 2006 surveys (Figure 2.9). Transect OX4 shows the same trend as OX3, with the thalweg migrating toward the right bank and deposition converting what was previously a shallowly inundated gravel bar into a flow-splitting, mid-channel bar (Figures 2.9 and 2.13). Plots of transect OX5 show some deposition in the backwater area to the left of the main channel in 2006. No significant change is shown at transect OX6 between the 2005 and 2006 surveys. Plots of water edge and thalweg changes also indicate relatively stable conditions within this straight, central portion of the study site (Figure 2.9, Figure 2.13). Transect OX7 shows the channel becoming shallower. The thalweg on the right side of the channel has moved toward the left (see Figure 2.13) and filled in. The deep part of the channel near the left bank is the thalweg in 2006. The left bank also eroded by about 20 feet at OX7. Significant changes also occurred in the meandering reach below transect OX7 (Figure 2.9, Figure 2.13). Bank erosion occurred at the outsides of bends, suggesting a trend toward increasing sinuosity similar to the MO site. A new gravel bar formed just downstream of transect OX7 and below that the island-bar complex was reshaped between 2005 and 2006 (Figure 2.9). Transect OX8 is another straight section of the site and did not change significantly in 2006.

2.3.3 Longitudinal Profiles

Similar to cross-section (or transect) plots, the longitudinal profile plots illustrate the in-channel habitat diversity of the study sites. Longitudinal profiles for each study site are included in Appendix 2.3.A. Distance and elevation data used in longitudinal profile plots are in Appendix 2.3.B. The starting and ending points and total survey distance (thalweg length) differ slightly between the 2005 and 2006 surveys (BIO-WEST 2006) due to (1) channel changes and (2) the ability of the surveyor to locate the exact starting and ending position from year to year in the field. The profiles for the two years are not plotted on the same graph because the difference in starting and ending points makes it hard to overlay lines (with distance and elevation data) without illustrating erroneous plotting differences, not actual differences, in the channel. Therefore, general trend lines were plotted separately and analysis of specific parts of the data with reference to cross section location was used to determine change in the 2005 and 2006 longitudinal profile data.

In 2005 and 2006, the SXW longitudinal profile shows a relatively smooth and steeply sloped channel bed (slope = 3%), with few defined pools. The DFC, MO, and OX site longitudinal profiles showed a greater range of pool and riffle features, and much shallower slopes of 0.9 percent, 0.6 percent, and 0.7 percent, respectively. Channel sinuosity (channel length divided by valley length) is lowest at SXW (1.04), second lowest at DFC (1.07), highest at MO (1.71), second highest at OX (1.55), and corresponds inversely with channel slope, except for the DFC site where sinuosity is strongly influenced by a long, straight section between DFC 1 and DFC 2. However, there are many more defined pools and riffles at the DFC site than at the SXW site (mostly between DFC 2 and DFC 7), even though the sites have similar sinuosities. There are only slight differences in overall sinuosity at any site between the 2005 and 2006 surveys, certainly within the error of the measurement from aerial photographs.

The 2006 longitudinal profiles showed almost no change at SXW compared with the 2005 survey, with the slope remaining at 3 percent. The DFC site also maintained a similar 0.9 percent slope between years, but the thalweg location and meander geometry did change in the lower third of the study site (DFC 3 through DFC 7). The plots for the lower sites (MO and OX) show slightly different slopes between 2005 and 2006: The MO site slope dropped to 0.5 percent and the OX site slope dropped to 0.6 percent, 0.1 percent less slope than the 2005 plots (BIO-WEST 2006). Even though there is evidence of aggradation at these two sites based on the cross section plots, the differences in reach slope are most likely related to a slightly different survey distance in 2006 compared with 2005, and possibly differences in GPS and total station surveys for the OX study site. A close look at these numbers is warranted for the 2007 survey.

In 2006 the SWX study site is still a steeply sloped section with primarily riffle and small pocket-water pools. The DFC study site has a much more moderate slope and is dominated by riffles and run-type features in the channel. The upper 150 meters of the study site (between DFC 1 and DFC 3) have primarily riffle and run-type habitat features, whereas more pools, particularly along meander bends, are present in the lower portions of the study site (DFC 3 to DFC 7). The MO study site shows the most in-channel pool-riffle diversity, with oscillating pool, riffle, and run habitat types along the entire study site (from MO 1 to MO 6). The OX study site also contains several pools, riffles, and runs, but the distance between pool features is greater at OX than MO. The most notable feature on the OX longitudinal profile is the long, straight portion of the stream between OX 3 to

OX 7, constituting a long run in the middle to lower part of the study site. Additionally, the rip rap bank between OX 7 and OX 8 seems to limit pool depths along the outside of this large bend, compared with the upstream meander sequences at OX and MO (OX 1 to OX 4 and MO 1 to MO 6).

2.3.4 Discussion and Summary

The 2005 study site cross sections showed that the study sites span a range of channel types from the relatively simple (homogeneous elevations across the entire cross section), single-threaded channel in the SXW site to highly complex (heterogeneous elevations across the cross sections) channels that traverse bars and pools, side channels, backwaters, and/or islands, particularly at MO and the sinuous portions of DFC and OX. There are no defined backwaters or side channels at SXW. The MO site is the most sinuous, with oscillating pools and riffles.

The 2006 data verify these findings. Comparison of 2005 and 2006 data indicates that some change has occurred in most sites. The SXW site cross sections are essentially the same between 2005 and 2006. The lower three sites show areas of change such as bank erosion, deposition onto surfaces, or change in location or depth of the thalweg. Some channel shifting also occurred. Bar development and meander migration are more active in the sinuous portions of the three lower study sites (DFC, MO, and OX).

The 2005 and 2006 data seem to indicate that the lower three sites are active and adjusting, particularly in the meandering sections of the river. These areas show a trend toward increasing sinuosity and evidence of aggradation. Straight sections of the lower three sites, however, are relatively stable. As expected, MO and OX showed the most change at cross sections between the 2 years. However, these results are only indicative of a relatively short period (2 years) after pipeline completion. Given more time, vegetation encroachment and continuing geomorphic processes will also affect the channel. Moreover, many additional changes between cross sections are shown in the substrate maps in Chapter 3.

3.0 CHANNEL SUBSTRATE

3.0 CHANNEL SUBSTRATE

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Channel substrate provides habitat for many aquatic species and constitutes spawning areas for some fish species in Diamond Fork Creek. This chapter describes the methods and results of the first 2 years of monitoring channel substrate in the Diamond Fork study sites and its tributary, Sixth Water Creek. Monitoring the channel substrate determines what substrate is present and what changes in substrate have occurred over time, which is important relative to habitat condition and as an indication of recent geomorphic activity. Monitoring the substrate can help determine whether restoration efforts are required to maintain Diamond Fork Creek in a desired condition and the Mitigation Commission is fulfilling its commitments concerning Diamond Fork Creek. The pebble count results are also used as inputs to sediment transport equations as part of bedload modeling efforts (see Chapter 4).

3.2 METHODS

3.2.1 Substrate Mapping

Substrate classifications throughout each monitoring site were hand delineated in the field on plots generated from the topographic surveys (see Chapter 2) completed in fall 2006 (Table 3.1). To help ensure consistency in substrate size classification, a single individual conducted the mapping, which was done at low flow. This individual delineated substrate into visibly homogeneous substrate types based on dominant and sub-dominant particle sizes. Classification was based on a modified Wentworth scale (Table 3.2).

Table 3.1. Substrate mapping dates and flows.

SITE ^a	DATE(S) OF MAPPING	AVERAGE FLOW DURING MAPPING
SXW	8/9/06	37 cfs ^b
DFC	11/15/06	67 cfs
	11/17/06	66 cfs
MO	11/17/06	66 cfs
	11/20/06	66 cfs
	11/26/06	63 cfs
OX	11/26/06	63 cfs
	12/13/06	64 cfs

^a SXW = Sixth Water, DFC = Diamond Fork Campground, MO = Mother, OX = Oxbow.

^b cubic feet per second.

In 2005 detailed classification of main channel substrate was not possible because of poor visibility caused by turbid water conditions (BIO-WEST 2006). In 2006 mapping was completed in the fall, when conditions were less turbid, and main channel areas were classified based on percentages of the substrate types listed in Table 3.2. At the DFC, MO, and OX sites, it was not possible to map several areas because flows were too deep or fast for wading; these areas were classified as “unknown” substrate polygons.

Table 3.2. Size classes used for substrate mapping.

SIZE CLASS (MILLIMETERS)	DESCRIPTION	ABBREVIATION
<2	sand/silt	SA/SI
2-8	fine gravel	FG
8-32	medium gravel	MG
32-64	large gravel	LG
64-256	cobble	C
>256	boulder	B

Substrate maps were digitized into a GIS layer using ArcMAP software with the 2006 National Agricultural Imagery Program (NAIP) orthophotos as base images. Within ArcMAP each substrate patch (polygon) was attributed with the percentage of the polygon in each substrate size class. These values were multiplied by the area of each polygon to determine the total area of each size class within the entire monitoring site. For mapping purposes, a simplified dominant size class was also identified for each polygon.

3.2.2 Island and Riparian Vegetation Mapping

Qualitative mapping of island and streamside riparian vegetation types was completed in conjunction with substrate mapping at the DFC, MO and OX sites. Riparian mapping was not completed at the SXW site in 2006. Mid-channel deposits containing grass were mapped as islands rather than as substrate polygons, even if they had significant portions of bare cobble, gravel, sand, or silt as well as grass. Riparian vegetation was only mapped along the immediate streamside area visible from the main channel. Riparian vegetation growing in floodplain areas beyond the streamside corridor was not mapped as part of this effort. It should also be noted that this mapping effort is not intended to be a species-specific or quantitatively accurate technique; rather, it is meant to be a simple way to collect general information on dominant vegetation categories and observe general changes through time.

A more detailed map of riparian vegetation communities along the entire Diamond Fork and Sixth Water Creeks riparian corridor was also created in 2006 as part of the Ute ladies'-tresses (ULT) monitoring (BIO-WEST 2008). Data for the more detailed map include percent coverage of dominant species within polygons, dominant species along cross-sectional transects (within each study site), ULT counts on specific occupied surfaces, ULT estimates on all surfaces along the entire Diamond Fork riparian corridor, and riparian vegetation habitat monitoring along specific transects within specified occupied, potentially occupied, and previously unoccupied surfaces.

Areas for this task were mapped according to the combination of vegetation (e.g., grass, willow, cottonwood) and ground cover (e.g., sand/silt, gravel, rock [rip-rap]) present. Some island and bar areas contained cobble-sized material in addition to gravel. In order to keep categories relatively simple, no "cobble" category was specified; rather, the "gravel" category was used more broadly to include both gravel- and cobble-sized material. The "bare" category was used for streamside areas

devoid of vegetation such as tall eroding terraces, rip-rap banks, or deposits of clean cobble or gravel material.

Riparian maps were digitized into a GIS layer using ArcMAP software with the 2006 NAIP orthophotos as base images. Within ArcMAP each riparian patch (polygon) was attributed with its vegetation category as well as any additional notes (e.g., qualitative estimate of vegetation height, maturity, density).

3.2.3 Pebble Counts

In addition to the visual substrate mapping effort, quantitative pebble counts (Wolman 1954) were completed at discreet patches and at cross sections within each monitoring site. Pebble counts were located in riffles or on gravel bar deposits to facilitate sampling.

Six pebble counts were completed in each of the four monitoring sites. A single pebble count was also conducted at the downstream side of each sediment-monitoring bridge. Each pebble count consisted of 100 pebbles. Particles were grouped into 10 size classifications (upper limits of 2 mm, 4 mm, 8 mm, 16 mm, 32 mm, 64 mm, 128 mm, 256 mm, 512 mm, and 1,024 mm) and plotted to determine grain sizes of the D16, D25, D50, D75, and D84 particles. Pebble measurements for each study site are included in Appendix 3.2.

3.3 RESULTS

3.3.1 Substrate Maps

Maps of individual substrate polygons for each monitoring site are included in Appendix 3.1A. Accompanying attribute tables are provided Appendix 3.1B.

The maps of major/dominant substrate types illustrate some differences in streambed particle-size distributions among the different monitoring sites (Figure 3.1a-d). The differences observed among sites in 2006 are similar to those observed in 2005 (BIO-WEST 2006). The SXW site generally contains coarser bed material than the downstream monitoring sites (Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3) and has the smallest percentage of area in the sand/silt category. The coarseness of the site is a function of the site's high position within the watershed, steep slope, and confined channel condition. Changes in substrate composition of the SXW site between 2005 and 2006 were minimal (Figure 3.2). The most significant change was the development of a new cobble-gravel patch on river right below transect 1, where the high, steep bank eroded and slumped into the channel (Figure 3.1a).

Based on the 2006 mapping results, the DFC, MO, and OX Sites are all dominated by gravel-sized material (Figures 3.1b-d, Figure 3.2, Figure 3.3). This result is in contrast to the 2005 mapping results, which indicated cobble was as dominant as gravel (Figure 3.2). However, the 2005 results were biased by the fact that the turbid main channel areas were estimated as containing "50% cobble and 50% gravel," which artificially increased the cobble percentage. Because the 2006 mapping was completed under better water clarity conditions, the 2006 results more accurately reflect the true proportion of cobble at the DFC, MO, and OX Sites. In 2006 most main channel areas contained a small percentage (~10-20%) of finer-grained sand in addition to gravel. This sand was overlooked in

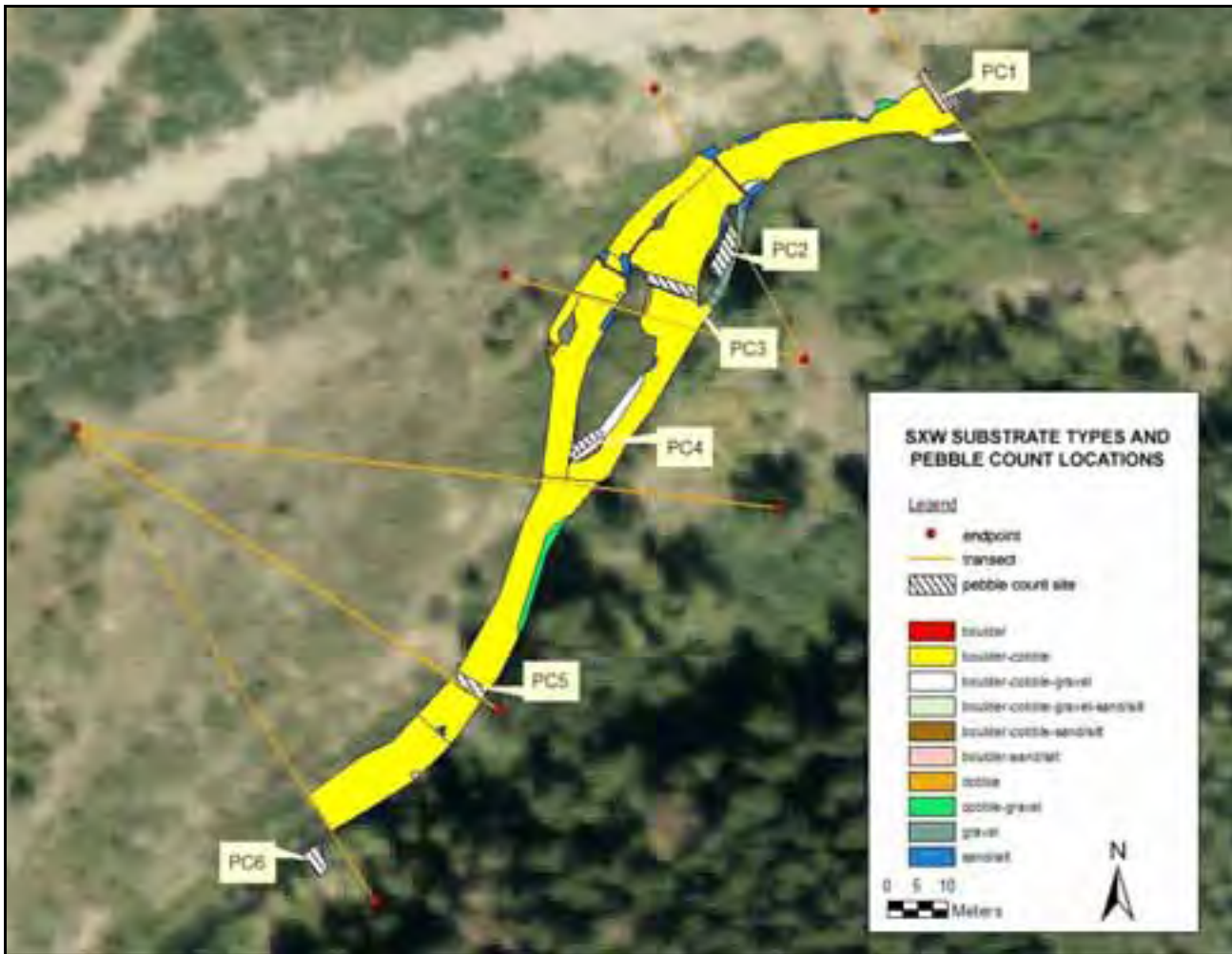


Figure 3.1a. Major substrate types and pebble count patch locations at the Sixth Water (SXW) monitoring site. Aerial photo from 2006.

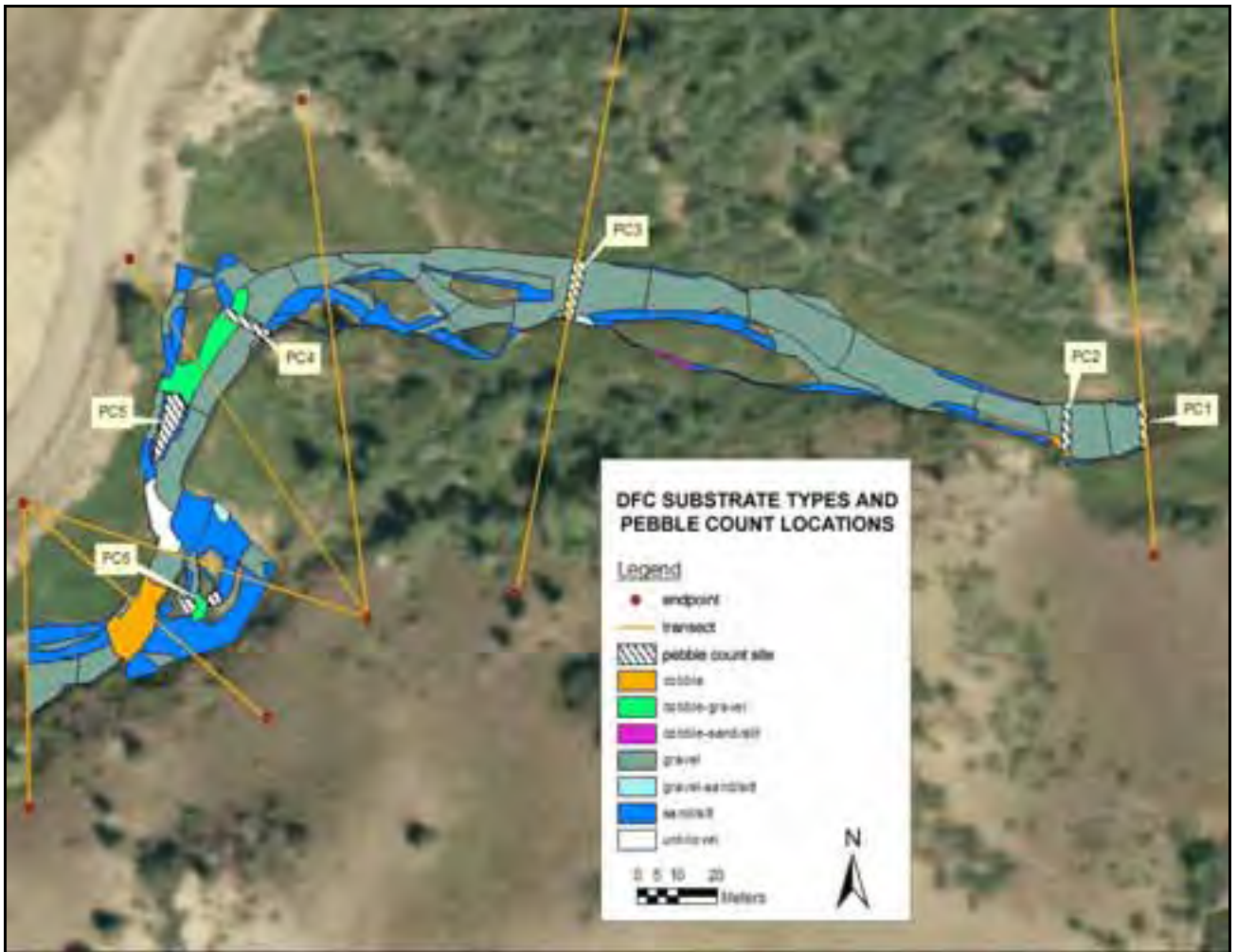


Figure 3.1b. Major substrate types and pebble count patch locations at the Diamond Fork Campground (DFC) monitoring site. Aerial photo from 2006.

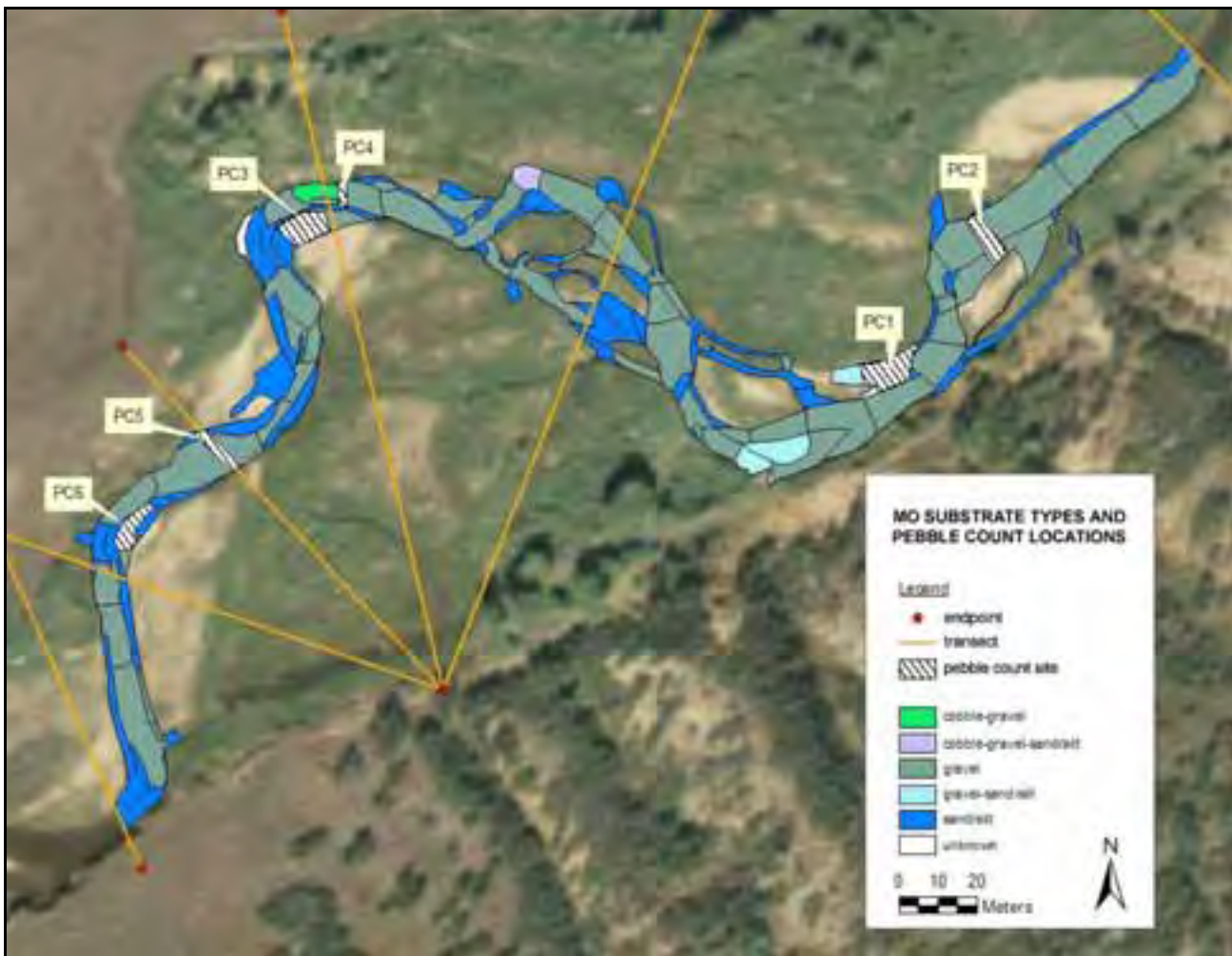


Figure 3.1c. Major substrate types and pebble count patch locations at the Mother (MO) monitoring site. Aerial photo from 2006.



Figure 3.1d. Major substrate types and pebble count patch locations at the Oxbow (OX) monitoring site. Aerial photo from 2006.

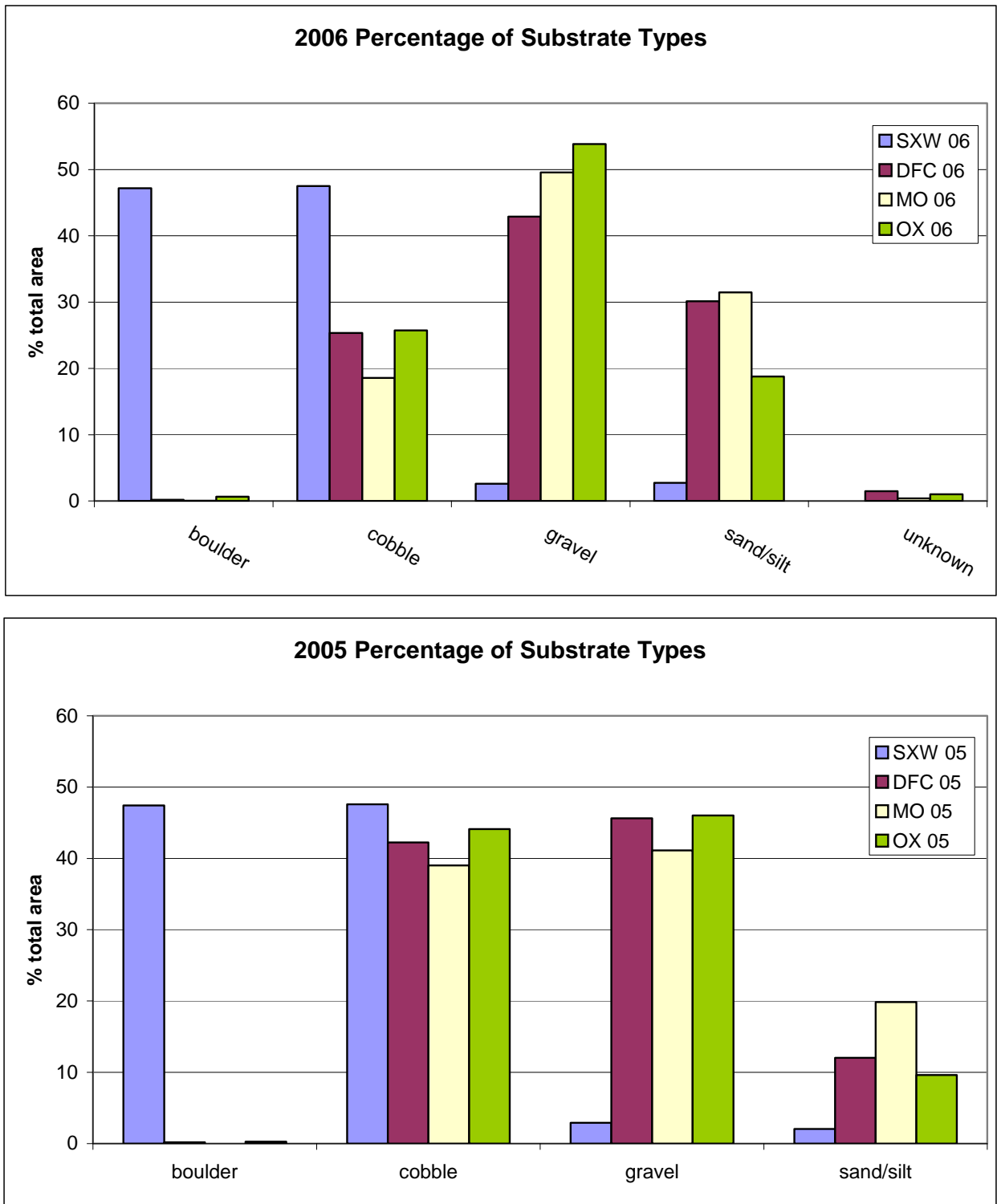


Figure 3.2. Proportion of monitoring site area occupied by various substrate size classes in 2005 and 2006.

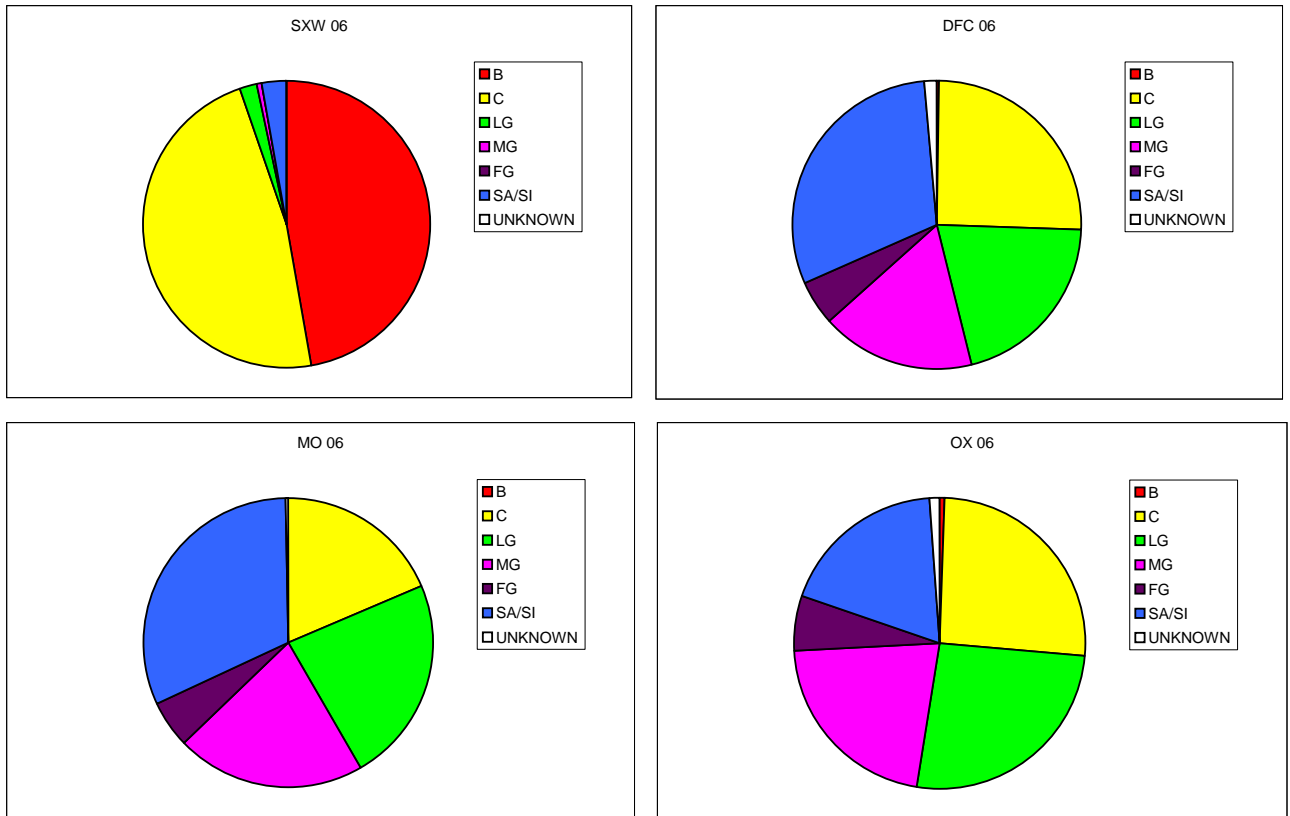


Figure 3.3. Individual plots of proportion of monitoring sites occupied by different substrate sizes, including detailed gravel sizes.

the 2005 estimates of main channel substrate types. Therefore, the apparent increase in the proportion of sand/silt between 2005 and 2006 at the three Diamond Fork sites (Figure 3.2) is largely a function of the improved mapping conditions and does not necessarily indicate that the sites are becoming more embedded with fines. Assuming that water clarity is good during the fall 2007 monitoring period, comparing the 2006 and 2007 results will provide a better indication of temporal trends in overall substrate composition.

Based on the 2006 mapping, the DFC and MO sites each contain about 30% sand/silt material, while the proportion of fines at the OX site is lower (Figure 3.3). This is likely due to the fact that sand/silt deposits typically occur in backwaters or protected channel margin areas, and these complex channel features occur with greater frequency within the DFC and MO sites. The long, straight run section of the OX site between transects 4 and 6 (Figure 3.1d) does not contain significant silt deposits, and it reduces the overall proportion of fine material at the site while increasing the overall proportion of gravel. Although the percentage of total gravel varies somewhat among the three Diamond Fork sites, the relative percentages of individual gravel sizes (fine, medium, large) are very consistent (Figure 3.3). Of the total amount of gravel at each site, about 48% is large gravel, 41% is medium gravel, and 11% is fine gravel. This contrasts with the coarser SXW Site, where 80% of the total gravel is large gravel, 19% is medium gravel, and only 1% is fine gravel.

3.3.2 Island and Riparian Vegetation Mapping

Maps of riparian and island vegetation polygons for each Diamond Fork Creek monitoring site are shown in Figure 3.4a-c. Although riparian vegetation was not specifically mapped at the SXW site in 2006, general observations made during substrate mapping indicate that riparian conditions remain similar to those observed in 2005 when willows dominated the vegetation distribution.

As in 2005 the three Diamond Fork sites showed greater variety and complexity in vegetation types than the SXW site. Although willows occupy much of the streamside area at the DFC site, large areas of grass (particularly on islands) or mixed grass and willow are also present (Figure 3.4a). Stands of mixed grass and willow are dominant along the streamside areas of the MO site, while various combinations of grass, gravel, and sand occupy island areas (Figure 3.4b). The OX site contains the greatest area of streamside cottonwoods of the four monitoring sites, and it also contains areas of willow, mixed grass and willow, and grass (Figure 3.4c). As with the other Diamond Fork sites, islands within the OX site contain combinations of grass, gravel, and sand.

Two consistent temporal trends in riparian vegetation were observed at all three of the Diamond Fork sites. These trends are illustrated using the 2005 versus 2006 maps of the MO site as an example (Figure 3.5). One trend was that many areas mapped as grass in 2005 were mapped as grass-willow in 2006. At the DFC site some areas mapped as grass-willow in 2005 were mapped as willow in 2006. This trend toward increased area of streamside willows with reduced grass dominance is what would be expected given the change in hydrology associated with pipeline completion. Now that floodplain-inundating flows are less frequent, willows are able to colonize areas that used to only be suitable for herbaceous vegetation.

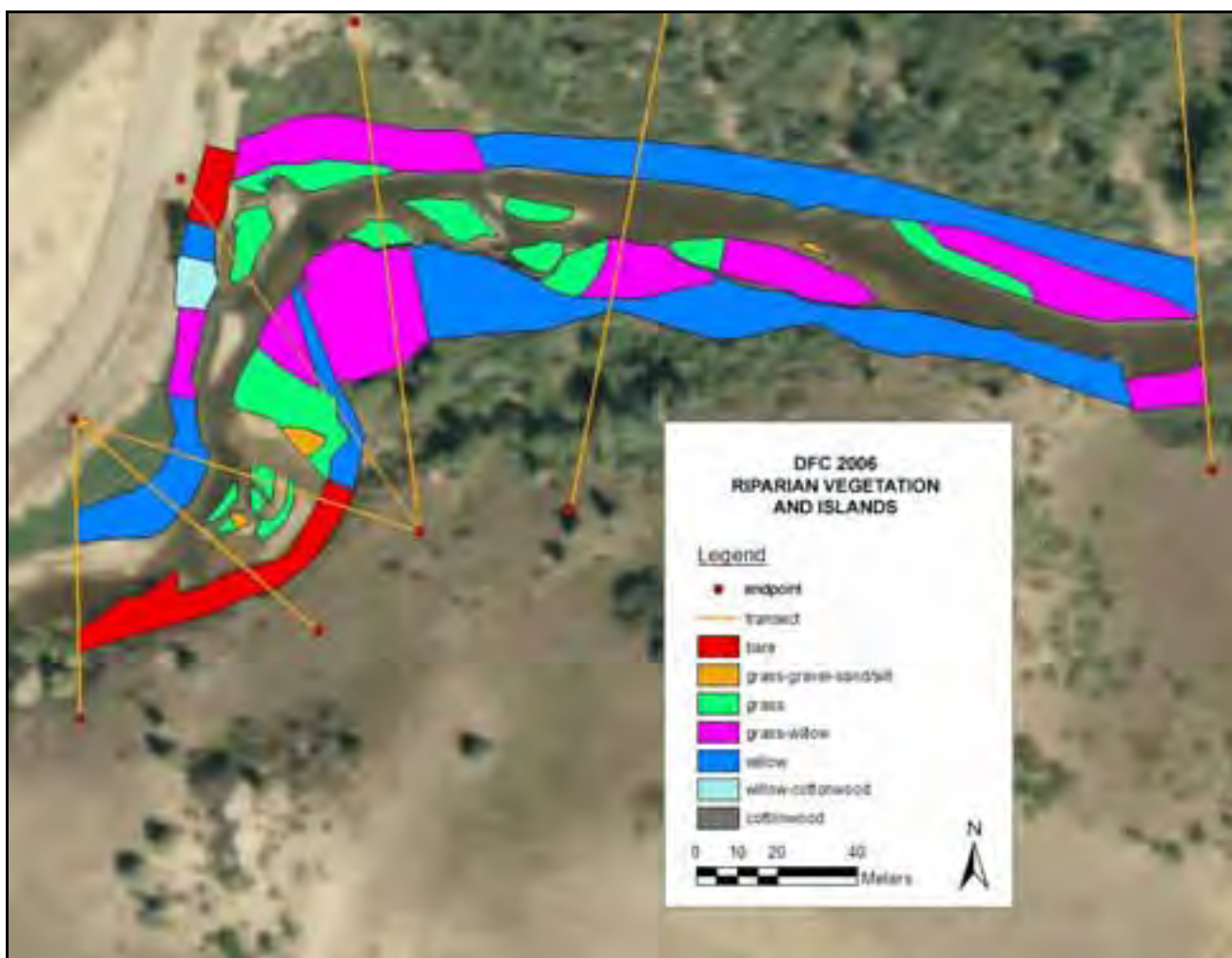


Figure 3.4a. Island and riparian vegetation types at the Diamond Fork Campground (DFC) monitoring site. Aerial photo from 2006.

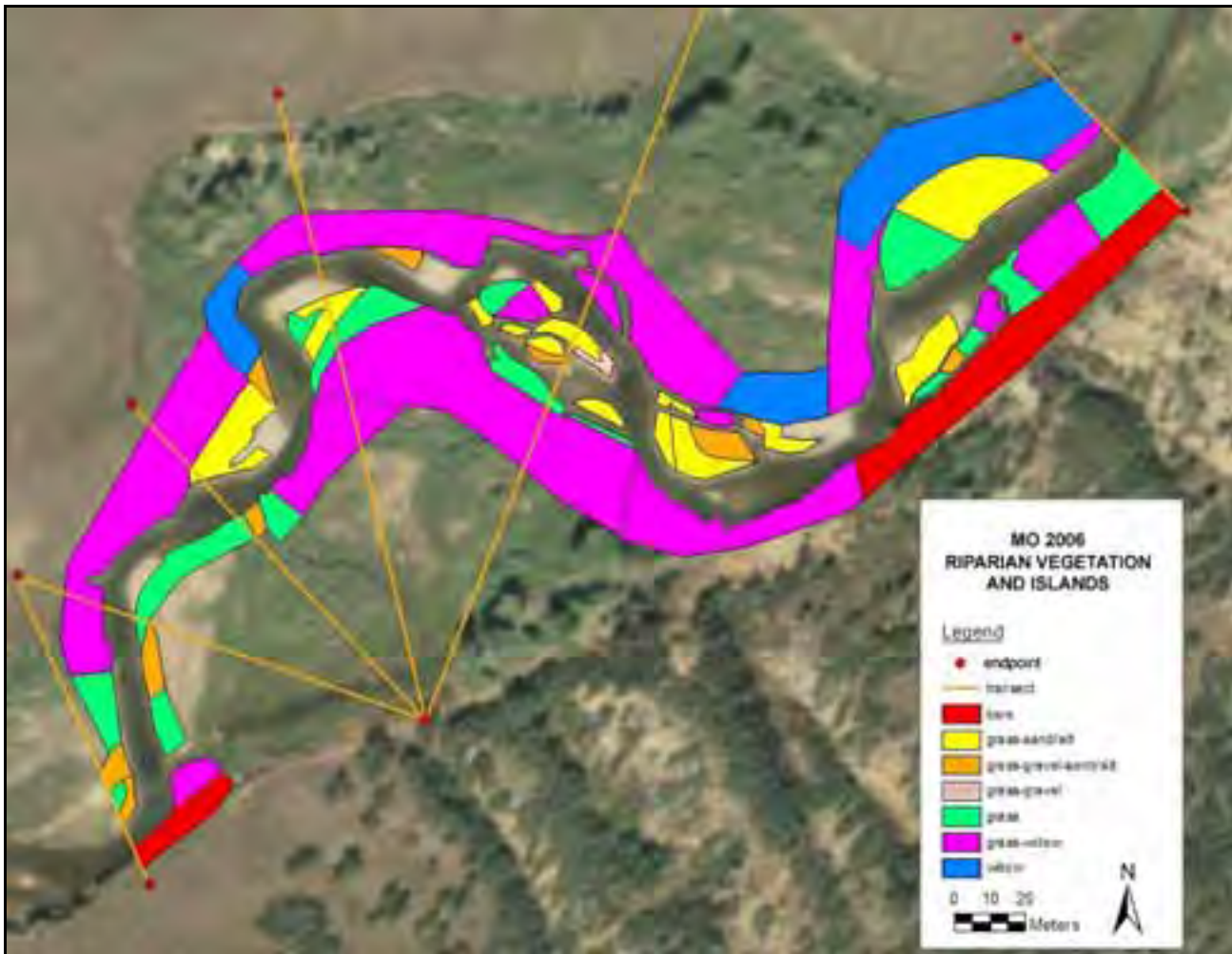


Figure 3.4b. Island and riparian vegetation types at the Mother (MO) monitoring site. Aerial photo from 2006.

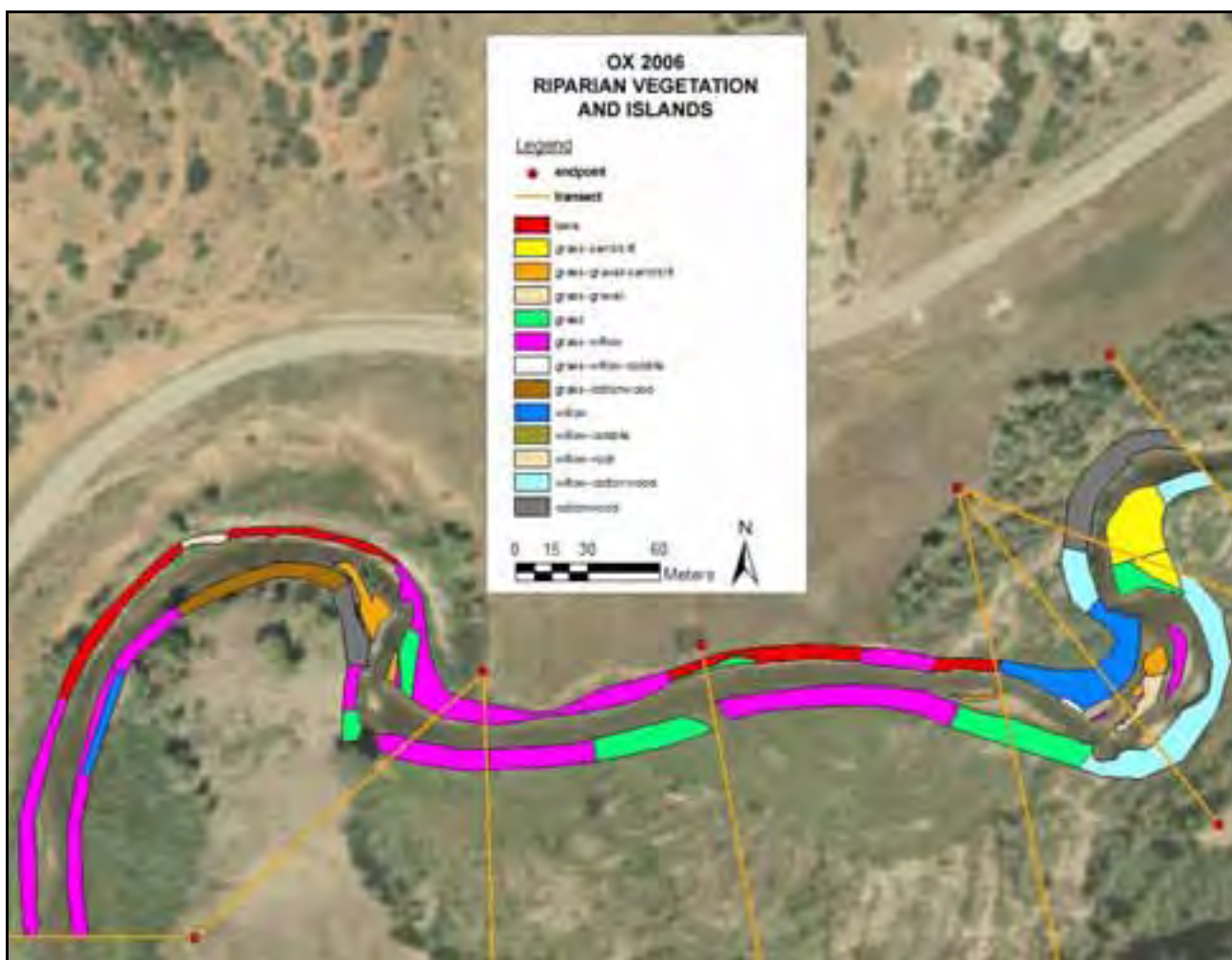


Figure 3.4c. Island and riparian vegetation types at the Oxbow (OX) monitoring site. Aerial photo from 2006.

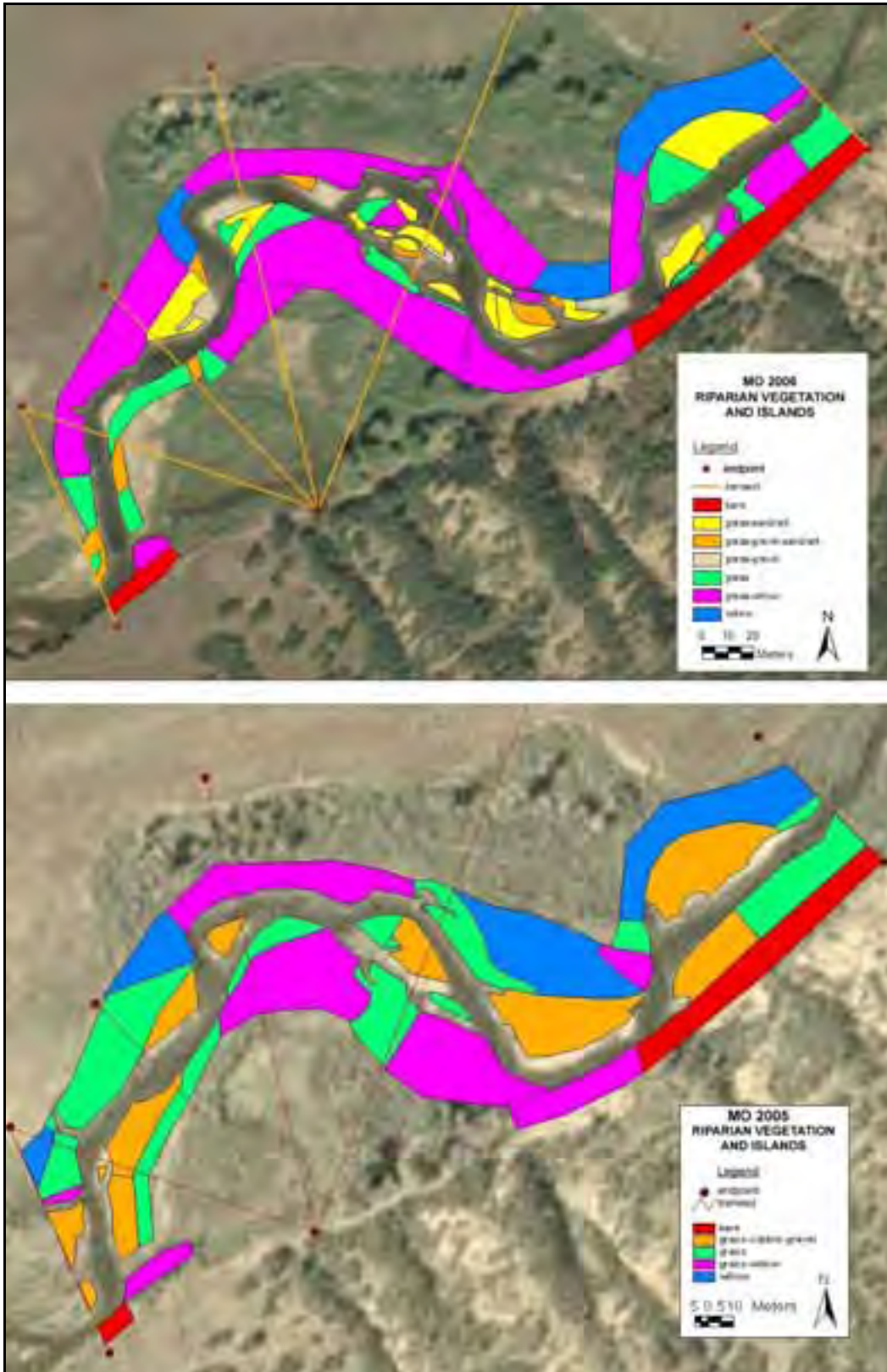


Figure 3.5 Comparison of 2005 and 2006 maps of riparian vegetation at the Mother (MO) monitoring site.

The second trend observed at all three Diamond Fork sites was an increase in the amount of sand and silt material observed on islands and channel margin deposits. In 2005 most of these areas were mapped as grass-cobble-gravel, with only minor amounts of finer material present (BIO-WEST 2006). This trend is readily illustrated by the maps of the MO site, where most islands were mapped as grass-sand/silt in 2006 (Figure 3.5). In addition, several areas mapped as combinations of grass, gravel, and cobble in 2005 were mapped as fully vegetated grass areas in 2006. The conversion of coarser gravel-cobble deposits to areas of grass or grass-sand/silt necessitated shifts in at least one pebble count sampling location at each of the Diamond Fork monitoring sites (see Section 3.3.3 below).

3.3.3 Pebble Counts

The D16, D25, D50, D75, and D84 values for 2005 and 2006 are listed for each pebble count at the study sites in Table 3.3. Results for pebble counts conducted at the bedload sampling sites (bridges) are listed in Table 3.4a (by size fraction and year for each repeat sample), and 3.4 b (by size fraction and year averaged amongst all repeat samples for each study site). Pebble count plots are shown in Appendix 3.2.

Table 3.5 summarizes the 2006 pebble count data. It lists all pebble count locations, type (riffle, bar, etc.), D50 (2005 and 2006), and relative changes between 2005 and 2006 pebble counts.

An alternative way to analyze the pebble count data is to analyze the in-channel riffle pebble counts separately from the counts completed in depositional bar (“patch”) areas. The average (mean) D16, D25, D50, D75, and D84, as well as the maximum D84 and minimum D16 from the in-channel riffle pebble counts are shown in Table 3.6., bar/patch pebble counts are shown in Table 3.7, and combined (all pebble counts for each site) are shown in Table 3.8.

Several general trends are apparent from the pebble count results. As in 2005 the SXW site had the coarsest main channel substrate material (average riffle D50 of 115 mm), the DFC site had the next coarsest material (average riffle D50 of 56 mm), and the MO and OX sites had the finest main channel material (average riffle D50s of 38 and 34 mm, respectively). These findings are expected, given the fact that the SXW site is the steepest monitoring site (3% slope), DFC is the second steepest site (0.9% slope), and the MO and OX sites are the flattest gradient sites (0.5% and 0.6% slope, respectively).

At the SXW site little change is evident between 2005 and 2006 in the pebble count results for in-channel riffle locations (Table 3.6). However, the patch count results suggest a slight trend toward fining: the D126, D25, and D50 all became smaller at these sites between 2005 and 2006 (Table 3.7). This trend is partly the result of an increase in the amount of sand- and silt-sized particles (2 mm and smaller) at all sites except PC5 (Appendix 3.2).

Table 3.3. Pebble count results for channel monitoring sites.

SIXTH WATER (SXW)	SXW1		SXW2		SXW3		SXW4		SXW5		SXW6	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
D ₁₆	22	18	25	6	25	10	12	3	10	60	62	38
D ₂₅	46	27	32	12	43	20	29	13	50	112	75	60
D ₅₀	110	74	67	41	82	81	92	92	145	190	97	103
D ₇₅	181	140	120	102	125	163	152	159	221	270	134	142
D ₈₄	260	190	160	140	152	190	185	200	265	312	153	160
Class of D ₅₀ ^a	C	C	C	LG	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND (DFC)	DFC1		DFC2		DFC3		DFC4		DFC5		DFC6	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
D ₁₆	28	17	32	21	38	15	20	16	41	5	15	3
D ₂₅	34	26	44	29	43	21	33	27	46	11	21	6
D ₅₀	68	64	72	53	60	48	75	58	60	55	34	24
D ₇₅	99	112	112	85	105	84	117	93	83	80	56	44
D ₈₄	116	142	125	103	113	110	140	111	92	86	64	51
Class of D ₅₀ ^a	C	C	C	LG	LG	LG	C	LG	LG	LG	LG	MG
MOTHER (MO)	MO1		MO2		MO3		MO4		MO5		MO6	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
D ₁₆	11	2	25	20	14	3	23	15	19	21	5	5
D ₂₅	15	12	31	24	20	6	31	21	29	29	7	12
D ₅₀	22	36	47	42	29	23	41	31	47	41	31	33
D ₇₅	31	51	71	67	38	36	56	55	73	55	49	62
D ₈₄	35	61	90	74	45	41	64	68	82	59	59	74
Class of D ₅₀ ^a	MG	LG	LG	LG	MG	MG	LG	MG	LG	LG	MG	LG
OXBOW (OX)	OX1		OX2		OX3		OX4		OX5		OX6	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
D ₁₆	26	19	12	10	7	13	16	9	17	51	21	16
D ₂₅	31	22	15	12	16	22	25	12	59	61	26	20
D ₅₀	47	44	21	21	25	38	35	23	75	73	45	36
D ₇₅	65	82	29	30	45	51	69	45	90	94	66	50
D ₈₄	80	92	33	33	51	60	85	67	100	102	79	60
Class of D ₅₀ ^a	LG	LG	MG	MG	MG	LG	MG	C	C	C	LG	LG

^a C = cobble, MG = medium gravel, LG = large gravel.

Table 3.4. Pebble count results for bedload sampling sites^a.

CLASS	SXW-U BRIDGE		SXW-L BRIDGE		DI BRIDGE		MK BRIDGE		BR BRIDGE		CH BRIDGE	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
D ₁₆	22	28	74	15	20	7	71	5	26	3	21	7
D ₂₅	39	40	100	38	32	10	88	10	35	11	25	14
D ₅₀	87	120	143	130	75	33	130	28	55	34	34	32
D ₇₅	190	206	223	177	118	71	180	117	86	95	51	52
D ₁₆	244	260	263	210	141	89	220	160	112	115	58	70
D ₂₅	Cobble	Cobble	Cobble	Cobble	Cobble	Large Gravel	Cobble	Medium Gravel	Large Gravel	Large Gravel	Large Gravel	Large Gravel

^a SXW-U = Upper Sixth Water, SXW-L = Lower Sixth Water, DI = Diamond Fork at Three Forks, MK = Monks, BR = Brimhall, CH = Childs.

LOCATION		2005	2006	SUMMARY
	near cross section 1.	110	74	Small increase in fine material. The D50 is smaller size but remains classified as cobble. Largest increase in silt.
	channel on the left side of the island near cross section 2.	67	41	Biggest change at this site. The D50 changed from Cobble to Large Gravel. Reduction in Cobble sized particles and increase in gravel.
	invertebrate sampling site located upstream of cross section 3 and above the mid-channel island.	82	81	Increase in cobbles as well as in medium gravel and sand silt. This balances out to make the D50 nearly the same.
	eroded area at the downstream tip of the mid-channel island near cross section 4.	92	92	Little change. Increase in sand/silt.
	channel riffle at cross section 5.	145	190	Increase in boulders (phi class 512) measured and decrease in medium gravel causes coarsening of this pattern.
	near cross section 6 near the left edge of water.	97	103	Little change.
	ID			
	near transect 1.	68	64	Little change.
	10 meters (m) downstream from pebble count DFC1.	72	53	Small increase in fine material measured as medium gravel (phi class 16 and 32). The D50 classification changed from cobble to large gravel.
	along the main channel at transect DFC3.	60	48	Increase in medium gravel with a decrease in large gravel. D50 remains classified as large gravel.
	invertebrate sampling site located between river left and the upper tip of island downstream from transect DFC3.	75	58	Increase in fine material (large and medium gravel) with a decrease in cobble. The D50 classification changed from cobble to large gravel.
	eroded in 2005 eroded; in 2006 sampled new mid-channel bar ~25 m downstream, below transect 4.	60	55	Large increase in sand/silt with a decrease in large gravel. The D16 (5mm) changed from large gravel to fine gravel to medium gravel. Little change occurred with the D50 and larger sizes.
	eroded in 2005 became vegetated; in 2006 sampled new gravel bar adjacent to 2005 sample location.	34	24	Large increase in sand/silt and fine gravel with a decrease in large and medium gravel and cobble. The D50 classification changed from medium gravel to fine gravel.
	eroded in 2005 became silted/vegetated; in 2006 sampled gravel bar adjacent to ~60m downstream.	22	36	Increase in fine material and larger material. Increase in sand/silt, large gravel, and cobble. Largest decrease in silt. Overall increase in the D50 from medium gravel size to large gravel.
	invertebrate sampling site located between transects 1 and 2.	47	42	Little change.
	eroded and sampled in 2005 became larger; in 2006 sampled area just slightly larger than 2005 location.	29	23	Large increase in sand/silt with a decrease in large and medium gravel. The D50 is smaller in 2006, but remains classified as large gravel.
	channel sampled in 2005 became silted/filled in; in 2006 sampled main channel at transect 3, just north of 2005 location.	41	31	Increase in fine material. The increase in medium gravel and decrease in large gravel changes the D50 from medium gravel to large gravel.
	eroded at cross section 4.	47	41	Little overall change. Decrease in cobble and an increase in large gravel. The D50 remains classified as large gravel.
	eroded in 2005 became larger; in 2006 sampled area ~6 m west of 2005 location.	31	33	Increase in large gravel and cobble. The D50 classification changes from medium gravel to large gravel.
	eroded invertebrate sampling site located near a riffle near transect 1.	47	44	Little change.
	eroded bar deposit between transects 2 and 3.	21	21	Little change.
	eroded in 2005 became vegetated; in 2006 sampled new mid channel bar ~50 m downstream.	25	38	Increase in large gravel and cobble. The D50 changes from medium gravel to large gravel.
	eroded between transects 6 and 7.	35	23	Increase in fine material (fine gravel and medium gravel) and decrease in cobble. The D50 classification changed from cobble to large gravel.
	eroded new mid channel bar between cross sections 7 and 8.	75	73	Little change.
	eroded at transect 8.	45	36	Small increase in fine material with a marked decrease in cobble. The D50 decrease from 45 mm to 36 mm.

Table 3.6. Mean, minimum, and maximum diameters of particles counted in riffles at the four study sites.

STUDY SITE ^a	DIAMETER CLASSES															
	NUMBER OF RIFFLES		MEAN D16 (MM)		MEAN D25 (MM)		MEAN D50 (MM)		MEAN D75 (MM)		MEAN D84 (MM)		MINIMUM D16 (MM)		MAXIMUM D84 (MM)	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
SXW	3	3	19	29	46	53	112	115	176	191	226	231	10	10	265	312
DFC	3	4	33	17	40	26	67	56	105	94	118	117	28	15	125	142
MO	2	3	22	19	30	25	47	38	72	59	86	67	19	15	90	74
OX	3	3	21	15	27	18	42	34	67	59	81	73	16	9	85	92

^a Site abbreviations: SXW = Sixth Water, DFC = Diamond Fork Campground, MO = Mother, OX = Oxbow.

Table 3.7. Mean, minimum, and maximum diameters of particles counted in depositional bar/patch counts at the four study sites.

STUDY SITE ^a	DIAMETER CLASSES															
	NUMBER OF PATCHES		MEAN D16 (MM)		MEAN D25 (MM)		MEAN D50 (MM)		MEAN D75 (MM)		MEAN D84 (MM)		MINIMUM D16 (MM)		MAXIMUM D84 (MM)	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
SXW	3	3	33	16	45	28	85	79	135	134	166	167	12	3	185	200
DFC	3	2	25	4	33	9	56	40	85	62	99	69	15	3	140	86
MO	4	3	13	3	18	10	31	31	44	50	51	59	5	2	64	74
OX	3	3	12	25	30	32	40	44	55	58	61	65	7	13	100	102

^a Site abbreviations: SXW = Sixth Water, DFC = Diamond Fork Campground, MO = Mother, OX = Oxbow.

Table 3.8. Mean diameter of particles for each size fraction counted at the four study sites in 2005 and 2006.

STUDY SITE ^a										
	MEAN D16 (MM)		MEAN D25 (MM)		MEAN D50 (MM)		MEAN D75 (MM)		MEAN D84 (MM)	
	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
SXW	26	23	46	41	99	97	156	163	196	170
DFC	29	13	37	20	62	50	95	83	108	101
MO	16	11	22	22	36	34	53	54	63	63
OX	17	20	29	25	41	39	61	59	71	69
ALL	22	17	33	27	59	55	91	90	110	101

^a Site abbreviations: SXW = Sixth Water, DFC = Diamond Fork Campground, MO = Mother, OX = Oxbow.

The pebble count results at the DFC site also show an increase in fines within depositional areas (Table 3.5, Table 3.7, Appendix 3.2). This result matches substrate mapping observations, which noted that the high spring flows in 2006 deposited a layer of sand/silt material across many of the low bar/floodplain surfaces at the Diamond Fork sites. The in-channel riffle pebble counts at DFC also show a fining trend, due to an increase in sand/silt material as well as an increase in medium gravel (Table 3.5, Table 3.6, Appendix 3.2).

Pebble count results at the MO site exhibit tendencies similar to the DFC site, although the changes are generally not as consistent or visually evident. The 2006 in-channel riffle results are slightly finer than in 2005 (Table 3.6); however, most of this change is the result of including the PC4 sample in the 2006 riffle analysis. The PC4 location shifted between 2005 and 2006. The locations of the PC2 and PC5 riffle samples did not shift, and their results exhibited little change between 2005 and 2006 (Table 3.3, Table 3.5, Appendix 3.2). The pebble count results for depositional bar areas at the MO site are mixed (Table 3.5). An increase in sand/silt material was observed at the PC 1 and PC3 bars, while a decrease was observed at PC6 (Appendix 3.2).

As with the other Diamond Fork sites, the OX in-channel riffle results show a trend towards fining (Table 3.6). At the OX site this appears to be the result of increased amounts of medium gravel rather than increased amounts of sand or silt (Appendix 3.2). Pebble count results for depositional bar areas show a slight coarsening trend at OX (Table 3.7). This is due to an increase in large gravel at PC3; the results for the other bar counts (PC 2 and PC5) show little change. The change at PC3 is most likely the result of the shift in its sampling location from a channel margin area to a mid-channel deposit (Table 3.5). Although the OX pebble count results do not demonstrate a fining trend in depositional areas, substrate and riparian mapping results do indicate that several low floodplain areas within the OX site were silted in and/or vegetated following the 2006 spring flood.

Statistical analysis in the form of a 2-way ANOVA was applied to the combined data for each size fraction at each site (Table 3.8). The mean value for each site individually, and for all sites combined, show that the finer size fractions (D16 and D25) are becoming significantly more fine. The median grain size (D50) is getting smaller between years, but not changing as dramatically as the fine grain size fractions. The coarse fractions are not changing with any strong pattern. These results support the hypothesis that Sixth Water and Diamond Fork are accumulating fine sediment.

3.4 DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

Because it was not possible to map main channel substrate areas in detail in 2005, the ability to compare 2006 and 2005 substrate mapping results is limited. The more detailed 2006 main channel maps demonstrate that gravel is the dominant substrate type within the three Diamond Fork sites, while cobble material is less dominant than was estimated during the turbid 2005 mapping effort. The dominance of gravel matches the pebble count results, which show that most D50 sizes are either large or medium gravel.

Pebble counts completed in riffle areas show a trend toward fining at the three Diamond Fork sites, while riffle results at the SXW site show little change. Counts completed in depositional bar patches at the SXW and DFC sites show an increase in fine material, while this trend is less apparent at the MO and OX sites. It is difficult to know exactly what is responsible for these changes. Several

significant rainstorm events occurred during summer and fall 2006, and these storms contributed turbid, silty water to Diamond Fork Creek. The finer size distribution in riffle areas may also be part of the ongoing adjustment of the stream system to a reduced flood regime that is less able to transport large particle sizes and to the unnaturally high base flows and associated sediment transport. A trend toward increased embeddedness could be cause for concern because fine sediments degrade the quality of spawning gravels. Monitoring activities planned for 2007 will include techniques to more specifically measure embeddedness and how it changes seasonally.

During the 2006 substrate mapping, several substrate patches at the three Diamond Fork sites were noted as appearing “cemented.” In these areas gravel- and cobble-sized particles are embedded in a matrix of fine-grained material (sand and silt) that forms a semi-cohesive “brick.” In some locations abrupt drops in bed elevation were observed where pieces of this material had eroded away and formed an underwater “cut bank.” It is unclear what chemical and physical processes are responsible for this cemented substrate. For 2007 additional monitoring techniques are planned to help better understand this phenomenon and determine how it evolves seasonally from the spring runoff period through the fall.

Results of riparian mapping at the Diamond Fork sites show trends toward increasing willow dominance and siltation and vegetation of bar/island deposits. These trends are indicative of more stable conditions that could potentially lead to channel-narrowing trend. These adjustments are expected, given the hydrologic shift toward a more natural flood regime on Diamond Fork Creek, although these changes could be cause for concern if they result in a substantial reduction in overall riparian vegetation diversity. However, channel surveys indicate that dynamic processes—such as bank erosion, gravel bar deposition, and scour—are still occurring under the new flow regime (see Chapter 2 of this report). Therefore, based on the limited monitoring results to date, loss of riparian diversity does not appear to be a problem. Additional riparian vegetation monitoring was initiated by the Mitigation Commission in 2006 to specifically quantify habitat and vegetation communities on many riparian surfaces along Diamond Fork Creek. The results of this work will help determine whether there is a loss of riparian diversity or area as a result of the Diamond Fork System.

4.0 SEDIMENT TRANSPORT

4.0 SEDIMENT TRANSPORT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the methods and results of sediment transport monitoring for the first 2 years of this study (2005-2006). The sediment flux, or type and amount of sediment, moving in and out of specific reaches is highly correlated with upstream sediment supplies, and the magnitude and duration of peak flows. Annual and seasonal variations in sediment flux influences the biological health of Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek and are vital components of the riverine ecosystem. Since the completion of the Diamond Fork System in 2004, the amount of imported water flowing in Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek has been reduced and streamflow has been returned to a more natural flow regime (Figure 1.3), except for the relatively high, established instream flows of 25 to 32 cfs in Sixth Water Creek and 60 to 80 cfs in lower Diamond Fork Creek.

Prior to completion of the Diamond Fork System, decades of elevated peak flows caused massive amounts of streambed and streambank erosion (Mitigation Commission 2005). For example, it appears that the streambed in the upper reaches of Sixth Water Creek dropped by nearly 30 feet at some locations. Channel incision in other downstream reaches initiated near-channel slumping and accelerated mass erosion on unstable side slopes. It is likely that the channel incision process migrated headward into other tributary streams as each tributary had to adjust to a new confluence elevation. The majority of the eroded material from Sixth Water Creek and other tributaries has likely been periodically and size-selectively transported to downstream reaches over the past 8 decades. These overwhelming sediment loads, combined with elevated peak flows, resulted in extensive streambank erosion and channel braiding in the flatter reaches of lower Diamond Fork Creek. It is apparent that sedimentation problems caused by the imported water still persist in the flatter reaches of the channel network, foremost the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek (Photo 4.1). The current levels of substrate embeddedness, including other problems caused by sedimentation, likely continue to impair the biological integrity and productivity of the stream, especially the quality of spawning gravels. However, the abnormally high peak flows over the past several decades have resulted in a wide and diverse riparian corridor, with active cottonwood and willow recruitment.

The active channel is abnormally wide and shallow in the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek, with width to depth ratios (w:d) exceeding 30 (over 60 feet wide and approximately 2 feet deep at bankfull) in certain reaches. Construction of the Diamond Fork System is certainly a major step toward restoration of the impacted streams. However, there will be a lag between restoring the flow regime and regaining a more natural sediment transport regime, especially during the first decade or so as channel and floodplain dimensions are adjusting to reduced peak flows, new meander patterns develop, riparian vegetation becomes established, and established vegetation stabilizes some of the old active bars, newly inactive side channels, and dried up backwaters. It is anticipated that channel dimensions, floodplain characteristics, and aquatic habitat will eventually stabilize (i.e., not change so often) under the new flow regime. However, water imports in the form of the minimum instream flows continue to result in increased sediment yields in Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek. Therefore, according to the data collected in 2005 (BIO-WEST 2006), the potential of the Diamond Fork System to fully restore the impacted streams (aquatic habitat and riparian ecosystem) is only



Photo 4.1. High levels of siltation embedding gravels and cobbles in the low flow channel are prevalent at all study sites in lower Diamond Fork Creek. This photo looks upstream at the OX4 cross section and was taken November 2006 at 76 cfs. Notice the silty streambed in contrast to the relatively clean gravel bar. A constant supply of silt is coming from Sixth Water Creek during low flows and additional supplies are coming from other tributaries during peak flows and storm events.

partially being realized, given the levels of sediment transport caused by the relatively high, established instream flows.

4.2 METHODS

4.2.1 Stream Discharge

Streamflows during sampling were determined primarily using hourly flow data supplied by the CUWCD. Provisional 15-minute and average daily flow data from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) were used to supplement any missing flows in the hourly data. The four gaged flows used to calculate streamflow are the USGS gaging stations #10149400 (Sixth Water above Syar Tunnel), #10149000 (Diamond Fork above Red Hollow) and the Strawberry and Syar Tunnels. The tunnel flows release water into the study area and were used to calibrate streamflow at locations where gaged flows were not available (Figure 1.3). The 15-minute and average daily flow data were copied from the USGS web site (USGS 2006), whereas hourly flow data for all the gaged flows were supplied by the CUWCD.

Because accurate gage records were lacking for all but the SXW-U and MK sediment monitoring bridges, streamflows for the SXW-L, DI, BR, and CH sediment monitoring bridges had to be calculated to include flow received from tunnel imports and tributaries. Discharge measurements were taken at the DI and SXW-L sediment monitoring bridges, and on Cottonwood Creek, Wanrhodes Creek, and Little Diamond Creek. Three discharge measurements were taken at peak, medium, and base flow. The new discharge measurements indicate that the 2005 flows (BIO-WEST 2006) were proportionally over estimated at the Diamond Fork above Three Forks bridge and underestimated at the SXW-L, BR, and CH sediment monitoring bridges. Therefore, correction factors were applied to the gaged flows to assure that each site matched the three measured flows (Table 4.1). After the corrected flows were established for the three discharge measurements, a linear ascending or descending correction factor was applied to generate hydrographs for the ungaged tributaries (Figure 1 of Appendix 4.A).

The SXW-L calculations take into account the added discharge of Syar Tunnel and a correction factor to account for inflow from Fifth Water Creek and other tributary inputs. Estimating flow during spring runoff at Diamond Fork above Three Forks involved subtracting the SXW-L calculated flows and Cottonwood Creek measured flows from the Diamond Fork at Red Hollow Gage (USGS Station #10149400). The discharge calculation at Diamond Fork above Three Forks was accurate to within 10 percent of the discharge measurement. During base flow the Diamond Fork above Three Forks flow was calculated to one-sixth of the Red Hollow Gage, which matched the discharge measurements taken during medium and base flow very well. The BH and CH bridges discharge calculations take into account the added flow from the Wanrhodes and Little Diamond Creeks. The MK and SXW-U bridge flow data came from the hourly USGS gage data supplied by the CUWCD. Table 4.2 shows the gaging station, correction factor, tributary, and/or pipeline calculation used at each sediment monitoring site. Figure 4.1 shows hydrographs used for each of these sites.

Table 4.1. Discharge measurement dates and correlating calculated streamflow.

DATE AND LOCATION OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT	MEASURED DISCHARGE	CALCULATED DISCHARGE
Diamond Fork above Three Forks - 5/5	169	189
Diamond Fork above Three Forks - 7/31	17	17
Diamond Fork above Three Forks - 10/27	11	12
Lower Sixth Water - 5/5	216	216
Lower Sixth Water - 7/31	61	61
Lower Sixth Water - 10/27	73	73
Cottonwood Creek - 5/5	29	
Cottonwood Creek - 7/31	3	
Cottonwood Creek - 10/27	1	
Wanrhodes Creek - 5/5	35	
Wanrhodes Creek - 7/31	3	
Wanrhodes Creek - 10/27	1	
Little Diamond Creek - 5/5	22	
Little Diamond Creek - 7/31	4	
Little Diamond Creek - 10/27	2	
Calculation used for the BR and CH sites to account for the added discharge of Little Diamond and Wanrhodes Creeks	Red Hollow Gaged Discharge	Brimhall and Childs Bridges Calculated Discharge
Diamond Fork at Red Hollow Gage - 5/5	434	491
Diamond Fork at Red Hollow Gage - 5/5	104	111
Diamond Fork at Red Hollow Gage - 5/5	74	77

Table 4.2. Data sources used to determine streamflow at the various monitoring sites.

SITE	DATA SOURCE/ CALCULATION TECHNIQUE
Upper Sixth Water Bridge (SXW-U)	USGS Station #10149000 (Sixth Water Above Syar Tunnel) (hourly flow data supplemented with 15-minute real-time and average daily data)
Lower Sixth Water Bridge (SXW-L)	USGS Station #10149000 (Sixth Water Above Syar Tunnel) + Syar Pipeline + Lower Sixth Water Correction Factor (hourly flow data supplemented with 15-minute real-time and average daily data)
Diamond Fork at Three Forks Bridge (DI)	USGS Station #10149400 (Diamond Fork above Red Hollow) - Lower Sixth Water Bridge - Cottonwood Creek for spring runoff flow and one sixth of USGS Station #10149400 (Diamond Fork above Red Hollow) for base flow (hourly flow data supplemented with 15-minute real-time and average daily data)
Monks Bridge (MK)	USGS Station #10149400 (Diamond Fork above Red Hollow) (hourly flow data supplemented with 15-minute real-time and average daily data)
Brimhall and Childs Bridges (BR, CH)	USGS Station #10149400 (Diamond Fork above Red Hollow) + Little Diamond and Wanrhodes Creeks (hourly flow data supplemented with 15-minute real-time and average daily data)

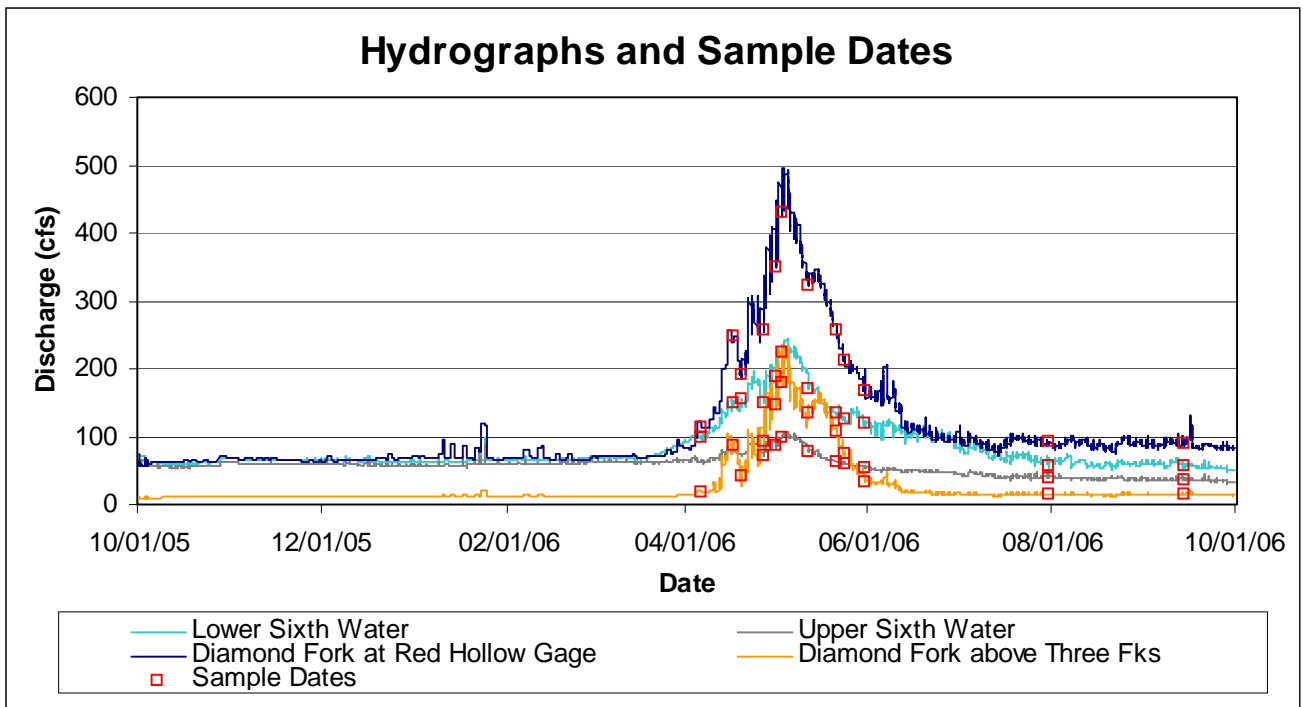


Figure 4.1. Hydrographs and sample dates for the various monitoring sites.

A problem with this method is that during the summer, erroneous spikes in the hydrograph occurred and produced negative values for some of the calculations. The spikes were said to be errors in the gaging stations (J. Croft 2006, pers. comm.). To correct for this problem, the spike errors were replaced with correlating 15-minute and average daily data or averaged hourly flow data from before and/or after the spike. These spike values apparently did not occur during natural peak flow. At the Diamond Fork above Three Forks bridge cross section, the stage/discharge measurement location was re-established after it was destroyed in 2005.

Unfortunately, the high sediment yield buried and ruined this stage/discharge measurement location again. In fall 2006 a new stage/discharge measurement location was established about 30 meters (m) upstream of the previous site; this site will be used for further studies.

4.2.2 Suspended Sediment Monitoring

Sediment samples were collected at fairly regular discharge intervals during the rising and falling limbs of the 2005 and 2006 spring runoff hydrographs and periodically during low flow (Figure 4.1). Average suspended sediment concentrations in the water column were determined by collecting samples of the flowing water at each bridge in a cross-sectional and depth-integrated manner. Techniques to achieve cross-sectional and depth-integrated samples at each bridge included the use of a Depth-Integrated Hand Line Type Model US DH-76 Suspended Sediment Sampler (Photo 4.2), which was dipped from the surface to the bottom of the water column at a minimum of ten equal intervals across the channel. Sample bottles were labeled in the field, stored until the end of the sampling season, and analyzed for total suspended sediments concentrations at the Utah State University (USU) Soils Lab using standard filter and oven-drying methods.

For each sample suspended sediment concentrations and stream flow values were converted to daily suspended sediment loads by multiplying the suspended sediment concentration (milligrams per liter) by the flow (cfs) and applying a conversion factor (0.002697) to make the units consistent and provide a suspended transport rate in tons per day. These values were used to develop an empirically derived suspended-sediment transport rating curve for each monitoring site, thereby showing the relationship between flow and suspended-sediment transport rate.



Photo 4.2. Depth-integrated hand line type model US DH-76 suspended sediment sampler.

4.2.3 Bedload Monitoring

Field samples of bedload were collected at the six sediment monitoring bridges using both 3- and 6-inch Helley-Smith type samplers (Photos 4.3 and 4.4), depending on vehicle access and wadeability of the sampling site. In 2005 all samples were collected with the 6-inch sampler, except at the Lower Sixth Water site where all samples were collected with the 3-inch sampler due to access limitations. In 2005 it was determined that the 6-inch sampler was not necessary based on the size of material in transport. Therefore, in 2006 the 6-inch sampler was only used when the sample site was not wadeable; otherwise the 3-inch sampler was preferable given the unevenness of the bed at most sites and the minimal disturbance caused by setting the sampler on the streambed (no sample contamination). Extreme care was used to avoid scooping or setting the sampler down in a way that influenced the sample.

To sample bedload the sampler was lowered onto the bottom of the channel. Ten 3-minute sub samples were taken at equally spaced locations across the active bed. The width of active bedload transport was estimated during each sample so that total transport calculations across the entire active bed could be performed.



Photo 4.3. Bedload sampling using the 3-inch hand-held sampler. Photo taken at the Diamond Fork above Three Forks monitoring site.



Photo 4.4. Bedload sampling using the 6-inch cable-operated sampler. Photo taken at the Monks Hollow monitoring site.

Each field-collected bedload sample was dried and sorted into the following size categories using standardized sieves: ≥ 16 millimeter (mm), > 8 mm, > 4 mm, > 2 mm, > 1 mm, and < 1 mm. After sieving each size category was individually weighed using a digital scale accurate to 1 gram. When practical, organic matter present in the sample was removed before weighing. Before sorting digital photographs were taken of each sample using a penny for scale. These photographs were used to compare sample characteristics of the different sites and from different collection dates. Bedload samples (measured in grams collected with either the 3- or 6-inch sampler for 30 minutes) were converted to daily loads (in tons across the active channel width for the entire day). These values were plotted against stream flow at the time of sampling to develop an empirically derived bedload-transport rating curve for each sediment monitoring site. The rating curves show the existing (measured) relationship between flow and bedload transport rate at each sediment monitoring bridge.

4.2.4 Bedload Calculations

The Wilcock two-fraction sediment transport equation within BAGS, bedload-transport modeling software program developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service Rocky Mountain Research Station, was used to model bedload transport at each bridge. The water discharge, typical cross section, reach average water surface slope, surface grain-size distribution, and total weight of each bedload sample—including gravel/sand fractions—were entered into the BAGS program. The output results were graphed and compared with the sample data collected at the sediment monitoring bridges in the study site.

The Wilcock two-fraction model did not represent the transport results well when all the bedload data were used in the calibration in the BAGS program. The BAGS program either over estimated transport at peak flow, or under estimated transport at base flow for each monitoring site. It was decided that the high-discharge bedload transport samples best represented the rate of gravel/sand transported in the incoming loads, and so the three highest values at each site were used in the Wilcock equation while the other bedload samples were marked as outliers in the BAGS program. This input adjustment to the Wilcock equation provided rating curves that represented the raw data more accurately, at least during peak discharge. The empirically derived rating curves for each site were also used to calculate the total annual bedload and compare results from the Wilcock equation.

4.2.5 Total Load Calculations

The empirically derived rating curves are assumed to best represent suspended sediment transport, whereas both empirically derived bedload rating curves and the Wilcock two-fraction sediment transport equations were used to calculate total bedload transport. The daily suspended sediment and bedload transport rates (or daily loads) were calculated by applying the rating curve (power equation derived for each monitoring site) to the discharge values as described in section 4.2 (Table 4.1). The daily transport rates were summed for total annual loads for each study site (Appendix 4A, Table 1).

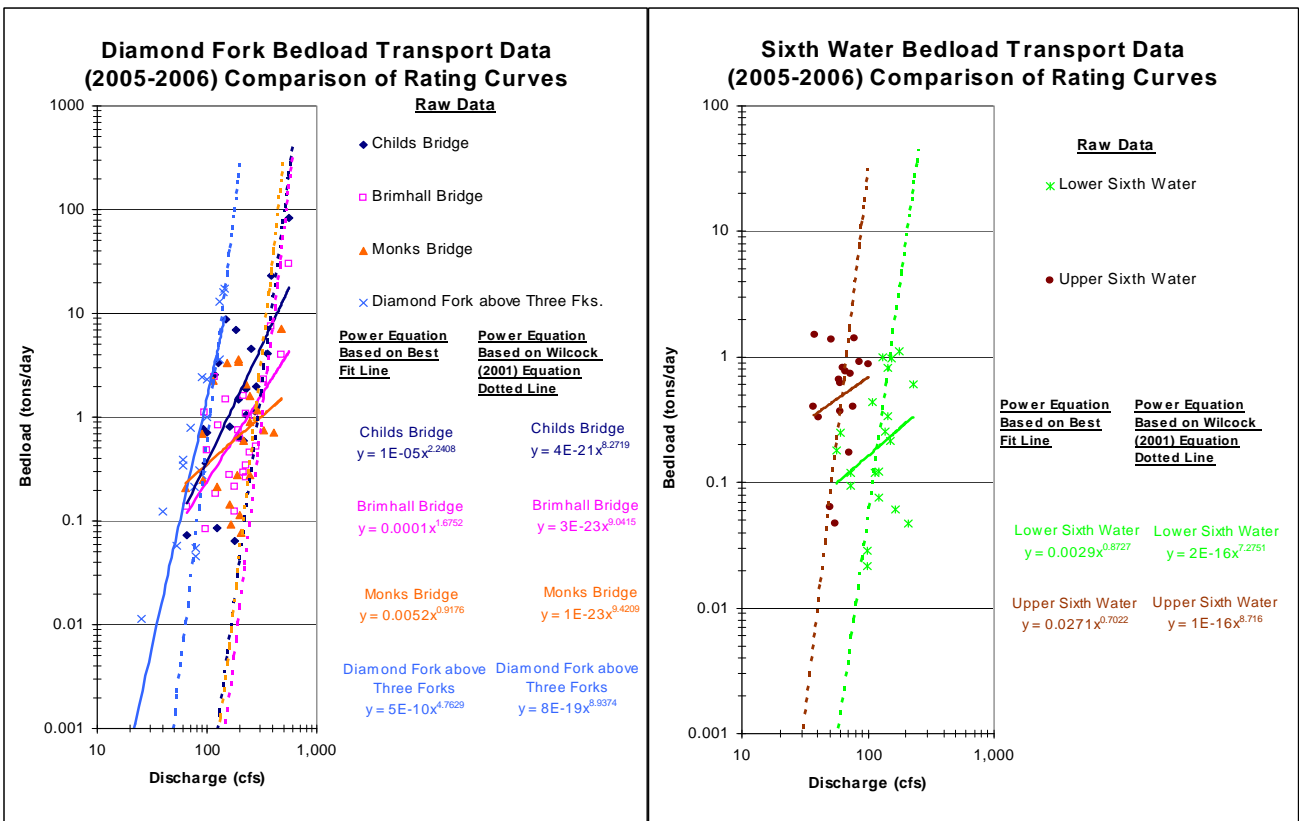


Figure 4.2. Power equations for bedload rating curves based on the Wilcock two-fraction transport equation (Wilcock 2001) (dotted lines) and a “best fit line” through empirical data (solid lines) for the Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creek sediment monitoring bridges (2005 and 2006 data).

4.3 SEDIMENT TRANSPORT RESULTS

4.3.1 Sediment Transport / Flow Relationships

According to data collected over the past 2 years, there is almost no relationship between flow and bedload transport on Sixth Water Creek and a fairly weak relationship on Diamond Fork Creek below Three Forks (Figure 4.2). The “best fit line” could almost be drawn at any angle through the Sixth Water Creek data points (Figure 4.2). Fine- and coarse-grained sediment transport are very active in Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks, particularly during summer instream flows when transport rates would, under natural flows, approach near zero in this watershed (as evident from comparing data collected in Diamond Fork above Three Forks [Tables 1 and 2 of Appendix 4A, and Appendix 4B]). The ratio of peak flow to base flow is much lower in Diamond Fork Creek (less than 10:1) and even lower in Sixth Water Creek (less than 4:1), than would naturally occur in this mountainous setting and hydrophysiographic region. The repeatedly measured high-bedload transport (both sand and gravel as seen in Appendix 4B) during summertime instream flows essentially flattens the otherwise-steep flow/transport relationship (i.e., rating curve) as shown in the comparison between observed (empirical data/best fit line) and predicted (Wilcock 2001) power equations for bedload transport at the five affected sediment monitoring bridges (Figure 4.2). The

observed versus predicted relationships for bedload transport (steepness of the rating curves) are much more similar at the Diamond Fork above Three Forks monitoring site (Figure 4.2), which is the only site unaffected by imported flows.

Relatively high summertime bedload transport rates in Sixth Water Creek likely embed cobbles and other protruding particles in Diamond Fork Creek during low flow, which in turn increases in-channel supplies and transport rates in Diamond Fork Creek during high flows. An increase in cobble embeddedness alters the physical conditions of the bed during low flow to the point of enhancing bedload transport during both low- and high-flow periods (Figure 4.2). Over time, the interstitial spaces of streambed facies fill up and are covered by fine-grained material (fines), eventually reducing the effectiveness of any protruding particles on the bed for creating “hiding places” around them as normally occurs in gravel-cobble bedded streams. The particle-size distribution of the streambed seems to change (become smaller or more filled with fines) seasonally during low flow, and then is somewhat reset with clean gravel annually during peak flows. As a result, the Wilcock (2001) equation overestimates annual loads (Table 4.3), compared with the empirical data, supposedly because of seasonal variations in streambed particle-size distributions. For example, the D_{50} likely is smaller when pebble counts are performed in October than the actual D_{50} during peak flows (after many of the fine particles have been removed). This scenario could cause the Wilcock equation to overestimate transport during high flows. Furthermore, the empirical equation probably underestimates transport during high flow; however, it seems to more accurately estimate transport during low flow than the Wilcock equation (which assumes a steep relationship between flow and bedload transport).

Table 4.3 Comparison of annual loads based on the use of empirical equations and the “best fit” Wilcock (2001) bedload transport equation results.

CALCULATED ANNUAL BEDLOAD TOTALS USING DIFFERENT EQUATIONS (TONS/YEAR)						
Equation	SEDIMENT MONITORING BRIDGES					
	Upper Sixth Water	Lower Sixth Water	Diamond Fork above Three Forks	Monks	Brimhall	Childs
Empirical (Power Equation)	166	50	418	140	140	304
Wilcock (Two-fraction Model 2001)	422	312	2085	742	578	670

The expected hysteresis pattern in suspended sediment loads is evident at all six monitoring sites as seen in the suspended-sediment rating curves (Figure 4.3). Suspended sediment loads are higher at any given flow during the rising limb of the hydrograph and lower at the same flow during the falling limb. Total suspended sediment concentrations are higher for a given flow when flows increase because flood waters mobilize sediments that have been stored on channel fringes and floodplain surfaces since the last flood event. Suspended sediment concentrations are much lower during the falling limb or when flows stabilize at certain stages for long periods of time. The suspended sediment data clearly show a separation between rising and falling limb concentrations. Therefore, separate rising and falling limb power equations (Figure 4.3) for each site were used to calculate daily loads of suspended sediment.

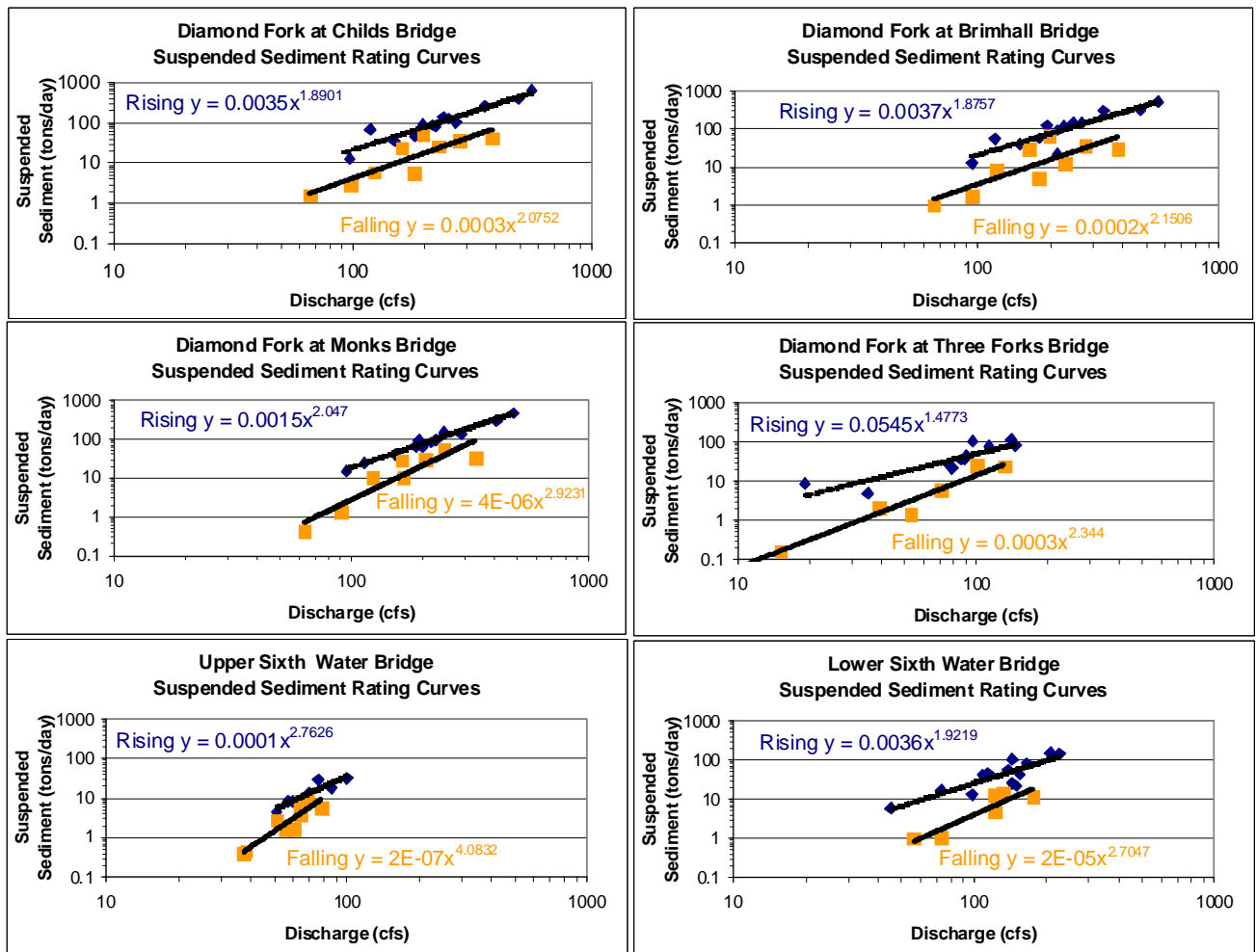


Figure 4.3. Empirically derived suspended-sediment rating curves for the Sixth Water and Diamond Fork sediment monitoring bridges (2005 and 2006 data).

The bedload samples did not show any distinct patterns in the rising and falling limb data except for a weak correlation between discharge and transport rates. Power equations for both suspended sediment (Figure 4.3) and bedload (Figure 4.2) rating curves were applied to hourly discharge data measured or calculated at each monitoring site to generate sedigraphs (daily transport rates plotted over an entire water year) for each site (Figure 4.4).

4.3.2 Total Sediment Yields

The results are clear that water imports in Sixth Water Creek increase daily suspended sediment yields during base flows at all impacted reaches by approximately one order of magnitude (0.1 to 1.0 ton per day). Daily suspended sediment loads during base flows are more than ten times greater in Sixth Water Creek than Diamond Fork above Three Forks (Figure 4.4). Changes in suspended sediment yields caused by the imported water during peak flows are not as apparent. Daily suspended sediment loads peak at just over 100 tons per day from Sixth Water and Diamond Fork above Three Forks, respectively. Daily loads of suspended sediment consistently peak at nearly 500

tons per day at all three lower monitoring sites in lower Diamond Fork Creek, indicating that three-fifths (or 300 tons per day) of the suspended sediment yield come from in-channel storage, tributaries, and other sediment sources downstream of Three Forks during peak flows, and only 40 percent (or 200 tons per day) of the daily suspended sediment loads during peak flows come from Sixth Water Creek. Over 90 percent of the daily suspended sediment yield during base flows come from Sixth Water Creek (Figure 4.4).

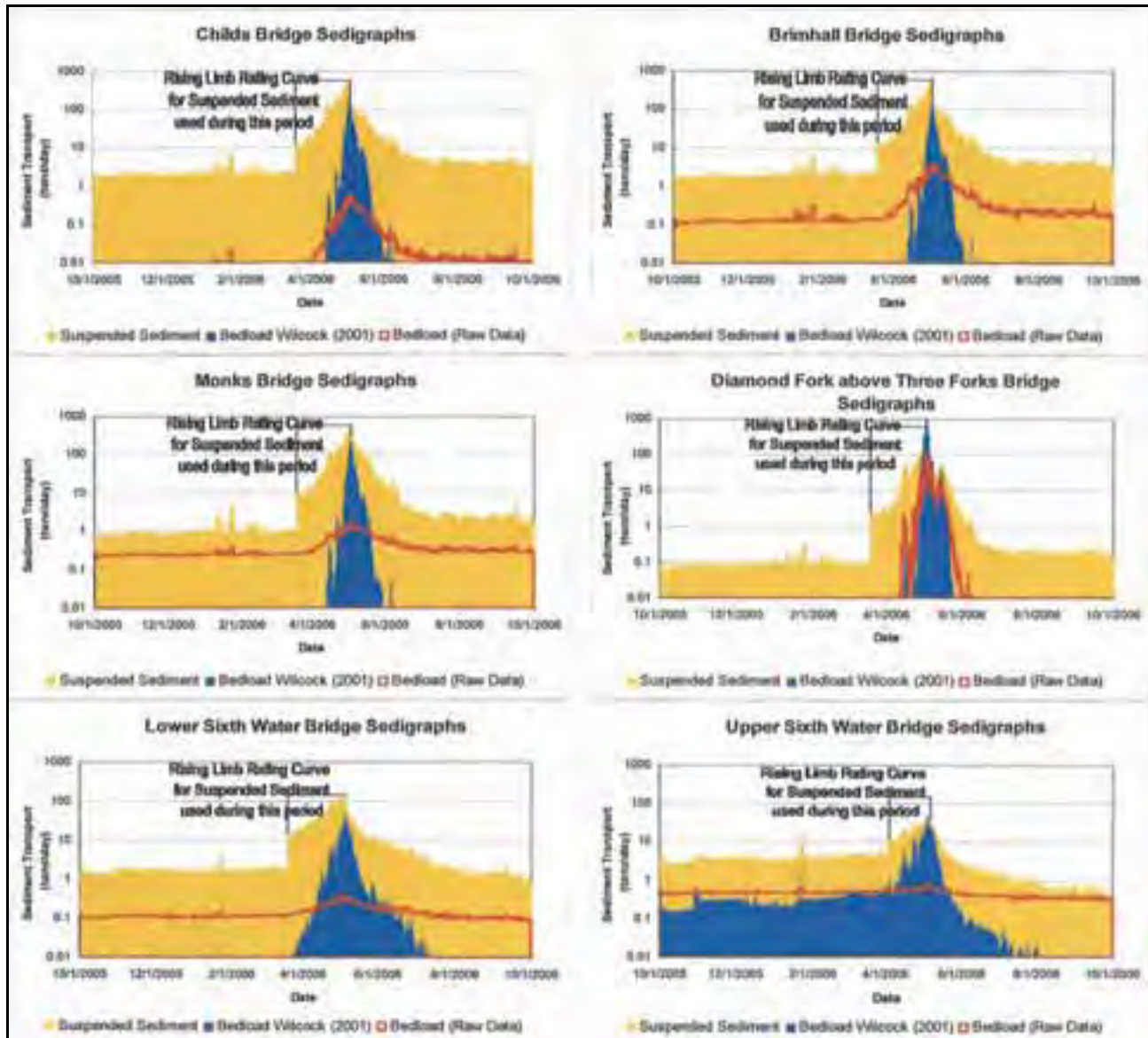


Figure 4.4 Daily sediment loads for the Diamond Fork and Sixth Water sediment monitoring bridges (2006 water year).

The results also illustrate active bedload transport during base flows (both sand and gravel) at all monitoring sites affected by water imports (Figure 4.4), with the greatest base flow transport rates in Upper Sixth Water and the lowest base flow transport rates in Lower Diamond Fork at Childs Bridge. Nearly 0.5 ton per day of bedload is exported from Upper Sixth Water Creek (Rays Crossing), with approximately 0.01 ton per day of bedload continues in transport at Childs Bridge during base flow. Most of the bedload from Upper Sixth Water (over 90 percent) presumably becomes deposited throughout the year (mostly in the lower reaches of both Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek), and is temporarily stored in the low-velocity margins of the channel until annual spring runoff events export the stored material into downstream reaches or out of the Diamond Fork watershed altogether.

Seasonal fining of the bed impacts the pebble count results and causes the Wilcock equation to overestimate bedload transport rates during peak runoff compared with the empirical data at all monitoring sites except for Diamond Fork above Three Forks (Figure 4.4), which is the only site not affected by water and sediment imports. Approximately 32 tons per year of bedload sediments are exported from Lower Sixth Water Creek during base flows and presumably deposited in the flatter reaches of Diamond Fork Creek above Childs Bridge (Figure 4.4).

Annual loads (the sum of the daily loads computed between October 1, 2005, and September 31, 2006) were individually evaluated for each sediment monitoring site (Figure 4.5). The suspended-sediment yield dominates the sediment-transport regime in Diamond Fork Creek with an approximate export load of 7,600 tons per year of both suspended and bedload sediments in 2006, which was a relatively “wet” and high-runoff year. In total, approximately 6,900 tons of sediment were exported as suspended load and 700 tons of sediment were exported as bedload (Figure 4.5). Sixth Water Creek yields approximately 65 percent more suspended sediment than Diamond Fork Creek (above Three Forks), primarily as a result of the increased transport rates during base flows (Figure 4.5). The majority of bedload sediments are coming from Diamond Fork above Three Forks, during peak flows only. The abnormally high bedload yields coming out of Diamond Fork above Three Forks during peak runoff in 2006 were probably associated with the removal of the culvert, placement of fill across the channel, and the subsequent large bar that formed just above the confluence with Sixth Water Creek. Bedload transport rates at the Diamond Fork above Three Forks monitoring site will likely decrease dramatically when construction activities at the old culvert site are complete and the banks stabilize.

The proportion of sand to gravel (by weight) in the bedload samples is relatively even at all sites except for Brimhall Bridge (Figure 4.6). There is approximately 20 percent more sand than gravel in the bedload samples from Diamond Fork above Three Forks and Sixth Water, and approximately 5 percent more gravel than sand at two of the three monitoring sites in lower Diamond Fork. It is not apparent why the proportion of sand to gravel is so much different at Brimhall Bridge than the other sediment monitoring sites. The results for the proportion of sand and gravel are different than last year’s results because the 2005 proportions were only representative of a single sample, whereas the 2006 results were averaged from the proportions of all samples.

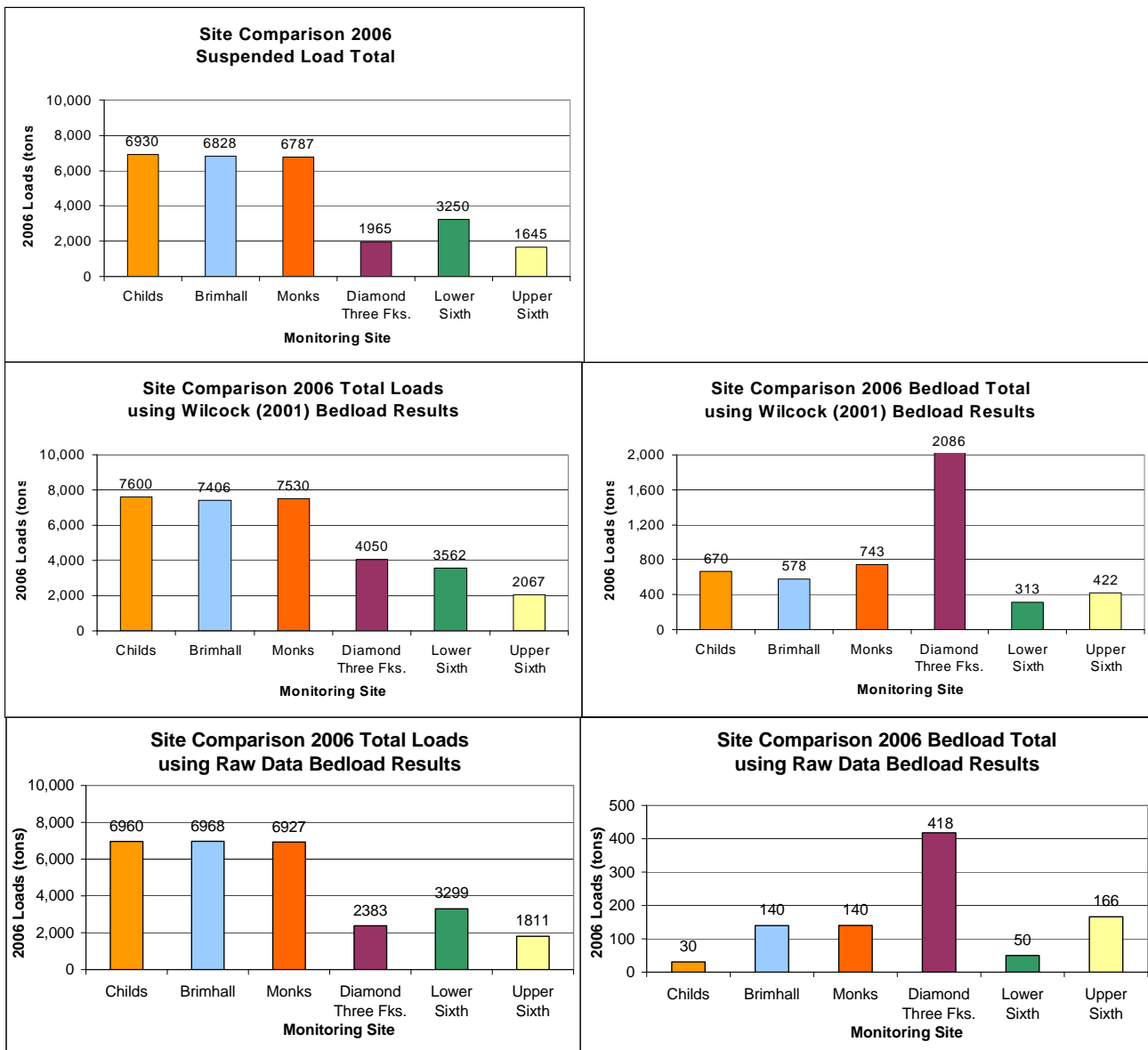


Figure 4.5 Total sediment yields for the Diamond Fork and Sixth Water monitoring bridges (2006 water year).

4.3.3 Sediment Transport During Established Instream Flows

Two years of monitoring results show that the instream flows of 25 to 32 cfs for Sixth Water Creek and 60 to 80 cfs in lower Diamond Fork Creek significantly influence suspended-sediment concentrations and loads, the duration of bedload transport, and total sediment yields in Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek. The current instream flows exceed bedload transport thresholds in the relatively steep channels, leading to higher than “normal” or expected suspended and bedload transport rates, and sedimentation in the low-velocity margins of the channel and flatter reaches. At a minimum, this condition impairs water quality and degrades channel characteristics typically associated with clean substrates. Temporal changes in transport and streambed particle-size

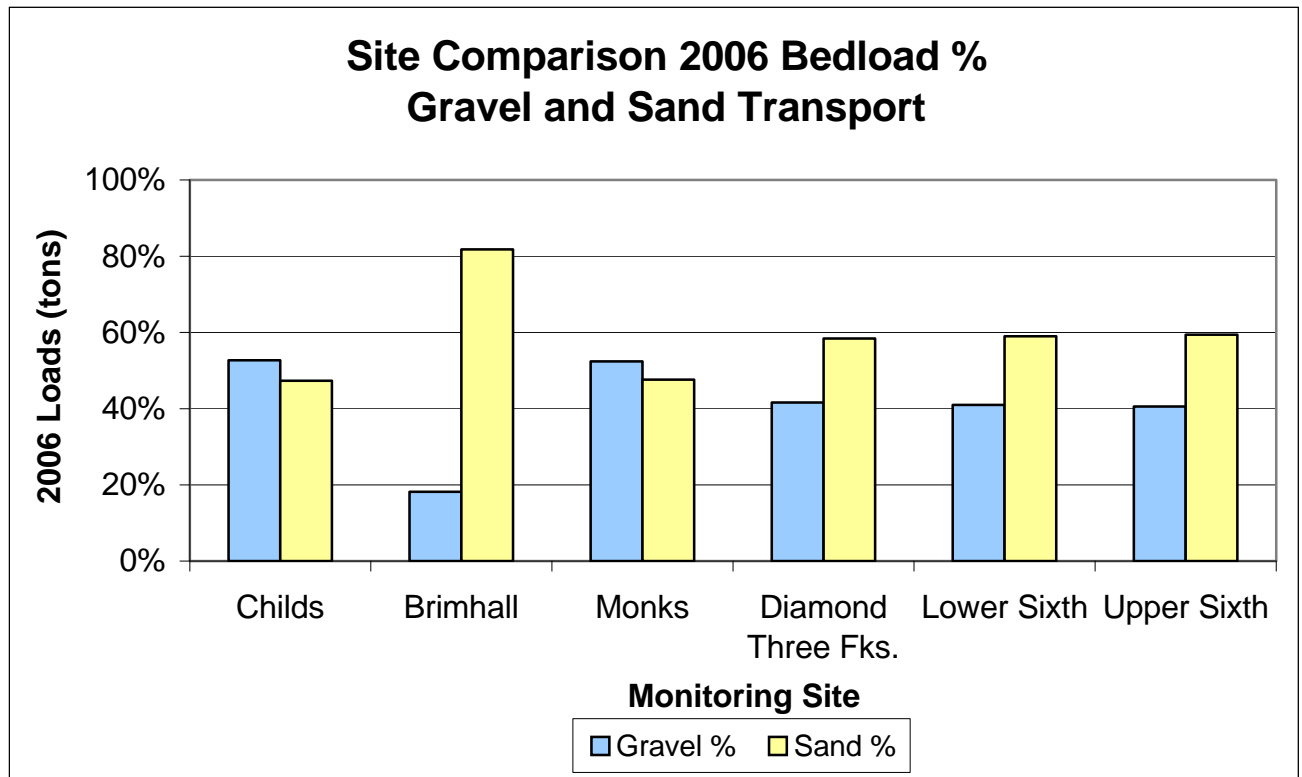


Figure 4.6. Proportion of sand and gravel in bedload samples for the Diamond Fork and Sixth Water sediment monitoring bridges.

distributions will be evaluated more carefully during the 2007 summer and fall seasons, which will help determine the role this phenomenon plays in the fluvial processes and how it may potentially affect biotic communities.

Water quality, siltation, and gravel-cobble embeddedness are influenced by suspended-sediment concentrations and sediment yields. Suspended-sediment concentrations and total sediment yield are significantly higher with the current instream flows than would occur naturally (without the imported water). The current instream flows cause year-round sand and gravel transport. No gravel and only small amounts of sand are transported at the Diamond Fork at Three Forks sediment monitoring bridge during base flow periods (Appendix 4.A), a monitoring site unaffected by imported water. The data suggest that the established instream flows cause significant amounts of sand and gravel transport at all affected monitoring bridges. Therefore, the instream flows do affect fluvial processes and channel conditions in both Sixth Water Creek and Diamond Fork Creek during summer, fall, and winter months.

4.4 SEDIMENT-TRANSPORT DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The first 2 years of sediment monitoring have been insightful. The watershed experienced average runoff in 2005 and above average runoff in 2006 with flows reaching 550 cfs in the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek. A potentially alarming problem is the continuation of fine- and coarse-grained

sediment transport after runoff subsides and the associated sedimentation and embeddedness, especially in the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek. The summertime and wintertime instream flows are high enough to keep sediment more mobile than would occur under a natural flow regime. We recommend the geomorphic monitoring plan be adapted in 2007 to focus on these potential concerns.

Sediment-monitoring results indicate that the established instream flows exceed thresholds for significant transport of suspended and bedload sediments. A large disparity in discharge rates between the Diamond Fork above Three Forks monitoring site and the other monitoring sites affected by water imports is seen at all times of the year, except during spring runoff (Figure 4.7). In an attempt to further illustrate the effects of imported water, natural hydrographs for 2006 (i.e., actual flows minus imported flows) were generated at specific locations within the study area (Figure 4.8). Although some differences are noticeable in the shape and duration of peak flows during spring runoff, base flows are nearly identical at the lower Sixth Water site and Diamond Fork above Three Forks site without the water imports (Figure 4.8). Additional comparisons (Figure 4.9) illustrate the fluvial geomorphic significance of the imported water where the threshold of gravel transport lies somewhere between natural base flows and the current minimum base flows. We recommend that the geomorphic monitoring plan in 2007 include test flows in the impacted reaches to specifically determine transport thresholds.

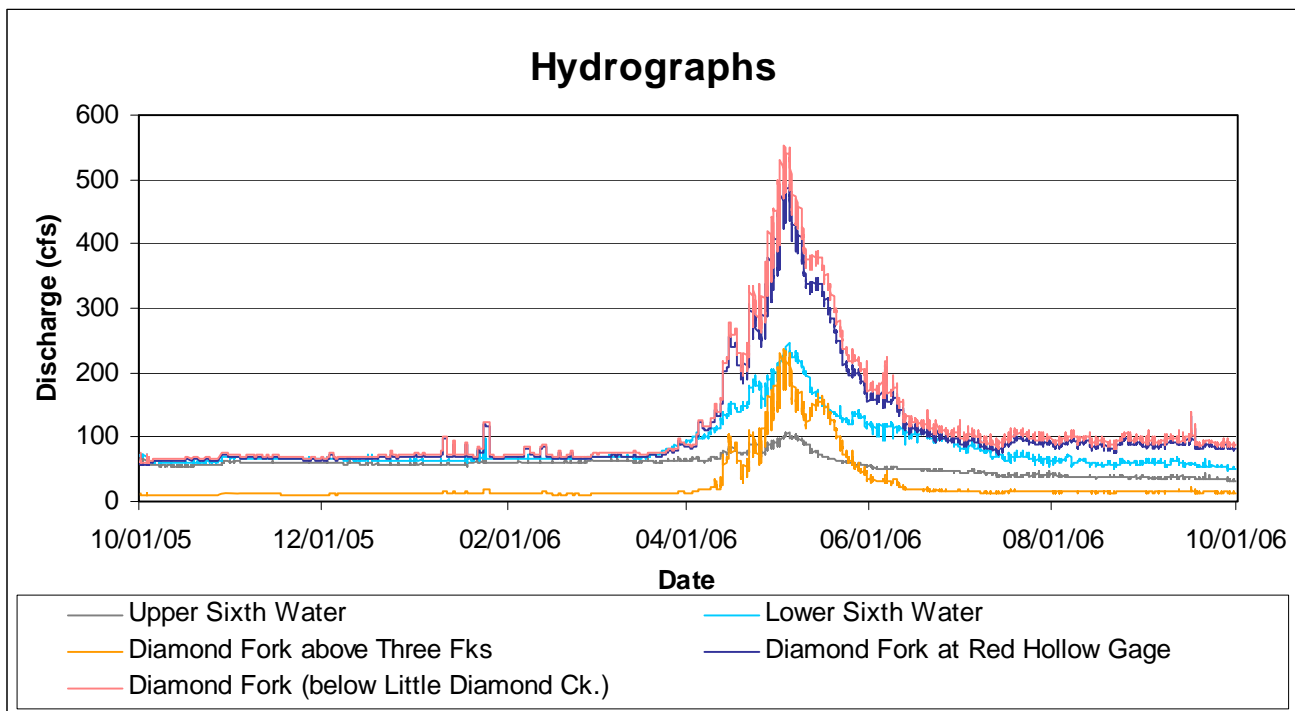


Figure 4.7. The 2006 water year hydrographs for various reaches in Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks. Notice the difference in base flows between Diamond Fork above Three Forks and the other reaches affected by water imports.

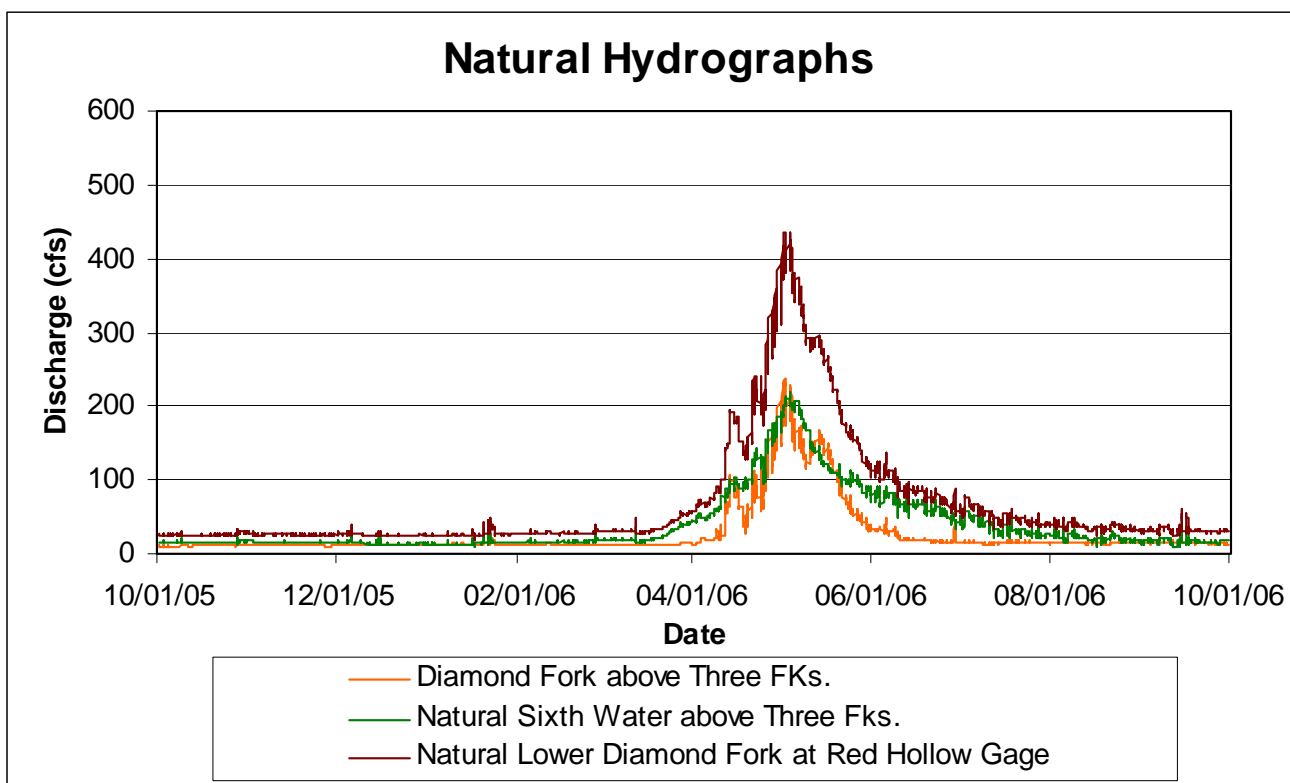


Figure 4.8 Hypothetical natural hydrographs for the 2006 water year for lower Sixth Water and lower Diamond Fork Creeks in comparison with upper Diamond Fork above Three Forks, which is not affected by water imports.

Discharge of imported water in Sixth Water Creek causes the proportion between base flow and peak flow to be approximately 1:2 in Sixth Water Creek and less than 1:10 in Diamond Fork Creek, whereas the natural proportions would be greater than 1:20 as seen at Diamond Fork above Three Forks (above the confluence with Sixth Water and Cottonwood Creeks). The proportions of base flow to peak flow at Diamond Fork above Three Forks is more typical of a natural snowmelt-dominated stream in this hydrophysiographic area. In summary, the required minimum base flows in Sixth Water Creek are elevated, unnatural, and cause abnormally high yields of both suspended and bedload sediments during all times of the year.

In general, snowmelt-dominated, gravel-bedded rivers move very little bedload sediments during base flow. All study sites with imported water exhibited elevated bedload transport during base flow. In contrast, the Diamond Fork above Three Forks site yielded small amounts of bedload sediment during base flow. Establishing more natural base flows for Sixth Water and lower Diamond Fork Creeks would reduce the elevated summertime sediment loads that are currently being deposited in lower Diamond Fork Creek.

The channel is much steeper in Sixth Water Creek than lower Diamond Fork Creek; therefore, material originating in Sixth Water Creek is transported through the canyon and steeper reaches, and it often becomes deposited in the valley and flatter reaches of Diamond Fork Creek. The longitudinal profile or energy gradient of the study area (Figure 4.10, Table 4.4), combined with channel dimensions, affects the ability of each reach to stabilize under the new flow regime on a unique

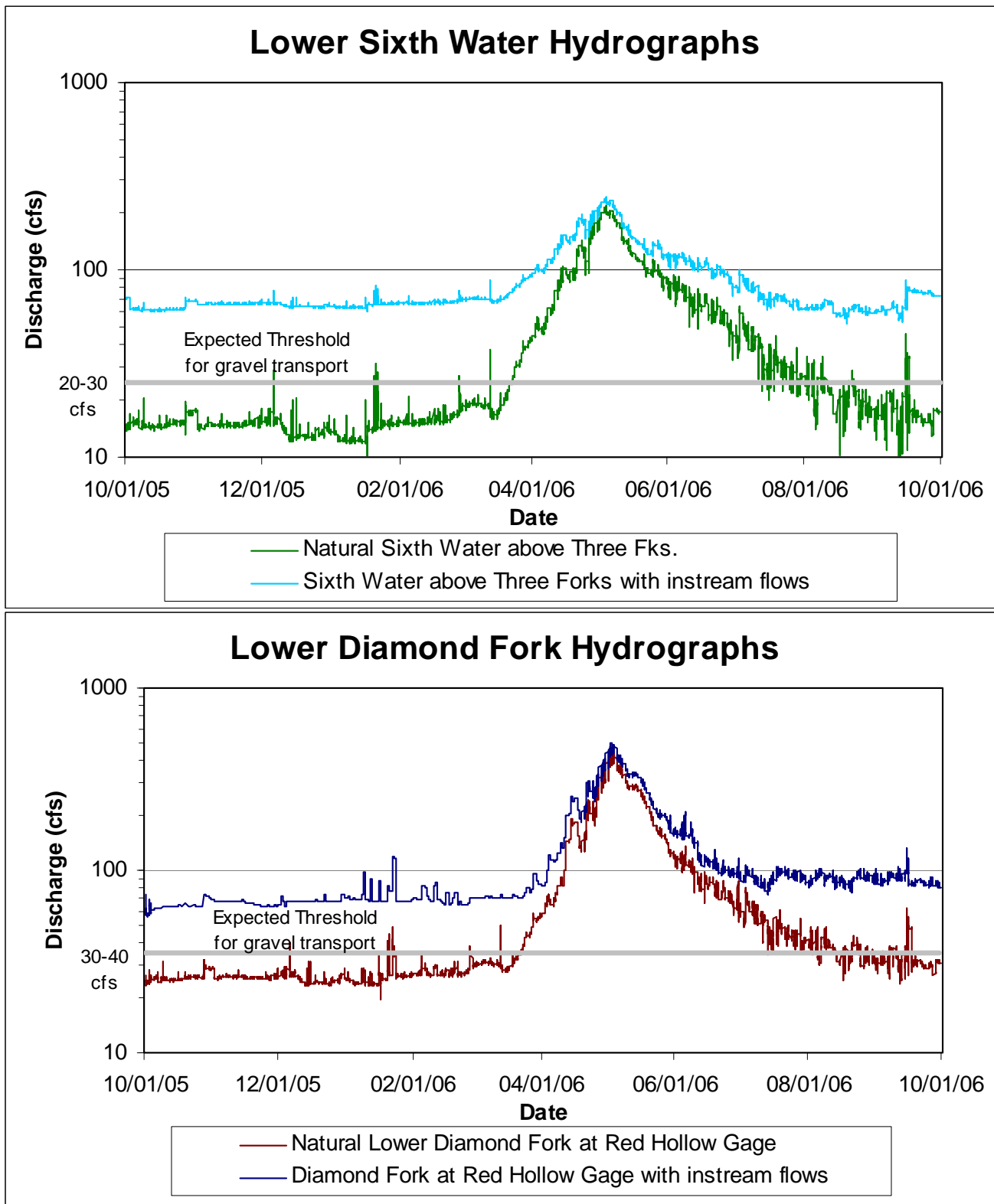


Figure 4.9 Calculated changes in the 2006 water year hydrographs in lower Sixth Water and lower Diamond Fork Creeks caused by water imports. The expected threshold for gravel transport was estimated based on existing data.

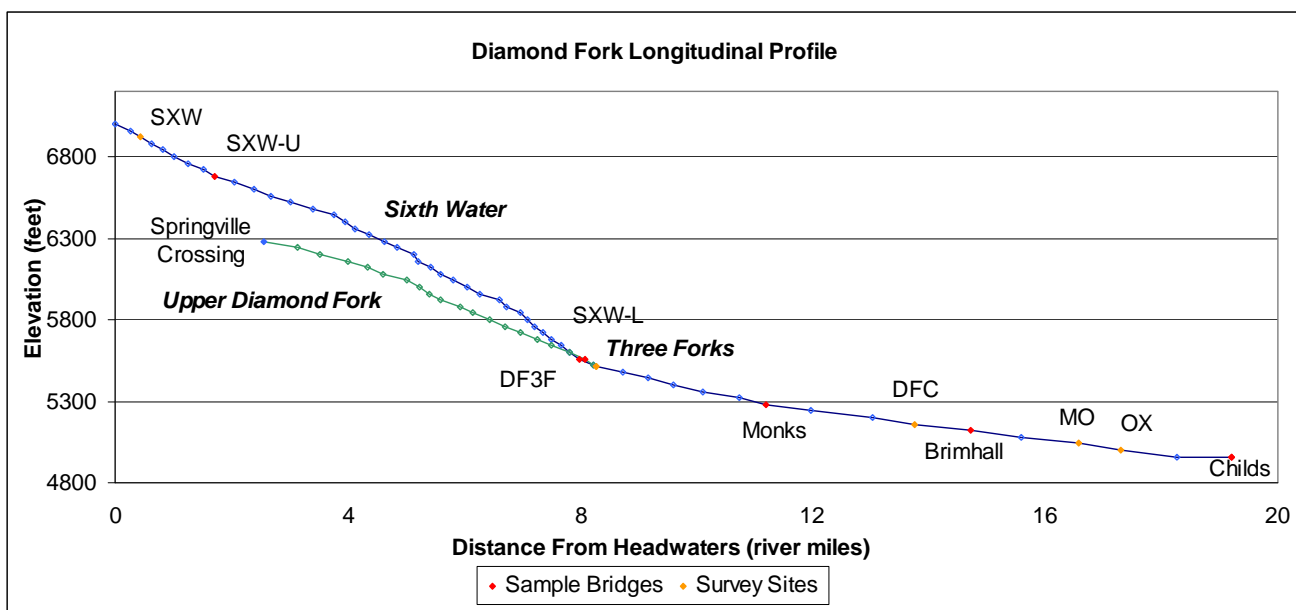


Figure 4.10. Sixth Water and Diamond Fork longitudinal profile from U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps.

Table 4.4. Approximate channel slopes of various reaches in the Diamond Fork Watershed based on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps.

REACH	APPROXIMATE CHANNEL SLOPE (PERCENT)
SIXTH WATER CREEK	
Headwater to Ray's Crossing (Upper Sixth Water Bridge)	4.0
Ray's Crossing to Sixth Water Canyon	2.3
Upper Sixth Water Canyon	3.5
Lower Sixth Water Canyon to Lower Sixth Water Bridge (Three Forks)	5.3
DIAMOND FORK CREEK	
Springville Crossing to Sulfer Springs	1.7
Sulfer Springs	3.3
Diamond Fork at Three Forks	2.9
Three Forks to Monks Hollow	1.7
Monks Hollow to below Oxbow	0.9
Below Oxbow to Childs Bridge	0.1

temporal scale. For example, a flat and shallow channel (i.e., Diamond Fork below Brimhall Bridge) that cannot pass incoming sediment loads will aggrade and probably migrate laterally more significantly and more often (annually and sometimes even seasonally) than a steeper reach (i.e., Diamond Fork above Brimhall Bridge) that is more in equilibrium with its incoming and outgoing sediment loads. Geomorphic recovery to a stable pattern, dimension, and profile from the types of perturbations that occurred in Diamond Fork and Sixth Water Creeks is interconnected with equilibrated sediment loads (equal incoming and outgoing loads): It may take a decade or more to

regain stable conditions once the perturbations are removed. The perturbations to the sediment-transport regime have been reduced with the Diamond Fork System, but not removed entirely.

5.0 MACROINVERTEBRATE MONITORING

5.0 MACROINVERTEBRATE MONITORING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the results of the second year of quantitative benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring on Diamond Fork and Sixth Water Creeks following the completion of water conveyances that allow deliveries from Strawberry Reservoir, with the exception of minimum instream flows, to completely bypass the natural channels. One goal for the restoration of Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks is to benefit the fishery, which appears to be negatively impacted by artificially high summer flows seen during the historical water delivery regime. Monitoring the macroinvertebrate community can provide information on changes in water quality and habitat, as well as an index for the quantity and quality of food available for the fishery. Such information can then be used to determine if and what types of adaptive maintenance activities are needed to assist in returning Diamond Fork and Sixth Water Creeks to a more desirable condition. Monitoring the health of the macroinvertebrate community will also help to ensure that the restoration is maintaining and improving biological integrity of the stream.

5.2 METHODS

In April 2006, the four long-term monitoring sites described in previous chapters (Figure 1.3 and Figures 2.1–2.4) were not sampled due to high flows. Higher-than-normal air temperatures in spring 2006 resulted in an early runoff and inability to conduct sampling during the site visit. Following these higher flows (in early June), quantitative and qualitative sampling was conducted for benthic macroinvertebrates in three sites used to evaluate the water quality impacts of hydrogen sulfide inputs resulting from conveyance tunnel construction. In 2005 two sites were selected for this purpose, one “control” (~7.25 kilometers [km] upstream of Three Forks and believed to be free of hydrogen sulfide impacts) and one “impacted” site located downstream near the highest concentration of hydrogen sulfide inputs (~2.1 km upstream of Three Forks). These sites were referred to as the Sawmill Canyon (SC) and Sulfur Impact (SI) sites, respectively. In June 2006 the physical condition of the SC site was not conducive to effective sampling, and an alternate site was selected further upstream near a guard shack (GS) to provide a control sample. In September 2006 quantitative and qualitative sampling efforts were conducted in each of the seven monitoring sites.

In each sample location, one riffle was chosen as the site for collection of three replicate benthic macroinvertebrate samples. A pre-requisite of an appropriate site was sufficient size to permit collection of three samples and physical characteristics conducive to the sampling gear. Each of the individual samples were taken using a Hess-type, cylindrical, square-foot bottom sampler with a 250-micron mesh net. The requirements for sampling with this device include substrate sizes ranging from gravel to small cobble, water depth of less than 2 feet, and water velocity that was not too great to prevent holding the sampling gear in place. Hess samplers provide a quantitative estimate of both the density (number per area) and composition of the macroinvertebrate community in riffle-type habitats within each monitoring site. Since similar habitat types were sampled in each site using the Hess sampler, estimates of richness and abundance are directly comparable among sites.

In addition to the three samples collected with the Hess-type sampler, one multi-habitat, composite, kick-net sample was collected at each site. This sample was comprised of 20 individual samples collected in various habitat types, in proportion to their estimated abundance within the site, using a D-frame kick net (Barbour et al. 1999). At the SI and SC sites, a multi-habitat sample was collected within a 200-m reach including the quantitative Hess sample sites. In each of the 20 sample sites a 0.5-m area of substrate was disturbed in front of the D-frame kick net by kicking at the substrate. In areas with moderate-to-high velocities, the current carried the invertebrates and periphyton from the disturbed area into the D-frame kick net below. Areas with low velocity or large amounts of aquatic vegetation were disturbed, and the D-frame net was passed through the water column throughout the disturbed area.

Sample processing and preservation in the field included rinsing large debris over a 250-micron mesh sieve and removing it from the sample. Samples were then rinsed, placed into a series of 1,000-milliliter (ml) and 500-ml wide-mouth Nalgene containers, preserved in 70 percent ethanol, and shipped to EcoAnalysts, Inc. (EcoAnalysts), in Moscow, Idaho, for further processing and identification.

EcoAnalysts processed and identified organisms within the benthic macroinvertebrate samples. Samples were spread over a gridded pan and sub-sampled by randomly selecting a grid and sorting and identifying all organisms within that grid. Grids were randomly selected and sorted until either 500 organisms had been picked or the entire sample had been sorted. Macroinvertebrate counts from the sorted grids were extrapolated to the remaining grids to estimate the total number (abundance) of each taxa collected in each sample. All organisms were identified to the genus/species level except for midges, which were identified to the family level, and worms, which were identified to the class level. Quality assurance and control (QA/QC) procedures included a QA sorting on all samples to ensure at least 90 percent sorting efficiency. Also, a synoptic reference collection was created, which was checked by a second taxonomist to ensure taxonomic accuracy. The number of each taxa collected was then entered into a spreadsheet, which was used to generate a list of approximately 50 metrics that can be used as an index of the quality and health of the macroinvertebrate community. EcoAnalysts provided the raw data and metrics to BIO-WEST, along with the synoptic reference collections.

5.2.1 Data Analysis

Several commonly used metrics were selected to look for differences between the sites and seasons sampled in 2006. Total abundance of organisms observed in the 2006 Hess samples was converted into density estimates for the sample site using the 0.086-square-meter area for the open bottom of the Hess sampler (WILDSCO 2006) and calculating the number of organisms per square meter. A variety of data transformations was used to fit the selected metrics to the normal distribution, and an analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test for differences among sites. Where appropriate, Tukey's multiple comparison test was used to compare all differences between means. Differences in the selected metrics within sites were compared between seasons using multiple paired t-tests and Bonferroni-adjusted probabilities.

5.3 RESULTS

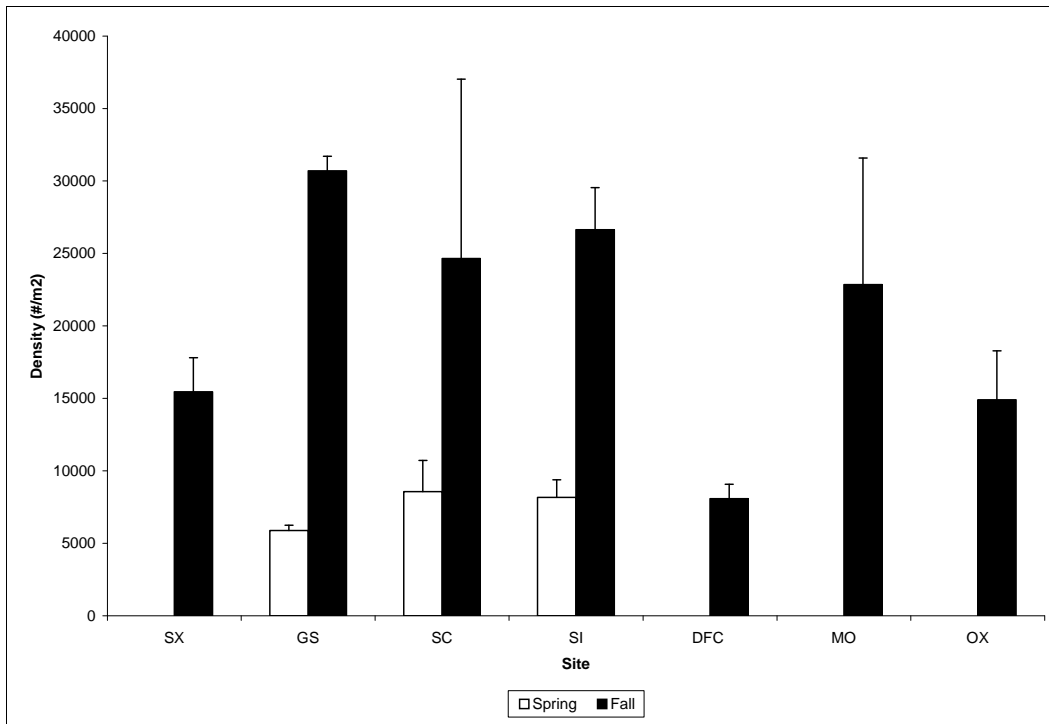
5.3.1 2006 Collections

A complete list of taxa found and metrics generated for each sample collected in 2006 can be found in Appendix 5.1. The metrics used for comparing macroinvertebrate communities among sites (within each season) and within a site (among seasons) were total density of all macroinvertebrates (total abundance for kick-net samples), density/abundance of Ephemeroptera (mayflies), Plecoptera (stoneflies), and Trichoptera (caddisflies) (collectively referred to as EPT), total taxa richness, EPT taxa richness, the Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI), and the proportion of the community that is comprised of the three most-dominant taxa. The relevance of and calculated values for each of these metrics from 2006 samples are described below.

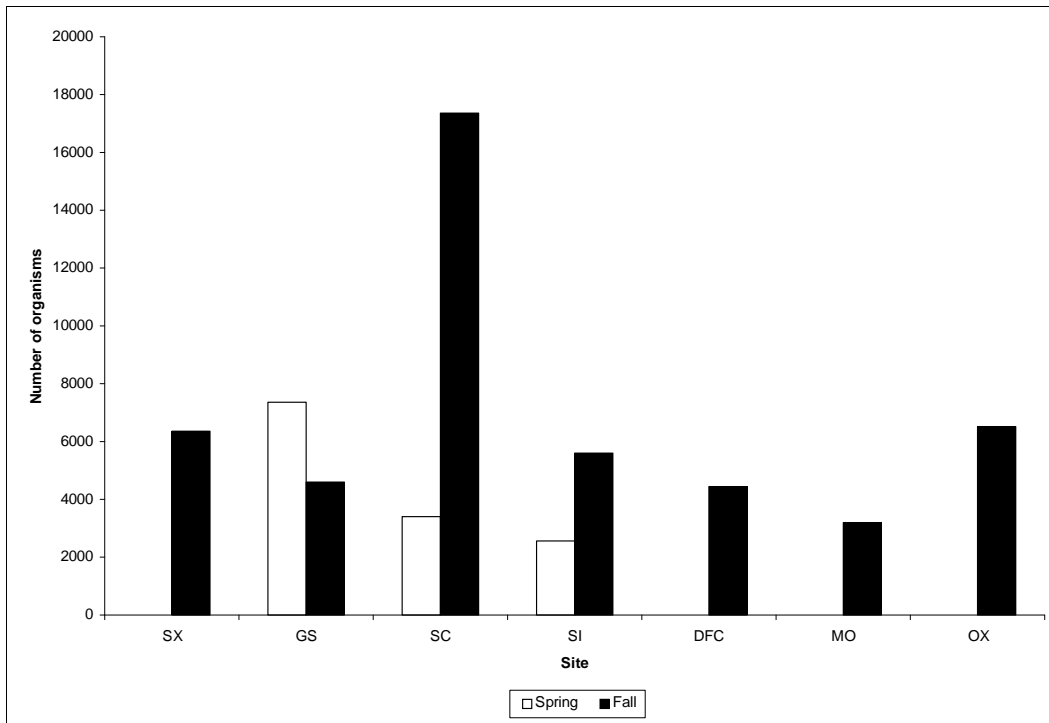
Estimates of the total density of macroinvertebrates provide a coarse method of comparing biological conditions across sites. It is “coarse” because a high overall density may not indicate a high-quality macroinvertebrate community if it results from an abundance of tolerant species. In fact, higher total density is often associated with nutrient enrichment and a degraded condition. The second “control” site selected for evaluation in 2006 (GS) had a total macroinvertebrate density similar to the original control (SC) and the impact (SI) sites, though slightly lower in spring and higher in autumn (Figure 5.1a). Despite variation in total density among the seven sample sites in September 2006, there were no significant differences among sites during either season. Comparing across seasons within a site, all three of the sites sampled during both seasons had higher total densities of all macroinvertebrates in September 2006 compared with June 2006 and significant differences between seasons for the GS and SI sites ($p < 0.002$ and $p < 0.02$, respectively).

In the qualitative kick-net samples, total abundance of macroinvertebrates was highest in the GS site among the three sites sampled in June 2006 (Figure 5.1b). Samples collected in the SC and SI in September 2006 had higher total abundance sites compared with the June 2006 samples in those same sites (there was a 5-fold increase in the SC site) while the GS site had reduced total abundance in September relative to the June sample. Among the four long-term monitoring sites, total abundance of macroinvertebrates was similar with the MO site yielding the lowest and OX the highest abundance. While the kick-net sample data indicate trends, the estimates of total abundance from these samples are less reliable than the density estimates generated from the Hess samples for two reasons. First, despite the attempts to standardize the amount of area sampled, there is no real control on how much area is sampled with the composite kick-net sampler. Second, unlike Hess samples that are all taken from similar habitats, the composite kick-net samples come from a variety of different habitat types, which may have a higher or lower macroinvertebrate density than riffles.

The EPT taxa are generally thought of as taxa sensitive to anthropogenic disturbance and provide a means of comparing macroinvertebrate community dynamics among sites at a finer scale than comparing total density of all organisms. Hess samples had low EPT density in all three sites sampled in June 2006, but EPT density estimates were higher and more variable among all sites sampled in September 2006 (Figure 5.2a). Although the average EPT density was higher in September in each of the three sites sampled during both seasons in 2006, only the GS site was significantly higher ($p < 0.02$). Among all sites the SI site had the lowest density of EPT taxa during both of the seasons sampled, but there were no significant differences. Both the SC and GS sites had

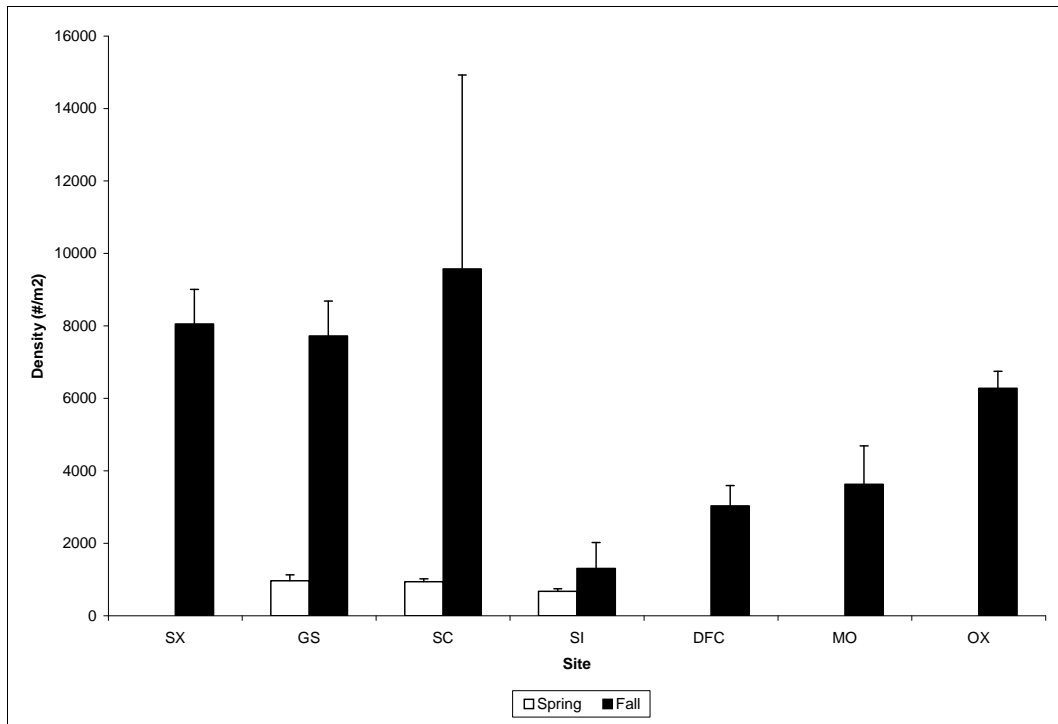


(a) Hess samples.

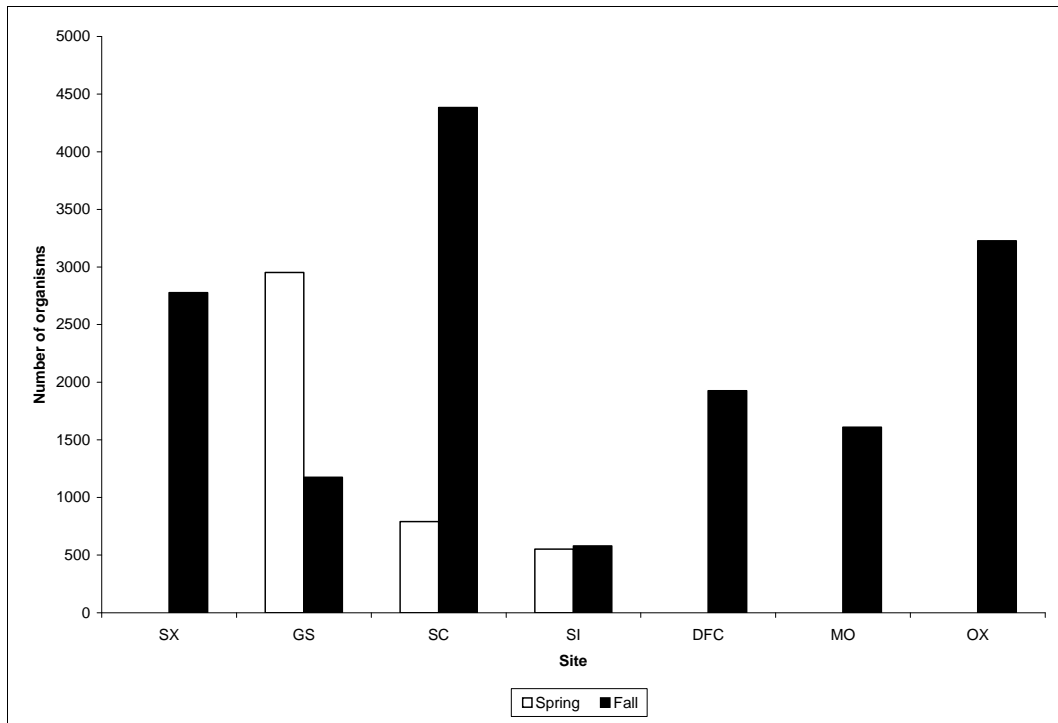


(b) Kick-net samples.

Figure 5.1. Average density of all macroinvertebrates collected in Hess samples (a), and relative abundance of all macroinvertebrates from qualitative kick-net samples (b) taken in June (spring) and September (fall) 2006.



(a) Hess samples.



(b) Kick-net samples.

Figure 5.2. Average density of EPT taxa collected in Hess samples (a), and relative abundance of all macroinvertebrates from qualitative kick-net samples (b) taken in June (spring) and September (fall) 2006.

high EPT density in the autumn, but there was high variability in density estimates among the three SC Hess samples.

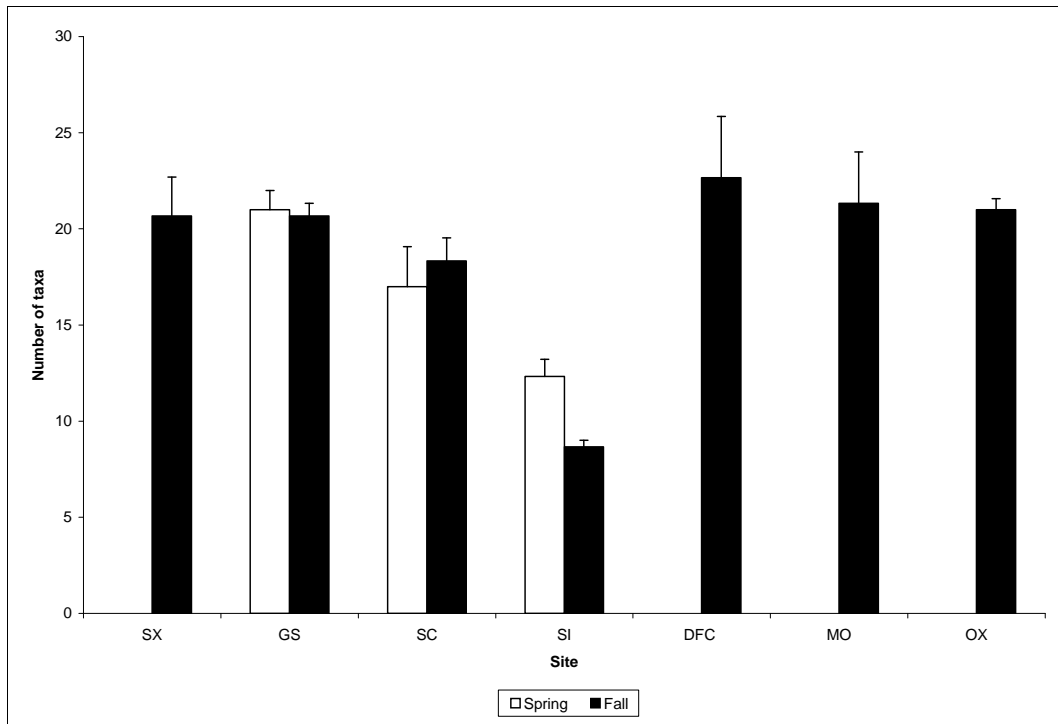
The qualitative kick-net collections (Figure 5.2b) yielded different results than the Hess samples taken in June; the GS sample had a much higher abundance of EPT taxa than either the SC or SI samples. In the samples taken during September 2006, the SC, OX, and SXW sites had a higher number of EPT taxa than the other samples. One consistent result between Hess and kick-net samples was that the SI site had the lowest EPT density/abundance among all sites.

Taxa richness provides an index for evaluating community diversity, but as with total density, it does not discriminate taxa by tolerance to altered conditions. As in 2005 taxa richness of macroinvertebrates in Hess samples (Figure 5.3a) and kick-net samples (Figure 5.3b) was lowest at the SI site in both June and September 2006. Average taxa richness in Hess samples from the SI site was significantly lower than in samples from all other sites during both collection times ($p < 0.02$). In September 2006 all sites had very similar taxa richness, with the exception of SI. Total taxa richness from qualitative kick-net samples indicated that the three sites sampled in June had similar taxa richness, which was much higher than any of the September samples. As in the Hess samples, taxa richness was lowest in the SI site during both seasons.

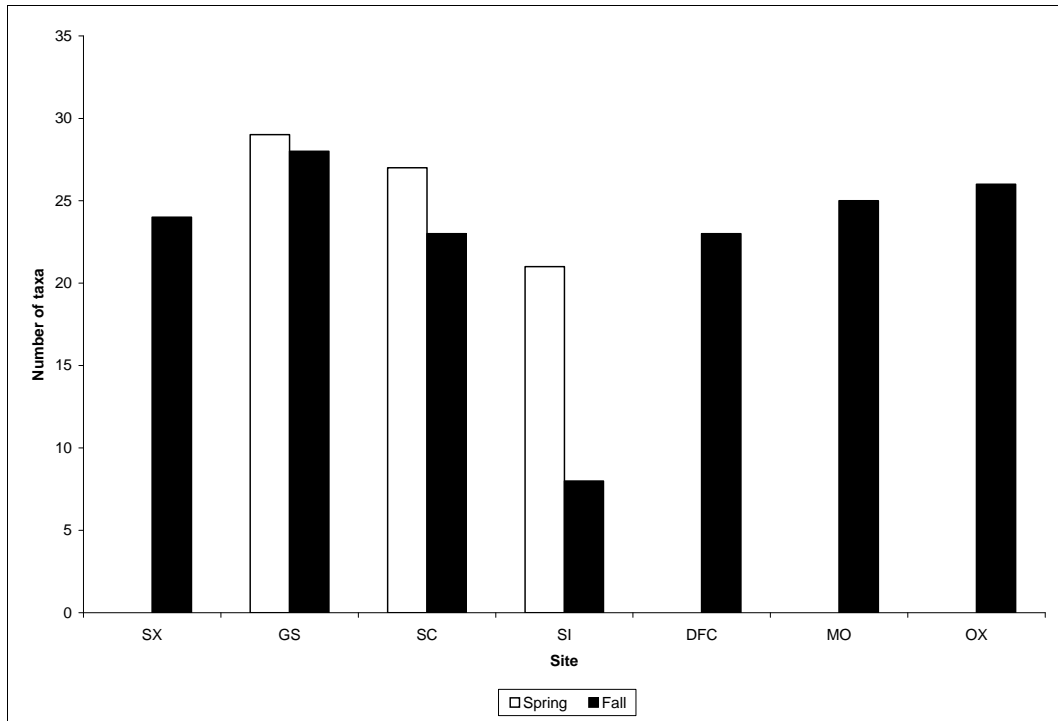
The EPT taxa richness followed a trend similar to total taxa richness (Figures 5.4a and 5.4b). The average EPT taxa richness from SI site Hess samples was the lowest value among samples in each season. The difference was not significant in June, but EPT taxa richness at the SI site was significantly lower than all sites (except SC) in September 2006 ($p < 0.02$). There was also a significant decrease in EPT richness at the SI site between June and September 2006 ($p < 0.01$); while values were also lower in September in the other two sites, no significant difference was observed. Qualitative kick-net samples also yielded the lowest EPT taxa richness at the SI site in each season and showed a decline between June and September in each of the three sites sampled during both seasons.

The HBI provides an indication of the overall pollution tolerances of the macroinvertebrate community in a site from the taxa collected. This index has been used to detect nutrient enrichment, high sediment loads, low dissolved oxygen, and thermal impacts (Hilsenhoff 1988), but it was originally developed to detect organic pollution. Individual families were assigned an pollution-tolerance index value from 0 to 10. Taxa with HBI values of 0-2 are considered intolerant, clean-water taxa. Taxa with HBI values of 9-10 are considered pollution-tolerant taxa. A family level HBI was calculated for each sample. Samples with HBI values of 0-2 are considered clean, 2-4 slightly enriched, 4-7 enriched, and 7-10 polluted.

As in 2005 the SXW site had the lowest HBI value, and SI had the highest HBI value in Hess samples (Figure 5.5a) and qualitative kick-net samples (Figure 5.5b) in both June 2006 and September 2006. The average HBI value from Hess samples at the SI site was significantly higher than at the other two sites in June and all but the GS and MO sites in September 2006 ($p < 0.03$). The average HBI value at the SXW site was also significantly lower than at all sites in September 2006 ($p < 0.001$). The HBI values were similar in June and September in each of the three sites sampled during both seasons in both Hess and qualitative kick-net samples.

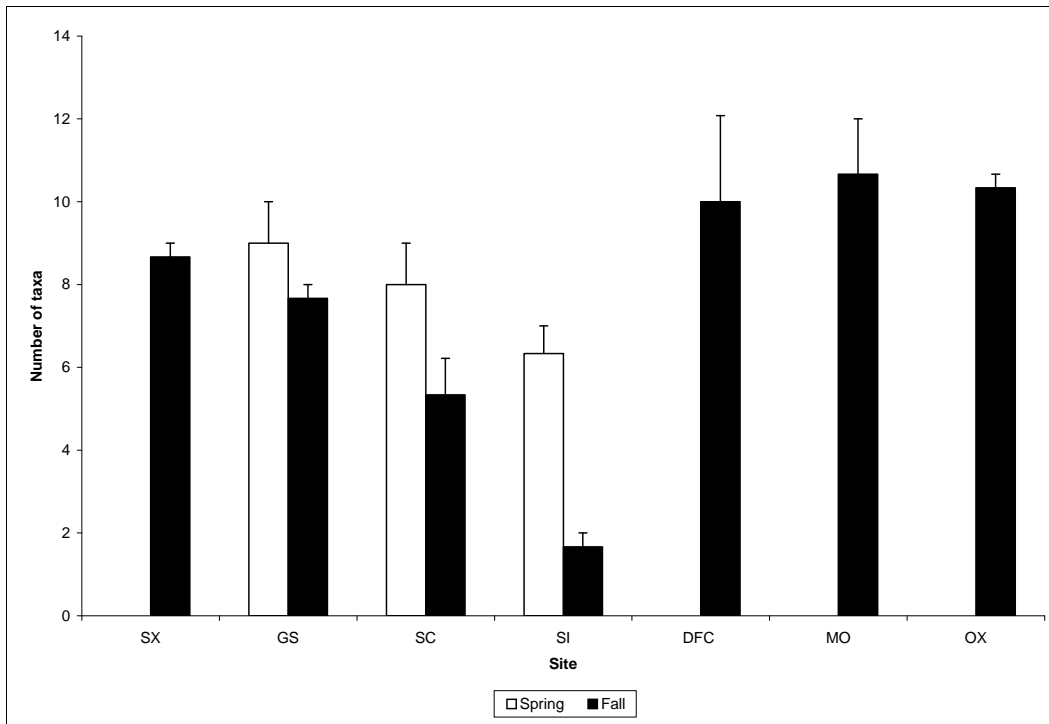


(a) Hess samples.

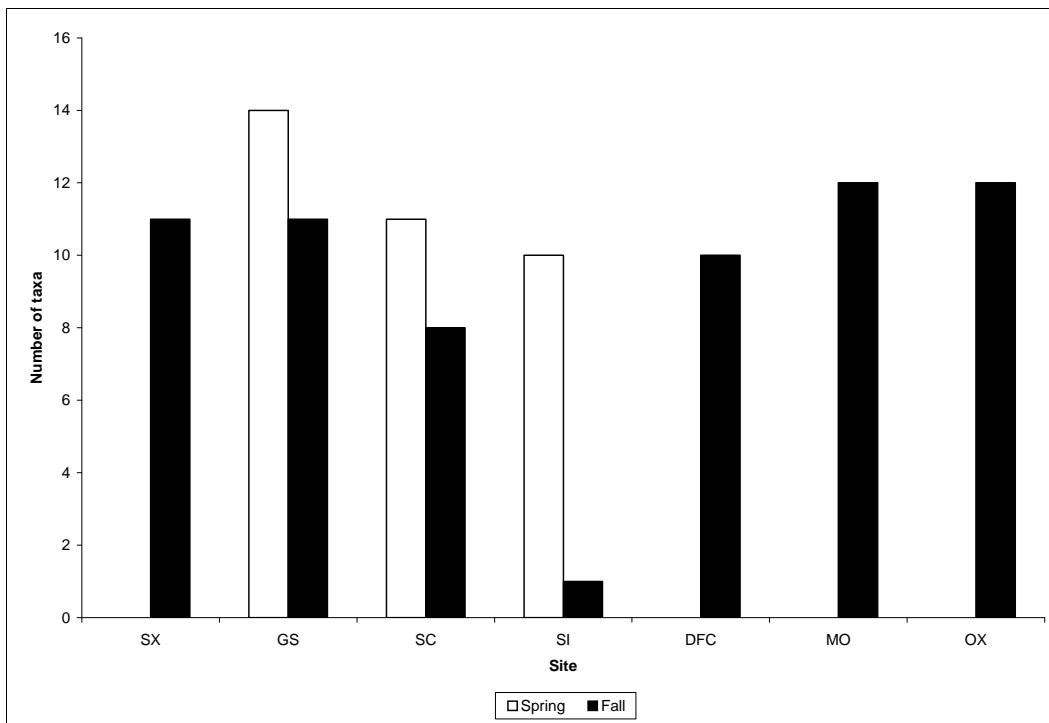


(b) Kick-net samples.

Figure 5.3. Average taxa richness in Hess samples (a), and taxa richness in qualitative kick-net-samples (b) collected in June (spring) and September (fall) 2006.

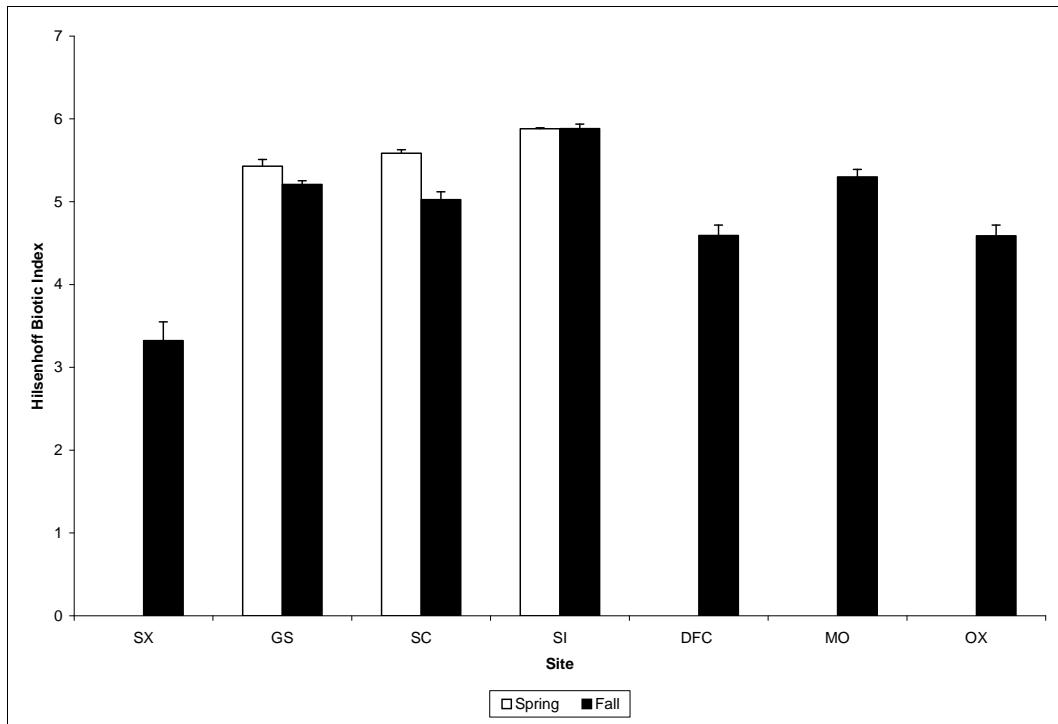


(a) Hess samples.

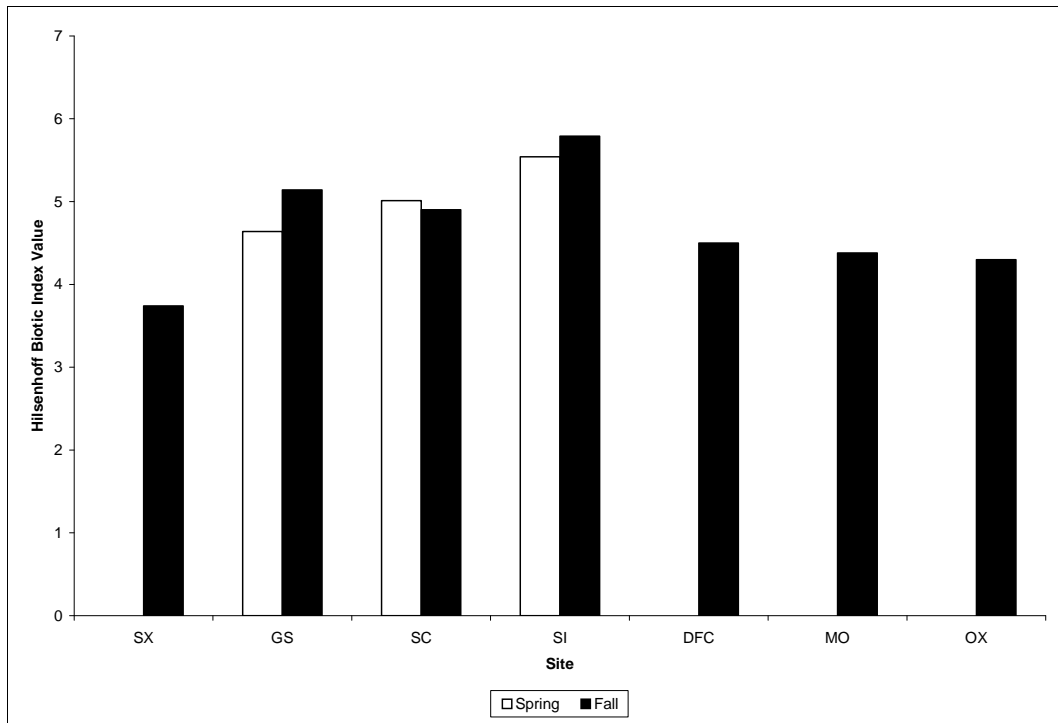


(b) Kick-net samples.

Figure 5.4. Average EPT tax richness in Hess samples (a), and EPT tax richness in qualitative kick-net samples (b) collected in June (spring) and September (fall) 2006.



(a) Hess samples.



(b) Kick-net samples.

Figure 5.5. Average Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) value from Hess samples (a), and HBI value from qualitative kick-net samples (b) collected in June and September 2006.

Examining the proportion of the macroinvertebrate community that is comprised of the three most dominant taxa provides an index of evenness in the community. Up to 21 percent of the total number of organisms might be found in the most dominant taxon in high-quality streams in the Wasatch and Uinta Mountains, while the three most dominant taxa might comprise up to 50 percent of the total number of organisms (Grafe 2002a, Lester 2005). Additionally, examining the three dominant taxa at a site can provide additional information about what may be impacting that site. As in 2005 the SI site had the highest percentage of its community comprised of the three most dominant taxa in each season in 2006, in both Hess (Figure 5.6a) and qualitative kick-net samples (Figure 5.6b). The higher proportion of the three dominant taxa in the SI site, compared with the other sites, was not significant in June, but it was significant compared with the DFC and OX sites in September 2006 ($p < 0.03$).

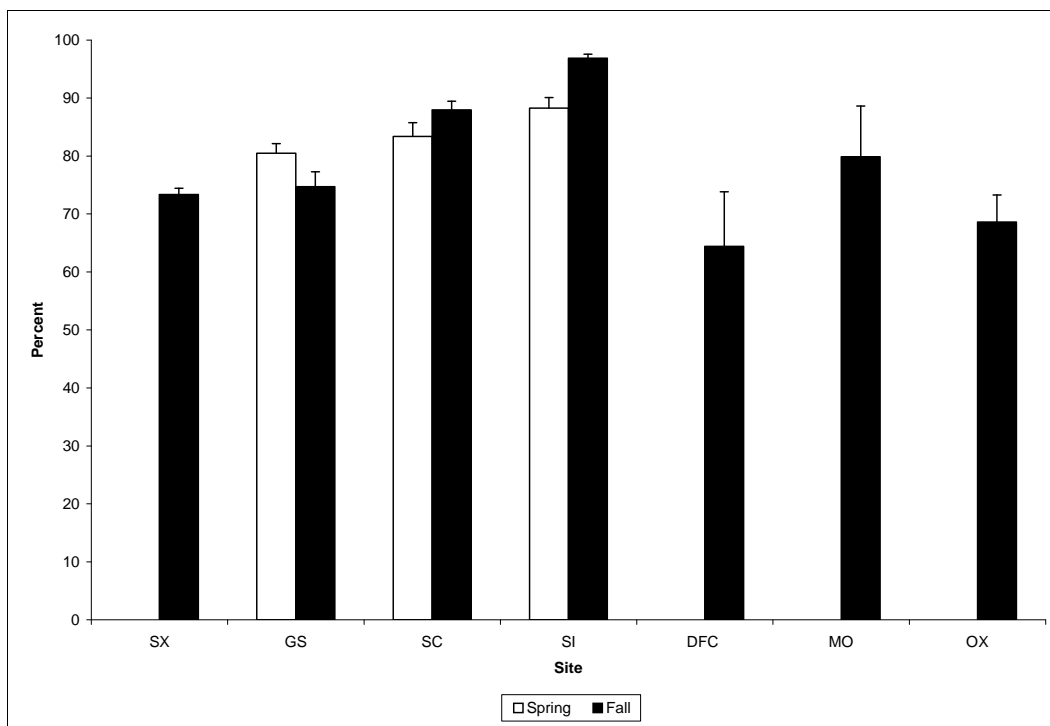
In June 2006 all three sites had only one EPT taxon among the three most dominant taxa, *Baetis tricaudatus*, which is not a pollution-sensitive species (Table 5.1). Midges (Chironomidae) were the most abundant taxa in each of the three sites sampled in June, and the other taxa was different in each site including the fast-colonizing blackfly (*Simulium* sp.), worms (Oligochaeta), and a riffle beetle (*Optioservus* sp.).

In June 2006 the SI site community was dominated by pollution-tolerant taxa in Diptera order (true flies). A few pollution-intolerant taxa were found at this site. Of the EPT species, there were between three and four mayfly taxa, two stonefly taxa, and between two and four caddisfly taxa in each of the SI site samples. In other site samples there were higher numbers of mayfly taxa (between two and seven) but similar numbers of stonefly and caddisfly taxa. Though the range of taxa richness among individual samples in the SI site was higher than observed in 2005 samples (Table 5.2), overall EPT richness for the SI site was only 11 taxa compared with 17 and 18 taxa for the GS and SC sites, respectively. In addition, the number of individuals was more evenly distributed among taxa in each of the EPT groups in the latter two sites.

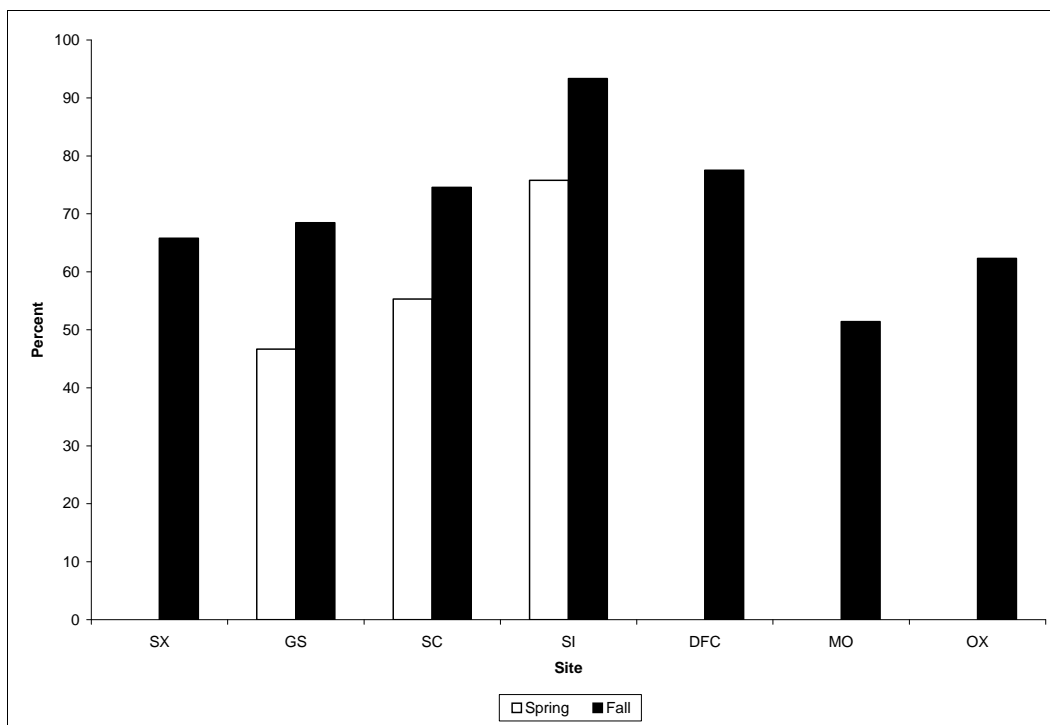
In September 2006 four taxa made up the top three most dominant taxa for six of the seven sites. These included midges, blackflies, mayfly (*Baetis tricaudatus*), and riffle beetle (*Optioservus* sp.). The only difference in the top three taxa was the most dominant taxa at the SXW site which, similar to samples from 2005, was the pollution-intolerant caddisfly (*Oligophlebodes* sp.). In this autumn sample the distinction between the SI site and other sites was more apparent than in the spring: only two mayfly, one caddisfly, and no stonefly taxa were captured in all samples. Overall EPT richness was only three taxa in the SI site, but it ranged from 14 to 18 taxa in all other sites (DFC, OX, and MO all had 18 EPT taxa). The few intolerant taxa found at the SI site were single specimens in a community dominated by relatively tolerant individuals in the order Diptera including approximately 85 percent midges among all SI site samples in September 2006.

5.3.2 Comparisons with Historical Data

During 1999-2002 the National Aquatic Monitoring Center (NAMC) collected several samples near some of the sites sampled for this study (NAMC 2006, Vinson 2006). Samples from this period would have been collected prior to the complete bypass of irrigation deliveries and the institution of the minimum-flow requirements on Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks. These samples would also have been collected before the increased leaching of hydrogen sulfide into the system.



(a) Hess samples.



(b) Kick-net samples.

Figure 5.6. Average percentage of the community comprised by the three most dominant taxa from Hess samples (a), and percentage of the community comprised by the three most dominant taxa from qualitative kick-net samples (b) collected in June and September 2006.

Table 5.1. The three most dominant taxa at the six sampling sites in June and September 2006.

DOMINANCE	SIXTH WATER (SXW)	CONTROL SITE (SC)	CONTROL SITE (GS)	IMPACT SITE (SI)	DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND (DFC)	MOTHER (MO)	OXBOW (OX)
June 2006							
First		Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae			
Second		<i>Simulium</i> sp.	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>			
Third		<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	Oligochaeta			
September 2006							
First	<i>Oligophlebodes</i> sp.	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	<i>Simulium</i> sp.	Chironomidae	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>
Second	Chironomidae	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	Chironomidae	<i>Simulium</i> sp.	Chironomidae
Third	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	<i>Simulium</i> sp.	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	<i>Simulium</i> sp.

Table 5.2. The three most dominant taxa at the six sampling sites in April 2005 and September 2005.

DOMINANCE	SIXTH WATER (SXW)	CONTROL SITE (SC)	IMPACT SITE (SI)	DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND (DFC)	MOTHER (MO)	OXBOW (OX)
April 2005						
First	Chironomidae	Oligochaeta	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae
Second	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	Chironomidae	Oligochaeta	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	Oligochaeta	Oligochaeta
Third	<i>Micrasema</i> sp.	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	<i>Simulium</i> sp.	<i>Ephemerella inermis/ infrequens</i>	Nematoda	Nematoda
September 2005						
First	<i>Oligophlebodes</i> sp.	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae
Second	Chironomidae	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	<i>Baetis tricaudatus</i>	Oligochaeta	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	Oligochaeta
Third	<i>Micrasema</i> sp.	<i>Hydropsche</i> sp.	Oligochaeta	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.	Oligochaeta	<i>Optioservus</i> sp.

Unfortunately there were no historical data from locations near each of the sites sampled for this study, and the collection methods used for it differed from those of the NAMC (Table 5.3).

There were some differences between the NAMC kick-net sample collection methods and the sample collection methods used for this study. The NAMC sample protocol was one kick in a riffle, while samples for this study were collected by performing 20 kicks throughout multiple habitats. Hence the Hess samples collected for this study may be more comparable with the kick-net samples

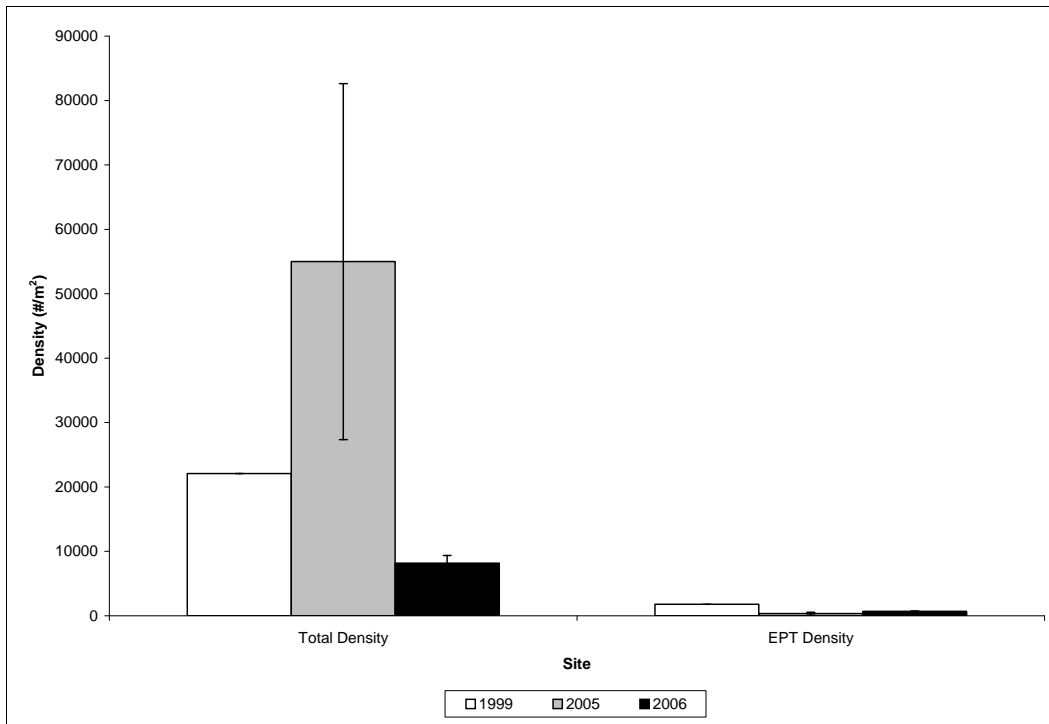
Table 5.3. Historical sampling near 2005-2006 sampling sites and the number and types of samples collected.

CURRENT SITE	HISTORICAL SAMPLES	1999	2000	2001	2002
Sixth Water	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Control Site	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Impact Site	Yes (near Three Forks confluence)	1 D-frame	N/A	3 D-frame	N/A
Diamond Fork Campground	Yes (near current site)	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 D-frame
Mother	Yes (near current site)	1 D-frame	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oxbow	Yes (near confluence with Spanish Fork River)	1 Basket sample	1 Hess sample	N/A	N/A

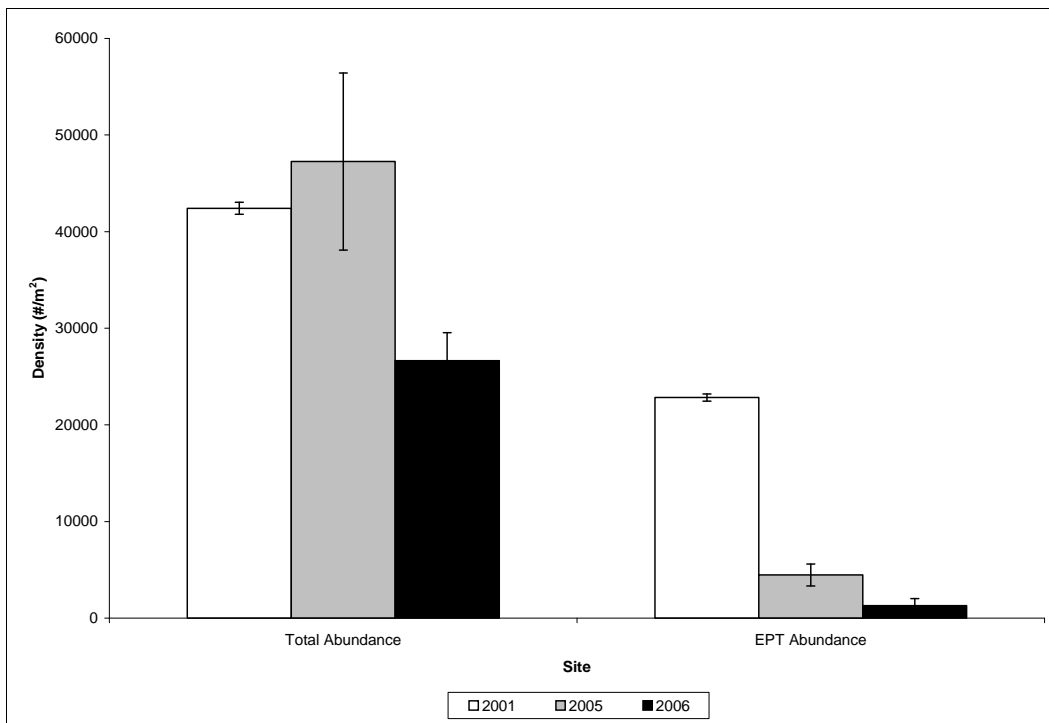
collected by the NAMC. Preliminary analyses showed conflicting trends when total abundance and total density from kick-net samples taken by NAMC and kick-net samples collected in 2005 for this study were compared. Additionally, since kick-net samples for this study were taken throughout multiple habitats, they should have higher taxa richness values. Preliminary analyses confirmed these expectations. Therefore, the Hess sample data collected for this study (2005 and 2006) were compared with the kick-net information and Hess sample information collected by the NAMC.

The site with the most historical information was SI, although the comparison NAMC site was 2.1 km downstream near the confluence with Three Forks. One D-frame kick-net sample was collected by NAMC in June 1999, and three replicate D-frame kick-net samples were collected in November of 2001 from the NAMC site above Three Forks. June 2006 data collected for this study were compared with NAMC's June 2005 sampling data and BIO-WEST's April 2005 data. The September 2006 data from this study were compared with NAMC's November 2001 data and BIO-WEST's September 2005 data. Total density of macroinvertebrates at the SI site in both spring (Figure 5.7a) and autumn 2006 (Figure 5.7b) was lower than in the NAMC samples in 1999 and 2001, as well as the 2005 samples taken during this study. The EPT density in the autumn 2006 sample was also lower than all previous samples. The spring 2006 density was slightly higher than in 2005, but it was still lower than in 1999 and 2001. Total taxa richness and EPT taxa richness were similar to 2005 samples taken in both spring 2006 (Figure 5.8a) and autumn 2006 (Figure 5.8b), and were substantially lower than in the samples taken in 1999 and 2001. As in 2005 there was also a higher HBI value (Figure 5.9) and percentage of the community dominated by the three most abundant taxa (Figure 5.10) at the SI site in 2006 compared with samples taken there in 1999 and 2001.

The dominant taxa (midges: *Diptera chironomidae*) were fairly similar between the 1999/2001 and 2005/2006 collections in the SI site and comparable NAMC site, although the riffle beetle (*Optioservus* sp.) was the second most abundant taxa in June 1999. The big difference in the community between the 1999/2001 and 2005/2006 collections was in the number of EPT taxa. Four stonefly taxa (*Pteronarcella badia*, *Pteronarcys californica*, *Isoperla* sp., and *Chloroperlidae*), two caddisfly taxa (*Rhyacophila* sp., *Arctopsyche* sp.), and one mayfly taxa (*Tricorythodes* sp.) were found in the 1999/2001 collections but not in the 2005 or September 2006 collections.

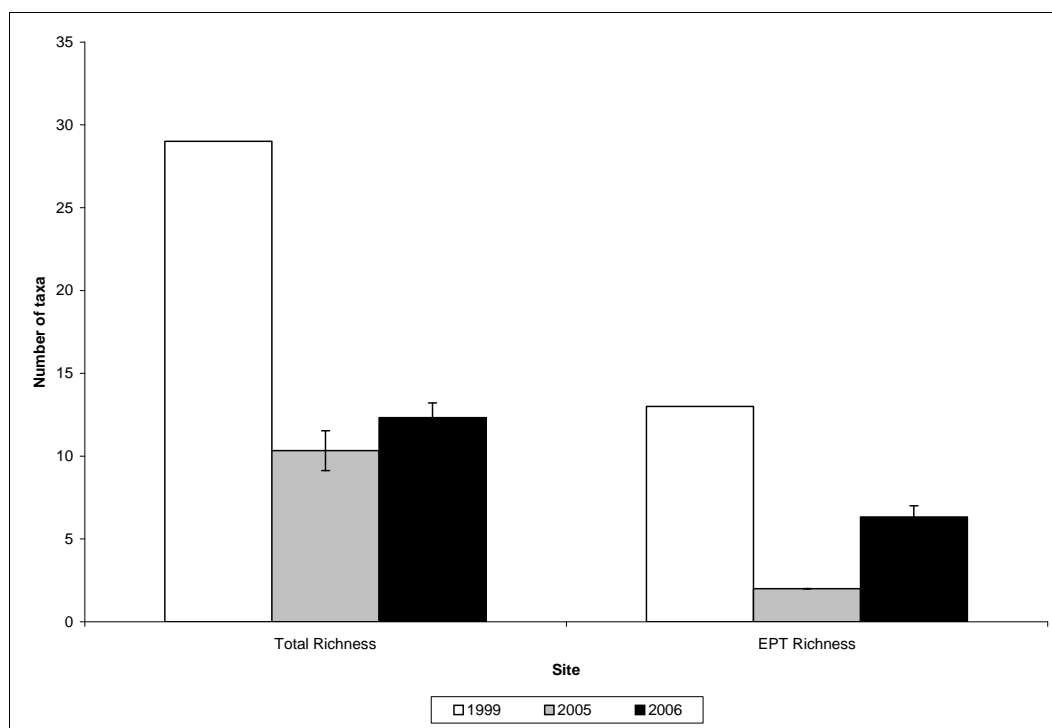


(a)

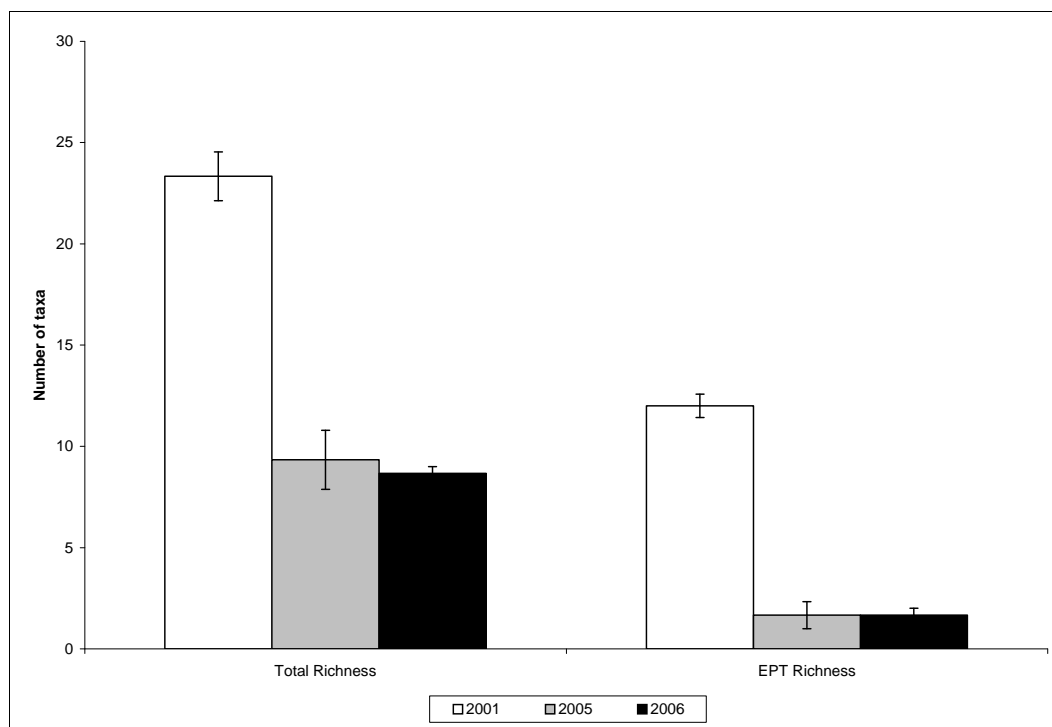


(b)

Figure 5.7. Total density and EPT taxa density from kick-net samples and Hess samples taken near the impact site (SI) in (a) spring 1999, 2005, and 2006, and (b) autumn 2001, 2005, and 2006.



(a)



(b)

Figure 5.8. Total taxa richness and EPT taxa richness from kick-net samples and Hess samples taken near the impact site (SI) in (a) spring 1999, 2005, and 2006, and (b) autumn 2001, 2005, and 2006.

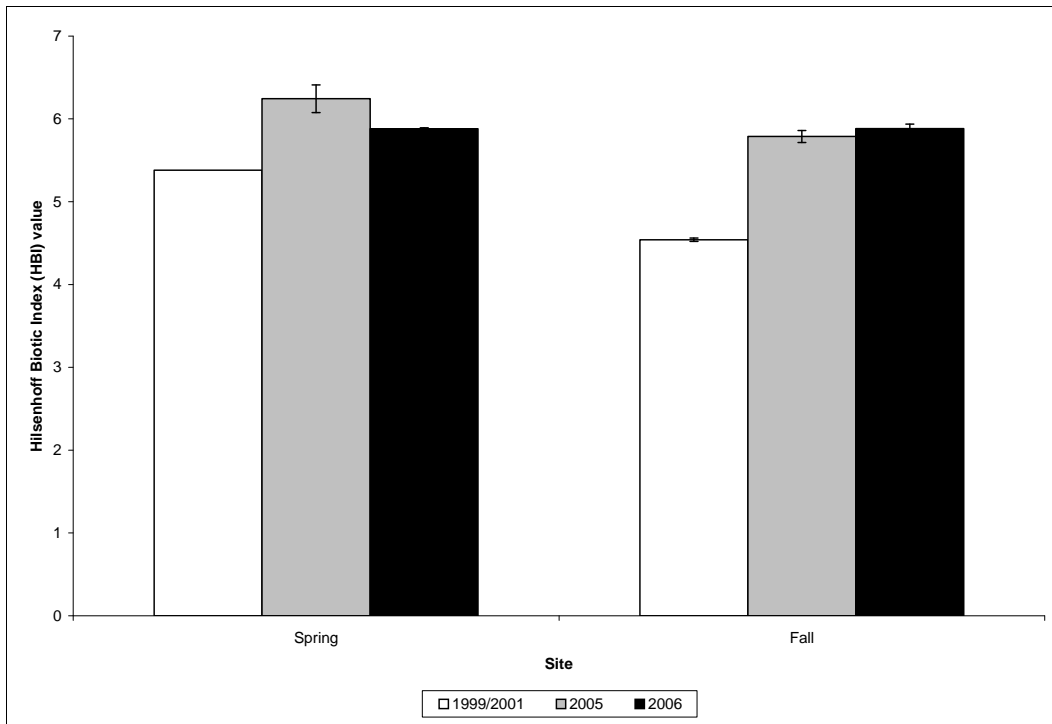


Figure 5.9. Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) values from kick-net samples and Hess samples taken near the impact site (SI) in spring 1999, 2005, and 2006, and autumn 2001, 2005, and 2006.

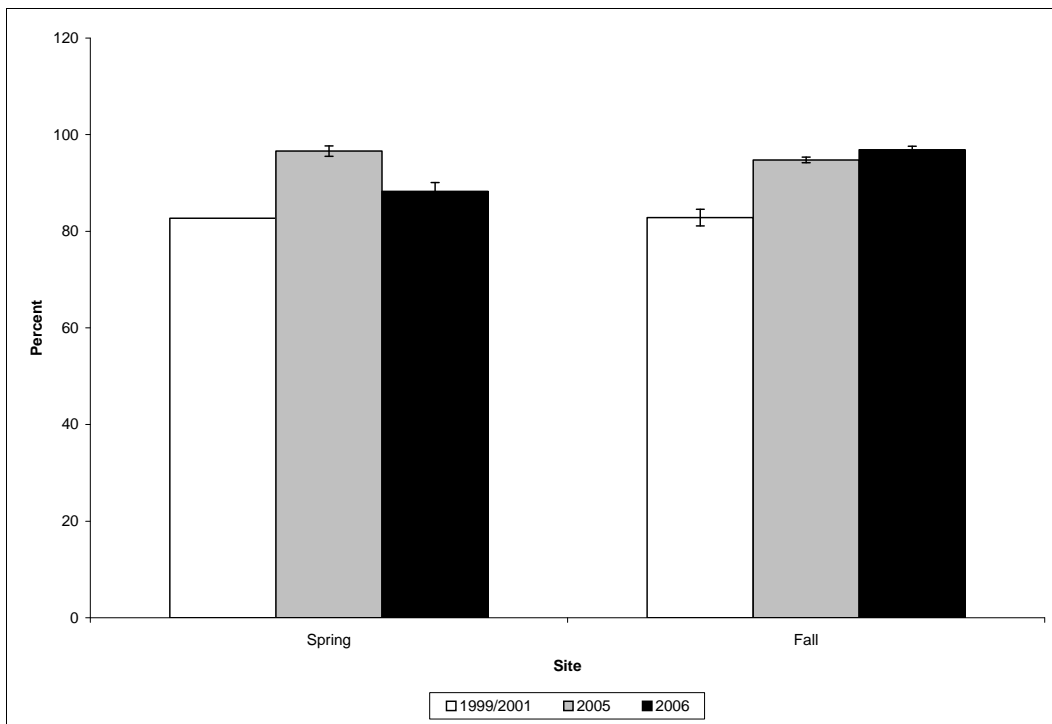


Figure 5.10. Percentage of the community comprised of the three most abundant taxa from kick-net samples and Hess samples taken near the SI site in spring 1999, 2005, and 2006, and autumn 2001, 2005, and 2006.

In the June 2006 sample, several *Pteronarcella* sp. were observed, along with one *Rhyacophila coloradensis*. In addition, those EPT taxa that were collected in the 2005/2006 samples were generally found in lower abundance than in the 1999/2001 samples.

The NAMC also collected a kick-net sample near DFC in January 2002, a kick-net sample near MO in June 1999, and a Hess sample downstream of OX (near the confluence with the Spanish Fork River) in March 2000. In the 2005 report (BIO-WEST 2006), Hess samples collected at these sites in April 2005 for this study were compared with the historical NAMC data; however, no data were collected at these sites in April 2006 due to high flows. For this report, the September 2006 data were compared with the earlier samples. Total density of macroinvertebrates in September 2006 samples was similar to the 1999–2002 samples, which were generally lower than the 2005 samples (Figure 5.11). The EPT density was similar among all collection years at MO but lower in September 2006 at DFC than in previous years. At OX the 2000 NAMC collection had a substantially higher density of EPT taxa than samples collected in April 2005 or September 2006 for this study (Figure 5.12). Total taxa richness and EPT taxa richness were similar (or within the range of variability among samples) between the NAMC collections and collections for this study (Figures 5.13 and 5.14). The HBI values of historical collections were lower than in the April 2005 and September 2006 collections, most notably at OX in 2000 (Figure 5.15). In 2005 and 2006 all sites fell into the enriched category, whereas the samples from OX in 2000 and DFC in 2002 fell into the slightly enriched category.

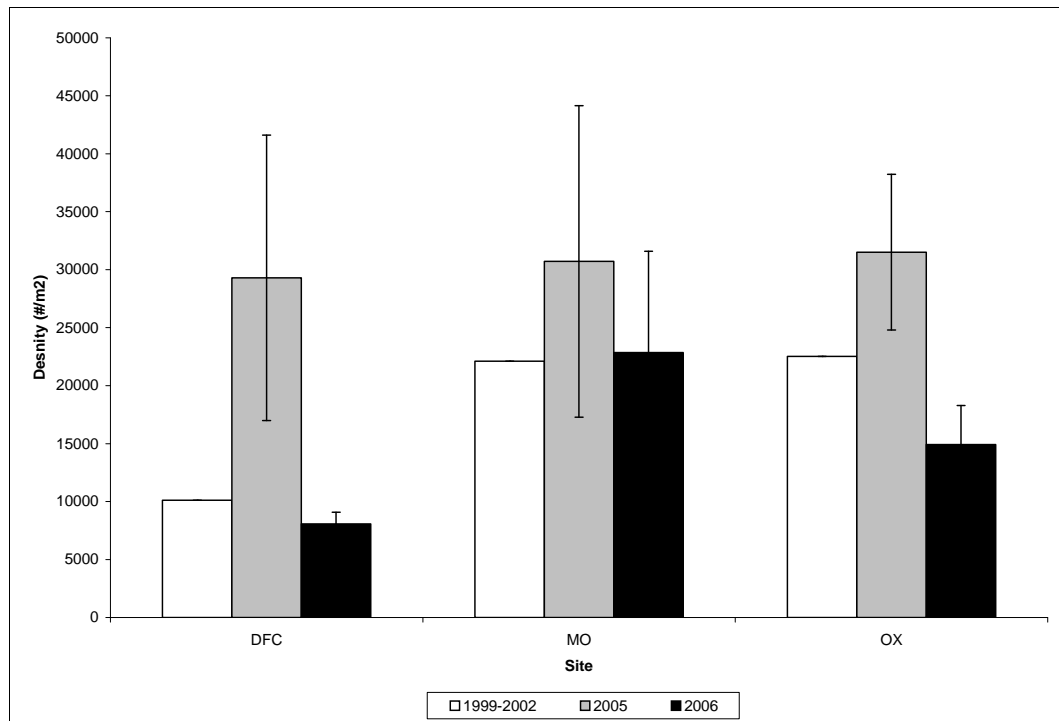


Figure 5.11. Total macroinvertebrate density from historical data, April 2005, and September 2006 samples from the Diamond Fork (DFC), Mother (MO), and Oxbow (OX) sampling sites.

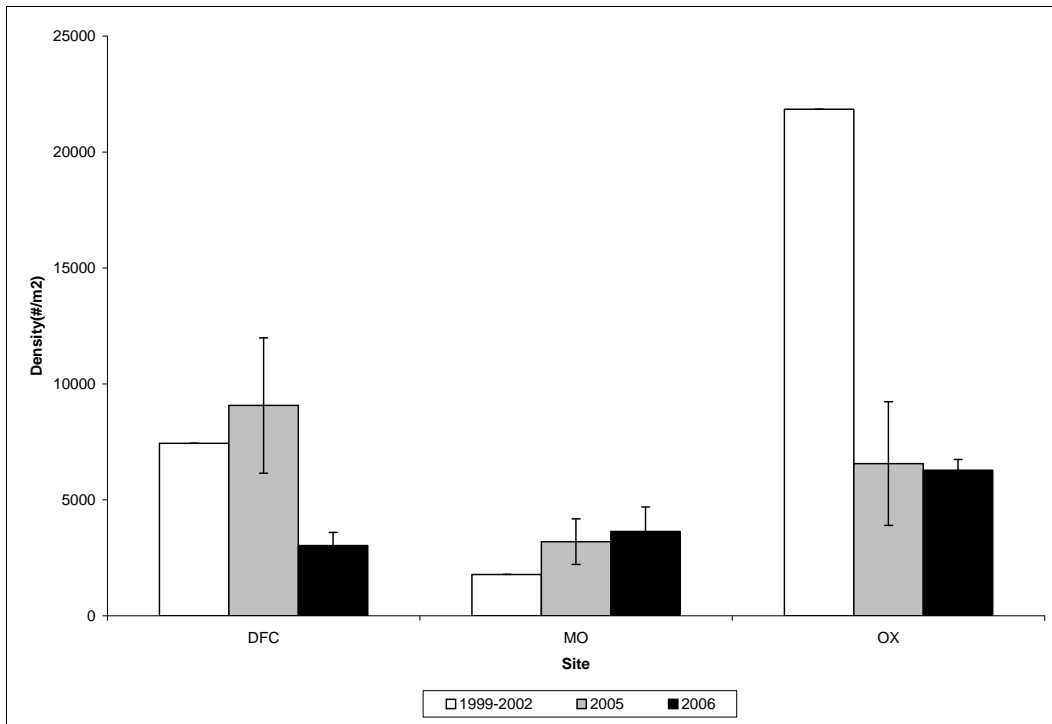


Figure 5.12. Total EPT density from historical data, April 2005 samples, and September 2006 samples from Diamond Fork (DFC), Mother (MO), and Oxbow (OX).

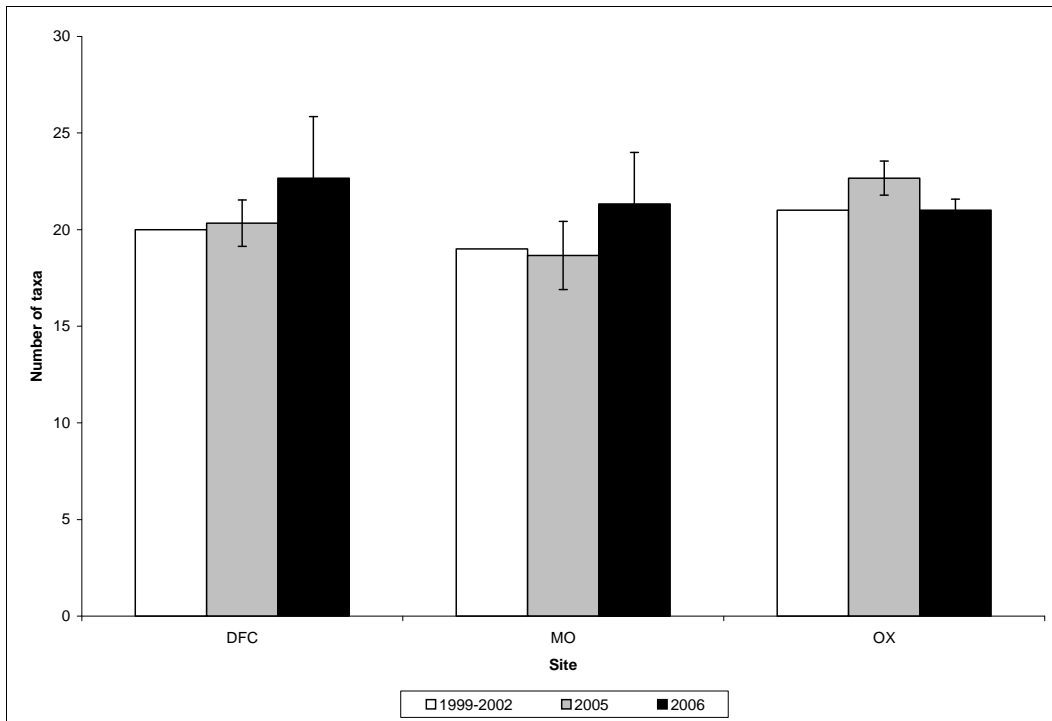


Figure 5.13. Total taxa richness from historical data, April 2005 samples, and September 2006 samples from Diamond Fork (DFC), Mother (MO), and Oxbow (OX).

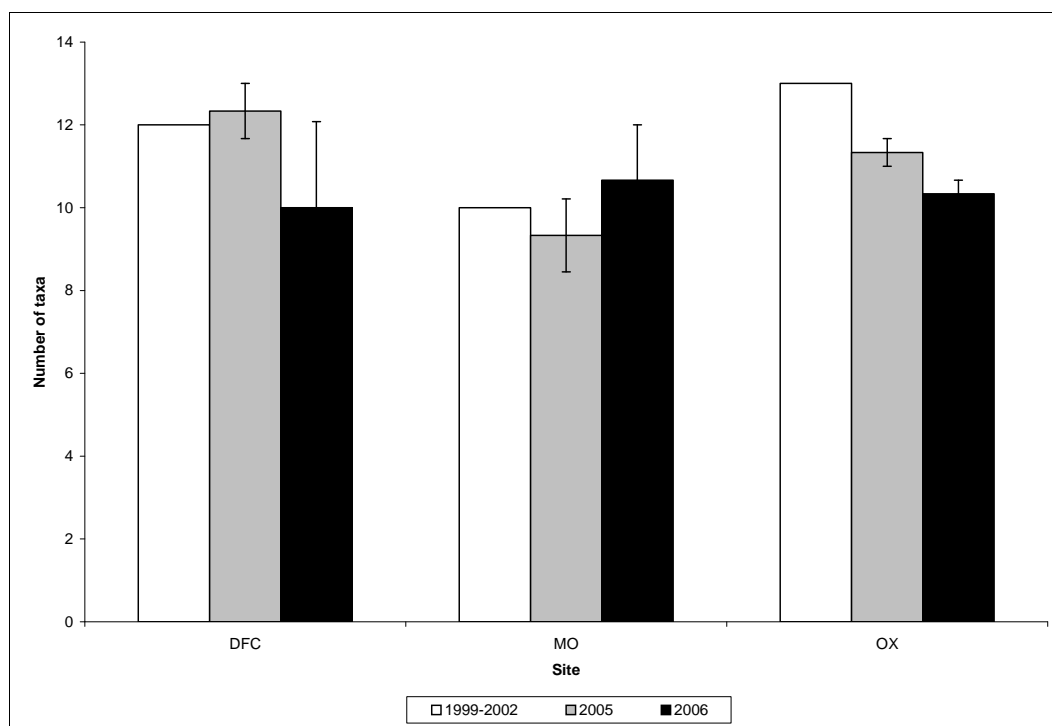


Figure 5.14. Total EPT richness from historical data, April 2005 samples, and September 2006 samples from Diamond Fork (DFC), Mother (MO), and Oxbow (OX).

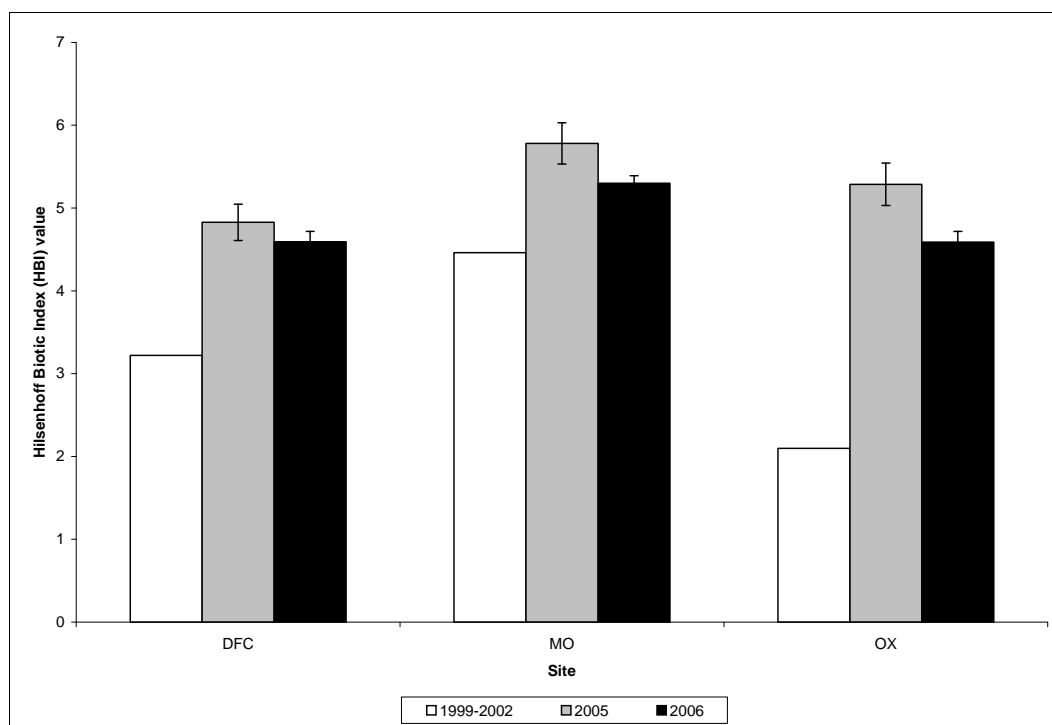


Figure 5.15. Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (HBI) values from historical data, April 2005 samples, and September 2006 samples from Diamond Fork (DFC), Mother (MO), and Oxbow (OX).

The percentage of the community comprised of the three most dominant taxa was nearly identical at OX between 2000 and 2005/2006 (Figure 5.16). Despite the fact that the same percentage of the community was comprised of three dominant taxa at OX in 2000 and 2005/2006, the three most dominant taxa in 2000 were the caddisfly taxon *Brachycentrus* sp. and the mayfly taxa Ephemerelellidae and *Rhithrogena* sp., compared with the dominance of midges and worms found at OX in 2005 and 2006. In 2000 almost the entire community OX at was comprised of EPT taxa. While there were differences in the abundance of certain taxa found at OX in 2000 and 2005/2006, all the EPT taxa found in the 2000 NAMC samples were also found in the April 2005 samples, and all but one taxa (Ephemeroptera *Heptageniidae* sp.) were found in the September 2006 sample. Hence the major difference was the abundance of midges and worms in the 2005/2006 samples.

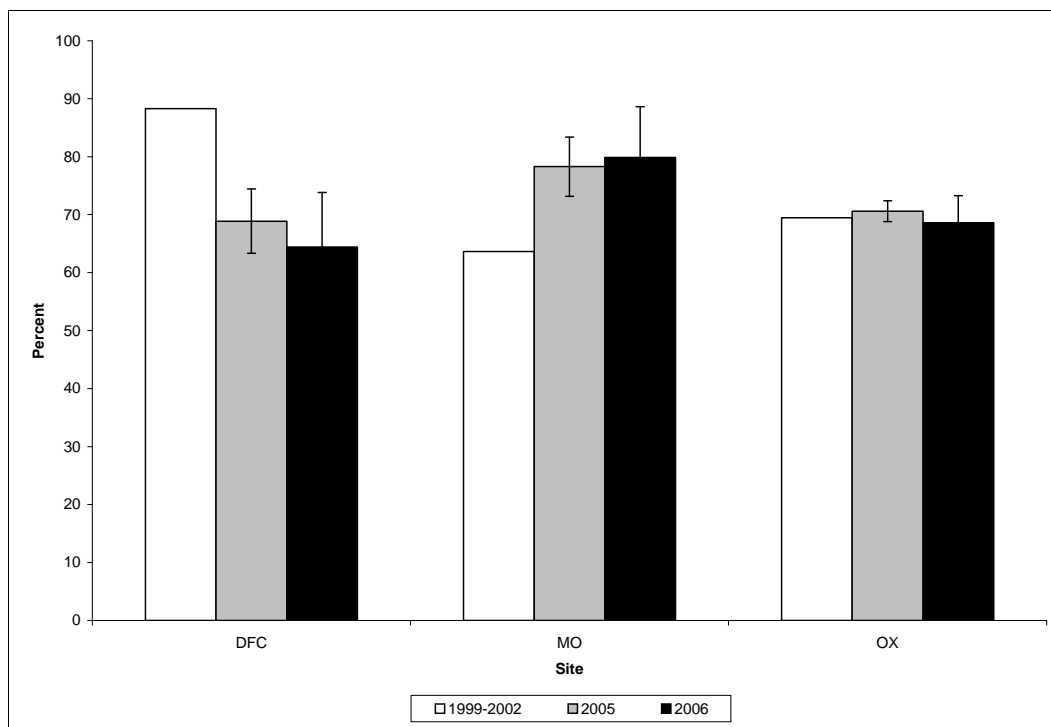


Figure 5.16. Percentage of communities comprised of the three most dominant taxa from NAMC data compared with April 2005 and September 2006 data.

In April 2005 and September 2006, approximately 15 percent more of the MO community was comprised of the three dominant species compared with the June 1999 NAMC collection. As with OX in 2000, EPT taxa were more abundant at MO in 1999 than in 2005/2006. Midges, the mayfly family Ephemerelellidae, and the mayfly *Baetis tricaudatus* were the three most abundant taxa at MO in June 1999. In April 2005 midges, worms, and round worms (Nematoda) were the three most abundant taxa, while in September 2006 midges, blackflies, and the mayfly *Baetis tricaudatus* were most abundant. However, all of the EPT taxa found in the NAMC sample collected in June 1999 were found in the April 2005 sample, and all but one (Ephemeroptera *Heptageniidae* sp.) was found in the September 2006 sample. The main difference between the recent collections and those in 1999 was the abundance of midges and worms in the more recent samples.

In the DFC site approximately 20 percent less of the community was comprised of the three dominant taxa in April 2005 and September 2006, compared with the 2002 sample. The caddisfly *Brachycentrus occidentalis* dominated the community in 2002, along with the mayfly *Baetis tricaudatus* and midges. In April 2005 midges dominated the community, along with the mayflies *Baetis tricaudatus* and *Ephemerella inermis/infrequens*. In September 2006 midges, blackflies, and the mayfly *Baetis tricaudatus* were dominant.

5.4 DISCUSSION

5.4.1 Long-term Monitoring Sites

Although 2006 only provided a single monitoring effort (in the autumn) in each of the four long-term monitoring sites (SXW, DFC, MO, and OX) the numbers of macroinvertebrate and EPT taxa were very similar among sites during that sample, as observed in 2005. Also like 2005, the 2006 HBI value was similar among sites (though lowest in SXW) and percent occurrence of the three dominant species was similar among these sites. The major differences among sites in both years were total density of all macroinvertebrates, which varied widely among sites within years, and the density of EPT taxa, which was generally highest in the SXW site. These differences suggest a slightly less degraded macroinvertebrate community higher in the watershed than in the downstream sites. However, there are some differences that would be expected between the SXW site and the others based on the river continuum concept and the general pattern found in undisturbed Rocky Mountain streams (Vannote et al. 1980; Grafe 2002a, 2002b) that were not observed. The SXW site is in a second-order tributary to Diamond Fork Creek, while the remaining three long-term monitoring sites are fourth-order sites on the main stem of Diamond Fork Creek itself. According to the river continuum concept, taxa richness should increase in a downstream direction and thus be lowest in the SXW site. Instead, the total number of taxa and number of EPT taxa at the DFC, MO, and OX sites was similar to or lower than at the SXW site in both quantitative Hess samples and qualitative multi-habitat kick-net samples. This result suggests that taxa richness at the sites in the lower portion of the river are suppressed compared with expectations. Further monitoring will determine whether these sites will continue to progress toward the conditions of the SXW site and even surpass that site in terms of taxa richness and diversity. The upstream SXW site will provide a source of new macroinvertebrates for these lower sites if conditions are conducive to supporting populations of these species.

One of the most interesting observations in 2006 resulted from a comparison of EPT taxa richness among years and within sites. In all four long-term monitoring sites, the autumn samples in 2006 had lower EPT richness compared with autumn samples in 2005. With the restoration of more normal flow conditions, the richness of sensitive EPT taxa would be expected to increase, or at least remain similar, in the short term and begin to increase over a multi-year time frame. The decrease in EPT taxa richness in the second year after flows were reduced may be a result of interannual variation in the data, but it may also indicate that conditions have not been returned to a suitable condition to promote an improvement in this critical component of the macroinvertebrate community. As discussed in previous sections, the flow conditions may still be too high for the physical dimensions of this stream channel and may not permit sediment-transport conditions that support a robust macroinvertebrate community. Although there was an apparent shift toward taxa that are more

intolerant of fine sediment in 2006 compared with 2005 (discussed below), unstable sediment dynamics may still affect the number of EPT taxa present.

The data from the four long-term monitoring sites were also compared with similar streams in the region. No review of macroinvertebrate data from streams in Utah was available, so a comparison was made with Idaho streams (Grafe 2002a). The average number of taxa found in Hess samples at SXW in 2005 was similar to the average found in non-impacted small streams in the mountains of Idaho, but in autumn 2006 the average had declined into the range of averages for impacted sites. In spring 2005 and autumn 2006, the average number of taxa found at the DFC, MO, and OX sampling sites was lower than within the range of averages at impacted sites (Grafe 2002a). In autumn 2005 the average taxa richness at DFC and MO were within the range of non-impacted streams. In qualitative, multi-habitat, kick-net samples, the taxa richness at all four sites was near or above the average found in non-impacted streams in both 2005 and 2006. Similarly, the average number of EPT taxa from Hess samples and the total number found in qualitative kick-net samples was near or above the average found in non-impacted small streams. These comparisons are based on Diamond Fork Creek's small-stream classification, but lower Diamond Fork Creek (MO and OX) is almost considered a large river (Grafe 2002b). If classified as such and compared with other large rivers in Idaho, the number of EPT taxa found there (MO and OX sites) in 2005-2006 would be more indicative of impacted sites.

The HBI values indicate some level of impacts at all four of these sites. The MO, OX, and DFC sites fell into the "enriched" category for HBI values during each season in 2005 and in September 2006, while the HBI value at the SXW site was in the enriched category in April 2005 and the slightly enriched category in September 2005 and September 2006. Additionally, only the HBI values at the SXW site in autumn 2005 and 2006 fell close to the average value for least-impacted small streams in Idaho (Grafe 2002a). The HBI values at the MO and OX sites were within the range of impacted small streams in both seasons and well above the median of 4.0 listed for larger rivers in Idaho (Grafe 2002a, 2002b). Some caution must be employed when interpreting taxa richness and HBI indices for these data because of the level of taxonomic resolution used in this study. Since midges were only identified to the family level and worms to class, multiple taxonomic groups likely occur within these designations. In other words, several individual taxa are combined into Chironomidae and Oligochaeta. This reduces taxa richness and also may impact HBI values. However, since Grafe (2002a, 2002b) used a similar measure of taxonomic resolution, comparisons of this study's data with that data should be valid.

The lingering effects of nearly 90 years of altered flows are probably responsible for the depressed taxa richness and elevated HBI values seen in the macroinvertebrate community in 2005 and 2006. Changes in the seasonal timing of flow and temperature regimes of a system can impact the life-history characteristics of individual species (Stanford and Ward 1979, Vannote and Sweeney 1980, Power et al. 1996). These changes can often result in reductions in species diversity like those in Diamond Fork Creek (Ward 1974, Stanford and Ward 1979). Snaddon and Davies (1998) showed that elevated summer flows from an interbasin transfer in South Africa resulted in a decrease in taxa richness in the receiving river. One of the more common community changes from elevated flows and cooler temperatures below large dams is an increase in dipteran and worm populations, while mayfly, stonefly, and other benthic orders are generally significantly reduced. Changes in water velocity can impact the channel-forming flows that structure the bedform and substrate composition of a stream. Reducing spring peak flows can alter the maintenance of certain habitat types. More

constant, higher flows can lead to the development of uniform substrates, which reduces the number of niches available. All of these factors may have worked to limit the diversity of habitat available for macroinvertebrates during the past century of water deliveries through Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks.

A potential reason for the reduced number of macroinvertebrate taxa in Diamond Fork Creek compared with other streams is the high level of sediment, as noted in Chapter 4. Fine sediment transport and deposition negatively impact aquatic invertebrates (Waters 1995, Relyea et al. 2000). The higher-than-average transport of gravel and fine sediments could be impacting the diversity of macroinvertebrates found at these four sites. With the exception of the SXW site, the average-weighted Fine Sediment Biotic Index (FSBI) scores for each site suggest that the macroinvertebrate communities at these sites are predominantly comprised of organisms at least moderately tolerant to fine sediments (Appendix 5.1). However, the caddisfly *Arctopsyche grandis*, which is classified as intolerant to fine sediment (Relyea et al. 2000), was present at all four of these sites. The average-weighted FSBI score at the SXW site indicated a community predominantly comprised of individuals moderately tolerant to sediment in April 2005 and September 2006, but in September 2005 it indicated individuals moderately intolerant to sediment. In addition to *Arctopsyche grandis*, another caddisfly that is intolerant of fine sediment, *Oligophlebodes* sp., was abundant at the SXW site. In general, weighted FSBI scores were lower in autumn 2006 than in 2005 (except at SXW), which suggests a macroinvertebrate shift toward a higher number of individuals intolerant or moderately intolerant to accumulations of fine sediment, but this factor still clearly impacts the community. There continues to be some variability in the FSBI score among samples, and the presence of taxa intolerant or moderately intolerant of sediment at all four sites makes an evaluation of the impact of sedimentation on the macroinvertebrate communities unclear. Hopefully, continued data collection will allow a more detailed analysis of how elevated levels of sediment may be impacting the biological communities on Diamond Fork Creek.

Although there may have been a shift toward larger numbers of taxa that are more intolerant to fine sediments, the higher transported quantity of these sediments may still influence macroinvertebrate densities. In 2005 there was a large decrease in macroinvertebrate densities between April and September that may have been influenced by high volumes of suspended sediment. It is also possible that sediment deposition in these areas could have been responsible for the reduction in invertebrate density directly, through mortality and transport, or indirectly, through decreasing primary productivity (Waters 1995). The high spring flows in 2005 could also have caused the decrease in macroinvertebrate density at the MO and OX sites in September 2005. Since only one sample was taken from the four long-term monitoring sites in spring 2006 seasonal shifts could not be evaluated, but additional monitoring may further clarify whether this is an isolated event or a long-term trend.

In addition to comparisons among sites and years, and with data from impacted and non-impacted streams in Idaho, the data collected in recent samples (2005-2006) were also compared with historical information. There were three sites for which historical samples exist (DFC, MO, and OX), and comparisons revealed similarities to the samples taken 3 to 7 years ago, although midges and worms were more abundant in the 2005-2006 samples. One possible explanation for the higher number of midges and worms is the difference in laboratories conducting the sorting; it is possible that EcoAnalysts' sorting and identification methods may have been different enough from other laboratory methods to affect the observed results. EcoAnalysts has found that when they process

samples during other monitoring programs the number of organisms, particularly small organisms like midges and worms, increases substantially (Lester 2005).

Despite the multiple impacts that may have affected invertebrate diversity at SXW, DFC, MO, and OX, these sites still maintain fairly large numbers of long-lived taxa and taxa that are intolerant of disturbance. The presence of these sensitive taxa indicates that, while some impacts have occurred, the benthic community has still managed to maintain much of its integrity. In addition, the density of macroinvertebrates are such that no food limitation exists for sport fishes in the river. In instances where a food limitation for trout has been documented in other rivers, the invertebrate densities were orders of magnitude lower than those observed in Diamond Fork Creek (Cada et al. 1987, Newcomb et al. 2001). According to fisheries surveys conducted in Diamond Fork Creek in 2005, mean length and weight of brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) were greater than measurements obtained during surveys in 2003 in two of the three monitoring sites; however, condition factor of the fish was lower in 2005 and the number of trout per mile had decreased substantially in all sites (Hepworth and Wiley 2006). Bonneville cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki utah*) were also caught, but their numbers were too low to make any meaningful comparisons with previous data. One hypothesis for the recent decline in fish numbers is that there was a very productive year class in 2001, but subsequent spawning runs were not as successful (R. Hepworth, UDRW aquatic biologist, pers. comm.). The increase in size accompanying the decrease in abundance may appeal to anglers and be natural variation in the fish population. Additional monitoring will help identify any trends in these data. A response in the fish community to altered streamflow may not be apparent as quickly as changes in the macroinvertebrate community (the fisheries survey occurred within 1 year of the changes in flow), but there is no indication that there is a limitation in the density of food items for the trout. The types of potential prey organisms also do not appear to be limiting. Midges are common in the drift and frequently consumed by trout in large numbers. The common mayfly *Baetis tricaudatus* is a species that tends to enter the drift to move among feeding locations. If the increase in fine-sediment transport is affecting macroinvertebrates as suspected, this condition may also impact success of fish spawning.

The greatest continued impacts to the macroinvertebrate community in Diamond Fork Creek are believed to be associated with sediment dynamics, and it appears that the macroinvertebrate communities have not changed/improved drastically as a result of the changes in discharge. Additional monitoring in 2007 will provide the opportunity to evaluate whether the modifications to discharge in Diamond Fork Creek have been sufficient to promote recovery of benthic macroinvertebrate communities beyond previous conditions. If all or most of the metrics used to evaluate community dynamics remain within the same range of variability in 2007, there will be enough data to suggest that the community remains in a stable condition and will not change substantively without additional modifications to sediment transport.

5.4.2 Sulfur-Impact Evaluation Sites

Although the four long-term monitoring sites have maintained much of their integrity, the sites representing areas impacted by increased hydrogen sulfide inputs above the Three Forks area following the January 2002 pipeline incident contained severely impacted benthic communities. Similarly, the fish community appears to be influenced by this condition, particularly in the autumn when discharge is low and inputs are concentrated. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources

(UDWR) found that fish held in cages downstream of the hydrogen sulfide inputs during the autumn only survived for about an hour (R. Hepworth, UDWR aquatic biologist, pers. comm.). In general, the macroinvertebrate communities at the control sites (SC in 2005, SC and GS in 2006) were more diverse and comprised of more intolerant species than the community in the impact site. This suggests that there are impacts directly associated with the hydrogen sulfide inputs beyond any effects of the historical water flow conditions observed in the “control” sites. The use of a second control site in 2006 stemmed from the lack of suitable habitat for sampling with the Hess device in the SC site. The SC site was chosen originally as the best habitat that was within a short distance of the impact site (between Sawmill Canyon and Springville Crossing [Hepworth 2005]), but poor habitat conditions led the field crew to find an alternate control site just upstream of Springville Crossing in 2006.

Comparisons of the various metrics between the SI and SC/GS sites revealed some important differences in 2005 and 2006 that indicate the level of impact from the hydrogen sulfide inputs. Higher macroinvertebrate density in the SI site compared with the control sites during both years seems to contradict the hypothesis that the hydrogen sulfide is negatively impacting the macroinvertebrate community in the immediate vicinity, but this higher density is a result of high densities of midges and blackflies, which are generally very tolerant of degraded conditions. Similarly, the EPT density suggests no dramatic impact in the SI site relative to the control sites, which had very similar numbers among sites in each season, but the total EPT density in the SI site is dominated by a relatively tolerant colonizing mayfly, *Baetis tricaudatus*. The HBI value was slightly higher in the SI site but not high enough to result in a different category rating for the SI site compared with the other sites. Taxa richness, EPT taxa richness, and the proportion of the community comprised of the three most dominant taxa had more distinct differences between the SI and control sites. Similar to results in 2005, the SI site had significantly lower overall taxa richness compared with all other sites during each season, substantially lower EPT taxa richness than all other sites in June (not significant), and significantly lower EPT taxa richness than all of the other sites sampled in September 2006. Additionally, the SI site had a higher proportion of the macroinvertebrate community comprised of the three dominant taxa and the highest average HBI value from Hess samples in both seasons during 2005 and 2006. However, unlike in 2005, the 2006 data were not all significant (only OX and MO were significantly lower in September 2006). This low taxa richness and the dominance of only a few taxa indicates poor diversity at the SI site and a considerably higher level of disturbance than at the control sites (Barbour et al. 1999).

One promising observation from these comparisons was the relatively high value of EPT taxa richness in the June 2006 sample (which was conducted immediately after runoff rather than prior to runoff as in 2005) compared with the two control sites. The April 2005 sample from this site had very low EPT taxa richness and, if this was similar in 2006 prior to runoff, it suggests that during runoff the sulfur inputs to the stream are diluted and the macroinvertebrate community is capable of becoming much more diverse (with a relatively diverse group of EPT species) as a result of downstream dispersal during higher flows. With the reduced impact from diluted hydrogen sulfide inputs during that time, many of the organisms settle into the SI site area. By September, however, we saw a reduction in EPT taxa richness. Overall, this is a good indicator that if/when hydrogen sulfide inputs are diminished, the macroinvertebrate community will be able to recover to some degree in a short time period. Similarly, there was a higher taxa richness in the three sites sampled in June 2006 compared with September 2006 samples, whereas the April 2005 samples had lower taxa richness than the subsequent September sample. Again, assuming that April 2006 data would have

been similar to 2005, this observation indicates that runoff results in a temporary reduction in taxa richness and returns to the higher value by autumn. Taxa richness then appears to increase until runoff conditions the following year, which again reduce the number of taxa. However, it is also possible that some taxa had low numbers during early June as a result of emergence and those taxa were not collected in the samples, which therefore yielded the lower richness values.

One of the critical determinations for the 2006 study is whether the SC site was an adequate control site and whether a more suitable site could be found. In June 2006 a site (GS) that appeared to be more suitable from a physical habitat perspective was identified, but this site was further upstream than the SC site. Both sites were sampled in 2006, but to minimize repetitive collection efforts only one site should be maintained as the control site in 2007 and beyond. Moving the control site too far upstream presents problems with comparable stream type, but using a site with very different habitat conditions also complicates the comparison. With only two seasonal samples collected at each control site in 2006 it is difficult to identify which site most accurately represents a true control site for the area, so we evaluated both sites and anticipated switching from the SC to GS site unless there was something unusual in the data to suggest that the GS site would not be an appropriate control site. In general, the data collected from the second control site (GS) sampled in 2006 compared very well with data collected from the SC site in 2006. Though there were some differences in absolute value of some of the metrics, the range of variation among individual Hess samples indicated that the data were similar for most comparisons. In addition, the change in each individual metric between June and September 2006 followed a similar trend between sites for nearly every parameter. Because of the similarity of results between the two sites, we believe that the GS site is an adequate replacement for the SC site as a control site with habitat characteristics similar to the SI site.

During most samples at the SI site, there was a clearly diminished quality in the macroinvertebrate community compared with other sites in Diamond Fork Creek. Several sensitive species of mayfly (e.g., *Ephemerella inermis/infrequens*), stonefly (e.g., *Pteronarcella badia*, *Pteronarcys californica*, *Isogenoides* sp.), and caddisfly (e.g., *Arctopsyche grandis*, *Glossosoma* sp., *Lepidostoma* sp.) that were common at most of the other Diamond Fork sites, including SC, were absent from SI site in both 2005 and September 2006 samples (Olsen 2006, Appendix 5.1). However, in June 2006, when samples were conducted immediately after runoff, several of the taxa listed above were found in the SI site, including each of the mayflies and stoneflies and one of the three caddisflies identified as common in other sites (*Lepidostoma* sp.). This observation gives further credence to the concept that when the sulfur inputs to the stream are diluted, the macroinvertebrate community is capable of becoming much more diverse (with a relatively diverse group of EPT species) as a result of downstream dispersal during higher flows. As described in Olsen (2006), comparisons with historical samples above the Three Forks confluence prior to the hydrogen sulfide incident (1999, 2001) show a community much more similar to the other sites sampled on Diamond Fork Creek in 2005-2006. When compared with all SI site samples in 2005-2006 (except the June 2006 sample), the historical samples, taken less than 2.1 km downstream, show a substantially higher density and diversity of EPT taxa and a substantially lower HBI value. The only known major impact to the system above Three Forks between 2001 and 2005 was the increased input of hydrogen sulfide that began in 2002. Therefore, the assumption is that the increased hydrogen sulfide is responsible for the impacts seen in the invertebrate community at the SI site. Water quality samples taken with a HydroLab during September 2005 (Table 5.4) and 2006 (Table 5.5) sampling show elevated levels of conductivity and dissolved solids at the SI site compared with the SC site, which are probably the result of the increased hydrogen sulfide.

Table 5.4. HYDROLAB readings taken at the control site (SC) and the impact site (SI) on September 28, 2005.

WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENT	SC SITE	SI SITE
Temperature (Celsius)	8.84	10.54
Specific conductivity (umohs)	336.0	551.8
pH	7.95	7.91
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	9.16	8.35
Total dissolved solids (mg/L)	0.2153	0.3525
Turbidity (NTUs)	101.6	696.9

Table 5.5. HYDROLAB readings taken at the control site (SC) and the impact site (SI) on September 19, 2006.

WATER QUALITY CONSTITUENT	GS SITE	SC SITE	SI SITE
Temperature (Celsius)	11.02	5.32	9.47
Specific conductivity (umohs)	327.0	392.0	645.0
pH	8.46	8.40	8.23
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	10.59	12.24	11.05

The data collected in the SI, SC, and GS sites were also compared with the data collected in each of the long-term monitoring sites. Although the SC site appeared to be substantially different than the four long-term monitoring sites sampled on Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks in overall macroinvertebrate and EPT density in 2005, no substantial difference was observed in overall macroinvertebrate density between any of the sulfur-impacted sites and the long-term monitoring sites in 2006. The only difference in EPT density was a much lower value in the SI site compared with all other sites in September 2006 (the EPT density was similar among the three sulfur-impacted sites in June). As discussed above, overall taxa richness was lower in SI than all other sites in 2005 and 2006, but the two control sites were similar to the four long-term monitoring sites. The EPT taxa richness was lowest in SI among all sites, but the SC site was similar to the four long-term monitoring sites in 2005. In 2006 the SI site was again the lowest among all sites sampled, but the two control sites were both lower than the four long-term monitoring sites. In general, EPT taxa richness was much lower overall in 2006 compared with 2005. It is not clear whether the lower values in 2006, particularly the low numbers in SC and GS, were a result of flow conditions that did not promote an increase in the EPT component of the macroinvertebrate community or an indicator of natural inter-annual variability. Additional monitoring will help identify whether this is a trend in the data or natural variability.

Historical data from samples taken by the CUWCD and available on STORET (<http://www.epa.gov/storet/dbtop.html>) were also analyzed to determine any changes in water quality between 2004-2006 (Figure 5.17). Although sulfur levels have declined progressively toward a level that is below detection limits for the most recent data point (collected in September 2005), sulfur-level data have been high since 2004 in the SI site. Although there are still hydrogen sulfide inputs, above the SC site, all measurements near that site were below detection limits. Other water quality parameters that were higher in the SI site than the SC site were specific conductance and total dissolved solids.

5.5 SUMMARY

Benthic macroinvertebrate samples collected in 2005-2006 indicated that the benthic communities at the four long-term monitoring sites were fairly similar, but that the most upstream site (in the Sixth Water Creek tributary), had the highest density of EPT taxa. Additionally, the scant historical information seemed to indicate that these communities had changed very little in the past 6 years, including the most recent 2 years in which the water conveyance system has been in place. With the exception of the Sixth Water site, macroinvertebrate communities appeared to be degraded, compared with “least-impacted sites” from a similar ecoregion in Idaho. The persistence of artificially high flows over the last century may be responsible for this erosion from optimum conditions. However, current flows and sediment loads may still be too high to promote recovery of the macroinvertebrate community. The hydrogen sulfide inputs have impacted the portion of the river immediately downstream and may be contributing to the impaired state in the more distant downstream sites, but if that were the case one would expect a trend of diminishing effects downstream. Because the three long-term monitoring sites downstream of the sulfur inputs have similar macroinvertebrate community dynamics, it appears that the majority of the impact is localized. The SI site has significantly lower diversity and much lower abundance of taxa sensitive to disturbance when compared with both the upstream control site and all the other sites sampled throughout the system. Sporadic historical information indicated that in 1999 and 2001 the community at this site was probably very similar to the remainder of the system. Since hydrogen sulfide leaching began in 2002, it is a likely suspect in the degradation of the macroinvertebrate community above Three Forks. Finally, benthic communities can exhibit a large degree of variability from year to year. Unfortunately, no records of long-term trends in the macroinvertebrate community leading up to 1999 were available, and only sporadic information from between 1999 and 2002 was available. Based on this paucity of data, it is recommended that a solid baseline dataset be developed for this monitoring program with at least one more year of pre- and post-runoff data. Annual sampling should be considered for several years thereafter. In addition to developing this valuable baseline data, continued macroinvertebrate monitoring should help further clarify how the new conveyance of irrigation water and minimum flow requirements on Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks will influence the biological community.

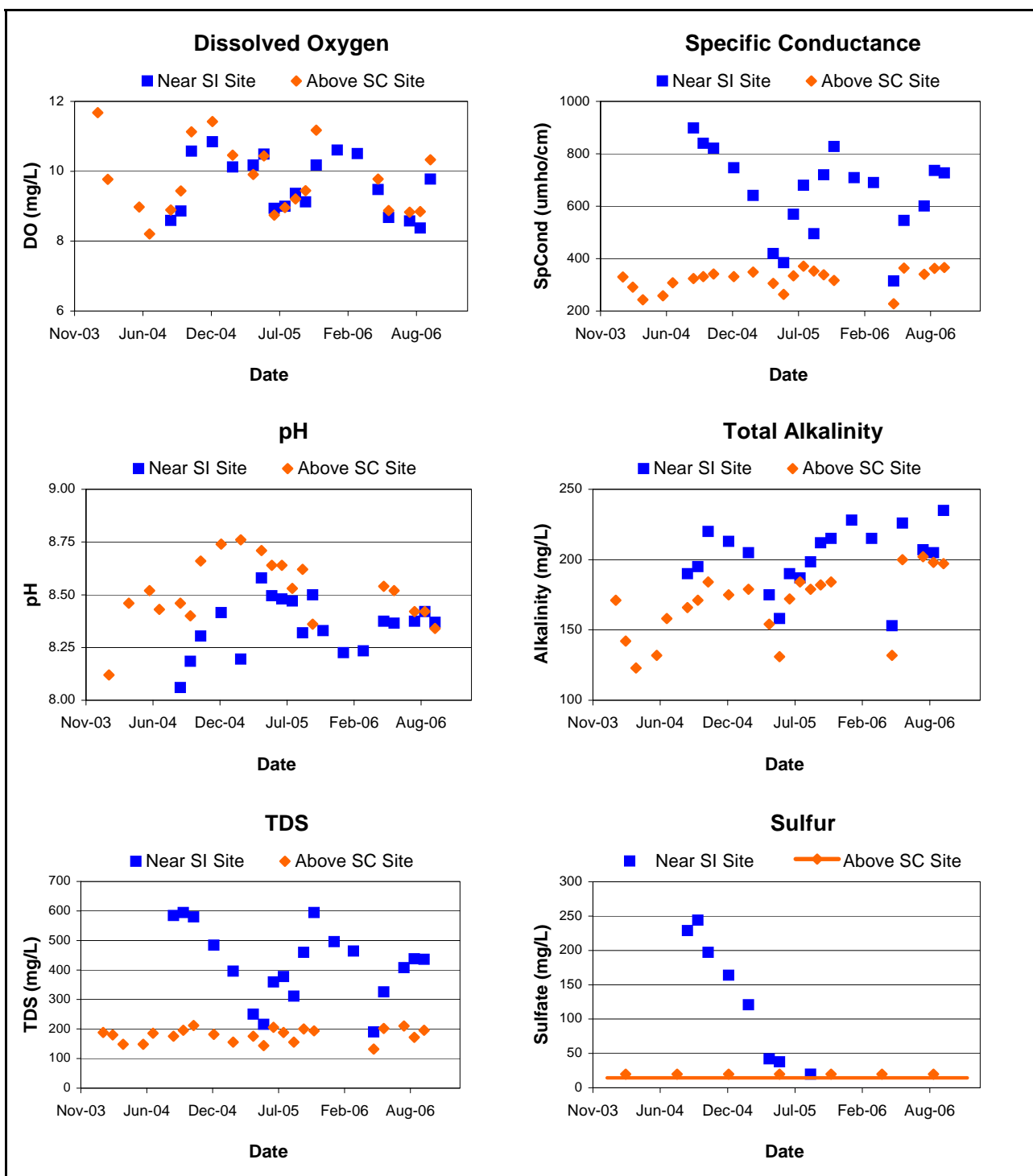


Figure 5.17. Water quality data from STORET. The Above SC site data are from STORET site number 4995710, Diamond Fork Creek above Sixth Water Creek. The Near SI site data are from STORET site number 4995760, Diamond Fork Creek at Ray's Valley Crossing.

6.0 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

6.0 SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

For many years, Diamond Fork Creek and its tributary Sixth Water Creek conveyed water imports from Strawberry Reservoir to the Wasatch Front as an important component of the Strawberry Valley Project. Such flows ceased with the completion of the Diamond Fork System, which is part of the Bonneville unit in the CUP. Today, the Diamond Fork System transports imported water through a series of tunnels and pipes to lower Diamond Fork Creek, with the capability of bypassing the natural channels to a large degree. The only flows sent through Sixth Water and Diamond Fork Creeks are water imports used to satisfy the minimum flow requirements and water deliveries when the pipe is at capacity.

Mitigation of impacts that were caused by the Diamond Fork System is required under CUPCA (1992). In order to fulfill these commitments, the Mitigation Commission established a long-term monitoring program to evaluate the geomorphic and ecological changes related to the new flow regime set by the minimum flow requirements. Long-term monitoring will allow analysis of change over time in order to set and prioritize restoration efforts and adaptively maintain the riverine and riparian ecosystem in a desirable and functional condition. The main study objectives include channel transect and inundated areas mapping, substrate monitoring, sediment transport monitoring, and macroinvertebrate monitoring. This report documents the findings of the 2005 and 2006 monitoring efforts.

The first 2 years of monitoring have been enlightening. The watershed experienced average runoff in 2005 and high runoff in 2006, with flows reaching 550 cfs in May 2006 in the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek. The anticipated response and recovery of aquatic and riparian habitat to the previously altered Diamond Fork System is still pending. Channel dimensions and meander patterns, although still dynamic, have not changed significantly with two years of “natural” flows. Sixth Water Creek is essentially the same, and even though the meanders of Diamond Fork Creek continue to migrate it shows few signs of stabilizing or narrowing except for increased vegetation of bars that were bare in 2005. The bugs (i.e., benthic macroinvertebrate data) indicate that the conditions have become more degraded in the lower portions of Diamond Fork Creek instead of improving as we had hoped.

A potentially alarming problem is the continuation of fine- and coarse-grained sediment transport and the associated sedimentation and embeddedness in the lower reaches of Diamond Fork Creek. The summertime and wintertime instream flows are high enough to keep sediment more mobile than would occur under a natural flow regime. We recommend that the geomorphic monitoring plan be adapted in 2007 to focus on these potential concerns.

7.0 REFERENCES

7.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 2.1.A: CROSS-SECTION PHOTOS

(Photos are labeled by date [year/month/day], site, cross-section number, direction.)



Photo 1. 20060809SXW1US.JPG



Photo 2. 20060809SXW1RB.JPG



Photo 3. 20060809SXW1LB.JPG



Photo 4. 20060809SXW1DS.JPG



Photo 5. 20060809SXW2USBW.JPG



Photo 6. 20060809SXW2RB.JPG



Photo 7. 20060809SXW2LB.JPG



Photo 8. 20060809SXW2DS.JPG



Photo 9. 20060809SXW3USRIGHT.JPG



Photo 10. 20060809SXW3USLEFT.JPG



Photo 11. 20060809SXW3RB.JPG



Photo 12. 20060809SXW3LB.JPG



Photo 13. 20060809SXW3DSRIGHT.JPG



Photo 14. 20060809SXW3DSLEFT.JPG



Photo 15. 20060809SXW3&4ISLAND.JPG



Photo 16. 20060809SXW4USRIGHT.JPG



Photo 17. 20060809SXW4USLEFT.JPG



Photo 18. 20060809SXW4RB.JPG



Photo 19. 20060809SXW4LB.JPG



Photo 20. 20060809SXW4DSRIGHT.JPG



Photo 21. 20060809SXW5USBW.JPG



Photo 22. 20060809SXW5RB.JPG



Photo 23. 20060809SXW5LB.JPG



Photo 24. 20060809SXW5DSLEFT.JPG



Photo 25. 20060809SXW5DS.JPG



Photo 26. 20060809SXW6US.JPG



Photo 27. 20060809SXW6RB.JPG



Photo 28. 20060809SXW6LB.JPG



Photo 29. 20060809SXW6DSBW.JPG



Photo 30. 20061108DFC1US.JPG



Photo 31. 20061108DFC1RB.JPG



Photo 32. 20061108DFC1LB.JPG



Photo 33. 20061108DFC1DS.JPG



Photo 34. 20061108DFC2US.JPG



Photo 35. 20061108DFC2RB.JPG



Photo 36. 20061108DFC2LB.JPG



Photo 37. 20061108DFC2DS.JPG



Photo 38. 20061108DFC3US.JPG



Photo 39. 20061108DFC3RB.JPG



Photo 40. 20061108DFC3LB.JPG



Photo 41. 20061108DFC3DS.JPG



Photo 42. 20061108DFC4US.JPG



Photo 43. 20061108DFC4RBa.JPG



Photo 44. 20061108DFC4RBb.JPG



Photo 45. 20061108DFC4LB.JPG



Photo 46. 20061108DFC4DS.JPG



Photo 47. 20061108DFC5US.JPG



Photo 48. 20061108DFC5RB.JPG



Photo 49. 20061108DFC5LB.JPG



Photo 50. 20061108DFC5DS.JPG



Photo 51. 20061108DFC6US.JPG



Photo 52. 20061108DFC6RB.JPG



Photo 53. 20061108DFC6LB.JPG



Photo 54. 20061108DFC6DS.JPG



Photo 55. 20061108DFC7US.JPG



Photo 56. 20061108DFC7RB.JPG



Photo 57. 20061108DFC7LB.JPG



Photo 58. 20061108DFC7DS.JPG



Photo 59. 20061109MO1US.JPG



Photo 60. 20061109MO1RB.JPG



Photo 61. 20061109MO1LB.JPG



Photo 62. 20061109MO1DS.JPG



Photo 63. 20061109MO2US.JPG



Photo 64. 20061109MO2RB.JPG



Photo 65. 20061109MO2LB.JPG



Photo 66. 20061109MO2DS.JPG



Photo 67. 20061109MO3US.JPG



Photo 68. 20061109MO3RB.JPG



Photo 69. 20061109MO3LB.JPG



Photo 70. 20061109MO3DS.JPG



Photo 71. 20061109MO4US.JPG



Photo 72. 20061109MO4RB.JPG



Photo 73. 20061109MO4LB.JPG



Photo 74. 20061109MO4DS.JPG



Photo 75. 20061109MO5US.JPG



Photo 76. 20061109MO5RB.JPG



Photo 77. 20061109MO5LB.JPG



Photo 78. 20061109MO5DS.JPG



Photo 79. 20061109MO6US.JPG



Photo 80. 20061109MO6RB.JPG



Photo 81. 20061109MO6LB.JPG



Photo 82. 20061109MO6DS.JPG



Photo 83. 20061110OX1US.JPG



Photo 84. 20061110OX1RB.JPG



Photo 85. 20061110OX1LB.JPG



Photo 86. 20061110OX1DS.JPG



Photo 87. 20061110OX2US.JPG



Photo 88. 20061110OX2RB.JPG



Photo 89. 20061110OX2LB.JPG



Photo 90. 20061110OX2DS.JPG



Photo 91. 20061110OX3US.JPG



Photo 92. 20061110OX3RB.JPG



Photo 93. 20061110OX3LB.JPG



Photo 94. 20061110OX3DS.JPG



Photo 95. 20061110OX4US.JPG



Photo 96. 20061110OX4RB.JPG



Photo 97. 20061110OX4LB.JPG



Photo 98. 20061110OX4DS.JPG



Photo 99. 20061110OX5US.JPG



Photo 100. 20061110OX5RB.JPG



Photo 101. 20061110OX5LB.JPG



Photo 102. 20061110OX5DS.JPG



Photo 103. 20061110OX6US.JPG



Photo 104. 20061110OX6RB.JPG



Photo 105. 20061110OX6LB.JPG



Photo 106. 20061110OX6DS.JPG



Photo 107. 20061110OX7US.JPG



Photo 108. 20061110OX7RB.JPG

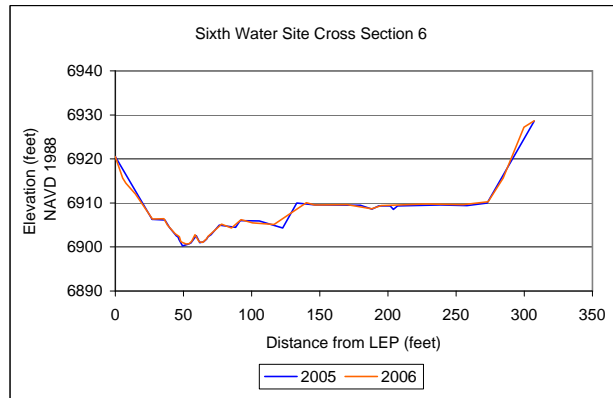
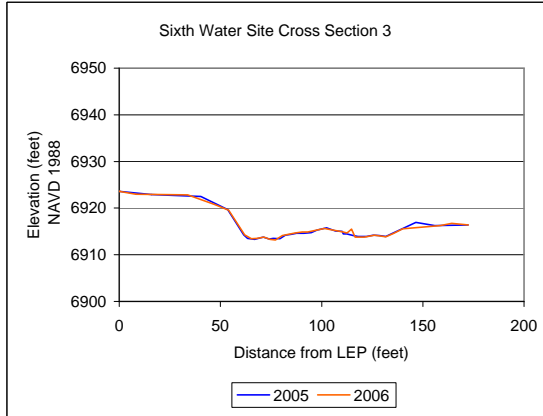
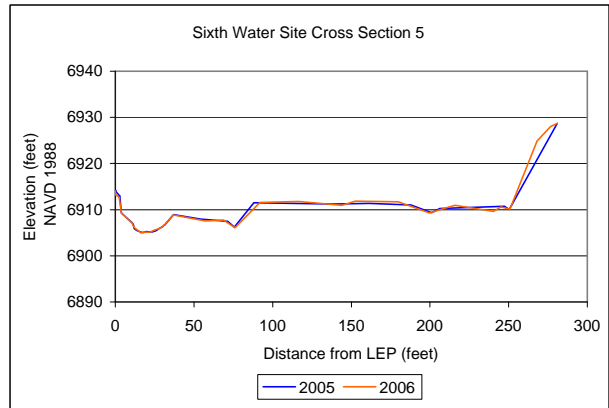
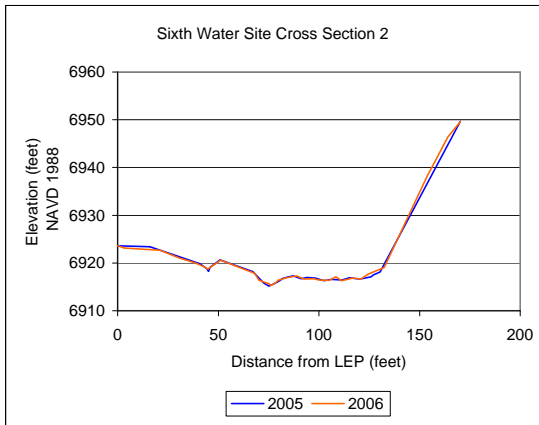
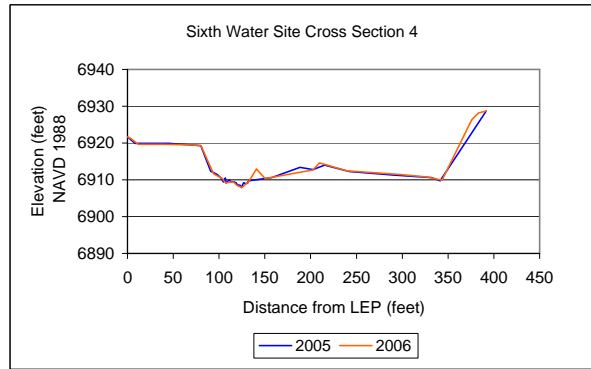
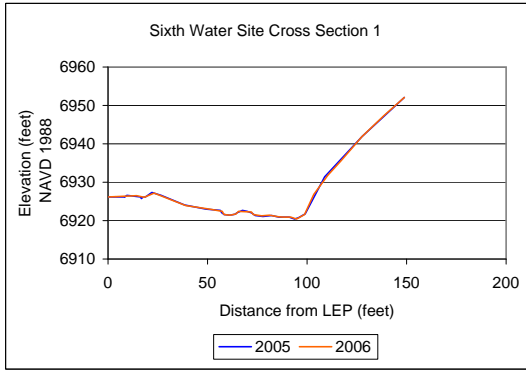


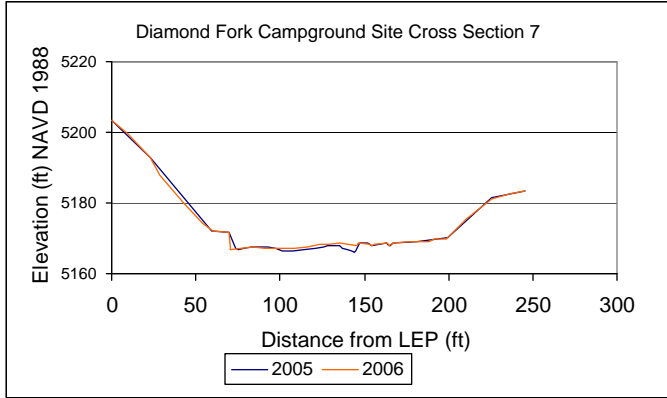
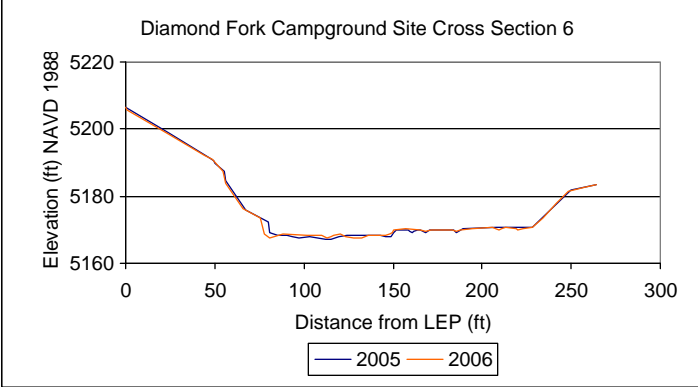
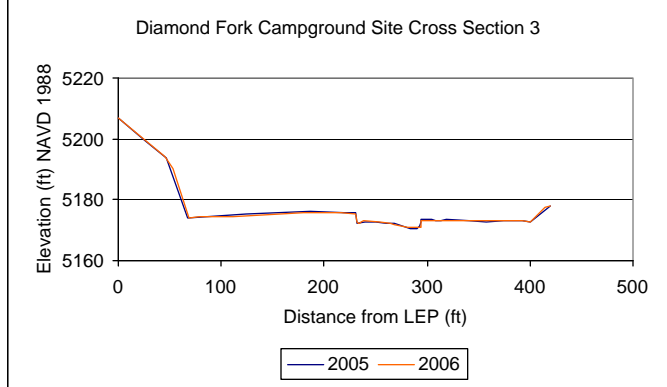
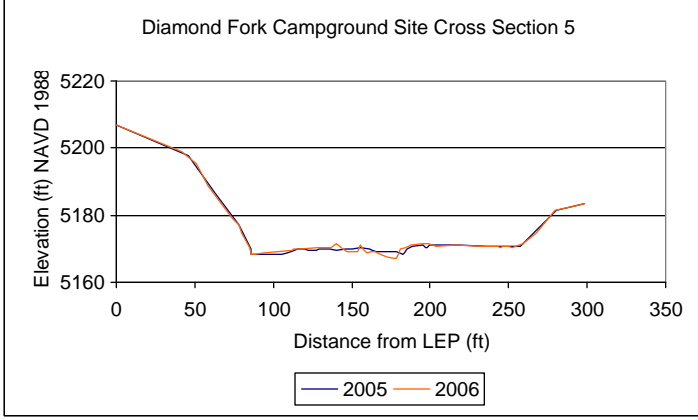
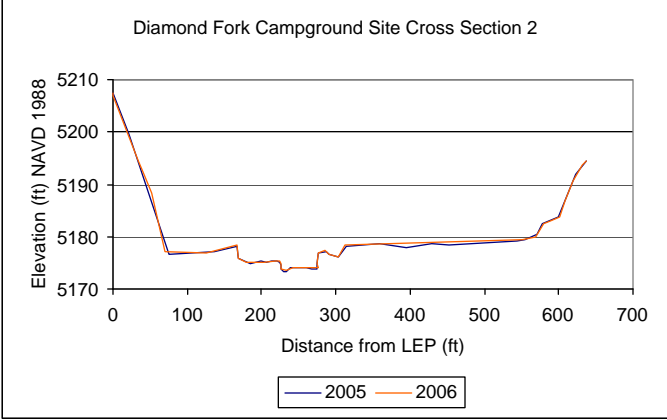
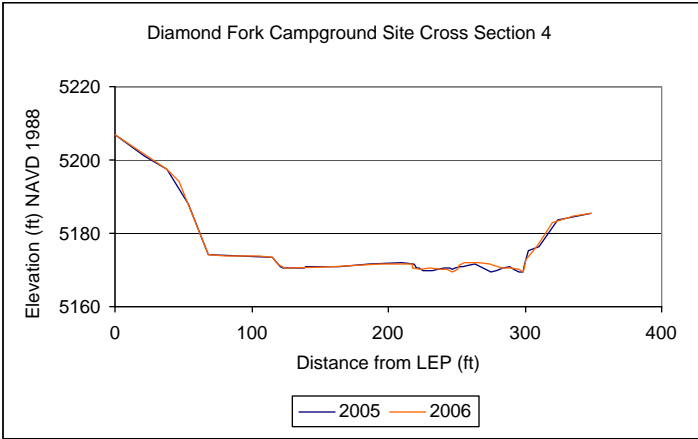
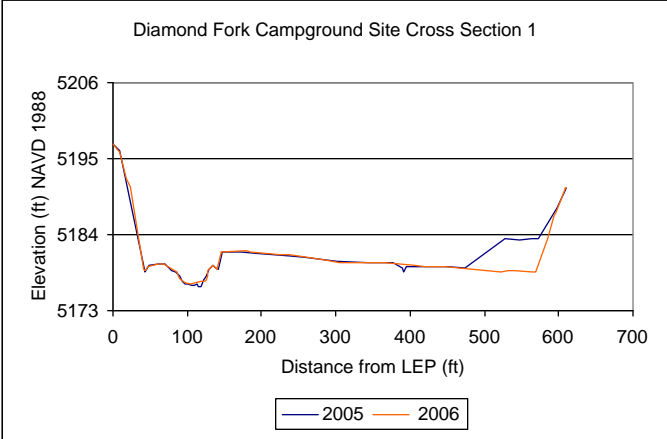
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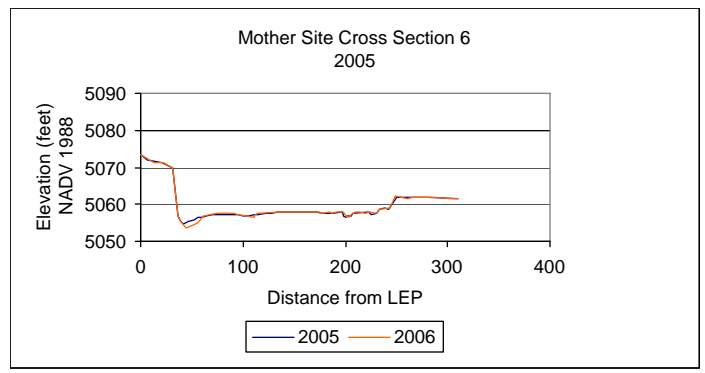
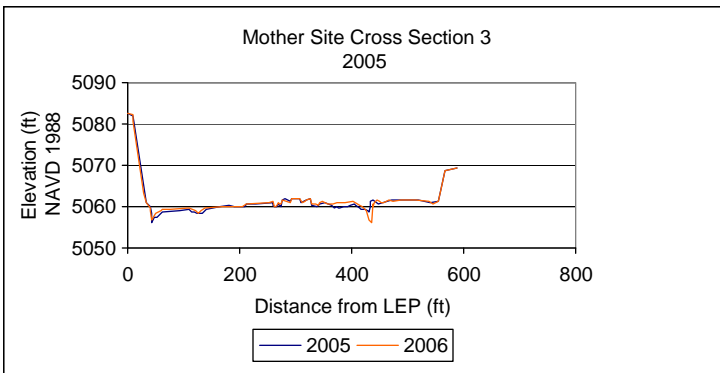
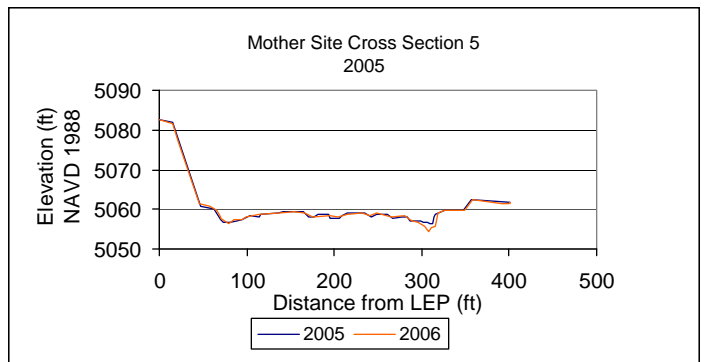
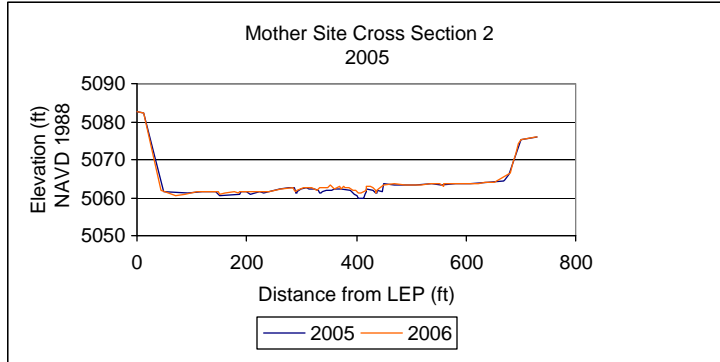
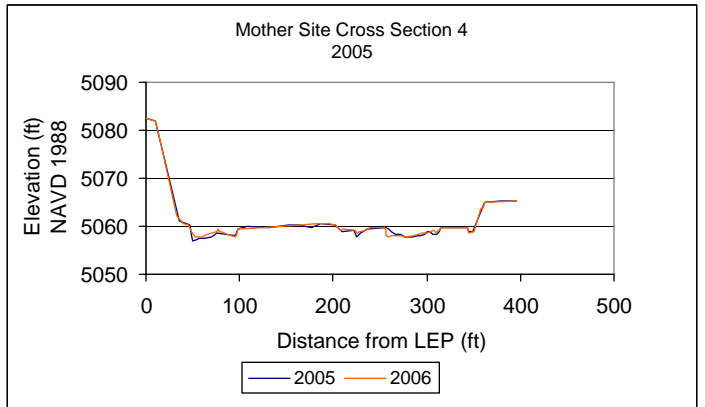
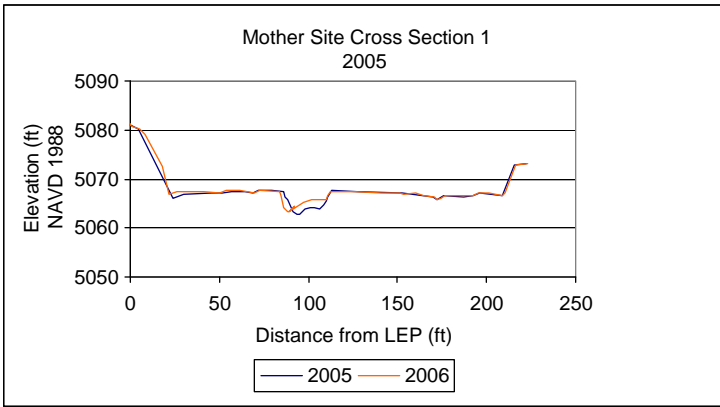


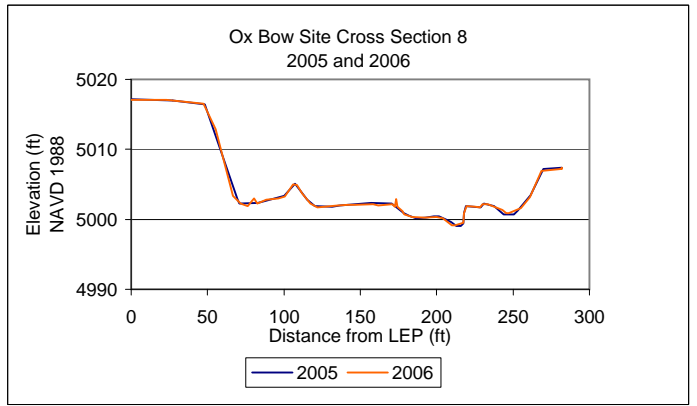
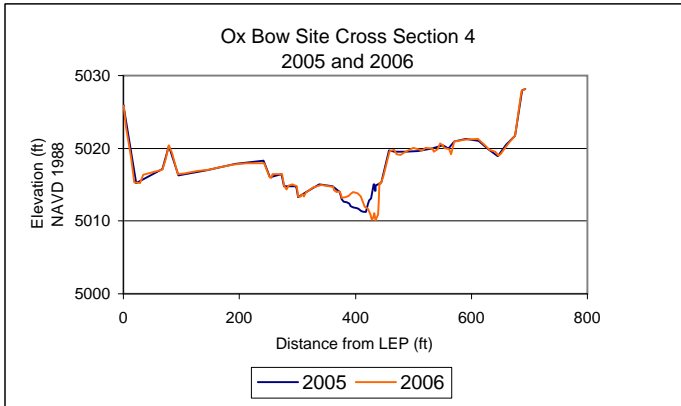
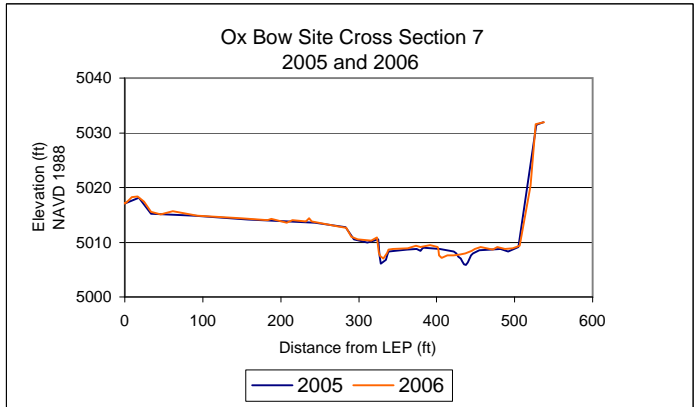
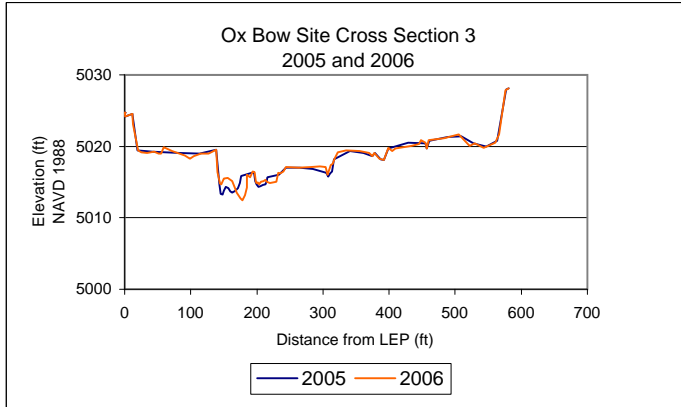
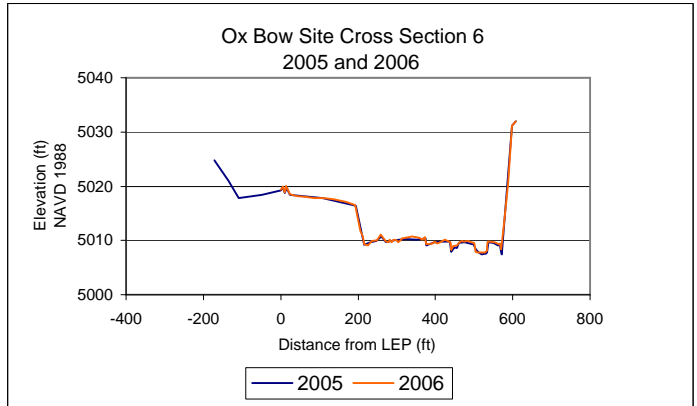
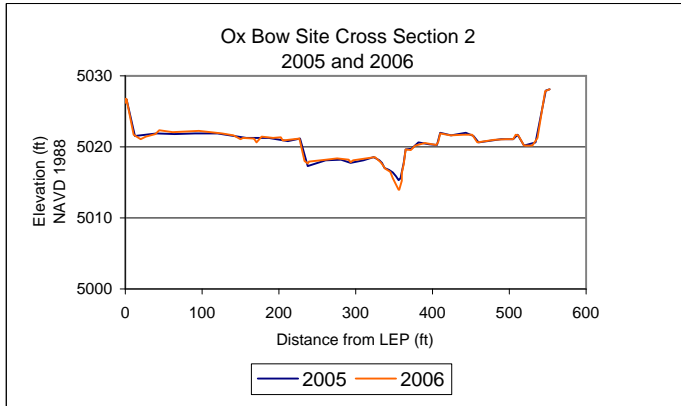
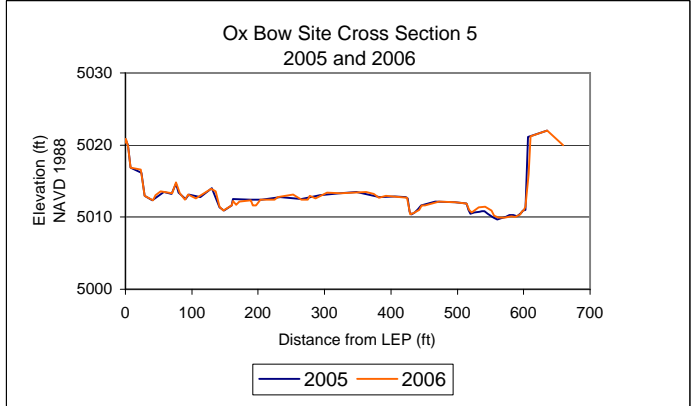
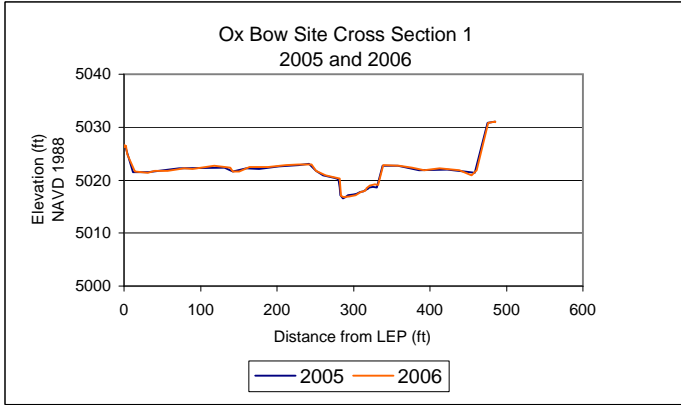
Photo 110. 20061110OX7DS.JPG

APPENDIX 2.2.A: CROSS-SECTION PLOTS









APPENDIX 2.2.B: CROSS-SECTION DATA

SIXTH WATER SITE CROSS SECTION 1 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
1	0.00	6926.19	lep1
2	3.80	6926.24	veg
3	14.30	6926.47	veg
4	18.13	6926.09	veg
5	23.14	6927.16	veg
6	39.03	6923.88	veg
7	51.03	6922.98	veg
8	57.32	6922.39	lbank
9	57.82	6921.95	lew
10	58.29	6921.57	ic
11	61.34	6921.44	ic
12	64.29	6921.72	ic
13	64.58	6921.94	ws
14	65.62	6922.38	is
15	72.03	6922.21	is
16	72.31	6922.01	ws
17	73.06	6921.59	ic
18	77.19	6921.25	ic
19	81.06	6921.42	ic
20	85.65	6920.97	ic
21	88.22	6920.88	ic
22	91.78	6920.88	ic
23	94.74	6920.40	ic
24	98.76	6921.58	rew
25	103.38	6926.81	rband
26	110.53	6931.81	veg
27	117.01	6935.56	veg
28	127.47	6941.80	veg
29	138.45	6947.28	veg
30	148.83	6952.06	rep1

SIXTH WATER SITE CROSS SECTION 2 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
1	0.00	6923.60	lep2-3
2	3.30	6923.12	veg
3	21.07	6922.68	veg
4	30.50	6921.04	veg
5	38.80	6919.97	veg
6	43.47	6919.11	sch ws
7	44.81	6918.73	sch ic
8	45.66	6918.97	sch ws
9	51.20	6920.56	veg
10	68.08	6917.83	veg
11	70.25	6916.35	veg
12	75.02	6915.72	lew
13	76.13	6915.29	ic
14	78.57	6915.80	ic
15	79.70	6916.36	ws
16	83.90	6916.89	is
17	88.80	6917.30	ws
18	92.57	6916.65	ic
19	97.35	6916.69	ic
20	100.23	6916.47	ic
21	105.10	6916.34	ic
22	108.50	6917.09	ic
23	111.25	6916.27	ic
24	116.78	6916.85	ic
25	120.78	6916.65	ic
26	124.63	6917.69	rew
27	132.38	6919.03	rb
28	153.68	6938.12	veg
29	164.00	6946.41	veg
30	170.30	6949.60	rep2

SIXTH WATER SITE CROSS SECTION 3 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
29	0.00	6923.61	lep2-3
1	0.03	6923.58	lep2-3
2	8.24	6922.94	veg
3	33.81	6922.82	veg
4	47.09	6920.78	veg
5	54.01	6919.55	top lb
6	62.05	6914.25	lew
7	65.26	6913.47	ic
8	67.99	6913.53	ic
9	71.44	6913.80	ic
10	74.50	6913.31	ic
11	77.21	6913.20	ic
12	80.70	6914.10	ic
13	87.00	6914.71	ic
14	90.39	6914.87	ws
15	93.18	6914.86	is
16	101.41	6915.63	is
17	109.87	6914.96	ws
18	112.63	6914.69	ic
19	114.71	6915.50	lwd
20	116.56	6913.78	ic
21	121.11	6913.82	ic
22	126.23	6914.17	ic
23	131.69	6913.85	ic
24	135.26	6914.55	rew
25	140.14	6915.57	rb
26	158.56	6916.25	veg
27	164.32	6916.70	veg
30	172.47	6916.37	rep3

SIXTH WATER SITE CROSS SECTION 4 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
1	0.00	6921.68	lep4
2	3.10	6921.31	veg
3	11.92	6919.63	veg
4	38.81	6919.62	veg
5	71.42	6919.44	veg
6	80.26	6919.19	veg
7	94.06	6911.64	lb
8	104.00	6910.25	lew
9	105.78	6909.50	ic
10	108.37	6909.23	ic
11	112.49	6909.38	ic
12	115.62	6909.39	ic
13	119.78	6908.47	ic
14	125.06	6907.95	ic
15	129.64	6908.94	ic
16	132.15	6909.36	rew
17	140.65	6912.98	top rb
18	150.27	6910.31	veg
19	202.62	6912.68	veg
20	209.76	6914.62	veg
21	239.75	6912.40	veg
22	296.25	6911.46	veg
23	326.50	6910.81	veg
24	343.47	6909.92	veg
25	375.96	6926.38	veg
26	383.42	6928.17	veg
28	391.73	6928.66	rep456

SIXTH WATER SITE CROSS SECTION 5 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
1	0.00	6914.03	lep5
2	0.26	6913.27	veg
3	2.47	6912.64	veg
4	3.90	6909.27	lb
5	7.11	6908.25	lb
6	10.72	6907.04	lb
7	11.34	6906.51	lew
8	12.39	6906.03	ic
9	16.34	6904.97	ic
10	18.22	6905.09	ic
11	21.82	6905.09	ic
12	25.24	6905.62	ic
13	28.31	6905.93	ic
14	30.46	6906.42	rew
15	36.78	6908.86	top rb
16	57.36	6907.57	veg
17	68.81	6907.75	veg
18	75.99	6906.07	veg
19	91.95	6911.58	veg
20	116.47	6911.79	veg
21	143.90	6910.96	veg
22	152.46	6911.83	veg
23	179.84	6911.68	veg
24	199.75	6909.26	veg
25	209.42	6910.34	veg
26	216.07	6910.97	veg
27	240.41	6909.60	veg
28	245.01	6910.62	veg
29	250.81	6910.08	veg
30	267.99	6924.87	veg
31	276.61	6928.01	veg
32	280.97	6928.66	rep456

SIXTH WATER SITE CROSS SECTION 6 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
1	0.00	6920.55	lep6check
2	0.92	6919.65	xs6veg
3	5.43	6915.63	veg
4	5.34	6915.63	veg
5	7.86	6914.46	veg
6	14.73	6911.99	veg
7	27.33	6906.35	veg
8	35.69	6906.42	veg
9	38.35	6904.99	veg
10	43.86	6903.01	top lb
11	47.05	6902.35	lew
12	48.10	6901.16	ic
13	51.82	6900.72	ic
14	54.23	6900.72	ic
15	56.08	6901.37	ic
16	58.42	6902.80	ic bldr
17	61.47	6901.19	ic
18	64.13	6901.08	ic
19	66.90	6901.86	ic
20	68.16	6902.41	rew
21	70.50	6903.06	rb
22	78.03	6905.17	veg
23	85.24	6904.35	veg
24	92.18	6906.22	veg
25	100.72	6905.51	veg
26	116.54	6905.14	veg
27	140.05	6910.08	veg
28	146.24	6909.53	veg
29	170.23	6909.59	veg
30	188.02	6908.66	veg
31	195.00	6909.37	veg
32	227.75	6909.80	veg
33	255.12	6909.62	veg
34	273.36	6910.26	veg
35	284.58	6915.62	veg
36	299.78	6927.19	veg
37	307.18	6928.66	rep456

DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND SITE CROSS SECTION 1 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	5197.23	DFCLEP1
42	7.55	5196.35	veg
66	9.32	5196.05	nnveg
41	18.14	5192.25	veg
40	22.65	5191.21	veg
65	23.03	5191.10	nnveg
39	41.98	5179.25	veg
64	42.56	5179.11	nnveg
38	45.77	5179.18	veg
37	47.16	5179.69	veg
36	60.35	5179.99	veg
35	68.43	5180.09	veg
34	85.54	5178.98	veg
63	85.66	5178.98	nnveg
33	87.76	5178.30	lew
32	89.40	5177.91	ic
31	96.20	5177.39	ic
30	104.21	5177.20	ic
29	112.14	5177.27	ic
28	118.59	5177.46	ic
27	123.73	5177.59	ic
26	126.39	5177.78	ic
25	127.17	5178.34	rew
61	128.00	5178.92	nnveg
24	128.33	5179.14	bank
23	134.21	5179.93	veg
22	137.08	5179.62	veg bank
21	140.03	5179.25	veg bank
60	144.54	5181.57	nnveg
20	145.25	5181.66	veg
59	178.68	5181.88	nnveg
19	184.36	5181.67	veg
18	223.65	5181.41	veg
58	237.78	5181.29	nnveg
17	261.37	5181.03	veg
16	284.58	5180.69	veg
57	305.62	5180.32	nnveg
15	322.34	5180.18	veg
56	340.26	5180.24	nnveg
14	366.84	5180.14	veg
13	405.06	5179.81	veg
55	420.72	5179.64	nnveg
12	447.25	5179.57	veg
11	521.42	5178.98	veg
54	530.40	5179.04	nnveg
53	540.91	5178.99	nnveg
52	564.90	5178.88	nnveg
10	569.87	5178.81	veg
9	585.91	5183.75	veg
8	594.37	5187.08	veg
51	595.04	5187.36	nnveg
7	608.89	5190.82	veg
2	609.31	5190.97	DFCREP1
5	609.55	5190.92	rep1
4	609.57	5190.91	rep1

DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND SITE CROSS SECTION 2 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5207.53	lep2
3	0.30	5207.53	DFCLEP2
6	0.67	5207.07	veg
7	34.48	5194.51	veg
8	40.38	5192.62	veg
9	51.49	5188.33	veg
10	70.41	5177.15	veg
11	124.87	5176.86	veg
12	166.50	5178.37	veg
13	168.83	5175.84	veg
14	179.26	5175.12	veg
15	202.30	5175.19	veg
16	219.66	5175.44	veg
17	223.75	5175.39	tbank
18	225.51	5174.80	bank
19	225.86	5174.60	lew
20	226.60	5173.92	ic
21	233.46	5173.65	ic
22	241.48	5174.13	ic
23	248.86	5174.20	ic
24	257.29	5174.19	ic
25	265.03	5174.00	ic
26	272.25	5174.02	ic
27	275.56	5174.06	ic
28	275.42	5174.81	rew
29	276.62	5176.93	tbank
30	284.85	5177.40	veg
31	291.50	5176.63	veg
32	303.86	5176.17	veg
33	313.08	5178.42	veg
34	431.01	5178.93	veg
36	551.67	5179.52	veg
37	569.21	5179.89	veg
38	578.98	5182.54	veg
39	588.77	5183.03	veg
40	601.12	5183.85	veg
41	609.13	5186.77	veg
42	619.36	5190.74	veg
43	631.79	5193.77	veg
2	638.04	5194.35	DFCREP2

230
271

670.6133564
670.6274589

5196.889
5196.899

DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND SITE CROSS SECTION 3 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5206.85	DFCLEP345
6	45.41	5193.97	veg
7	52.72	5190.09	veg
8	68.42	5174.15	veg
9	78.48	5174.24	veg
10	110.78	5174.57	veg
11	180.05	5175.76	veg
12	216.29	5175.61	veg
13	230.41	5175.48	veg
14	231.63	5172.68	veg
15	233.16	5172.39	lew
16	234.10	5172.44	ic
17	235.71	5172.49	ws
18	238.35	5172.99	is
19	254.36	5172.90	is
20	264.02	5172.23	ws
21	267.77	5171.68	ic
22	274.21	5171.56	ic
23	280.83	5170.94	ic
24	286.49	5170.86	ic
25	291.58	5170.81	ic
26	294.22	5171.10	ic
27	294.19	5172.29	rew
28	294.47	5173.30	veg
29	308.32	5173.31	veg
30	340.53	5173.33	veg
31	374.49	5173.22	veg
32	391.89	5173.03	veg
33	399.78	5172.53	veg
34	414.90	5177.64	veg
2	419.64	5178.00	DFCREP3

DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND SITE CROSS SECTION 4 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5206.89	DFCLEP345
6	38.12	5197.31	veg
7	46.87	5194.06	veg
8	68.09	5174.23	veg
9	81.28	5173.71	veg
10	105.71	5173.94	veg
11	115.07	5173.44	veg
12	118.79	5171.53	veg
13	124.32	5170.39	veg
14	129.95	5170.63	veg
15	159.89	5171.03	veg
16	176.76	5171.43	veg
17	194.53	5171.58	veg
18	217.11	5171.78	veg
19	217.23	5170.89	lew
20	217.60	5170.46	ic
21	223.21	5170.08	ic
22	229.85	5170.47	ic
23	238.79	5170.33	ic
24	242.55	5170.16	ic
25	246.73	5169.58	ic
26	250.69	5170.27	ic
27	252.19	5171.21	ws
28	255.37	5171.89	is
29	266.14	5171.99	is
30	273.66	5171.61	is
31	282.47	5170.71	is
32	290.22	5170.43	ws
33	295.36	5170.00	ic
34	298.83	5169.34	ic
35	299.11	5170.43	rew
36	300.07	5172.66	veg
37	309.03	5176.73	veg
38	320.33	5182.75	veg
39	335.83	5184.67	veg
2	348.30	5185.31	DFCREP4

DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND SITE CROSS SECTION 5 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5206.92	DFCLEP345
6	0.33	5206.80	veg
7	41.69	5198.80	veg
8	50.80	5195.28	veg
9	58.27	5188.58	veg
10	73.92	5179.07	veg
11	78.20	5177.01	veg slump
12	79.68	5174.52	veg slump
13	85.10	5170.22	tbank
14	85.79	5168.78	lew bw
15	86.06	5168.15	ic
16	88.28	5168.38	ic
17	93.44	5168.78	lew bw
18	111.77	5169.61	cob sand
19	112.65	5170.09	veg
20	117.54	5170.06	veg
21	128.24	5170.48	veg
22	136.58	5170.38	veg
23	140.12	5171.72	lwd top
24	144.43	5169.94	lew
25	147.20	5169.29	ic
26	148.73	5169.09	ic
27	154.09	5169.26	ic
28	155.58	5171.32	ic lwd pile
29	157.37	5169.95	ws
30	159.52	5168.79	ic
31	162.11	5169.15	ic
32	165.02	5168.97	ic
33	168.09	5168.21	ic
34	172.32	5167.55	ic
35	176.48	5167.03	ic
36	178.35	5167.21	ic
37	180.48	5168.57	ic
38	181.36	5169.94	rew
39	184.76	5170.36	veg
40	188.15	5171.00	veg
41	195.78	5171.69	veg
42	198.68	5171.62	veg
43	203.74	5170.84	veg
44	216.20	5170.99	veg
45	232.48	5170.70	veg
46	243.00	5170.86	veg
47	244.42	5170.33	veg
48	246.70	5170.75	veg
49	249.77	5170.79	veg
50	252.28	5170.27	veg
51	259.21	5171.44	veg
52	267.2593246	5174.859689	veg
53	279.0779279	5181.409327	veg
54	291.2706847	5182.713531	veg
2	297.8106651	5183.52066	DFCREP567

DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND SITE CROSS SECTION 6 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5206.35	lep6
6	1.12	5205.81	veg
7	24.13	5198.62	veg
8	43.82	5192.31	veg
9	48.70	5190.87	veg
10	54.98	5187.29	veg
11	56.01	5183.97	veg
12	66.10	5176.42	veg
13	75.87	5173.63	tbank
14	77.59	5168.78	lew
15	80.43	5167.62	ic
16	87.95	5168.56	ic
17	101.66	5168.43	ic
18	109.84	5168.47	ic
19	112.91	5167.56	ic
20	115.14	5167.78	ic
21	116.76	5168.46	ic
22	120.72	5168.70	ic
23	123.72	5168.05	ic
24	127.86	5167.59	ic
25	132.21	5167.58	ic
26	136.06	5168.30	ic
27	141.72	5168.27	ic
28	146.06	5168.43	ic
29	148.23	5168.66	ic
30	149.29	5169.18	rew
31	150.68	5169.95	tbank
32	157.41	5170.18	veg
33	165.01	5170.06	veg
34	168.09	5169.64	veg
35	171.19	5170.10	veg
36	183.52	5169.99	veg
37	185.54	5169.36	veg
38	187.55	5170.01	veg
39	194.58	5170.34	veg
40	205.54	5170.54	veg
41	209.47	5170.13	veg
42	211.14	5170.18	veg
43	213.16	5170.63	veg
44	218.92	5170.51	veg
45	220.27	5169.96	veg
46	222.85	5170.49	veg
47	228.43	5170.64	veg
48	233.98	5173.58	veg
49	241.92	5178.01	veg
50	248.54	5181.46	veg
51	257.72	5182.62	veg
2	264.34	5183.52	DFCREP567

DIAMOND FORK CAMPGROUND SITE CROSS SECTION 7 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	5203.44	DFCLEP7
4	0.01	5203.39	lep7
6	9.56	5199.69	veg
7	23.17	5193.00	veg
8	28.69	5188.02	veg
9	42.45	5179.85	veg
10	54.20	5174.27	veg
11	60.17	5172.08	veg
12	69.71	5171.60	tbank
13	70.20	5167.70	lew
14	70.48	5166.95	ic
15	77.17	5167.26	ic
16	83.74	5167.60	ic
17	91.00	5167.32	ic
18	98.77	5167.06	ic
19	108.70	5167.31	ic
20	116.25	5167.45	ic
21	123.51	5168.18	rew
22	129.00	5168.29	veg
23	135.55	5168.68	veg
24	145.33	5168.03	veg
25	145.34	5168.02	veg
26	146.82	5168.83	tbank
27	153.20	5168.48	veg
28	154.20	5167.98	veg
29	155.91	5168.35	veg
30	163.63	5168.52	veg
31	164.76	5167.98	veg
32	166.82	5168.62	veg
33	177.07	5169.01	veg
34	188.14	5169.11	veg
35	191.38	5169.84	veg
36	199.06	5169.91	veg
37	210.64	5175.52	veg
38	225.23	5181.28	veg
39	236.52	5182.57	veg
2	245.22	5183.52	DFCREP567

MOTHER SITE CROSS SECTION 1 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	0.00	MOLEP1
4	13.12	43.06	lep1
7	22.97	75.35	veg
8	26.25	86.12	veg
9	29.53	96.88	veg
10	32.81	107.65	veg
55	180.46	592.07	tw
11	36.09	118.41	veg
12	39.37	129.18	veg
13	42.65	139.94	veg
54	177.17	581.31	tw
14	45.93	150.71	veg
15	49.22	161.47	veg
16	52.50	172.24	veg
53	173.89	570.54	tw
17	55.78	183.00	veg
18	59.06	193.77	veg
19	62.34	204.53	veg
52	170.61	559.78	tw
20	65.62	215.30	tbank
21	68.90	226.06	lew
22	72.18	236.83	ic
23	75.46	247.59	ic
24	78.74	258.36	ic
25	82.03	269.12	ic
51	167.33	549.01	tw
26	85.31	279.89	ic
27	88.59	290.65	ic
28	91.87	301.42	ic
29	95.15	312.18	ic
30	98.43	322.95	ic
31	101.71	333.71	ic
32	104.99	344.48	rew
33	108.27	355.24	tbank
34	111.55	366.01	veg
35	114.84	376.77	veg
36	118.12	387.54	veg
37	121.40	398.30	veg
38	124.68	409.07	veg
39	127.96	419.83	veg
40	131.24	430.60	veg
41	134.52	441.36	veg
42	137.80	452.13	veg
43	141.08	462.89	veg
44	144.36	473.66	veg
45	147.65	484.42	veg
46	150.93	495.19	veg
47	154.21	505.95	veg
48	157.49	516.72	veg
49	160.77	527.48	veg
2	6.56	21.53	MOREP1

MOTHER SITE CROSS SECTION 2 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	5082.53	MOLEP2345
75	13.06	5082.17	veg
74	44.44	5062.06	veg
73	69.90	5060.61	veg
72	87.80	5060.84	veg
71	110.00	5061.66	veg
70	147.68	5061.66	veg
69	150.60	5060.91	veg
68	160.42	5061.27	veg
67	177.31	5061.50	veg
66	185.35	5061.27	veg
65	188.40	5061.43	veg
64	220.75	5061.70	veg
63	239.83	5061.73	veg
62	263.14	5062.32	veg
61	285.46	5062.78	veg
60	288.04	5061.76	ws
59	290.43	5061.50	sc
58	291.83	5061.80	ws
57	292.07	5062.06	veg
56	303.79	5062.68	veg
55	317.38	5062.58	lew
54	322.54	5062.35	ic
53	328.45	5062.09	ic
52	332.53	5062.52	ic
51	339.24	5062.52	ic
50	345.24	5062.58	ic
49	347.95	5062.71	ws
48	352.80	5063.50	lwd
47	356.76	5062.68	ws
46	360.59	5062.42	ic
45	363.62	5062.52	ws
44	368.65	5062.85	is
43	372.24	5062.39	is
42	376.73	5062.88	is
41	380.21	5062.68	is
40	385.89	5062.65	ws
39	393.06	5062.06	ic
38	397.75	5061.80	ic
37	403.43	5061.17	ic
36	409.03	5061.37	ic
35	418.02	5061.76	ic
34	418.32	5062.52	rew
33	419.13	5062.88	veg
32	424.76	5062.98	veg
31	430.54	5062.58	veg

30	434.07	5061.93	ws bkptr
29	435.70	5061.27	ic bkptr
28	437.40	5061.96	ws bkptr
27	439.16	5062.39	veg
26	449.62	5063.17	veg
25	468.25	5063.70	veg
24	489.13	5063.37	veg
22	516.80	5063.34	veg
23	535.50	5063.76	veg
21	552.36	5063.60	veg
20	558.74	5062.91	veg
19	559.65	5063.70	veg
18	569.82	5063.67	veg
17	578.35	5063.63	veg
16	604.17	5063.73	veg
15	622.43	5063.80	veg
14	634.64	5063.93	veg
13	651.20	5064.19	veg
12	681.13	5066.49	veg
11	686.7441487	5069.37467	veg
10	690.3321936	5071.47451	veg
9	695.9682247	5074.23055	veg
8	699.0882391	5075.18204	veg
7	727.767852	5075.87105	veg
5	728.4968415	5075.90386	MOREP2
4	728.5232235	5075.90386	MOREP2

MOTHER SITE CROSS SECTION 3 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	5082.52	MOLEP2345
76	9.35	5082.10	veg
75	10.68	5080.55	veg
74	29.10	5063.36	veg
73	33.09	5061.02	veg
72	39.65	5059.75	veg
71	41.15	5059.16	ws sc
70	44.02	5056.79	ic sc
69	50.79	5058.39	ic sc
68	59.21	5059.04	ws sc
67	61.54	5059.28	veg
66	76.89	5059.23	veg
65	110.33	5059.57	veg
64	122.18	5058.99	ws sc
63	125.65	5058.27	ic sc
62	130.52	5059.05	ws sc
61	139.03	5059.63	veg
60	169.83	5059.96	veg
59	204.88	5060.03	veg
58	211.09	5060.51	veg
57	252.37	5061.12	veg
56	258.88	5061.27	veg
55	261.19	5060.16	ws
54	262.22	5059.95	ic sc
53	263.97	5060.13	ws
52	266.03	5060.24	veg
51	268.84	5060.94	veg
50	271.58	5060.53	veg
49	274.46	5060.60	veg
48	275.76	5061.72	veg
47	289.71	5061.12	veg
46	292.93	5061.85	veg
45	306.86	5061.87	veg
44	310.98	5060.94	veg
43	316.61	5061.25	veg
42	319.43	5061.74	veg
41	325.69	5061.86	veg
40	329.54	5060.54	veg
39	336.54	5060.69	veg
38	339.33	5060.42	veg
37	341.91	5060.84	veg
36	348.39	5061.21	veg
35	357.52	5060.63	veg

34	365.29	5060.74	veg
33	367.70	5060.49	veg
32	374.99	5060.86	gravel veg
31	388.67	5061.05	gravel veg
30	402.05	5061.23	gravel veg
29	413.62	5060.26	gravel veg
28	420.06	5059.99	lew
27	423.77	5059.44	ic
26	427.27	5059.12	ic
25	431.86	5056.64	ic
24	436.02	5056.00	ic
23	438.23	5060.76	ic
22	439.13	5059.87	rew
21	439.97	5061.13	tbank
20	445.72	5061.47	veg
19	450.89	5061.36	veg
18	453.31	5060.92	veg
17	456.56	5061.12	veg
16	463.02	5061.23	veg
15	466.57	5061.75	veg
14	473.41	5061.33	veg
13	488.47	5061.60	veg
12	514.86	5061.60	veg
11	538.59	5061.28	veg
10	545.28	5060.74	veg
9	554.49	5061.33	veg
8	560.25	5064.21	veg
7	566.90	5068.70	veg
6	587.64	5069.22	veg
2	588.4675064	5069.282802	MOREP3
4	588.7460305	5069.271401	MOREP3

MOTHER SITE CROSS SECTION 4 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	0.00	MOLEP2345
63	10.39	5082.00	veg
62	14.38	5078.55	veg
61	32.92	5062.14	veg
60	39.67	5060.44	veg
54	42.37	5068.29	bw
59	45.74	5060.34	veg
58	48.49	5059.00	ws
57	53.10	5057.80	bw
56	59.98	5057.78	bw
55	66.06	5058.21	bw
53	75.77	5059.01	ws dam
52	77.18	5059.52	damtop
51	78.81	5058.94	ws dam
50	79.92	5058.78	bw
49	86.93	5058.39	bw
48	91.80	5058.17	bw
47	95.85	5057.88	bw
46	96.98	5058.33	ws bw
45	98.46	5059.50	veg
44	126.01	5059.66	veg
43	164.86	5060.34	veg
42	182.23	5060.50	veg
41	194.73	5060.58	veg
40	202.52	5060.36	veg
39	208.18	5059.05	veg
38	210.93	5059.31	veg
37	224.06	5059.22	veg
36	225.06	5058.62	veg
35	227.15	5058.63	veg
34	228.20	5058.91	veg
33	235.73	5059.23	veg
32	239.65	5059.61	veg
31	249.49	5059.81	veg
30	255.25	5059.76	bank
29	255.89	5058.86	lew
28	256.72	5057.96	ic
27	258.88	5057.84	ic
26	262.55	5058.12	ic
25	272.63	5058.18	ic
24	276.90	5057.81	ic
23	286.10	5058.08	ic
22	294.95	5058.51	ic
21	300.53	5058.66	rew
20	303.91	5059.01	veg
19	307.08	5059.05	veg
18	309.86	5058.50	veg
17	311.32	5059.05	veg

16	313.95	5059.21	veg
15	315.00	5059.70	veg
14	333.92	5059.63	veg
13	337.1466603	5059.588855	veg
12	343.370891	5059.591932	veg
11	345.3173432	5058.73693	veg
10	350.2237561	5058.946143	veg
9	357.6481588	5063.620413	veg
8	359.7572559	5063.818054	veg
7	362.0116183	5065.076347	veg
6	395.9402209	5065.153289	veg
2	396.5207569	5065.260296	MOREP4
4	396.6918024	5065.222066	MOREP4

MOTHER SITE CROSS SECTION 5 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	5082.53	MOLEP2345
48	15.38	5081.71	veg
47	21.38	5077.09	veg
46	45.77	5061.43	veg
45	57.97	5060.61	veg
44	66.20	5059.60	veg
43	69.36	5058.09	ewtr bvr dm
42	69.72	5057.76	ic bvr dm
41	74.15	5057.07	ic bvr dm
40	78.85	5056.55	ic bvr dm
39	85.54	5057.40	ic bvr dm
38	94.34	5057.53	ic bvr dm
37	99.73	5057.96	ewtr bvr dm
36	114.91	5058.61	veg
35	136.63	5059.04	veg
34	154.20	5059.30	veg
33	165.41	5059.17	veg
32	175.81	5058.09	veg
31	195.15	5058.32	veg
30	204.55	5058.09	veg
29	214.21	5058.84	veg
27	232.44	5058.94	veg
26	241.54	5058.28	veg
25	248.95	5058.91	veg
24	264.58	5058.19	veg
23	280.94	5058.35	veg
22	286.68	5057.46	lew
21	289.96	5056.97	ic
20	296.41	5056.74	ic
19	302.95	5055.82	ic
18	307.66	5054.51	ic
17	311.32	5055.36	ic
16	314.87	5055.76	ic
15	316.97	5057.46	rew
14	317.94	5059.14	tbnk
13	326.31	5059.70	veg
12	330.78	5059.76	veg
11	341.76	5059.86	veg
10	346.96	5059.73	veg
9	348.87	5059.83	veg
8	357.68	5062.45	veg
7	391.14	5061.57	veg
6	400.10	5061.50	veg
2	400.30	5061.63	MOREP56
4	400.58	5061.57	MOREP56

MOTHER SITE CROSS SECTION 6 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
5	0.00	5073.48	MOLEP6
3	0.25	5073.54	MOLEP6
7	0.59	5073.31	veg
8	12.60	5071.29	veg
9	21.93	5071.21	veg
10	31.46	5069.76	tbank
11	36.51	5056.72	lew
12	38.96	5055.47	ic
13	44.95	5053.64	ic
14	51.44	5054.25	ic
15	56.48	5055.11	ic
16	61.29	5056.68	rew
17	61.63	5056.98	gravel veg
18	73.74	5057.40	veg
19	77.64	5057.65	veg
20	90.74	5057.47	veg
21	95.70	5057.33	gravel veg
22	102.71	5056.70	gravel veg
23	110.17	5056.46	gravel veg
24	112.04	5057.16	veg
25	115.02	5057.71	veg
26	135.90	5057.81	veg
27	166.07	5057.78	veg
28	174.55	5058.08	veg
29	177.49	5057.73	veg
30	185.27	5057.84	veg
31	186.80	5057.56	veg
32	191.69	5057.92	veg
33	197.82	5057.98	veg
34	200.64	5056.76	veg
35	202.91	5056.63	veg
36	204.12	5056.99	veg
37	206.08	5057.10	veg
38	209.25	5058.00	veg
39	213.58	5057.91	veg
40	220.35	5057.74	veg
41	222.82	5057.91	veg
42	230.44	5057.52	veg
43	233.30	5058.82	veg
44	243.09	5058.90	veg
45	249.48	5062.08	veg
46	260.69	5061.54	veg
47	266.19	5061.87	veg
48	287.30	5061.89	veg
49	301.74	5061.50	veg
2	310.03	5061.64	MOREP56

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 1 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5026.59	OXLEP12
5	0.04	5026.59	OXLEP12
3	0.85	5026.20	OXLEP12
8	2.31	5026.43	veg
9	4.05	5024.85	veg
10	13.84	5021.60	veg
11	30.60	5021.44	veg
12	40.52	5021.70	veg
13	57.24	5021.70	veg
14	78.43	5022.29	veg
15	89.27	5022.06	veg
16	117.65	5022.72	veg
17	139.15	5022.33	veg
18	142.46	5021.64	veg
19	150.83	5021.64	veg
20	164.01	5022.46	veg
21	188.26	5022.49	veg
22	211.59	5022.78	veg
23	228.86	5023.01	veg
24	245.37	5023.01	veg
25	250.87	5021.77	veg
26	263.19	5020.88	veg
27	274.45	5020.55	veg
28	281.89	5020.29	t bnk
29	283.05	5018.58	lew
30	283.66	5017.01	ic
31	287.25	5016.85	ic
32	294.55	5016.91	ic
33	302.74	5017.21	ic
34	309.98	5017.80	ic
35	315.16	5018.03	ic
36	316.84	5018.45	rew
38	321.59	5018.91	veg
39	328.13	5019.18	veg
40	332.54	5019.14	veg
41	338.74	5022.88	veg
42	359.97	5022.69	veg
43	376.20	5022.36	veg
44	392.22	5021.83	veg
45	412.80	5022.19	veg
46	438.79	5021.93	veg
47	454.59	5020.88	veg
48	460.81	5021.93	veg
49	475.83	5030.79	veg
2	485.42	5031.05	OXREP1
52	485.43	5030.99	rep1

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 2 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5026.73	OXLEP12
5	0.05	5026.72	OXLEP12
3	0.80	5026.19	OXLEP12
7	1.47	5026.63	veg
8	10.60	5021.71	veg
9	13.21	5021.55	veg
10	20.18	5021.05	veg
11	26.54	5021.47	veg
12	38.76	5021.76	veg
13	44.34	5022.30	veg
14	61.91	5022.10	veg
15	95.85	5022.28	veg
16	125.97	5021.89	veg
17	141.24	5021.66	veg
18	150.32	5021.04	veg
19	153.54	5021.24	veg
20	167.91	5021.15	veg
21	171.14	5020.66	veg
22	177.30	5021.45	veg
23	192.81	5021.26	veg
24	202.69	5021.33	veg
25	204.89	5020.89	veg
26	226.40	5021.21	veg
27	233.45	5018.03	veg
28	237.90	5017.62	veg
29	239.23	5017.90	veg
30	261.70	5018.21	veg
31	275.66	5018.41	veg
32	290.90	5018.21	veg
33	293.50	5017.87	veg
34	296.48	5018.10	veg
35	325.37	5018.59	veg
36	332.69	5017.87	veg
37	335.02	5017.44	lew
38	337.98	5016.93	ic
39	344.89	5016.47	ic
40	348.61	5015.61	ic
41	353.83	5014.28	ic
42	355.87	5013.96	ic
43	356.80	5013.95	ic
44	360.02	5015.21	ic
45	360.30	5016.31	ic
46	362.29	5017.55	rew
47	364.82	5019.61	tbank
48	372.06	5019.54	veg
49	377.17	5020.21	veg
50	389.84	5020.50	veg
51	404.64	5020.30	veg

52	407.09	5020.70	veg
53	409.81	5021.94	veg
54	423.72	5021.61	veg
55	440.73	5021.69	veg
56	451.55	5021.73	veg
57	458.54	5020.67	veg
58	480.28	5021.02	veg
59	495.02	5021.10	veg
60	505.22	5021.12	veg
61	508.46	5021.72	veg
62	511.39	5021.62	veg
63	519.38	5020.15	veg
64	530.39	5020.20	veg
65	536.69	5021.31	veg
66	546.99	5027.82	veg
2	552.35	5028.13	OXREP234

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 3 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
6	0.00	5024.68	lep3
4	0.06	5024.67	OXLEP3
3	0.80	5024.20	OXLEP3
7	11.43	5024.56	veg
8	11.33	5024.55	veg
9	12.68	5023.14	veg
10	19.95	5019.41	veg
11	25.27	5019.20	veg
12	33.57	5019.09	veg
13	44.93	5019.28	veg
14	51.03	5019.00	veg
15	54.79	5018.98	veg
16	58.69	5019.87	veg
17	71.57	5019.31	veg
18	90.93	5018.72	veg
19	98.88	5018.31	veg
20	104.16	5018.59	veg
21	114.89	5019.01	veg
22	127.08	5018.98	veg
23	138.83	5019.50	veg
24	140.46	5016.42	veg
25	143.93	5014.74	veg
26	146.27	5014.65	veg
27	150.27	5015.46	veg
28	156.10	5015.57	veg
29	162.48	5015.17	veg
30	166.24	5014.24	lew
31	169.28	5013.53	ic
32	175.35	5012.68	ic
33	177.91	5012.49	ic
34	182.17	5013.17	ic
35	184.54	5014.25	ws
36	185.31	5016.01	is
37	190.11	5015.69	is
38	193.71	5016.52	is
39	196.07	5016.36	is
40	198.12	5015.04	ws
41	199.35	5014.85	ic
42	201.01	5014.92	ic
44	203.29	5014.69	ic?
43	203.71	5014.69	ic
45	205.91	5015.03	wetbar
46	210.00	5015.13	wetbar

47	212.57	5015.29	wetbarlwd
48	214.66	5015.01	ic
49	219.77	5014.90	ic
50	229.09	5015.02	ic
51	230.85	5015.51	rew
52	232.11	5016.26	bank
53	235.19	5016.19	veg
54	239.78	5016.46	veg
55	243.62	5017.10	veg
56	263.03	5017.00	veg
57	281.85	5017.08	veg
58	295.48	5017.24	veg
59	304.26	5017.10	veg
60	307.20	5016.06	veg
61	311.38	5017.40	veg
62	315.0599149	5017.560862	veg
63	317.7484477	5018.295189	veg
64	322.7056473	5019.163092	veg
65	335.1300677	5019.459078	veg
66	355.1438693	5019.337192	veg
67	369.8750862	5019.039336	veg
68	374.5440412	5018.656749	veg
69	377.1949481	5019.075674	veg
70	385.7182685	5018.285661	veg
71	392.5772126	5018.128475	veg
72	398.4841801	5019.758722	veg
73	404.6359858	5019.376804	veg
74	409.3228552	5019.729469	veg
75	433.7190699	5020.066526	veg
76	445.766544	5020.292738	veg
77	448.6798552	5020.852273	veg
78	454.604567	5020.53165	veg
79	456.7321155	5019.711456	veg
80	460.228775	5020.8562	veg
81	483.3020114	5021.098732	veg
82	505.6591655	5021.653982	veg
83	522.2254871	5020.0853	veg
84	529.5760981	5020.459547	veg
85	542.7401781	5019.812573	veg
86	560.6818972	5020.482563	veg
87	566.4247036	5021.71241	veg
88	576.5058909	5027.848198	veg
2	581.3888937	5028.1325	OXREP234

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 4 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
5	0.00	5025.85	OXLEP4
4	0.02	5025.86	OXLEP4
7	0.08	5025.85	veg
8	0.74	5025.65	veg
3	0.73	5025.39	OXLEP4
9	4.78	5022.98	veg
10	13.08	5018.76	veg
11	19.13	5015.31	veg
12	28.86	5015.25	veg
13	33.70	5016.37	veg
14	67.42	5017.10	veg
15	72.47	5018.51	veg
16	78.53	5020.38	veg
17	84.33	5019.32	veg
18	93.85	5016.49	veg
19	104.96	5016.53	veg
20	127.65	5016.85	veg
21	148.61	5017.06	veg
22	162.17	5017.36	veg
23	189.93	5017.81	veg
24	212.53	5017.92	veg
25	243.08	5017.93	veg
26	251.09	5016.07	veg
27	254.76	5015.96	veg
28	257.63	5016.43	veg
29	273.49	5016.43	veg
30	276.90	5014.89	veg
31	281.54	5014.37	veg
32	285.16	5014.90	veg
33	291.23	5015.08	veg
34	298.77	5014.78	veg
35	301.44	5013.34	veg
36	305.82	5013.36	veg
37	308.85	5013.70	veg
38	311.67	5013.37	veg
39	314.96	5013.92	veg
40	326.22	5014.57	veg
41	340.66	5014.94	veg
42	362.10	5014.74	veg
43	363.13	5014.29	veg
44	367.09	5013.95	veg
45	372.79	5014.12	veg
46	375.33	5013.66	lew
47	376.20	5013.18	ic
48	382.51	5013.29	ic

49	388.19	5013.46	ic
50	391.29	5013.69	ws
51	395.68	5013.95	bar
52	403.41	5013.79	bar
53	409.77	5013.33	bar
54	412.15	5012.64	ws
55	415.80	5011.98	ic
56	421.40	5011.74	ic
57	425.65	5010.89	ic
58	428.3330021	5010.21845	ic
59	429.8392405	5010.394604	ic
60	432.9257884	5011.075431	ic debrispile
61	435.1665325	5010.110751	ic
62	439.252512	5010.893663	ic
63	440.4051287	5012.634585	rew
64	441.3465254	5015.246556	tbank
65	443.9483356	5015.172855	veg
66	447.79612	5016.092874	veg
67	458.6641325	5019.654235	veg
68	466.310629	5019.82258	veg
69	470.9764625	5019.194488	veg
70	477.9526864	5019.110531	veg
71	487.1315812	5019.496288	veg
72	499.9905994	5020.07359	veg
73	515.6612688	5019.743055	veg
74	521.3357658	5020.061565	veg
75	532.7194884	5019.936385	veg
76	534.8857731	5019.529324	veg
77	542.1431717	5019.914717	veg
78	545.7238515	5020.634247	veg
79	550.9978016	5020.420952	veg
80	552.3123883	5020.05601	veg
81	561.6737497	5019.894352	veg
82	564.9783008	5019.16824	veg
83	570.9356764	5020.907305	veg
84	589.8688455	5021.236629	veg
85	611.4805073	5021.264888	veg
86	623.694118	5020.42801	veg
87	631.7214269	5019.780137	veg
88	641.0064455	5019.497482	veg
89	646.2267294	5018.975222	veg
90	649.862985	5019.204502	veg
91	666.6517715	5020.918765	veg
92	675.6706264	5021.723132	veg
93	686.8335699	5027.844838	veg
2	693.3696302	5028.1325	OXREP234

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 5 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
5	0.00	5020.84	OXLEP5
4	0.05	5020.83	OXLEP5
6	0.08	5020.83	OXLEP5
3	0.78	5020.37	OXLEP5
8	1.32	5020.79	veg
9	4.10	5019.93	veg
10	7.48	5016.88	veg
11	22.85	5016.57	veg
12	29.14	5013.00	veg
13	41.32	5012.33	veg
14	45.13	5013.05	veg
15	53.40	5013.60	veg
16	70.02	5013.29	veg
17	76.60	5014.81	veg
18	81.85	5013.33	veg
19	89.78	5012.45	veg
20	94.73	5013.14	veg
21	106.06	5012.63	veg
22	129.05	5013.92	veg
23	136.21	5013.56	veg
24	141.82	5011.44	veg
25	147.20	5010.91	veg
26	159.84	5011.66	veg
27	162.17	5012.28	veg
28	166.54	5011.70	veg
29	171.39	5012.12	veg
30	188.81	5012.32	veg
31	191.71	5011.62	veg
32	196.43	5011.65	veg
33	203.00	5012.41	veg
34	224.50	5012.45	veg
35	229.57	5012.80	veg
36	252.46	5013.12	veg
37	265.45	5012.45	veg
39	274.82	5012.40	veg
40	278.14	5012.95	veg
41	286.33	5012.63	veg
42	303.92	5013.38	veg
43	324.19	5013.33	veg
44	362.49	5013.45	veg
45	374.55	5013.23	veg
46	382.26	5012.71	veg
47	392.53	5012.92	veg

48	424.12	5012.69	veg
49	429.25	5010.42	veg
50	434.23	5010.58	veg
51	442.56	5010.98	veg
52	446.03	5011.62	veg
54	451.30	5011.59	veg
55	472.23	5012.18	veg
56	496.19	5012.07	veg
57	513.84	5011.93	veg
58	517.56	5010.96	veg
59	522.01	5010.67	veg
60	532.37	5011.34	veg
61	542.20	5011.48	veg
62	551.33	5010.89	lew
63	553.5900655	5010.596605	ic
64	555.4034201	5010.20404	ic
65	561.9720912	5009.901082	ic
66	571.8014075	5009.965472	ic
67	581.0674545	5010.081898	ic
68	586.886931	5010.042848	ic
69	594.7411989	5010.415894	ic
70	597.0389994	5010.780971	ic
71	600.0896744	5010.888995	rew
72	602.5238289	5011.478236	veg
73	604.8183632	5013.319963	veg
74	607.6648131	5015.956269	veg
75	609.8694667	5021.211385	veg
2	635.4771999	5021.987187	OXREP5
38	659.1770391	5019.995315	veg

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 6 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5019.30	OXLEP6
3	0.27	5019.39	OXLEP6
6	5.23	5019.99	veg
7	10.67	5018.92	veg
8	14.30	5020.00	veg
9	23.95	5018.48	veg
10	42.35	5018.21	veg
11	63.17	5018.02	veg
12	86.67	5017.85	veg
13	111.92	5017.83	veg
14	138.58	5017.56	veg
15	168.64	5017.12	veg
16	193.16	5016.55	veg
17	205.37	5011.80	veg
18	212.01	5010.77	veg
19	216.25	5009.35	veg
20	225.32	5009.05	veg
21	226.12	5009.14	veg
22	235.36	5009.90	veg
23	248.33	5009.98	veg
24	259.29	5011.06	veg
25	271.27	5009.82	veg
26	278.49	5009.66	veg
27	282.50	5010.17	veg
28	286.48	5009.65	veg
29	292.15	5010.20	veg
30	299.97	5010.03	veg
31	303.43	5009.70	veg
32	310.33	5010.05	veg
33	313.34	5010.43	veg
34	331.77	5010.60	veg
35	339.31	5010.73	veg
36	358.07	5010.50	veg
37	366.74	5010.17	veg
38	372.91	5010.63	veg
39	376.70	5009.30	veg
40	392.19	5009.43	veg
41	397.74	5009.82	veg
42	403.86	5009.43	veg
43	413.21	5009.71	veg
44	424.07	5010.20	veg
45	438.54	5009.72	veg
46	440.49	5008.24	veg
47	445.08	5008.96	veg
48	455.78	5009.07	veg
49	461.68	5009.71	veg

52	469.63	5009.87	veg
50	471.88	5009.82	veg
51	485.96	5009.95	veg
53	491.95	5009.71	veg
54	500.15	5009.61	veg
55	502.86	5008.91	lew
56	503.39	5007.95	ic
57	508.78	5007.75	ic
58	514.32	5007.83	ic
59	520.53	5007.81	ic
60	528.48	5007.81	ic
61	534.14	5008.10	ic
62	534.31	5008.91	rew
63	535.91	5009.81	t bnk
64	539.68	5009.82	veg
65	552.95	5009.65	veg
66	563.19	5009.30	veg
67	567.06	5009.42	veg
68	570.49	5008.41	veg
69	576.79	5012.47	veg
70	588.18	5020.61	veg
71	597.28	5031.17	veg
2	607.37	5031.94	OXREP67

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 7 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
4	0.00	5017.22	OXLEP78
5	0.00	5017.21	OXLEP78
3	0.39	5017.11	OXLEP78
7	3.44	5017.42	veg
8	8.82	5018.30	veg
9	16.72	5018.40	veg
10	24.72	5017.44	veg
11	33.73	5015.55	veg
12	45.79	5015.09	veg
13	61.96	5015.63	veg
14	92.91	5014.87	veg
15	148.96	5014.38	veg
16	182.75	5014.08	veg
17	188.15	5014.26	veg
18	207.91	5013.58	veg
19	215.37	5014.08	veg
20	232.28	5013.84	veg
21	236.33	5014.34	veg
22	239.98	5013.82	veg
23	274.20	5012.90	veg
24	283.67	5012.59	veg
25	290.86	5010.97	veg
26	299.02	5010.54	veg
27	316.05	5010.29	veg
28	323.35	5010.90	t bnk
29	326.22	5008.04	ws
30	327.29	5007.48	bw
31	331.21	5007.08	bw
32	336.55	5008.08	ws
33	338.00	5008.68	veg
34	344.14	5008.79	veg
35	362.94	5008.85	veg
36	373.31	5009.34	veg
37	379.14	5009.08	veg
39	391.77	5009.48	veg
40	401.70	5009.07	veg
41	402.26	5008.70	lew
42.00	403.31	5007.59	ic
43.00	406.05	5007.19	ic
44.00	413.38	5007.63	ic
45.00	421.49	5007.60	ic
46.00	428.33	5007.74	ic
47.00	436.75	5007.99	ic

48.00	445.19	5008.45	ic
49.00	449.32	5008.72	rew
50.00	456.19	5009.13	veg
51.00	471.95	5008.65	veg
52.00	477.54	5009.09	veg
53.00	481.14	5009.05	veg
54.00	487.62	5008.82	veg
55.00	497.21	5008.92	veg
56.00	506.04	5009.36	veg
57.00	520.39	5020.33	veg
58.00	527.30	5031.60	veg
2.00	537.22	5031.94	OXREP67

OXBOW SITE CROSS SECTION 8 DATA

POINT	DISTANCE FROM LEP (FT)	ELEVATION (NAVD 1988 FT)	DESCRIPTION
3	0.00	5017.11	OXLEP78
54	23.01	5017.03	veg
53	47.49	5016.56	veg
52	55.36	5012.85	veg
51	66.68	5003.37	veg
50	71.69	5002.26	veg
49	76.07	5001.87	veg
48	80.54	5003.01	beavrdam
47	82.44	5002.25	veg
46	88.46	5002.82	veg
45	96.52	5002.97	veg
44	100.58	5003.30	veg
43	106.17	5005.00	veg
42	108.54	5004.91	veg
41	111.86	5003.69	veg
40	117.16	5002.27	veg
39	121.86	5001.69	veg
38	135.43	5001.99	veg
37	142.13	5002.04	veg
36	146.67	5002.04	veg
35	158.31	5002.15	veg
34	161.55	5001.99	veg
33	171.03	5002.21	veg
32	172.71	5001.81	veg
31	173.64	5002.86	log
30	174.43	5001.78	veg
29	177.76	5001.20	veg
28	178.64	5000.82	lew
27	179.03	5000.72	ic
26	184.13	5000.34	ic
25	191.70	5000.28	ic
24	200.00	5000.34	ic
23	204.11	5000.13	ic
22	209.93	4999.17	ic
21	212.07	4999.13	ic
20	217.38	4999.55	ic
19	217.98	5000.91	rew
18	219.35	5001.85	tbank
17	225.25	5001.81	veg
16	228.55	5001.69	veg
15	230.17	5002.21	veg
14	233.56	5002.20	veg
13	242.84	5001.34	veg

12	245.52	5000.88	veg
11	247.41	5000.88	veg
10	252.11	5001.30	veg
9	255.15	5001.63	veg
8	261.20	5003.20	veg
7	268.60	5006.94	veg
6	281.05	5007.17	veg
2	281.84	5007.35	OXREP8
4	282.00	5007.21	rep8

APPENDIX 2.2.C:

SIXTH WATER ADJUSTED CROSS-
SECTION DATA

Sixth Water Cross Section 1 2005 data
 Elevations adjusted to resurveyed endpoints in 2006

point	north	east	dist	elev adj to 2006 survey	desc
2	7227793.00	1701668.34	0.00	6926.19	lep1
32	7227786.39	1701673.33	8.29	6926.20	slope
31	7227800.49	1701662.59	9.45	6926.56	slope
35	7227788.39	1701683.99	16.32	6926.13	wssc
34	7227787.26	1701684.04	16.72	6925.77	sc
33	7227786.07	1701684.48	17.57	6926.10	wssc
30	7227807.91	1701656.90	18.79	6926.13	slope
29	7227810.45	1701654.93	22.00	6927.29	tbank
28	7227814.18	1701652.11	26.68	6926.62	willowstbank
27	7227823.51	1701644.96	38.43	6924.07	botbankwills
26	7227832.06	1701638.43	49.20	6922.99	willows
25	7227837.71	1701633.97	56.40	6922.66	willows
24	7227838.34	1701633.54	57.15	6922.07	wssc
23	7227839.38	1701632.85	58.40	6921.62	sc
22	7227841.51	1701631.07	61.17	6921.44	sc
21	7227843.60	1701629.52	63.78	6921.67	sc
20	7227844.27	1701629.01	64.62	6921.97	wssc
19	7227846.59	1701627.23	67.54	6922.67	cobbgrasswill
18	7227848.46	1701625.80	69.89	6922.43	cobbgrasswill
17	7227850.29	1701624.48	72.16	6922.00	lew
16	7227851.68	1701623.27	73.99	6921.36	ic
15	7227854.80	1701621.01	77.84	6921.10	ic
14	7227858.28	1701618.35	82.22	6921.31	ic
13	7227861.04	1701616.10	85.78	6920.88	tw
12	7227862.95	1701614.56	88.23	6920.92	ic
11	7227865.27	1701612.93	91.07	6920.92	ic
10	7227867.41	1701611.29	93.77	6920.45	ic
9	7227868.95	1701610.11	95.70	6920.72	ic
8	7227870.71	1701607.05	98.97	6921.74	rew
7	7227879.32	1701601.98	108.88	6931.41	slope
6	7227894.36	1701590.67	127.69	6941.95	slope
60	7227911.09	1701577.71	148.86	6952.10	rep
5	7227911.09	1701577.70	148.86	6952.10	rep1

Sixth Water Cross section 2 2005 data
 Elevations adjusted to resurveyed endpoints in 2006

point	north	east	dist	elev adj to	desc
2	7227718	1701543	0	6923.601	lep2
29	7227732	1701535	16.04737	6923.382	slope
28	7227753	1701522	40.78704	6919.844	wssc
27	7227756	1701521	44.17277	6918.869	wssc
26	7227757	1701520	45.22497	6918.272	sc
25	7227758	1701520	45.87353	6919.121	wssc
24	7227762	1701517	50.81672	6920.654	willow
23	7227776	1701509	67.31029	6918.168	tbank
22	7227781	1701506	72.48443	6915.851	lew
21	7227783	1701505	75.20278	6915.154	ic
20	7227786	1701503	78.55001	6915.818	ic
19	7227788	1701502	81.09981	6916.429	ws
18	7227789	1701502	81.52247	6916.698	iscobwil
17	7227791	1701500	84.30446	6917.016	iscobwil
16	7227794	1701499	87.08514	6917.286	ws
15	7227797	1701497	91.2879	6916.715	ic
14	7227800	1701496	93.90929	6916.95	ic
13	7227803	1701494	98.1888	6916.836	ic
12	7227807	1701491	102.5999	6916.32	ic
11	7227810	1701490	106.2624	6916.589	ic
54	7227815	1701487	111.7614	6916.439	tw
10	7227815	1701487	111.897	6916.509	tw
9	7227818	1701485	115.0542	6916.878	ic
8	7227823	1701483	120.3879	6916.611	ic
7	7227827	1701480	125.935	6917.132	ic
6	7227828	1701479	127.0602	6917.521	rew
5	7227831	1701478	130.3181	6918.112	botslopwill
30	7227866	1701458	170.2582	6949.711	rep

Sixth Water Cross section 3 2005 data
 Elevations adjusted to resurveyed endpoints in 2006

point	north	east	dist	elev adj to 2006 survey	desc
2	7227718.07	1701542.53	0.00	6923.58	lep3
36	7227722.08	1701527.01	16.03	6922.94	slope
35	7227728.20	1701503.47	40.35	6922.51	slope
34	7227731.53	1701490.71	53.54	6919.65	tbank
33	7227733.49	1701482.94	61.56	6914.24	lew
32	7227733.96	1701481.14	63.41	6913.54	ic
31	7227734.93	1701477.82	66.87	6913.29	ic
30	7227735.92	1701473.66	71.15	6913.79	ic
29	7227736.67	1701470.77	74.13	6913.38	ic
28	7227737.17	1701468.87	76.10	6913.54	ic
27	7227737.98	1701465.74	79.33	6913.47	ic
26	7227738.65	1701463.13	82.02	6914.17	ic
25	7227739.44	1701460.10	85.16	6914.41	ic
24	7227740.06	1701457.72	87.62	6914.58	ic
23	7227740.95	1701454.29	91.16	6914.61	ic
22	7227741.89	1701450.65	94.92	6914.78	wsis
21	7227742.58	1701447.87	97.78	6915.29	is
20	7227743.73	1701443.42	102.37	6915.75	is
19	7227744.97	1701439.16	106.81	6915.10	is
18	7227745.75	1701435.83	110.23	6915.04	wsis
17	7227745.84	1701435.47	110.61	6914.45	ic
16	7227746.30	1701433.71	112.42	6914.48	iclog
15	7227747.10	1701430.61	115.62	6914.13	iclog
14	7227747.67	1701428.35	117.96	6913.91	ic
13	7227748.67	1701424.23	122.19	6913.94	tw
12	7227749.43	1701421.01	125.50	6914.22	ic
11	7227750.24	1701418.28	128.34	6914.14	ic
10	7227751.13	1701414.98	131.76	6913.95	ic
9	7227751.87	1701412.12	134.72	6914.57	rew
8	7227754.80	1701400.62	146.59	6916.93	willow
7	7227757.12	1701391.65	155.85	6916.23	willow
37	7227761.25	1701375.61	172.41	6916.40	rep

Sixth Water Cross section 4 2005 data
 Elevations adjusted to resurveyed endpoints in 2006

point	north	east	dist	elev adj to 2006 survey	desc
3	7227636.79	1701531.21	0.00	6921.68	lep4
4	7227637.56	1701522.95	8.30	6919.91	slope
5	7227641.04	1701486.03	45.39	6919.89	slope
6	7227644.28	1701451.45	80.12	6919.31	top bnk
7	7227645.87	1701440.78	90.89	6912.32	bnk
8	7227645.96	1701433.94	97.71	6911.45	bot bnk
9	7227648.09	1701429.88	101.96	6910.55	lew
10	7227647.77	1701427.02	104.77	6909.42	ic
11	7227648.54	1701424.34	107.52	6909.17	ic
12	7227648.05	1701420.74	111.04	6909.99	ic
13	7227648.31	1701418.84	112.96	6909.45	ic
14	7227647.77	1701416.20	115.54	6909.50	ic
15	7227648.06	1701413.45	118.30	6909.18	ic
16	7227648.33	1701411.62	120.14	6908.57	ic
17	7227648.29	1701408.72	123.03	6908.54	ic
18	7227648.11	1701407.31	124.42	6907.95	thalwag
19	7227648.33	1701405.04	126.70	6909.18	ic
20	7227648.37	1701402.92	128.81	6908.96	ic
21	7227649.13	1701400.59	131.20	6909.09	ic
22	7227649.68	1701400.09	131.76	6909.54	rew
23	7227649.68	1701399.38	132.46	6909.76	bot bnk willows
25	7227651.52	1701374.43	157.48	6910.58	willows
26	7227654.40	1701343.78	188.26	6913.42	willows
27	7227655.74	1701329.52	202.58	6912.74	willows
28	7227656.92	1701316.87	215.29	6914.00	willows
29	7227659.44	1701290.03	242.25	6912.28	willows grass
30	7227664.02	1701242.68	289.81	6911.33	willows grass
31	7227668.06	1701200.75	331.94	6910.59	willows grass
32	7227668.71	1701191.42	341.29	6909.72	bot slope
1	7227673.42	1701141.19	391.75	6928.67	rep4

Sixth Water Cross section 5 2005 data
 Elevations adjusted to resurveyed endpoints in 2006

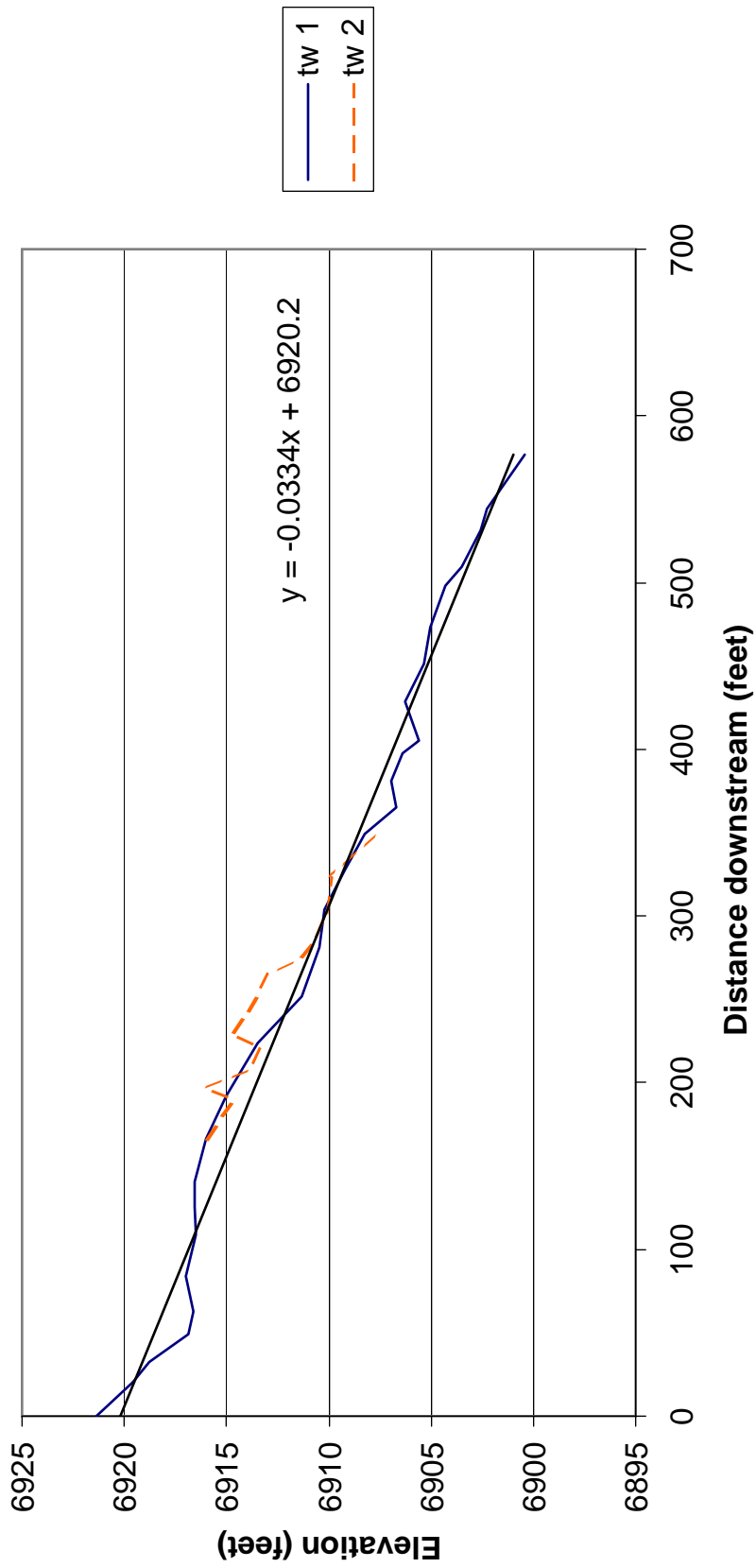
point	north	east	dist	elev adj to 2006 survey	desc
4	7227522.65	1701378.19	0.00	6914.03	lep5
5	7227524.20	1701375.77	2.88	6912.96	top bnk
6	7227524.71	1701374.97	3.82	6909.28	bnk
7	7227528.55	1701368.93	10.98	6907.08	bot bnk
8	7227528.90	1701368.38	11.63	6906.62	lew
9	7227529.06	1701368.13	11.93	6905.88	ic
10	7227530.05	1701366.57	13.77	6905.45	ic
11	7227531.36	1701364.51	16.22	6905.15	ic
12	7227532.49	1701363.23	17.91	6905.04	ic
13	7227533.24	1701361.60	19.69	6905.23	ic
14	7227534.27	1701359.99	21.59	6905.17	ic
15	7227535.39	1701358.23	23.68	6905.20	tw
16	7227536.60	1701356.32	25.94	6905.43	ic
17	7227537.80	1701354.44	28.17	6905.98	ic
18	7227538.90	1701352.71	30.23	6906.38	ic
19	7227539.15	1701352.31	30.69	6906.59	rew
20	7227539.55	1701351.69	31.44	6906.74	bot bnk bouldr
21	7227542.58	1701346.93	37.07	6908.92	top bnk
22	7227551.66	1701332.59	54.05	6907.98	old willow
23	7227561.15	1701318.17	71.31	6907.47	boldr willow
24	7227563.41	1701314.36	75.73	6906.20	edg willows
25	7227569.90	1701303.91	88.04	6911.49	willow
26	7227596.66	1701261.83	137.90	6911.19	willow
27	7227609.48	1701242.09	161.44	6911.33	boldr willow
28	7227623.59	1701219.71	187.89	6911.00	boldr willow
29	7227630.57	1701208.71	200.93	6909.34	edge willow
30	7227633.48	1701204.19	206.30	6910.27	gr
31	7227655.42	1701169.54	247.31	6910.73	gr
32	7227657.02	1701166.87	250.42	6910.05	bot slope
1	7227673.42	1701141.19	280.90	6928.67	rep5

Sixth Water Cross section 6 2005 data
 Elevations adjusted to resurveyed endpoints in 2006

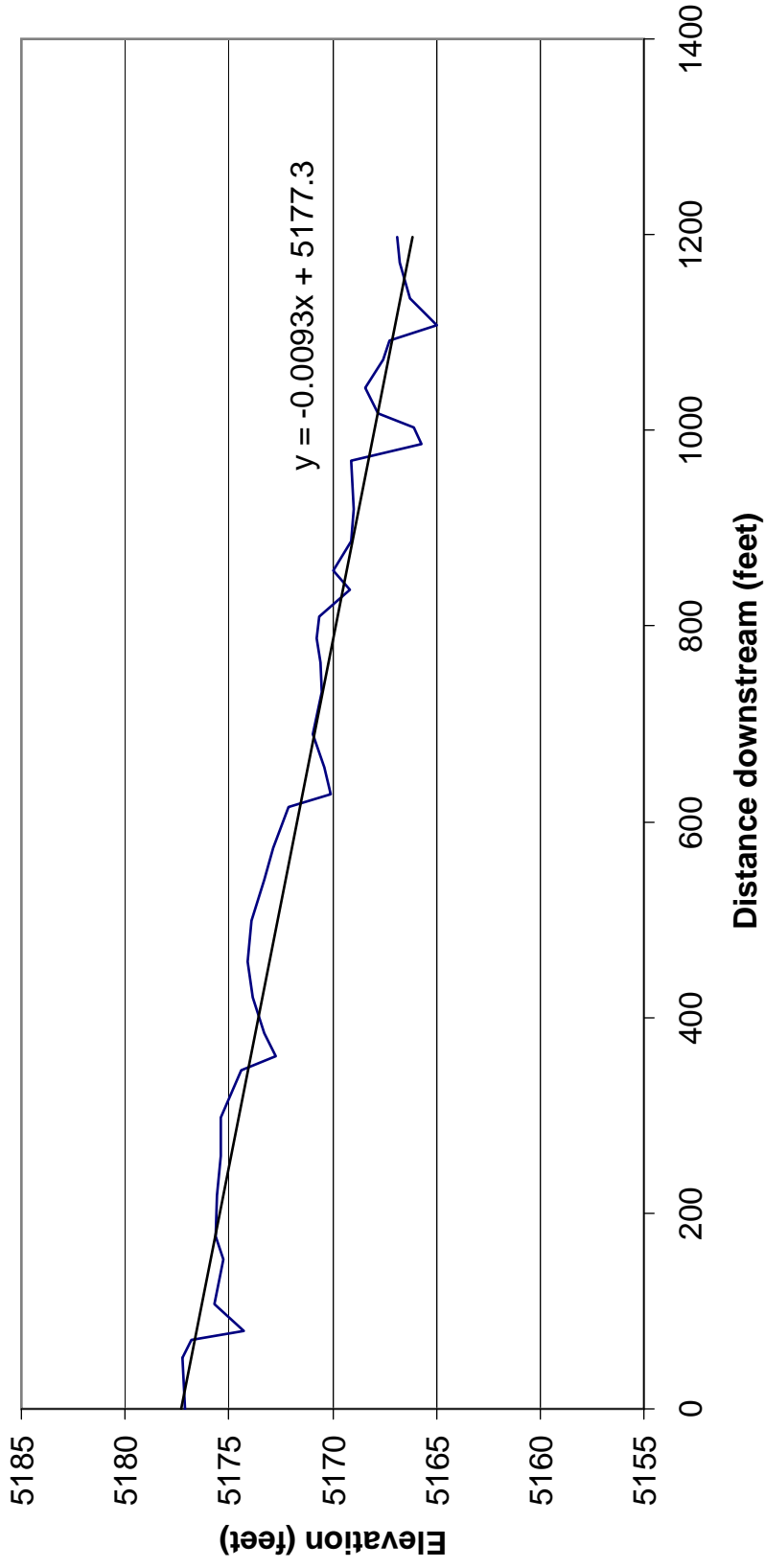
point	north	east	dist	elev adj to 2006 survey	desc
35	7227415.96	1701308.91	0.00	6920.55	lep6
4	7227438.69	1701294.13	27.11	6906.31	bot slope
5	7227446.49	1701289.05	36.41	6906.12	top bnk
6	7227448.81	1701286.83	39.57	6904.49	bnk
7	7227452.53	1701282.99	44.82	6902.49	bot bnk
8	7227454.24	1701283.50	45.94	6902.30	lew
9	7227455.16	1701283.41	46.76	6901.71	ic
10	7227457.33	1701282.01	49.34	6900.27	ic
11	7227460.39	1701279.71	53.16	6900.60	ic
12	7227462.57	1701279.16	55.29	6900.87	ic tw
13	7227465.57	1701276.32	59.35	6902.58	rock
14	7227468.08	1701275.16	62.08	6900.94	ic
15	7227470.25	1701273.69	64.71	6901.17	ic
16	7227472.12	1701272.37	66.99	6901.80	ic
17	7227473.01	1701271.80	68.05	6902.34	rew
18	7227474.75	1701270.64	70.14	6902.78	bnk
19	7227479.85	1701267.32	76.23	6904.98	top bnk
20	7227489.98	1701260.71	88.32	6904.45	willow
21	7227492.93	1701259.32	91.56	6906.00	willow
22	7227504.75	1701251.77	105.58	6905.92	willow
23	7227518.90	1701241.86	122.85	6904.35	bldr willow
24	7227526.14	1701234.40	133.00	6910.01	willow
25	7227539.01	1701228.74	146.86	6909.53	willow
26	7227566.67	1701210.86	179.79	6909.47	willow gr
27	7227573.69	1701206.26	188.18	6908.60	willow gr
28	7227577.95	1701203.48	193.27	6909.37	willow gr
29	7227585.01	1701199.18	201.54	6909.34	willow gr
30	7227586.99	1701197.57	204.07	6908.51	willow gr
31	7227589.44	1701195.71	207.14	6909.34	willow gr
32	7227615.97	1701178.83	238.58	6909.56	willow gr
33	7227632.00	1701168.09	257.87	6909.41	willow gr
34	7227644.59	1701160.19	272.74	6910.00	bot slope
1	7227673.42	1701141.19	307.27	6928.59	rep6

APPENDIX 2.3.A: LONGITUDINAL PROFILES

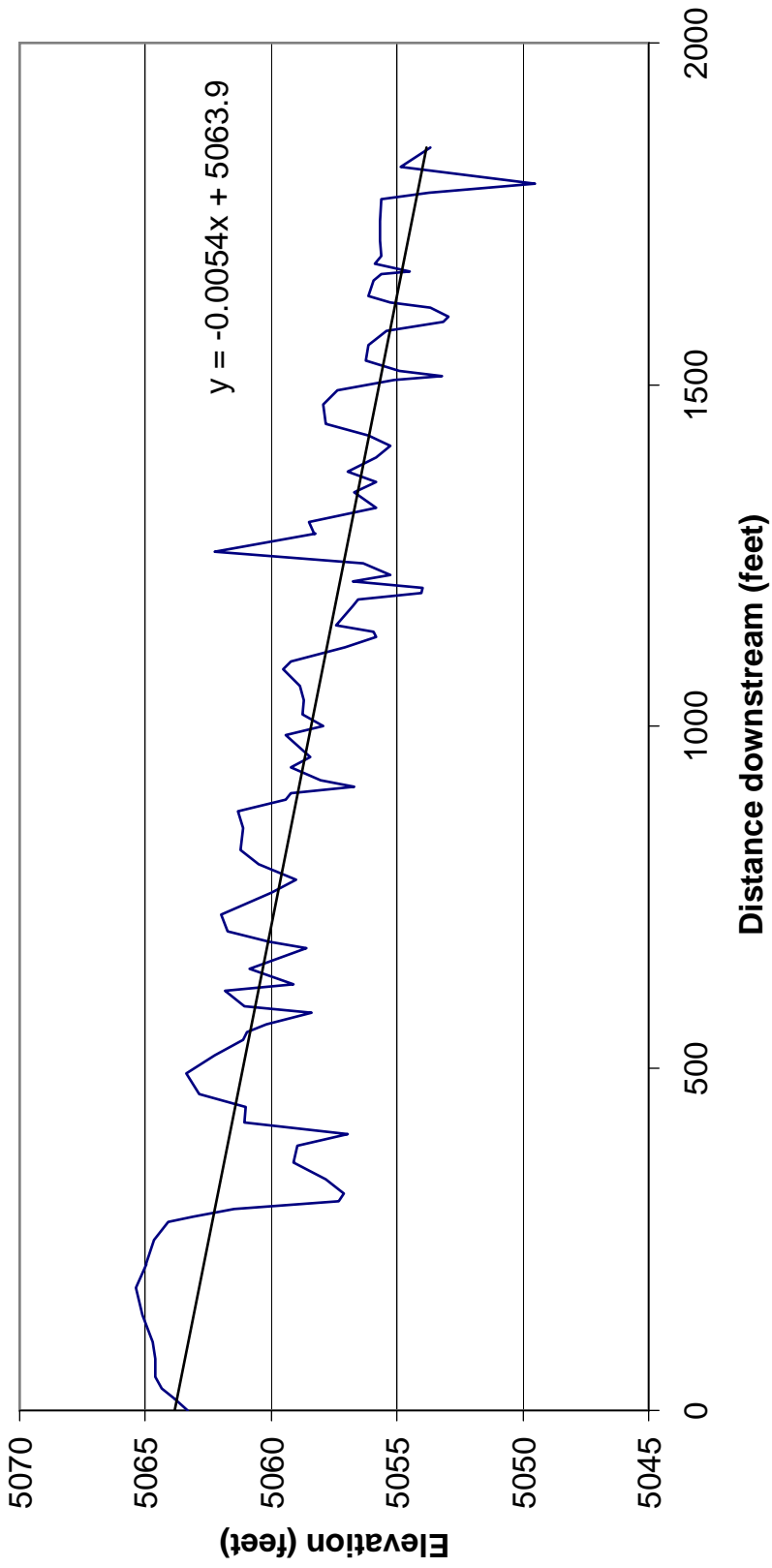
Sixth Water Site Longitudinal Profile 2006



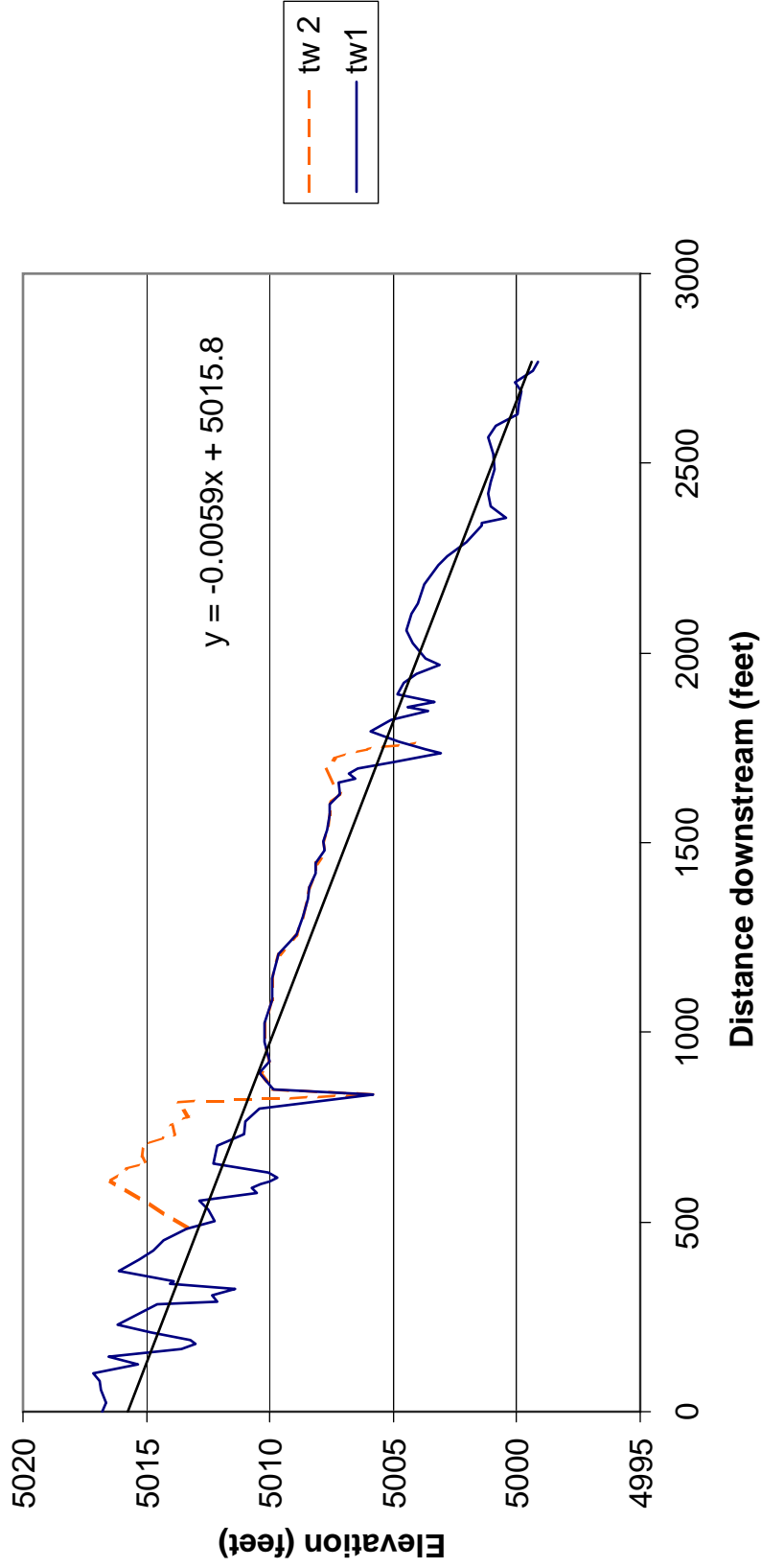
Diamond Fork Camground Site Longitudinal Profile 2006



Mother Site Longitudinal Profile 2006



Oxbow Site Longitudinal Profile 2006



APPENDIX 2.3.B: LONGITUDINAL PROFILE DATA

Sixth Water Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

thalweg 1

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance (m)	distance feet	curmu dist feet	distance from xs 1=0	elevation feet	Description
364	4445785.99	476070.86	2109.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3.44	6921.39	tw
365	4445783.97	476065.05	2108.99	6.15	20.19	20.19	16.75	6919.59	tw
366	4445783.00	476061.36	2108.74	3.81	12.49	32.68	29.24	6918.77	tw
367	4445781.36	476056.71	2108.17	4.94	16.20	48.87	45.43	6916.90	tw
368	4445780.79	476052.58	2108.08	4.17	13.68	62.55	59.11	6916.61	tw
369	4445779.34	476046.12	2108.20	6.62	21.72	84.27	80.83	6917.01	tw
370	4445776.71	476039.00	2108.04	7.59	24.90	109.17	105.73	6916.47	tw
371	4445774.68	476034.44	2108.06	4.99	16.37	125.55	122.11	6916.56	tw
372	4445771.19	476031.33	2108.07	4.67	15.34	140.88	137.44	6916.58	tw
373	4445764.45	476027.46	2107.90	7.78	25.52	166.40	162.96	6916.03	tw
374	4445756.59	476026.55	2107.60	7.91	25.94	192.34	188.90	6915.04	tw
375	4445747.01	476025.19	2107.12	9.68	31.75	224.10	220.66	6913.48	tw
376	4445739.44	476021.24	2106.48	8.54	28.01	252.10	248.66	6911.35	tw
377	4445732.09	476016.39	2106.20	8.81	28.91	281.01	277.57	6910.45	tw
378	4445726.26	476012.71	2106.13	6.89	22.62	303.63	300.19	6910.21	tw
379	4445720.86	476007.95	2105.83	7.20	23.63	327.26	323.82	6909.24	tw
380	4445716.04	476003.33	2105.53	6.68	21.90	349.16	345.72	6908.25	tw
381	4445712.80	475999.81	2105.06	4.78	15.68	364.85	361.41	6906.70	tw
382	4445708.22	475998.08	2105.13	4.90	16.08	380.92	377.48	6906.94	tw
383	4445703.38	475996.49	2104.97	5.09	16.68	397.61	394.17	6906.41	tw
384	4445701.14	475995.75	2104.73	2.36	7.76	405.36	401.92	6905.61	tw
385	4445694.65	475993.03	2104.92	7.04	23.09	428.45	425.01	6906.25	tw
386	4445688.72	475989.58	2104.65	6.86	22.52	450.97	447.53	6905.37	tw
387	4445682.87	475985.96	2104.56	6.87	22.55	473.52	470.08	6905.06	tw
388	4445678.13	475980.00	2104.33	7.62	24.99	498.52	495.08	6904.29	tw
389	4445676.15	475977.17	2104.09	3.45	11.33	509.85	506.41	6903.53	tw
390	4445672.76	475971.44	2103.80	6.66	21.84	531.69	528.25	6902.56	tw
391	4445670.45	475968.24	2103.70	3.95	12.95	544.64	541.20	6902.25	tw
392	4445664.95	475960.19	2103.15	9.75	31.99	576.63	573.19	6900.43	tw

Sixth Water Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

thalweg 2

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance (m)	distance feet	cumu dist feet	distance from xs 1=0	elevation feet	Description
393	4445766.79	476026.15	2107.90	0.00	0.00	166.40	162.96	6916.01	tw r
394	4445761.85	476021.03	2107.47	7.11	23.34	189.74	186.30	6914.62	tw r
395	4445761.64	476018.76	2107.90	2.28	7.48	197.23	193.79	6916.03	tw r
396	4445761.78	476015.59	2107.24	3.18	10.42	207.65	204.21	6913.86	tw r
397	4445758.48	476013.55	2107.09	3.88	12.74	220.39	216.95	6913.36	tw r
398	4445756.22	476011.75	2107.53	2.88	9.46	229.85	226.41	6914.80	tw r
399	4445753.53	476010.71	2107.31	2.88	9.47	239.32	235.88	6914.08	tw r
400	4445746.06	476007.93	2106.97	7.98	26.18	265.49	262.05	6912.97	tw r
401	4445743.93	476006.98	2106.55	2.32	7.63	273.12	269.68	6911.58	tw r
402	4445741.13	476006.04	2106.31	2.96	9.71	282.83	279.39	6910.80	tw r
403	4445735.29	476005.75	2106.09	5.85	19.18	302.01	298.57	6910.07	tw r
404	4445728.84	476004.93	2106.02	6.50	21.32	323.33	319.89	6909.85	tw r
405	4445721.65	476003.55	2105.40	7.33	24.04	347.37	343.93	6907.81	tw r

Diamond Fork Campground Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance (m)	distance feet	cumu dist feet	distance from xs 1=0	elevation feet
163	4435404.25	462868.96	1577.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5177.12
164	4435401.71	462853.42	1577.94	15.74	51.65	51.65	51.65	5177.22
165	4435402.69	462847.79	1577.81	5.71	18.74	70.39	70.39	5176.79
166	4435402.75	462844.84	1577.04	2.95	9.68	80.07	80.07	5174.27
167	4435403.69	462836.78	1577.47	8.12	26.65	106.72	106.72	5175.68
168	4435408.54	462823.50	1577.35	14.13	46.37	153.09	153.09	5175.29
169	4435412.24	462817.46	1577.46	7.09	23.26	176.35	176.35	5175.65
170	4435417.79	462806.16	1577.43	12.59	41.29	217.65	217.65	5175.55
171	4435423.42	462795.05	1577.38	12.46	40.87	258.51	258.51	5175.38
172	4435429.67	462785.04	1577.38	11.80	38.71	297.22	297.22	5175.38
173	4435435.69	462771.56	1577.08	14.76	48.43	345.65	345.65	5174.40
174	4435436.78	462767.02	1576.57	4.68	15.34	360.99	360.99	5172.73
175	4435437.91	462760.07	1576.74	7.04	23.10	384.09	384.09	5173.28
176	4435437.90	462748.92	1576.91	11.15	36.59	420.68	420.68	5173.84
177	4435439.91	462738.07	1576.99	11.03	36.18	456.86	456.86	5174.10
178	4435441.81	462725.55	1576.94	12.67	41.58	498.44	498.44	5173.94
179	4435444.67	462713.02	1576.75	12.85	42.17	540.60	540.60	5173.32
180	4435446.23	462703.18	1576.61	9.96	32.68	573.28	573.28	5172.86
181	4435446.13	462690.56	1576.38	12.62	41.39	614.67	614.67	5172.10
182	4435445.91	462686.32	1575.77	4.25	13.95	628.62	628.62	5170.10
183	4435446.15	462678.12	1575.86	8.20	26.91	655.52	655.52	5170.40
184	4435445.71	462667.71	1576.03	10.42	34.20	689.72	689.72	5170.95
185	4435443.57	462654.75	1575.90	13.13	43.09	732.81	732.81	5170.53
186	4435440.29	462646.35	1575.91	9.02	29.59	762.40	762.40	5170.56
187	4435434.02	462642.09	1575.97	7.58	24.86	787.27	787.27	5170.76
188	4435429.84	462636.91	1575.94	6.66	21.84	809.11	809.11	5170.66
189	4435422.72	462631.97	1575.49	8.66	28.42	837.53	837.53	5169.18
190	4435417.50	462629.37	1575.73	5.83	19.12	856.66	856.66	5169.97
191	4435408.28	462630.99	1575.47	9.37	30.74	887.40	887.40	5169.12
192	4435399.14	462627.18	1575.43	9.91	32.50	919.90	919.90	5168.99

Diamond Fork Campground Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance (m)	distance feet	cumu dist feet	distance from xs 1=0	elevation feet
193	4435385.91	462619.95	1575.46	15.07	49.44	969.34	969.34	5169.08
194	4435380.81	462619.28	1574.43	5.15	16.88	986.22	986.22	5165.70
195	4435376.22	462621.35	1574.55	5.04	16.54	1002.75	1002.75	5166.10
196	4435371.65	462621.41	1575.07	4.56	14.97	1017.73	1017.73	5167.80
197	4435364.24	462619.15	1575.26	7.75	25.43	1043.15	1043.15	5168.43
198	4435356.07	462615.55	1574.99	8.93	29.28	1072.44	1072.44	5167.54
199	4435350.94	462612.94	1574.91	5.76	18.90	1091.33	1091.33	5167.28
200	4435347.61	462609.48	1574.20	4.80	15.74	1107.08	1107.08	5164.95
201	4435343.38	462602.18	1574.61	8.44	27.70	1134.78	1134.78	5166.30
202	4435340.94	462591.37	1574.76	11.08	36.36	1171.13	1171.13	5166.79
203	4435338.79	462583.74	1574.79	7.93	26.01	1197.14	1197.14	5166.89

Mother Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance	distance ft	cum dis ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	name
51	4432969.79	460130.76	1543.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5063.30	tw
52	4432965.64	460127.61	1543.39	5.21	17.10	17.10	17.10	5063.86	tw
53	4432961.70	460125.17	1543.54	4.63	15.19	32.30	32.30	5064.35	tw
54	4432958.25	460121.73	1543.62	4.87	15.98	48.28	48.28	5064.62	tw
55	4432953.75	460114.67	1543.61	8.37	27.45	75.73	75.73	5064.58	tw
56	4432949.72	460108.27	1543.65	7.57	24.83	100.55	100.55	5064.72	tw
57	4432942.53	460098.71	1543.78	11.96	39.24	139.79	139.79	5065.14	tw
58	4432934.78	460089.18	1543.85	12.29	40.31	180.10	180.10	5065.37	tw
59	4432930.95	460079.48	1543.72	10.43	34.23	214.33	214.33	5064.95	tw
60	4432930.95	460079.46	1543.72	0.02	0.05	214.38	214.38	5064.95	tw
61	4432925.89	460070.38	1543.63	10.40	34.13	248.51	248.51	5064.65	tw
62	4432922.01	460063.20	1543.46	8.16	26.77	275.28	275.28	5064.09	tw
63	4432919.96	460061.85	1543.16	2.46	8.07	283.35	283.35	5063.11	tw
64	4432916.88	460059.77	1542.67	3.71	12.17	295.52	295.52	5061.50	tw
65	4432913.72	460059.64	1541.39	3.16	10.37	305.89	305.89	5057.30	tw
66	4432911.11	460061.71	1541.34	3.33	10.93	316.82	316.82	5057.14	tw
67	4432904.58	460062.78	1541.56	6.62	21.71	338.53	338.53	5057.86	tw
68	4432897.23	460063.98	1541.95	7.44	24.42	362.95	362.95	5059.14	tw
69	4432890.22	460062.83	1541.89	7.11	23.33	386.28	386.28	5058.94	tw
70	4432885.27	460060.49	1541.29	5.47	17.95	404.24	404.24	5056.97	tw
71	4432883.14	460056.09	1542.54	4.88	16.02	420.26	420.26	5061.07	tw
72	4432879.23	460049.81	1542.53	7.40	24.29	444.55	444.55	5061.04	tw
73	4432875.48	460045.36	1543.08	5.81	19.08	463.62	463.62	5062.85	tw
74	4432870.91	460037.87	1543.24	8.78	28.81	492.43	492.43	5063.37	tw
75	4432867.60	460030.32	1542.90	8.24	27.04	519.47	519.47	5062.25	tw
76	4432864.71	460024.10	1542.56	6.86	22.49	541.97	541.97	5061.14	tw
77	4432864.14	460020.96	1542.51	3.19	10.47	552.43	552.43	5060.98	tw
78	4432866.62	460018.47	1542.27	3.52	11.56	563.99	563.99	5060.19	tw
79	4432867.98	460013.00	1541.72	5.63	18.48	582.47	582.47	5058.38	tw
80	4432868.55	460010.32	1542.54	2.74	8.98	591.45	591.45	5061.07	tw

Mother Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance	distance ft	cum dis ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	name
81	4432872.89	460005.26	1542.78	6.67	21.87	613.33	613.33	5061.86	tw
82	4432874.25	460002.62	1541.94	2.98	9.76	623.09	623.09	5059.11	tw
83	4432878.82	459997.56	1542.48	6.82	22.37	645.46	645.46	5060.88	tw
84	4432882.85	459994.60	1542.13	5.00	16.40	661.86	661.86	5059.73	tw
85	4432886.96	459994.68	1541.79	4.11	13.48	675.34	675.34	5058.61	tw
412	4432889.73	459993.02	1542.24	3.23	10.61	685.95	685.95	5060.09	tw
413	4432894.46	459993.02	1542.74	4.73	15.52	701.47	701.47	5061.73	tw
414	4432901.44	459993.18	1542.82	6.98	22.91	724.37	724.37	5061.99	tw
415	4432911.55	459992.21	1542.21	10.16	33.32	757.69	757.69	5059.99	tw
416	4432915.00	459987.84	1541.91	5.57	18.29	775.98	775.98	5059.01	tw
417	4432919.77	459982.80	1542.37	6.93	22.75	798.73	798.73	5060.52	tw
418	4432923.51	459977.98	1542.59	6.10	20.02	818.75	818.75	5061.24	tw
419	4432931.27	459971.94	1542.55	9.84	32.27	851.02	851.02	5061.11	tw
420	4432936.07	459965.94	1542.61	7.68	25.20	876.22	876.22	5061.30	tw
421	4432939.57	459962.14	1542.04	5.17	16.96	893.18	893.18	5059.43	tw
422	4432940.45	459959.48	1541.97	2.80	9.18	902.37	902.37	5059.20	tw
423	4432941.25	459956.79	1541.21	2.81	9.23	911.60	911.60	5056.71	tw
424	4432940.24	459954.16	1541.61	2.82	9.24	920.84	920.84	5058.02	tw
425	4432935.65	459950.50	1541.97	5.87	19.25	940.09	940.09	5059.20	tw
426	4432931.41	459948.49	1541.74	4.69	15.40	955.49	955.49	5058.45	tw
427	4432924.53	459941.30	1542.03	9.95	32.64	988.13	988.13	5059.40	tw
428	4432922.97	459937.97	1541.58	3.68	12.08	1000.21	1000.21	5057.92	tw
429	4432925.10	459932.82	1541.84	5.57	18.28	1018.50	1018.50	5058.78	tw
430	4432927.19	459926.83	1541.82	6.34	20.80	1039.30	1039.30	5058.71	tw
431	4432929.86	459921.36	1541.86	6.09	19.98	1059.28	1059.28	5058.84	tw
432	4432935.01	459916.03	1542.07	7.41	24.32	1083.60	1083.60	5059.53	tw
433	4432936.50	459912.99	1541.98	3.38	11.10	1094.70	1094.70	5059.24	tw
434	4432937.14	459906.76	1541.31	6.26	20.53	1115.23	1115.23	5057.04	tw
435	4432935.70	459902.34	1540.95	4.65	15.26	1130.49	1130.49	5055.86	tw

Mother Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance	distance ft	cum dis ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	name
436	4432936.28	459899.92	1540.98	2.49	8.16	1138.65	1138.65	5055.96	tw
437	4432935.82	459896.99	1541.42	2.96	9.71	1148.36	1148.36	5057.40	tw
438	4432932.67	459889.15	1541.22	8.45	27.73	1176.09	1176.09	5056.74	tw
439	4432930.65	459887.12	1541.16	2.86	9.38	1185.47	1185.47	5056.55	tw
440	4432928.11	459885.78	1540.40	2.87	9.43	1194.90	1194.90	5054.05	tw
441	4432926.68	459884.09	1540.38	2.22	7.28	1202.18	1202.18	5053.99	tw
442	4432924.31	459881.70	1541.23	3.36	11.03	1213.21	1213.21	5056.78	tw
443	4432921.95	459881.96	1540.77	2.38	7.80	1221.01	1221.01	5055.27	tw
444	4432917.79	459885.67	1541.10	5.57	18.28	1239.29	1239.29	5056.35	tw
445	4432914.45	459889.19	1542.90	4.85	15.93	1255.22	1255.22	5062.25	tw
446	4432908.28	459894.62	1541.68	8.22	26.98	1282.19	1282.19	5058.25	tw
447	4432908.23	459894.67	1541.69	0.07	0.24	1282.43	1282.43	5058.28	tw
448	4432904.93	459898.25	1541.76	4.87	15.99	1298.42	1298.42	5058.51	tw
449	4432899.30	459901.44	1540.94	6.47	21.21	1319.63	1319.63	5055.82	tw
450	4432892.46	459899.66	1541.21	7.07	23.20	1342.83	1342.83	5056.71	tw
451	4432888.26	459897.95	1540.95	4.53	14.87	1357.70	1357.70	5055.86	tw
452	4432883.70	459896.24	1541.28	4.88	16.00	1373.69	1373.69	5056.94	tw
453	4432878.40	459893.02	1540.94	6.19	20.31	1394.01	1394.01	5055.82	tw
454	4432874.78	459889.03	1540.77	5.39	17.70	1411.71	1411.71	5055.27	tw
455	4432871.70	459885.75	1541.03	4.50	14.75	1426.46	1426.46	5056.12	tw
456	4432870.52	459880.86	1541.55	5.03	16.50	1442.95	1442.95	5057.83	tw
457	4432868.44	459872.52	1541.59	8.60	28.21	1471.16	1471.16	5057.96	tw
458	4432866.51	459866.54	1541.41	6.29	20.64	1491.80	1491.80	5057.37	tw
459	4432864.18	459862.59	1540.73	4.58	15.03	1506.83	1506.83	5055.14	tw
460	4432863.46	459860.63	1540.14	2.09	6.86	1513.69	1513.69	5053.20	tw
461	4432862.69	459858.59	1540.66	2.18	7.15	1520.84	1520.84	5054.91	tw
462	4432859.80	459854.95	1541.07	4.64	15.23	1536.07	1536.07	5056.25	tw
463	4432854.70	459850.49	1541.03	6.78	22.23	1558.30	1558.30	5056.12	tw
464	4432850.25	459846.26	1540.82	6.15	20.17	1578.47	1578.47	5055.43	tw

Mother Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

number	northing	easting	elevation (m)	distance	distance ft	cum dis ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	name
465	4432846.53	459844.97	1540.13	3.94	12.92	1591.38	1591.38	5053.17	tw
466	4432844.23	459843.73	1540.07	2.61	8.56	1599.95	1599.95	5052.97	tw
467	4432840.55	459844.66	1540.28	3.80	12.46	1612.41	1612.41	5053.66	tw
468	4432838.13	459845.09	1540.77	2.46	8.07	1620.47	1620.47	5055.27	tw
469	4432835.01	459845.21	1541.04	3.13	10.25	1630.73	1630.73	5056.15	tw
470	4432828.19	459845.50	1540.98	6.82	22.39	1653.12	1653.12	5055.96	tw
471	4432826.64	459847.36	1540.88	2.42	7.95	1661.06	1661.06	5055.63	tw
472	4432825.05	459847.47	1540.54	1.59	5.22	1666.29	1666.29	5054.51	tw
473	4432822.35	459848.85	1540.96	3.03	9.93	1676.22	1676.22	5055.89	tw
474	4432818.70	459850.30	1540.88	3.93	12.90	1689.12	1689.12	5055.63	tw
475	4432812.13	459851.42	1540.89	6.66	21.86	1710.98	1710.98	5055.66	tw
476	4432803.70	459853.24	1540.89	8.62	28.29	1739.27	1739.27	5055.66	tw
477	4432795.15	459858.18	1540.88	9.88	32.40	1771.67	1771.67	5055.63	tw
478	4432792.42	459859.35	1540.30	2.97	9.75	1781.43	1781.43	5053.72	tw
479	4432788.55	459860.11	1539.01	3.94	12.93	1794.35	1794.35	5049.49	tw
480	4432781.45	459858.75	1540.65	7.23	23.73	1818.08	1818.08	5054.87	tw
481	4432776.08	459851.99	1540.28	8.63	28.32	1846.39	1846.39	5053.66	tw

Oxbow Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

Name	Northing	Easting	Elevation	distance	distance ft	cumu dist ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	Description
54	4432319.25	458793.68	1529.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5016.81	tw
55	4432318.02	458786.66	1529.00	7.12	23.37	23.37	23.37	5016.65	tw
56	4432316.80	458776.46	1529.06	10.27	33.70	57.08	57.08	5016.85	tw
57	4432315.15	458769.71	1529.07	6.95	22.79	79.87	79.87	5016.88	tw
58	4432312.94	458763.36	1529.16	6.73	22.07	101.94	101.94	5017.17	tw
59	4432309.55	458757.74	1528.60	6.56	21.54	123.47	123.47	5015.34	tw
60	4432304.91	458753.82	1528.97	6.08	19.94	143.41	143.41	5016.55	tw
61	4432299.27	458751.31	1528.06	6.17	20.26	163.67	163.67	5013.56	tw
62	4432295.06	458750.99	1527.89	4.22	13.85	177.52	177.52	5013.01	tw
63	4432291.46	458750.73	1527.96	3.60	11.83	189.35	189.35	5013.24	tw
64	4432285.42	458748.99	1528.44	6.29	20.65	209.99	209.99	5014.81	tw
65	4432279.36	458749.31	1528.86	6.07	19.91	229.90	229.90	5016.19	tw
66	4432263.97	458753.81	1528.36	16.03	52.60	282.50	282.50	5014.55	tw
67	4432262.46	458755.37	1527.63	2.17	7.12	289.63	289.63	5012.15	tw
68	4432259.46	458759.17	1527.69	4.84	15.88	305.51	305.51	5012.35	tw
69	4432258.68	458764.58	1527.40	5.47	17.95	323.46	323.46	5011.40	tw
70	4432257.15	458768.00	1528.20	3.74	12.26	335.72	335.72	5014.02	tw
71	4432257.32	458770.20	1528.16	2.21	7.27	342.99	342.99	5013.89	tw
72	4432252.47	458777.25	1528.84	8.56	28.07	371.06	371.06	5016.12	tw1
73	4432244.58	458781.57	1528.58	9.00	29.51	400.57	400.57	5015.27	tw1
74	4432237.36	458782.55	1528.42	7.28	23.88	424.46	424.46	5014.75	tw1
75	4432228.99	458780.51	1528.29	8.62	28.29	452.75	452.75	5014.32	tw1
76	4432220.60	458778.11	1528.00	8.72	28.62	481.36	481.36	5013.37	tw1
77	4432216.00	458774.25	1527.66	6.01	19.70	501.07	501.07	5012.25	tw
78	4432209.66	458767.32	1527.74	9.39	30.82	531.89	531.89	5012.51	tw
79	4432203.35	458764.14	1527.85	7.07	23.19	555.08	555.08	5012.88	tw
80	4432200.21	458759.04	1527.14	5.99	19.65	574.73	574.73	5010.55	tw
81	4432198.46	458755.30	1527.19	4.13	13.54	588.27	588.27	5010.71	tw
82	4432198.99	458751.87	1527.09	3.47	11.39	599.66	599.66	5010.38	tw
83	4432201.19	458752.49	1526.98	2.29	7.52	607.18	607.18	5010.02	tw
84	4432204.43	458751.57	1526.88	3.36	11.03	618.21	618.21	5009.69	tw
85	4432206.81	458749.33	1527.00	3.27	10.72	628.94	628.94	5010.09	tw
86	4432210.77	458742.59	1527.67	7.82	25.67	654.60	654.60	5012.29	tw
87	4432219.31	458731.60	1527.62	13.92	45.67	700.27	700.27	5012.12	tw

Oxbow Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

Name	Northing	Easting	Elevation	distance	distance ft	cumu dist ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	Description
98	4432224.59	458723.68	1527.30	9.52	31.23	731.49	731.49	5011.07	tw
99	4432228.89	458714.28	1527.28	10.33	33.90	765.40	765.40	5011.01	tw
100	4432230.95	458704.79	1527.11	9.71	31.87	797.27	797.27	5010.45	tw
101	4432232.71	458693.38	1525.70	11.54	37.87	835.13	835.13	5005.82	tw
102	4432231.80	458688.94	1526.93	4.53	14.86	850.00	850.00	5009.86	tw
103	4432229.56	458676.47	1527.10	12.68	41.59	891.59	891.59	5010.42	tw
104	4432228.23	458666.38	1526.98	10.17	33.37	924.96	924.96	5010.02	tw
105	4432231.92	458651.56	1527.04	15.28	50.14	975.10	975.10	5010.22	tw
106	4432232.39	458636.05	1527.04	15.51	50.89	1025.99	1025.99	5010.22	tw
107	4432233.02	458618.22	1526.95	17.84	58.55	1084.54	1084.54	5009.92	tw
108	4432229.99	458600.74	1526.94	17.74	58.20	1142.74	1142.74	5009.89	tw
109	4432225.22	458581.45	1526.87	19.87	65.20	1207.94	1207.94	5009.66	tw
110	4432220.80	458566.63	1526.64	15.46	50.73	1258.67	1258.67	5008.91	tw
111	4432216.59	458553.09	1526.56	14.19	46.55	1305.21	1305.21	5008.64	tw
112	4432211.90	458539.48	1526.50	14.39	47.21	1352.42	1352.42	5008.45	tw
113	4432210.23	458530.46	1526.48	9.17	30.10	1382.53	1382.53	5008.38	tw
114	4432206.16	458519.74	1526.41	11.46	37.61	1420.14	1420.14	5008.15	tw
74	4432203.29	458512.72	1526.41	7.59	24.89	1445.03	1445.03	5008.16	thal
75	4432203.94	458502.15	1526.30	10.59	34.76	1479.79	1479.79	5007.80	thal
76	4432204.03	458494.57	1526.32	7.57	24.85	1504.64	1504.64	5007.85	thal
77	4432204.33	458485.48	1526.27	9.10	29.85	1534.48	1534.48	5007.71	thal
78	4432206.57	458473.56	1526.24	12.13	39.80	1574.29	1574.29	5007.58	thal
79	4432207.50	458465.52	1526.24	8.09	26.55	1600.84	1600.84	5007.60	thal
80	4432209.07	458457.53	1526.12	8.14	26.69	1627.53	1627.53	5007.19	thal
81	4432211.91	458448.92	1526.12	9.06	29.74	1657.27	1657.27	5007.19	thal
86	4432212.29	458445.39	1525.91	3.55	11.66	1668.94	1668.94	5006.53	thal
87	4432215.57	458443.63	1526.00	3.73	12.22	1681.16	1681.16	5006.80	thal
88	4432219.46	458443.59	1525.89	3.88	12.74	1693.90	1693.90	5006.45	thal
89	4432225.04	458442.37	1525.45	5.72	18.75	1712.65	1712.65	5005.00	thal
90	4432231.45	458444.96	1524.86	6.91	22.68	1735.33	1735.33	5003.07	thal
91	4432234.08	458447.61	1525.05	3.73	12.23	1747.56	1747.56	5003.69	thal
92	4432238.69	458451.55	1525.39	6.07	19.92	1767.48	1767.48	5004.81	thal
93	4432246.10	458454.56	1525.73	8.00	26.24	1793.72	1793.72	5005.93	thal

Oxbow Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

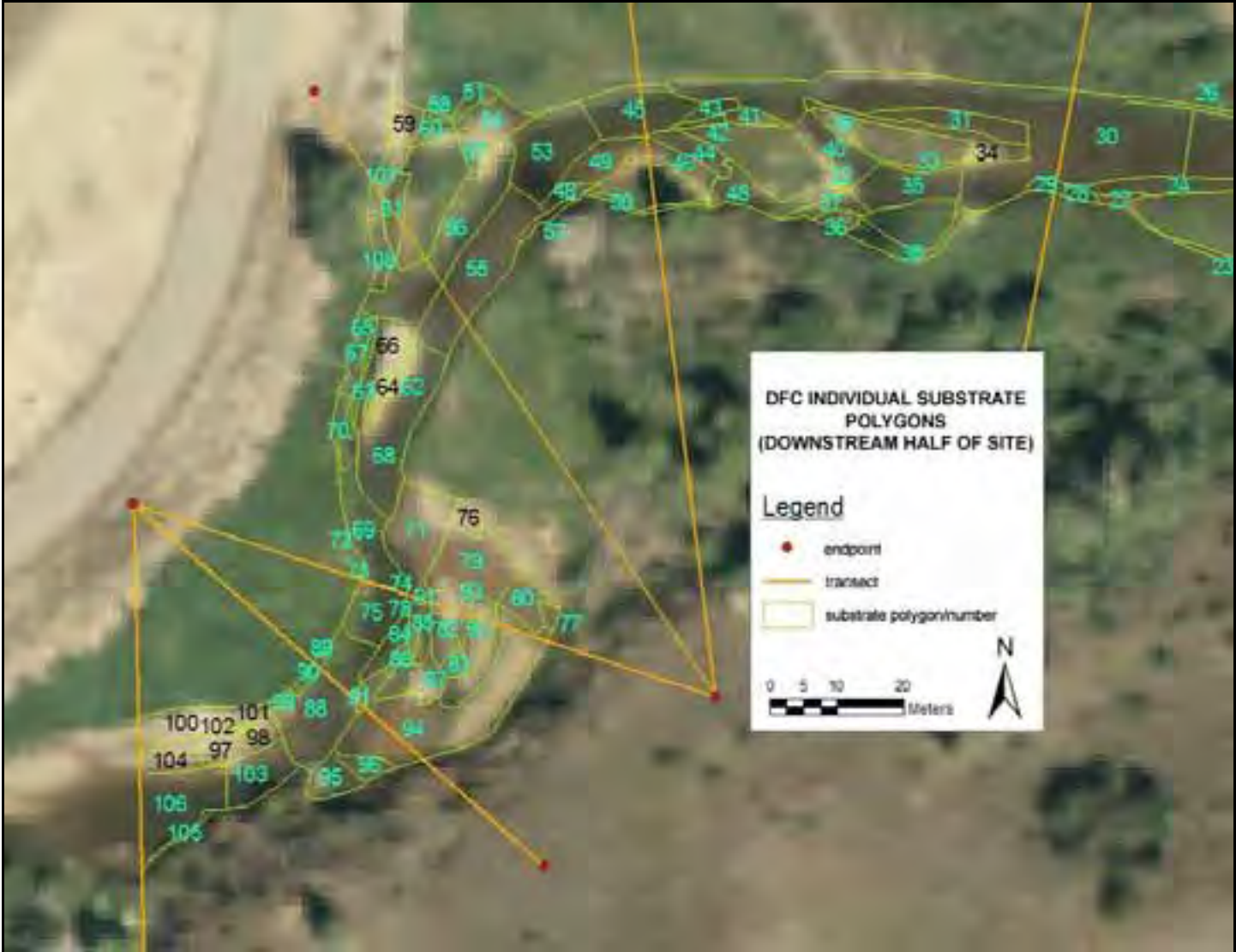
Name	Northing	Easting	Elevation	distance	distance ft	cumu dist ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	Description
94	4432253.13	458460.80	1525.48	9.40	30.85	1824.58	1824.58	5005.09	thal
95	4432258.31	458465.38	1525.02	6.91	22.67	1847.25	1847.25	5003.59	thal
96	4432261.11	458463.62	1525.27	3.31	10.84	1858.10	1858.10	5004.41	thal
97	4432261.17	458459.68	1524.93	3.94	12.92	1871.01	1871.01	5003.31	thal
98	4432265.88	458455.45	1525.40	6.33	20.77	1891.79	1891.79	5004.83	thal
99	4432273.24	458450.25	1525.32	9.02	29.59	1921.37	1921.37	5004.57	thal
100	4432278.50	458444.95	1525.16	7.46	24.48	1945.85	1945.85	5004.05	thal
101	4432282.30	458438.97	1524.88	7.08	23.23	1969.09	1969.09	5003.12	thal
102	4432284.08	458433.83	1525.05	5.44	17.86	1986.95	1986.95	5003.69	thal
103	4432284.66	458421.74	1525.21	12.10	39.70	2026.65	2026.65	5004.20	thal
104	4432284.12	458411.58	1525.29	10.18	33.39	2060.04	2060.04	5004.49	thal
105	4432283.80	458398.86	1525.22	12.73	41.76	2101.80	2101.80	5004.24	thal
106	4432280.06	458390.50	1525.14	9.15	30.03	2131.82	2131.82	5003.99	thal
107	4432273.79	458376.99	1525.07	14.90	48.89	2180.71	2180.71	5003.76	thal
108	4432264.73	458364.75	1524.89	15.22	49.94	2230.66	2230.66	5003.17	thal
109	4432260.08	458358.78	1524.78	7.57	24.85	2255.50	2255.50	5002.79	thal
110	4432251.74	458350.81	1524.54	11.53	37.84	2293.35	2293.35	5002.02	thal
56	4432246.74	458338.96	1524.35	12.86	42.19	2335.53	2335.53	5001.39	tw
111	4432244.30	458338.08	1524.35	2.60	8.52	2344.05	2344.05	5001.40	thal
57	4432241.75	458335.45	1524.06	3.66	12.00	2356.05	2356.05	5000.44	tw
58	4432234.09	458329.89	1524.25	9.47	31.06	2387.11	2387.11	5001.07	tw
59	4432224.58	458326.16	1524.27	10.22	33.53	2420.64	2420.64	5001.14	tw
60	4432216.09	458321.71	1524.24	9.59	31.45	2452.09	2452.09	5001.03	tw
61	4432206.71	458319.08	1524.20	9.74	31.96	2484.05	2484.05	5000.90	tw
62	4432194.90	458315.80	1524.22	12.26	40.22	2524.26	2524.26	5000.95	tw
63	4432181.93	458316.75	1524.28	13.00	42.67	2566.93	2566.93	5001.17	tw
64	4432172.69	458318.16	1524.19	9.34	30.66	2597.59	2597.59	5000.86	tw
65	4432162.86	458319.54	1523.91	9.93	32.57	2630.16	2630.16	4999.95	tw
66	4432155.48	458318.62	1523.91	7.43	24.39	2654.55	2654.55	4999.94	tw
67	4432145.17	458317.89	1523.87	10.34	33.92	2688.47	2688.47	4999.81	tw
68	4432138.04	458316.16	1523.94	7.33	24.06	2712.53	2712.53	5000.05	tw
69	4432129.59	458310.81	1523.73	10.01	32.84	2745.37	2745.37	4999.34	tw
70	4432122.68	458309.77	1523.67	6.98	22.90	2768.27	2768.27	4999.16	tw

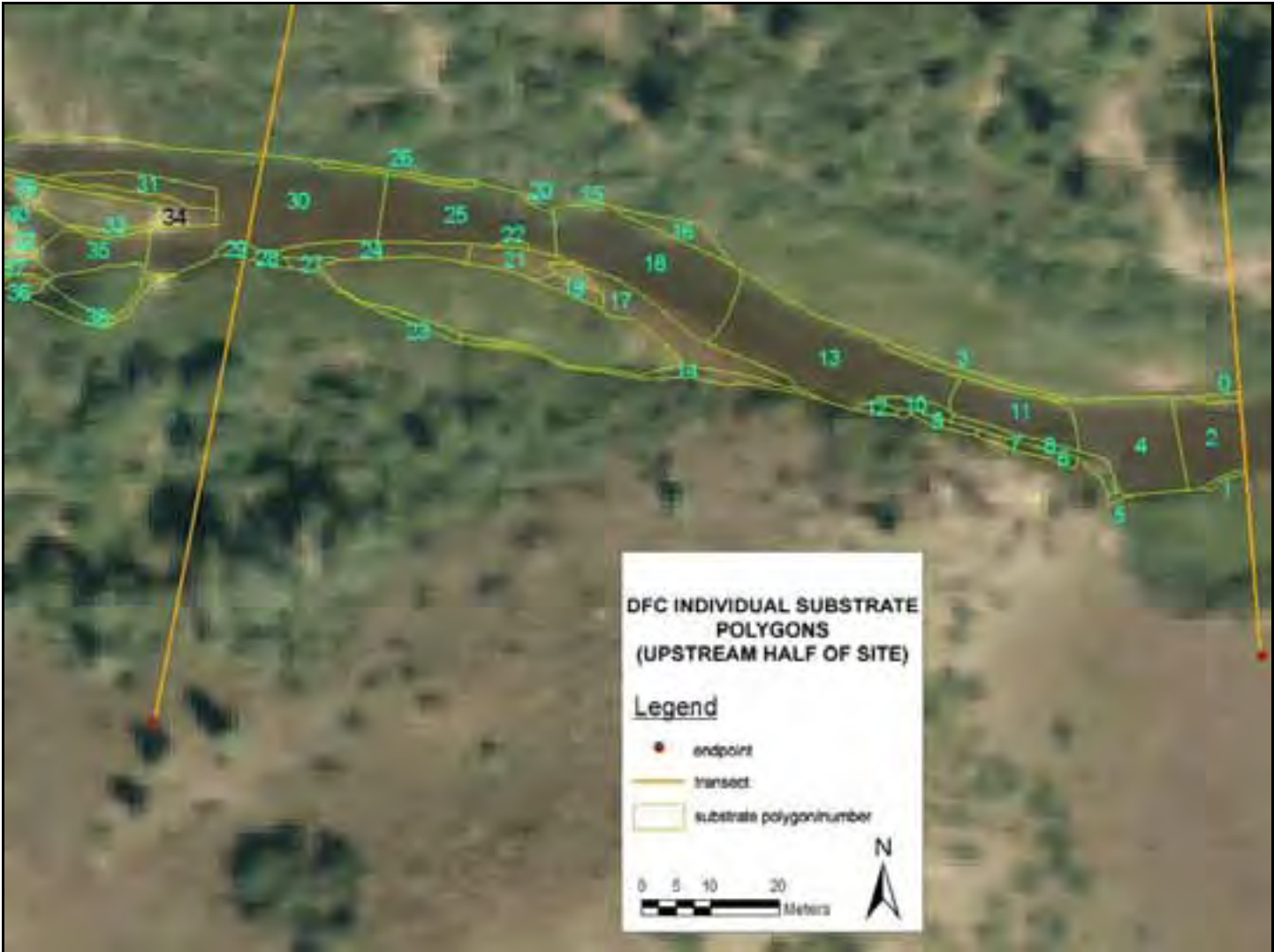
Oxbow Site Longitudinal Profile Data 2006

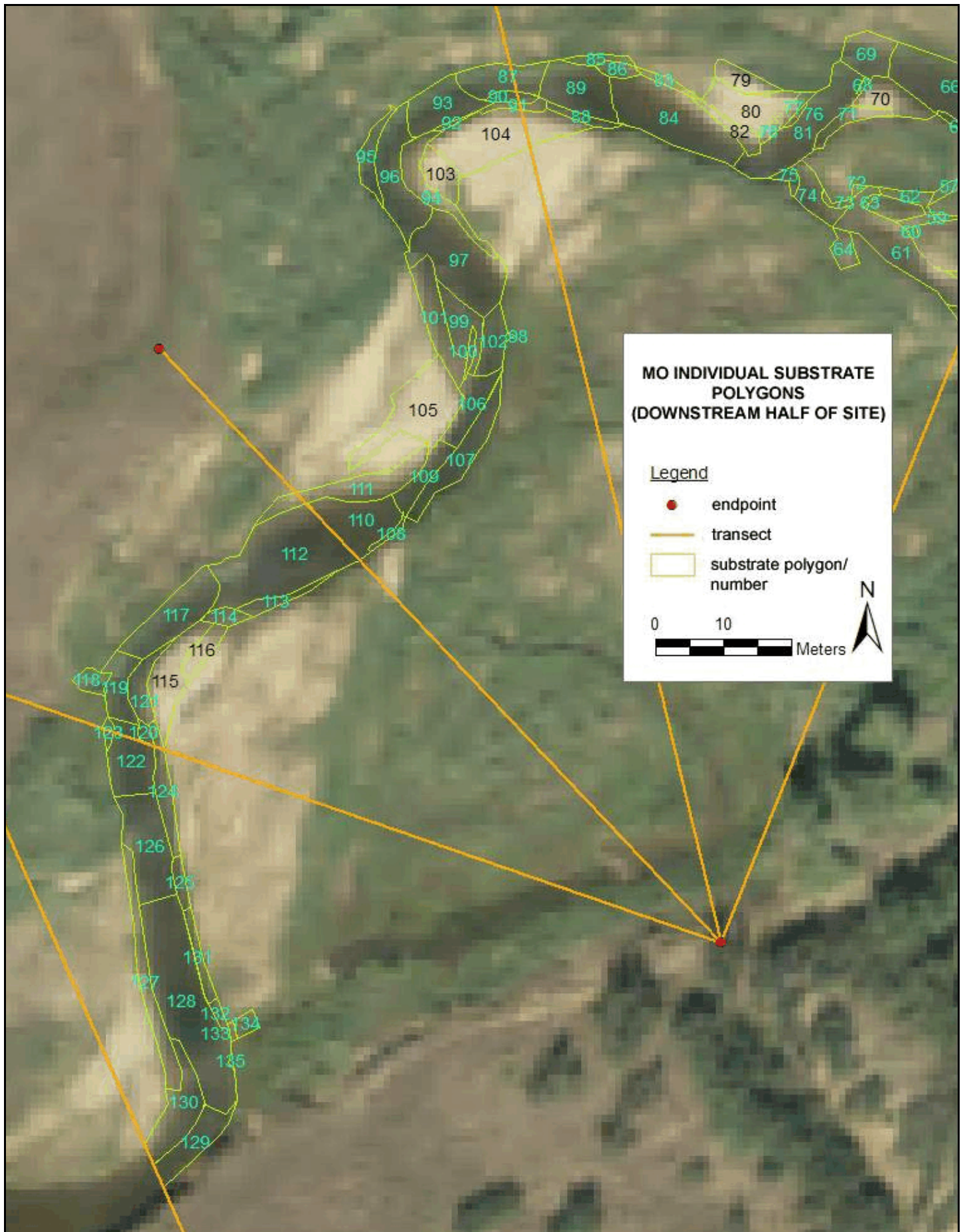
Name	Northing	Easting	Elevation	distance	distance ft	cumu dist ft	distance from xs 1=0	elev ft	Description
77	4432259.02	458777.10	1528.91	38.44	126.11	607.47	607.47	5016.35	tw2
78	4432258.94	458787.40	1528.75	10.30	33.78	641.25	641.25	5015.83	tw2
79	4432256.52	458790.63	1528.49	4.04	13.25	654.50	654.50	5014.98	tw2
80	4432250.42	458792.45	1528.55	6.36	20.86	675.36	675.36	5015.17	tw2
81	4432241.89	458793.87	1528.54	8.65	28.38	703.74	703.74	5015.14	tw2
82	4432237.26	458796.84	1528.29	5.50	18.04	721.78	721.78	5014.32	tw2
83	4432234.63	458797.88	1528.14	2.83	9.28	731.07	731.07	5013.83	tw2
84	4432227.02	458797.05	1528.17	7.66	25.13	756.20	756.20	5013.93	tw2
85	4432221.80	458792.84	1527.99	6.71	22.01	778.21	778.21	5013.34	tw2
86	4432217.83	458782.20	1528.12	11.36	37.26	815.47	815.47	5013.76	tw2
82	4432213.85	458460.56	1526.29	11.80	38.71	1695.99	1695.99	38.71	thal2
83	4432218.92	458454.55	1526.17	7.87	25.82	1721.81	1721.81	25.82	thal2
84	4432224.29	458449.38	1525.76	7.45	24.46	1746.27	1746.27	24.46	thal2
85	4432227.69	458446.10	1525.17	4.71	15.47	1761.74	1761.74	15.47	thal2

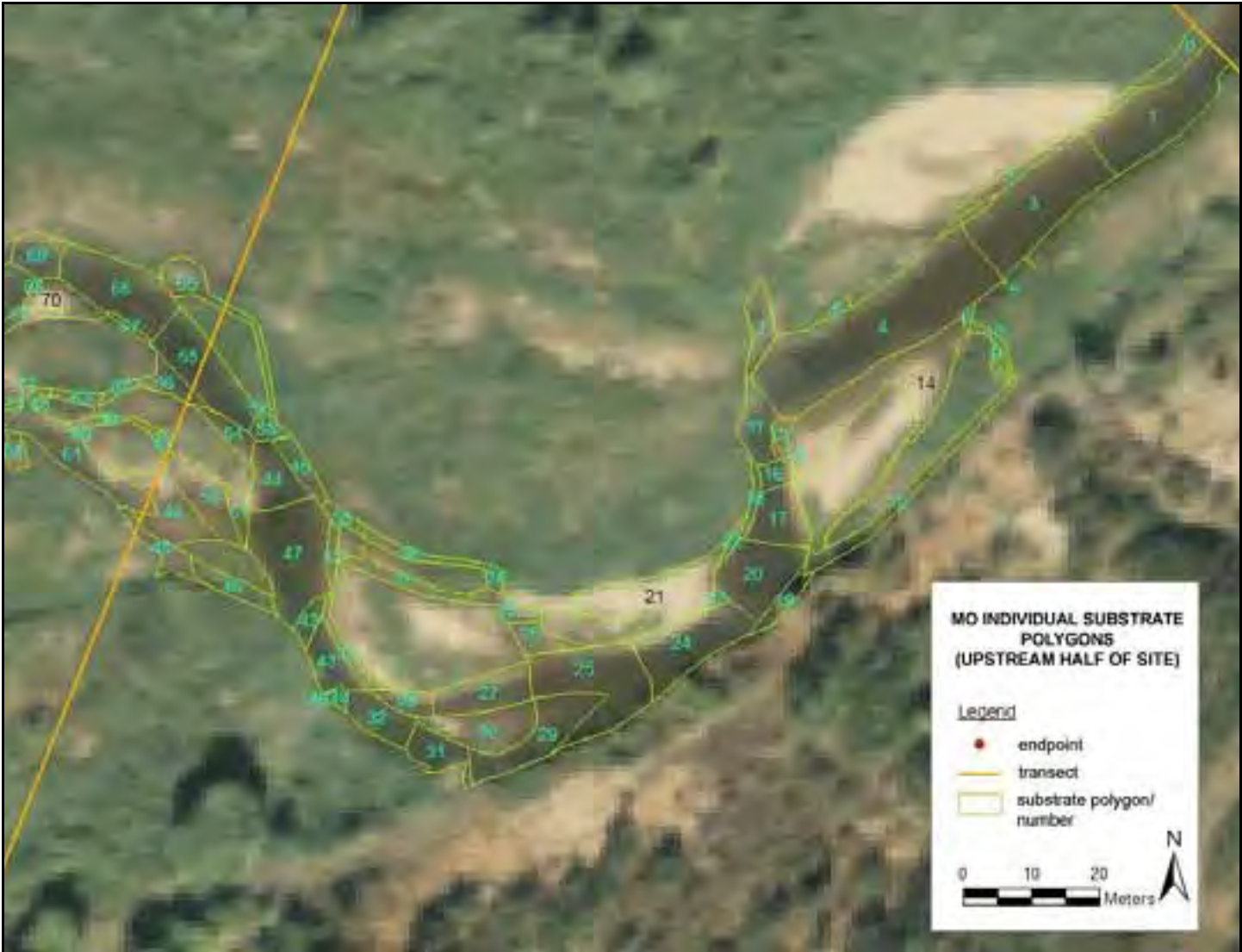
**APPENDIX 3.1A. MAPS OF INDIVIDUAL SUBSTRATE
POLYGONS**

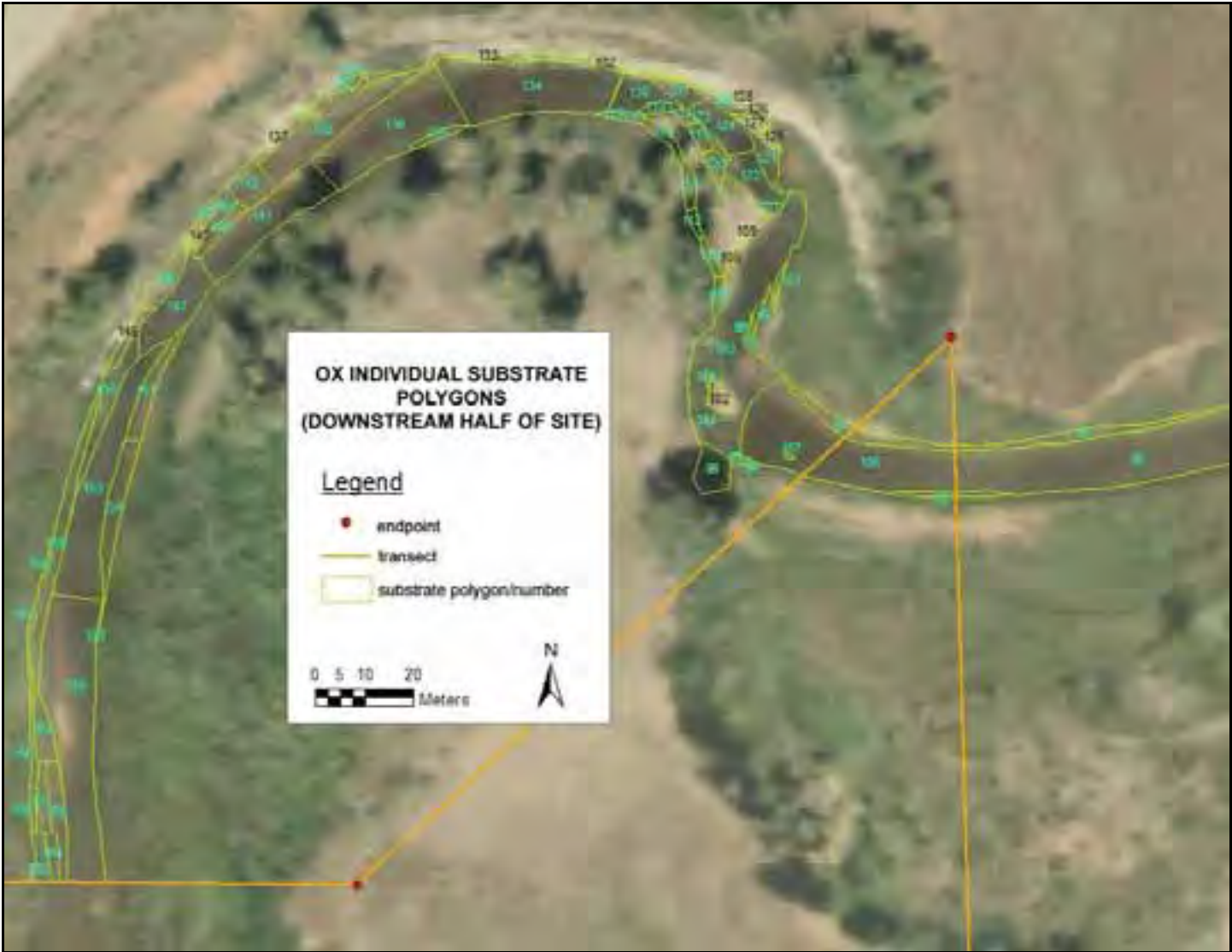


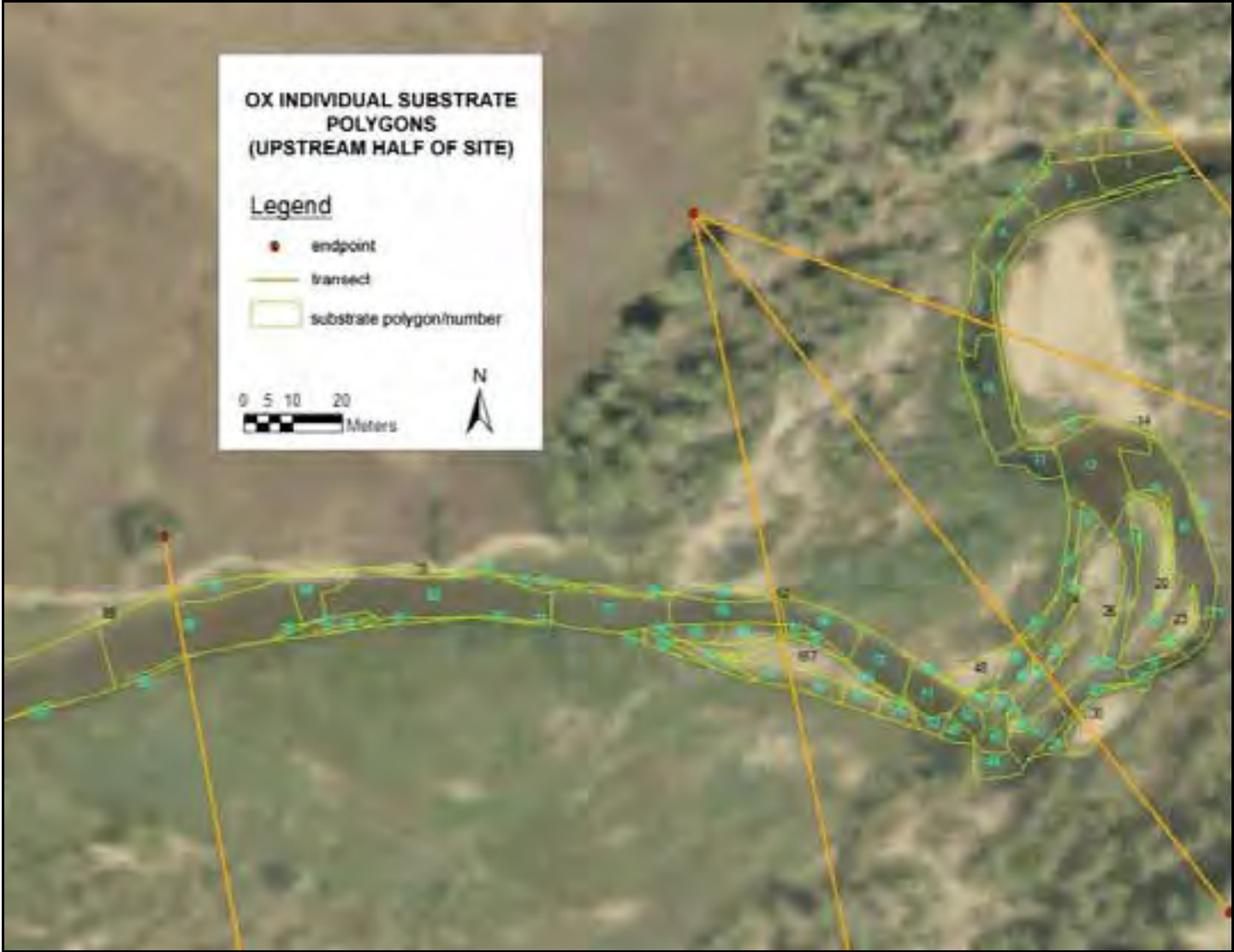












APPENDIX 3.1B. SUBSTRATE POLYGON ATTRIBUTE TABLES

SXW 2006	POLYGON	Area m2	Substype	Notes	MajorType	PERCENTAGES					
						%B	%C	%LG	%MG	%FG	%SA/SI
0	1.60	5B 5SI			boulder-sand/silt	50					50
1	0.62	10B			boulder	100					
2	1.10	10S		behind lg boulder	sand/silt						100
3	182.17	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
4	284.57	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
5	185.02	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
6	1.74	10SI			sand/silt						100
7	2.76	3.3B 3.3C 3.3S		and grass	boulder-cobble-sand/silt	33	33				33
8	32.67	3.3B 3.3C 3.3LG		some minor MG SI	boulder-cobble-gravel	33	33	33			
9	22.35	1B 4C 4LG 1SI			cobble-gravel	10	40	40			10
10	3.61	10SI			sand/silt						100
11	151.95	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
12	0.00	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
13	17.13	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
14	0.44	10SI			sand/silt						100
15	2.89	3.3B 3.3C 3.3SA			boulder-cobble-sand/silt	33	33				33
16	3.34	1.5B 1.5C 7S			sand/silt	15	15				70
17	0.66	4B 4C 2SI		behind log	boulder-cobble	40	40				20
18	37.63	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
19	2.47	7B 3C		step	boulder	70	30				
20	6.17	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
21	2.03	10SI			sand/silt						100
22	3.74	2C 8SI			sand/silt		20				80
23	0.80	10SI			sand/silt						100
24	3.16	7C 3SI			cobble		70				30
25	3.74	7B 3C		step	boulder	70	30				
26	196.37	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
27	3.65	10SI			sand/silt						100
28	3.35	2.5B 2.5C 2.5LG 2.5MG			gravel	25	25	25	25		
29	3.91	1.9B 1.9C 1.8LG 1.9MG 2.5S			gravel	19	19	18	19		25
30	21.17	2.5B 2.5C 2.5LG 2.5MG			gravel	25	25	25	25		
31	3.86	7B 3C			boulder	70	30				
32	2.83	2.5B 2.5C 5SI			sand/silt	25	25				50
33	3.94	2.5B 2.5C 5SI			sand/silt	25	25				50
34	72.45	5B 5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
35	3.82	1B 9S			sand/silt	10					90
36	217.51	5B5C			boulder-cobble	50	50				
37	3.65	2.5B 2.5C 2.5G 2.5SA		pool	boulder-cobble-gravel-sand/silt	25	25	25	25		25
38	2.78	10SI			sand/silt						100
39	3.41	10SI			sand/silt						100
40	3.93	1B 3.5C 1.16LG 1.17MG 1.17FG 2S		bank blew out here btw 05 and 06	cobble-gravel	10	35	11.6	11.7	11.7	20
41	1.08	1B 2LG 7S		assumed G was LG	sand/silt	10		20			70
42	10.39	3.3B 3.3C 3.3LG			boulder-cobble-gravel	33	33	33			
43	0.38	5B 5SI			boulder-sand/silt	50					50

19.826	0.5C 0.83LG 0.83MG 0.83FG 2S	dry							
18.716	2.66C 2.67LG 2.66MG 2S	deep pool mapped by feel	sand/silt						
35.612	2.5C 2.5LG 5S	half backwater/half dry	sand/silt						
255.829	10S1								
0.001	10S1								
35.170	10S1	dry	sand/silt						
4.482	2.5C 2.5LG 5S		sand/silt	25	25				
10.649	1C 4LG 4MG1FG		gravel	10	40	40	10	10	
0.617	10S1		sand/silt						100
154.736	6C 3LG 1MG		cobble						
19.479	5C 4LG 1MG		cobble-gravel	50	40	10			
8.608	3C 3LG 3MG 1S		gravel	30	30	30	30	10	10
23.550	3C 3LG 1MG 3S		gravel	30	30	30	30	10	30
8.013	10S		sand/silt						100
11.351	2.5LG 2.5MG 2FG 3S	Pc6 patch - dry	gravel		25	25		20	30
6.941	3C 2LG 1MG 4S		sand/silt	30	20	20		10	40
1.404	10S		sand/silt						100
38.131	2.33C 2.33LG 2.33MG 3S	side ch w stagnant water	gravel	23.4	23.3	23.3		23.3	30
98.722	2C 2LG 6S	side ch w stagnant water	sand/silt	20	20	20			60
2.277	10S	behind stump	sand/silt						100
7.748	2.5C 2.5LG 5S		sand/silt	25	25				50
13.980	2.5LG 2.5MG 5S	dry	gravel-sand/silt						50
60.063	2.83C 2.83LG 2.83MG .75FG .75S		gravel	28.4	28.3	28.3		7.5	7.5
3.780	2.5C 2.5LG 2.5MG 1FG 1.5S		gravel	25	25	25	10		15
1.129	10S1		sand/silt						100
0.836	10S1		sand/silt						100
103.320	10S1	half dry	sand/silt						100
29.334	10S1	silt with sticks	sand/silt						100
78.705	unknown	too deep - guess 2C 2.5LG 2.5MG 3S	unknown						
142.983	2.83C2.83LG2.83MG .75FG .75S		gravel	28.3	28.3	28.4		7.5	7.5
28.039	2.83C 2.83LG 2.83MG 1.5S		gravel	28.3	28.3	28.4			15
58.144	3.5C 3.5LG 1.5MG 1.5S	bar	gravel	35	35	15		15	15
6.242	1.5C 1.5LG 7S		sand/silt	15	15				70
15.792	2C 8S		sand/silt	20	20				80
7.512	1C 9S1	bar	sand/silt	10					90
2.562	3.3LG 3.3MG 3.3FG		gravel		33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	
31.118	10S1	silt with some grass	sand/silt	28.3	28.4	28.3			15
17.882	2.83C 2.83LG 2.83MG 1.5S		gravel						100
25.336	10S1		sand/silt						100
2.861	10S1		sand/silt						100
20.985	10S		sand/silt						100
172.297	5C 3.5LG 1.5MG		cobble-gravel	50	35	15			
165.432	2.67C 2.66LG 2.66MG 1FG 1S		gravel	26.7	26.6	26.7		10	10
46.395	2C 2LG 2MG 1FG 3S		gravel	20	20	20		10	30
120.270	2.16C 2.16LG 2.16MG1.75FG1.75S		gravel	21.6	21.7	21.7		17.5	17.5
9.476	2LG 2MG 2FG 4S		gravel		20	20	20		100
15.695	10S1		sand/silt						90
13.236	0.5C 0.5LG 9S1		sand/silt	5	5				90
47.244	10S1		sand/silt						100
60.404	10S1		sand/silt						100
15.354	1.5C 1.5LG 1.5MG 0.5FG 5S		sand/silt	15	15	15		5	50
40.684	1.66C 1.67LG 1.67MG 5S1		sand/silt	16.6	16.7	16.7			50
97.479	2.83C2.83LG2.83MG0.75FG0.75S		gravel	28.3	28.4	28.3		7.5	7.5
33.136	3C 3LG 3MG 1FG		gravel	30	30	30		10	10
15.013	1C 2.66LG 2.67MG 2.66FG 1S		gravel	10	26.6	26.7		26.7	50
7.396	2.5C 2.5LG 5S		sand/silt	25	25				50
15.458	0.5C 0.5LG 9S		sand/silt	5	5				90
56.153	3.3C 3.3LG 3.3MG		gravel	33.3	33.3	33.3		33.3	
17.848	1.66C 1.67LG 1.66MG 2.5FG 2.5S		gravel	16.6	16.7	16.7		25	25
38.030	10S1		sand/silt						100
22.016	3C 3LG 3MG 1S		gravel	30	30	30			10
13.456	1.5C 8.5S1		sand/silt	15					85
77.379	2.33C 2.33LG 2.33MG 1.5FG 1.5S		gravel	23.3	23.3	23.4		15	15
53.298	1.66C 1.66LG 1.67MG 5S		sand/silt	16.7	16.6	16.7			50
9.787	1.67C 1.67LG 1.66MG 2.5FG 2.5S		gravel	16.7	16.7	16.6		25	25
3.953	10S		sand/silt						100
55.034	2.33C 2.33LG 2.33MG 1FG 2S		gravel	23.3	23.4	23.3		10	20
603.784	2.5C 2.5LG 2.5MG 1.25FG 1.25S		gravel	25	25	25		5	5
9.056	2C 2LG 2MG 4S		gravel-sand/silt	20	20	20			40
10.268	10S		sand/silt						100
17.483	1C 1LG 1MG 7S		sand/silt	10	10				70
207.411	3.5C 2.5LG 2.5MG 0.75FG 0.75S		gravel	35	25	25		7.5	7.5
61.045	2.5C 2.5LG 1MG 4S		sand/silt	25	25				40
14.827	5C 5S		cobble-sand/silt	50					50
4.111	1.5MG 7FG 1.5S		gravel		15			70	15
44.045	1C 1LG 8S1		sand/silt		10				80
2.943	10S1		sand/silt						100
18.926	3C 1LG 1MG 5S		sand/silt	30	30	10			50
269.370	4C 2.5LG 2.5MG 0.5FG 0.5S		gravel	40	25	25		5	5
104.380	3C 3LG 1MG 3S		gravel	30	30	10			30
34.201	2.33C 2.33LG 2.33MG 3S		gravel	23.4	23.3	23.3			100
1.746	10S1		sand/silt						100
49.033	10S1		sand/silt						100
317.074	2.5C 2.5LG 2.5MG 1.25FG 1.25S		gravel	25	25	25		12.5	12.5
1.197	2C 2LG 2MG 2FG 2S		gravel	20	20	20			40

APPENDIX 3.2.

PEBBLE COUNT DATA AND PLOTS FOR STUDY SITES

85	110	152	84.15842	D84	152	84	220	81	180	80.19802
84	119	82	150	81.18812		83	105	81	180	80.19802
83	25	82	150	81.18812		82	200	81	180	80.19802
82	82	81	145	80.19802		81	120	81	180	80.19802
81	110	80	140	79.20792		80	9	80	175	79.20792
80	65	77	130	76.23762		78	4	78	170	77.22772
79	150	77	130	76.23762		77	25	77	165	76.23762
78	50	77	130	76.23762	D75	76	12	73	160	72.27723
77	124	76	125	75.24752		75	30	73	160	72.27723
76	71	75	124	74.25743		74	11	73	160	72.27723
75	52	73	120	72.27723		73	230	73	160	72.27723
74	48	73	120	72.27723		72	130	72	155	71.28713
73	100	67	110	66.33663		71	23	69	150	68.31683
72	65	67	110	66.33663		70	10	69	150	68.31683
71	91	67	110	66.33663		69	260	69	150	68.31683
70	46	67	110	66.33663		68	28	65	130	64.35644
69	130	67	110	66.33663		67	190	65	130	64.35644
68	150	67	110	66.33663		66	120	65	130	64.35644
67	145	65	105	64.35644		65	55	65	130	64.35644
66	110	65	105	64.35644		64	64 > 2	64	126	63.36634
65	5	60	100	59.40594		63	80	61	120	60.39604
64	245	60	100	59.40594		62	28	61	120	60.39604
63	28	60	100	59.40594		61	105	61	120	60.39604
62	95	60	100	59.40594		60	160	60	115	59.40594
61	100	60	100	59.40594		59	80	59	107	58.41584
60	48	57	95	56.43564		58	60	56	105	55.44554
59	68	57	95	56.43564		57	54	56	105	55.44554
58	152	57	95	56.43564		56	26	56	105	55.44554
57	63	56	91	55.44554		55	12	55	100	54.45545
56	88	55	90	54.45545		54	170	54	84	53.46535
55	190	54	88	53.46535		53	150	53	83	52.47525
54	58	53	85	52.47525		52	16	52	81	51.48515
53	26	52	83	51.48515	D50	51 > 2		49	80	48.51485
52	65	50	82	49.50495		50	180	49	80	48.51485
51	100	50	82	49.50495		49	37	49	80	48.51485
50	64	49	72	48.51485		48	130	48	76	47.52475
49	160	48	71	47.52475		47	8	47	73	46.53465
48	130	47	70	46.53465		46	165	46	72	45.54455
47	50	45	68	44.55446		45	155	45	70	44.55446
46	130	45	68	44.55446		44	33	43	60	42.57426
45	83	40	65	39.60396		43 > 2		43	60	42.57426
44	45	40	65	39.60396		42 > 2		42	55	41.58416
43	100	40	65	39.60396		41	10	40	54	39.60396
42	25	40	65	39.60396		40	205	40	54	39.60396
41	140	40	65	39.60396		39	160	39	47	38.61386
40	190	38	64	37.62376		38	260	38	45	37.62376
39	7	38	64	37.62376		37 > 2		37	37	36.63366
38	240	37	63	36.63366		36	22	36	33	35.64356
37	155	35	58	34.65347		35	230	35	30	34.65347
36	110	35	58	34.65347		34	47	34	29	33.66337
35	105	34	56	33.66337		33	83	31	28	30.69307
34	275	33	52	32.67327		32 > 2		31	28	30.69307
33	90	31	50	30.69307		31	270	31	28	30.69307
32	16	31	50	30.69307		30	60	30	26	29.70297
31	95	29	48	28.71287		29	8	29	25	28.71287
30	230	29	48	28.71287		28	160	28	23	27.72277
29	85	28	46	27.72277		27 > 2		26	22	25.74257
28	24	26	45	25.74257		26	16	26	22	25.74257
27	65	26	45	25.74257	D25	25	160	25	20	24.75248
26	65	25	43	24.75248		24	20	21	16	20.79208
25	39	24	41	23.76238		23	45	21	16	20.79208
24	100	23	39	22.77228		22	54	21	16	20.79208
23	70	22	33	21.78218		21	80	21	16	20.79208
22	110	21	30	20.79208		20	130	19	12	18.81188
21	33	20	29	19.80198		19	250	19	12	18.81188
20	5	19	28	18.81188		18	29	18	11	17.82178
19	300	18	26	17.82178	D16	17	115	16	10	15.84158
18	20	15	25	14.85149		16	76	16	10	15.84158
17	230	15	25	14.85149		15	84	15	9	14.85149
16 > 2	14	14	14	14.85149		14	300	12	8	11.88119
15	200	14	24	13.88119		13	5	12	8	11.88119

25	81	190	80.19802	81	190	80.19802	82	180	81.18812	82	20	383
25	81	190	80.19802	81	190	80.19802	82	180	81.18812	82	190	382
25	79	185	78.21782	79	185	78.21782	80	175	80.19802	81	19	381
25	79	185	78.21782	79	120	79	80	170	79.20792	80	16	380
25	78	170	77.22772	78	78	<2	79	167	78.21782	79	58	79
25	74	150	73.26733	D75=159	74	35	77	160	77.22772	78	139	78
25	74	150	73.26733		74	90	76	155	76.23762	77	150	77
25	74	150	73.26733		74	100	75	150	74.25743	D75	200	76
25	74	150	73.26733		74	140	74	150	74.25743	75	110	75
25	72	140	71.28713		72	310	73	145	73.26733	74	34	74
25	72	140	71.28713		72	75	72	140	72.27723	73	115	73
25	71	136	70.29703		71	240	71	139	71.28713	72	64	72
25	69	135	68.31683		69	102	70	130	68.31683	69	127	71
25	69	135	68.31683		69	69	69	130	68.31683	69	145	70
25	68	130	67.32673		68	220	68	130	68.31683	69	94	<2
12	67	125	66.33663		67	67	67	127	67.32673	68	94	68
12	64	120	63.36634		64	97	66	121	66.33663	67	67	<2
12	64	120	63.36634		64	10	65	120	65.34653	66	23	66
12	64	120	63.36634		64	80	64	117	64.35644	65	9	65
12	62	110	61.38614		62	3	63	115	61.38614	62	33	64
12	62	110	61.38614		62	130	62	115	61.38614	62	33	64
12	60	105	59.40594		60	105	61	115	61.38614	62	240	62
12	60	105	59.40594		60	44	60	110	58.41584	59	15	61
12	59	102	58.41584		59	59	59	110	58.41584	59	130	60
12	56	100	55.44554		56	3	58	110	58.41584	59	290	59
12	56	100	55.44554		56	150	57	105	56.43564	57	3	58
12	56	100	55.44554		56	90	56	105	56.43564	57	22	57
12	55	97	54.45545		55	85	55	103	55.44554	56	77	56
12	53	95	52.47525		53	185	54	100	53.46535	54	185	55
12	53	95	52.47525		53	290	53	100	53.46535	54	54	54
12	52	93	51.48515		52	22	52	95	52.47525	53	140	53
12	49	90	48.51485	D50=92	49	51	<2	94	51.48515	52	44	52
12	49	90	48.51485		49	200	50	92	49.50495	D50	50	51
12	49	90	48.51485		49	195	49	92	49.50495	50	180	50
12	47	88	46.53465		47	220	48	91	48.51485	49	117	49
12	47	88	46.53465		47	47	47	90	46.53465	47	75	48
12	46	85	45.54455		46	46	46	90	46.53465	47	71	47
12	45	83	44.55446		45	45	45	84	45.54455	46	130	46
12	44	80	43.56436		44	150	44	80	43.56436	44	160	45
12	42	75	41.58416		42	40	43	80	43.56436	44	170	44
12	42	75	41.58416		42	250	42	79	42.57426	43	72	43
12	40	70	39.60396		40	83	41	77	41.58416	42	92	42
12	40	70	39.60396		40	136	40	75	40.59406	41	35	41
6	39	65	38.61386		39	105	39	72	38.61386	39	110	40
6	38	63	37.62376		38	200	38	72	38.61386	39	5	39
6	37	60	36.63366		37	75	37	71	37.62376	38	167	38
6	36	45	35.64356		36	125	36	67	36.63366	37	37	<2
6	35	44	34.65347		35	35	<2	64	35.64356	36	20	36
6	34	42	33.66337		34	120	34	58	34.65347	35	155	35
6	33	40	32.67327		33	260	33	55	33.66337	34	90	34
6	31	35	30.69307		31	60	32	54	32.67327	33	90	33
6	31	35	30.69307		31	88	31	53	31.68317	32	270	32
3	30	34	29.70297		30	93	30	50	30.69307	31	175	31
3	29	26	28.71287		29	34	29	44	28.71287	29	300	30
3	28	22	27.72277		28	135	28	44	28.71287	29	180	29
1	27	17	26.73267		27	150	27	35	27.72277	28	100	28
1	26	14	25.74257		26	26	<2	34	26.73267	27	10	27
1	25	13	24.75248	D25	25	25	<2	33	25.74257	26	220	26
1	24	11	23.76238		24	90	24	29	24.75248	D25	120	25
1	22	10	21.78218		22	23	<2	23	23.76238	24	72	24
1	22	10	21.78218		22	245	22	22	22.77228	23	100	23
1	21	7	20.79208		21	21	<2	21	21.78218	22	130	22
1	20	6	19.80198		20	20	<2	20	19.80198	20	110	21
1	18	3	17.82178		18	14	19	20	19.80198	20	105	20
1	18	3	17.82178	D16=3	18	255	18	19	18.81188	19	300	19
1	17	1	0.990099		17	17	17	16	17.82178	18	55	18
1	16	1	0.990099		16	250	16	15	16.83168	17	29	17
1	16	1	0.990099		16	95	15	15	15.84158	D16	16	<2
1	14	1	0.990099		14	190	14	10	13.86139	14	195	15
1	13	1	0.990099		13	65	13	10	13.86139	14	91	14

383	90	83	260	82	260	82	17822	82	<2
382	165	82	255	81	255	81	18812	81	265
381	8	81	250	80	250	80	19802	80	265
380	300	80	250	79	250	79	20792	79	>2
79	230	79	250	78	250	78	21782	78	147
78	250	78	230	77	230	77	22772	77	303
77	130	77	225	76	225	76	23762	76	170
76	250	76	221	75	221	75	24752	75	135
75	30	75	220	74	220	74	25743	74	245
74	145	74	220	73	220	73	26733	73	125
73	350	73	214	72	214	72	27723	72	155
72	380	72	210	71	210	71	28713	71	270
71	255	71	205	70	205	70	29703	70	180
70	285	70	205	69	205	69	30693	69	5
69	135	69	195	68	195	68	31683	68	150
68	<2	68	195	67	195	67	32673	67	210
67	110	67	190	66	190	66	33663	66	210
66	<2	66	185	65	185	65	34653	65	240
65	6	65	185	64	185	64	35644	64	110
64	214	64	180	63	180	63	36634	63	200
63	160	63	175	62	175	62	37624	62	55
62	120	62	170	61	170	61	38614	61	170
61	250	61	170	60	170	60	39604	60	50
60	165	60	165	59	165	59	40594	59	85
59	180	59	165	58	165	58	41584	58	92
58	160	58	165	57	165	57	42574	57	>2
57	6	57	160	56	160	56	43564	56	170
56	135	56	160	55	160	55	44554	55	235
55	8	55	160	54	160	54	45545	54	100
54	150	54	150	53	150	53	46535	53	180
53	<2	53	145	52	145	52	47525	52	310
52	195	52	145	51	145	51	48515	51	495
51	350	51	145	50	145	50	49505	50	150
50	265	50	135	49	135	49	50495	49	495
49	205	49	135	48	135	48	51485	48	160
48	260	48	135	47	135	47	52475	47	350
47	190	47	135	46	135	46	53465	46	390
46	185	46	135	45	135	45	54455	45	245
45	205	45	130	44	130	44	55446	44	265
44	105	44	130	43	130	43	56436	43	300
43	97	43	130	42	130	42	57426	42	42
42	270	42	123	41	123	41	58416	41	<2
41	110	41	120	40	120	40	59406	40	>2
40	87	40	113	39	113	39	60396	39	160
39	185	39	110	38	110	38	61386	38	38
38	85	38	110	37	110	37	62376	37	430
37	210	37	110	36	110	36	63366	36	210
36	50	36	110	35	110	35	64356	35	60
35	105	35	105	34	105	34	65347	34	135
34	390	34	105	33	105	33	66337	33	220
33	175	33	102	32	102	32	67327	32	160
32	<2	32	97	31	97	31	68317	31	400
31	20	31	90	30	90	30	69307	30	5
30	<2	30	87	29	87	29	70297	29	270
29	10	29	85	28	85	28	71287	28	185
28	135	28	80	27	80	27	72277	27	490
27	38	27	78	26	78	26	73267	26	255
26	165	26	65	25	65	25	74257	25	130
25	113	25	50	24	50	24	75248	24	210
24	45	24	45	23	45	23	76238	23	190
23	290	23	40	22	40	22	77228	22	200
22	220	22	38	21	38	21	78218	21	22
21	<2	21	30	20	30	20	79208	20	185
20	<2	20	23	19	23	19	80198	19	405
19	221	19	20	18	20	18	81188	18	312
18	220	18	18	17	18	17	82178	17	110
17	65	17	16	16	16	16	83168	16	110
16	135	16	10	15	10	15	84158	15	285
15	78	15	10	14	10	14	85149	14	140
14	310	14	10	13	10	13	86139	13	7
13	310	14	13	12	13	12	87129	12	25
12	220	12	22	11	22	11	88119	11	85
11	220	11	22	10	22	10	89109	10	85
10	220	10	22	9	22	9	90099	9	85
9	220	9	22	8	22	8	91089	8	85
8	220	8	22	7	22	7	92079	7	85
7	220	7	22	6	22	6	93069	6	85
6	220	6	22	5	22	5	94059	5	85
5	220	5	22	4	22	4	95049	4	85
4	220	4	22	3	22	3	96039	3	85
3	220	3	22	2	22	2	97029	2	85
2	220	2	22	1	22	1	98019	1	85
1	220	1	22	0	22	0	99009	0	85

140	83	150	82.17822	82	135	155	81.18812	256	256
200	79	140	78.21782	81	116	150	78.21782	256	256
260	79	140	78.21782	80 >2		150	78.21782	256	256
135	79	140	78.21782	79	115	150	78.21782	256	256
80	79	140	78.21782	78	280	147	77.22772	256	256
45	77	135	76.23762	77	200	142	76.23762 D75	256	256
90	77	135	76.23762	76	47	140	71.28713	256	256
70	74	130	73.26733	75	130	140	71.28713	256	256
90	74	130	73.26733	74	100	140	71.28713	256	256
85	74	130	73.26733	73	180	140	71.28713	256	256
30	72	125	71.28713	72	34	140	71.28713	256	256
220	72	125	71.28713	71	115	135	70.29703	256	256
150	70	120	69.30693	70	190	130	69.30693	256	256
130	70	120	69.30693	69	66	130	66.33663	256	256
90	67	115	66.33663	68	52	130	66.33663	256	256
34	67	115	66.33663	67	140	130	66.33663	256	256
120	67	115	66.33663	66	180	123	65.34653	128	128
90	66	112	65.34653	65	70	122	64.35644	128	128
70	61	110	60.39604	64	78	120	60.39604	128	128
100	61	110	60.39604	63	92	120	60.39604	128	128
65	61	110	60.39604	62	110	120	60.39604	128	128
80	61	110	60.39604	61	95	120	60.39604	128	128
110	61	110	60.39604	60	147	116	59.40594	128	128
110	58	105	57.42574	59	150	115	56.43564	128	128
200	58	105	57.42574	58	90	115	56.43564	128	128
125	58	105	57.42574	57	120	115	56.43564	128	128
95	54	100	53.46535	56	45	110	53.46535	128	128
140	54	100	53.46535	55	80	110	53.46535	128	128
75	54	100	53.46535	54	7	110	53.46535	128	128
220	54	100	53.46535	53	100	107	52.47525	128	128
115	53	98	52.47525	52	122	105	51.48515	128	128
70	46	95	45.54455	51	65	100	48.51485 D50=103	128	128
220	46	95	45.54455	50	59	100	48.51485	128	128
150	46	95	45.54455	49	68	100	48.51485	128	128
190	46	95	45.54455	48	123	95	47.52475	128	128
140	46	95	45.54455	47	73	92	46.53465	128	128
45	46	95	45.54455	46	71	90	44.55446	128	128
150	46	95	45.54455	45	210	90	44.55446	128	128
43	45	92	44.55446	44	79	88	43.56436	128	128
105	38	90	37.62376	43	120	85	42.57426	128	128
90	38	90	37.62376	42	88	83	41.58416	128	128
60	38	90	37.62376	41	210	80	40.59406	128	128
65	38	90	37.62376	40	105	79	39.60396	128	128
95	38	90	37.62376	39	160	78	38.61386	128	128
60	38	90	37.62376	38	130	77	37.62376	128	128
130	38	90	37.62376	37	90	73	36.63366	128	128
90	37	87	36.63366	36	130	72	35.64356	128	128
45	35	85	34.65347	35	65	71	34.65347	128	128
75	35	85	34.65347	34	12	70	32.67327	128	128
125	28	80	27.72277	33	24	70	32.67327	128	128
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155	28	80	27.72277	31	77	66	29.70297	128	128
80	28	80	27.72277	30	30	66	29.70297	128	128
100	28	80	27.72277	29	34	65	26.73267	128	128
92	28	80	27.72277	28	66	65	26.73267	128	128
100	28	80	27.72277	27	115	65	26.73267	128	128
115	25	75	24.75248	26	120	61	25.74257 D25	64	64
110	25	75	24.75248	25	155	60	23.76238	64	64
62	25	75	24.75248	24	225	60	23.76238	64	64
95	21	70	20.79208	23	140	59	22.77228	64	64
70	21	70	20.79208	22	155	56	21.78218	64	64
175	21	70	20.79208	21	56	52	20.79208	64	64
95	21	70	20.79208	20	150	49	19.80198	64	64
18	18	65	17.82178	19	9	47	18.81188	64	64
112	18	65	17.82178	18	150	45	17.82178	64	64
95	18	65	17.82178	17	20	40	16.83168	64	64
87	17	62	16.83168	16	140	38	15.84158 D16	64	64
165	14	60	13.86139	15	49	36	14.85149	64	64
160	14	60	13.86139	14	20	35	13.86139	64	64
105	14	60	13.86139	13	85	34	11.88119	64	64

14	55	14	25	13.86139	13	180	13	15	12.87129	13	15	12.87129	16
15	55	15	27	14.85149	14	140	14	15	12.87129	13	15	12.87129	16
16	90	15	27	14.85149	15	41	15	15	12.87129	13	15	12.87129	16
17	72	17	29	16.83168	16	145	16	15	12.87129	13	15	12.87129	16
18	62	18	30	17.82178	17	17	17	20	17.82178	18	20	17.82178	32
19	30	19	31	18.81188	18	105	18	19	17.82178	18	20	17.82178	32
20	50	19	31	18.81188	19	35	19	20	17.82178	18	20	17.82178	32
21	90	19	31	18.81188	20	125	20	24	19.80198	24	24	19.80198	32
22	95	22	32	21.78218	21	<2	21	25	20.79208	25	25	20.79208	32
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24	125	24	34	23.76238	23	190	23	25	20.79208	25	25	20.79208	32
25	89	24	34	23.76238	24	92	24	25	20.79208	25	25	20.79208	32
26	40	24	34	23.76238	25	30	25	26	24.75248 D25	26	26	24.75248 D25	32
27	85	27	35	26.73267	26	140	26	27	25.74257	27	27	25.74257	32
28	125	28	40	27.72277	27	160	27	28	26.73267	28	28	26.73267	32
29	75	28	40	27.72277	28	<2	28	30	27.72277	30	30	27.72277	32
30	93	28	40	27.72277	29	<2	29	30	27.72277	30	30	27.72277	32
31	16	31	42	30.69307	30	30	30	30	27.72277	30	30	27.72277	32
32	44	31	42	30.69307	31	180	31	32	27.72277	32	32	27.72277	32
33	64	33	44	32.67327	32	49	32	32	31.68317	32	32	31.68317	64
34	155	33	44	32.67327	33	28	33	35	32.67327	35	35	32.67327	64
35	31	35	46	34.65347	34	70	34	36	33.66337	36	36	33.66337	64
36	92	36	48	35.64356	35	60	35	38	34.65347	38	38	34.65347	64
37	120	37	49	36.63366	36	100	36	40	35.64356	40	40	35.64356	64
38	18	38	50	37.62376	37	15	37	41	36.63366	41	41	36.63366	64
39	118	39	54	38.61386	38	10	38	48	37.62376	48	48	37.62376	64
40	44	39	54	38.61386	39	110	39	48	37.62376	48	48	37.62376	64
41	110	41	55	40.59406	40	90	40	49	39.60396	49	49	39.60396	64
42	107	41	55	40.59406	41	51	41	50	40.59406	50	50	40.59406	64
43	86	41	55	40.59406	42	48	42	51	41.58416	51	51	41.58416	64
44	88	41	55	40.59406	43	103	43	53	42.57426	53	53	42.57426	64
45	93	45	61	44.55446	44	32	44	53	42.57426	53	53	42.57426	64
46	100	46	62	45.54455	45	25	45	56	44.55446	56	56	44.55446	64
47	82	46	62	45.54455	46	59	46	56	44.55446	56	56	44.55446	64
48	105	46	62	45.54455	47	63	47	59	46.53465	59	59	46.53465	64
49	67	49	64	48.51485	48	140	48	60	47.52475	60	60	47.52475	64
50	115	50	67	49.50495	49	25	49	63	48.51485	63	63	48.51485	64
51	84	50	67	49.50495	50	110	50	63	48.51485	63	63	48.51485	64
52	29	52	70	51.48515	51	135	51	64	50.49505 D50	64	64	50.49505 D50	128
53	70	53	72	52.47525	52	82	52	70	51.48515	70	70	51.48515	128
54	76	54	74	53.46535	53	153	53	72	52.47525	72	72	52.47525	128
55	125	55	75	54.45545	54	15	54	75	53.46535	75	75	53.46535	128
56	99	55	75	54.45545	55	36	54	75	53.46535	75	75	53.46535	128
57	120	57	76	56.43564	56	130	56	82	55.44554	82	82	55.44554	128
58	210	58	78	57.42574	57	63	57	82	55.44554	82	82	55.44554	128
59	90	59	80	58.41584	58	110	58	82	55.44554	82	82	55.44554	128
60	33	60	82	59.40594	59	<2	59	84	58.41584	84	84	58.41584	128
61	55	61	83	60.39604	60	56	60	84	58.41584	84	84	58.41584	128
62	55	62	84	61.38614	61	165	61	85	60.39604	85	85	60.39604	128
63	170	63	85	62.37624	62	110	62	88	61.38614	88	88	61.38614	128
64	90	64	86	63.36634	63	53	63	89	62.37624	89	89	62.37624	128
65	75	65	88	64.35644	64	75	64	90	63.36634	90	90	63.36634	128
66	137	65	88	64.35644	65	11	64	90	63.36634	90	90	63.36634	128
67	61	67	89	66.33663	66	84	66	92	65.34653	92	92	65.34653	128
68	48	68	90	67.32673	67	25	67	92	65.34653	92	92	65.34653	128
69	125	68	90	67.32673	68	72	68	100	67.32673	100	100	67.32673	128
70	80	68	90	67.32673	69	15	68	100	67.32673	100	100	67.32673	128
71	62	68	90	67.32673	70	70	70	103	69.30693	103	103	69.30693	128
72	83	72	92	71.28713	71	113	71	105	70.29703	105	105	70.29703	128
73	74	73	93	72.27223	72	10	72	110	71.28713	110	110	71.28713	128
74	107	73	93	72.27223	73	130	73	110	71.28713	110	110	71.28713	128
75	46	75	95	74.25743	74	48	74	110	71.28713	110	110	71.28713	128
76	23	76	99	75.24752 D75	75	164	75	110	71.28713	110	110	71.28713	128
77	117	77	100	76.23762	76	20	76	120	72.22772	120	120	72.22772	128
78	78	77	100	76.23762	77	25	77	120	72.22772	120	120	72.22772	128
79	54	79	105	78.21782	78	82	78	120	72.22772	120	120	72.22772	128
80	5	80	107	79.20792	79	15	79	125	78.21782	125	125	78.21782	128
81	109	80	107	79.20792	80	89	80	130	79.20792	130	130	79.20792	256
82	34	82	109	81.18812	81	140	81	130	79.20792	130	130	79.20792	256
83	62	83	110	82.17822	82	27	82	135	81.18812	135	135	81.18812	256

110	82	127822	110	83	81	82	82	140	83	16832	140	84	110	84
100	78	21782	100	79	81	82	82	130	81	18812	130	82	110	83
100	78	21782	100	79	28	81	82	130	81	18812	130	82	22	82
100	78	21782	100	79	115	80	80	130	79	20792	130	80	110	81
100	78	21782	100	79	15	79	79	130	79	20792	130	80	80	80
110	82	127822	110	83	72	78	78	125	78	21782	125	79	79	79
100	76	23762	100	77	135	77	77	120	77	22772	120	78	39	78
100	71	28713	100	72	180	76	76	115	73	26733	115	74	140	77
100	71	28713	100	72	8	75	75	115	73	26733	115	74	17	76
100	71	28713	100	72	15	74	74	115	73	26733	115	74	80	75
100	71	28713	100	72	45	73	73	115	73	26733	115	74	170	74
100	71	28713	100	72	60	72	72	110	68	31683	110	69	155	73
100	70	29703	100	71	15	71	71	110	68	31683	110	69	48	72
100	68	31683	100	69	100	70	70	110	68	31683	110	69	135	71
100	68	31683	100	69	25	69	69	110	68	31683	110	69	105	70
100	66	33663	100	67	94	68	68	110	68	31683	110	69	130	69
100	66	33663	100	67	24	67	67	105	63	36634	105	64	20	68
100	65	34653	100	66	66	66	66	105	63	36634	105	64	94	67
100	64	35644	100	65	25	65	65	105	63	36634	105	64	160	66
100	62	37624	100	63	32	64	64	105	63	36634	105	64	160	65
100	62	37624	100	63	160	63	63	105	63	36634	105	64	53	64
100	60	39604	100	61	110	62	62	100	60	39604	100	61	110	63
100	60	39604	100	61	51	61	61	100	60	39604	100	61	105	62
100	59	40594	100	60	100	60	60	100	60	39604	100	61	6	61
100	58	41584	100	59	65	59	59	95	58	41584	95	59	100	60
100	57	42574	100	58	80	58	58	95	58	41584	95	59	24	59
100	55	44554	100	56	71	57	57	94	56	43564	94	57	24	58
100	55	44554	100	56	60	56	56	94	56	43564	94	57	26	57
100	50	49505	100	51	200	55	55	93	55	44554	93	56	49	56
100	50	49505	100	51	25	53	53	90	54	44554	90	55	56	55
100	50	49505	100	51	90	52	52	86	52	47525	86	53	74	54
100	50	49505	100	51	111	51	51	80	51	48515	80	52	115	53
100	49	50495	100	50	35	50	50	75	49	50495	75	50	115	52
100	46	53465	100	47	18	49	49	75	49	50495	75	50	10	51
100	46	53465	100	47	90	48	48	74	46	53465	74	47	3	50
100	46	53465	100	47	25	47	47	74	46	53465	74	47	35	49
100	45	54455	100	46	44	46	46	74	46	53465	74	47	115	48
100	44	55446	100	45	45	45	45	68	45	44555	68	46	170	47
100	43	56436	100	44	90	44	44	65	43	56436	65	44	140	46
100	42	57426	100	43	25	43	43	65	43	56436	65	44	59	45
100	40	59406	100	41	20	42	42	59	42	57426	59	43	43	44
100	40	59406	100	41	55	41	41	58	41	58416	58	42	42	43
100	38	61386	100	39	12	40	40	56	39	60396	56	40	40	42
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100	30	69307	100	31	200	32	32	44	32	67327	44	33	220	34
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85			83 <2	82	49	81.18812	64
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78		78	77	11	45	76.23762	64
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75		75	75	45	44	74.25743	
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74		74	73	16	41	72.27723	64
74		74	72	26	40	71.28713	64
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71		71	69	21	37	68.31683	64
70		70	68	11	36	65.34653	64
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56		56	56	26	25	52.47525	32
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53		53	52	15	24	50.49505	D50
52		52	51 <2		22	47.52475	32
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42		42	41 <2		16	37.62376	32
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36		36	37	25	15	36.63366	16
36		36	36	121	14	35.64356	16
36		36	35	115	11	32.67327	16
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		31	32	44	10	31.68317	16
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21		25	26 <2		6	24.75248	D25
13		25	25	130	6	24.75248	8
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20		19	20	21	1	0.990099	2
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30		19	18 <2		1	0.990099	2
23		17	17	8	1	0.990099	2
60		17	16 <2		1	0.990099	2
25		14	15	49	1	0.990099	2
15		14	14	34	1	0.990099	2

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28	82	81.18812	34	81.18812	28
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34	73	72.27723	30	72.27723	34
18	73	72.27723	30	72.27723	18
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15	72	71.28713	29	71.28713	15
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25	69	68.31683	28	68.31683	25
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25	25	24.75248	15	24.75248	25
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34	22	21.78218	14	21.78218	34
24	22	21.78218	14	21.78218	24
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28	21	20.79208	13	20.79208	28
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10	17	16.83168	11	16.83168	10
14	17	16.83168	11	16.83168	14
30	12	11.88119	10	11.88119	30
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83	11	10.99099	9	10.99099	83
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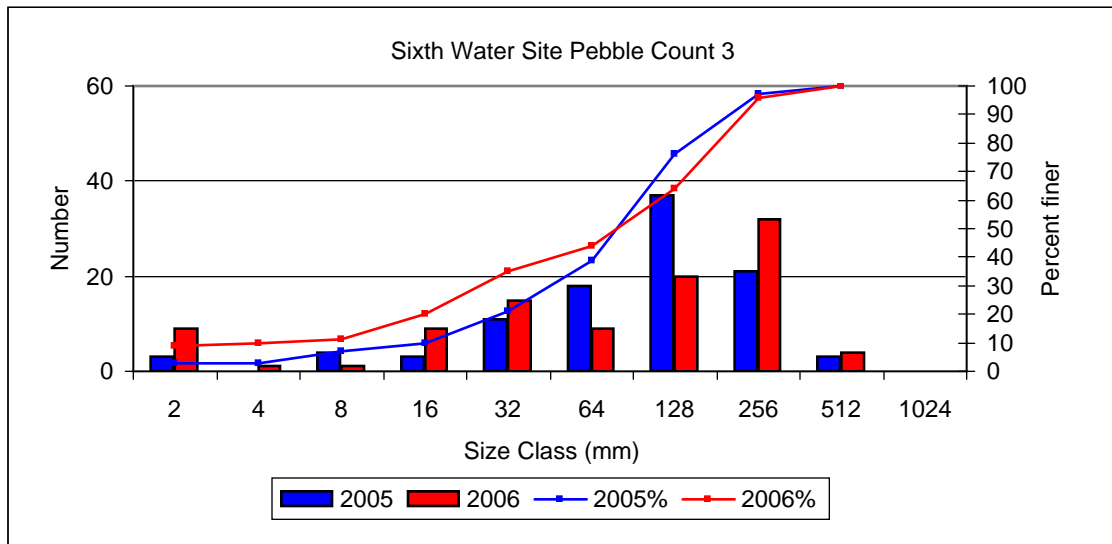
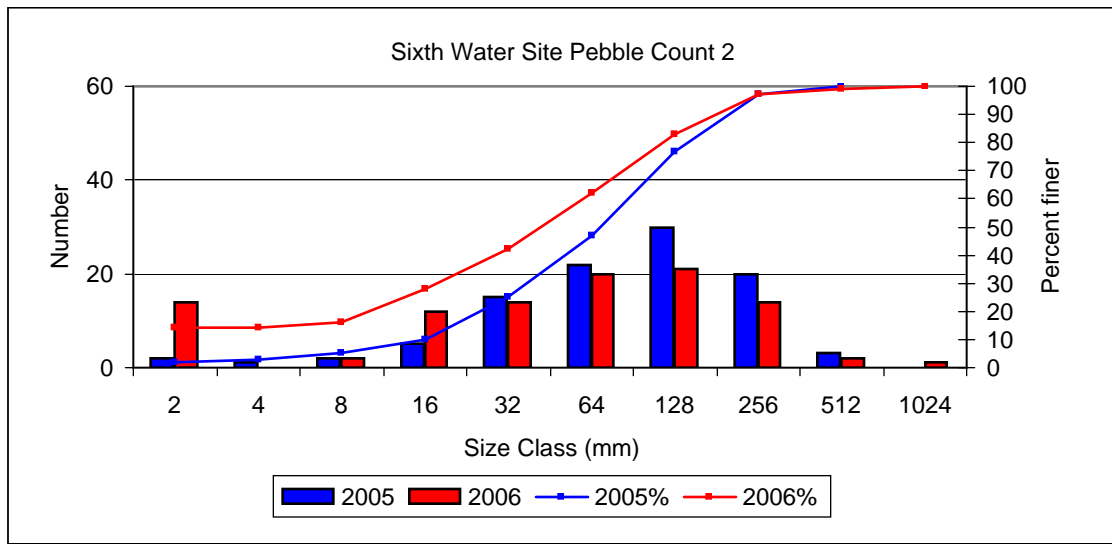
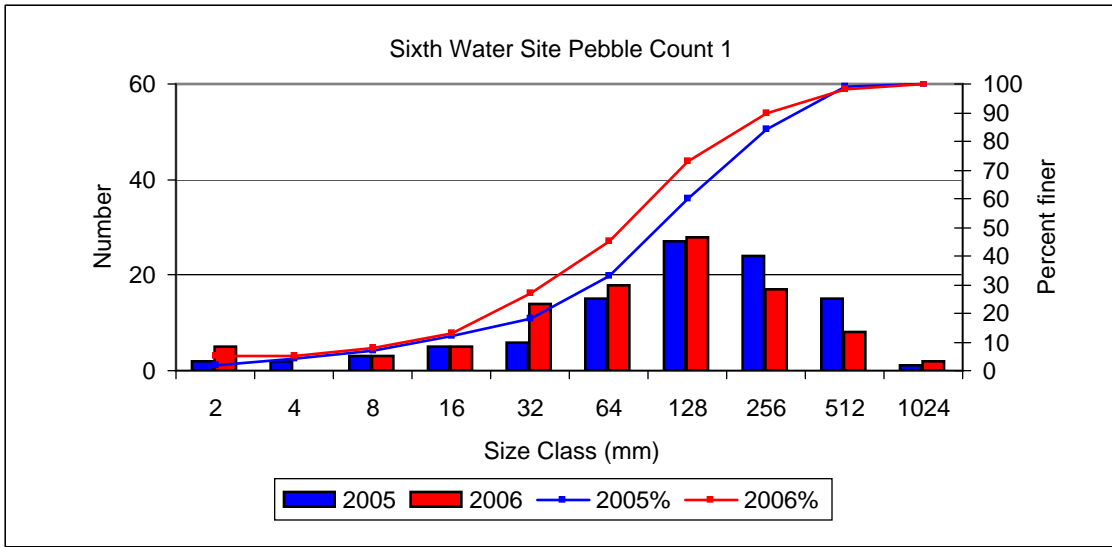
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16	29	1	1	1	0.990099	15	30	1	0.990099	1	1	30
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27	68	1	1	1	0.990099	26	26	1	0.990099	1	1	26
28	26	1	1	1	0.990099	27	32	1	0.990099	1	1	32
29	39	8	28.71287	D25	28.71287	28	52	8	28.71287	D25	28	52
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32	<2	32	31.68317	D16	31.68317	31	30	9	28.71287	D25	31	30
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34	32	34	33.66337	D16	33.66337	33	20	28	27.72277	D25	33	20
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36	35	36	35.64356	D16	35.64356	35	36	27	27.72277	D25	35	36
37	50	37	36.63366	D16	36.63366	36	10	26	27.72277	D25	36	10
38	40	38	37.62376	D16	37.62376	37	37	26	27.72277	D25	37	37
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46	63	45	44.55446	D16	44.55446	45	10	28	27.72277	D25	45	10
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48	49	47	46.53465	D16	46.53465	47	44	28	27.72277	D25	47	44
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63	37	63	62.37624	D50	62.37624	62	88	41	57.42574	D50=33	62	88
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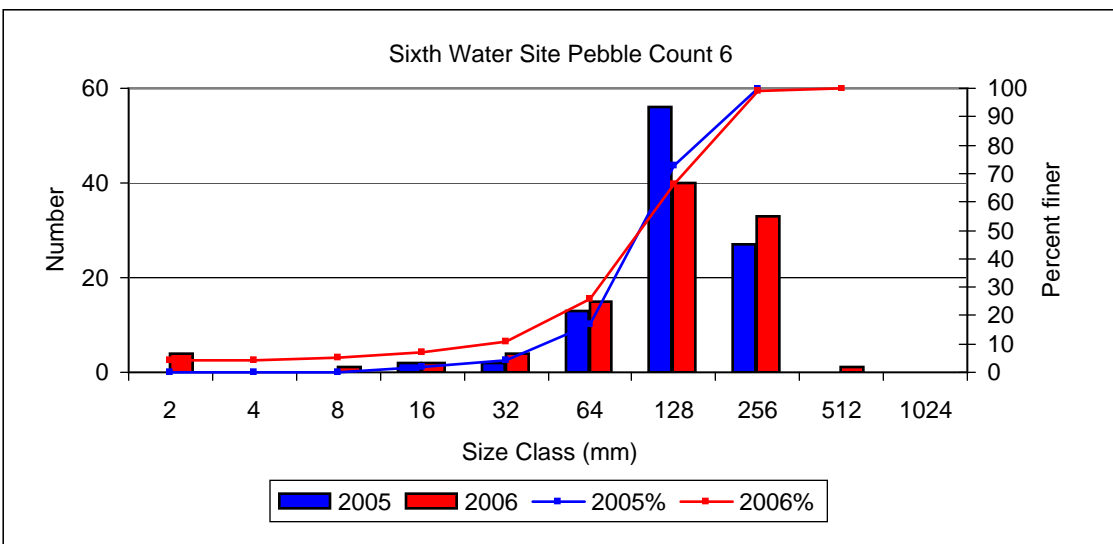
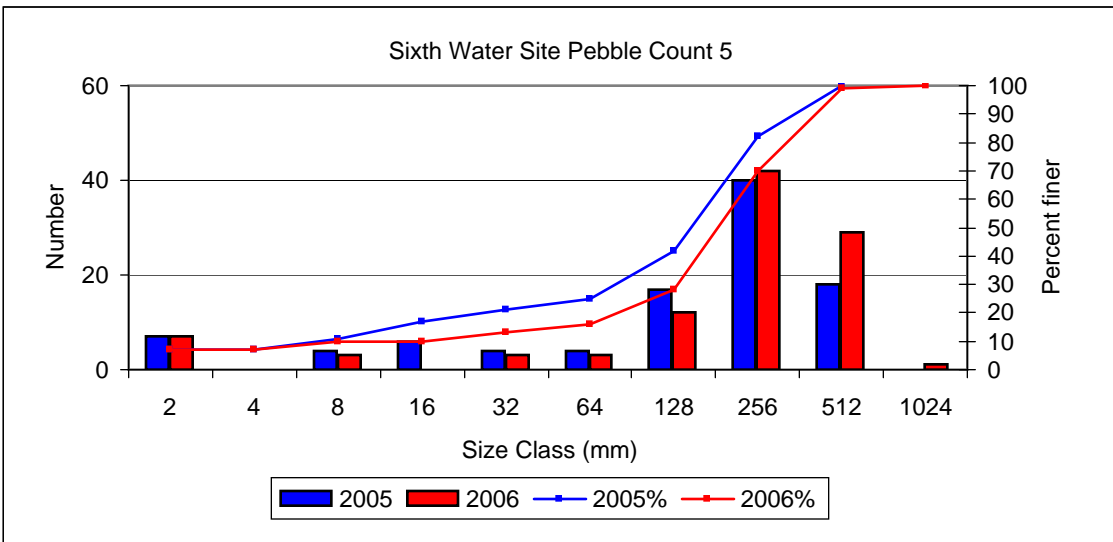
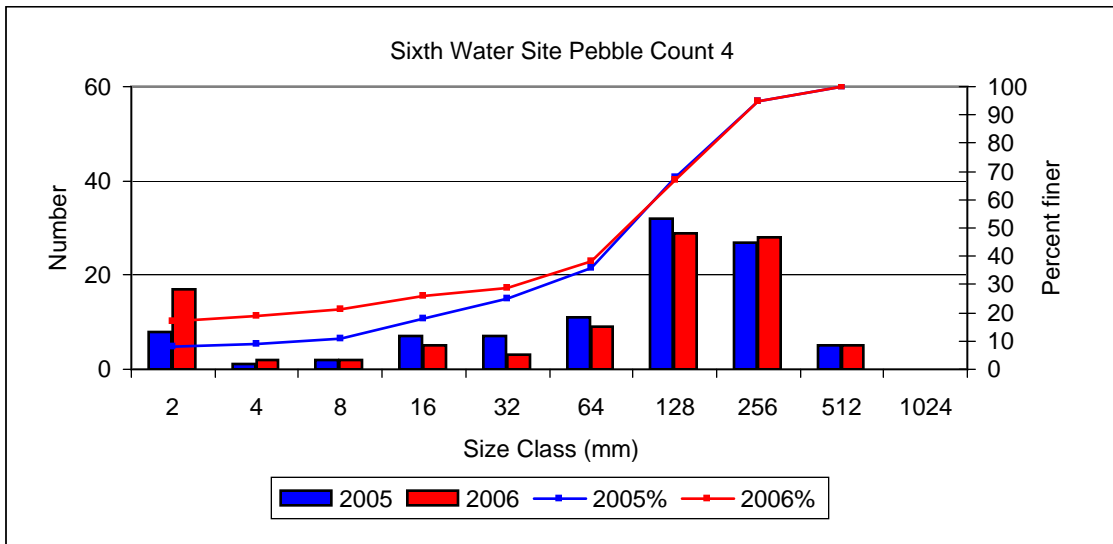
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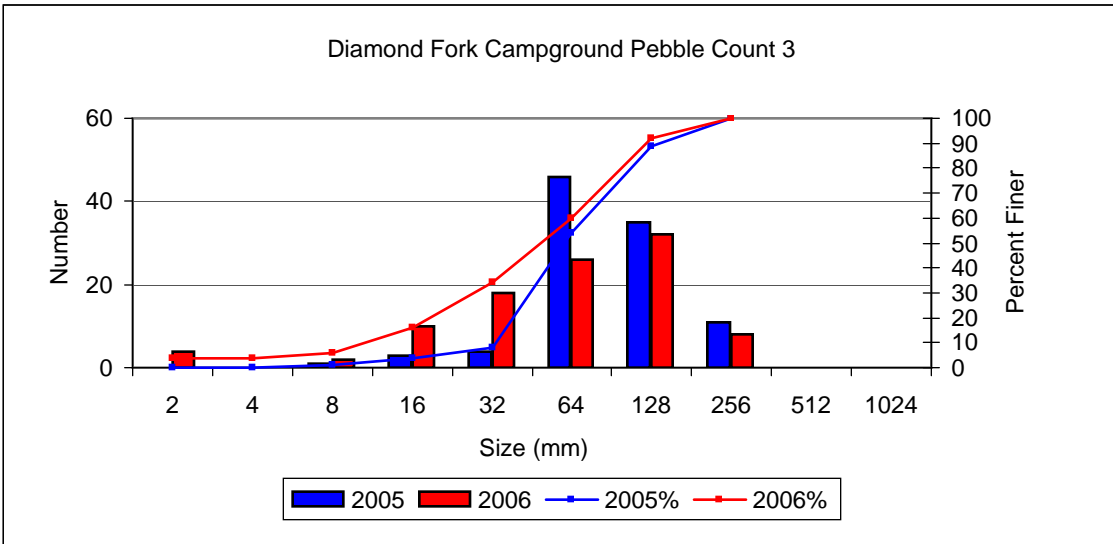
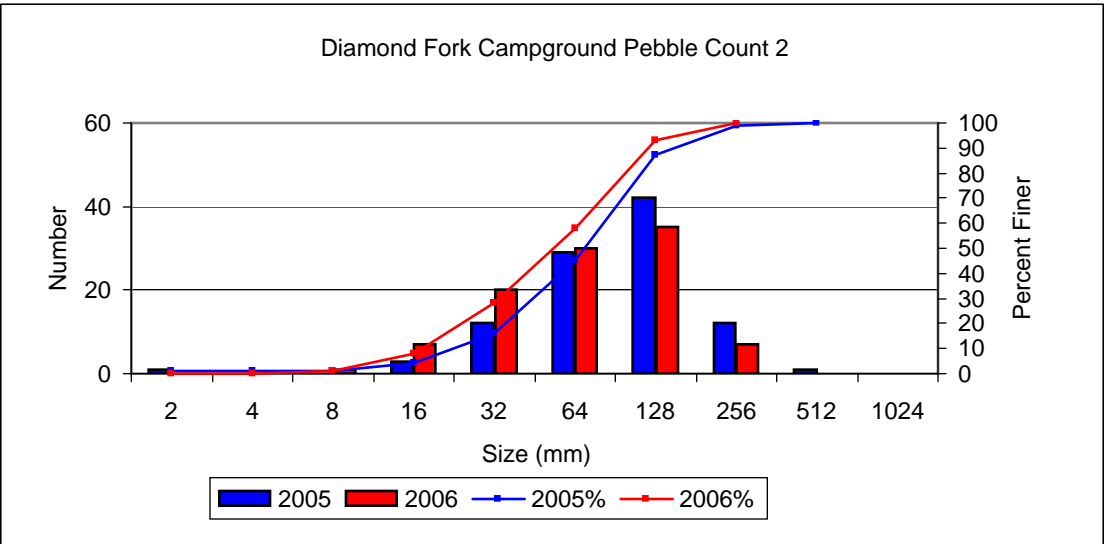
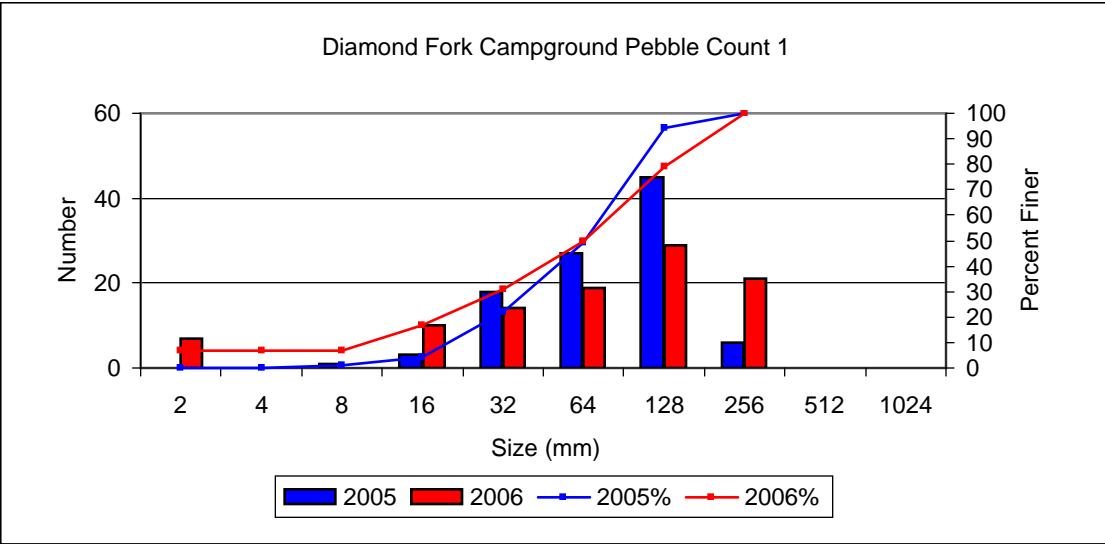
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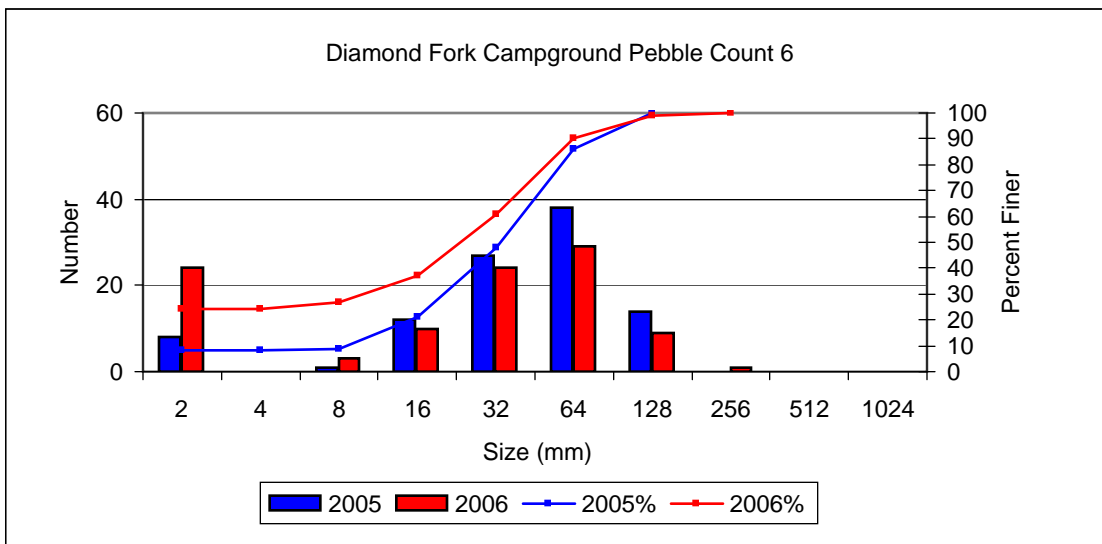
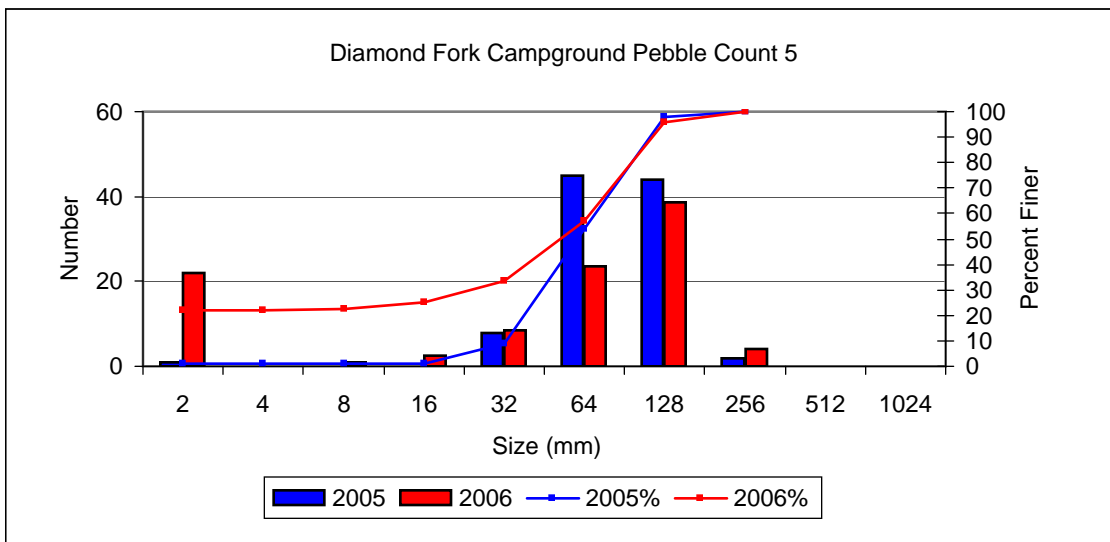
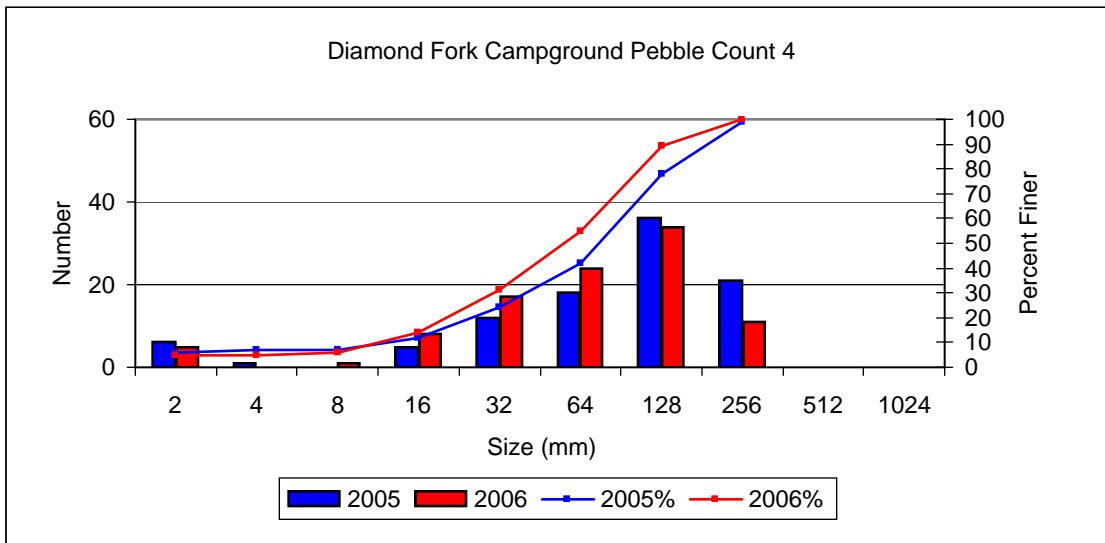
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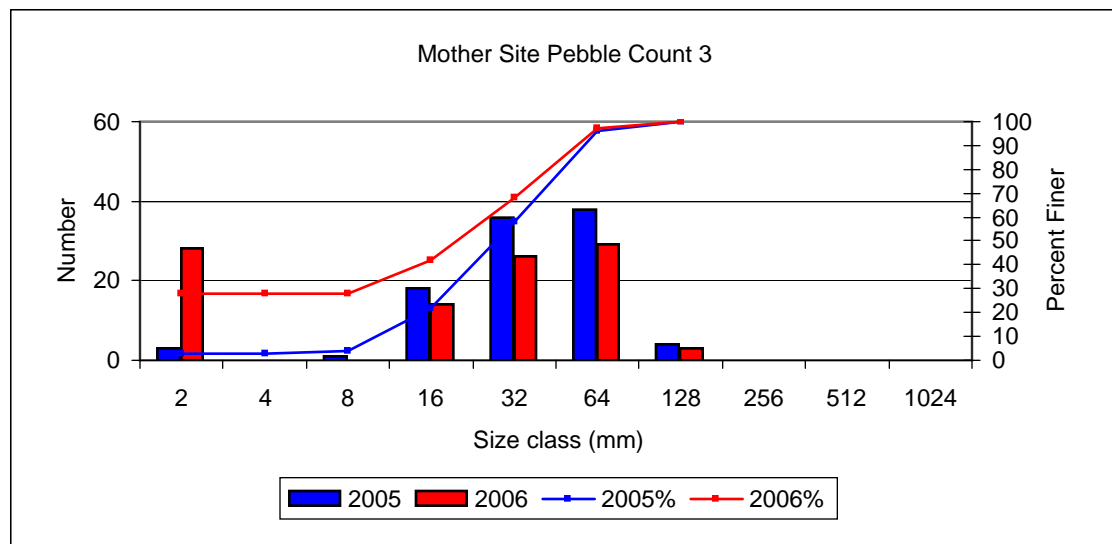
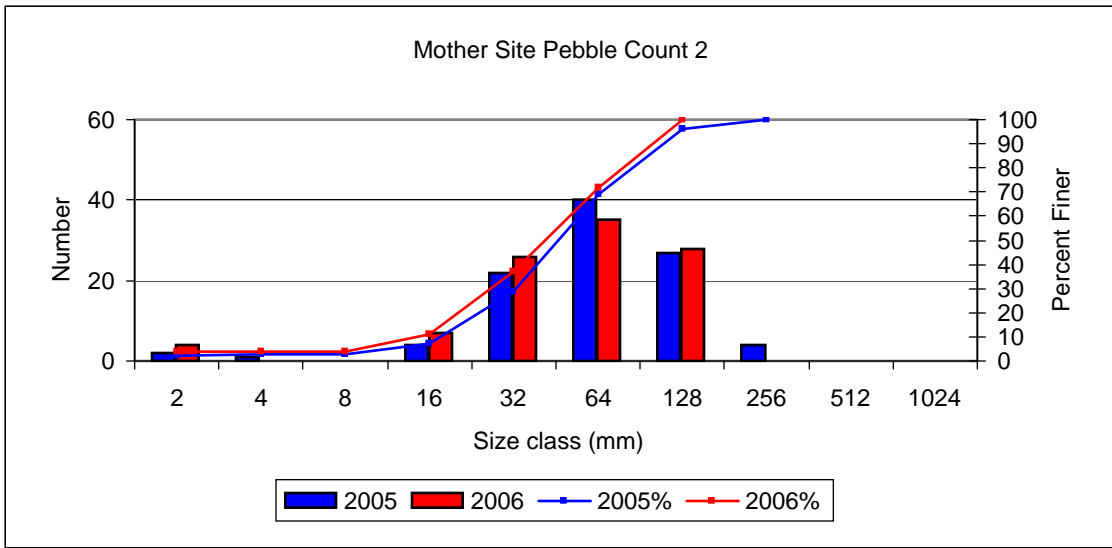
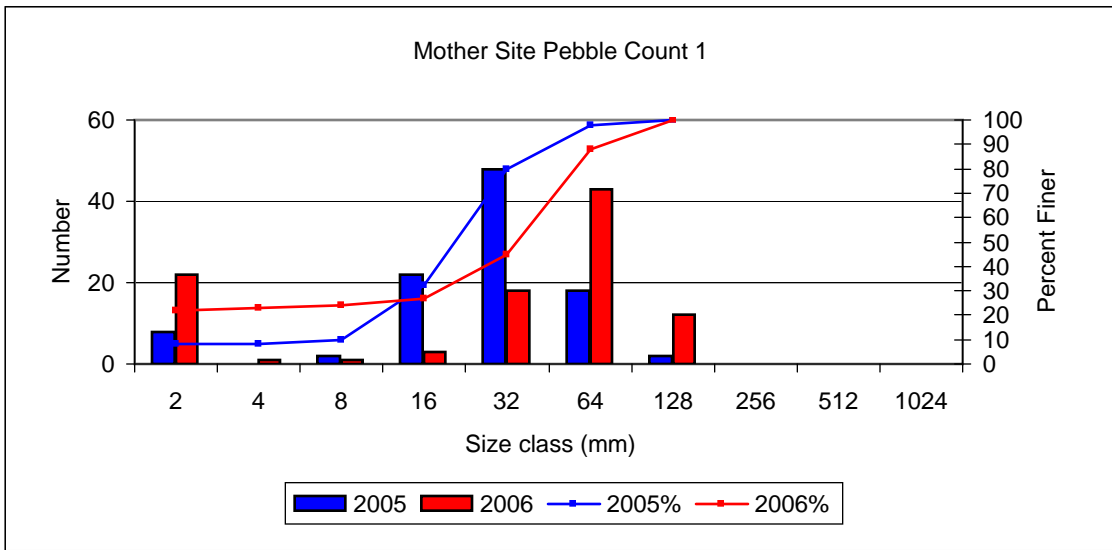
Table with 5 columns and multiple rows. The table contains numerical data and several rows are highlighted in yellow. The highlighted rows are: Row 50 (74.25743 D75), Row 36 (52.47525 D50), Row 45 (49.50495 D50), Row 26 (24.75248 D25), and Row 16 (15.84158 D16). The table also features vertical red bars and numerical labels (66, 45, 26, 21) positioned between columns.

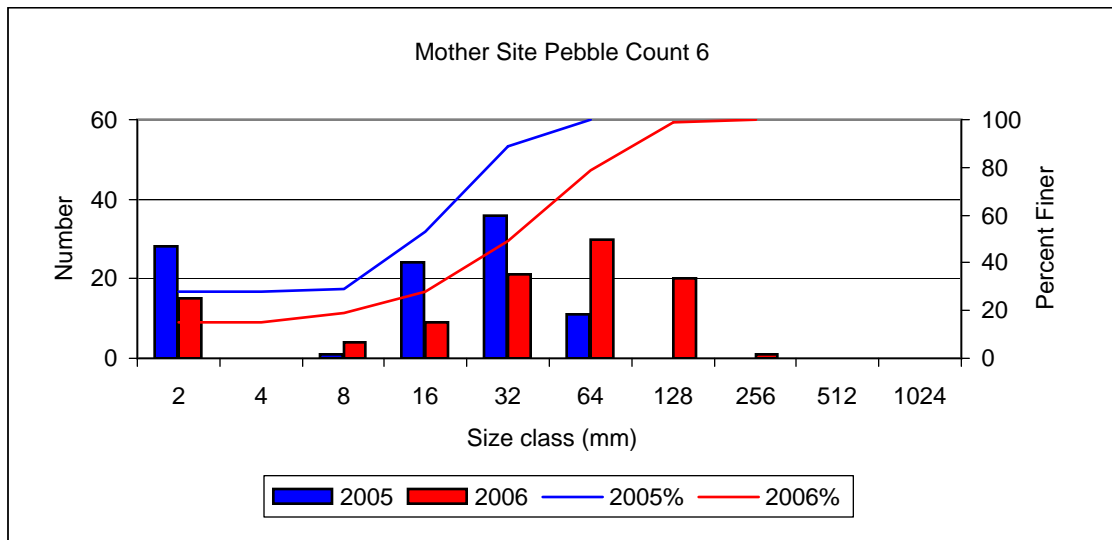
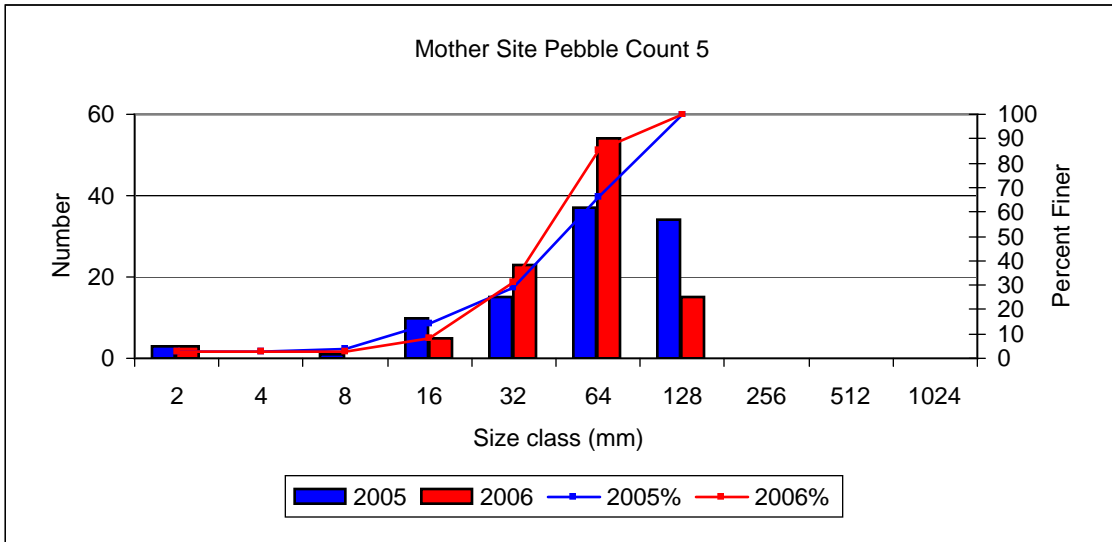
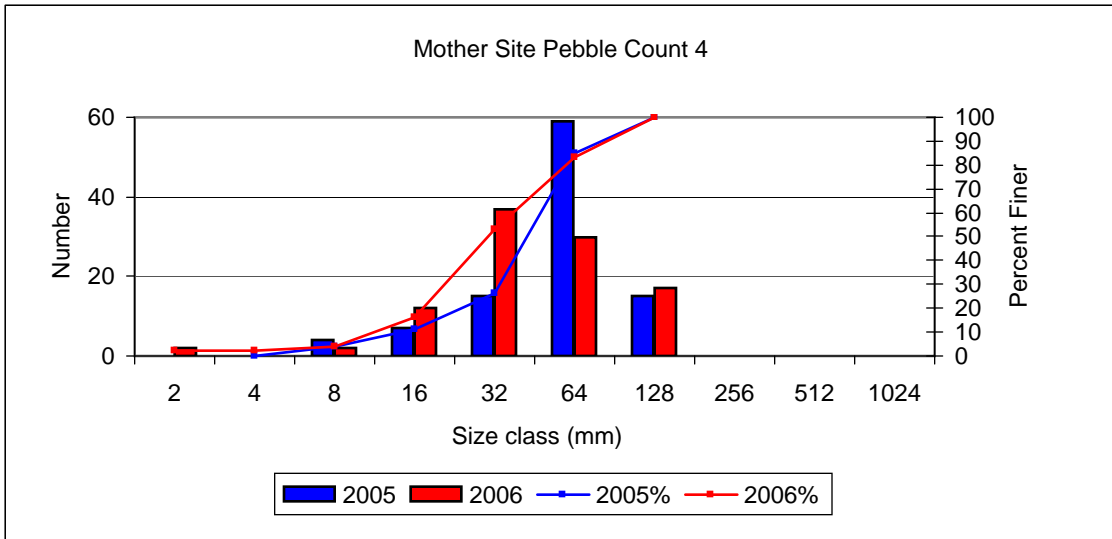


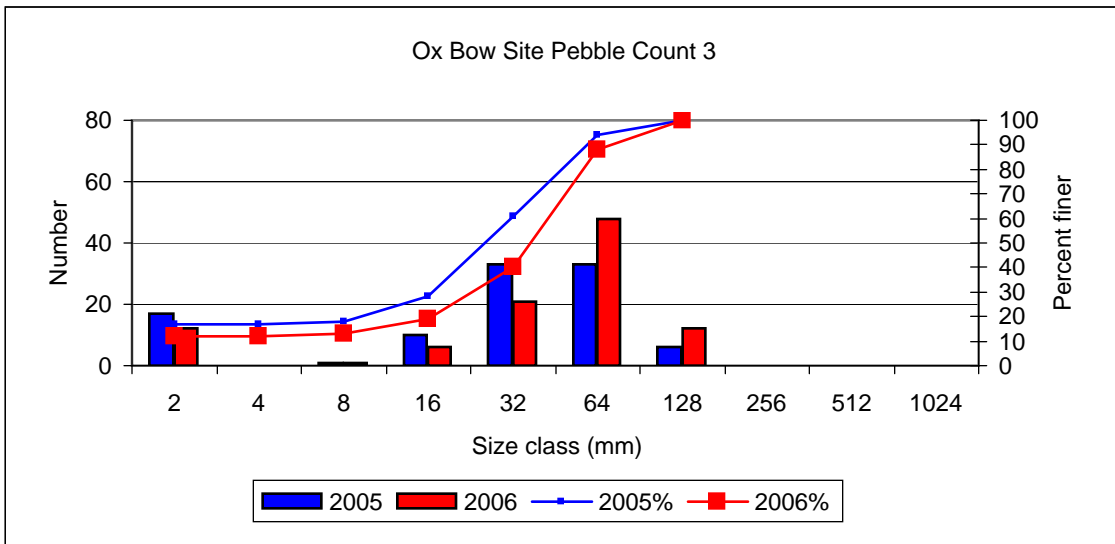
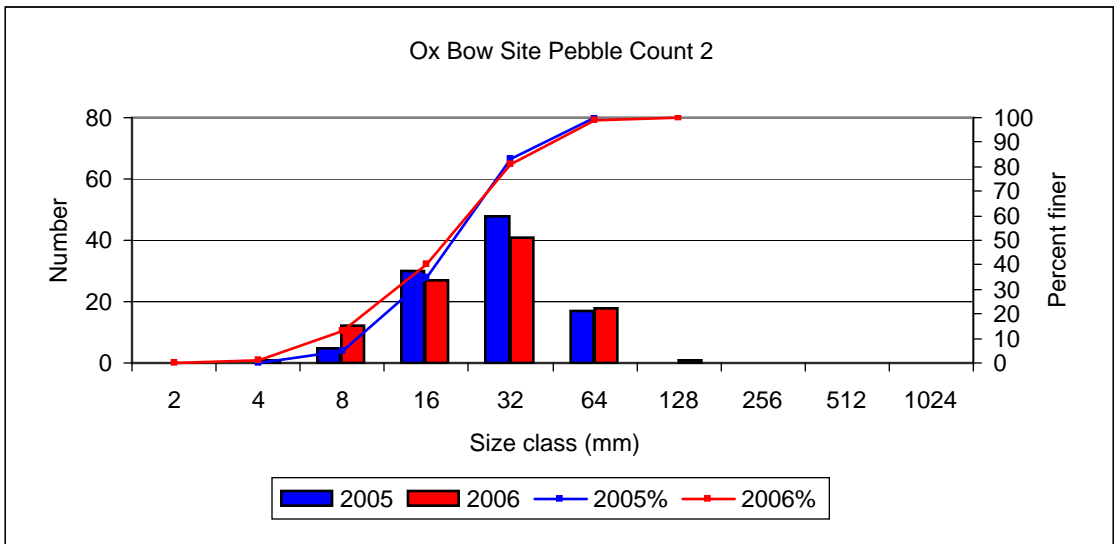
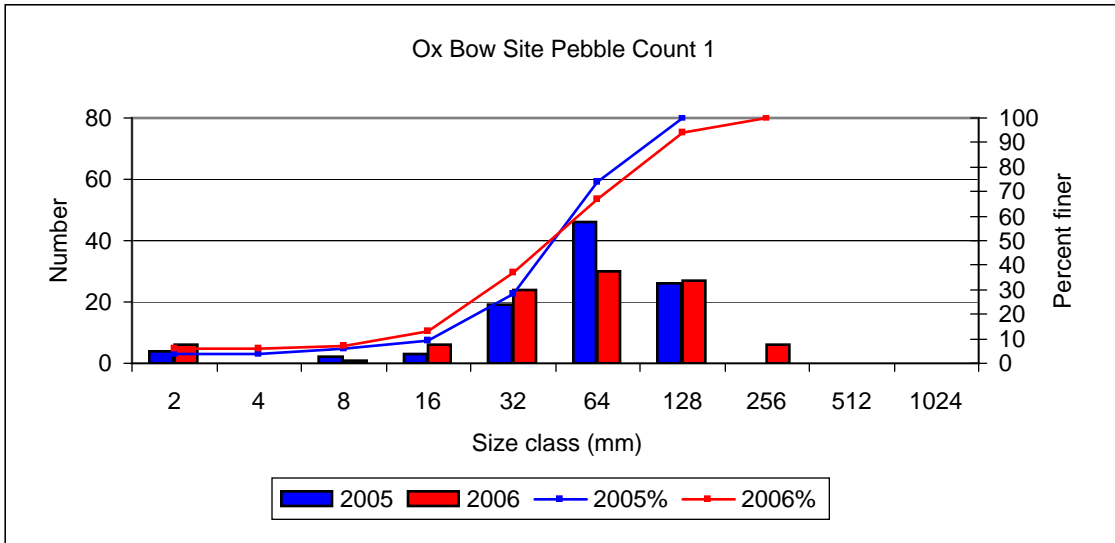


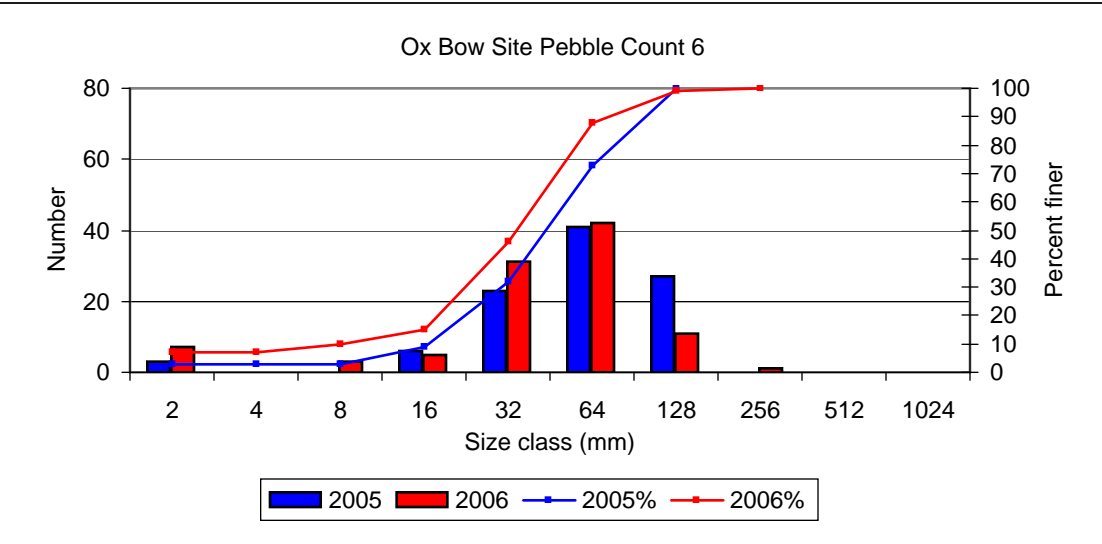
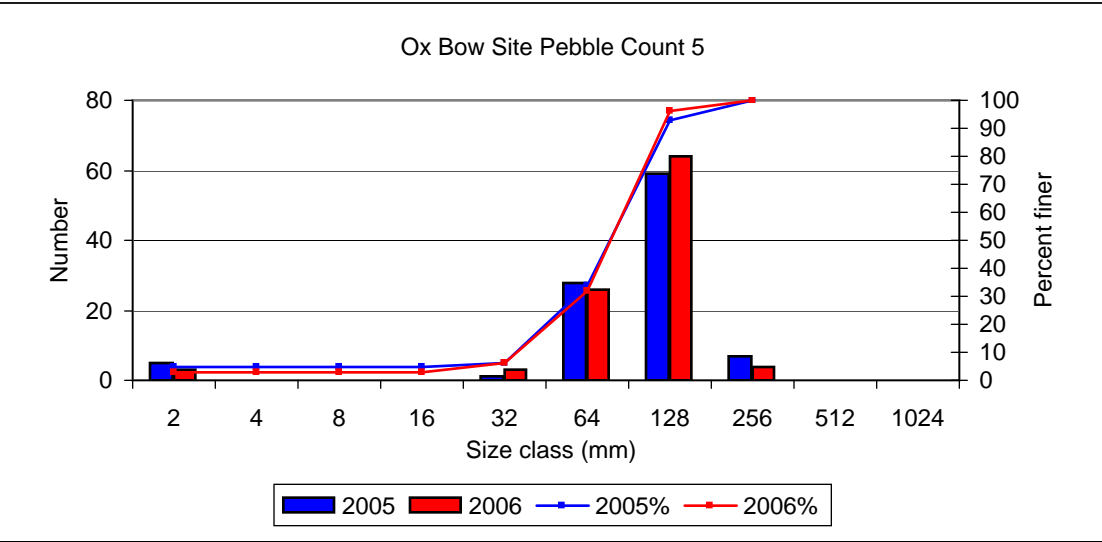
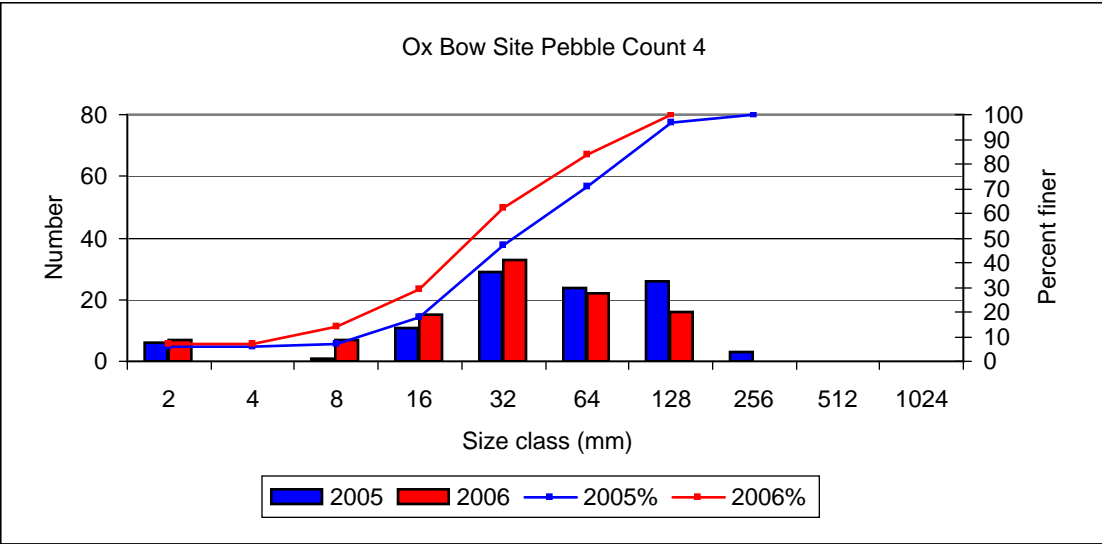












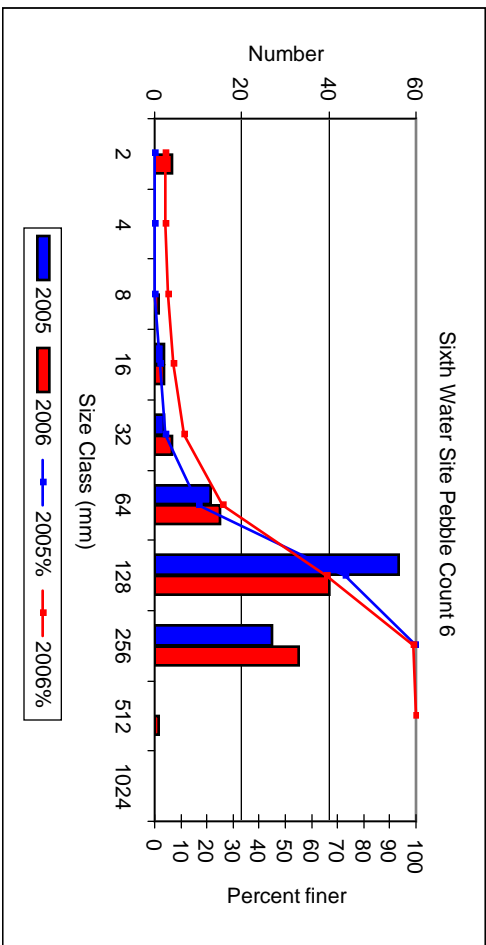
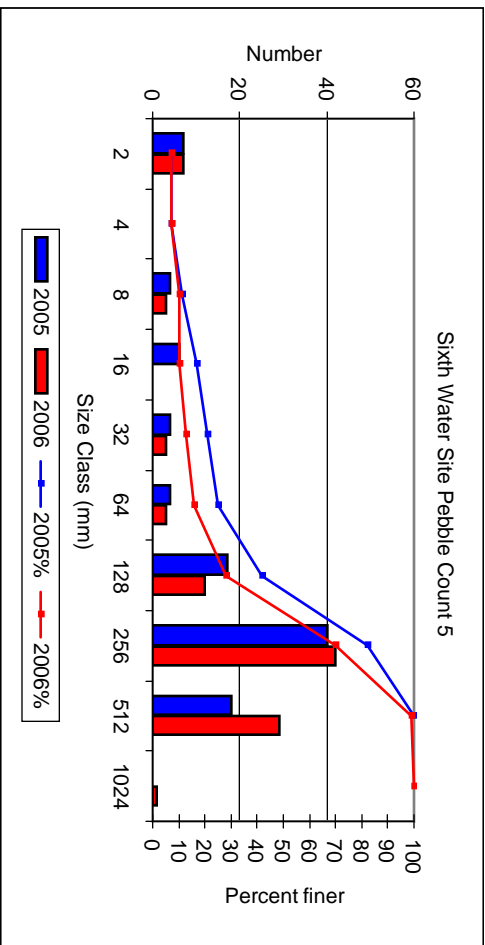
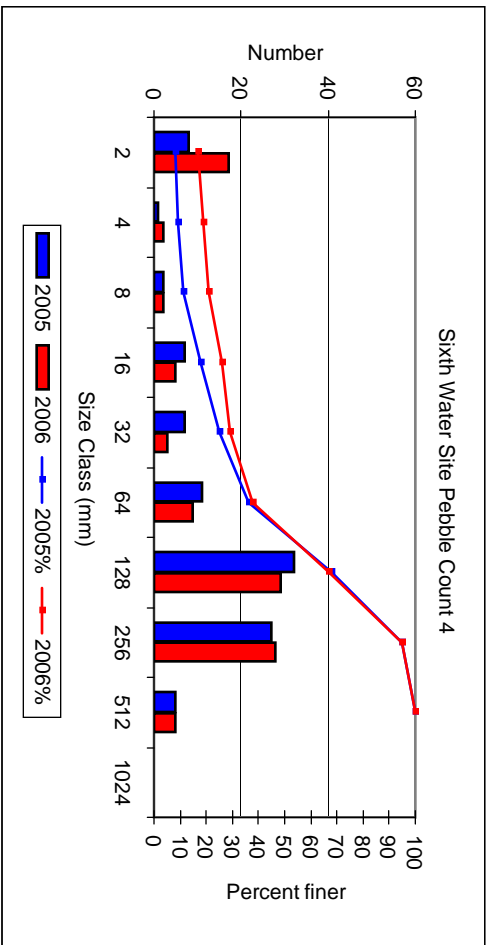
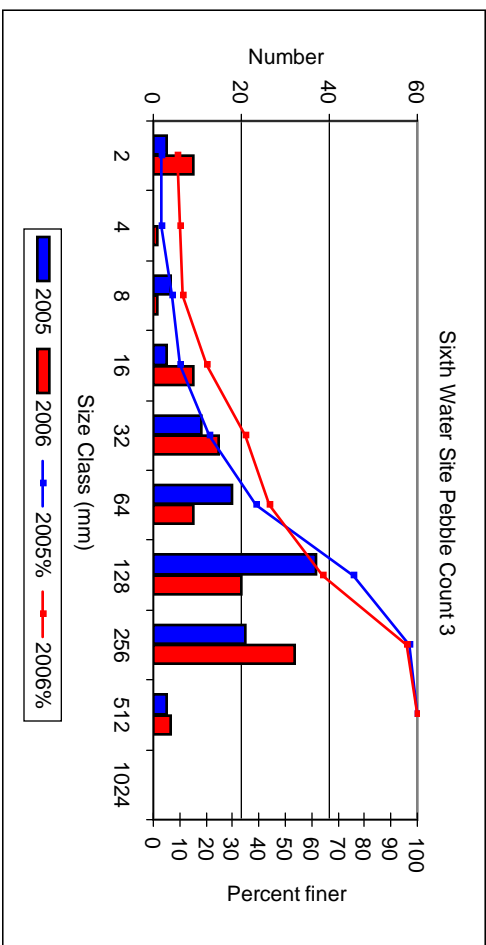
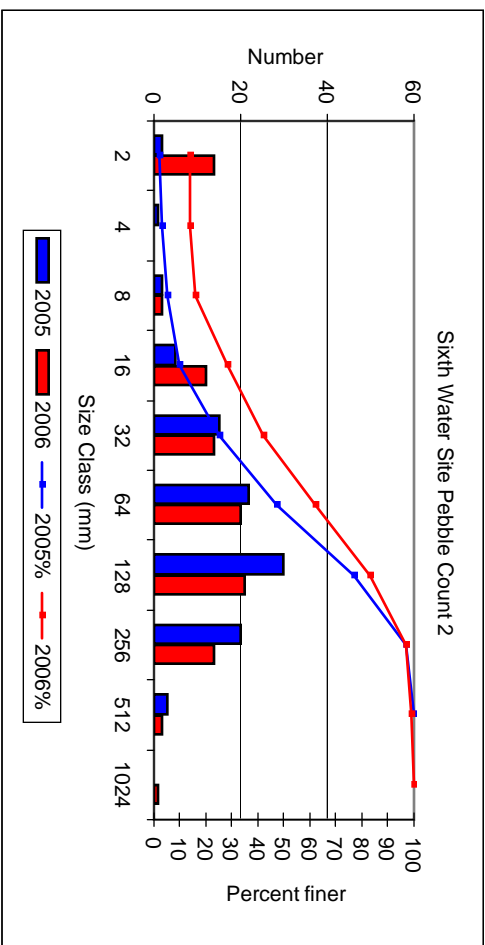
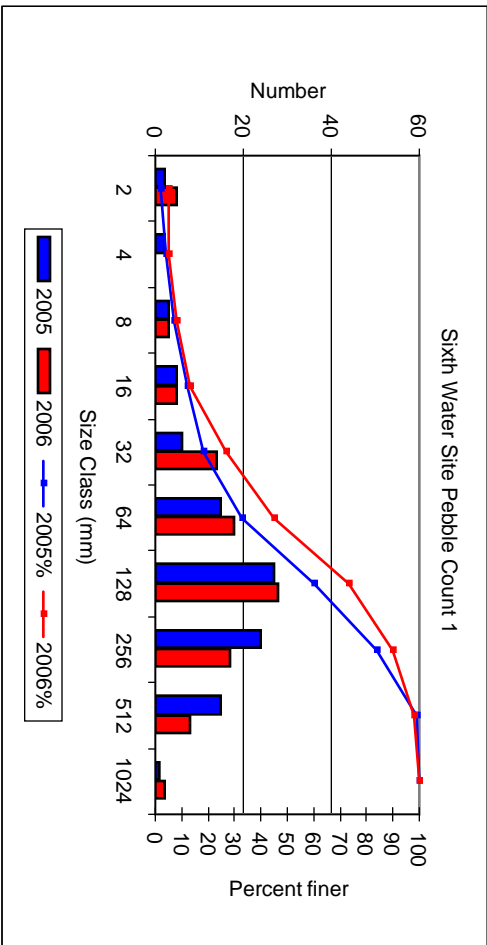
**APPENDIX 3.3. PEBBLE COUNT DATA AND PLOTS
FOR BEDLOAD MONITORING BRIDGES**

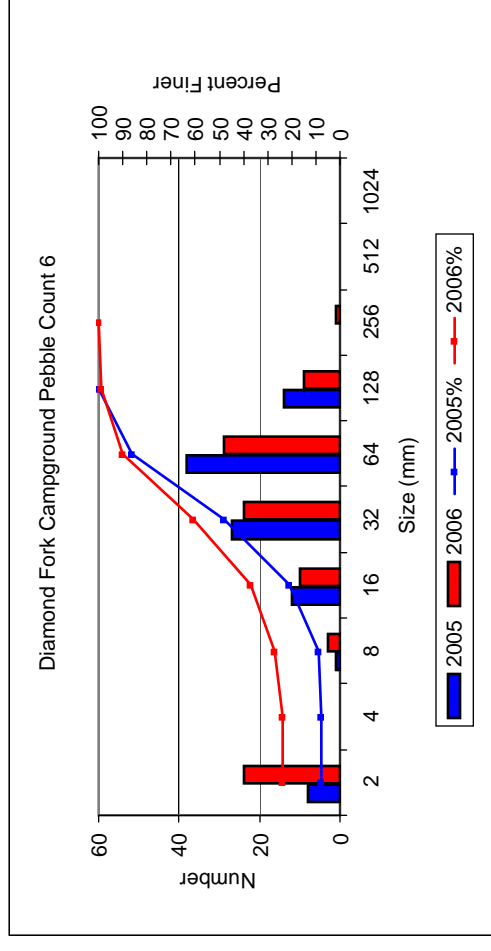
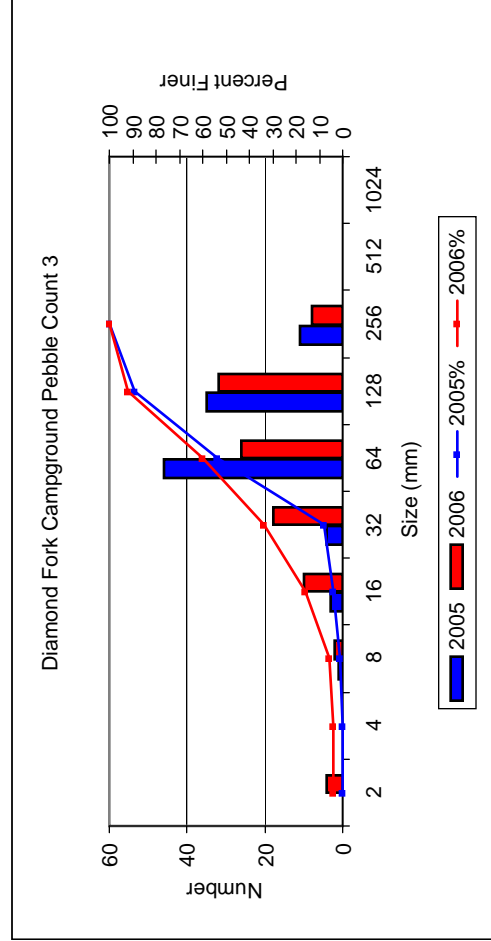
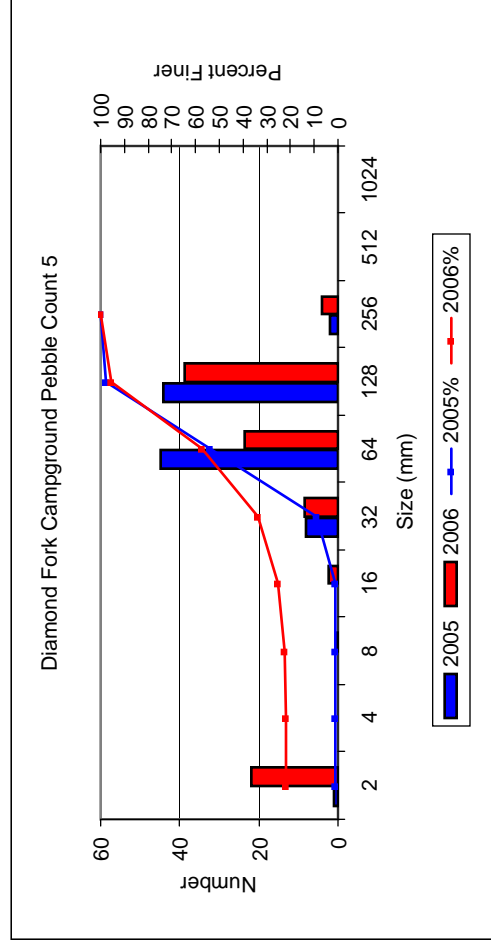
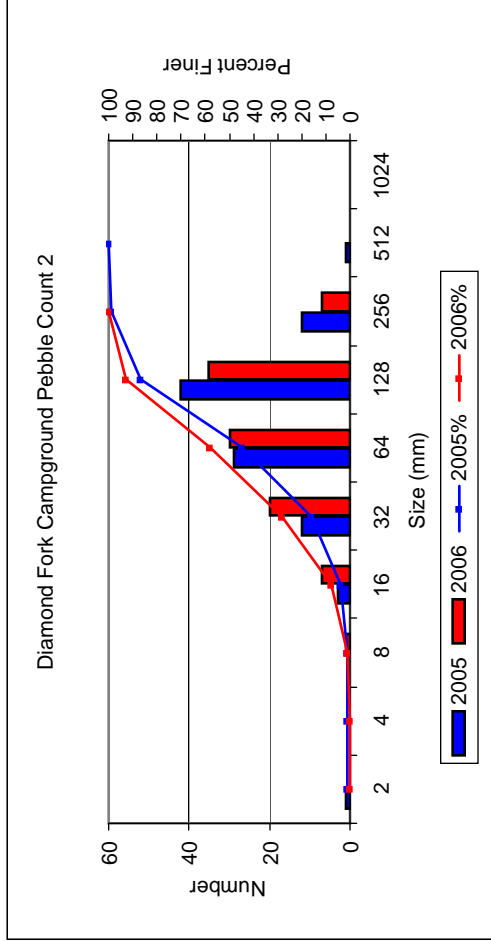
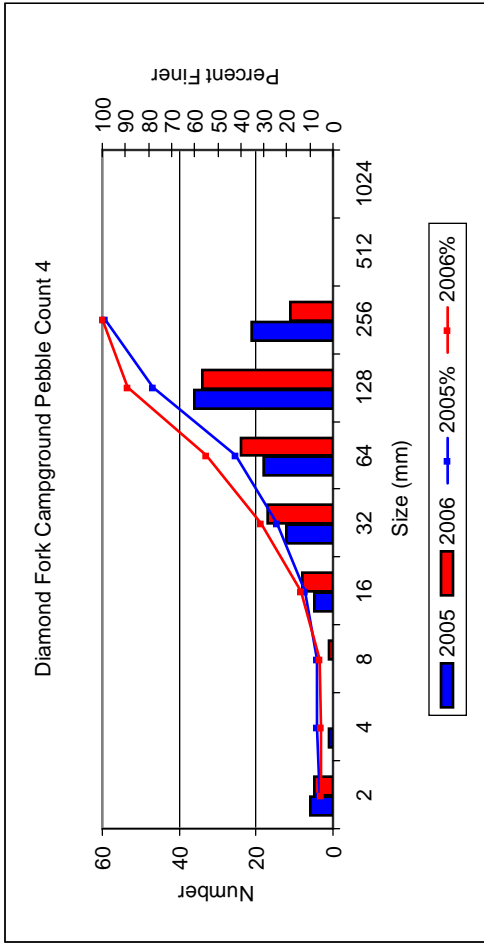
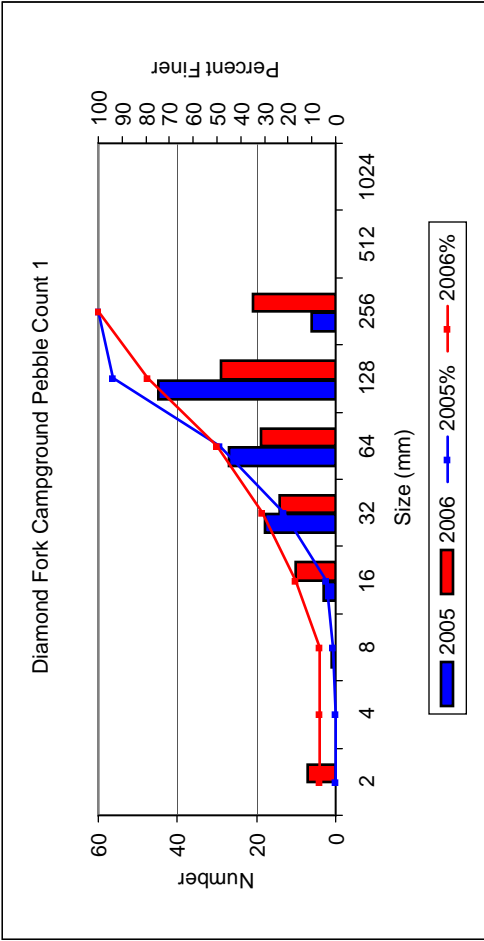
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8	8	7	15.841584	7	16	15.841584	8	16	15.841584
16	16	18	17.821782	18	18	17.821782	16	18	17.821782
16	16	19	18.811881	19	19	18.811881	16	19	18.811881
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128	84	84	8	85	115	115	83.16832	D84	82 17822	110	83	83	120	85	85
128	84	84	35	84 <2	111	111	82.17822		82.17822	110	83	39	84	84	
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128	78	78	36	79	106	106	77.22772		78.21782	95	79	28	80	80	
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2	0.990099	0.990099	1	1	1	1	0.990099	D16=3	18.81188	30	18	19	20	20	
2	0.990099	0.990099	1	1	1	1	0.990099		18.81188	30	18	110	19	19	
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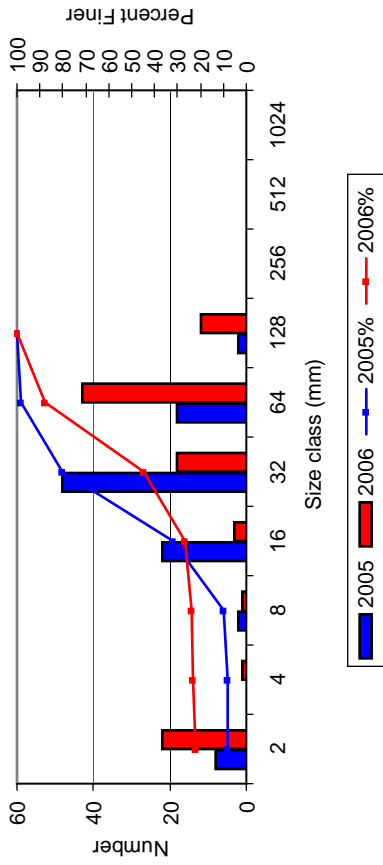
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85	17	75	16.83168	17	175	17	17	85	17
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115	20	80	19.80198	20	28	21	21	115	115
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180	34	100	33.66337	35	155	35	35	180	35
160	34	100	33.66337	36	65	36	36	160	36
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175	51	130	50.49505	53	44	53	53	175	53
235	51	130	50.49505	54	25	54	54	235	54
60	51	130	50.49505	55	18	55	55	60	55
130	51	130	50.49505	56	10	56	56	130	56
80	51	130	50.49505	57	12	57	57	80	57
100	58	135	57.42574	58	240	58	58	100	58
95	58	135	57.42574	59	110	59	59	95	59
75	60	140	59.40594	60	30	60	60	75	60
70	60	140	59.40594	61	15	61	61	70	61
65	60	140	59.40594	62	38	62	62	65	62
80	63	145	62.37624	63	12	63	63	80	63
120	63	145	62.37624	64	18	64	64	120	64
200	65	150	64.35644	65	3	65	65	200	65
135	66	152	65.34653	66	35	66	66	135	66
100	67	155	66.33663	67	115	67	67	100	67
100	68	160	67.32673	68	12	68	68	100	68
100	68	160	67.32673	69	114	69	69	100	69
40	70	165	69.30693	70	5	70	70	40	70
145	71	170	70.29703	71	6	71	71	145	71
150	71	170	70.29703	72	6	72	72	150	72
60	71	170	70.29703	73	6	73	73	60	73
130	71	170	70.29703	74	23	74	74	130	74
140	75	175	74.25743	75	23	75	75	140	75
120	76	180	75.24752	76	125	76	76	120	76
135	76	180	75.24752	77	35	77	77	135	77
95	76	180	75.24752	78	100	78	78	95	78
90	79	190	78.21782	79	12	79	79	90	79
300	79	190	78.21782	80	44	80	80	300	80
280	79	190	78.21782	81	10	81	81	280	81
170	82	200	81.18812	82	83	82	82	170	82
350	83	210	82.17822	83	145	83	83	350	83

150	83	240	82.17822	83	29	53	29	240	82.17822	256
<2	82	230	81.18812	82	28	82	28	230	80.19802	256
<2	81	220	80.19802	81	190	81	190	230	80.19802	256
<2	80	210	78.21782	80	265	80	265	220	78.21782	256
79	79	210	78.21782	79	68	79	79	220	78.21782	256
78	78	200	77.22772	78	28	78	28	210	76.23762	256
77	76	190	75.24752	77	80	77	80	210	76.23762	256
76	73	165	75.24752	76	48	76	48	200	73.26733	p75=206 256
75	75	180	73.26733	75	115	75	115	200	73.26733	256
74	180	180	73.26733	74	300	74	300	200	73.26733	256
73	320	170	72.27723	73	200	73	200	190	67.32673	256
72	310	165	70.29703	72	210	72	210	190	67.32673	256
71	40	165	70.29703	71	240	71	240	190	67.32673	256
70	155	155	69.30693	70	155	70	155	190	67.32673	256
69	100	150	67.32673	69	115	69	115	190	67.32673	256
68	68	150	67.32673	68	300	68	300	190	67.32673	256
67	110	145	66.33663	67	45	67	45	180	65.34653	256
66	100	140	65.34653	66	100	66	100	180	65.34653	256
65	290	135	63.36634	65	65	65	65	170	63.36634	256
64	64	135	63.36634	64	220	64	220	170	63.36634	256
63	59	130	62.37624	63	480	63	480	160	61.38614	256
62	135	125	61.38614	62	160	62	160	160	61.38614	256
61	53	120	59.40594	61	400	61	400	155	60.39604	256
60	60	120	59.40594	60	190	60	190	150	59.40594	256
59	85	116	58.41584	59	14	59	14	145	58.41584	256
58	165	112	57.42574	58	125	58	125	140	56.43564	256
57	22	110	55.44544	57	47	57	47	140	56.43564	256
56	240	110	55.44544	56	145	56	145	138	55.44544	256
55	55	100	52.47525	55	138	55	138	135	54.45545	256
54	400	100	52.47525	54	32	54	32	130	53.46535	256
53	260	100	52.47525	53	190	53	190	125	51.48515	128
52	50	95	51.48515	52	110	52	110	125	51.48515	128
51	82	90	50.49505	51	18	51	18	120	49.50495	p50 128
50	180	85	49.50495	50	30	50	30	120	49.50495	128
49	90	82	48.51485	49	30	49	30	115	44.5446	128
48	280	80	47.52475	48	48	48	48	115	44.5446	128
47	36	73	46.53465	47	40	47	40	115	44.5446	128
46	230	71	45.54455	46	290	46	290	115	44.5446	128
45	80	64	44.55446	45	10	45	10	115	44.5446	128
44	19	60	42.57426	44	115	44	115	110	42.57426	128
43	71	60	42.57426	43	200	43	200	110	42.57426	128
42	60	59	40.59406	42	42	42	42	100	41.58416	128
41	19	41	40.59406	41	90	41	90	90	38.61386	128
40	40	58	39.60396	40	120	40	120	90	38.61386	128
39	240	57	38.61386	39	35	39	35	90	38.61386	128
38	100	55	37.62376	38	54	38	54	85	37.62376	128
37	135	54	36.63366	37	40	37	40	80	36.63366	128
36	320	53	35.64356	36	230	36	230	78	35.64356	128
35	140	50	33.66337	35	180	35	180	70	34.65347	128
34	300	50	33.66337	34	70	34	70	68	33.66337	128
33	58	49	32.67327	33	32	33	32	65	32.67327	128
32	38	48	30.69307	32	53	32	53	55	31.68317	64
31	300	48	30.69307	31	115	31	115	54	30.69307	64
30	45	45	29.70297	30	300	30	300	53	29.70297	64
29	22	44	28.71287	29	170	29	170	48	28.71287	64
28	210	42	27.72277	28	270	28	270	47	27.72277	64
27	21	40	25.74257	27	15	27	15	45	26.73267	64
26	50	40	25.74257	26	15	26	15	40	24.75248	p25 64
25	200	38	23.76238	25	190	25	190	40	24.75248	64
24	240	38	23.76238	24	125	24	125	38	23.76238	64
23	120	36	22.77228	23	90	23	90	35	22.77228	64
22	150	30	21.78218	22	160	22	160	32	20.79208	64
<2	21	29	20.79208	21	400	21	400	32	20.79208	64
20	30	25	19.80198	20	150	20	150	30	18.81188	32
19	44	24	18.81188	19	78	19	78	30	18.81188	32
18	38	23	17.82178	18	210	18	210	29	17.82178	32
17	60	22	14.85149	17	180	17	180	28	14.85149	p16 32
16	22	22	14.85149	16	300	16	300	28	14.85149	32
15	190	22	14.85149	15	115	15	115	28	14.85149	32
14	300	21	13.86139	14	300	14	300	25	13.86139	32

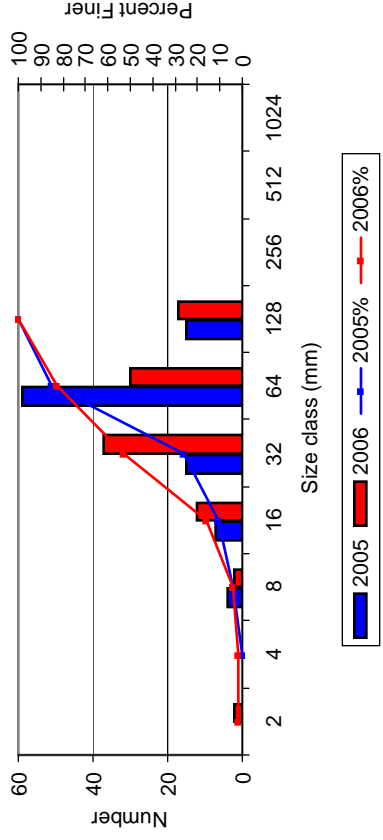




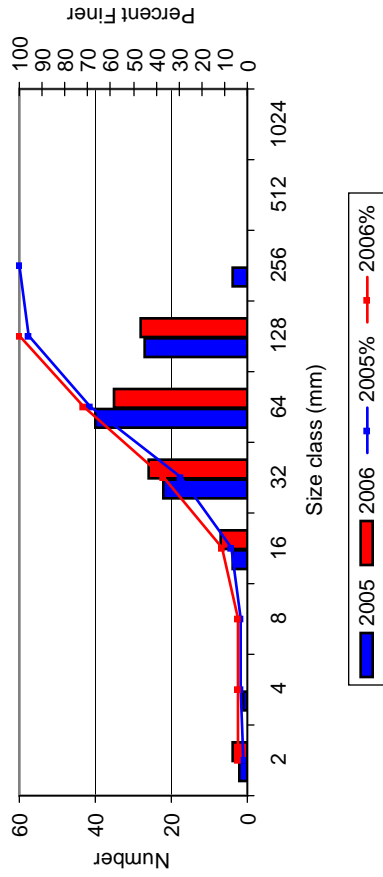
Mother Site Pebble Count 1



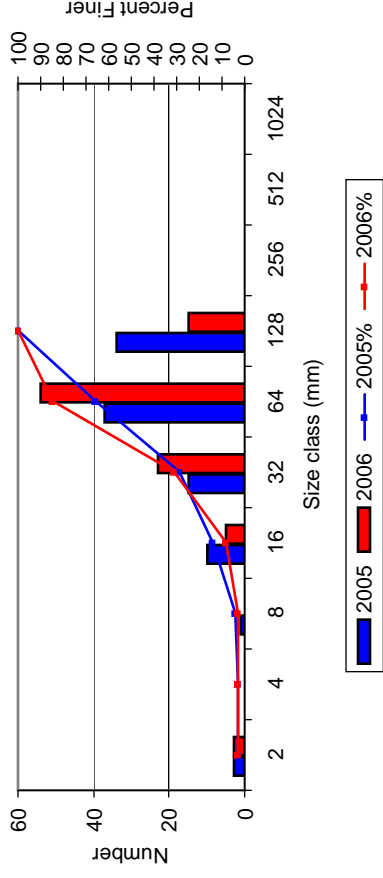
Mother Site Pebble Count 4



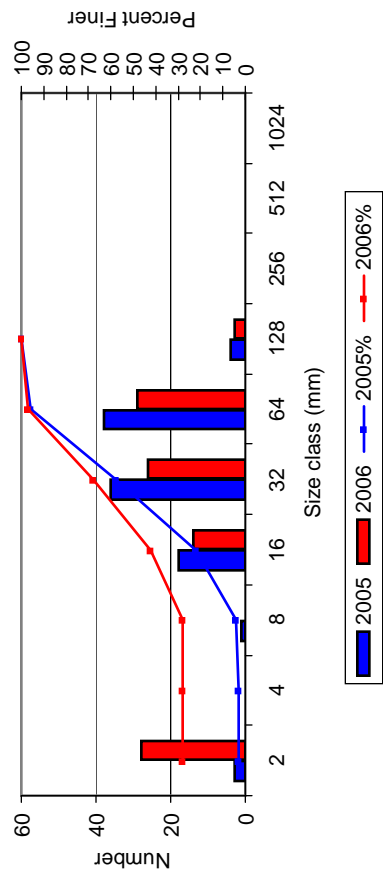
Mother Site Pebble Count 2



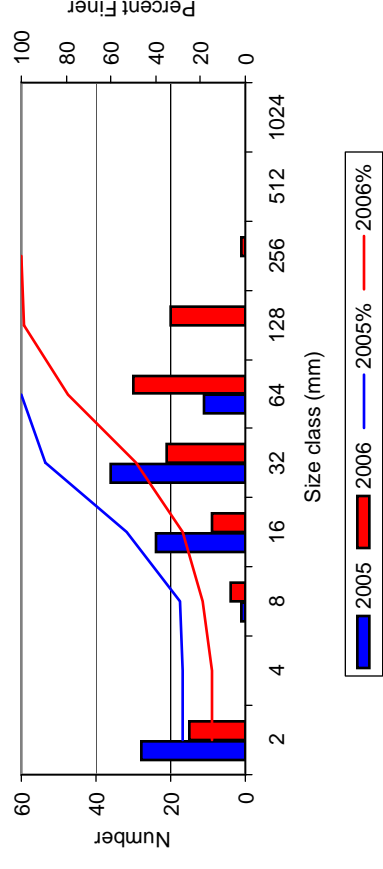
Mother Site Pebble Count 5



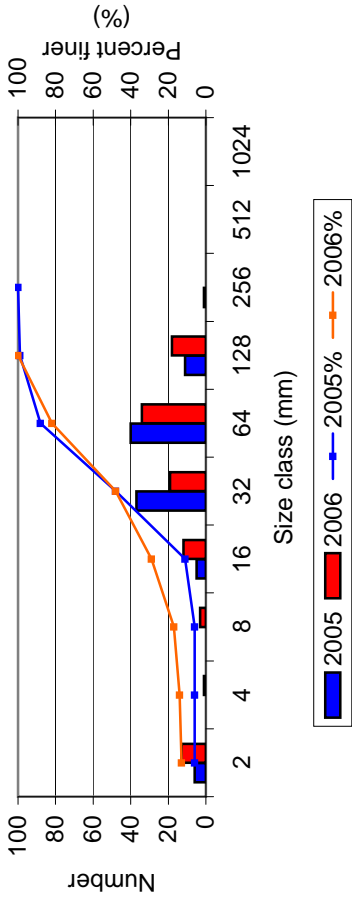
Mother Site Pebble Count 3



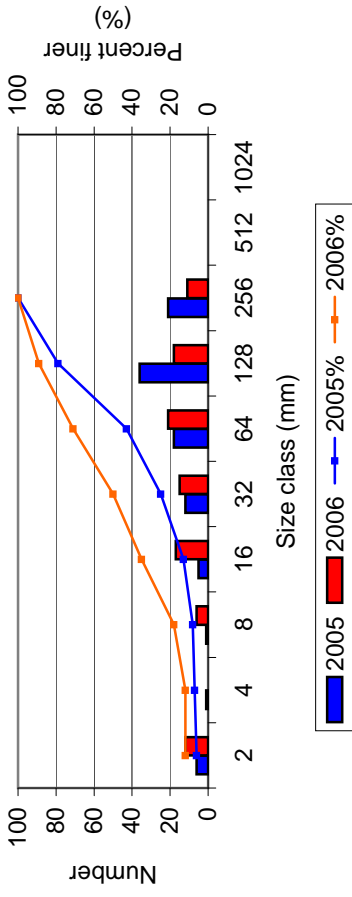
Mother Site Pebble Count 6



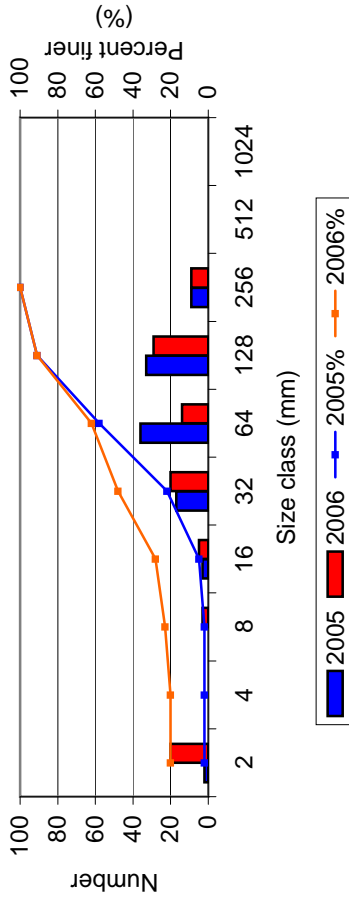
Childs Bridge Pebble Count



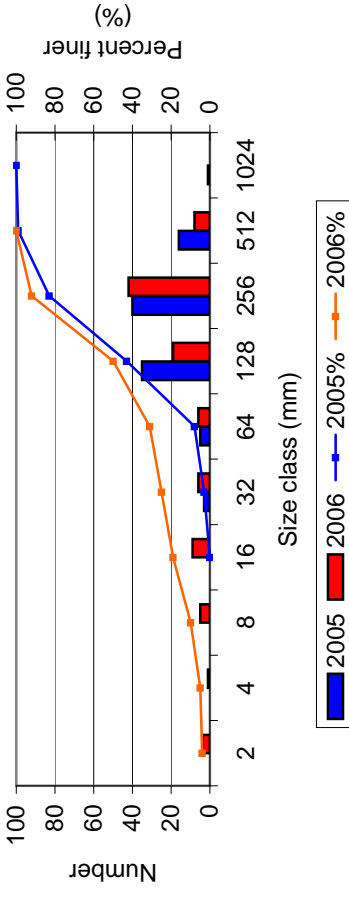
Diamond Fork Bridge Pebble Count



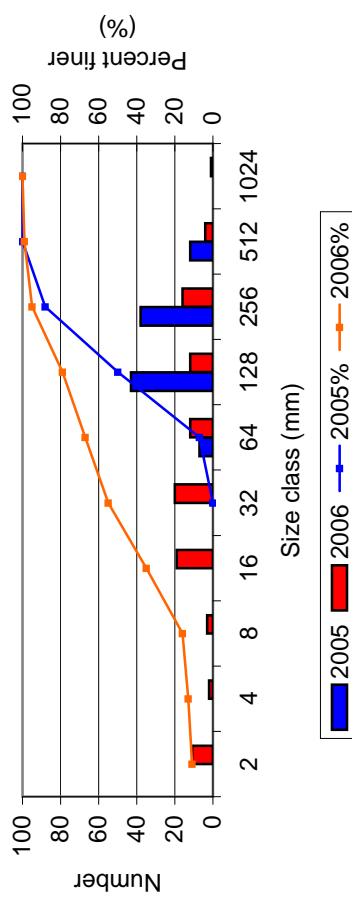
Brimhall Bridge Pebble Count



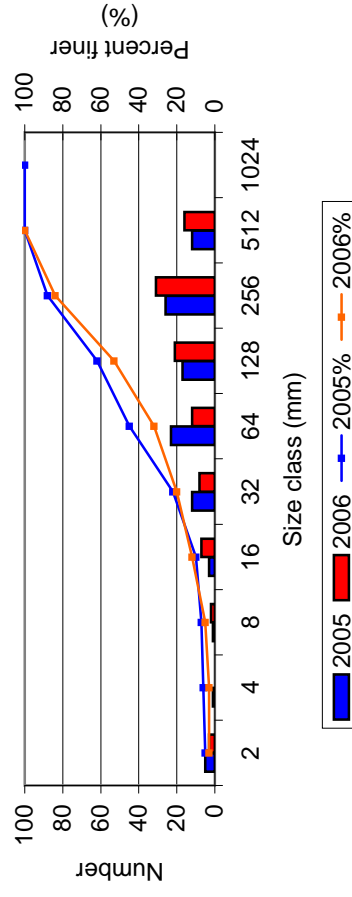
Sixth Water Lower Bridge Pebble Count



Monks Bridge Pebble Count



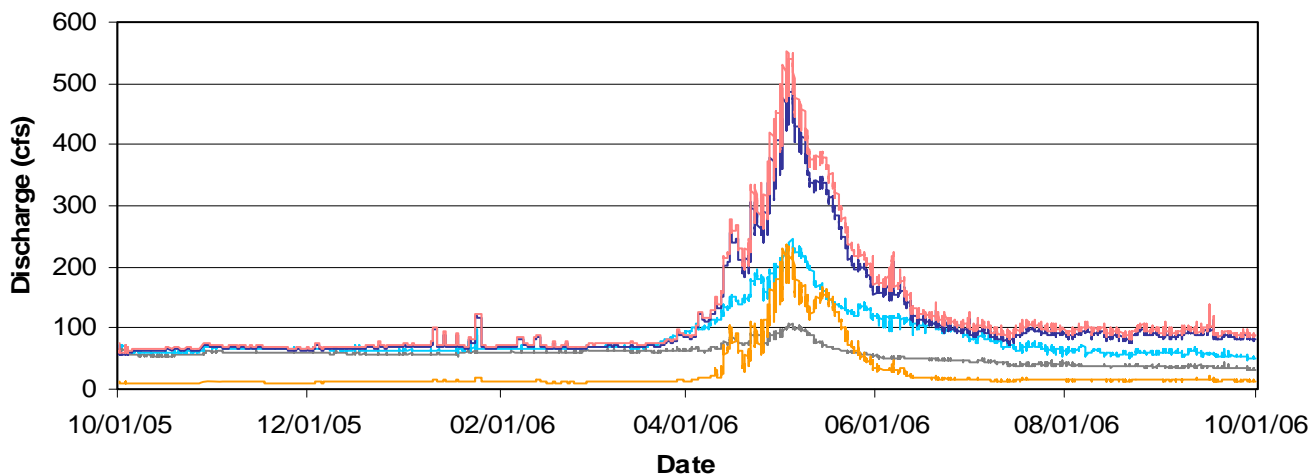
Sixth Water Upper Bridge Pebble Count



APPENDIX 4.A:

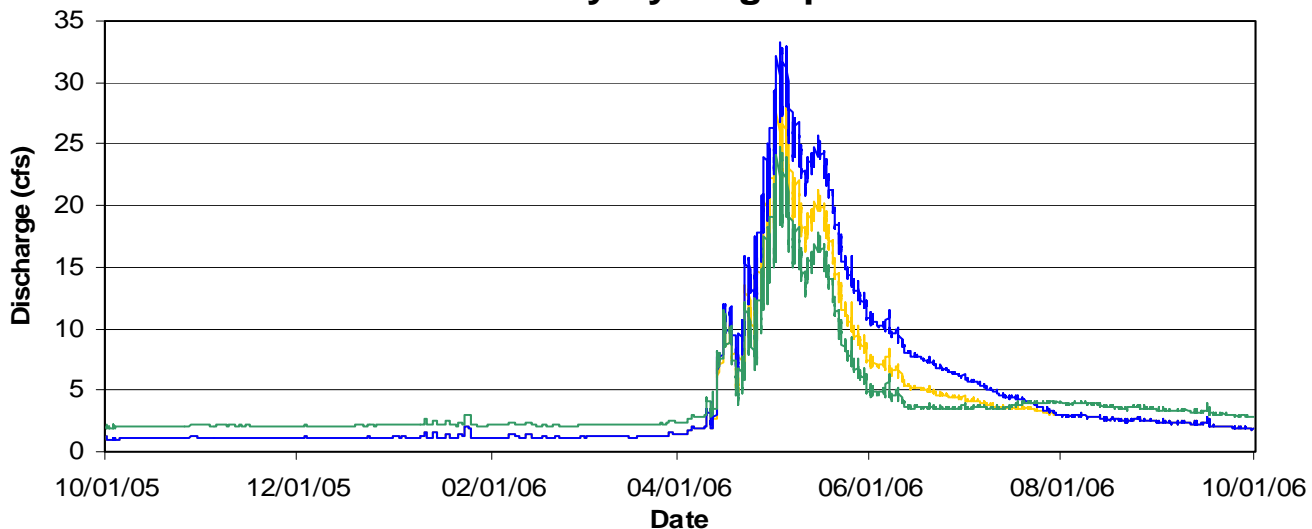
**SUSPENDED SEDIMENT
AND BEDLOAD SAMPLING RESULTS**

Hydrographs



- Upper Sixth Water
- Lower Sixth Water
- Diamond Fork above Three Fks
- Diamond Fork at Red Hollow Gage
- Diamond Fork (below Little Diamond Ck.)

Tributary Hydrographs



- Cottonwood Ck.
- Wanrhodes Ck.
- Little Diamond Ck.

		5/21/2006	64	3.9
		5/24/2006	60	1.6
		5/31/2006	55	1.6
		9/14/2006	38	0.5
		10/27/2006	37	0.4
Lower Sixth Water	4/6/2006	98	13.1	13.1
	4/17/2006	144	25.6	25.6
	4/20/2006	150	21.6	21.6
	4/27/2006	166	83.8	83.8
	5/1/2006	207	150.7	150.7
	5/3/2006	227	141.4	141.4
	5/12/2006	176	11.9	11.9
	5/21/2006	132	15.0	15.0
	5/24/2006	122	12.5	12.5
	5/31/2006	122	4.8	4.8
	9/14/2006	56	1.0	1.0
	10/27/2006	73	1.1	1.1
Diamond Fork	4/6/2006	19	8.8	8.8
	4/17/2006	91	43.9	43.9
	4/20/2006	35	4.8	4.8
	4/27/2006	113	77.4	77.4
	5/1/2006	146	81.1	81.1
	5/3/2006	140	114.8	114.8
	5/12/2006	131	23.7	23.7
	5/21/2006	100	25.2	25.2
	5/24/2006	71	5.8	5.8
	5/31/2006	39	2.1	2.1
	9/14/2006	15	0.2	0.2
	10/27/2006	11	0.1	0.1
Monks	4/6/2006	113	24.7	24.7
	4/17/2006	247	133.6	133.6
	4/20/2006	194	38.7	38.7
	4/27/2006	290	133.5	133.5
	5/1/2006	409	300.0	300.0
	5/3/2006	480	470.4	470.4
	5/12/2006	333	32.3	32.3
	5/21/2006	246	54.4	54.4
	5/24/2006	204	29.2	29.2
	5/31/2006	165	10.5	10.5
	9/14/2006	90	1.3	1.3
	10/27/2006	63	0.4	0.4
Brimhall	4/6/2006	118	56.5	56.5
	4/17/2006	270	143.2	143.2
	4/20/2006	214	21.8	21.8
	4/27/2006	333	301.8	301.8
	5/1/2006	473	311.3	311.3
	5/3/2006	558	514.7	514.7
	5/12/2006	381	30.3	30.3
	5/21/2006	280	36.7	36.7
	5/24/2006	229	12.0	12.0
	5/31/2006	180	5.1	5.1
	9/14/2006	95	1.7	1.7
	10/27/2006	66	1.0	1.0
Childs	4/6/2006	118	69.5	69.5
	4/17/2006	270	103.7	103.7
	4/20/2006	221	80.5	80.5
	4/27/2006	358	259.7	259.7
	5/1/2006	492	384.8	384.8
	5/3/2006	560	629.3	629.3
	5/12/2006	383	42.4	42.4
	5/21/2006	280	36.2	36.2
	5/24/2006	229	26.6	26.6
	5/31/2006	180	5.6	5.6
	9/14/2006	98	3.0	3.0

	7/31/2006	41.0	38.0	37.0	0.4
	9/14/2006				
Lower Sixth Water	4/6/2006	99.0	98.0	99.0	0.0
	4/6/2006				0.0
	4/17/2006	144.0	144.0	144.0	0.3
	4/20/2006	150.0	150.0	150.0	0.2
	4/27/2006	166.0	166.0	166.0	0.1
	5/1/2006	207.0	207.0	207.0	0.0
	5/3/2006	227.0	227.0	227.0	0.6
	5/12/2006	176.0	176.0	176.0	1.1
	5/21/2006	132.0	132.0	132.0	1.0
	5/24/2006	122.0	122.0	122.0	0.1
	5/31/2006	122.0	122.0	122.0	0.1
	7/31/2006	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.3
	9/14/2006	56.0	56.0	56.0	0.2
	10/27/2006	73.0	73.0	73.0	0.1
Diamond Fork	4/6/2006	19.0	19.0	19.0	0.2
	4/6/2006				0.3
	4/17/2006	91.0	91.0	91.0	2.4
	4/20/2006	35.0	35.0	35.0	1.0
	4/27/2006	113.0	113.0	113.0	13.0
	5/1/2006	146.0	146.0	146.0	17.2
	5/3/2006	140.0	140.0	140.0	16.0
	5/12/2006	131.0	131.0	131.0	3.6
	5/21/2006	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3
	5/24/2006	71.0	71.0	71.0	0.8
	5/31/2006	39.0	39.0	39.0	0.4
	7/31/2006	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	9/14/2006	15.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
	10/27/2006	11.0	11.0	11.0	0.0
Monks	4/6/2006	113.0	113.0	113.0	6.1
	4/6/2006				2.3
	4/17/2006	247.0	247.0	247.0	1.6
	4/20/2006	194.0	194.0	194.0	3.4
	4/27/2006	290.0	290.0	290.0	1.2
	5/1/2006	409.0	409.0	409.0	0.7
	5/3/2006	480.0	480.0	480.0	7.1
	5/12/2006	333.0	333.0	333.0	0.8
	5/21/2006	246.0	246.0	246.0	0.3
	5/24/2006	204.0	204.0	204.0	0.1
	5/31/2006	165.0	165.0	165.0	0.1
	7/31/2006	92.0	92.0	92.0	0.3
	9/14/2006	90.0	90.0	90.0	0.7
	10/27/2006	63.0	63.0	63.0	0.2
Brimhall	4/5/2006	127.0	118.0	127.0	0.8
	4/6/2006				2.4
	4/17/2006	270.0	270.0	270.0	1.0
	4/20/2006	214.0	214.0	214.0	1.6
	4/27/2006	333.0	333.0	333.0	2.3
	5/1/2006	473.0	473.0	473.0	4.0
	5/3/2006	558.0	558.0	558.0	29.7
	5/12/2006	381.0	381.0	381.0	7.5
	5/21/2006	280.0	280.0	280.0	0.5
	5/24/2006	229.0	229.0	229.0	1.1
	5/31/2006	180.0	180.0	180.0	0.1
	7/31/2006	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.5
	9/14/2006	95.0	95.0	95.0	1.1
	10/27/2006	66.0	66.0	66.0	0.1
Childs	4/5/2006	127.0	118.0	127.0	3.3
	4/6/2006				2.6
	4/17/2006	270.0	270.0	270.0	1.2
	4/20/2006	221.0	221.0	221.0	1.9
	4/27/2006	358.0	358.0	358.0	1.2

APPENDIX 4.B:

BEDLOAD PHOTOS



127 cubic feet per second



118 cubic feet per second



270 cubic feet per second



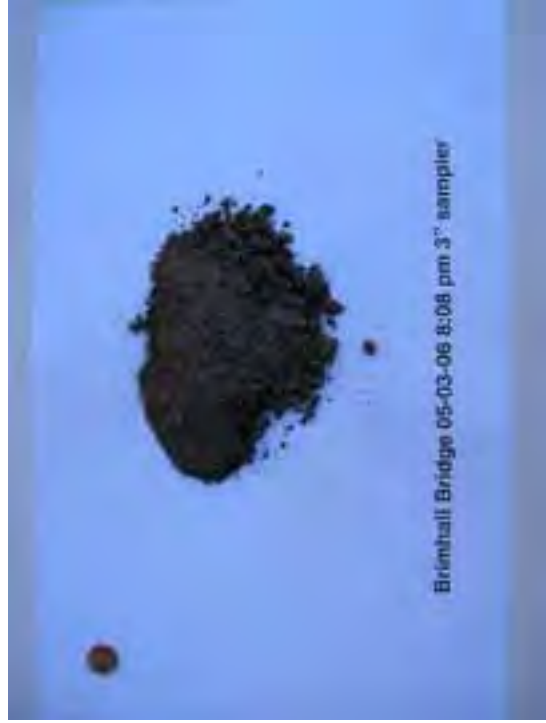
214 cubic feet per second



333 cubic feet per second



473 cubic feet per second



554 cubic feet per second (bag ripped during sampling)



558 cubic feet per second



381 cubic feet per second



280 cubic feet per second



229 cubic feet per second



180 cubic feet per second



100 cubic feet per second



95 cubic feet per second



66 cubic feet per second



127 cubic feet per second



118 cubic feet per second



270 cubic feet per second



221 cubic feet per second



358 cubic feet per second



492 cubic feet per second (sample lost)



560 cubic feet per second



383 cubic feet per second



229 cubic feet per second



101 cubic feet per second



280 cubic feet per second



180 cubic feet per second



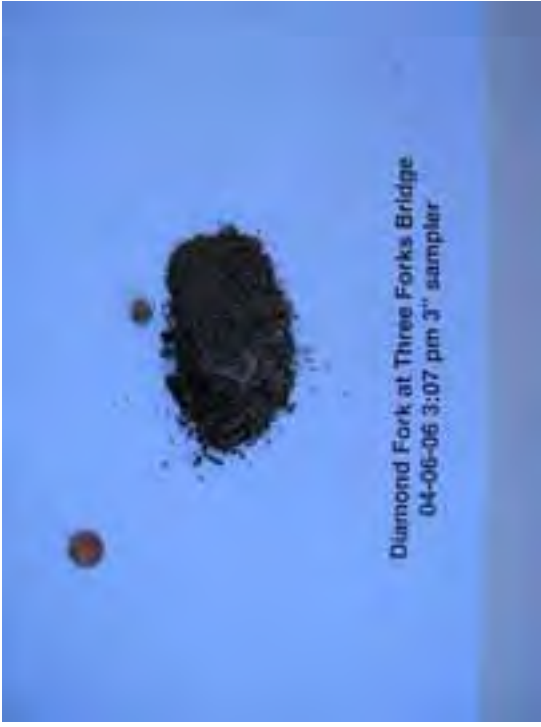
98 cubic feet per second



66 cubic feet per second



19 cubic feet per second



19 cubic feet per second



91 cubic feet per second



35 cubic feet per second



113 cubic feet per second



146 cubic feet per second



140 cubic feet per second



131 cubic feet per second



100 cubic feet per second



71 cubic feet per second



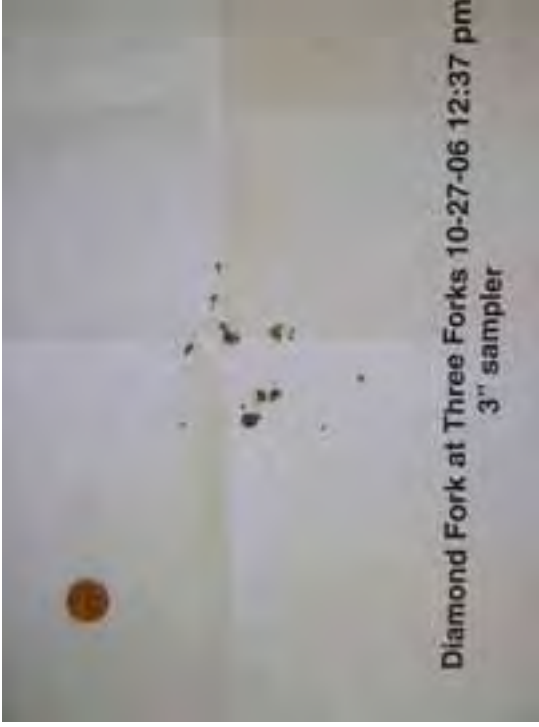
39 cubic feet per second



15 cubic feet per second



15 cubic feet per second



11 cubic feet per second



99 cubic feet per second



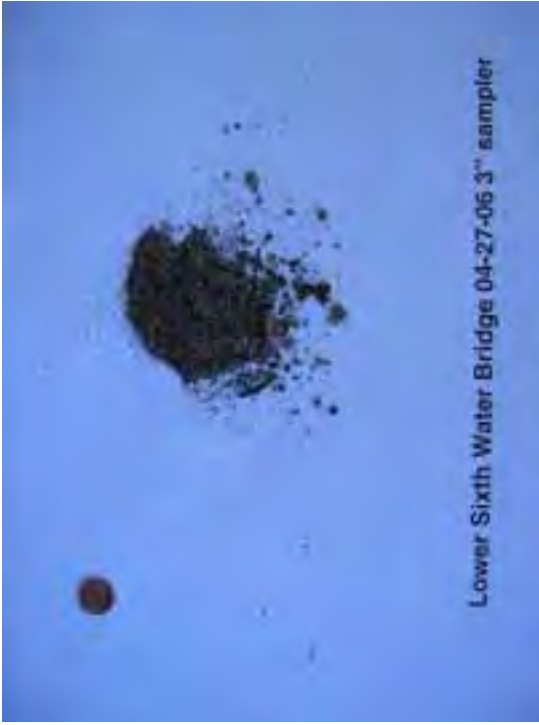
98 cubic feet per second



144 cubic feet per second



150 cubic feet per second



166 cubic feet per second



207 cubic feet per second



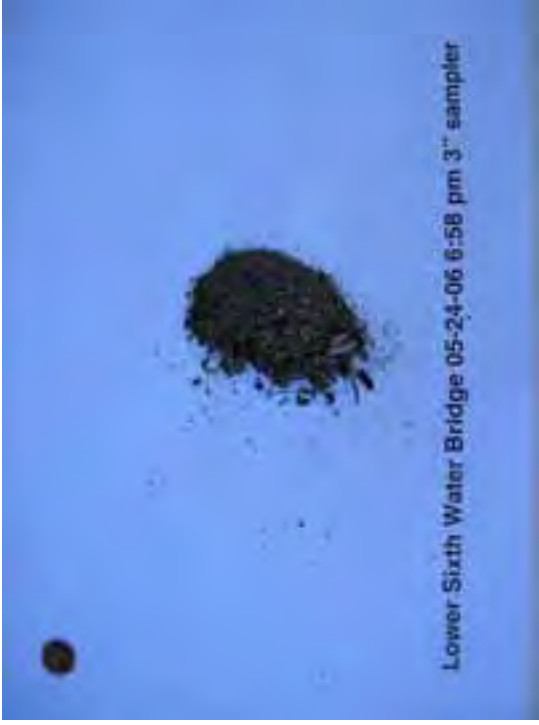
227 cubic feet per second



176 cubic feet per second



132 cubic feet per second



122 cubic feet per second



122 cubic feet per second



60 cubic feet per second



56 cubic feet per second



73 cubic feet per second



113 cubic feet per second



113 cubic feet per second



247 cubic feet per second



194 cubic feet per second



290 cubic feet per second



409 cubic feet per second



480 cubic feet per second



333 cubic feet per second



246 cubic feet per second



204 cubic feet per second



165 cubic feet per second



92 cubic feet per second



90 cubic feet per second



63 cubic feet per second



Upper Sixth Water Bridge 04-27-06 pm 3" sampler

76 cubic feet per second



Upper Sixth Water Bridge 05-01-06 3:11 pm 6" sampler

86 cubic feet per second



Upper Sixth Water Bridge 05-03-06 3:03 pm 6" sampler

100 cubic feet per second



Upper Sixth Water Bridge 05-12-06 3:00 pm 3" sampler

78 cubic feet per second



64 cubic feet per second



60 cubic feet per second



55 cubic feet per second



41 cubic feet per second



38 cubic feet per second



37 cubic feet per second

APPENDIX 5.1:

MACROINVERTEBRATE TAXA
AND MATRIX RESULTS

Percent Subsampled	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.33	75.19
Device	Hess blank	Hess blank	Hess blank	Hess blank	D-Frame blank	Hess
Habitat	1	2	3	4	5	Hess
Analysts Sample ID	1	2	3	4	5	12T,4443115N,471103E
caudatus	32	67	71	127	50	
la sp.	0	1	1	4	0	
hageni	0	0	0	1	0	
grandis	7	2	4	10	3	
longimanus	0	3	0	2	1	
sp.	0	0	0	0	0	
rella inermis/infrequens	1	10	5	30	1	
ophlebia sp.	0	0	0	6	0	
ena sp.	0	0	0	0	1	
eritidae	0	0	0	0	1	
des sp.	0	0	0	0	0	
sp.	0	0	3	2	0	
ae	0	0	0	0	1	
cella sp.	2	0	4	36	0	
sp.	0	1	0	0	0	
is addenda	0	0	0	0	3	
vus sp.	61	27	49	99	28	
a sp.	5	2	0	12	13	
midae	394	299	327	159	380	
sp.	6	1	2	3	2	
sp.	0	0	0	0	0	
alpomyia sp.	2	0	0	1	1	
a sp.	0	0	0	0	1	
ia sp.	2	5	7	2	0	
ta sp.	4	1	4	1	0	
n sp.	2	3	0	34	42	
o.	0	0	1	0	0	
che grandis	1	0	0	0	0	
entrus americanus	5	2	3	6	0	
entrus occidentalis	0	0	0	0	0	
ycha sp.	4	2	5	2	1	
ycha sp.	4	0	7	14	2	
oma sp.	0	0	1	2	0	
ia sp.	0	0	0	0	1	
disjuncta	0	0	1	0	0	
hila coloradensis gr.	0	0	0	4	0	
dae	0	0	0	0	1	
o.	0	0	0	0	0	
dae	0	1	2	1	0	
meta	9	1	1	12	0	
us sp.	0	0	0	0	0	
sp.	0	0	0	0	0	
sp.	0	6	3	4	1	

16.67	100.00	58.48	81.30	20.83
D-Frame	Hess	Hess	Hess	D-Frame
12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4439015N,470806E	12T,4439015N,470806E	12T,4439015N,470806E	12T,4439015N,470806E
8	9	10	11	12
74	35	21	22	77
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
4	5	4	4	12
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
5	1	1	3	1
4	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	3
0	3	4	2	0
19	8	11	7	13
0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
76	24	6	9	30
4	0	0	0	0
152	425	447	455	330
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	3
0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
4	7	1	4	7
161	0	1	0	2
1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	1	3
8	1	0	2	3
6	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	4
3	44	29	18	32
1	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	4

Guard Station (GS)		Guard Station (GS)		Guard Station (GS)		Guard Station (GS)		Guard Station (GS)		Sawmill Canyon (SC)		Sawmill Canyon (SC)		Sawmill Canyon (SC)		Sawmill Canyon (SC)		Sulfur Impact (SI)		Sulfur Impact (SI)	
GS-01	GS-02	GS-03	GS-04	GS-05	GS-06	GS-07	GS-08	GS-09	GS-10	SC-01	SC-02	SC-03	SC-04	SC-05	SC-06	SC-07	SC-08	SI-01	SI-02	SI-03	SI-04
06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006	06-06-2006
100.00	100.00	100.00	8.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	8.33	100.00	100.00	75.19	100.00	50.00	16.67	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	58.48	Hess	Hess
blank	blank	blank	D-Frame	blank	blank	blank	D-Frame	blank	blank	Hess	Hess	Hess	D-Frame	Hess	Hess	Hess	Hess	Hess	Hess	Hess	Hess
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4443115N,471103E	12T,4439015N,470806E	12T,4439015N,470806E	12T,4439015N,470806E	12T,4439015N,470806E
1.35	2.33	8.97	8.19	10.51	12.92	32.16	83.43	82.71	84.64	10.51	10.51	12.92	32.16	82.71	84.64	10.51	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
83.33	77.71	52.53	83.43	82.71	84.64	10.51	83.43	82.71	84.64	82.71	84.64	10.51	32.16	82.71	84.64	10.51	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.19
4.95	6.20	8.32	1.49	1.40	0.56	3.53	1.49	1.40	0.56	1.40	0.56	3.53	15.72	1.40	0.56	3.53	0.18	0.18	1.81	1.81	1.81
7.88	11.43	19.09	6.52	5.37	1.69	15.72	6.52	5.37	1.69	5.37	1.69	15.72	5.48	5.37	1.69	15.72	0.18	0.18	5.23	5.23	5.23
2.25	2.13	11.09	0.19	0.00	0.00	5.48	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.48	0.18	0.18	1.81	1.81	2.27
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.00	2.27	2.27	2.27
0.23	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	5.00	8.00	8.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
5.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.55	0.62	1.02	0.51	0.50	0.39	0.89	0.51	0.50	0.39	0.50	0.39	0.89	0.89	0.50	0.39	0.89	0.41	0.41	0.31	0.31	0.31
1.82	2.05	3.39	1.68	1.65	1.31	2.97	1.68	1.65	1.31	1.65	1.31	2.97	2.97	1.65	1.31	2.97	1.35	1.35	1.01	1.01	1.01
1.26	1.42	2.35	1.17	1.14	0.91	2.06	1.17	1.14	0.91	1.14	0.91	2.06	2.06	1.14	0.91	2.06	0.94	0.94	0.70	0.70	0.70
3.12	3.52	3.14	3.04	2.48	1.86	3.20	3.04	2.48	1.86	2.48	1.86	3.20	3.20	2.48	1.86	3.20	1.58	1.58	1.62	1.62	1.62
0.42	0.45	0.70	0.38	0.41	0.34	0.62	0.38	0.41	0.34	0.41	0.34	0.62	0.62	0.41	0.34	0.62	0.39	0.39	0.28	0.28	0.28
0.52	0.57	0.85	0.48	0.49	0.40	0.81	0.48	0.49	0.40	0.49	0.40	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.40	0.81	0.40	0.40	0.28	0.28	0.28
97.75	98.06	96.57	99.63	99.30	100.00	97.00	99.63	99.30	100.00	99.30	100.00	97.00	97.00	99.30	100.00	97.00	98.74	98.74	99.81	99.81	99.81
5.35	5.35	4.64	5.54	5.55	5.67	5.01	5.35	5.55	5.67	5.55	5.67	5.01	5.01	5.55	5.67	5.01	5.88	5.88	5.90	5.90	5.90
29.73	34.50	65.42	25.51	28.50	22.28	66.96	25.51	28.50	22.28	28.50	22.28	66.96	66.96	28.50	22.28	66.96	13.54	13.54	8.90	8.90	8.90
4.45	4.51	4.44	4.75	4.66	4.81	4.69	4.75	4.66	4.81	4.66	4.81	4.69	4.69	4.66	4.81	4.69	4.55	4.55	4.38	4.38	4.38
27.70	29.65	58.08	27.37	27.34	22.66	60.95	27.37	27.34	22.66	27.34	22.66	60.95	60.95	27.34	22.66	60.95	11.91	11.91	6.44	6.44	6.44
55.00	51.00	72.00	54.00	38.00	45.00	47.00	54.00	38.00	45.00	38.00	45.00	47.00	47.00	38.00	45.00	47.00	24.00	24.00	28.00	28.00	28.00
2.75	2.22	2.48	2.57	2.38	3.21	1.74	2.57	2.38	3.21	2.38	3.21	1.74	1.74	2.38	3.21	1.74	2.18	2.18	2.33	2.33	2.33
4.46	4.27	4.19	4.03	4.19	3.86	3.54	4.03	4.19	3.86	4.19	3.86	3.54	3.54	4.19	3.86	3.54	4.41	4.41	4.82	4.82	4.82
95.05	93.22	88.91	98.32	97.20	98.69	90.99	98.32	97.20	98.69	97.20	98.69	90.99	90.99	97.20	98.69	90.99	90.79	90.79	93.94	93.94	93.94
3.00	2.52	2.86	3.43	2.75	3.43	1.93	3.43	2.75	3.43	2.75	3.43	1.93	1.93	2.75	3.43	1.93	4.00	4.00	3.67	3.67	3.67
4.90	4.77	4.61	4.85	4.90	4.96	4.66	4.85	4.90	4.96	4.90	4.96	4.66	4.66	4.90	4.96	4.66	4.92	4.92	5.00	5.00	5.00
3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
10.00	11.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	15.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	13.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
24.77	29.07	58.08	27.93	28.27	23.03	64.31	27.93	28.27	23.03	28.27	23.03	64.31	64.31	28.27	23.03	64.31	13.72	13.72	8.90	8.90	8.90
5.00	6.00	9.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	7.00	4.00	5.00	7.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
0.23	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.47	0.37	0.15	0.00	0.47	0.37	0.47	0.37	0.15	0.15	0.47	0.37	0.15	8.04	8.04	3.22	3.22	3.22
5.00	4.35	6.90	0.00	12.50	7.14	11.11	0.00	12.50	7.14	12.50	7.14	11.11	11.11	12.50	7.14	11.11	9.09	9.09	8.33	8.33	8.33
2.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
775-2	775-3	775-4	775-5	775-6	775-7	775-8	775-5	775-6	775-7	775-6	775-7	775-8	775-8	775-9	775-9	775-8	775-9	775-9	775-10	775-10	775-10

Taxon	Site	Guard Station (GS)		Sawmill Canyon (SC)		Sulfur Impact (SI)	
		Rep	Percent Subsampled	Rep	Pooled	Rep	Pooled
Order: Ephemeroptera	EcoAnalysts Sample ID	13	100.00	14	100.00	15	100.00
		297		213		155	
		6		0		0	
		1		0		0	
		23		11		25	
		5		1		0	
		0		2		0	
		46		6		6	
		6		4		0	
		0		1		1	
Order: Diptera	EcoAnalysts Sample ID	0		1		0	
		0		1		0	
		0		0		3	
		5		2		0	
		0		3		9	
		42		19		39	
		1		0		0	
		0		8		0	
		236		127		69	
		19		22		0	
Order: Coleoptera	EcoAnalysts Sample ID	1,179		1,237		1,657	
		12		3		0	
		0		0		5	
		3		1		2	
		0		1		0	
		16		0		0	
		10		5		19	
		39		303		3	
		1		1		0	
		1		2		0	
Order: Hemiptera	EcoAnalysts Sample ID	16		0		0	
		0		1		0	
		13		12		4	
		25		18		6	
		3		6		2	
		0		3		0	
		1		0		0	
		4		4		1	
		0		1		0	
		0		1		0	
Order: Hymenoptera	EcoAnalysts Sample ID	4		4		1	
		0		1		0	
		0		1		0	
		4		16		4	
		23		8		123	
		0		1		0	
		0		2		0	
		13		4		4	
		10		10		0	
		10		10		0	
Order: Arthropoda	EcoAnalysts Sample ID	13		14		15	
		297		213		155	
		6		0		0	
		1		0		0	
		23		11		25	
		5		1		0	
		0		2		0	
		46		6		6	
		6		4		0	
		0		1		1	

Dominance Measures		
Dominant Taxon	Chironomidae	Chironomidae
Dominant Abundance	1179.00	1237.00
2nd Dominant Taxon	Baetis tricaudatus	Simulium sp.
2nd Dominant Abundance	297.00	303.00
3rd Dominant Taxon	Optioeservus sp.	Baetis tricaudatus
3rd Dominant Abundance	236.00	213.00
% Dominant Taxon	55.38	59.90
% 2 Dominant Taxa	69.33	74.58
% 3 Dominant Taxa	80.41	84.89
Richness Measures		
Species Richness	33.00	38.00
EPT Richness	17.00	18.00
Ephemeroptera Richness	7.00	7.00
Plecoptera Richness	3.00	4.00
Trichoptera Richness	7.00	7.00
Diptera	59.18	75.11
% Oligochaeta	1.08	0.39
% Baetidae	14.00	10.31
% Brachycentridae	0.75	0.05
% Chironomidae	55.38	59.90
% Ephemerellidae	3.24	0.82
% Hydropsychidae	1.22	0.97
% Odonata	0.00	0.00
% Perlidae	0.00	0.00
% Pteronarcyidae	1.97	0.92
% Simuliidae	1.83	14.67
Functional Group Composition		
% Filters	3.99	16.46
% Gatherers	72.33	72.49
% Predators	5.97	1.79
% Scrapers	13.29	7.55
% Shredders	4.32	1.55
% Piercer-Herbivores	0.00	0.15
% Unclassified	0.09	0.00
Filterer Richness	5.00	5.00
Gatherer Richness	8.00	8.00
Predator Richness	9.00	12.00
Scraper Richness	5.00	8.00
Shredder Richness	4.00	4.00
Piercer-Herbivore Richness	0.00	1.00
Unclassified	2.00	0.00
Diversity/Evenness Measures		
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 10)	0.76	0.65
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 2)	2.51	2.14
Shannon-Weaver H' (log e)	1.74	1.49
Margalef's Richness	4.18	4.85
Pielou's J'	0.50	0.41
Simpson's Heterogeneity	0.66	0.61
Biotic Indices		
% Indiv. w/ HBI Value	97.79	98.93
Hilsenhoff Biotic Index	5.21	5.43
% Indiv. w/ MTI Value	40.02	36.66
Metals Tolerance Index	4.48	4.71
% Indiv. w/ FSBI Value	35.60	35.35
Fine Sediment Biotic Index	83.00	85.00
Dominant Taxon	Chironomidae	Chironomidae
Dominant Abundance	1179.00	1237.00
2nd Dominant Taxon	Baetis tricaudatus	Simulium sp.
2nd Dominant Abundance	297.00	303.00
3rd Dominant Taxon	Optioeservus sp.	Baetis tricaudatus
3rd Dominant Abundance	236.00	213.00
% Dominant Taxon	55.38	59.90
% 2 Dominant Taxa	69.33	74.58
% 3 Dominant Taxa	80.41	84.89
Richness Measures		
Species Richness	33.00	38.00
EPT Richness	17.00	18.00
Ephemeroptera Richness	7.00	7.00
Plecoptera Richness	3.00	4.00
Trichoptera Richness	7.00	7.00
Diptera	59.18	75.11
% Oligochaeta	1.08	0.39
% Baetidae	14.00	10.31
% Brachycentridae	0.75	0.05
% Chironomidae	55.38	59.90
% Ephemerellidae	3.24	0.82
% Hydropsychidae	1.22	0.97
% Odonata	0.00	0.00
% Perlidae	0.00	0.00
% Pteronarcyidae	1.97	0.92
% Simuliidae	1.83	14.67
Functional Group Composition		
% Filters	3.99	16.46
% Gatherers	72.33	72.49
% Predators	5.97	1.79
% Scrapers	13.29	7.55
% Shredders	4.32	1.55
% Piercer-Herbivores	0.00	0.15
% Unclassified	0.09	0.00
Filterer Richness	5.00	5.00
Gatherer Richness	8.00	8.00
Predator Richness	9.00	12.00
Scraper Richness	5.00	8.00
Shredder Richness	4.00	4.00
Piercer-Herbivore Richness	0.00	1.00
Unclassified	2.00	0.00
Diversity/Evenness Measures		
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 10)	0.76	0.65
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 2)	2.51	2.14
Shannon-Weaver H' (log e)	1.74	1.49
Margalef's Richness	4.18	4.85
Pielou's J'	0.50	0.41
Simpson's Heterogeneity	0.66	0.61
Biotic Indices		
% Indiv. w/ HBI Value	97.79	98.93
Hilsenhoff Biotic Index	5.21	5.43
% Indiv. w/ MTI Value	40.02	36.66
Metals Tolerance Index	4.48	4.71
% Indiv. w/ FSBI Value	35.60	35.35
Fine Sediment Biotic Index	83.00	85.00

9	86	62	Baetis tricaudatus	Ephemeroptera
	0	0	Drunella grandis	
	0	0	Ephemereilla sp.	
	0	6	Ephemereillidae	
	0	10	Leptophlebiidae	
	0	0	Paraleptophlebia sp.	
	8	51	Rithrogena sp.	
	0	0	Capniidae	Plecoptera
	3	2	Chloroperlidae	
	0	0	Claassenia sabulosa	
	15	14	Isogenoides sp.	
	12	14	Isoperla sp.	
	0	0	Periodidae	
	13	45	Pteronarcella sp.	
	0	1	Skwala sp.	
	0	3	Zapada cinctipes	
	0	0	Cleptelmis addenda	Coleoptera
	28	27	Optioservus sp.	
1	0	0	Zaitzevia parvula	
	0	0	Zaitzevia sp.	
	121	150	Chironomidae	tera-Chironomidae
15	0	0	Antocha sp.	Diptera
2	0	2	Atherix sp.	
	7	2	Bezzia/Palpomyia sp.	
	0	0	Ceratopogoninae	
	0	0	Chelifera/Metachela sp.	
	0	0	Clinocera sp.	
	0	0	Dasyhelea sp.	
	0	0	Dicranota sp.	
	0	0	Hemerodromia sp.	
	0	0	Hexatoma sp.	
	0	0	Muscidae	
	0	1	Neoplasta sp.	
	0	0	Pericoma/Telmatoscopus sp.	
	271	52	Simulium sp.	
11	0	0	Tipula sp.	
	0	2	Tipulidae	
	0	0	Arctopsyche grandis	Trichoptera
	0	0	Brachycentrus americanus	
7	9	18	Brachycentrus occidentalis	
	0	0	Glossosoma sp.	
	0	0	Glossosomatidae	
	0	0	Helicopsyche sp.	
	16	47	Hydropsyche sp.	
	0	0	Hydroptila sp.	
	0	7	Hydroptilidae	
	0	4	Lepidostoma sp.	
	2	0	Micrasema sp.	
	0	0	Neotrichia sp.	
	0	0	Ochrotrichia sp.	
	0	0	Oligophlebobodes sp.	
	0	0	Rhyacophila brunnea gr.	
	0	0	Rhyacophila coloradensis gr.	
	0	0	Gastropoda	Gastropoda
	0	0	Lymnaeidae	
	1	1	Physa sp.	
	0	0	Pisidium sp.	Bivalvia
	2	5	Sphaeriidae	
	2	6	Erpobdellidae	Annelida
	5	26	Oligochaeta	
	1	1	Atractodes sp.	Acarti

3	0	11	3
78	2	4	56
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
4	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
14	0	4	9
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
6	3	7	12
1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
3	6	3	3
134	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0
36	0	58	35
0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	2	17
4	0	1	3
3	1	0	3
2	0	0	0
79	172	336	222
0	0	0	0
0	0	34	52
56	4	0	0
0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0
25	5	10	9
0	0	0	0
12	2	2	14
7	1	0	5
0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0
6	0	1	4
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0
1	1	9	4
0	0	0	0
75	67	37	66

Dominance Measures		Community Composition		Functional Group Composition		Diversity/Evenness Measures		Biotic Indices					
1 Abundance	309.56	Simulium sp.	164.00	308.80	1926.18	Chironomidae	19.00	29.00	19.11	99.67	98.15	99.00	79.20
2 Dominant Taxon	37.72	Baetis tricaudatus	271.00	248.00	1416.96	Simulium sp.	14.00	23.00	49.34	49.37	35.10	40.43	4.70
3 Dominant Taxa	46.98	Chironomidae	79.14	67.16	77.54	Chironomidae	15.56	16.79	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
4 Dominant Abundance	56.68	Simulium sp.	86.00	145.60	671.58	Baetis tricaudatus	16.79	32.78	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
5 Dominant Abundance	67.58	Chironomidae	121.00	188.80	1350.54	Baetis tricaudatus	16.79	32.78	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
6 Dominant Taxon	26.69	Baetis tricaudatus	44.87	28.60	31.95	Baetis tricaudatus	16.79	32.78	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
7 Dominant Taxa	37.72	Baetis tricaudatus	64.90	50.37	62.40	Baetis tricaudatus	16.79	32.78	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
8 Dominant Taxa	46.98	Chironomidae	79.14	67.16	77.54	Baetis tricaudatus	16.79	32.78	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
9 Species Richness	29.00	19.00	19.00	20.00	23.00	19.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
10 PT Richness	14.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	10.00	9.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
11 Pteroptera Richness	4.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
12 Trichoptera Richness	6.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
13 Coleoptera Richness	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
14 Chironomidae Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
15 Oligochaeta Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
16 Non-Olig. Richness	27.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	21.00	18.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
17 Hyacophila Richness	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
18 Ephemeroptera	22.95	15.56	16.79	16.79	32.78	16.79	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
19 Plectoptera	14.06	7.12	0.37	0.37	2.00	0.37	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
20 Trichoptera	13.52	4.47	18.45	18.45	8.65	18.45	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
21 EPT	50.53	27.15	35.61	35.61	43.43	35.61	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
22 Coleoptera	4.80	4.64	2.03	2.03	4.66	2.03	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
23 Diptera	37.19	66.06	59.59	59.59	48.42	59.59	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
24 Oligochaeta	4.63	0.83	1.11	1.11	2.16	1.11	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
25 Baetidae	11.03	14.24	16.79	16.79	30.45	16.79	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
26 Brachycentridae	3.20	1.49	14.58	14.58	7.49	14.58	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
27 Chironomidae	26.69	20.03	28.60	28.60	15.14	28.60	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
28 Ephemerellidae	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
29 Hydropsychidae	8.36	2.65	2.77	2.77	1.00	2.77	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
30 Odonata	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
31 Peridae	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
32 Pteronarcyidae	8.01	2.15	0.18	0.18	0.67	0.18	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
33 Simuliidae	9.25	44.87	21.77	21.77	31.95	21.77	32.78	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
34 Filters	21.71	49.34	39.30	39.30	40.43	39.30	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
35 Gatherers	45.37	35.10	51.66	51.66	48.42	51.66	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
36 Predators	8.01	6.95	5.35	5.35	2.66	5.35	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
37 Scrapers	14.06	6.13	3.14	3.14	7.32	3.14	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
38 Shredders	9.61	2.48	0.18	0.18	0.67	0.18	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
39 Ptercer-Herbivores	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
40 Unclassified	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
41 Filterer Richness	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
42 Gatherer Richness	6.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
43 Predator Richness	11.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	7.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
44 Scraper Richness	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
45 Predator Richness	4.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
46 Gatherer Richness	4.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
47 Ptercer-Herbivore Richness	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
48 Ptercer-Herbivore Richness	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
49 Unclassified	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	40.43	49.34	49.34	45.37	35.10	39.30	4.44
50 Shannon-Weaver H' (log 10)	1.09	0.78	0.87	0.87	0.80	0.87	0.80	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.80	0.77
51 Shannon-Weaver H' (log 2)	3.63	2.57	2.89	2.89	2.64	2.89	2.64	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.89	2.64	2.62
52 Shannon-Weaver H' (log e)	2.51	1.78	2.01	2.01	1.83	2.01	1.83	2.01	2.01	2.01	2.01	1.83	1.83
53 Margalef's Richness	4.36	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.62	2.81	2.62	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.62	2.62
54 Pielou's J'	0.75	0.61	0.67	0.67	0.58	0.67	0.58	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.58	0.58
55 Simpson's Heterogeneity	0.88	0.73	0.82	0.82	0.77	0.82	0.77	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.77	0.77
56 Indiv. w/ HBI Value	99.11	99.67	98.15	98.15	99.00	98.15	99.00	99.67	99.67	99.67	99.67	99.00	99.00
57 Hilsenhoff Biotic Index	4.41	4.83	4.54	4.54	4.50	4.54	4.50	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.83	4.50	4.50
58 Indiv. w/ MTI Value	62.63	78.15	68.27	68.27	80.37	68.27	80.37	78.15	78.15	78.15	78.15	80.37	80.37
59 Stats Tolerance Index	4.02	4.71	4.44	4.44	4.70	4.44	4.70	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.71	4.70	4.70
60 Indiv. w/ FSBi Value	49.29	72.35	66.61	66.61	79.20	66.61	79.20	72.35	72.35	72.35	72.35	79.20	79.20

17	1610.25	460.32	576.24	584.00	3228.00
18	Simulium sp.	Chironomidae	Simulium sp.	Chironomidae	Simulium sp.
19	071.60	757.10	223.44	607.11	1800.00
20	Chironomidae	Baetis tricaudatus	Chironomidae	Baetis tricaudatus	Baetis tricaudatus
21	446.35	446.35	157.92	428.75	1536.00
22	Oligochaeta	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Chironomidae	Optioservus sp.
23	51.92	440.70	154.56	329.28	732.00
24	1.44	23.67	24.72	32.78	27.57
25	2.49	37.63	42.19	55.93	51.10
26	4.58	51.41	59.29	73.70	62.32
27	5.00	25.00	22.00	20.00	26.00
28	00	12.00	11.00	10.00	12.00
29	00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
30	00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
31	00	6.00	3.00	2.00	4.00
32	00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
33	4.00	23.00	21.00	19.00	24.00
34	00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	2.27	14.49	25.28	18.15	28.86
36	44	7.77	5.95	2.04	4.41
37	99	28.09	19.70	10.93	16.18
38	5.70	50.35	50.93	31.11	49.45
39	72	9.89	17.47	8.33	11.21
40	2.85	22.08	28.62	56.85	33.46
41	36	13.78	0.00	0.00	1.29
42	2.09	13.25	24.72	17.78	27.57
43	08	23.67	13.94	7.78	10.85
44	1.05	13.96	17.10	32.78	9.56
45	18	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.18
46	90	1.06	5.76	2.04	3.13
47	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	00	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.18
49	90	4.42	3.35	1.67	2.02
50	1.44	6.36	7.81	23.15	23.53
51	3.43	31.10	27.70	32.96	37.50
52	3.68	41.52	42.01	51.30	38.79
53	26	7.42	8.36	4.07	6.07
54	72	12.90	18.22	8.52	13.24
55	90	6.89	3.35	2.22	3.68
56	00	0.00	0.37	0.56	0.37
57	00	0.18	0.37	0.37	0.37
58	00	3.00	5.00	4.00	3.00
59	00	5.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
60	00	8.00	9.00	6.00	10.00
61	00	6.00	3.00	2.00	4.00
62	00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
63	00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
64	00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
65	54	1.02	0.95	0.82	0.94
66	80	3.40	3.16	2.72	3.12
67	25	2.36	2.19	1.89	2.17
68	96	2.97	3.09	2.53	2.85
69	45	0.73	0.71	0.63	0.66
70	62	0.87	0.85	0.79	0.83
71	9.82	96.47	98.14	96.48	96.69
72	13	4.38	4.38	4.83	4.30
73	3.23	67.84	80.11	63.15	84.01
74	92	3.87	4.48	4.66	4.55
75	7.15	59.19	74.16	60.74	79.78

0	0	6	Ephemereleidae
1	24	10	Leptophlebiidae
0	0	0	Paraleptophlebia sp.
11	0	73	Rhithrogena sp.
0	1	0	Capniidae
0	0	6	Chloroperidae
2	0	0	Classenia sabulosa
2	0	0	Isogenoides sp.
13	0	30	Isoperla sp.
30	0	26	Perlodidae
0	1	7	Peronarcella sp.
49	0	63	Skwala sp.
0	0	1	Zapada cinctipes
2	0	3	Cleptelmis addenda
0	8	0	Optioservus sp.
146	463	94	Zaitzevia parvula
0	0	0	Zaitzevia sp.
0	39	0	Chironomidae
809	809	517	Antocha sp.
5	10	32	Atherix sp.
8	0	18	Bezzia/Palpomya sp.
23	23	9	Ceratopogoninae
0	0	2	Chelifera/Metachela sp.
0	2	2	Clinocera sp.
0	0	6	Dasyhelea sp.
0	0	0	Dicranota sp.
2	0	2	Hemerodromia sp.
0	3	0	Hexatoma sp.
0	0	0	Muscidae
1	33	1	Neoplaista sp.
0	23	0	Pericoma/Telmatoscopus sp.
414	133	633	Simulium sp.
0	8	0	Tipula sp.
0	0	2	Tipulidae
0	0	3	Arctopsyche grandis
0	0	0	Brachycentrus americanus
146	5	151	Brachycentrus occidentalis
3	1	6	Glossosoma sp.
0	0	1	Glossosomatidae
1	2	0	Helicopsyche sp.
28	149	81	Hydropsyche sp.
1	0	0	Hydroptilia sp.
0	0	7	Hydroptilidae
27	0	6	Lepidostoma sp.
0	0	0	Micrasema sp.
0	1	0	Neotrichia sp.
0	1	0	Ochrotrichia sp.
0	1	0	Oligophlebodes sp.
0	2	0	Rhyacophila brunnea gr.
0	0	0	Rhyacophila coloradensis gr.
1	24	0	Gastropoda
0	0	1	Gastropoda
0	0	0	Lymnaeidae
3	0	0	Physa sp.
6	2	3	Pisidium sp.
0	0	0	Sphaeriidae
0	2	8	Erpobdellidae
0	0	8	Oligochaeta
140	82	50	Acarid
17	1	2	Atractides sp.
3	0	2	Corticarius
1	0	0	Hygrobatas sp.
0	0	0	Leberia sp.

Biotic Indices			
Index Name	Value	Value	Value
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 10)	0.97	0.87	0.94
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 2)	3.22	2.89	3.12
Shannon-Weaver H' (log e)	2.23	2.00	2.16
Margalef's Richness	4.91	4.28	4.56
Pielou's J'	0.61	0.57	0.60
Simpson's Heterogeneity	0.83	0.79	0.84
Diversity/Evenness Measures			
% Filterers	37.94	13.02	26.95
% Gatherers	44.95	60.21	55.50
% Predators	5.72	4.73	6.03
% Scrapers	7.67	21.50	7.77
% Shredders	3.20	0.41	3.56
% Piercer-Herbivores	0.30	0.05	0.05
% Unclassified	0.22	0.09	0.14
Filterer Richness	5.00	4.00	4.00
Gatherer Richness	7.00	10.00	6.00
Predator Richness	14.00	10.00	14.00
Scraper Richness	5.00	6.00	6.00
Shredder Richness	4.00	2.00	3.00
Piercer-Herbivore Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00
Unclassified	3.00	1.00	1.00
Functional Group Composition			
% Simuliidae	27.41	5.99	18.91
% Pteronarcyidae	2.73	0.00	2.24
% Peritidae	0.00	0.00	0.09
% Odonata	0.00	0.00	0.00
% Hydropterygidae	3.64	6.71	1.37
% Ephemeroptera	0.26	0.63	0.69
% Chironomidae	22.39	36.46	36.96
% Brachycentridae	6.54	0.23	6.67
% Baetidae	18.28	15.01	11.19
% Oligochaeta	2.17	3.70	6.40
% Diptera	52.92	47.05	57.65
% Coleoptera	4.07	22.98	6.67
% EPT	39.06	25.15	26.45
% Trichoptera	11.04	8.34	9.55
% Plecoptera	5.89	0.09	4.48
% Ephemeroptera	22.13	16.72	12.43
Community Composition			
Rhyacophila Richness	0.00	1.00	1.00
Non-Chiro. Non-Olig. Richness	37.00	32.00	33.00
Oligochaeta Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chironomidae Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00
Trichoptera Richness	7.00	8.00	8.00
Plecoptera Richness	7.00	2.00	6.00
Ephemeroptera Richness	4.00	4.00	4.00
EPT Richness	18.00	14.00	18.00
Species Richness	39.00	34.00	35.00
Richness Measures			
% 3 Dominant Taxa	68.08	72.33	67.06
% 2 Dominant Taxa	49.81	57.32	55.87
% Dominant Taxon	27.41	36.46	36.96
3rd Dominant Abundance	422.00	333.00	245.00
3rd Dominant Taxon	Baetis tricaudatus	Baetis tricaudatus	Baetis tricaudatus
2nd Dominant Abundance	517.00	463.00	414.00
2nd Dominant Taxon	Chironomidae	Optiosevus sp.	Simulium sp.
Dominant Abundance	633.00	809.00	809.00
Dominant Taxon	Simulium sp.	Chironomidae	Baetis tricaudatus
Dominance Measures			
Dominant Taxon	Simulium sp.	Chironomidae	Baetis tricaudatus
2nd Dominant Taxon	Chironomidae	Optiosevus sp.	Simulium sp.
2nd Dominant Abundance	517.00	463.00	414.00
3rd Dominant Taxon	Baetis tricaudatus	Baetis tricaudatus	Baetis tricaudatus
3rd Dominant Abundance	422.00	333.00	245.00
% Dominant Taxon	27.41	36.46	36.96
% 2 Dominant Taxa	49.81	57.32	55.87
% 3 Dominant Taxa	68.08	72.33	67.06
Richness Measures			
Species Richness	39.00	34.00	35.00
EPT Richness	18.00	14.00	18.00
Ephemeroptera Richness	4.00	4.00	4.00
Plecoptera Richness	7.00	2.00	6.00
Trichoptera Richness	7.00	8.00	8.00
Chironomidae Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oligochaeta Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00
Non-Chiro. Non-Olig. Richness	37.00	32.00	33.00
Rhyacophila Richness	0.00	1.00	1.00
Community Composition			
% Ephemeroptera	22.13	16.72	12.43
% Plecoptera	5.89	0.09	4.48
% Trichoptera	11.04	8.34	9.55
% EPT	39.06	25.15	26.45
% Coleoptera	4.07	22.98	6.67
% Diptera	52.92	47.05	57.65
% Oligochaeta	2.17	3.70	6.40
% Baetidae	18.28	15.01	11.19
% Brachycentridae	6.54	0.23	6.67
% Chironomidae	22.39	36.46	36.96
% Ephemeroptera	0.26	0.63	0.69
% Hydropterygidae	3.64	6.71	1.37
% Odonata	0.00	0.00	0.00
% Peritidae	0.00	0.00	0.09
% Pteronarcyidae	2.73	0.00	2.24
% Simuliidae	27.41	5.99	18.91
Functional Group Composition			
% Filterers	37.94	13.02	26.95
% Gatherers	44.95	60.21	55.50
% Predators	5.72	4.73	6.03
% Scrapers	7.67	21.50	7.77
% Shredders	3.20	0.41	3.56
% Piercer-Herbivores	0.30	0.05	0.05
% Unclassified	0.22	0.09	0.14
Filterer Richness	5.00	4.00	4.00
Gatherer Richness	7.00	10.00	6.00
Predator Richness	14.00	10.00	14.00
Scraper Richness	5.00	6.00	6.00
Shredder Richness	4.00	2.00	3.00
Piercer-Herbivore Richness	1.00	1.00	1.00
Unclassified	3.00	1.00	1.00
Diversity/Evenness Measures			
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 10)	0.97	0.87	0.94
Shannon-Weaver H' (log 2)	3.22	2.89	3.12
Shannon-Weaver H' (log e)	2.23	2.00	2.16
Margalef's Richness	4.91	4.28	4.56
Pielou's J'	0.61	0.57	0.60
Simpson's Heterogeneity	0.83	0.79	0.84
Biotic Indices			
% Indiv. w/ HBI Value	99.00	97.16	97.03
Hilsenhoft Biotic Index	4.57	5.19	5.06
% Indiv. w/ MTI Value	72.63	53.31	52.58
Metals Tolerance Index	4.50	4.82	4.46
% Indiv. w/ FSBI Value	67.17	54.75	48.38
Fine Sediment Biotic Index	74.00	75.00	77.00

Chironomidae	693.00	761.00	1914.00	Chironomidae	31.00
Baëtis tricaudatus	637.00	628.00	136.00	Baëtis tricaudatus	98.67
Optioservus sp.	464.00	144.00	116.00	Optioservus sp.	5.86
Optioservus sp.	31.34	34.73	84.73	Optioservus sp.	11.86
60.15	63.40	90.75	84.73	60.15	4.98
81.14	69.97	95.88	95.88	81.14	11.82
36.00	38.00	15.00	15.00	36.00	31.00
14.00	16.00	3.00	3.00	14.00	11.82
5.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	5.00	4.98
0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.86
9.00	10.00	1.00	1.00	9.00	5.86
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	98.67
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	31.00
34.00	36.00	13.00	13.00	34.00	11.82
1.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	4.98
30.53	8.12	6.06	6.06	30.53	11.86
0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.86
3.57	42.17	0.04	0.04	3.57	98.67
34.10	50.52	6.11	6.11	34.10	31.00
21.75	6.57	0.44	0.44	21.75	11.82
42.06	31.86	91.37	91.37	42.06	4.98
1.49	1.32	1.99	1.99	1.49	11.86
28.81	5.25	6.02	6.02	28.81	5.86
0.05	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.05	98.67
31.34	28.66	84.73	84.73	31.34	31.00
0.09	2.88	0.00	0.00	0.09	11.82
3.03	0.23	0.04	0.04	3.03	4.98
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.86
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.86
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.67
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00
8.41	0.00	5.14	5.14	8.41	11.82
11.58	4.24	5.18	5.18	11.58	4.98
64.59	37.65	92.83	92.83	64.59	11.86
2.26	10.86	1.46	1.46	2.26	5.86
21.12	44.27	0.49	0.49	21.12	98.67
0.36	2.78	0.04	0.04	0.36	31.00
0.09	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.09	11.82
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.98
4.00	6.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	11.86
13.00	7.00	5.00	5.00	13.00	5.86
11.00	16.00	5.00	5.00	11.00	98.67
4.00	5.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	31.00
2.00	3.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	11.82
2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.98
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.86
0.76	0.89	0.28	0.28	0.76	5.86
2.54	2.97	0.94	0.94	2.54	98.67
1.76	2.06	0.65	0.65	1.76	31.00
4.54	4.81	1.81	1.81	4.54	11.82
0.49	0.57	0.24	0.24	0.49	4.98
0.77	0.78	0.28	0.28	0.77	11.86
98.33	96.58	98.67	98.67	98.33	5.86
5.00	3.43	5.86	5.86	5.00	31.00
63.41	63.62	11.86	11.86	63.41	11.82
4.94	2.25	4.98	4.98	4.94	4.98
63.68	59.15	11.82	11.82	63.68	98.67
80.00	87.00	31.00	31.00	80.00	31.00

