

THESIS

VEGETATION PATTERNS ALONG THE MIDDLE FORK  
OF THE FLATHEAD RIVER, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA

Submitted by

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WE HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER OUR SUPERVISION BY MARK WONDZELL ENTITLED VEGETATION PATTERNS ALONG THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE FLATHEAD RIVER, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA BE ACCEPTED AS FULFILLING IN PART REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

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ABSTRACT OF THESIS  
VEGETATION PATTERNS ALONG THE MIDDLE  
FORK FLATHEAD RIVER, GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA.

Distribution of riparian vegetation on riverine floodplains is dictated, in part, by species' response to flood disturbance. Plant position can be related to frequency, intensity and duration of flooding, with species most tolerant of flooding occurring in lower discharge classes and those less tolerant occurring in higher discharge classes.

Hydrologic conditions necessary to support distinct vegetation cover types and key indicator species along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River were identified and quantified. The natural flow regime of the Middle Fork was described in terms of the magnitude, frequency, and duration of discharge. Vegetation patterns were determined from species presence and relative abundance observed in transects located perpendicularly to the river and extending across the valley floor. A hydraulic model was used to compute the minimum discharge required to inundate each point along the transects. TWINSpan (Hill 1979) analysis was used to identify four distinct cover types and several key indicator species. Direct gradient analysis was used to array cover types and key indicator species along a hydrologic gradient of inundation duration.

Plots within the unvegetated or barren cover type were characterized by a minimum inundating discharge of 250 cubic feet per second (cfs) and a fraction of time inundated of 10 percent or greater. The willow cover type was defined by flows between 1000 and 15000 cfs (which correspond to recurrence intervals of < 1 - 2 years) and a fraction of time inundated of 0.45 to 25 percent. The cottonwood cover type was distinguished by flows ranging from 10 to 25 thousand cfs, a recurrence interval of 1 to 10 years, and a fraction of time inundated of 0.25 to 2 percent. Plots

within the spruce cover type were characterized by flows greater than 25000 cfs, a recurrence interval of 10 years or more, and a fraction of time inundated of less than 0.35 percent. Key indicator species within a cover type (described in terms of density and percent absolute cover) were characterized by distinct hydrologic conditions representative of that particular cover type.

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## INTRODUCTION

Glacier National Park, established May 11, 1910, is administered by the National Park Service. In 1916, Congress directed the Park Service to manage national parks, monuments, and reservations "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (National Park Service Organic Act of 1916, 16 USC 1, 39 Stat. 535). Charged with this mission it became imperative that park managers evaluate resource impacts resulting from land management actions both in and near parks. Water and water-related resources are primary park resources which can be affected by land management actions.

Williams et al. (1988) introduced the concept of Departure Analysis, to assess impacts of land management decisions on water-related resources. The National Park Service is presently using Departure Analysis to quantify water and water-related resources in support of Federal reserved water right claims in several parks throughout the western United States.

Departure Analysis describes responses of water-related resource attributes to land use management actions which affect existing hydrologic regimes (Williams et al. 1988). By establishing baseline conditions for flow dependent resource attributes under existing hydrologic regimes, Departure Analysis can be applied to assess the response (or departure from existing conditions) of water-related resource attributes to hypothetical changes in flow regime.

The National Park Service is applying Departure Analysis in Glacier National Park to examine the effect hypothetical flow alterations may have on groundwater fauna, native fisheries and riparian vegetation. This study, which was conducted within the framework of Departure Analysis,

will aid the Park Service in describing potential changes in riparian vegetation patterns due to hypothetical changes in the natural flow regime of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River within Glacier National Park, Montana.

### Goal

Many water-related resource attributes are flow dependent and sensitive to low and/or high flows. Riparian vegetation, for example, depends not only on some minimum flow, but also, and perhaps even more importantly, on the existence of regular high flows. Van Haveren et al. (1987) suggest that the lack of high flows allows riparian vegetation to encroach on otherwise barren gravel bars thus dramatically changing the character of the river bank. Conversely, geomorphic processes associated with high flows serve to create landscape features (including vegetation nursery sites, upper floodplains, and terraces) which contribute to vegetation dynamics and riparian vegetation succession (Jackson, personal communication 1990). The goal of this study was to identify riparian vegetation distribution patterns that occur as a result of the natural streamflow regime of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, Montana.

### Objective

The objective of this study was to determine how natural streamflows affect the composition, areal extent and occurrence of riparian vegetation along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, and to quantify the hydrologic conditions required to support this natural assemblage of vegetation.

This study coincided with National Park Service' research efforts during the 1990 summer season. It focused on selected segments of the

Middle Fork of the Flathead River that were identified as critical reaches for maintaining selected water-related resource values. The National Park Service will use the results of this study to establish baseline riparian conditions along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, and to evaluate the impacts of altered flow regimes on the naturally occurring riparian community.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Riparian Vegetation

Riparian vegetation is that vegetation (i.e., those plant species and/or communities) whose survival, reproduction, or vigor is related, adapted or dependent upon streamflow, or some aspect of streamflow. Riparian vegetation occurs along drainageways and watercourses and their floodplains, and is structurally and floristically distinct from upland vegetation (Lowe 1964, as cited in Campbell and Green 1968, Johnson and Lowe 1985). Riparian areas are usually characterized by high water tables and by vegetation requiring water at or near the surface. Campbell and Green (1968) define riparian species as those whose life cycle is obligate to the watertable of the drainageway. The USDI-BLM (1985) defines a riparian ecosystem as the transitional area between the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem, having distinct soil characteristics, and vegetation communities that require free and unbound water. Hansen (1989) refers to a riparian association as a plant community type which represents the latest successional stage attainable on a specifically hydrologically influenced surface, and which reflects an integration of environmental factors. Swanson et al. (1982a) and Hansen et al. (1988) define the riparian zone as the zone of direct interaction between terrestrial and aquatic environments. Swanson et al. (1982b) describe the riparian zone as a distinctive landscape element subject to disturbances characteristic of both the fluvial and terrestrial systems, with some distinct species not found in either one. Hansen et al. (1988) define riparian areas as those "green areas" associated with lakes, reservoirs, springs, and ephemeral, intermittent, or perennial streams.

### Role of Riparian Ecosystems

Regardless of how it is defined, riparian ecosystems play a vital role in the ecology of the landscape. Drainageways and associated floodplains support impressive populations of plant and animal species as well as productive agricultural systems. Riparian vegetation provides a diverse and productive habitat for a large array of vertebrate species by providing a variety of food, cover and nesting sites. Streamside vegetation provides and regulates the energy base of the aquatic ecosystem by supplying the streams with plant and animal detritus (Swanson et al. 1982a). This organic material becomes the food base for both the terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems (McNatt et al. 1980). Riparian vegetation is important for maintaining water quality, for flood water storage, bank stabilization, erosion control and groundwater recharge (Brinson et al. 1981).

### Functions and Uses of Riparian Ecosystems

Riparian areas serve a variety of important uses and functions. These areas provide important recreational, aesthetic, and natural resource opportunities and experiences. The presence of flowing water, high plant productivity, fertile and well developed soils, and nutrient rich conditions make them especially attractive for settlement, agriculture, commerce, and land and water based transportation. They are often a source of timber, water, wildlife, and various other natural resources.

Today, however, riparian ecosystems are so altered and influenced by humans that only a fraction of the original pre-settlement floodplain area is occupied by natural riparian vegetation (Brinson et al. 1981). Maddock (1976) estimated that approximately 9.5 percent of all cultivable

land and 16.5 percent of all urban land in the United States occurred within floodplains. Water resource and other cultural developments within riparian corridors have resulted in approximately 60 percent of the major stream segments in the United States failing to qualify for National Wild and Scenic River status. As of 1981, approximately 70 percent of the original floodplain forests had been lost to urban, agricultural or other land uses. As a result, natural riparian communities comprised less than 2 percent of the land area in the United States in 1981 (Brinson et al. 1981). Because riparian communities constitute such a small fraction of the current land area, and because they play such a vital role in the ecology of the landscape, understanding these communities, how they change over time, and the relationships between riparian vegetation and the physical, chemical, and biological environments, is essential to proper maintenance, management, and enhancement of these ecosystems.

#### Factors Influencing Riparian Ecosystems

Many environmental factors and natural processes govern and determine the distribution, areal extent, composition, structure, and form of riparian vegetation. Water availability, channel processes and fluvial geomorphology, channel migration and form, sediment dynamics, soil characteristics, physical and chemical water quality, nutrient availability, climate, weather, plant interactions, and frequency of disturbance influence, and often dictate, riparian community characteristics.

Riparian plant distributions are controlled, in part, by moisture availability. The timing, duration, and frequency of inundation, depth to groundwater, and proximity to flowing water influence the distribution and composition of riparian vegetation. Lee (1983) found that presence or



absence of inundation influenced trends in floodplain plant community succession, and floodplain soil development and fertility. Often the elevation at which germination takes place coupled with the magnitude and frequency of peak flows determines the extent and distribution of woody vegetation establishment (O'Brien and Currier 1987). Some species (Hosner 1958), or even some life stages of the same species (Bell 1974a, Kozlowski 1984), may have a greater ability to tolerate destructive flooding, high velocities, and the anoxic soil conditions associated with prolonged inundation. Knopf and Scott (1990) state that the pulsed hydroperiod is the principal driving ecological force within floodplains responsible for changes in streamside plant communities. Teskey and Hinckley (1977) feel that the major effect of flooding is to create an anaerobic environment which surrounds the root system and interferes with normal root functions, thereby creating a variety of stresses on the plant. Fischer et al. (1983) identified inundation and scouring as the two principal flooding components influencing streamside vegetation along the Green and Yampa Rivers in Colorado.

Flooding and flow waters are also responsible for depositing, eroding, and transporting sediments and nutrients. By removing vegetation and exposing new seedbeds for germination, establishment, and growth, floods and flow waters play a vital role in maintaining riparian ecosystems (Brinson et al. 1981). Soil saturation, bank storage, and groundwater recharge associated with springtime flooding is often necessary to sustain plant communities through drier periods late in the growing season (Reily and Johnson 1982), and may even result in increased growth rates (Teskey and Hinckley 1977). Some researchers have identified water and fluvial geomorphology as the two principal ecological factors controlling the structure and composition of riparian vegetation

(Biosystems 1988, Hack and Goodlet 1960, Leopold et al. 1964). Hupp (1988) distinguished soil age (i.e., age of fluvial sediments) and flood frequency as the two primary factors influencing riparian vegetation. He further stated that fluvial landforms themselves do not determine vegetation patterns, but rather it is the processes of inundation, erosion, and deposition that shape landforms which, in turn, support various assemblages of vegetation adapted to these processes.

There is substantial evidence indicating that riparian plant communities are distributed in patterns related to geomorphic processes on floodplains. Harris (1987) found flood controlled erosional and depositional surfaces along Cottonwood Creek, California to support distinct plant communities dominated by different species in relation to flood-induced disturbance. Irvine and West (1979) demonstrated similar relationships along the lower Escalante River, Utah. On the North and South Platte Rivers, Knopf and Scott (1990) found that historic hydrologic conditions responsible for maintaining a braided river form controlled the pattern of establishment and growth of woody riparian species. The processes of erosive downcutting, alluvial deposition and channel migration and abandonment often create a diversity of plant and animal communities. In the western United States, catastrophic episodes of flooding are usually more important than average streamflow in molding and shaping the landscape through erosion, sedimentation, and channel migration (Brinson et al. 1981).

Factors other than streamflow often influence riparian community characteristics. Harris et al. (1985) found riparian zone width to be controlled by floodplain width which in turn was controlled by physiographic conditions such as geology, and erosional and depositional status. Transport and storage of alluvium during floods also plays a part

in determining riparian vegetation patterns. These processes affect soil development, soil fertility, soil porosity, and substrate type. They also concentrate nutrients and organic matter which then become available for plant growth. Particle size and substrate permeability greatly influence moisture availability. Larger, more permeable substrata will result in greater lateral percolation and higher water movement rates which allows subsurface waters to extend farther from the main channel. However, lateral percolation requires a saturated groundwater table, and the saturated width (at any given depth) is a function of both substrate size and the width of the alluvial aquifer.

Climate and weather may also have a predominating influence on riparian community characteristics. Together they tend to dictate moisture availability (i.e., snowpack depth; timing of snowmelt; form, intensity, timing of precipitation), photoperiod, timing of seed dispersal, and length of growing season, all of which have a profound effect on floodplain community composition. Plant interactions and competition for sunlight, space, and nutrients, for example, may preferentially favor one species over another. Disturbance frequency and intensity may also dictate vegetation patterns. Knopf and Scott (1990) described the original, pre-settlement floodplains of the North and South Platte Rivers as disturbance-mediated landscapes requiring periodic major flooding to maintain primary successional vegetative associations.

Together, these factors often combine and integrate to form a complex set of environmental gradients that influence and dictate riparian community dynamics. This complex gradient of environmental factors is more or less oriented perpendicularly to the main channel (Kozlowski 1984). Plant communities tend to array along gradients of environmental variables wherein each species is distributed according to its own

response to a given gradient. This is known as the continuum concept of vegetation (McIntosh 1967). In Figure 1, for example, those plant species found immediately adjacent to the active channel are well adapted to the high velocities, shear stresses, coarse textured substrate, shallow water table, and physical battering associated with relatively frequent periods of intense flooding and prolonged inundation. Further from the active channel the impact of flooding is less severe and less frequent. Consequently, the plant species found here are well suited to a suite of environmental conditions characterized by more fertile and better developed soils, greater depths to groundwater, increased nutrient availability, decreased velocities, lower shear stresses, and finer textured substrate. Stromberg and Patten (1989) stated that woody riparian species represent an integration of all environmental factors, with the availability of supplemental water being the most critical. Bell (1974a) stated that communities intergrade continuously along environmental gradients rather than forming separate, distinct vegetational units which he attributed to discontinuities in abiotic factors.

Several studies have suggested relationships between vegetation patterns and environmental gradients. Direct gradient analysis is a method often used to portray the distribution of vegetation along recognized, easily measured, environmental gradients (Whittaker 1967). Lee (1983) showed that distributions of floodplain and wetland plant communities were correlated with gradients in soil development and fertility, and site moisture regimes which accounted for the effects of inundation. As reported by Akashi (1988), Miller (1979) and Julian (1971) classified riparian vegetation along the Tongue River and Green River, respectively, and examined the relationships between various riparian

CROSS-SECTIONAL PROFILE  
TYPICAL RIPARIAN TRANSECT

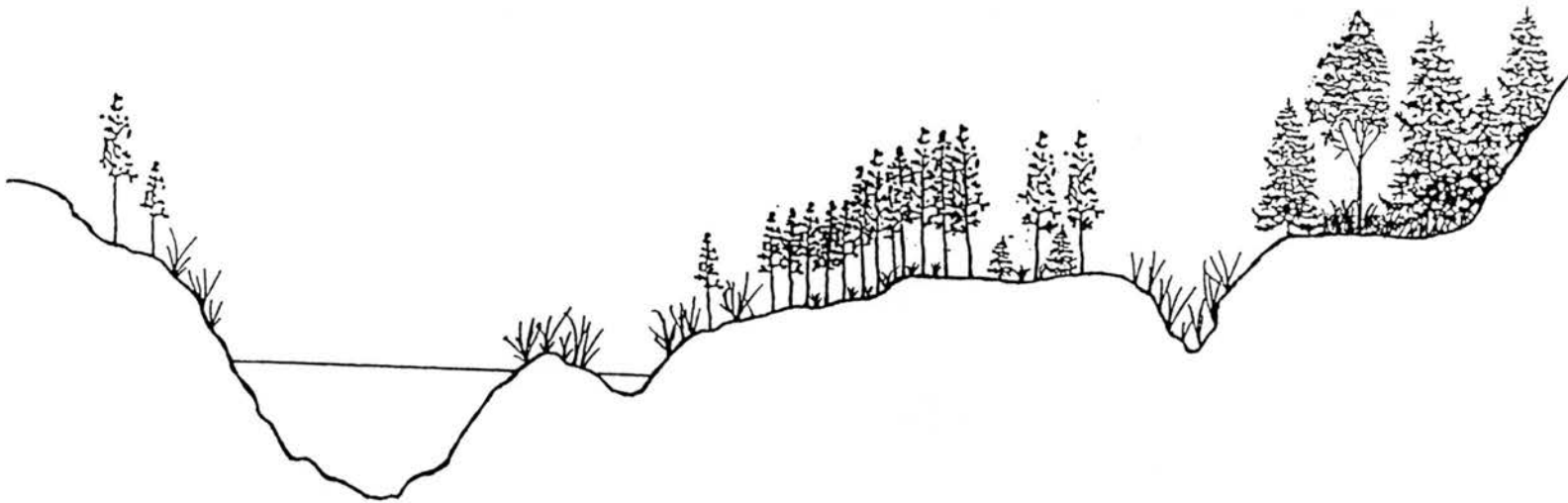


Figure 1. Cross-sectional profile of a typical riparian transect.

communities and soil characteristics. Hosner and Boyce (1962) found floodplain species to sort along gradients of low oxygen and high carbon dioxide levels in the rooting zone during flood conditions according to their respective tolerance levels. Olsvig-Whittaker et al. (1983) found spatial patterns of vegetation in a Negev Desert watershed to be related to differences in soil moisture availability. Wondzell et al. (1990) found spatial patterns of vegetation on an ephemeral lake bed in the northern Chihuahuan desert to be closely correlated with elevation, and strongly influenced by differences in physical and chemical soil properties, and frequency and duration of flooding. Everitt (1968) found germination and growth of cottonwood trees along the Little Missouri River of western North Dakota to be related to stream discharge, channel movement, and floodplain development. Osterkamp and Hupp (1984) found bottomland geomorphic surfaces to be hydraulically controlled, with each surface supporting characteristic, and often unique, plant species. They concluded that plant distributions are largely controlled by flow frequency and intensity.

#### Relationship between Riparian Ecosystems and Hydrology

To this end, several studies have suggested plant position on riverine floodplains to be related to gradients of flood frequency, intensity and/or duration. As elevation above the main channel increases, frequency of flooding decreases, and the number of species capable of surviving in the habitat increases (Bell 1974b). This results in major shifts in species dominance, composition, growth-form, density, coverage, and species richness (Fischer et al. 1983). Bell (1974a) found woody vegetation along the Sangamon River in Illinois to be strongly influenced by the distribution and frequency of flood inundation levels. He related

the distribution of tree species to elevation above the river and the elevational distributions of hydrologic events. He concluded that the natural arrangement of species on a vertical gradient was a direct ordination along a gradient of flood severity, with species replacing each other along the gradient according to their relative flood tolerance. He also found understory vegetation to exhibit a similar gradient response to elevational distribution of flood frequencies (Bell 1974b).

Lindsey et al. (1961) and Sigafoos (1961) found spatial distributions of floodplain trees along gradients of flood frequency to indicate species tolerance to flooding, and most likely, tolerance during the seedling stage of development. Harris et al. (1985) suggested that distribution of riparian vegetation was dictated by species' response to ecological conditions within the floodplain. Typically, those species most tolerant of flooding are found in relatively high abundance in lower discharge classes, and species least tolerant of flooding are found in higher discharge classes.

Johnson et al. (1976) found overstory structure and composition along the Missouri River to be strongly related to stand age and horizontal and vertical position on the floodplain. Sigafoos (1961) suggested that the species and form of trees growing on floodplains along the Potomac River were largely a function of the magnitude and frequency of floods. Bedinger (1971) found flood frequency and duration of inundation to be the dominant characteristics of forest habitats along the White River valley in Arkansas. Bell (1980) suggested that distribution of streamside forest species was primarily controlled by species' tolerance to flood and moisture conditions. Hupp and Osterkamp (1985) and Hupp (1983) suggested that flood disturbance was an integral factor in the formation and maintenance of vegetation patterns.



Several researchers have developed methods for determining flow needs and evaluating the impacts of altered flows on various water related resources, especially fisheries. These needs and impacts often differ significantly from the needs of, and impacts to, riparian vegetation. Instream flows for riparian resources generally require greater flows and/or flooding events, and must consider seedling establishment, timing of seed dispersal, and tree maintenance (Stromberg and Patten 1989). To date, most studies of riparian vegetation and streamflow relationships have focused on vegetation responses to altered streamflows and/or the effects of inundation upstream or downstream of impoundments (Pelzman 1973, Turner 1974, Turner and Karpiscak 1980, Harris et al. 1987). Few studies have addressed riparian community dynamics on unregulated systems, especially one as large and relatively pristine as the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, in Glacier National Park, Montana.

Most riparian research to date, has focused on stream systems of the eastern (Sigafoos 1961, Yanosky 1982, Bell 1974a, 1974b, and 1980, Hupp 1983, Wistendahl 1958, Hupp and Osterkamp 1985, Buell and Wistendahl 1955), southeastern (Bedinger 1971 and 1979, Huffman 1980, Robertson et al. 1978), and southwestern United States (Irvine and West 1979, Campbell and Green 1968, Turner 1974), with notable exceptions along the Missouri (Reilly and Johnson 1982, Johnson et al. 1976, Everitt 1968), North and South Platte Rivers (Knopf and Scott 1990, Nadler and Schumm 1981, Johnson 1990, Crouch 1979, Currier 1982, O'Brien and Currier 1987, Eschner et al. 1983), and isolated streams in the Sierra Nevadas of California (Harris 1985 and 1987, Harris et al. 1985, Kondolf et al. 1986, McBride and Strahan 1984a and 1984b, Stromberg and Patten 1990).

Riparian research in the Pacific Northwest, Northern Rocky Mountains, and northwestern Montana in particular, has been limited to low-order,



forested, mountain watersheds. There are, however, a few notable exceptions. Bradley and Smith (1986) studied cottonwood reproduction in relation to flood frequency and magnitude along the Milk River in Montana and Alberta, Canada. Bliss and Cantlon (1957) studied vegetation succession on river alluvium along the Colville River on the Arctic Slope of Alaska. Viereck (1970) studied forest succession and soil development along the Chen River in the interior of Alaska. Lee (1983) showed that the distributions of floodplain and wetland plant communities along the North Fork Flathead River, Montana and Suitttle River, Washington were correlated with gradients in soil development and fertility, and site moisture regimes which accounted for the effects of inundation. Brink (1954) studied the effects of extreme floods during the growing season on vegetation along the lower Fraser River Valley in British Columbia, Canada. Teversham and Slaymaker (1976) related vegetation composition on stable versus unstable reaches of the Lillooet River Valley in British Columbia to frequency of flooding. Nanson and Beach (1977) investigated interrelationships between forest succession and fluvial geomorphic processes on the Beatton River in northeast British Columbia, Canada. Fyles and Bell (1986) studied riparian plant communities inhabiting gravel bars along several streams in the Rocky Mountains of southeastern British Columbia. Dalby (1983) evaluated the impacts of landuses on the hydrology and fluvial geomorphology of the North Fork of the Flathead River, Montana. Key (1979) studied mammalian utilization of floodplain habitats along the North Fork of the Flathead River in Glacier National Park, Montana.

The vast majority of riparian vegetation research in the northwest United States, however, has focused on identifying and classifying riparian vegetation (Allen 1980, Lee 1979, Hansen 1989, Hansen et al.

1988, Edwards 1957, Habeck 1970, Koterba and Habeck 1971, Robinson 1956), and very little, if any, work has been done relating riparian vegetation distributions to gradients of flood frequency and inundation. And even fewer studies have addressed this question with regards to unregulated systems as large and relatively pristine as the Middle Fork of the Flathead River in Glacier National Park, Montana.

## THE STUDY AREA

### Location

Glacier National Park is located in northwestern Montana and shares a 39 mile international border with Canada (Figure 2). This 1,013,595 acre park is part of the headwaters of the Clark Fork River, Upper Missouri River and Waterton River basins. It is bordered on the west by the North Fork of the Flathead River, on the south by the Middle Fork of the Flathead River and its tributaries Bear Creek and Summit Creek, and on the east by the Blackfeet Indian Reservation (Figures 2 and 3). The headwaters of Glacier National Park ultimately flow into the Arctic, Atlantic or Pacific Oceans.

The park is located at the center of one of the largest remaining intact wild ecosystems of the Rocky Mountain Region (USDI-NPS 1988). Canada's Waterton Lakes National Park to the north and the Great Bear, Bob Marshall and Scapegoat Wildernesses to the south form a protective buffer on two sides of the park. To the west is the Flathead National Forest, an area that is still largely undeveloped, as is the Blackfeet Indian Reservation to the east (Figures 2 and 3).

### Climate and Vegetation

Glacier National Park lies at the southern edge of the Northern Rocky Mountains and is noted for its sculptured glacial landscapes, massive mountains, spectacular valleys, pristine wilderness, and diverse biotic communities. High mountains, 8000 to 10000 feet (ft) above mean sea level, bisect the park and create a diversity of climates. The mountains receive an average of 39 or more inches of annual precipitation, while the

# GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

## Location Map

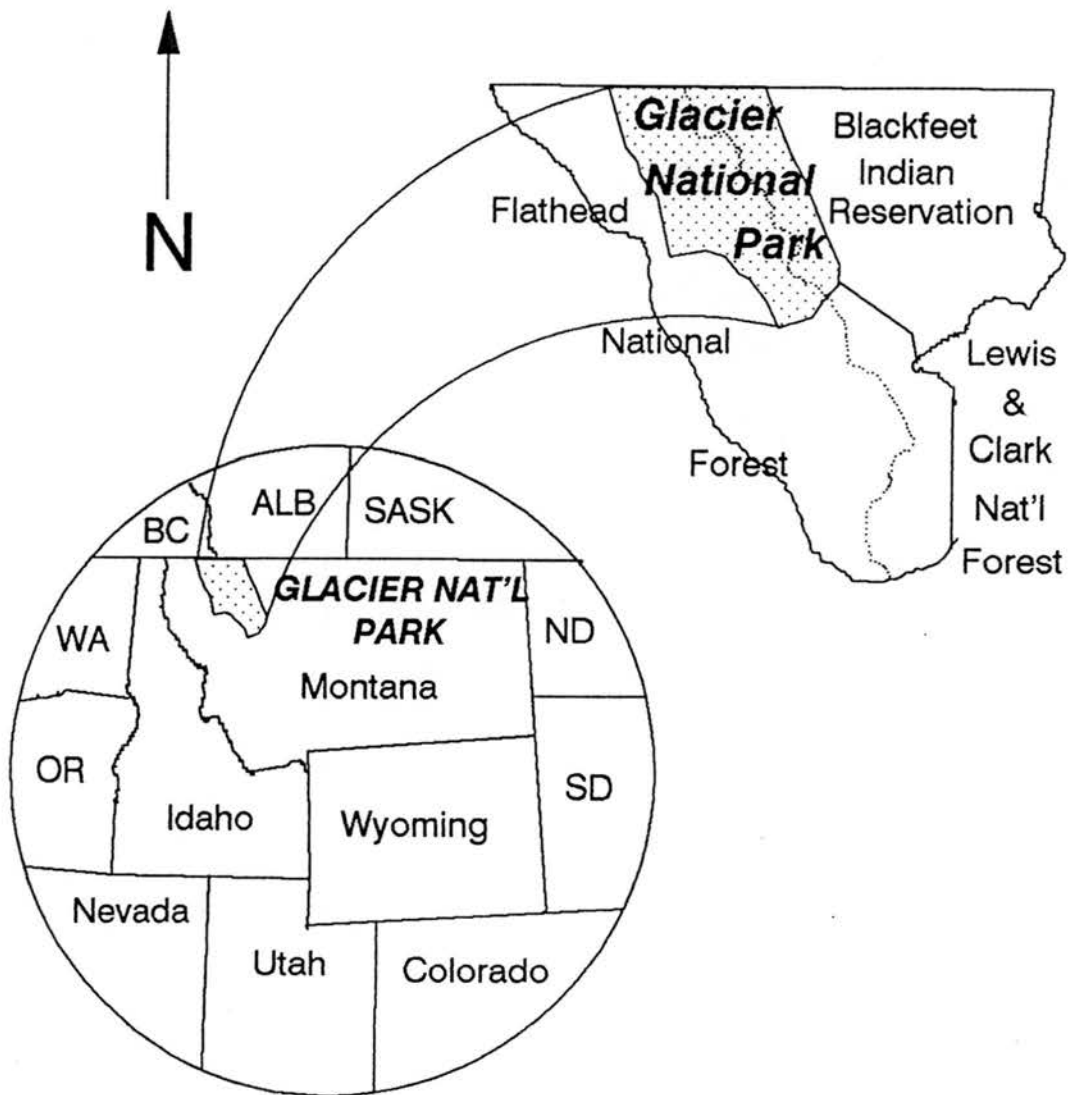


Figure 2. Location map.

# GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

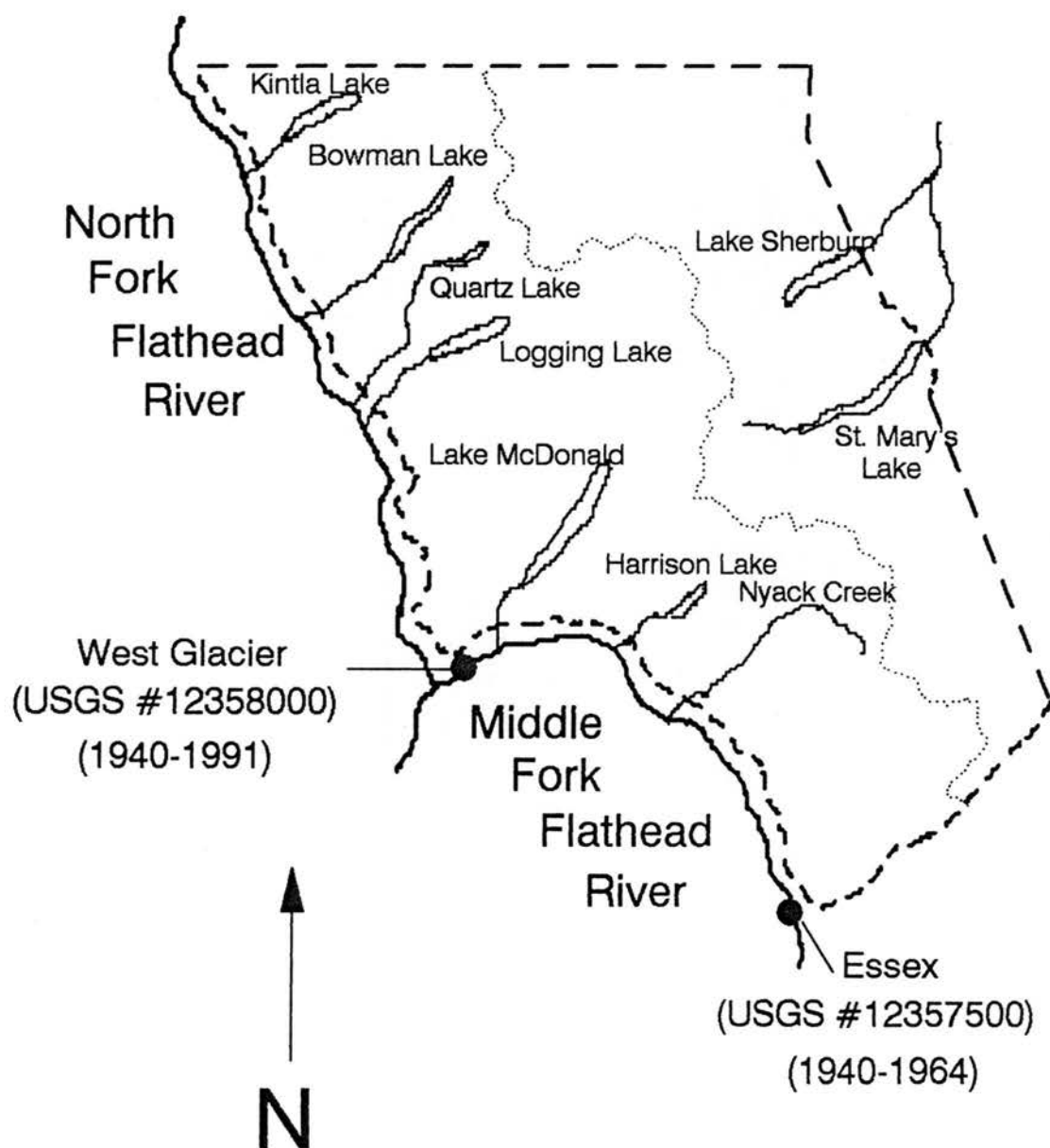


Figure 3. Glacier National Park, Montana.

drier lowlands receive 18 to 30 inches per year (USDA-SCS 1977). The climate is characterized by moderately cool weather throughout the year with the mean annual temperature ranging from 39 to 46 degrees Fahrenheit.

In general, the forests of Glacier National Park are typical of those of the Northern Rocky Mountain Region (Robinson 1956). The warm moist climate on the west side of the park promotes dense forests of western larch (Larix occidentalis<sup>1</sup>), western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), spruce (Picea engelmannii x glauca) (Habeck and Weaver 1969), subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), and lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta). The east side experiences a rain shadow effect, creating semi-arid conditions which support vegetation that generally resembles that of the southern Rocky Mountains. The lack of moisture, coupled with high winds and colder temperatures, makes conditions much less favorable for tree growth (Robinson 1956). This area is characterized by lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine (Pinus ponderosa), and Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii).

The Middle Fork drainage supports a wide variety of plant community types. For the most part, these plant communities, and the riparian zone in general, remain relatively free from anthropogenic disturbance. There are, however, a few notable exceptions: a railroad and US Highway 2 parallel much of the lower half of the river, inholdings of private land exist throughout the valley, and cattle grazing occurs on some of the adjacent National Forest and private land. The majority of this activity, however, is restricted to the southern or left (oriented downstream) bank, and little, if any, activity occurs on river islands or the right bank where the study site was located.

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<sup>1</sup>Except as noted, nomenclature is taken from Lesica (1985), which follows Hitchcock and Cronquist (1973).

Floodplains along the Middle Fork are dominated by extensive forests of black cottonwood (Populus trichocarpa) and spruce, with Douglas fir, subalpine fir, western red cedar (Thuja plicata), western hemlock, and western white pine (Pinus monticola) scattered throughout. The complex deciduous shrub layer is typically a mixture of willow (Salix spp.), thin-leaved alder (Alnus incana), red-osier dogwood (Cornus stolonifera), snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus), Canadian buffaloberry (Shepherdia canadensis), dwarf huckleberry (Vaccinium caespitosum), and Rocky Mountain maple (Acer glabrum). The herbaceous layer is composed of an abundant mixture of annual and perennial grasses and forbs. A complete list of all riparian plant species observed in the Middle Fork valley can be found in Appendix A.

Hansen et al. (1988) developed a riparian classification system for Montana based on existing dominant vegetation (or dominant types). Accordingly, much of the vegetation along the Middle Fork would fall into the following riparian dominance types: *Picea engelmannii* (Engelmann Spruce), *Populus trichocarpa* (Black Cottonwood) or one of ten *Salix* (Willow) dominance types. The reader is referred to Hansen (1988) for a complete description of each of these riparian classifications.

### Geology and Soils

The Middle Fork valley was formed by faulting along the Lewis Overthrust Fault, a single continuous fracture which parallels the eastern edge of the park and extends from the international boundary southward. This faulting produced a graben-like depression running in a northwesterly direction which later filled with sediment. Today, the Middle Fork occupies this faulted and filled depression which is frequently intersected by several intervening hills of hard rock (Ross 1959).

Subsequent glaciation and alluviation carved out portions of this sediment, leaving glacial deposits overlying finer sediments, and forming benches of varying height along the floodplain (Allen 1980). Through erosion and deposition, the river is constantly changing the shape and form of the channel and adjacent floodplain. This dynamic environment produces a mosaic of vegetation throughout the alluvial zone that is continually being reworked and restructured. The vegetation, in turn, becomes a variable influencing erosional and depositional processes.

### Hydrology

The Middle Fork originates in the Bob Marshall Wilderness and flows through the Great Bear Wilderness for approximately 37 miles. Fifty-four miles of the lower Middle Fork form the boundary between Glacier National Park and the Flathead National Forest.

The Middle Fork is snowmelt-dominated with peak flows occurring in spring, usually during late May or early June, and low flows occurring in late fall and winter. Above average snowpacks coupled with warm spring-time temperatures and periods of rain can result in severe flooding as occurred in 1964 and 1975 (Allen 1980). According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS) stream gaging records, the Middle Fork near West Glacier drains an area of 1128 square miles and has a mean annual discharge of 2948 cubic feet per second (cfs) for the 49 year period of record from 1939 to 1988 (Shields et al. 1989).

### Study Site

Reconnaissance float trips and field surveys were conducted in June 1989 to identify potential study reaches within the Middle Fork Valley. The National Park Service selected the Nyack Flats area (Figure 4) as the



# NYACK FLATS

Study Site

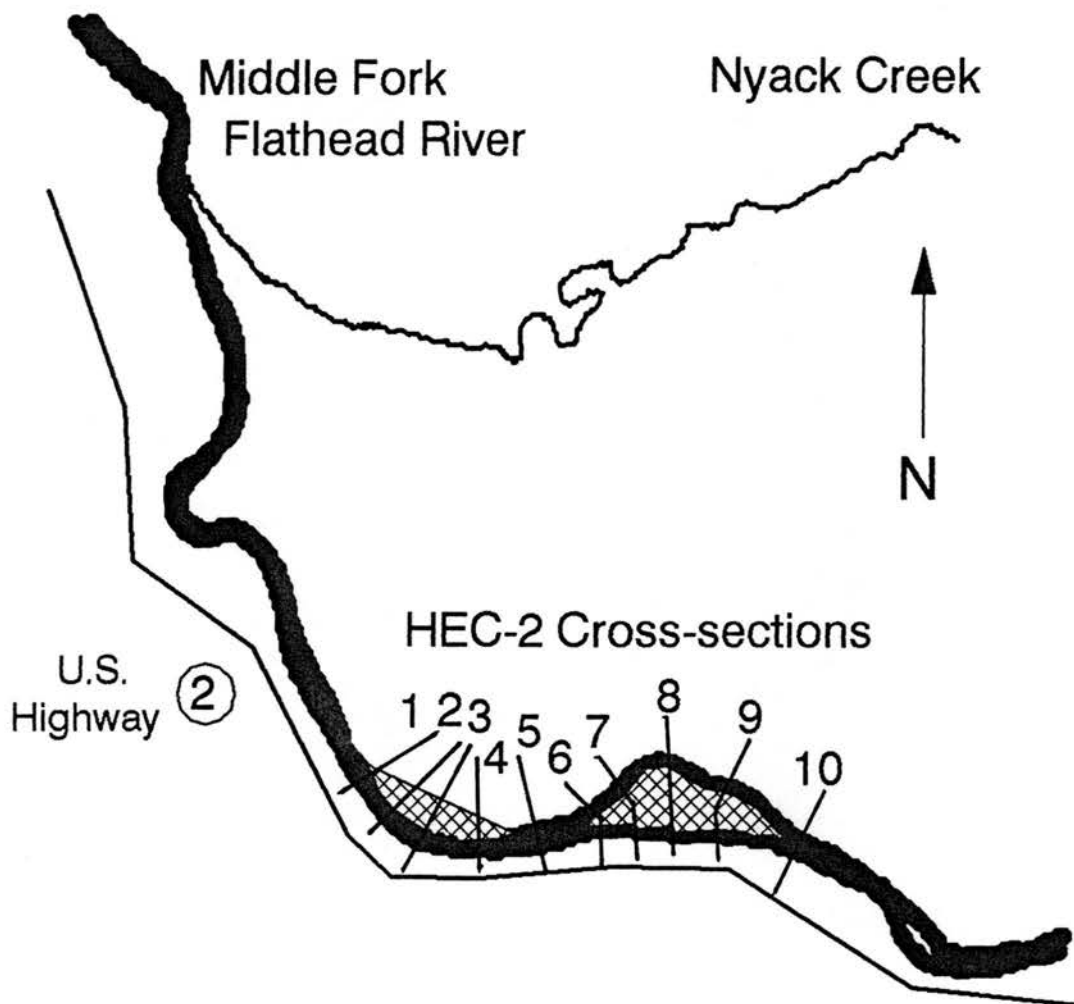


Figure 4. Nyack Flats study site.

principal study reach in which to focus their research efforts. The Park Service viewed the Nyack area as the most favorable study site along the Middle Fork (within Glacier National Park) because it provided them an opportunity to coordinate their research efforts with ongoing research being conducted by the University of Montana. The abundance of existing background data concerning the dynamics and biota of the hyporheic, zoobenthic and aquatic communities in the Nyack area further supported their choice.

Nyack Flats is a broad alluvial valley bounded both upstream and downstream by outcrops of bedrock substrata. The area is located at the confluence of Nyack creek and the Middle Fork Flathead River, about five miles upstream from West Glacier, Montana. The Nyack floodplain is characteristic of floodplains that occur repeatedly within the longitudinal gradient of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River.

The Middle Fork is predominantly a gravel-bed river which for most of its length flows through a long narrow valley. The average drop in gradient is approximately 33 feet per mile (Ross 1959). This narrow confined valley is repeatedly interrupted by extensive alluvial floodplains composed primarily of gravels and cobbles. Much of this floodplain alluvium is highly porous and saturated with water. These unconfined alluvial aquifers, characterized by substantial interstitial flow of water, receive and contribute water to the main channel.

The actual study site was located just upstream of the confluence of Nyack Creek and the Middle Fork of the Flathead River (Figure 4). Vegetation transects and hydraulic cross-sections were located just upstream of the bedrock substrata that defines the upper end of the alluvial floodplain. Locating these transects and cross-sections upstream from the alluvial floodplain, in the narrow, confined valley where

groundwater-surface water interactions are minimized, allowed for more accurate discharge measurements and hydraulic modeling. Focusing on naturally confined areas close to the active channel, rather than the broad alluvial floodplain at Nyack Flats, provided a better correlation between flows (i.e., surface water) and riparian vegetation. With increasing distance from the active channel, other factors (e.g., groundwater, light availability, substrate, soil development, plant interactions, successional processes) begin to play a larger role in dictating and influencing the distribution of riparian vegetation.

## METHODS

### Study Design

To understand and relate riparian vegetation patterns to streamflow, it is essential to review and synthesize the information which forms the basis for this type of analysis. It is quite evident that streamside vegetation occurs in linear zones parallel to the longitudinal axis of the stream, and casual observations of vegetation in riverine habitats often support this. Close to the active channel, vegetation is often absent, or comprised of annual grasses and forbs, or shrub species that are well adapted to intense physical battering, high velocities and shear stresses associated with frequent flooding and prolonged inundation. With increasing distance from, and/or elevation above, the channel, structural complexity and species richness often increases until the riparian zone ends and upland vegetation is encountered. Harris (1987) suggested that this pattern is related to environmental gradients created by the stream itself.

The principal focus of this study was to relate gradients of flood intensity, magnitude, and/or duration to the existing pattern or distribution of riparian vegetation along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. Vegetation patterns were determined through review of historical aerial photographs and from species abundance as observed in transects located perpendicularly to the river. These vegetation transects consisted of a continuous series of plots centered over hydraulic cross-sections. Landform type (following Osterkamp and Hupp 1984), substrate, and position with respect to the thalweg (i.e., the longitudinal line

connecting points of minimum bed elevation along the streambed (Bovee and Milhous 1978)) was recorded for each plot along a transect.

Flood frequency and flow duration curves for the Middle Fork of the Flathead River were developed from existing stream gage data collected at the West Glacier (USGS ID# 12358500) and Essex (USGS ID# 12357000) stream gaging stations (Figure 3). Area-weighted discharge relationships and correlation with point-discharge measurements taken at the study site were used to estimate similar flow characteristics of the Middle Fork at the Nyack study site. A hydraulic model was calibrated and used to predict the water surface elevation associated with different discharges at each plot along the transects. From these, stage-discharge relationships were developed for each cross-section to determine the minimum discharge required to inundate each plot. The corresponding fraction of time that discharge was greater than or equal to this minimum inundating discharge was calculated from the flow-duration curve. The hydroperiod (i.e., fraction of time inundated) was then divided into nine inundation classes and each plot assigned to one of these nine inundation classes. The end product of the hydrologic analysis was a set of hydrologic characteristics that described each plot in terms of the minimum discharge required to inundate the plot, and the fraction of time that it was inundated.

Species distribution patterns, dominant cover types and key indicator species were identified using TWINSpan (Two-way INdicator SPecies ANalysis). TWINSpan (Hill 1979) is a clustering program that groups stands or plots with similar composition together and species with similar distributions together. Each plot was assigned to one of four identified cover types. The end product of the vegetation analysis was a set of vegetation characteristics describing each plot in terms of a dominant cover type and the presence, or absence, of key indicator species.

The final step in the data analysis was to array the plots across a hydrologic gradient (represented as a set of inundation classes), and determine the likelihood, or probability, that a plot falling in a particular inundation class belongs to a particular cover type.

### Field Methods and Procedures

Initial field reconnaissance of the study reach in late May and early June of 1989 and 1990 revealed two sites with extensive streamside riparian vegetation that were suitable for conducting hydrologic measurements. Ten hydraulic cross-sections were selected (Figure 4) along the Nyack study reach. Selected cross-sections represented a range of geomorphic landforms, hydrologic conditions and riparian vegetation. They were located according to the guidelines and recommendations outlined in the HEC-2 users manual (USDI-ACE 1990) and Hoggan (1989). HEC-2 is a computer simulation technique that estimates water surface elevations and associated inundation areas for selected discharges. It was developed for calculating water surface profiles for steady, gradually varied flow in natural or constructed channels (Hoggan 1989). A detailed description of the HEC-2 model is given in Appendix B. Cross-sectional geometry of each cross-section was surveyed using a Lietz total station instrument. Other HEC-2 parameters (e.g., Mannings "n", cross-sectional width, overbank and channel distances between transects, water surface elevations) were estimated or measured, and recorded.

Stream discharge measurements were taken periodically throughout the 1990 and 1991 summer seasons (Appendix C) at the downstream-most cross-sections using standard USGS boat discharge measurement techniques (Rantz 1982a and 1982b). Corresponding water surface elevations associated with selected discharge measurements were recorded at each cross-section. This

information was used to calibrate the HEC-2 model, and to relate measured flows at the study site to concurrent measurements/estimates of discharge at the USGS stream gaging station at West Glacier.

Vegetation data was collected on six belt transects oriented perpendicularly to the river. These transects were centered over six of the ten HEC-2 transects, thus facilitating estimation of plant position with respect to the channel. Vegetation transects 1, 2, and 3 were located on the point bar (Figure 4) and centered on HEC-2 cross-sections 2, 3, and 4 respectively. The remaining three vegetation transects (4, 5, and 6) were located on the island (Figure 4) and centered on HEC-2 cross-sections 7, 8, and 9 respectively. Vegetation transects were 5 meters (m) wide and surveyed at 5 m intervals to determine horizontal distance from, and elevation above, the thalweg. A wooden stake marked the center of each plot, and the entire plot was assumed to have the same elevation as the plot center. Transects therefore consisted of a continuous series of 5 m by 5 m plots centered on the stakes and extending outward from the channel into the upland unflooded areas (Figure 5).

Within each 5 m by 5 m plot (Figure 6), species, diameter, height, rooted substrate, landform type and position with respect to the channel was recorded on a field data sheet (Figure 7) for all seedlings, saplings, and trees. For the purposes of this study, seedlings were defined as trees less than 1.0 inch in diameter and less than 3.3 feet tall, and saplings as trees less than 1.0 inch in diameter and greater than 3.3 ft tall. The above seedling definition follows generally accepted standards used in forestry and related disciplines (Sharpe et al. 1976). Saplings, however, are usually defined as all trees with a diameter at breast height less than 4.0 inches and ranging from 3 to 10 feet tall; trees are usually

## Middle Fork Flathead River Riparian Transects

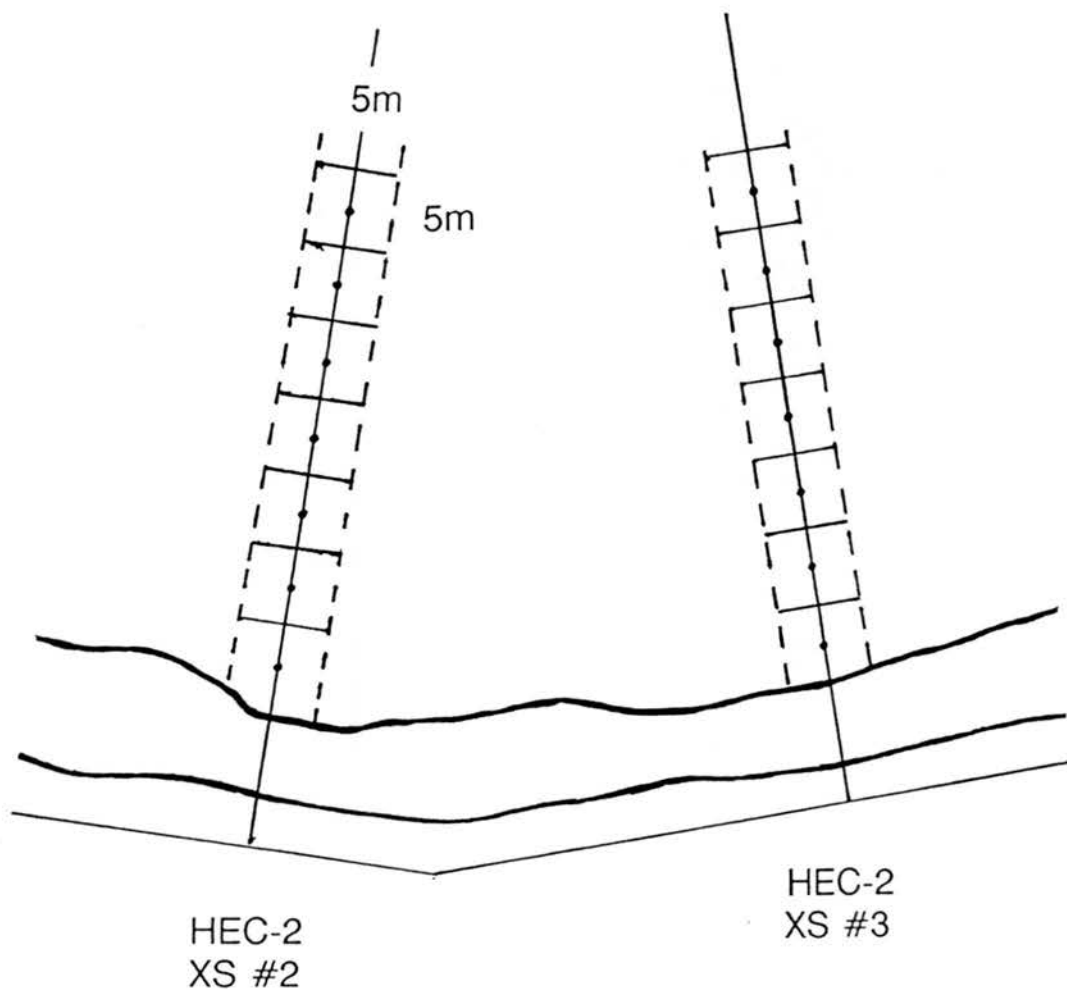
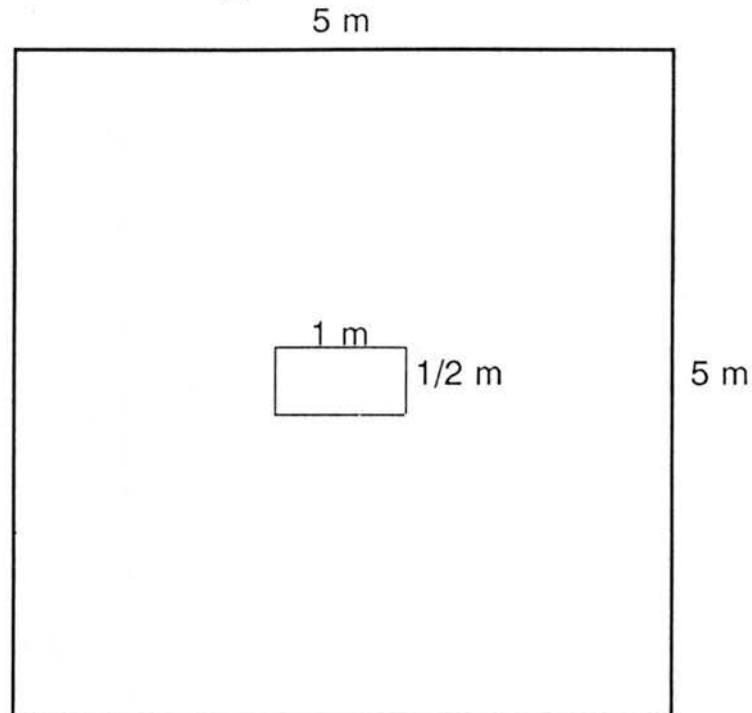


Figure 5. Example of riparian transects oriented perpendicularly to the river and extending outward from the channel into surrounding upland areas.



## Vegetation Plot



### TREES

Density (by size class)

Height

Age

# Dead Stems

### SHRUBS

Density

% Absolute Cover

### HERBS

Presence/Absence

% Absolute Cover

Figure 6. Close-up of a typical riparian plot. Herbaceous data was collected in the 1/2 m by 1 m frame; all shrub and tree data was collected within the 5 m by 5 m plot.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

OBSERVER: \_\_\_\_\_

PLOT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

ELEVATION: \_\_\_\_\_

DISTANCE: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☐ sand ☒ fines

LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank

channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS:

[illegible]

1. Total # of dead trees w/in each size class
2. Record average tree height for each size class.
3. For trees  $> 25"$  DBH record individual tree diameter.
4. Intercepted length of shrub canopy in feet.
5. % cover is % absolute cover, put actual % in (%).
- \* - record tree age, dbh + ht of individual trees w/in plot.

Figure 7. Riparian survey form.

defined as having a diameter at breast height greater than or equal to 4.0 inches (Sharpe et al. 1976).

For all shrubs within each plot the following was recorded: number of plants by species, rooted substrate, landform type, and position with respect to the channel. Absolute cover for each species was recorded as the intercepted distance along a measuring tape centered on the belt-transect. Percent absolute cover was visually estimated and recorded according to the cover classes of Daubenmire (1959).

Presence/absence data and absolute cover of all herbaceous vegetation was recorded, by species, within a one-half by one meter square quadrat centered on each stake. Percent absolute cover was visually estimated and recorded according to the same cover class codes used for the shrub community (Appendix D). Rooted substrate, landform type, and position of each quadrat relative to the channel were also recorded. All field data, including discharge measurements and riparian survey forms are included in Appendices C and D.

### Data Analysis

#### HYDROLOGY

The northwest region of Montana often experiences extreme rain-caused floods in addition to those caused by snowmelt, or snowmelt coupled with rain. As seen in Figure 8, these rain-caused events occur less frequently and are significantly larger than snowmelt floods, and result in a dog-legged discharge frequency curve. Omang et al. (1986) found it difficult to fit a log-Pearson type III distribution to this data, and consequently developed separate discharge frequency curves for those events caused by intense rains or snowmelt mixed with rain and those caused by snowmelt alone, using the procedures outlined in the U.S. Water Resources Council

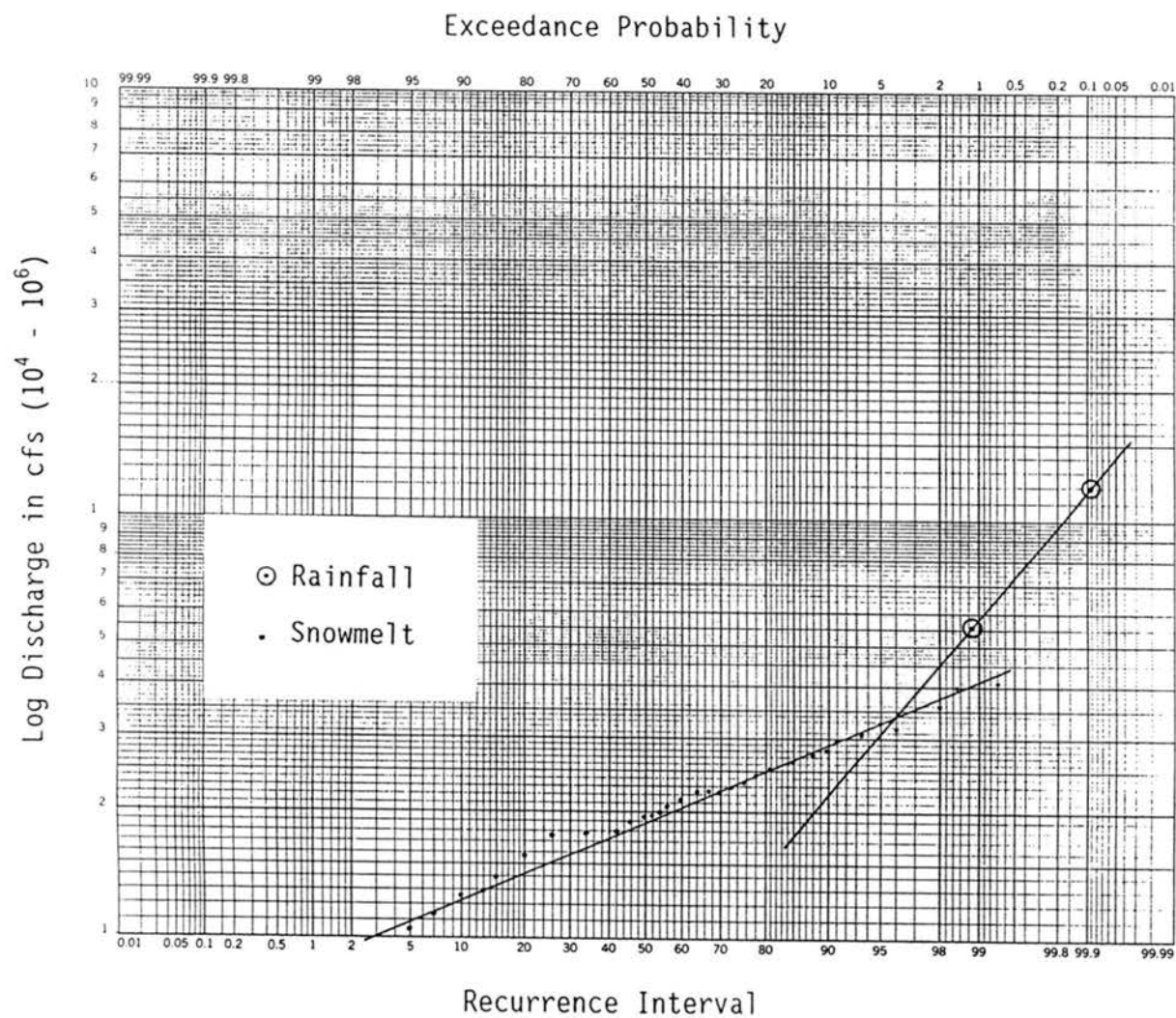


Figure 8. Probability distribution function relating discharge (cfs) and frequency of occurrence for the Middle Fork Flathead river at West Glacier, Montana (after Waltemeyer and Shields 1982).

Bulletin 17B (1981). They then combined these two curves using procedures developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USDI-ACE 1958) to produce a single probability distribution function relating discharge and frequency for the period of record at the USGS gage at West Glacier and Essex (Figure 8). Standard USGS output from these curves is presented in Tables 1 through 4. These tables give the magnitude and probability of instantaneous peak flows and annual high flows for the period of record at the respective gaged sites.

Table 1. Magnitude and probability of instantaneous peak flow based on period of record 1939-1978: Middle Fork Flathead at West Glacier, Montana, USGS ID# 12358500 (after Waltemeyer and Shields 1982).

Discharge in cubic feet per second (cfs) for indicated recurrence interval, in years, and annual exceedance probability, in percent.

1.25 80%	2 50%	5 20%	10 10%	25 4%	50 2%	100 1%
17800	21900	28500	34000	41200	48300	62700

Table 2. Magnitude and probability of annual high flow based on period of record 1940-1979: Middle Fork Flathead at West Glacier, Montana, USGS ID# 12358500 (after Waltemeyer and Shields 1982).

Period (Consecutive Days)	Discharge, in cfs, for indicated recurrence interval, in years, and annual exceedance probability, in percent.				
	2 50%	5 20%	10 10%	25 4%	50 2%
1	18800	28100	36000	48700	60300
3	18400	25600	30700	37400	42600
7	16900	22200	25300	28800	31100
15	15100	19400	21700	24100	25600
30	13400	16600	18100	19600	20400
60	10900	13100	14100	15000	15500
90	8850	10600	11300	12000	12300

Table 3. Magnitude and probability of instantaneous peak flow based on period of record 1940-1964: Middle Fork Flathead at Essex, Montana USGS ID# 12357000 (after Waltemeyer and Shields 1982).

Discharge in cubic feet per second (cfs) for indicated recurrence interval, in years, and annual exceedance probability, in percent.

1.25 80%	2 50%	5 20%	10 10%	25 4%	50 2%	100 1%
7600	9650	13500	16200	20500	24000	31700

Table 4. Magnitude and probability of annual high flow based on period of record 1940-53, 1957-64: Middle Fork Flathead at Essex, Montana USGS ID# 12357000 (after Waltemeyer and Shields 1982).

Period (Consecutive Days)	Discharge, in cubic feet per second (cfs), for indicated recurrence interval, in years, and annual exceedance probability, in percent.				
	2 50%	5 20%	10 10%	25 4%	50 2%
1	7950	12300	16200	22500	-----
3	7650	11100	13600	17200	-----
7	7130	9570	11000	12500	-----
15	6300	8270	9280	10300	-----
30	5510	7010	7720	8390	-----
60	4300	5380	5870	6320	-----
90	3360	4200	4580	4930	-----

Streamflow estimates at the study site were made using the drainage-area transfer method developed by Parrett and Omang (1981) and Parrett and Cartier (1989). Omang et al. (1986) developed equations to estimate flood magnitudes with 1.25, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 year recurrence intervals for ungaged, unregulated streams in Montana. These equations relate basin characteristics (e.g., drainage area, mean basin elevation, mean annual precipitation, mean channel slope) to known flood magnitudes and frequencies at gaged sites. Table 5 lists these equations for the northwest region of Montana.

Table 5. Flood-frequency equations based on basin characteristics for the northwest region of Montana - 26 stations (after Omang et al. 1986); A, drainage area; P, mean annual precipitation; Gf, geographical factor.

Discharge (in cubic feet per second for given exceedance probability)		Equations	Recurrence Interval (years)
$Q_{50\%}$	=	$0.343 A^{0.89} P^{1.12} G_f$	2
$Q_{20\%}$	=	$3.230 A^{0.82} P^{0.72} G_f$	5
$Q_{10\%}$	=	$11.10 A^{0.78} P^{0.51} G_f$	10
$Q_{4\%}$	=	$36.30 A^{0.75} P^{0.32} G_f$	25
$Q_{2\%}$	=	$54.20 A^{0.73} P^{0.34} G_f$	50
$Q_{1\%}$	=	$75.20 A^{0.71} P^{0.39} G_f$	100

For all regions in Montana they found drainage area to be the most significant basin characteristic influencing discharge magnitude and frequency. They further suggested that flood magnitudes for an ungaged stream could be found using the drainage-area transfer method (Equation 1), when the area of the ungaged drainage basin was within 50 percent of the gaged drainage. This method is based on the drainage-area ratio of the ungaged site to the gaged site.

$$Q_u = (A_u/A_g)^a Q_g \quad (1)$$

where:  $Q_u$  = estimated flood magnitude for a given exceedance probability at the ungaged site.

$Q_g$  = flood magnitude for a given exceedance probability at the gaged site.

$A_u$  = drainage area of the ungaged site.

$A_g$  = drainage area of the gaged site.

$a$  = exponent of drainage area developed for that region of Montana (Omang et al. 1986).

Recall that the Middle Fork Flathead River near Glacier National Park is gaged at two different locations, one below or downstream of the study site (near West Glacier), and one above or upstream of the study site (at Essex) (Figure 3). By using Equation 1 above, it was possible to relate flood magnitudes (with the same exceedance probabilities) at West Glacier ( $Q_{WG}$ ) to those at Essex ( $Q_{EX}$ ). Hence, knowing  $Q_{WG}$  and  $Q_{EX}$  and the respective drainage basin areas ( $A_{WG} = 1128$  square miles and  $A_{EX} = 510$  square miles) it was possible to solve for the exponent term, "a", in Equation 2 for recurrence intervals of 1.25, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 years. That is:

$$a = \frac{\ln (Q_{EX}/Q_{WG})}{\ln (A_{EX}/A_{WG})}. \quad (2)$$

Then, using Equation 1, these exponents were used to solve for values of  $Q_u$  at the study site (i.e.,  $Q_{SS}$ ) which has a drainage area of 755 square miles. The idea is that the drainage area transfer method will give more reliable results when the area exponents that are used are those developed specifically for the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, rather than the average "a" of the 26 stations located throughout the northwest region of Montana as in Omang et al. 1986 (Parrett 1991, personal communication).



The Middle Fork of the Flathead is unregulated for its entire length and the ratio of the ungaged basin of the study site to the gaged basin at West Glacier is easily within the required 50 percent ( $755/1128 = 66.9\%$ ). Table 6 shows the magnitude and probability of instantaneous peak discharges at the study site as determined from Equation 1.

Table 6. Magnitude and probability of instantaneous peak discharges for the Middle Fork Flathead River at Nyack Flats study site. Discharge in cubic feet per second.

Recurrence Interval (years)	Exceedance Probability (%)	West Glacier ( $Q_{WG}$ )	Essex ( $Q_{EX}$ )	Area Exponent (a)	Study Site ( $Q_{SS}$ )
1.25	80%	17800	7600	1.0721	11574
2	50%	21900	9650	1.0324	14469
5	20%	28500	13500	0.9413	19531
10	10%	34000	16200	0.9339	23369
25	4%	41200	20500	0.8793	28945
50	2%	48300	24000	0.8811	33910
100	1%	62700	31700	0.8592	44407
Maximum Discharge of Record		140000	75300	0.7813	102307

Using the duration tables for mean daily flow developed by the USGS for both West Glacier and Essex (Tables 7 and 8) it would have been possible to construct a flow duration table for the study site at Nyack using Equations 1 and 2. This would have produced a flow duration table of only 17 flow values, with none greater than 12500 cfs, and times of inundation ranging from 1 to 99.9 percent. Preliminary data analysis revealed that the minimum inundating discharge of several of the plots was greater than 12500 cfs which indicated a percentage of time inundated much less than 1.0. It was therefore necessary to construct a separate flow

Table 7. Duration table of mean daily flow for period of record 1940-1979, Middle Fork Flathead, West Glacier, Montana USGS ID# 12358500 (after Waltemeyer and Shields 1982).

Discharge, in cfs, which was equaled or exceeded for indicated percent of time																
1%	5%	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.9%
19000	12600	8850	6370	4540	2240	1470	1090	851	689	560	447	384	325	293	275	225

Table 8. Duration table of mean daily flow for period of record 1940-53, 1957-64, Middle Fork Flathead, Essex, Montana USGS ID# 12357000 (after Waltemeyer and Shields 1982).

Discharge, in cfs, which was equaled or exceeded for indicated percent of time																
1%	5%	10%	15%	20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	95%	98%	99%	99.5%	99.9%
8180	5120	3330	2180	1430	664	434	326	261	216	182	143	124	107	97	83	55

duration curve to calculate the percent of time that stream discharge at the study site was greater than flows of 12500 cfs and larger. In order to construct this flow duration curve, however, it was first necessary to develop a synthetic record of mean daily flows at the study site.

Comparison of mean annual precipitation, mean basin elevation, mean channel slope, drainage density, aspect, and other basin characteristics, revealed little difference between the watershed associated with the West Glacier site and the watershed associated with the Essex site. In fact, separated by only 26 miles, these two basins are very similar in all respects except drainage area. The basin areas associated with West Glacier and Essex are 1128 and 510 square miles respectively. Consequently, it was assumed that Equations 1 and 2 would still provide reasonable estimates of mean daily flows. Granted, these equations were initially developed to estimate discharge associated with low frequency, high magnitude events with specific recurrence intervals. However, given the close proximity of the two stations, the similarity and uniformity of their basins in terms of vegetation, climate, and soils, these systems tend to behave in a similar fashion on a day-to-day basis. Consequently, these systems would be expected to react similarly to individual storms and changing weather conditions with little lag-time of discharge pulses or flood waves between the two stations. In addition, daily fluctuations in discharge at either site would be expected to be small relative to overall discharge, or at the very least, be similar at the two stations relative to overall discharge.

Using Equation 2 and the common period of record between the West Glacier and Essex sites (1940-1964) it was possible to solve for the area exponent, "a", for a range of discharges. Mean daily flow data for the USGS gaging stations at West Glacier (ID # 12358500) and Essex (ID #

12357000) were obtained from the HYDRODATA™ (US WEST 1988) database (Appendix C) for each period of record. The flow record at West Glacier was divided into 100 cfs intervals for all flows less than 10000 cfs, into 1000 cfs intervals for flows between 10,000 and 24,999 cfs, and a last interval for all flows greater than or equal to 25000 cfs. Using the corresponding daily flow value at the Essex site, the average "a" or "a-value" was then computed for each of the 115 discharge classes (Table 9).

Table 9. Computed average area exponent (i.e., a-value) for daily discharges at West Glacier and Essex sites on the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, 1940-1964. Discharge in cubic feet per second.

Discharge Class	Discharge (cfs)	Average a-value
1	1 - 99	1.675
2	100 - 199	1.211
3	200 - 299	1.314
4	300 - 399	1.346
5	400 - 499	1.356
6	500 - 599	1.387
7	600 - 699	1.439
8	700 - 799	1.498
9	800 - 899	1.500
10	900 - 999	1.472
11	1000 - 1099	1.563
12	1100 - 1199	1.508
13	1200 - 1299	1.498
14	1300 - 1399	1.527
15	1400 - 1499	1.526
16	1500 - 1599	1.550
17	1600 - 1699	1.493
18	1700 - 1799	1.502
19	1800 - 1899	1.520
20	1900 - 1999	1.506
21	2000 - 2099	1.540
22	2100 - 2199	1.590
23	2200 - 2299	1.537
24	2300 - 2399	1.563
25	2400 - 2499	1.540
26	2500 - 2599	1.557
27	2600 - 2699	1.575
28	2700 - 2799	1.553
29	2800 - 2899	1.471
30	2900 - 2999	1.491
31	3000 - 3099	1.419
32	3100 - 3199	1.539

Table 9. Continued.

Discharge Class	Discharge (cfs)	Average a-value
33	3200 - 3299	1.616
34	3300 - 3399	1.489
35	3400 - 3499	1.400
36	3500 - 3599	1.497
37	3600 - 3699	1.381
38	3700 - 3799	1.442
39	3800 - 3899	1.314
40	3900 - 3999	1.515
41	4000 - 4099	1.452
42	4100 - 4199	1.414
43	4200 - 4299	1.523
44	4300 - 4399	1.464
45	4400 - 4499	1.489
46	4500 - 4599	1.401
47	4600 - 4699	1.489
48	4700 - 4799	1.391
49	4800 - 4899	1.403
50	4900 - 4999	1.375
51	5000 - 5099	1.382
52	5100 - 5199	1.376
53	5200 - 5299	1.358
54	5300 - 5399	1.345
55	5400 - 5499	1.380
56	5500 - 5599	1.323
57	5600 - 5699	1.355
58	5700 - 5799	1.408
59	5800 - 5899	1.362
60	5900 - 5999	1.307
61	6000 - 6099	1.313
62	6100 - 6199	1.308
63	6200 - 6299	1.231
64	6300 - 6399	1.261
65	6400 - 6499	1.333
66	6500 - 6599	1.345
67	6600 - 6699	1.257
68	6700 - 6799	1.182
69	6800 - 6899	1.252
70	6900 - 6999	1.293
71	7000 - 7099	1.399
72	7100 - 7199	1.191
73	7200 - 7299	1.280
74	7300 - 7399	1.389
75	7400 - 7499	1.273
76	7500 - 7599	1.227
77	7600 - 7699	1.386
78	7700 - 7799	1.133
79	7800 - 7899	1.219
80	7900 - 7999	1.194
81	8000 - 8099	1.442
82	8100 - 8199	1.214
83	8200 - 8299	1.311

Table 9. Continued.

Discharge Class	Discharge (cfs)	Average a-value
84	8300 - 8399	1.257
85	8400 - 8499	1.126
86	8500 - 8599	1.183
87	8600 - 8699	1.203
88	8700 - 8799	1.167
89	8800 - 8899	1.147
90	8900 - 8999	1.169
91	9000 - 9099	1.309
92	9100 - 9199	1.205
93	9200 - 9299	1.156
94	9300 - 9399	1.173
95	9400 - 9499	1.096
96	9500 - 9599	1.164
97	9600 - 9699	1.203
98	9700 - 9799	1.129
99	9800 - 9899	1.059
100	9900 - 9999	1.102
101	10000 - 10999	1.105
102	11000 - 11999	1.094
103	12000 - 12999	1.107
104	13000 - 13999	1.063
105	14000 - 14999	1.054
106	15000 - 15999	1.017
107	16000 - 16999	1.048
108	17000 - 17999	1.076
109	18000 - 18999	1.019
110	19000 - 19999	0.979
111	20000 - 20999	1.100
112	21000 - 21999	0.985
113	22000 - 22999	1.021
114	23000 - 23999	1.031
115	24000 +	1.142

These average "a-values" were then used in Equation 1 to predict mean daily flow at the study site ( $Q_{SS}$ ) from the long term record of mean daily flow at West Glacier ( $Q_{WG}$ ). To test this method of predicting flow at an ungaged site, the average "a-values" were used to predict the mean daily flow at Essex from the mean daily flow at West Glacier for the period of record 1940-1964. Simple linear regression and analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the predicted values ( $Q_{PRED}$ ) on the actual observed discharge values ( $Q_{EX}$ ) produced an adjusted  $R^2 = 0.981$  (p-value < 0.000), and a F-

ratio = 424153.424 (p-value < 0.000) (Table 10). It is important to note that the results of the  $R^2$  could be misleading because this only indicates that the two flows are strongly correlated. Note that the coefficient (i.e., slope of the line) of the independent variable (i.e., observed flow at Essex) is very close to 1.0 (coefficient = 0.972). This indicates that not only are the two flows strongly correlated, but that the predicted flows are, in fact, very close to the actual flows.

Comparison of point-discharge measurements taken at the study site with the USGS streamflow measurements taken at West Glacier and Essex during the same time period were also used to check the accuracy of the drainage-area transfer method (Table 11).

Table 10. Simple linear regression and analysis of variance of predicted mean daily discharge ( $Q_{\text{PRED}}$ ) on observed mean daily flow at Essex ( $Q_{\text{EX}}$ ). Middle Fork Flathead River, Montana.

Dependent Variable:  $Q_{\text{PRED}}$

Multiple R: 0.991

Squared Multiple R: 0.981

Adjusted Squared Multiple R: 0.981

Variable	Coefficient	Std Error	Std Coeff	Tolerance	T	P(2 tail)
$Q_{\text{EX}}$	0.972	0.001	0.991	1.000	651.27	0.000

#### ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Source	Sum-of-squares	df	Mean-square	F-ratio	P
Regression	3.36 E+10	1	3.36 E+10	424153.42	0.000
Residual	6.46 E+08	8157	79194.199		

Table 11. Comparison of observed point-discharge measurements taken at the Nyack study site with estimate discharges for the same date using Equation 1. Discharge is in cfs.

Date	$Q_{WG}$	Average a-value	Estimated Discharge	Measured Discharge
July 15, 1990	5030	1.382	2888	2273
July 23, 1990	2920	1.491	1605	1205
Sept 1, 1990	1110	1.508	605	565

From the synthetic flow record it was then possible to construct a flow duration curve using mean daily flows at the study site (Figure 9). A statistical software package, SYSTAT (the SYstem for STATistics) (SYSTAT 1990), was used to fit a non-linear model to the flow duration curve. The non-linear estimation procedure used in SYSTAT uses the Quasi-Newton minimization method to determine the line of best fit. The model was of the form:

$$Y = A * \exp (-B * X) + C/X \quad (3)$$

where: A, B, C = constants  
Y = fraction of time inundated  
X = discharge

The actual non-linear model relating percent of time flow is equaled or exceeded to discharge is given by:

$$TIME = 0.446 * \exp (-0.035 * Q) + 0.724/Q \quad (4)$$

where: Q = mean daily discharge at the study site (in cfs) / 100.00  
TIME = fraction of time discharge is > or = Q.



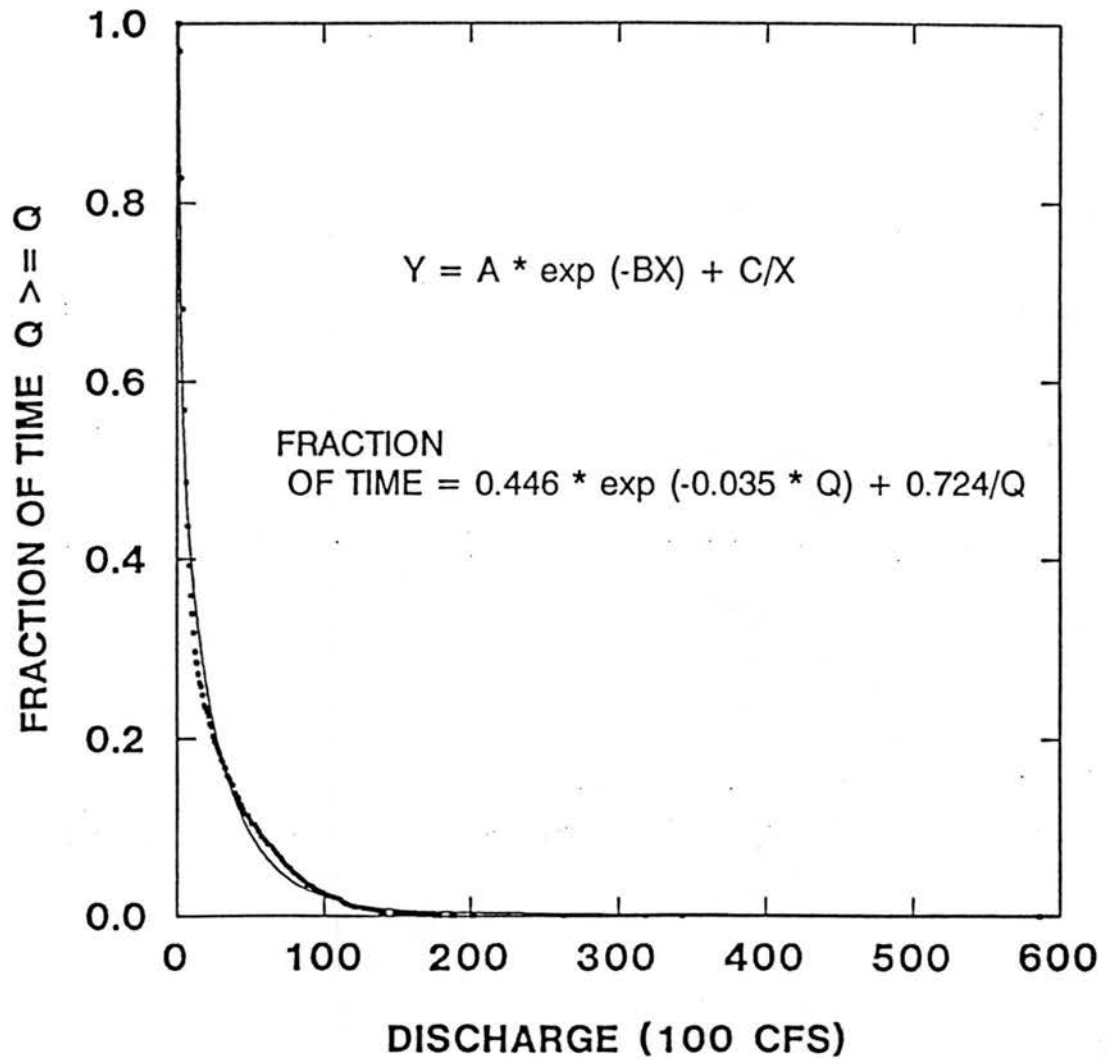


Figure 9. Flow duration curve of mean daily flows, for Middle Fork Flathead River at Nyack Flats, Montana.

Results of the non-linear regression are shown in Table 12. The regression coefficient (adjusted  $R^2$  value) is 0.965 which indicates a relatively good fit with more than 95 percent of the variance in the fraction of time accounted for by the variation in discharge. Once the minimum discharge required to inundate each plot was known, the equation of the flow duration curve was used to predict the corresponding fraction of time each plot along a transect was inundated.

Table 12. Non-linear regression relating percent or fraction of time (TIME) flow is greater than or equal to a given discharge (Q). Nyack Flats study site, Middle Fork Flathead River, Montana.

Dependent variable: TIME

Source	Sum-of-squares	df	Mean-square
Regression	5.743	3	1.914
Residual	0.149	159	0.001
Total	5.893	162	
Corrected	4.225	161	

Raw R-squared (1 - residual/total)	=	0.975
Corrected R-squared (1 - residual/corrected)	=	0.965

HEC-2 was used to estimate water surface elevations and associated inundation areas for selected discharges. HEC-2 was developed for calculating water surface profiles for steady, gradually varied flow in natural or constructed channels (Hoggan 1989). Water surface profiles were computed at each cross-section using the standard step method, which sequentially solves the one-dimensional energy equation between adjacent cross-sections (Hoggan 1989). Sub-critical flow was modeled, and computed water surface elevations were compared to known, observed water surface elevations associated with discharge measurements taken periodically throughout 1990 and 1991. This procedure was used to calibrate the model

at measured discharges of 1200 cfs and 13200 cfs. Data inputs, and model parameters were adjusted accordingly to obtain the smallest difference between computed water surface elevations and observed water surface elevations, as well as the fewest number of conveyance errors. Table 13 compares computed water surface elevations to known or observed water surface elevations at the two measured discharges.

Table 13. Comparison of computed water surface elevations (from HEC-2 Analysis) to actual surveyed water surface elevations associated with discharges of 1200 and 13200 cubic feet per second. Elevations given as feet above mean sea level.

Discharge = 1200 cfs

Cross-section Number	Computed water surface elevation	Surveyed water surface elevation	Difference (computed - surveyed)
1	3358.91	3358.91	0.00
2	3359.55	3359.38	+0.17
3	3361.03	3360.61	+0.42
4	3362.75	3362.33	+0.42
5	3369.05	3368.91	+0.14
6	3369.89	3369.93	-0.04
7	3371.01	3371.48	-0.47
8	3371.35	3371.59	-0.24
9	3373.09	3373.69	-0.60
10	3377.10	3377.33	-0.23

Discharge = 13200 cfs

Cross-section Number	Computed water surface elevation	Surveyed water surface elevation	Difference (computed - surveyed)
1	3363.24	3363.24	0.00
2	3364.52	3364.42	+0.10
3	3366.49	3366.61	-0.12
4	3367.61	3367.88	-0.27
5	3373.86	---	---
6	3375.87	3375.52	+0.35
7	3376.42	3375.76	+0.66
8	3376.46	3375.84	+0.62
9	3378.75	3378.90	-0.15
10	3382.11	3382.30	-0.19

HEC-2 was then used to model water surface profiles associated with discharges of 1200, 2000, 4000, 6000, 8000, 10000, 11575, 13200, 14470, 19530, 23370, 28945, 33910, and 44410 cfs. The last eight values correspond with the 1.25, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, and 100 year recurrence intervals, except for 13200 cfs which was one of the measured discharges. These eight values coupled with additional discharges ranging from 2000 to 10000 cfs were used to produce a stage-discharge relationship at each cross-section (Figures 10-15). Non-linear estimation was again used to fit a curve of best fit to the stage-discharge curve at each cross-section (Table 14). The model was of the form:

$$Y = A * \exp (B * X) - C \quad (5)$$

where: A, B, C = constants  
 Y = discharge  
 X = stage or elevation

From these equations it was then possible to estimate the minimum discharge required to inundate each plot along a belt transect. Recall that the minimum inundating discharge is that discharge which produces a water surface elevation equal to the surveyed ground elevation at plot center. The elevation of each plot was used in the stage-discharge equations to determine the minimum inundating discharge. This minimum inundating discharge was then used in the equation of the flow duration curve to predict the fraction of time that the inundating discharge was equaled or exceeded.

The hydroperiod, or percent of time inundated, was divided into nine inundation classes with each of the 198 plots falling into one of these nine inundation classes. The hydroperiod was divided so that an equal, or

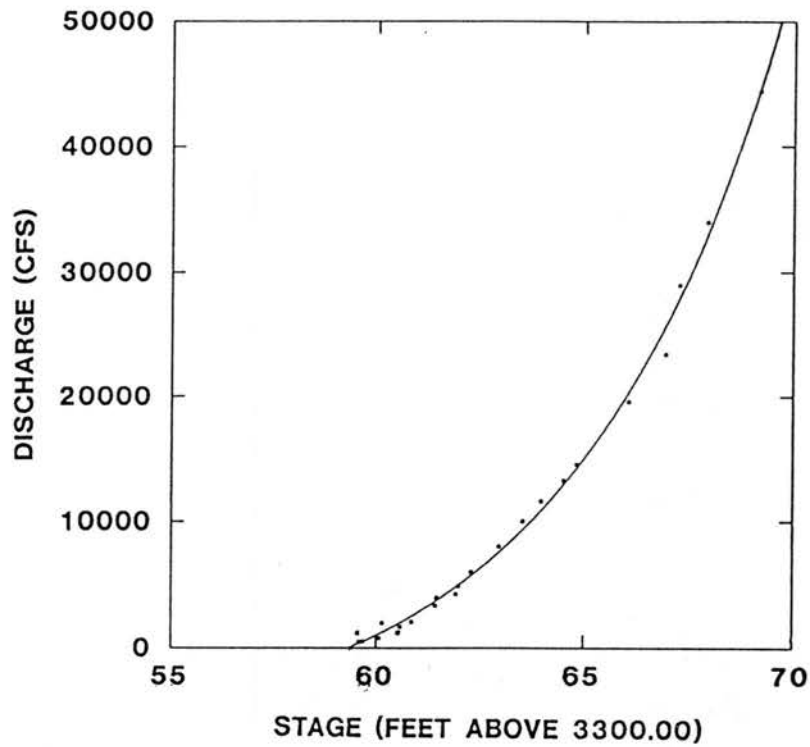


Figure 10. Stage-discharge relationship at riparian cross-section 1.

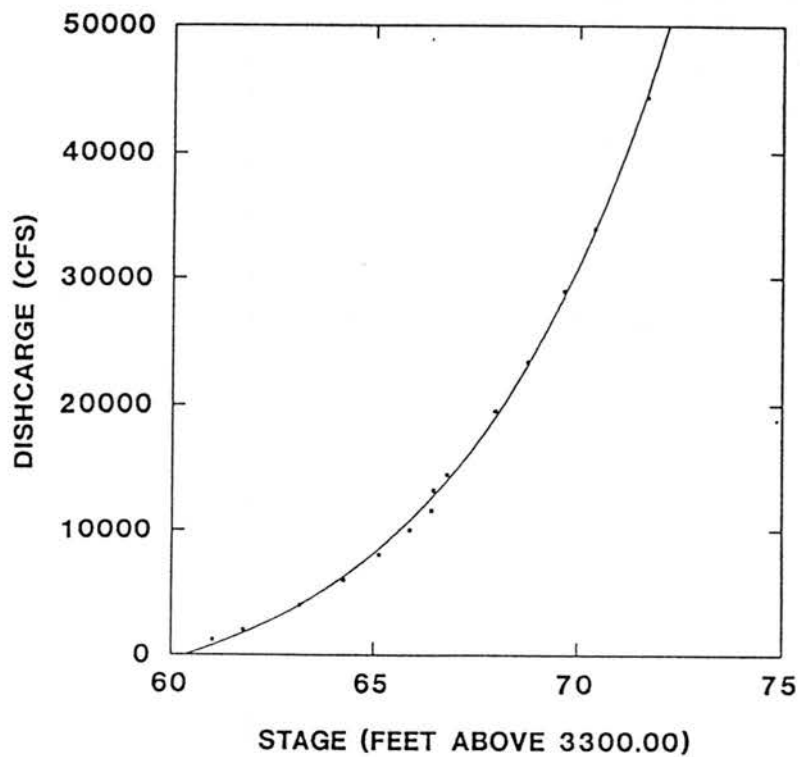


Figure 11. Stage-discharge relationship at riparian cross-section 2.

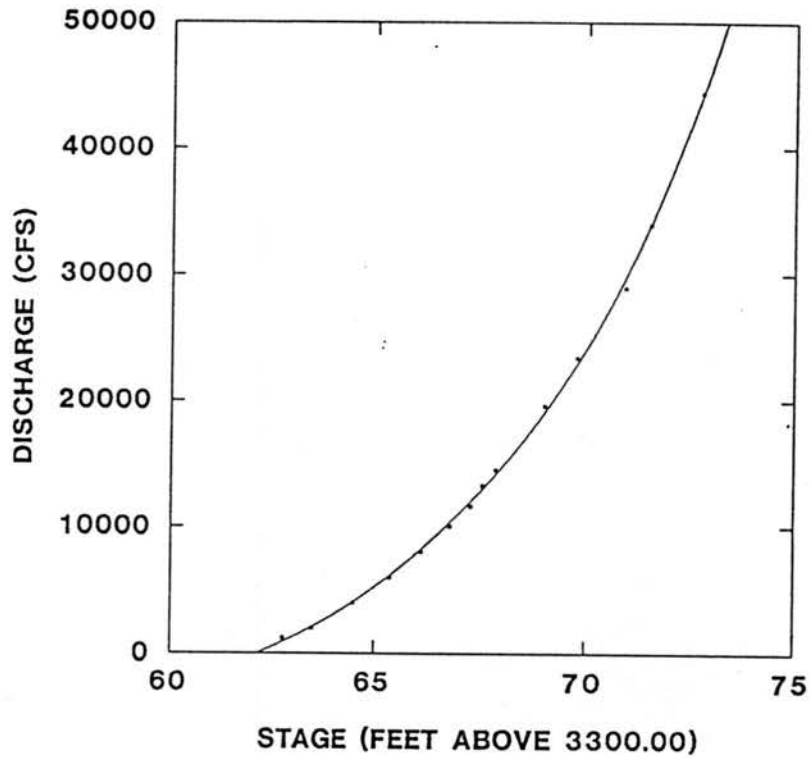


Figure 12. Stage-discharge relationship at riparian cross-section 3.

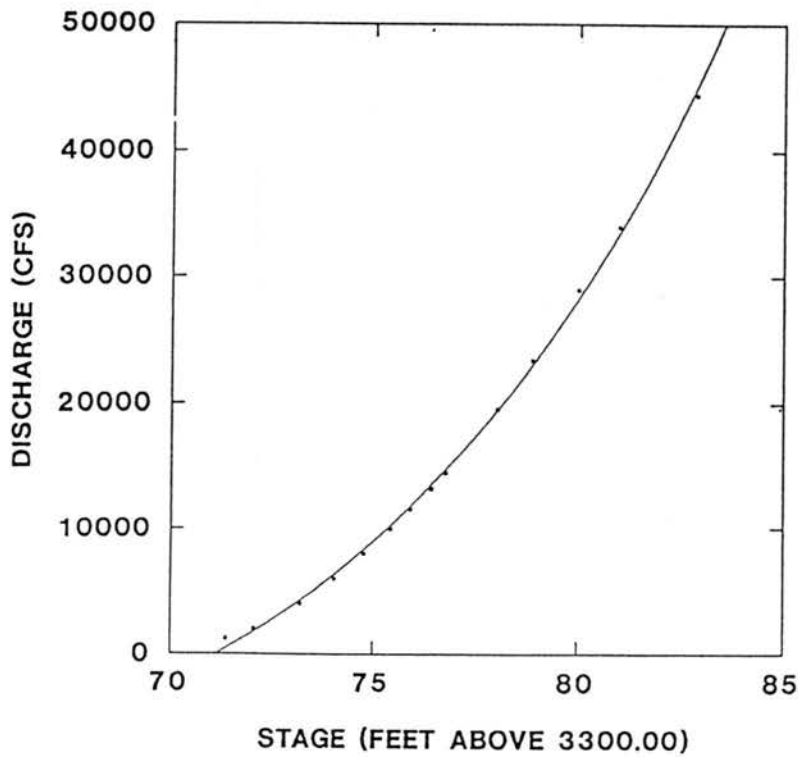


Figure 13. Stage-discharge relationship at riparian cross-section 4.

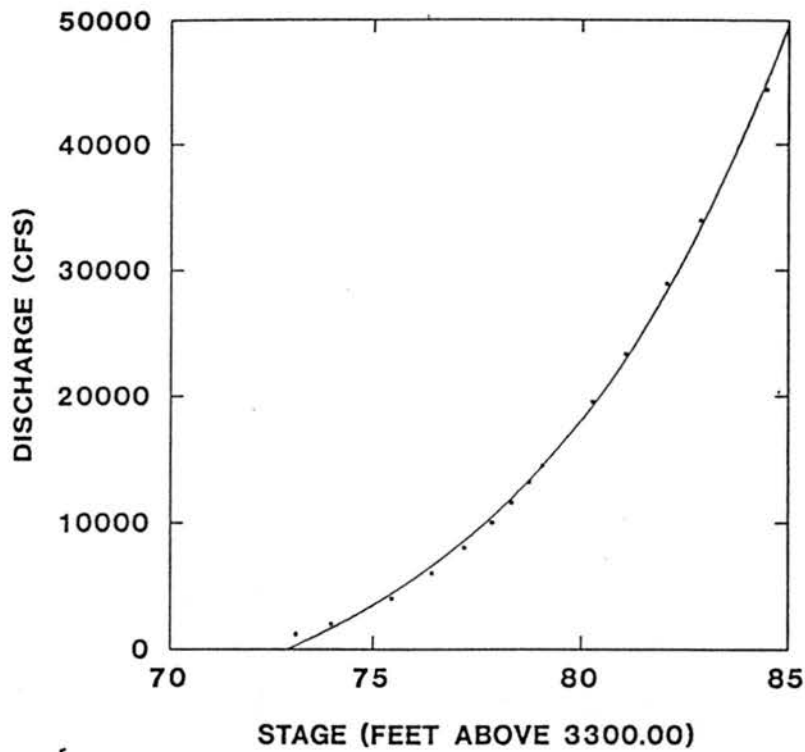


Figure 14. Stage-discharge relationship at riparian cross-section 5.

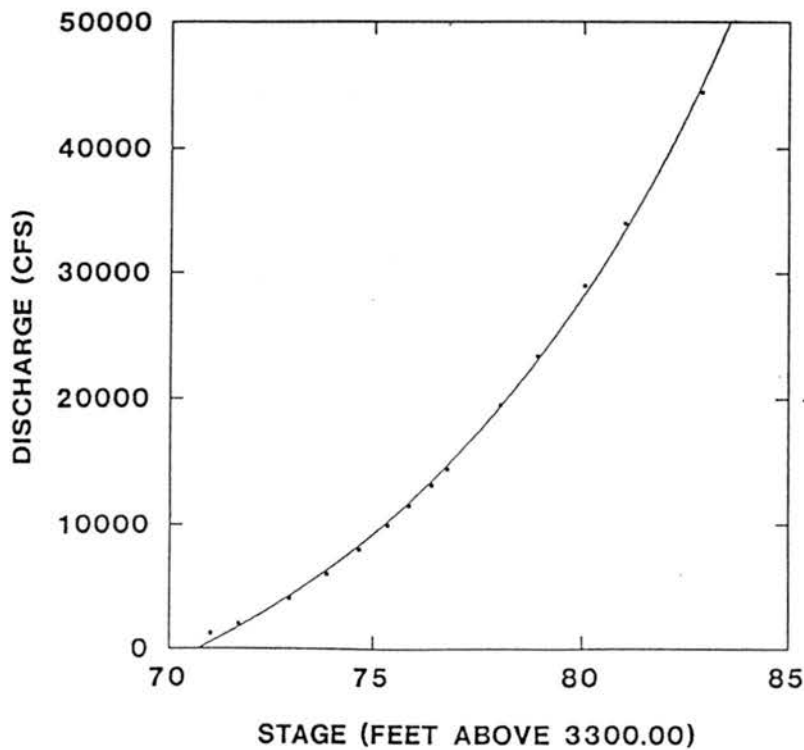


Figure 15. Stage-discharge relationship at riparian cross-section 6.

Table 14. Results of non-linear regression relating stage (ELEV) to discharge (Q) for the six riparian /HEC-2 transects along the Middle Fork Flathead River, Montana: Nyack Flats study reach.

Riparian Transect	Stage:Discharge Equation	Raw R2	Corrected R2	Source	Sum-of-squares	df	Mean-square
1	$Q=0.03 \cdot e^{(0.21 \cdot \text{ELEV})} - 6696.34$	0.998	0.996	Regression	5.68 E+9	3	1.89 E+9
				Residual	1.29 E+7	22	5.87 E+5
				Total	5.69 E+9	25	
				Corrected	3.35 E+9	24	
2	$Q=0.04 \cdot e^{(0.20 \cdot \text{ELEV})} - 5479.32$	0.999	0.998	Regression	5.62 E+9	3	1.87 E+9
				Residual	3.28 E+6	11	2.98 E+5
				Total	5.63 E+9	14	
				Corrected	2.15 E+9	13	
3	$Q=0.11 \cdot e^{(0.18 \cdot \text{ELEV})} - 7711.85$	0.999	0.999	Regression	5.62 E+9	3	1.87 E+9
				Residual	1.76 E+6	11	1.60 E+5
				Total	5.63 E+9	14	
				Corrected	2.15 E+9	13	
4	$Q=5.54 \cdot e^{(0.11 \cdot \text{ELEV})} - 16455.0$	0.999	0.999	Regression	5.62 E+9	3	1.87 E+9
				Residual	2.63 E+6	11	2.40 E+5
				Total	5.63 E+9	14	
				Corrected	2.15 E+9	13	
5	$Q=0.12 \cdot e^{(0.15 \cdot \text{ELEV})} - 9058.95$	0.999	0.998	Regression	5.62 E+9	3	1.87 E+9
				Residual	3.53 E+6	11	3.21 E+5
				Total	5.63 E+9	14	
				Corrected	2.15 E+9	13	



Table 14. Continued.

Riparian Transect	Stage:Discharge Equation	Raw R2	Corrected R2	Source	Sum-of-squares	df	Mean-square
6	$Q=3.45 \cdot e^{(0.18 \cdot \text{ELEV})} - 14134.3$	0.999	0.999	Regression	5.62 E+9	3	1.89 E+9
				Residual	2.54 E+5	11	2.31 E+5
				Total	5.63 E+9	14	
				Corrected	2.15 E+9	13	

approximately equal, number of observations (i.e., plots) fell into each class. Table 15 shows the nine inundation classes, minimum inundating discharge, and estimated probabilities or recurrence intervals associated with each event. The end product of the hydrologic data analysis therefore, was a set of hydrologic characteristics that described each plot in terms of a minimum inundating discharge and fraction of time inundated.

Table 15. Definition of the nine inundation classes representing a hydrologic gradient of inundation duration.

	<u>Inundation Classes</u>								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
% Time Inundated	>25	10-25	2-10	1-2	.45-1	.35-.45	.25-.35	.15-.25	<.15
Discharge (cfs)	215	1050	7625	11200	14900	19800	25000	36200	96000
Recurrence Interval Event	$<Q_1$	$<Q_1$	$<Q_1$	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	$Q_5$	$Q_{10}$	$Q_{50}$	$>Q_{100}$
Number of Plots	18	18	25	23	28	22	36	25	4

## VEGETATION

Riparian plant species were classified according to their observed distributional patterns using Two-way INDicator SPecies ANalysis - TWINSpan (Hill 1979). TWINSpan is a FORTRAN computer program that classifies or groups sample plots and species according to their ecological preferences. Species, or groups of species, with clear ecological preferences can be used to identify particular environmental conditions (Hill 1979). The purpose of using TWINSpan was to aggregate 91 observed riparian plant species (see Appendix A for species list) and 198

sample plots into distinct cover types. This later simplified the process of identifying and characterizing changes in riparian plant distributions and patterns.

Through repeated hierarchial dichotomization, TWINSpan constructs a two-way classification table that exhibits the relation between species and samples by grouping species with similar distributions together and stands with similar compositions together (Figure 16). Stands or plots are first ordinated (referred to as the primary ordination) along a pattern or direction of variation in the data using the method of reciprocal averaging (Hill 1979). The process of reciprocal averaging initially assigns arbitrary values to individual species according to their ecological preferences. Stand scores are then determined by taking averages of the scores of the species which occur within them. New species scores are then calculated from the new stand scores, and so on, until the scores stabilize.

After stands are arranged along the primary ordination, it is divided at its middle to produce a crude, or unrefined, dichotomy. Differential species that have a preference for either the left or right side of this primary dichotomy are then identified. A differential species is one with clear ecological preferences, whose presence often indicates a particular set of environmental conditions (Hill 1979). A second refined ordination is then made on the basis of these differential species. This refined ordination is used to determine or produce the desired dichotomy. TWINSpan constructs a third and final ordination using a small number of the most strongly differential species. These highly preferential species and the final ordination are not used to actually determine the final dichotomy, but are provided as a convenience to the user as a succinct characterization of each division (Hill 1979).

# PLOTS

S  
P  
E  
C  
I  
E  
S

8 COST  
5 BERE  
17 RIIN  
18 ROWO  
7 CE  
15 PAMY  
19 RUPA  
20 RUST  
33 SYAL  
38 LP  
14 OPHO  
30 SARA  
34 VAGL  
35 WH  
37 ACRU  
1 AGLL  
3 AMAL  
4 ARUV  
16 PRVI  
11 DF  
12 ES  
13 LA  
26 SALI X5  
32 SPBE  
6 B1  
21 SA  
31 SHCA  
10 CW  
36 WWP  
2 ALTE  
9 CRDO  
25 SALI X4  
29 SALI X8  
22 SALI X1  
23 SALI X2  
24 SALI X3  
27 SALI X6  
28 SALI X7

111411244666024467446668888899994555490222567783334444777050445565	122233355567888822243555	23335552223336511111266113559999000123770123366691116003315	24747341266
7892560012136134778565642378901237034445567590712390123456233896701478023558901209045624857456961267897890343345689122908956781890010341156456923470748121235648261797389			
2-31521-23331-122-32233321133433331-324532425224424422--	212-4--2131--1--12211112335--2-11--1--	2-123322--22452--	5354-5--221-1--1--32--
1--2--	1--	1--	000
1--2--	1--	1--	0010
1--2--	1--	1--	0010
32-3--	1--22--11-32-251--	13-555333-215224324413--	0010
1--	1--	1--	001100
1--	1--	1--	001100
554455535545544333-33545331143322-3-12-541-44--	1--12--12-3--	1--33--	001100
211--2212--13354534235-1--	1--2--	1--	001100
54455545545513-223-1334431-2--	2223251-1424253231-2235-1-22-12-11--	1--1--11--1--1--	001100
1--	1--	1--	001100
1-43534-23444--			001101
553555525525-454354--1--1--	2--1--	5--	001101
1--	1--	1--	001101
2--			001101
44-22232332313213233422231-1--	2213-222--2-21-1--122--	12223212-12--22322-2-2-11--21--	001101
21-213-3-3214-1--	1--11-1-13-31-111--	2--2--1--32--1--1--23--	00111
1--	1--	1--	01000
222--	2--	2--	01000
2111--	141122-211221344433112-22--52-33-22--312--123--	25531444-223222425-3442214523545555555555455555	53222235233--
1--	1--	1--	01001
2--	1--	1--	01001
26 SALI X5	1--	1--	0101
32 SPBE	1--	1--	0101
6 B1	1--	1--	011
21 SA	3212-12-12-1-3-32233233333-1--	121142-32-3-1412412122--24513333--	3-3-231-1-22-1223434--34332222443--
31 SHCA	1--	1--	221--241-2--1--2--3--
10 CW	1--	1--	011
36 WWP	1--	1--	011
2 ALTE	1--	1--	10
9 CRDO	1--	1--	10
25 SALI X4	1--	1--	110
29 SALI X8	1--	1--	1110
22 SALI X1	1--	1--	1110
23 SALI X2	1--	1--	1110
24 SALI X3	1--	1--	1110
27 SALI X6	1--	1--	1110
28 SALI X7	1--	1--	1111

58

Division 2

Division 1

Figure 16. TWINSPLAN constructed two-way classification table exhibiting the relation between species and samples. Species with similar distributions and stands with similar composition are grouped together.

The final product of the TWINSpan analysis is an ordered, two-way site-by-species classification table which typically arrays species and stands in a diagonal structure (Figure 16). This diagonal structure often reflects an underlying environmental gradient. In short, TWINSpan is an effective tool which allows the user to objectively identify natural groupings of similar plots and species, as they are distributed along a perceived environmental gradient.

TWINSpan allows for up to 15 divisions in any particular run with the default value set equal to 6 for standard analyses. Hill (1979) states that there is seldom any value in dividing subgroups beyond a certain limit. TWINSpan may make higher divisions based on the presence or absence of one particular species, however, this seldom provides additional insight into interpreting the ecological significance of a particular cover type or sample set (Auble et al. 1991). Consequently, the number of divisions was kept to a minimum (usually less than 6) so that each division produced floristically and spatially distinct cover types (after Auble et al. 1991).

Standard TWINSpan analysis was conducted on all species and plots across the six vegetation transects. Standard analysis implies that all parameters were set to the default values as outlined in Hill (1979). The only exception was that a species must have occurred in more than 5 plots to be included in each analysis, and plots that contained no species (i.e., barren of vegetation or completely inundated at time of sampling) were excluded from the analysis. Separate analyses were conducted on: presence/absence values associated with all 91 species, density values for all shrub and tree species, and percent absolute cover values for all shrub and herbaceous species. TWINSpan input, output, and site-by-species two-way classification tables for each run are listed in Appendix E.

Each run tended to separate or identify the four distinct cover types shown in Figure 17. Referring to the site-by-species tables in Appendix E, note that the main divisions for species are indicated by a horizontal line, and by a vertical line for the samples. After omitting those plots that were devoid of vegetation, the first division, in all runs, separated those plots which were dominated by willow from those in which willow was absent or virtually absent. The second division separated the remaining plots into two groups; those in which black cottonwood, leafy aster (Aster foliacious), white sweet-clover (Melilotus alba), and common dandelion (Taraxacum officinale) were abundant, versus those which were dominated by spruce, sub-alpine fir, common snowberry (Symphoricarpus albus), red raspberry (Rubus idaeus), Wood's rose (Rosa woodsii), black elderberry (Sambucus racemosa), devil's club (Oplopanax horridum) and false raspberry (Rubus parviflorus). The remainder of the species showed a preference for one of these four cover types with only horsetail (Equisetum spp.), red-osier dogwood, buffaloberry, thin-leaved alder, and Rocky Mountain maple common to both the cottonwood and spruce cover types. Further explanation of the TWINSpan output is detailed in Appendix E. The final product of the TWINSpan analysis therefore, was the identification of the four major cover types shown in Figure 17, with each plot classified as belonging to one of these four cover types. In addition, TWINSpan identified a few key indicator species that showed a marked preference or affinity for each of these cover types. Consequently, the result of the vegetation data analysis was a set of vegetative characteristics describing each plot in terms of a dominant cover type and the presence of associated key indicator species.

Figure 18 summarizes the steps taken to analyze both the hydrologic data and the vegetation data. In short, the end product of the data

## All Vegetation Plots (N = 198)

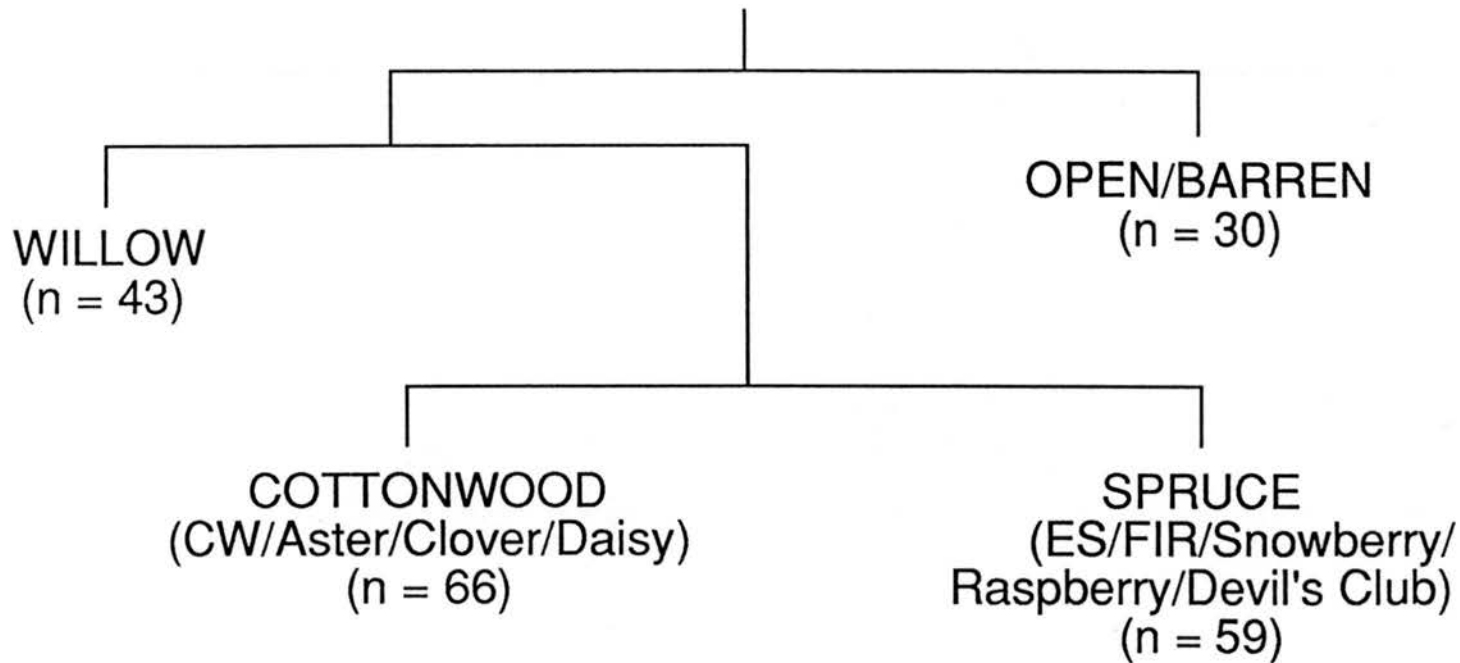


Figure 17. Schematic illustrating the divisions and distinct cover types identified by TWINSpan.

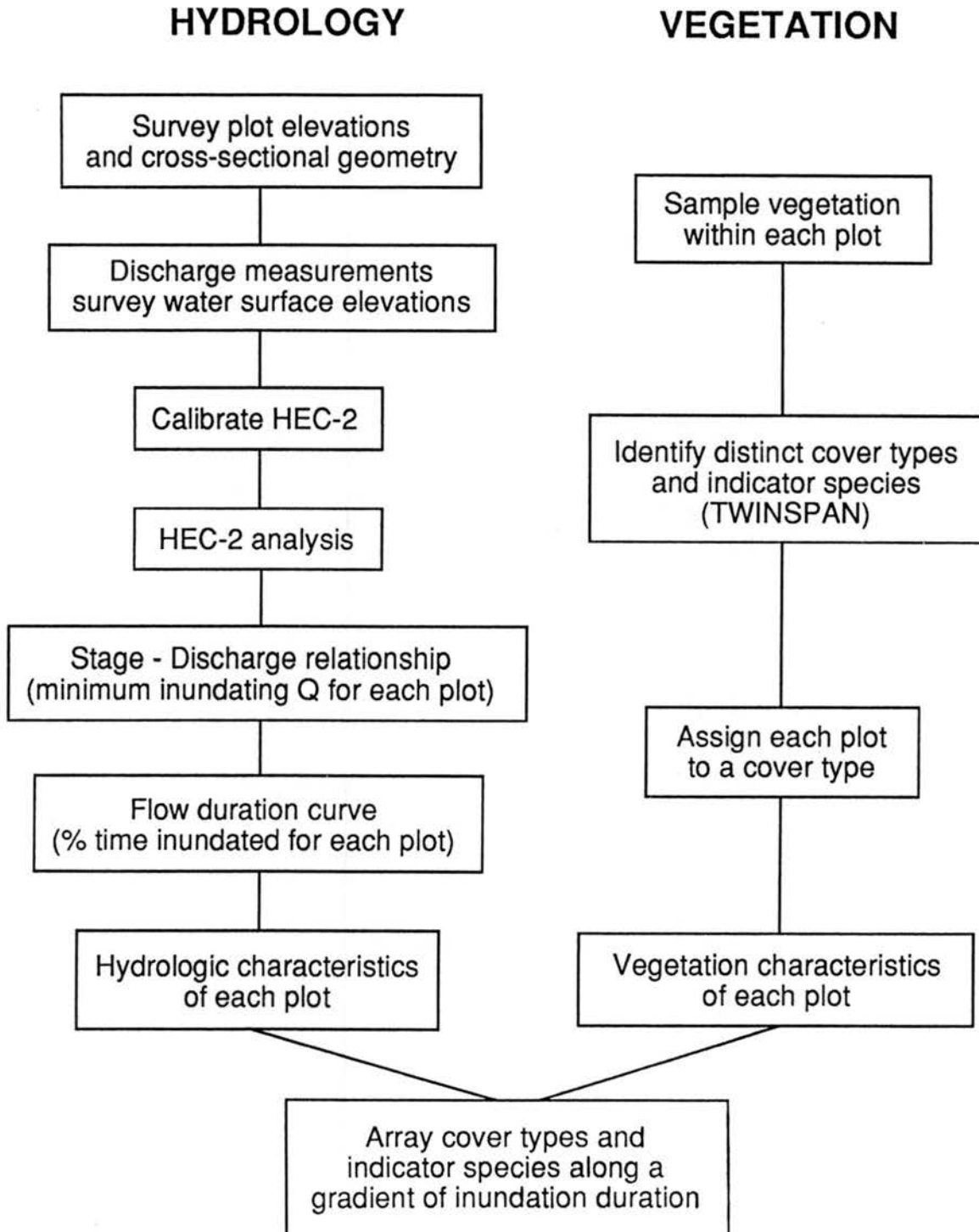


Figure 18. Simple flow chart summarizing data analysis procedures.



analysis was a set of hydrologic characteristics and a set of vegetative characteristics that described each plot in terms of a minimum inundating discharge, fraction of time inundated, dominant cover type, and the presence or absence of key indicator species. The final step related these two sets of characteristics in an attempt to describe and quantify the set of hydrologic conditions that supports the natural assemblage of vegetation within a given plot or cover type, along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

In this section, the hydrologic characteristics of each plot are related to the vegetative characteristics describing that plot. Recall that each plot fell into one of nine inundation classes (Table 15), and into one of four cover types (Figure 17). Therefore, within each inundation class, it was possible to census the total number of plots belonging to each of the four cover types. Table 16 and Figure 19 depict the distribution of the four cover types across the nine inundation classes. The proportion of plots in each inundation class is included, and can be interpreted as the probability that a plot belonging to a particular inundation class is classified as a particular cover type. For example, of the 22 plots that fell into inundation class 6, 13 were classified as cover type B (i.e., cottonwood), 8 were classified as cover type A (i.e., spruce), and the remaining plot was classified as cover type C (i.e., willow). Therefore, for those areas inundated .35-.45% of the time, there is roughly a  $3/5$  probability (i.e.,  $13/22$  or 59% chance) that they can be expected to support vegetation similar to cover type B, and a  $2/5$  probability (i.e.,  $8/22$  or 36% chance) that they support vegetation similar to a spruce cover type. Contrast this with inundation class 7, inundated .25-.35% of the time, where roughly  $3/5$  of the plots (i.e.,  $22/36$  or 61%) were characterized as spruce cover type and the remaining  $2/5$  as cottonwood.

Viewed on the positive diagonal, Table 16 reflects a general trend in the distribution of riparian vegetation across a hydrologic gradient of

Table 16. Distribution of cover types across inundation classes (expressed as percent time inundated). Proportion of plots in each inundation class is given in parentheses.

Cover Type	Inundation Class								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	>25%	10-25%	2-10%	1-2%	.45-1%	.35-.45%	.25-.35%	.15-.25%	<.15%
A (SPRUCE)	-	-	-	-	4 (0.14)	8 (0.36)	22 (0.61)	21 (0.88)	4 (1.0)
B (COTTONWOOD)	-	-	9 (0.36)	16 (0.70)	12 (0.43)	13 (0.59)	13 (0.36)	3 (0.12)	-
C (WILLOW)	4 (0.22)	7 (0.39)	14 (0.56)	5 (0.22)	11 (0.39)	1 (0.05)	1 (0.03)	1	-
D (OPEN)	14 (0.78)	11 (0.61)	2 (0.08)	2 (0.08)	1 (0.04)	-	-	-	-
Number of Plots	18	18	25	23	28	22	36	25	4
Discharge (cfs)	215	1050	7625	11200	14900	19800	25000	36200	96000
Recurrence Interval Event	<Q <sub>1</sub>	<Q <sub>1</sub>	<Q <sub>1</sub>	Q <sub>1</sub>	Q <sub>2</sub>	Q <sub>5</sub>	Q <sub>10</sub>	Q <sub>50</sub>	>Q <sub>100</sub>

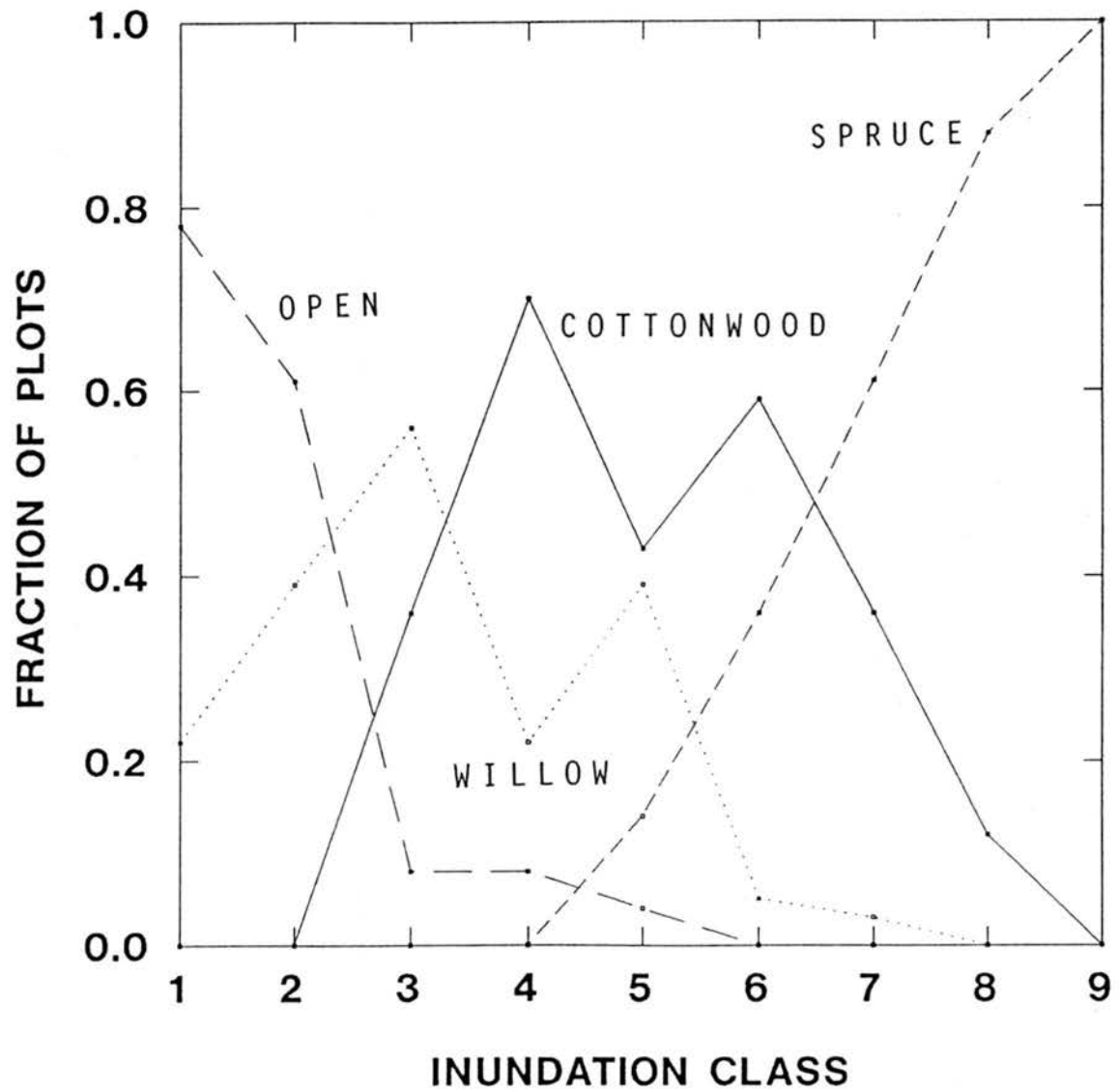


Figure 19. Distribution of cover types across inundation classes.

inundation duration. Note that with increasing distance from the channel and/or increasing elevation above the channel, there is a general transition from frequently flooded plots to less frequently flooded plots, or from wetter to drier conditions (i.e., from inundation class 1 to 9). Consequently, the vegetation communities range from barren, unvegetated plots to those dominated by willow or willow and cottonwood, to those dominated by cottonwood alone, and finally to those dominated by spruce, fir, and other upland species. This is usually quite obvious and easily supported by even casual observations of the riparian community along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. However, by relating the distribution of cover types along a gradient of inundation duration, it was possible to quantify the hydrologic conditions (in terms of magnitude, frequency, and duration of discharge) that support each cover type.

Notice that in Table 16, most of the vegetation occurs in those plots that are inundated less than or equal to 1-2% of the time (i.e., inundation classes 4-9). This corresponds to a minimum inundating discharge of approximately 11000 to 12000 cfs. Discharges of this magnitude appear to correspond to the annual event and most likely represent bankfull discharge. The photographs in Figure 20 are typical of the Nyack Flats study site and illustrate the absence or scarcity of any and all vegetation within the active channel. What little vegetation that was found within this zone consisted primarily of an assortment of willow species and occasional grasses and forbs. However, willows were the only plant species consistently found in those areas inundated by discharges less than bankfull (Figure 21). These willow species are well adapted to intense physical battering, and prolonged inundation associated with the low magnitude, high frequency events common to this zone.

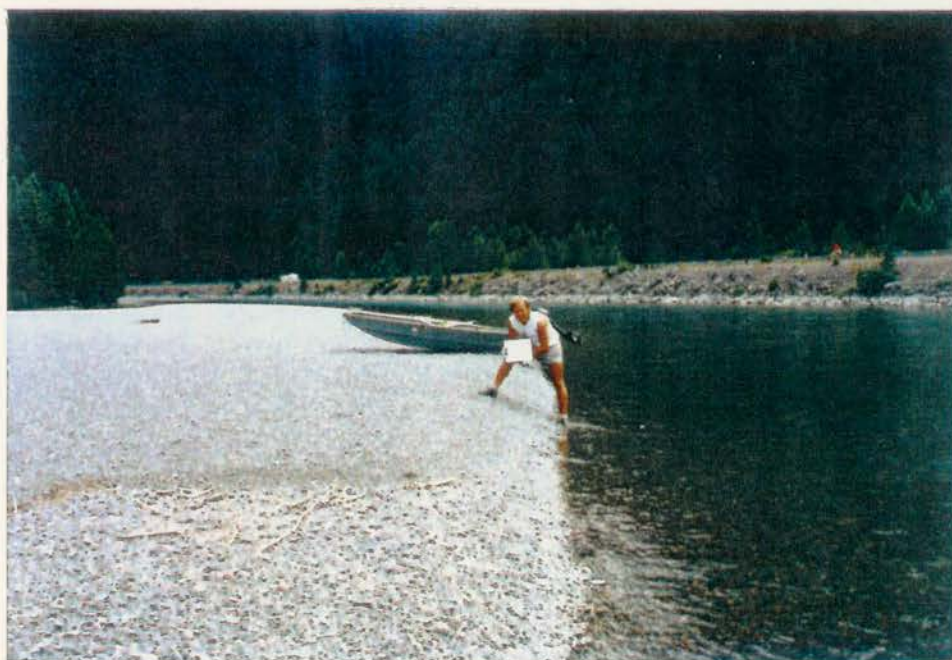
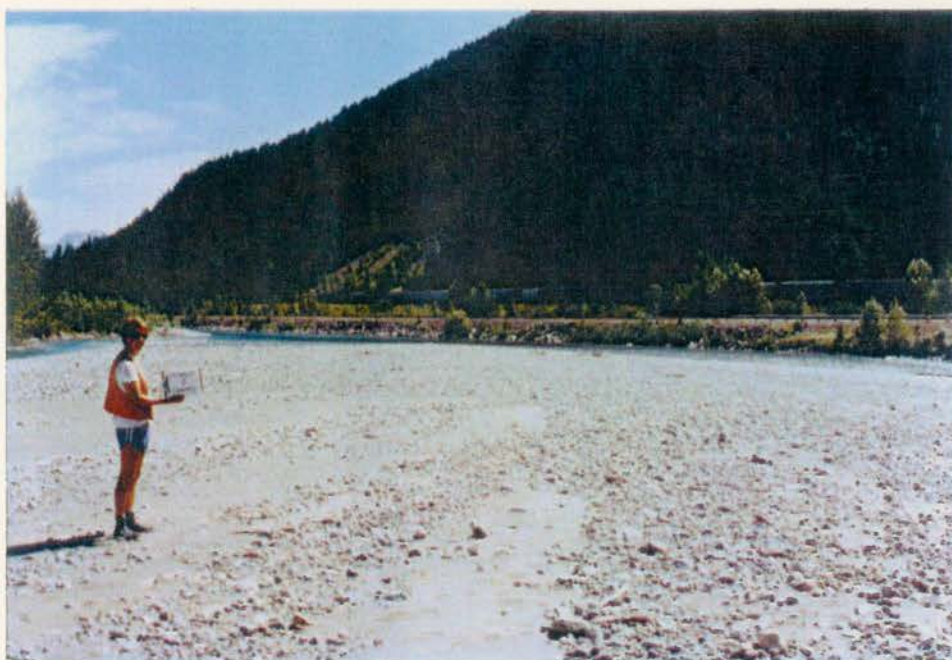


Figure 20. Photographs of the Middle Fork Flathead River, Montana at the Nyack Flats study site. Note complete absence of any and all vegetation within the active channel.





Figure 21. Typical plot within the willow community or cover type.  
(COVER TYPE = C).

Suitable sites for cottonwood and willow recruitment are usually moist and barren, consisting of newly deposited alluvium that is exposed to full sunlight (Hansen 1989, Smith 1957). In such a dynamic, unregulated system as the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, the conditions associated with the lower inundation classes (i.e., prolonged inundation, physical battering, high velocities and shear stresses, larger substrate, and lack of well developed soils) are usually less than optimum for willow germination and establishment, and even less so for cottonwood. The inherent variability in the magnitude and timing of annual peak flows further magnifies the problem. Consequently, cottonwood and willow species tend to be absent, or only slightly abundant, in the lower discharge classes, and first appear at the edge of the active channel.

Immediately above the active channel (i.e., inundation classes 4,5, and 6) the riparian community was dominated by stands of cottonwood or mixtures of cottonwood and willow. These sites are inundated by flows that exceed bankfull discharge, however, they are still flooded on a relatively frequent basis, usually at least once every 1 to 5 years (Table 16). These hydrologic characteristics often create favorable conditions necessary to recruit and sustain these species. As illustrated in Figure 22 many of the plots in these inundation classes were dominated by cottonwood with relatively little vegetation in the understory. Gradually, however, as elevation and distance from the active channel increased, there was a notable increase in understory grass, forb, and shrub species.

Those plant species associated with the spruce cover type began to appear on the edge of the cottonwood community, where they were often very abundant in the understory. Plots that were dominated by dense stands of cottonwood trees in the overstory, for example, often contained as many as





Figure 22. Typical plot in the cottonwood community or cover type. Note the relatively sparse understory and dense thicket of cottonwood seedlings and saplings. (COVER TYPE = B).

50-100 spruce seedlings in the understory. Typically these stands fell into the higher inundation classes (e.g., inundation classes 6 and 7), and in the absence of further disturbance (e.g., destructive flooding), these sites may eventually be dominated by spruce and/or subalpine fir and ultimately resemble the adjacent upland community.

For the most part, however, those plots which fell into inundation classes 7, 8, and 9 were almost exclusively characterized as a spruce cover type. Discharges associated with these inundation classes are usually 25000 cfs and larger, and represent recurrence intervals of 10 years or more. Obviously flows at this end of the spectrum are associated with rare, high magnitude events, and the vegetation found there is usually least adapted to hydrologic conditions associated with lower inundation classes. These areas are located high enough and far enough from the active channel that they are rarely, if ever, inundated. Consequently, vegetation in these higher inundation classes closely resembles that of the surrounding adjacent uplands.

In an attempt to further illustrate the distribution of riparian vegetation along a gradient of inundation duration, abundance parameters for some of the key indicator species, identified by TWINSpan, were plotted against the same nine inundation classes. In Figures 23, 24, and 25 the average number of stems or plants per plot (i.e., density) for spruce, cottonwood, and willow, respectively, are plotted against inundation class. Note that the density of spruce trees (i.e., seedlings and saplings) was highest in the higher inundation classes, with inundation class 7 exhibiting the highest density, with more than 20 stems per plot. As noted earlier, the high density of spruce trees in inundation classes 4, 5, and 6 can be explained by the large number of spruce seedlings found in the understory of those plots dominated by

## SPRUCE

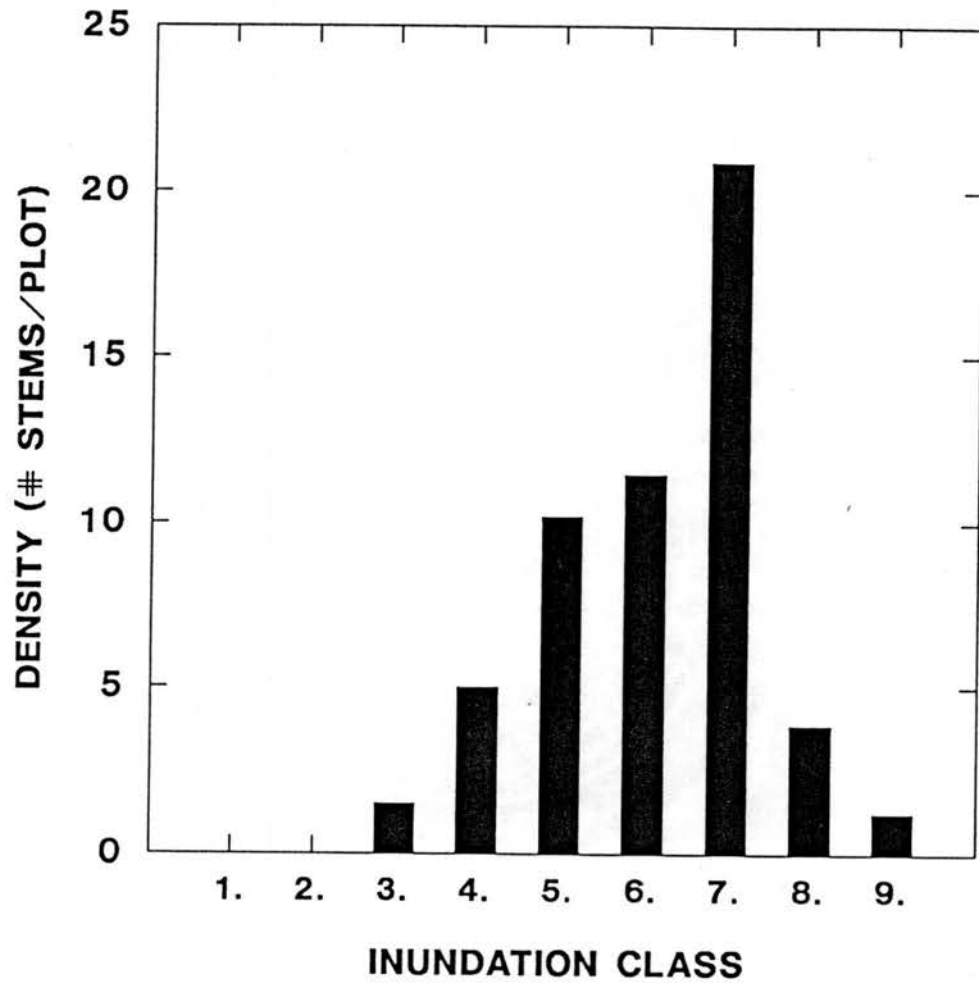


Figure 23. Distribution of the average number of spruce (*Picea engelmannii* x *glauca*) stems (i.e., density) across inundation classes.

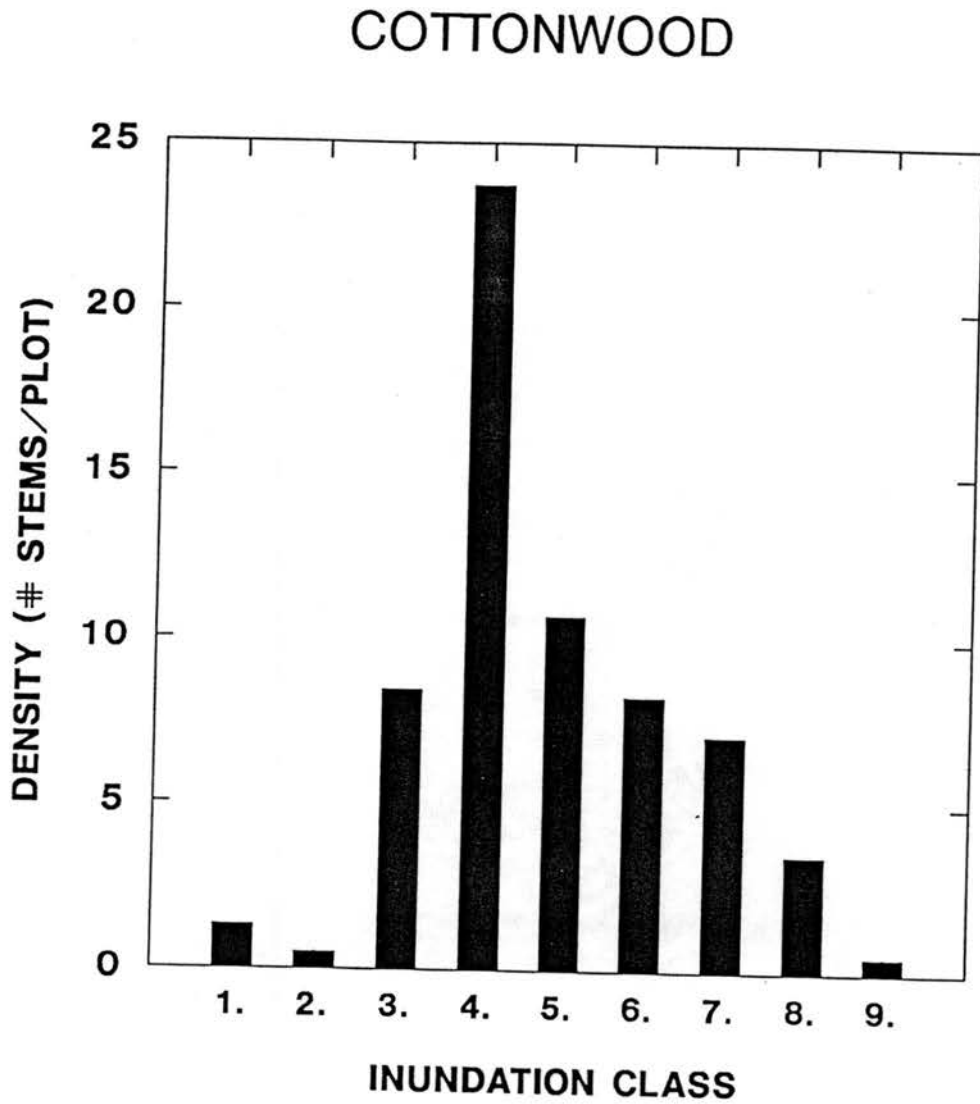


Figure 24. Distribution of the average number of cottonwood (*Populus trichocarpa*) stems (i.e., density) across inundation classes.

## WILLOW

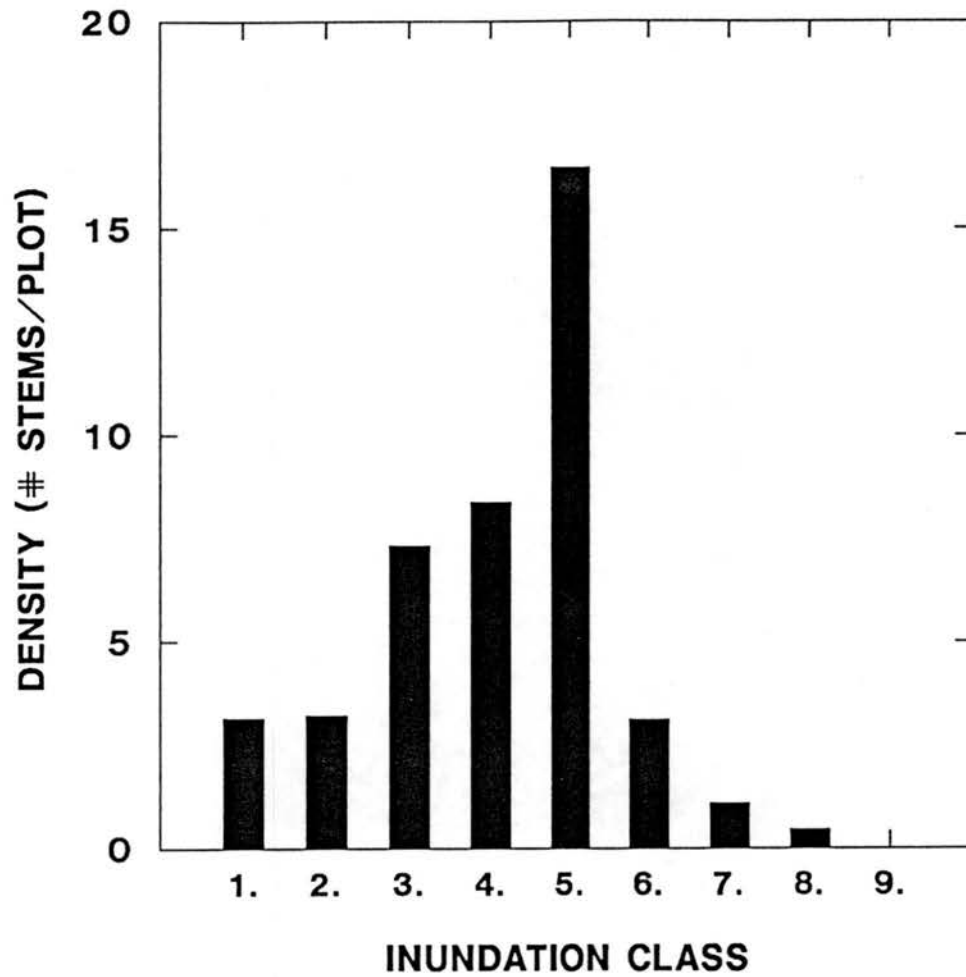


Figure 25. Distribution of the average number of willow (*Salix* spp.) plants across inundation classes.

cottonwood. Even though the density of spruce trees is relatively low in inundation classes 8 and 9, relative to inundation classes 5, 6, and 7, most of these plots were typical of mature upland communities characterized by a small number of relatively large, old spruce and subalpine-fir trees. These plots were characteristically dominated by a relatively closed canopy with a dense shrub understory and herbaceous layer (Figure 26).

Cottonwood densities were greatest in inundation class 4, averaging more than 23 stems per plot, more than twice the density of any of the other inundation classes (Figure 24). Obviously, cottonwood was most abundant in the middle inundation classes, and essentially absent in the lowest and highest inundation classes. The few cottonwood individuals that were present in the highest inundation classes were very large (e.g., diameters at breast height in excess of 40 inches, and heights greater than 70 feet), old (at least 100 years) individuals scattered throughout the remnant floodplain (Figure 27). Cottonwoods found in the lowest inundation classes were small (less than 1 inch in diameter and less than 3 feet tall), young (less than 1-2 years old) individuals growing on the edge of the active channel either alone or in and among stands of willow. The majority of the cottonwoods, however, (i.e., highest densities) showed a marked preference for the middle inundation classes.

The distribution of willow density across the inundation classes (Figure 25) proved a bit confusing at first, with the highest density occurring in inundation class 5. This seemed contrary to what was actually observed in the field, and contrary to the results presented in Figure 19 and Table 16, which indicated that willow were most abundant in the lowest inundation classes. Figure 28 compares the average percent absolute cover (i.e., average percentage of each plot covered by willow)





Figure 26. Typical plot in a spruce community or cover type. (COVER TYPE = A).



Figure 27. Remnant floodplain dominated by upland vegetation (e.g., spruce and fir), with an occasional large, old mature cottonwood tree. Large cottonwood is in the foreground, left of center.

## WILLOW

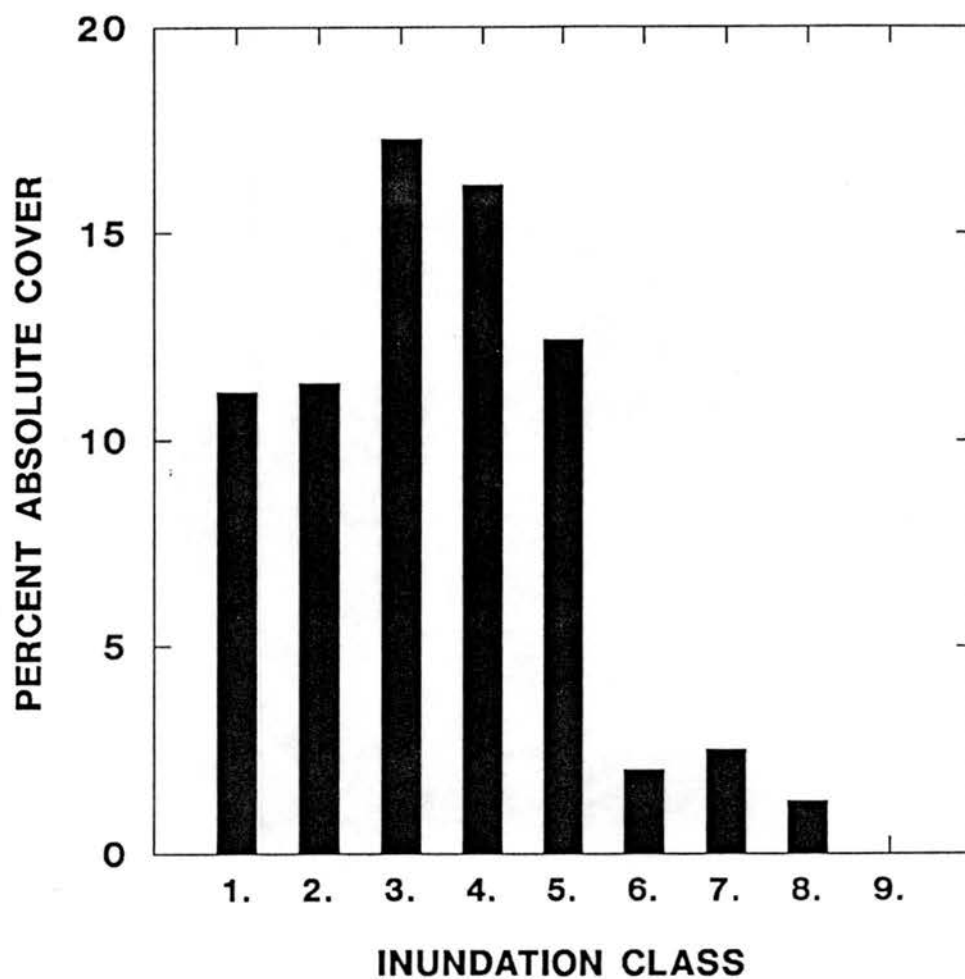


Figure 28. Distribution of average percent absolute cover of all willow species (i.e., proportion of each plot covered by willow species) against inundation class.



for all willow species against inundation class. Rather than the number of stems per plot (i.e., density), percent absolute cover more accurately portrays the dominance of most shrub species. Willows, like most shrubs, tend to be multi-stemmed. And this, coupled with the fact that they are often subject to repeated scour and burial often makes it difficult to count the actual number of individual plants or stems. Percent absolute cover yielded more reliable estimates of willow dominance in each plot. For example, a given plot could have contained 20 willow plants or bushes which covered only 5% of the plot, whereas another plot may have had only 3 plants, yet they covered as much as 50% of the plot. Obviously, in cases such as this, percent absolute cover would more accurately predict willow dominance than would the number of stems per plot (i.e., density). This was not a significant problem with respect to the tree species encountered since most of them tended to be very uniform in size and shape. Therefore, 50 stems of a given tree species in one plot covered about the same area as 50 stems of the same species in another plot.

Figure 28 accurately represents field observations regarding willow dominance across an elevational or hydrologic gradient. Furthermore, the distribution of willow, as seen in Figure 28, is consistent with the results presented in Figure 19 and Table 16. For the reasons outlined earlier, and as evidenced in Figure 28, willow species showed a marked preference for the lower inundation classes, being most abundant, or dominant in inundation class 3. Note, however, that willow were also relatively abundant in inundation classes 1 through 5, reflecting their tolerance for a wide range of hydrologic conditions. Willows were the only species that exhibited any real degree of tolerance for the harsh growing conditions often associated with inundation classes 1 and 2.

Figures 29 and 30, summarize the distributions of these three species across the nine inundation classes. Figure 29 is simply a plot of density versus inundation class for all three species, whereas Figure 30 plots density of cottonwoods and spruce and percent absolute cover of willow, across the nine inundation classes.

### Discussion

Thus far, the presentation of results has been in terms of distinct cover types and key indicator species. Note that a similar type of analysis could be done for any one of the observed riparian species, and for any number of measured abundance parameters. With spruce, for example, the analysis could have been extended to illustrate the distribution of diameter classes, height classes, or basal area per plot, across the nine inundation classes. Similarly, any one of the forb or grass species could have been selected and its presence/absence and abundance plotted against the nine inundation classes to determine the ideal set of hydrologic conditions required to support that particular species. In most instances, the results of those types of analyses would reflect what was often observed in the field. Average basal area per plot of spruce, for example, would be expected to be highest in the higher inundation classes (i.e., those dominated with large, mature overstories of spruce and subalpine fir). Likewise, many of the species common to a particular cover type could be expected to "behave" similarly as that cover type.

Realize that the objective of this study was not to explain or describe each species' individual position along the hydrologic gradient, but rather to determine how natural streamflows affect and dictate the composition, areal extent and occurrence of riparian vegetation along the

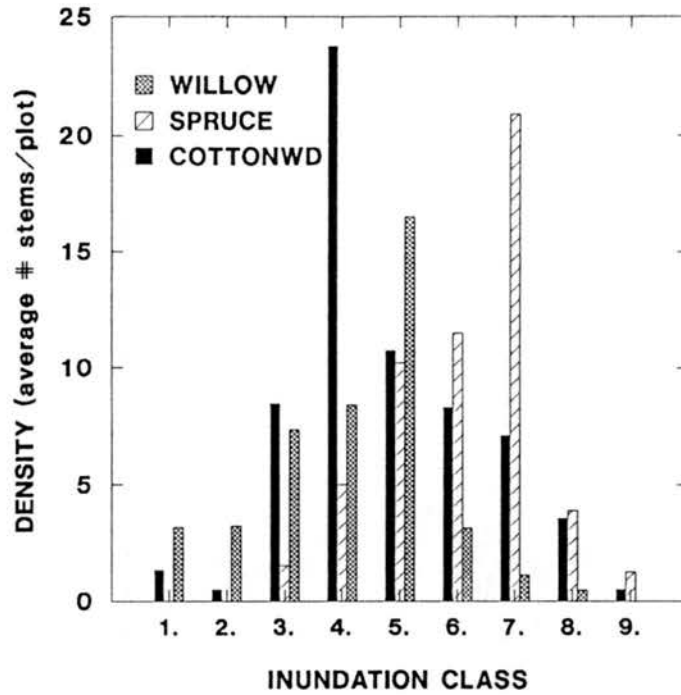


Figure 29. Distribution of spruce, cottonwood, and willow density across inundation classes.

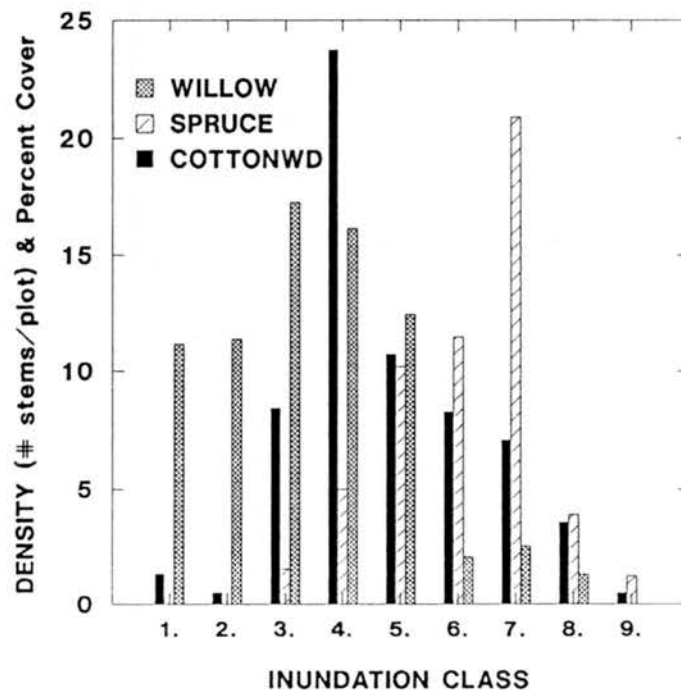


Figure 30. Distribution of spruce and cottonwood density, and willow percent absolute cover across inundation classes.

Middle Fork of the Flathead River, and to quantify the hydrologic conditions required to support this natural assemblage of vegetation. Therefore, it is beyond the scope of this study to specifically outline the set of hydrologic conditions necessary to support each of the 91 observed riparian species, and hence the advantages of using TWINSpan should be readily apparent.

The distinct cover types identified through the TWINSpan analysis are the basic units of vegetation change and description. These basic cover types are usually of greatest interest to land managers, resource consultants and environmental engineers. Any anthropogenic disturbance which results in changes or shifts in the distribution, occurrence, or areal extent of these cover types is often viewed as a significant impact to the riparian community. Consequently, it is often desirable to quantify the set of hydrologic conditions which support the various cover types encountered along a riparian corridor. However, demonstrating how any single species is individually distributed along the same hydrologic gradient of inundation duration also provides managers with vital information. This knowledge would be especially useful if the intent or goal of the study was to understand the distribution of selected indicator species vital to a particular wildlife species, or if the plant species or species themselves were considered rare, threatened, or endangered, and therefore of special interest or concern.

For the most part, however, the response of cover types to changing hydrologic conditions are usually of greatest concern and interest. Note that there is often overlap with respect to the hydrologic conditions describing any particular cover type. Usually, species are adapted to a range of environmental and hydrologic conditions, and sharp delineations between cover types are no more apparent or realistic than sharp

delineations between zones of varying flood severity or intensity. Each species is uniquely adapted to, and tolerant of, a range of environmental, including hydrologic, conditions. Consequently, species tend to be arrayed along these gradients of environmental factors according to their response or tolerance of a particular complex of environmental conditions. As a result, several of the plots in one cover type, may have contained species more common to an adjacent cover type, and therefore, exhibit a transition potential for that cover type. This potential may or may not be realized depending on the time interval between extreme disturbance events (e.g., catastrophic floods). It is often contested whether riparian communities are merely plant communities in various stages of recovery since the last destructive flood; or that riparian communities are maintained by periodic flooding (i.e., by frequent and prolonged inundation and susceptibility of plants to destructive flooding) and that succession after flooding has little to do with vegetation patterns on fluvial landforms. Regardless, both schools of thought would support the idea that as the time interval since the last major event increases, there is a greater likelihood that a given plot may eventually exhibit a species composition and structure similar to latter seral stages, in this case, a general trend toward a more upland type community.

Further realize that the current position of a plot may place it in one inundation class, but other factors may dictate its species composition (e.g., light availability, shade tolerance, geomorphic surface, nutrient availability). An underlying assumption of this analysis was that the hydrologic gradient of inundation duration is the aggregate variable which integrates a complex suite of environmental conditions, and therefore is the overriding factor influencing and dictating species distributions. That is, the fraction of time inundated

is a relative, or surrogate, measure of all other environmental conditions affecting riparian plant distributions (after Auble et al. 1991). Thus factors like shear stress, depth to groundwater, sediment deposition and erosion, soil moisture, and soil development and fertility at a given site are all related to the fraction of time that the site is inundated. For example, low elevation plots close to the channel are frequently inundated and also tend to be closer to groundwater, subject to greater shear stress, more frequent scour and/or deposition, and characterized by much less developed, less fertile, and coarser textured substrate or soils than higher elevation sites that are flooded much less frequently.

Given that the above assumption holds, it should then be readily apparent that any shift or change in the natural streamflow regime would result in a concomitant change in the adjacent riparian community. Upstream diversions or impoundments, for example, that significantly alter the natural hydrologic regime will produce a different flow duration curve resulting in a different fraction of time that each plot is inundated. Each plot therefore, is subject to a new set of hydrologic characteristics, which with time would support a different assemblage of vegetation. Figure 31 illustrates the type of shifts or changes in the distribution or location of riparian vegetation as a result of an altered streamflow regime. Under a scenario of drier hydrologic conditions (e.g., upstream diversion), a channelward movement or encroachment of riparian, and hence upland, vegetation would be expected. Water table-imposed limits to upland vegetation encroachment, however, may limit the degree or extent of this channelward migration. Under a drier flow regime, sites that previously were frequently flooded are flooded much less frequently. For example, those plots dominated by cottonwood that were previously inundated only once every 1 to 5 years, may now be flooded only once every

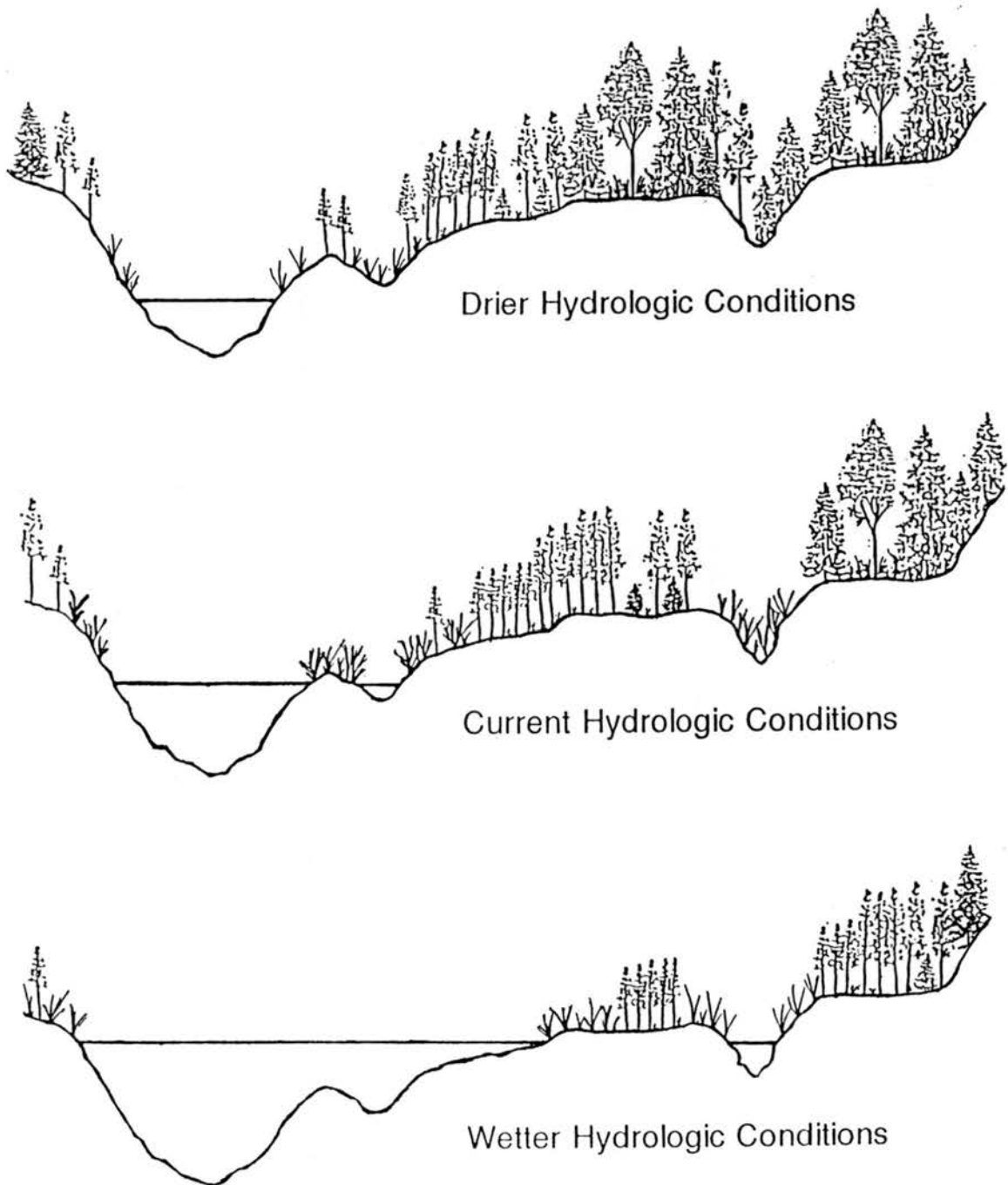


Figure 31. Diagram illustrating shifts in the distribution and location of cover types in response to changing flow regime.



5 to 10 years, or 10-25 years. Consequently, these plots may begin to realize their transition potential which previously was being held in check by frequent flooding. These plots may eventually be dominated by a more upland community characterized by spruce and/or subalpine fir and associated species. Similarly, under a scenario that produces wetter hydrologic conditions, there would be a general shift of the riparian vegetation away from the previous channel. Plots that were once dominated by willow and cottonwood may now be kept free of vegetation due to increased intensity, frequency, and duration of high flows. Likewise, many of the plots that once supported upland vegetation would eventually be dominated by more true "riparian" species (e.g., willow and cottonwood) that are better adapted to the new set of hydrologic conditions.

A second, and perhaps even more critical, assumption of this study was that the geometry of the hydraulic cross-sections remained stable throughout any flood sequence. That is, the geomorphic surface was assumed to remain unchanged with varying discharge. Consequently the minimum discharge required to inundate each plot remained constant across different hydrologic regimes. Usually, however, large sediment discharges into a river system cause an immediate increase in sediment to water ratios which result in attempts by the fluvial system adjust to the altered conditions (Schumm 1977). Responses by a fluvial system to increased sediment load often include channel pattern changes, changes in gradient, and localized zones of deposition, aggradation, and/or incision. These changes in turn influence the hydrologic position of any given point within the channel profile, thereby altering frequency, intensity, and duration of subsequent flooding. This process is further compounded by changes in the groundwater system, groundwater flow directions, channel water losses, and rising or falling groundwater levels (Bullard and Wells 1991), which also significantly affect riparian vegetation communities.



Cursory review of historical aerial photographs indicated significant lateral migration of the river channel through the Nyack study reach. The most significant changes in channel planform occurred throughout the broad alluvial zone known as Nyack Flats (Figure 4) following a major catastrophic flood in 1964. Maximum discharge at the USGS gaging station at Essex was estimated at 75300 cfs or roughly 3.9 times the 50-year flood and 4 times the maximum discharge during the previous 25 years of record (Boner and Stermitz 1967). This corresponds to a discharge of more than 102000 cfs at the Nyack Flats study site (Table 6). Obviously, infrequent discharges of this magnitude, coupled with the cumulative effects of the smaller more frequent floods, are the primary agents responsible for transporting sediment, and creating, modifying or shaping the alluvial landforms common throughout the Middle Fork of the Flathead River.

Clearly therefore, channel dynamics (i.e., fluvial geomorphology) play an important role in the environment of riparian plants. Typically, there exists a system of positive feedbacks between riparian vegetation, stream hydrology, and sediment transport (Figure 32). Channel and sediment dynamics associated with spring floods expose and/or deposit sediment and substrate often in the form of point bars and in-stream or mid-channel bars. These newly created alluvial surfaces often provide suitable sites for the establishment and development of riparian plant communities. In turn, the newly established vegetation stabilizes and binds these surfaces and enhances deposition of fine sediment during subsequent floods. With time, the accumulation of additional sediment increases the size and height of these geomorphic surfaces subjecting them to a new set of hydrologic conditions. These surfaces in turn, support a new assemblage of riparian vegetation that is better adapted to the new set of hydrologic conditions. Malanson and Butler (1990) found that the presence of woody debris further magnifies this process; stating that

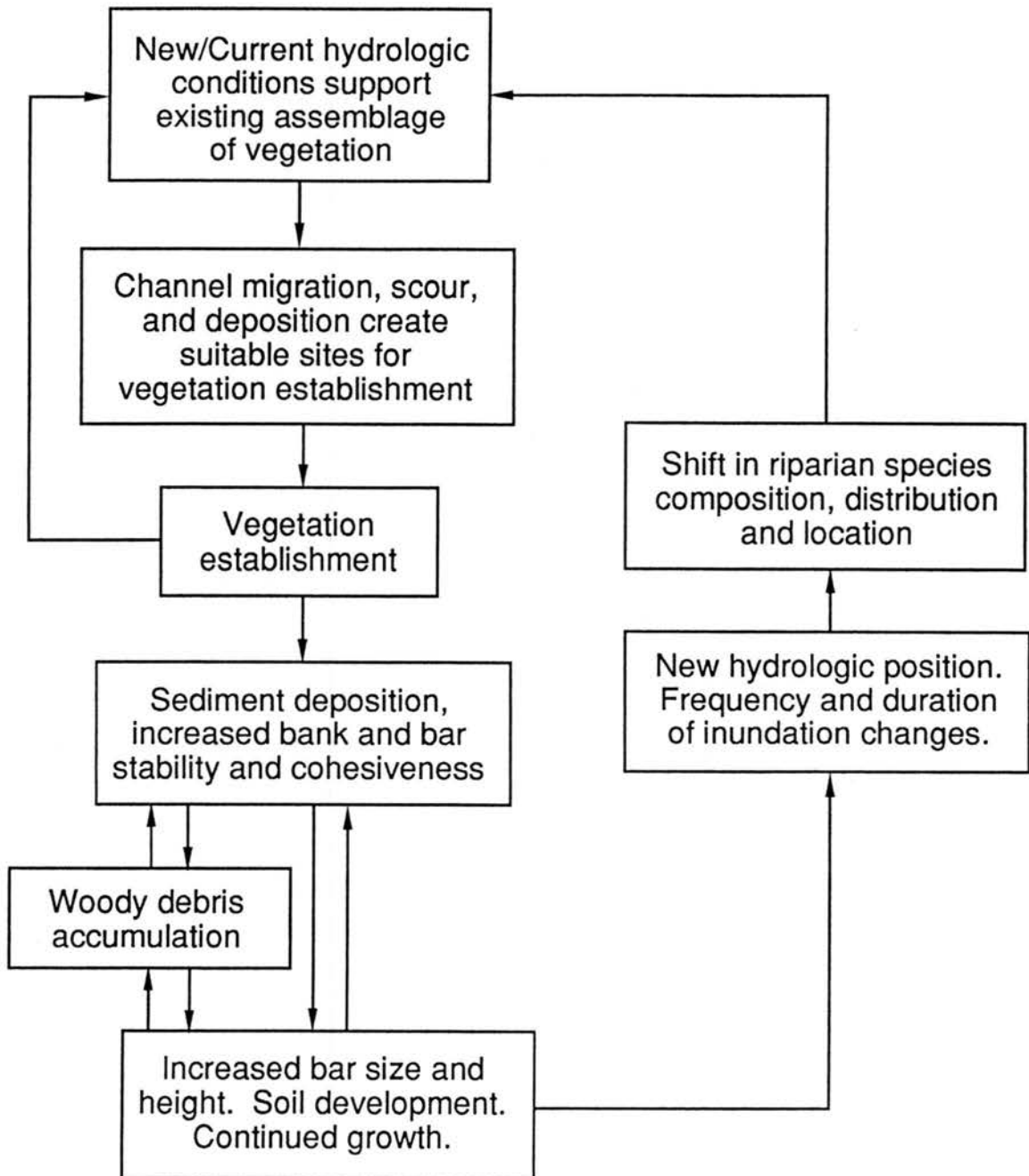


Figure 32. Conceptual model of the relationships between riparian vegetation, stream hydrology and sediment dynamics in alluvial bed rivers like the Middle Fork Flathead River, Montana.

plant species diversity is related to the area, sediment, and woody debris of bars. Eventually, or at any point in this process, a flow of sufficient magnitude and power can alter or scour these alluvial surfaces and the process starts anew. Consequently, species composition and distribution on these surfaces is constantly changing in response to changing hydrologic conditions, and sediment and channel dynamics.

In addition to the major assumptions cited above, there are also many shortcomings or limitations of this type of analysis. The conclusions and findings of this study are based solely on the response of observed riparian distribution patterns to a single hydrologic variable (i.e., fraction of time inundated), at a single point in time. Realize that there is a large variety of hydrologic variables that could have been used (e.g., fraction of time inundated during the seed dispersal and germination window), as well as a large number of various environmental gradients against which specie(s) and cover type distributions could have been arrayed (e.g., depth to groundwater, soil anoxia, substrate size, stream velocity, and shear stress). Further note that this analysis only captured the existing distribution of riparian vegetation at one moment in time, and thus provided insight into only a small fraction of the true range or continuum of species composition and vegetation response to past, and ever-changing, hydrologic and fluvial geomorphic conditions.

Obviously, herein lies the potential for future research. Namely, describing riparian vegetation distributions in response to a variety of hydrologic variables; the impacts of channel change, erosion, deposition, and scour on species distribution; and linking large-scale changes in riparian vegetation to hydrologic variables via a retrospective or historical analysis of aerial photographs.

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

### Summary

Plant ecologists have long known and recognized the relationship between streamside vegetation and river hydrology. The distribution of riparian vegetation on riverine floodplains is dictated, in part, by species' response to flood disturbance. This vegetation depends not only on some minimum flow, but also, and perhaps even more importantly, on the existence of regular high flows. The goal of this study was to identify riparian vegetation distribution patterns that occur as a result of the natural streamflow regime of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. More specifically, the objectives were to determine how natural streamflows affect and dictate the composition, areal extent, and occurrence of riparian vegetation along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, and to quantify the hydrologic conditions required to support this natural assemblage of vegetation. This information will be used by the National Park Service to describe potential changes in riparian vegetation patterns due to hypothetical changes in the natural flow regime of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River within Glacier National Park, Montana.

To understand and relate riparian vegetation to streamflow, the existing pattern or distribution of riparian vegetation along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River was arrayed along gradients of flood intensity, magnitude, and duration. Vegetation patterns were determined from species abundance as observed in riparian transects centered over hydraulic cross-sections. A hydraulic model was calibrated and used to predict water surface elevations associated with different discharges for each plot along these transects. Subsequent hydrologic analysis described each plot

in terms of the minimum discharge required to inundate the plot, and fraction of time it was inundated. TWINSpan analysis of the vegetation data identified four dominant cover types and each plot was assigned to one of these four cover types. Plots (represented as cover types) were then arrayed across a hydrologic gradient (represented as a set of inundation classes) to determine the probability that a plot in a specific inundation class belonged to a particular cover type.

In terms of the magnitude, frequency, and duration of discharge of the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, a set of hydrologic characteristics necessary to support and sustain the four distinct cover types and key indicator species were identified and quantified. Table 17 summarizes the hydrologic conditions characteristic of the four distinct cover types found along the Middle Fork of the Flathead River.

Table 17. Summary of hydrologic conditions characteristic of each cover type.

Cover Type	Inundating Discharge (cfs)	Recurrence Interval (years)	Fraction of Time Inundated (%)	Inundation Class
A	25,000+	$>Q_{10}$	$<0.35$	7,8,9
B	10-25,000	$Q_1 - Q_{10}$	0.25 - 2	4,5,6,7
C	1-15,000	$<Q_1 - Q_2$	0.45 - 25	2,3,4,5
D	$>250$	$<Q_1$	$>10$	1,2

This information can be used to predict or assess how changes in the natural streamflow regime (as a result of diversions and impoundments) can be expected to influence the future distribution of riparian vegetation. This methodology has many obvious applications, and may be extremely useful to engineers and land managers when trying to assess the impacts of

proposed water resource developments on the riparian community. It is beyond the scope of this study, however, to predict or identify the amount of water that could be impounded or diverted upstream on the Middle Fork of the Flathead without significantly altering the riparian vegetation community. To do so would require extensive understanding and research into the relationships between riparian plants and their physical, chemical, and biological environments. Recognize that this study was based solely on the response of the riparian vegetation to a single hydrologic variable at a single point in time. Not only are there a multitude of other hydrologic variables that influence riparian plant distributions, but there also exists a wide array of physical processes and environmental gradients that dictate species' occurrence and distribution. Little is known about the exact role and influence each of these processes play in the life of a single riparian plant, not to mention the obvious dynamic interrelationships that exist among the plants themselves.

The information provided by this analysis, however, is an initial step at understanding the complex relationship between riparian vegetation and hydrology. Furthermore, in the absence of more refined models, this type of analysis could be used to predict large scale shifts or trends of riparian vegetation in response to altered streamflows. Under a scenario of altered discharge, each new streamflow regime yields a different flow duration curve. Consequently, each riparian site is subject to a different set of hydrologic conditions which, with time, may support a different assemblage of vegetation.

Obviously, the most exciting and logical next step would be to validate and verify this methodology on a river system with a proposed water resource development project. Ideally, this model could be used to

predict the response of riparian vegetation to altered streamflow conditions produced by the proposed diversion or impoundment. Subsequent analysis and monitoring would determine if the riparian vegetation responded to altered streamflow as predicted.

### Conclusions

The relationship between streamside vegetation and the hydrology of the Middle Fork of the Flathead in Glacier National Park, Montana, indicates that plant position can indeed be related to frequency, intensity, and duration of flooding. Species most tolerant of flooding occurred in lower discharge classes and those less tolerant occurred in higher discharge classes. In short, this study provided evidence to clearly support and demonstrate:

1. an explicit link between vegetation and hydrology,
2. that the riparian vegetation along the Middle Fork Flathead River sorts along a hydrologic gradient,
3. that this hydrologic gradient, or set of hydrologic conditions necessary to support the natural assemblage of vegetation, can be quantified in terms of the magnitude, frequency, and duration of discharge, and
4. that this hydrologic gradient could be used to predict the distribution of riparian vegetation under altered hydrologic regimes.

One of the most important contributions of this research, however, can not be expressed in terms "results" or "meeting defined study goals and objectives." Though it hinges on successful results, perhaps the most significant contribution of this study was the methodology itself. The techniques and procedures defined here, and by relatively few others (e.g., Auble et al. 1991), present a means of integrating two very

different disciplines. The fields of biology and engineering have traditionally developed and evolved independently of one another. Yet, this study combined principles from both of these fields to address an issue facing many engineers and resource managers today. Namely, what impact will proposed water development projects have on the surrounding biological communities. Given today's increasing demand for water and water resources by a variety of users, it is imperative that water managers agree upon a methodology to assess impacts associated with proposed developments. Hopefully, engineers and biologists alike will be able to support the techniques and procedures used in this study, and use them as a technical basis by which to communicate and address many of the issues facing water managers today.



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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A  
SPECIES LIST

Table 18. List of riparian plant species encountered in vicinity of Nyack Flats, Middle Fork Flathead River, Montana. Willow (i.e., *Salix*) species are not identified. Unknown grass and forb species are listed as GUNK## (Grass UNKnown) and FUNK## (Forb UNKnown), respectively.

SPECIES #/CODE	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
1 ACGL	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Rocky Mountain maple
2 ACMI	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow
3 ALTE	<i>Alnus incana</i>	thin-leafed alder
4 AMAL	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	serviceberry
5 ANAR	<i>Angelica arguta</i>	sharptooth angelica
6 ANMA	<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly-everlasting
7 ARCO	<i>Arnica cordifolia</i>	heart-leaf arnica
8 ARIN	<i>Arnica chamissonis</i>	leafy arnica
9 ARLU	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	western mugwort
10 ARUV	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	kinnikinnick
11 ASFO	<i>Aster foliacous</i>	leafy aster
12 ASMO	<i>Aster modestus</i>	great northern aster
13 BERE	<i>Berberis repens</i>	Oregon-grape
14 BI	<i>Betula</i> spp.	birch (tree)
15 BRIN	<i>Bromus inermis</i>	smooth brome
16 BUTTRCUP	<i>Ranunculus</i> spp.	buttercup
17 CAREX1	<i>Carex</i> spp.	sedge
18 CE	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	western red cedar
19 CERE	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	spotted knapweed
20 CHLE	<i>Chrysanthemum leucanthemum</i>	ox-eye daisy
21 CISPP	<i>Cirsium</i> spp.	thistle
22 CLCO	<i>Clematis columbiana</i>	Columbia virgin's-bower
23 COST	<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	red-osier dogwood
24 CRDO	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	black hawthorn
25 CW	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	black cottonwood
26 DAGL	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchard grass
27 DF	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas' fir
28 EPAN	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>	fireweed
29 EQAR	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	horsetail
30 ES	<i>Picea engelmannii</i> x <i>glauca</i>	spruce
31 FRVI	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i>	strawberry
32 FUNK10		
33 FUNK3		
34 FUNK4		
35 FUNK5		
36 FUNK6		
37 FUNK7		
38 GUNK1		
39 GUNK10		
40 GUNK12		
41 GUNK3		
42 GUNK4		
43 GUNK5		
44 GUNK6		
45 GUNK7		
46 GUNK8		

Table 18. Continued.

SPECIES # CODE	SPECIES NAME	COMMON NAME
47 HELA	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	cow-parsnip
48 LA	<i>Larix occidentalis</i>	western larch
49 LAPA	<i>Lathyrus</i> spp.	sweetpea
50 MEAL	<i>Melilotus alba</i>	white sweet-clover
51 MEOF	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>	yellow seet-clover
52 MESPP	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	alfalfa
53 MULLEIN	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	common mullein
54 OPHO	<i>Oplopanax horridum</i>	devil's club
55 PAMY	<i>Pachistima myrsinites</i>	mountain boxwood
56 PHPR	<i>Phleum pratense</i>	common Timothy
57 POPA	<i>Poa palustris</i>	fowl bluegrass
58 POPR	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky bluegrass
59 PRVI	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	chokecherry
60 PTAQ	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	bracken fern
61 RIIN	<i>Ribes lacustre</i>	swamp gooseberry
62 ROWO	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Wood's rose
63 RUPA	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i>	false raspberry
64 RUST	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>	red raspberry
65 SA	<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	subalpine fir
66 SALIX1	<i>Salix</i>	
67 SALIX2	<i>Salix</i>	
68 SALIX3	<i>Salix</i>	
69 SALIX4	<i>Salix</i>	
70 SALIX5	<i>Salix</i>	
71 SALIX6	<i>Salix</i>	
72 SALIX7	<i>Salix</i>	
73 SALIX8	<i>Salix</i>	
74 SARA	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	black elderberry
75 SESE	<i>Senecio</i> spp.	butterweed
76 SHCA	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Canadian buffaloberry
77 SMRA	<i>Smilacina racemosa</i>	feathery Solomon's
78 SOCA	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canada goldenrod
79 SPBE	<i>Spirea betulifolia</i>	shiny-leaved spirea
80 STAM	<i>Streptopus amplexifolius</i>	twisted stalk
81 SYAL	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	common snowberry
82 TAOF	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	common dandelion
83 THOC	<i>Thalictrum occidentale</i>	western meadowrue
84 TRIFOLIUM	<i>Trifolium</i> spp.	clover
85 URDI	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle
86 VAGL	<i>Vaccinium globulare</i>	dwarf huckleberry
87 WH	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	western hemlock
88 WWP	<i>Pinus monticola</i>	western white pine
89 ACRU	<i>Actaea rubra</i>	baneberry
90 LP	<i>Pinus contorta</i>	lodgepole pine
91 FUNK9		

APPENDIX B  
HEC-2 ANALYSIS

## UNDERSTANDING HEC-2

HEC-2 is a computer simulation technique that computes water surface profiles and associated inundation areas for selected discharges. It was developed for calculating water surface profiles for steady, gradually varied flow in natural or constructed channels, and uses a numerical method, known as the "standard step method", to compute water surface elevations between adjacent channel cross-sections. Computation is based on the solution of the 1-dimensional energy equation between adjoining cross-sections.

### Theoretical Basis and Assumptions

The following (after USDI-ACE 1990), briefly outlines the theoretical basis behind HEC-2. Conservation of energy is the dominant principle used in the water surface profile computations. That is, system energy is continuously accounted for between adjacent cross-sections; relying on the solution of the energy equation and energy loss equation between successive cross-sections. These two equations are given below, and are solved iteratively to calculate the unknown water surface elevation at an adjacent cross-section (Figure 33):

$$WS_2 + a_2 V_2^2 / 2g = WS_1 + a_1 V_1^2 / 2g + h_e \quad (6)$$

$$h_e = LS_f + C[a_2 V_2^2 / 2g - a_1 V_1^2 / 2g] \quad (7)$$

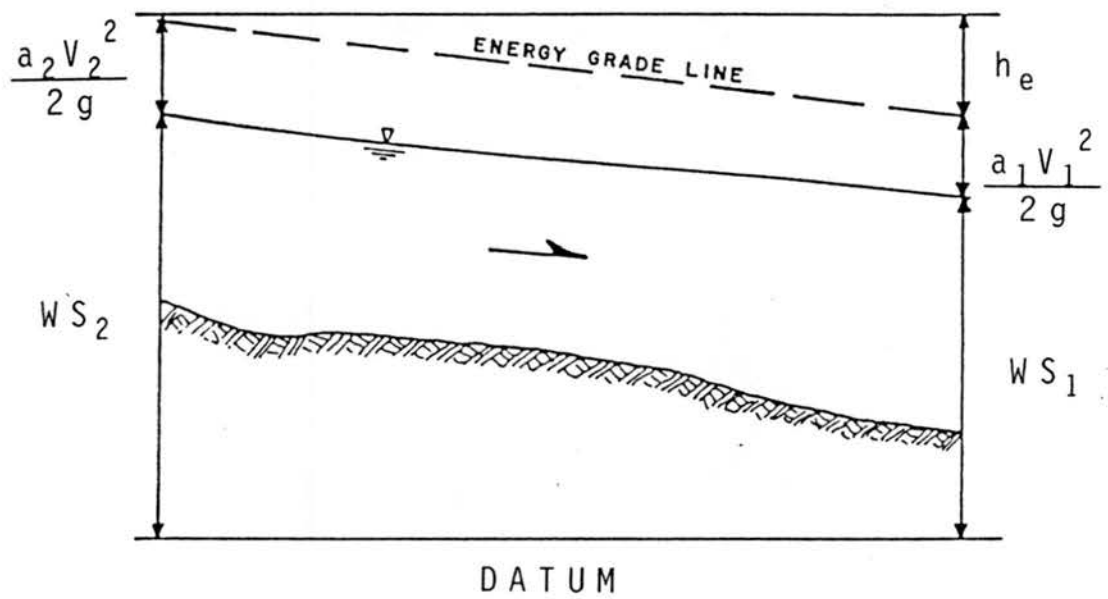


Figure 33. Profile view of typical reach (after USDI-ACE 1990).



where:  $WS_1, WS_2$  = water surface elevation at cross-sections 1 and 2, respectively

$V_1, V_2$  = mean velocity (total discharge / total flow area) at each cross-section

$a_1, a_2$  = velocity coefficients for flow at cross-sections 1 and 2, respectively; accounts for horizontal variations in velocity over the cross-section

$g$  = acceleration of gravity

$h_e$  = energy head loss between adjacent cross-sections

$L$  = discharge weighted reach length

$S_f$  = representative friction slope for the reach

$C$  = expansion or contraction loss coefficient; accounts for energy head loss created by channel transitions.

The discharge weighted reach,  $L$  is defined as:

$$L = \frac{L_{lob}Q_{lob} + L_{ch}Q_{ch} + L_{rob}Q_{rob}}{Q_{lob} + Q_{ch} + Q_{rob}} \quad (8)$$

where  $L_{lob}, L_{ch}, L_{rob}$  = reach lengths (i.e., measured distance between adjacent cross-sections) of the left overbank, channel, and right overbank, respectively

$Q_{lob}, Q_{ch}, Q_{rob}$  = average flow at each cross-section for the left overbank, main channel, and right overbank, respectively.

HEC-2 has four alternative expressions for the representative friction slope,  $S_f$ , for a given reach. Refer to the HEC-2 User's Manual (USDI-ACE 1990) for a full description of each equation. Friction loss is expressed as the product of the friction slope,  $S_f$ , and the discharge weighted reach length,  $L$ .

The computational procedure by which the unknown water surface elevation at a cross-section is determined is as follows:

1. Starting at the downstream-most cross-section, a water surface elevation at the next upstream cross-section is assumed.

2. Based on this assumed water surface elevation, the depth of flow, cross-sectional area, and mean velocity are computed; from these the corresponding total conveyance and velocity head are computed, where:

$$\text{conveyance, } k = \frac{1.486}{n} A R^{2/3} \quad (9)$$

where:       $A$  = flow area

$R$  = hydraulic radius (area divided by wetted perimeter)

$n$  = Manning's "n"

$$\text{and, velocity head} = aV^2/2g. \quad (10)$$

3. Using the values from step 2, the representative friction slope,  $S_f$ , is then computed and substituted into Equation 7 to solve for the energy head loss,  $h_e$ .
4. The values from steps 2 and 3 are then substituted into Equation 6 to solve for the water surface elevation at the upstream cross-section (i.e.,  $WS_2$ ).
5. The computed value of the water surface elevation at the upstream cross-section is then compared to the water surface elevation assumed in step 1; steps 1 through 5 are repeated until the values agree to within 0.01 meters (or 0.01 feet).

Once the "balanced" water surface elevation has been computed, the program determines if this elevation is above or below the critical water surface elevation (i.e.,  $V^2/2g < 1.0$  for subcritical flow). If the balanced water surface elevation is on the wrong side of the critical elevation, then critical depth is assumed and an error message is printed (USDI-ACE 1990). Assuming no errors, the basic and immediate output is a listing of balanced water surface elevations at each cross-section for each modeled discharge and flow regime.

Obviously each hydrologic model has a characteristic set of limiting assumptions, and HEC-2 is no exception. The methodology incorporated in the HEC-2 model is based on the following simplifying assumptions:

1. Steady flow. Steady flow is defined as flow with constant depth, velocity and discharge over a specified time interval. Steady flow is assumed because the energy equation does not incorporate time-dependent terms.
2. Gradually varied flow. Uniform flow is defined as flow with a constant depth and velocity along a specified length of channel (i.e., flow is neither accelerating or decelerating). Contrast this with varied flow in which depth and velocity change with distance along the stream. Gradually varied flow therefore, can be defined as flow with relatively minor changes in depth over a relatively long channel distance. Gradually varied flow is assumed because the energy equation assumes a hydrostatic pressure distribution exists at each cross-section. A hydrostatic pressure distribution, which does not hold for rapidly varied flow, is inherent in the assumption of steady, gradually varied flow.
3. Flow is one-dimensional. Flow is in the downstream direction, and does not account for velocity components in directions other than the direction of flow. One-dimensional flow is assumed because the conveyance equation (Equation 9) requires that the total energy head be the same for all points in a cross-section.
4. Stream gradients or channel slopes are small, usually less than 1:10. Small channel slopes are assumed because the pressure head is represented by the vertical measure of water depth. Pressure head is a component of the water surface elevations (WS terms) in Equation 6.
5. Rigid boundary conditions. Rigid boundary conditions are assumed because the program requires that energy losses be expressed with the terms in Equation 7. Therefore, the model is not capable of dealing with energy losses due to movable boundaries, and sediment transport.

#### Data Requirements

The data required to perform HEC-2 computations include: cross-sectional geometry of a series of transects located throughout the reach of interest; reach lengths (i.e., measured distances between the left overbank, right overbank, and channel of adjacent cross-sections); Manning's "n" values for the left overbank, right overbank, and streambed at each cross-section; discharge measurements across a range of flow magnitudes; water surface elevations at each cross-section at the time discharge measurements are taken, ideally this includes a starting water surface elevation at cross-section 1; assessment of the existing flow

regime, either sub- or super- critical flow; and an estimate of contraction or expansion coefficients due to changes in channel cross-section.

Cross-sectional geometry of each cross-section was surveyed using a Lietz total-station instrument. Selected cross-sections represented a range of geomorphic landforms, hydrologic conditions and riparian vegetation. They were located according to the guidelines and recommendations outlined in the HEC-2 users manual (USDI-ACE 1990) and Hoggan (1989). A software package, TRAVERSE PC (Balcom and Ward 1990) was used to compute the X, Y, Z coordinates of all points along each cross-section. From this, it was possible to calculate the reach lengths for the left overbank, right overbank, and channel. Note that cross-section data is traditionally oriented looking downstream, and consequently all cross-section information was recorded in this manner. Several photographic slides and photos were taken of the entire reach and at several points along each cross-section. National Park Service hydrologists familiar with the study site used this information to collectively determine Manning's "n" values for the left overbank, right overbank, and streambed at each cross-section, according to the procedures outlined in Barnes (1967) and Arcement et al. (1989).

Stream discharge measurements were taken periodically throughout the 1990 and 1991 summer seasons at the downstream-most cross-section (i.e., HEC-2 cross-section number (1) using standard USGS boat discharge measurement techniques (Rantz 1982a and b). Table 19 (Appendix C) lists discharges and corresponding water surface elevations for all measurements taken at cross-section (1) during 1990 and 1991. Surveyed water surface elevations associated with discharges of 1200 and 13200 cfs, were also recorded at each of ten HEC-2 cross-sections.

Natural streams, and especially low gradient streams like the Middle Fork of the Flathead with few transitions (i.e., changes in cross-sectional configuration), tend to exhibit a sub-critical flow regime. For all HEC-2 runs subcritical flow was assumed, and expansion and contraction coefficients were set to the default values (i.e., 0.3 and 0.1 respectively). Expansion and contraction coefficients are multiplied by the absolute difference in velocity heads between cross-sections (Equation 7) to yield the energy head loss created by the transition (USDI-ACE 1990). With respect to the study site on the Middle Fork of the Flathead River, the change in effective cross-sectional area between any two adjacent cross-sections was small, and consequently the default settings were used (after USDI-ACE 1990).

#### Model Input

HEC-2 is capable of modeling multiple profiles and multiple cross-sections in a single run. Data is input as a series of cards, or records, and a variety of options (e.g., split flow, flow around bridges, channel improvement) are available to the user.

As an example of program input, the data set used to model flow at the Nyack study site is shown in Figure 34. T1 through T4 cards are merely comment cards or job identification cards. These are followed by a J1 record card; the 2 in the second column of the J1 card identifies the field on the QT card which contains the flow value to be modeled in the first profile. Note that the J1 card is required on all subsequent profiles (see the last lines of data input in Figure 34). The last column of the J1 card is the starting water surface elevation at cross-section 1, associated with the discharge listed in field 2 of the QT card. QT cards also list the discharges that will be modeled in subsequent runs.

```

T1  GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
T2  FIRST PROFILE
T3  MF FLATHEAD RIVER
T4  MARK WONDZELL 10-1-91
J1      2      0      0      0      0      3358.905
QT      2      1205      13200
J6      1      -1
NC      0      0
NH      4      .05      34.41      .03      164.4      .028      355.32      .045      835.26
X1      1      35      0.00      373.54      0      0      0
X3      10
GR3371.8      0.00      3370.90      5.45      3368.19      11.23      3363.05      18.10      3359.01      26.04
GR3357.2      28.56      3355.84      34.41      3356.59      43.84      3356.28      49.03      3355.86      115.72
GR3356.0      143.52      3356.35      164.40      3358.78      202.62      3359.96      205.22      3360.21      263.31
GR3360.0      264.67      3360.35      338.42      3357.96      344.07      3358.08      353.45      3357.79      355.32
GR3358.0      362.57      3361.90      364.17      3362.33      366.17      3364.64      367.67      3365.37      373.54
GR3364.1      448.48      3365.13      665.48      3359.14      679.18      3361.37      700.28      3361.29      724.18
GR3360.0      741.18      3363.03      747.08      3364.70      816.48      3364.69      817.28      3376.27      835.26
NH      4      .05      31.9      .03      217.4      .055      476.14      .045      940.11
X1      2      52      0.00      356.60      544.328      549.76      544.28
X3      10
GR3373.1      0.00      3371.26      6.20      3359.19      22.00      3357.04      25.50      3355.13      31.90
GR3356.0      44.20      3355.76      54.20      3355.61      61.20      3355.65      69.20      3355.52      76.20
GR3355.6      78.70      3355.58      85.20      3356.08      97.20      3356.32      101.30      3357.62      112.31
GR3359.1      149.82      3359.48      166.32      3359.41      188.51      3358.95      205.41      3359.43      217.40
GR3362.1      221.65      3363.60      231.00      3363.36      242.00      3363.78      258.40      3363.98      274.80
GR3363.3      291.20      3363.92      307.60      3363.86      323.80      3363.95      340.20      3364.18      356.60
GR3364.0      373.00      3363.18      389.40      3363.59      399.40      3362.51      405.80      3359.75      413.70
GR3358.8      422.20      3358.39      424.10      3357.72      438.60      3357.05      447.20      3357.51      449.90
GR3359.8      455.00      3363.87      459.20      3367.42      471.40      3369.28      476.14      3367.62      487.27
GR3368.5      503.53      3368.93      519.66      3366.09      536.06      3366.39      552.46      3367.67      784.64
GR3364.8      925.14      3372.63      940.11
NH      6      .05      34      .03      99.5      .028      263.1      .03      330.8      .04
NH      640      .045      1295.24
X1      3      73      0.00      552.20      867.31      545.32      856.79
X3      10
GR3375.7      0.00      3374.86      4.20      3372.03      9.50      3360.74      23.80      3357.15      29.20
GR3356.5      34.00      3357.39      42.00      3357.36      49.00      3357.62      55.00      3358.33      60.00
GR3358.5      65.00      3359.39      75.00      3360.46      99.50      3362.58      140.80      3362.69      163.00
GR3364.4      188.00      3364.06      190.00      3364.63      215.00      3364.03      223.00      3363.63      240.00
GR3363.5      246.50      3360.12      255.50      3360.73      263.10      3360.41      268.50      3358.83      287.30
GR3358.1      301.70      3357.67      307.99      3357.35      312.98      3357.66      322.99      3360.40      330.80
GR3365.5      335.00      3365.76      339.00      3365.77      355.40      3365.82      371.80      3365.81      388.20
GR3366.3      404.60      3366.57      421.00      3367.33      437.40      3367.90      453.80      3368.41      470.20
GR3368.9      486.60      3369.21      503.00      3369.22      519.40      3369.39      535.80      3369.77      552.20
GR3369.6      564.70      3369.49      568.60      3368.37      580.20      3367.29      585.00      3366.83      587.30
GR3366.9      601.40      3366.38      606.10      3365.15      610.00      3365.35      617.80      3366.16      624.10
GR3365.9      634.20      3366.21      635.70      3368.54      640.00      3369.84      650.60      3369.91      656.10
GR3369.0      658.00      3368.99      661.30      3369.73      663.90      3369.47      666.75      3371.06      683.20
GR3371.4      699.55      3370.69      715.95      3369.54      732.35      3370.05      748.75      3370.44      860.40
GR3370.1      1121.40      3368.38      1276.40      3376.54      1295.24
NH      4      .05      26.8      .03      334.68      .04      595.0      .045      1312.60
X1      4      53      0.00      513.0      483.33      182.53      476.88
X3      10
GR3376.3      0.00      3375.47      3.00      3374.21      6.00      3363.41      22.30      3361.06      26.80
GR3361.2      40.60      3361.62      49.50      3361.73      58.00      3362.18      79.00      3362.22      104.80
GR3362.5      147.00      3363.30      180.80      3363.63      195.00      3363.11      213.80      3362.89      234.70
GR3362.7      258.00      3362.25      278.00      3361.65      292.50      3360.92      305.50      3359.96      309.20
GR3359.3      313.43      3358.53      318.38      3359.34      334.68      3361.23      340.80      3365.25      345.80
GR3366.7      349.00      3366.74      351.50      3366.90      365.40      3366.82      381.80      3367.96      398.20
GR3368.3      414.60      3369.16      431.00      3369.59      447.40      3370.18      463.80      3370.58      480.20
GR3370.6      496.60      3370.72      513.00      3370.42      529.40      3369.68      540.30      3367.99      545.80
GR3367.7      550.40      3367.22      552.10      3366.72      562.20      3366.90      564.10      3370.05      569.40
GR3370.8      578.60      3370.92      595.00      3369.93      611.40      3370.04      627.80      3370.36      644.20
GR3370.4      660.60      3368.38      1293.60      3376.54      1312.60
NH      4      .05      16.3      .036      176.0      .03      388.5      .045      677.17
X1      5      36      0.00      405.5      2483.92      2306.46      2478.78
GR3384.3      0.00      3383.35      4.00      3374.40      16.30      3373.69      150.00      3372.38      160.80
GR3372.0      167.50      3370.36      176.00      3369.69      184.80      3368.71      191.30      3368.43      195.20
GR3368.7      198.80      3369.69      205.30      3368.91      221.00      3368.19      244.30      3367.29      252.80
GR3365.8      264.50      3365.95      274.05      3366.70      287.08      3366.78      341.43      3366.35      356.43
GR3365.4      366.37      3364.47      375.31      3365.47      380.40      3368.88      388.50      3372.49      395.00
GR3379.9      405.50      3379.69      407.50      3381.21      427.10      3379.43      452.00      3381.12      468.50

```

Figure 34. Example of HEC-2 input data file used to model flows through the Nyack study reach, Middle Fork Flathead River, Montana.



GR3379.5	481.50	3378.28	512.70	3378.55	539.30	3380.85	562.70	3380.49	652.70
GR3387.0	677.17								
NH 5	.052	30.00	.04	349.00	.051	381.40	.032	461.00	.045
NH554.47									
X1 6	33	0.00	554.47	531.35	616.58	587.29			
GR3388.0	0.00	3387.38	4.00	3375.62	20.50	3370.76	30.00	3371.50	46.20
GR3373.3	81.70	3370.91	130.80	3370.17	151.80	3369.42	164.00	3369.01	194.00
GR3369.1	220.34	3369.04	266.56	3369.28	291.18	3370.56	311.06	3369.97	315.32
GR3368.0	322.14	3367.67	330.14	3369.19	342.32	3369.92	349.00	3373.90	353.00
GR3375.6	366.80	3374.74	374.40	3370.01	381.40	3368.64	385.50	3367.96	402.20
GR3366.6	413.00	3365.28	421.30	3363.28	437.30	3365.92	449.80	3370.00	461.00
GR3377.5	469.80	3378.09	500.00	3388.28	554.47				
NH 9	.056	44.48	.035	218.20	.04	267.50	.031	316.90	.045
NH709.38	.030	774.98	.037	827.08	.035	853.68	.045	884.18	
X1 7	78	0.00	884.18	346.56	389.78	406.33			
GR3388.9	0.00	3387.66	6.79	3376.24	20.30	3371.25	30.28	3372.42	44.48
GR3371.5	48.21	3371.02	50.90	3370.32	60.50	3370.52	69.60	3368.62	89.20
GR3368.5	127.00	3369.02	149.80	3369.32	174.10	3369.52	188.90	3370.42	205.50
GR3371.4	210.10	3372.02	212.20	3372.92	218.20	3374.52	234.70	3374.32	251.10
GR3374.2	263.20	3372.32	267.50	3370.72	271.30	3370.52	276.30	3369.82	283.90
GR3369.1	293.90	3370.52	300.50	3373.62	308.10	3375.02	316.90	3375.72	320.10
GR3378.8	323.30	3379.72	333.20	3379.72	349.60	3378.82	362.60	3377.02	365.70
GR3376.5	367.30	3376.52	375.70	3377.12	382.20	3377.92	398.70	3377.72	415.10
GR3378.8	431.60	3379.20	448.00	3378.40	464.60	3378.10	480.80	3378.60	489.80
GR3380.1	497.30	3379.90	513.70	3380.40	529.90	3381.20	546.20	3382.18	562.38
GR3382.4	578.68	3380.58	587.08	3379.88	594.98	3379.38	611.48	3378.08	627.78
GR3376.8	644.08	3376.98	649.88	3377.68	660.38	3376.68	673.18	3376.38	676.68
GR3376.2	693.18	3375.38	709.38	3372.38	710.88	3371.48	716.78	3372.28	725.48
GR3372.1	741.88	3371.18	758.28	3372.88	774.98	3374.48	791.28	3374.08	807.68
GR3373.0	823.58	3373.08	827.08	3369.98	840.28	3370.28	846.58	3376.58	853.68
GR3377.7	856.88	3385.18	873.18	3394.68	884.18				
NH 8	.056	29.43	.035	155.67	.04	248.06	.031	292.48	.045
NH619.48	.053	766.48	.030	827.28	.045	847.95			
X1 8	84	0.00	847.95	66.90	91.78	93.19			
GR3382.9	0.00	3379.38	8.00	3371.59	17.32	3370.18	20.93	3369.41	24.48
GR3370.0	29.43	3367.71	31.36	3366.43	33.40	3365.46	35.40	3364.34	39.40
GR3365.7	45.40	3367.47	50.40	3368.39	55.40	3369.22	64.69	3369.04	89.73
GR3369.1	103.96	3369.17	120.40	3369.81	139.50	3371.57	152.39	3372.99	155.67
GR3372.9	163.00	3373.60	166.25	3373.61	179.35	3374.25	195.58	3375.01	199.95
GR3375.2	212.00	3375.00	228.40	3374.48	244.80	3374.37	248.06	3372.97	252.84
GR3372.0	257.45	3371.56	260.96	3370.56	270.40	3369.93	277.40	3370.57	284.04
GR3375.3	292.48	3380.98	300.47	3381.48	308.94	3379.81	325.37	3379.92	341.73
GR3380.2	358.11	3378.59	374.23	3379.43	390.63	3378.35	406.83	3379.30	423.09
GR3379.4	439.42	3378.66	455.50	3379.50	472.04	3381.90	488.24	3381.81	504.70
GR3379.7	521.00	3381.77	537.20	3382.57	553.70	3383.17	570.20	3385.67	586.60
GR3382.4	603.18	3382.46	609.98	3376.86	619.48	3375.66	635.98	3374.06	640.78
GR3374.8	649.18	3376.06	652.18	3376.36	668.88	3377.76	685.08	3377.36	690.98
GR3379.4	699.18	3378.46	701.28	3376.42	710.88	3373.62	716.08	3373.72	717.58
GR3376.0	726.68	3375.72	733.98	3377.32	750.58	3377.82	766.48	3372.06	779.28
GR3371.7	783.08	3370.96	799.18	3368.66	813.38	3368.96	816.08	3370.96	823.48
GR3371.4	826.38	3375.47	827.28	3378.71	833.78	3389.95	847.95		
NH 8	.045	12.9	.035	129.6	.030	207.8	.028	310.3	.035
NH 359.5	.056	704.62	.030	799.72	.045	820.12			
X1 9	74	0.00	820.12	838.19	815.71	836.10			
GR3382.9	0.00	3382.03	6.70	3374.39	12.90	3373.69	14.70	3371.99	19.40
GR3371.1	26.00	3370.39	34.60	3369.89	43.40	3369.49	46.50	3369.69	53.60
GR3369.9	62.00	3369.99	65.60	3370.19	76.80	3370.09	92.50	3370.09	99.90
GR3370.2	110.30	3371.19	115.80	3373.69	121.40	3378.19	129.60	3377.39	147.60
GR3379.2	152.20	3378.89	162.60	3377.79	179.00	3376.29	195.50	3376.09	202.30
GR3374.3	207.80	3374.49	211.90	3374.89	228.50	3375.19	244.90	3375.39	261.20
GR3375.1	277.60	3374.69	294.00	3374.49	310.30	3373.89	327.20	3374.59	343.10
GR3376.3	359.50	3377.49	368.60	3377.79	375.90	3378.32	392.32	3379.62	408.72
GR3381.2	420.42	3381.42	425.02	3379.72	436.92	3379.72	441.52	3380.12	457.72
GR3379.5	474.02	3382.12	490.82	3380.42	507.62	3380.42	524.22	3380.82	534.12
GR3379.1	540.12	3379.69	556.72	3380.39	572.92	3380.69	589.42	3380.69	605.62
GR3379.7	622.12	3380.01	638.72	3380.61	655.12	3380.81	671.62	3380.71	688.22
GR3380.7	704.62	3379.71	720.92	3379.41	737.52	3377.81	741.62	3376.01	742.22
GR3375.4	744.82	3375.01	754.02	3374.41	770.42	3373.91	786.82	3372.81	798.42
GR3378.0	799.72	3380.21	803.92	3381.81	810.22	3387.41	820.12		

Figure 34. Continued.

NH	5	.045	18.1	.035	86.3	.031	155.4	.040	296.11	.045
NH324.98										
X1	10	38	0.00	324.98	1030.17	1146.52	1153.02			
GR3385.2		0.00	3382.66	8.30	3380.26	9.20	3379.36	12.70	3377.06	18.10
GR3375.2		37.40	3374.16	45.00	3373.56	53.40	3373.86	58.50	3373.76	61.10
GR3374.3		66.00	3374.86	70.30	3375.26	75.30	3375.56	77.80	3376.36	81.40
GR3377.1		86.30	3379.16	90.00	3378.96	109.20	3378.16	125.40	3377.76	142.80
GR3377.8		155.40	3377.16	159.80	3376.16	165.70	3375.66	179.70	3375.36	189.80
GR3375.3		206.40	3375.06	224.30	3375.06	233.50	3375.36	247.10	3376.16	254.90
GR3375.8		269.00	3375.96	275.60	3375.26	282.10	3376.36	289.40	3376.56	293.60
GR3377.5		296.11	3380.06	303.50	3395.46	324.98				
EJ										
T1		GLACIER NATIONAL PARK								
T2		SECOND PROFILE								
T3		MF FLATHEAD RIVER								
J1		3	0	0	0	0	0	3363.24		
J2	2									
ER										

Figure 34. Continued.



A "1" in the first column of the J6 card allows the program to select, on a reach-by-reach basis, the appropriate friction loss equation for each cross-section. A "-1" in column 3 allows the program to subdivide the channel cross-section according to the Manning's "n" values input on the NH card. Columns 4 and 5 of the NC card are the default settings for the contraction and expansion coefficients, respectively. The value in column 1 of the NH card indicates the number of Manning's "n" values that follow; the actual Manning's "n" value is entered followed by the distance from the left headpin for which that value applies. For example, there are 4 Manning's "n" values on the first NH card. A value of  $n=0.05$  extends from 0.00 to 34.41 feet from the headpin, and  $n=0.03$  extends from 34.41 feet to 164.4 feet, and so on, until the right headpin is encountered (i.e., end of the transect or cross-section). The X1 card indicates the cross-section number (column 1) and the horizontal position of the left and right edge of channel (columns 2 and 4, respectively).

The X3 card is not required, but takes advantage of one of the options available to the user. A "10" in column 1 insures that the modeled flow is contained between the left and right edge of the channel until one, or the other, of the banks are overtopped. This feature was particularly helpful when modeling flow in the Middle Fork of the Flathead River. In many instances there existed an old abandoned side channel with a minimum streambed elevation much lower than the bank elevation of the existing active channel. Without this feature, a portion of the modeled flow would have been routed through this abandoned channel, and not down the main channel. In actuality, the only way these abandoned channels can be wetted today is by overtopping the banks of the existing channel.

The GR record cards give, as a pair, the elevation and distance from the headpin of each surveyed point along the cross-section. During the

actual field survey, the channel and adjacent floodplain were surveyed at each and every major slope break, and change in streambed elevation. These cross-sectional profiles can be seen in Figures 35 to 39.

Following the initial set of T1-T4, J1, QT, J6 and NC cards, the sequence of NH, X1, X3, and GR cards is repeated for each of the ten cross-sections. Following these, is a set of cards which identify subsequent profiles or runs. These cards give the discharge to be modeled and the slope of the water surface profile, or starting water surface elevation. The slope of the water surface profile is used to determine the starting water surface elevation for all discharges except 1200 and 13200 cfs. Recall that these discharges (1200 and 13200) were measured in the field and the water surface elevations were surveyed and recorded at that time. These surveyed elevations are shown on the J1 cards of each respective profile.

#### Model Calibration and Sensitivity Analysis

Even though the balanced water surface elevation may agree with the assumed initial starting water surface elevation, it may not agree with the surveyed water surface elevation. In other words, the computed balanced water surface elevations may not agree with those observed at each cross-section for that particular discharge. Model parameters (namely Manning's "n") are therefore adjusted until the energy-balanced water surface elevations approach, or "agree with", the observed water surface elevations (Bovee and Milhous 1978).

Several trials or runs were conducted with small changes in Manning's "n", alternative friction slope equations, and adding interpolated cross-sections, in an attempt to achieve the smallest difference between the computed water surface elevations and known water surface elevations. For

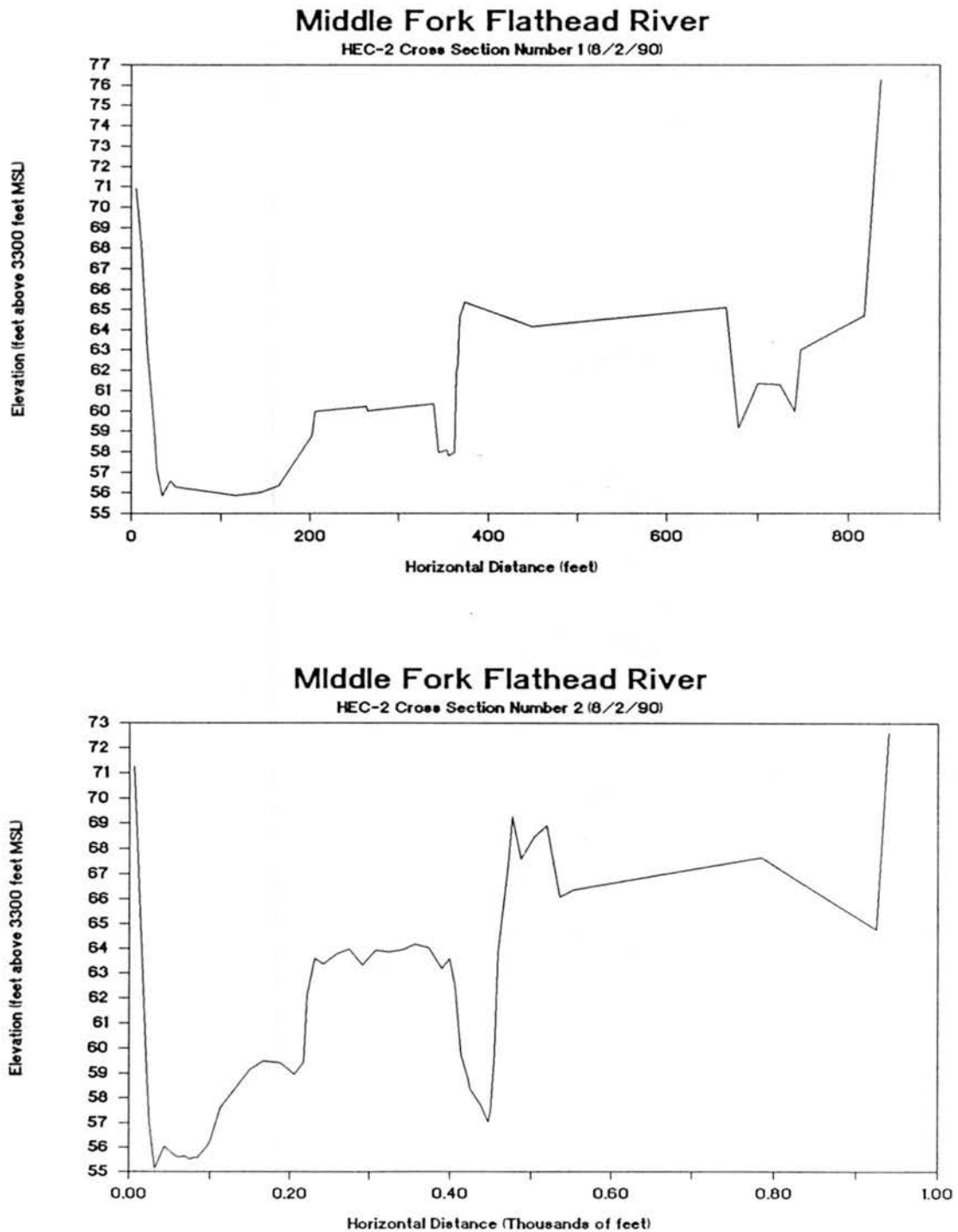


Figure 35. Cross-sectional profile of HEC-2 cross-sections 1 and 2.

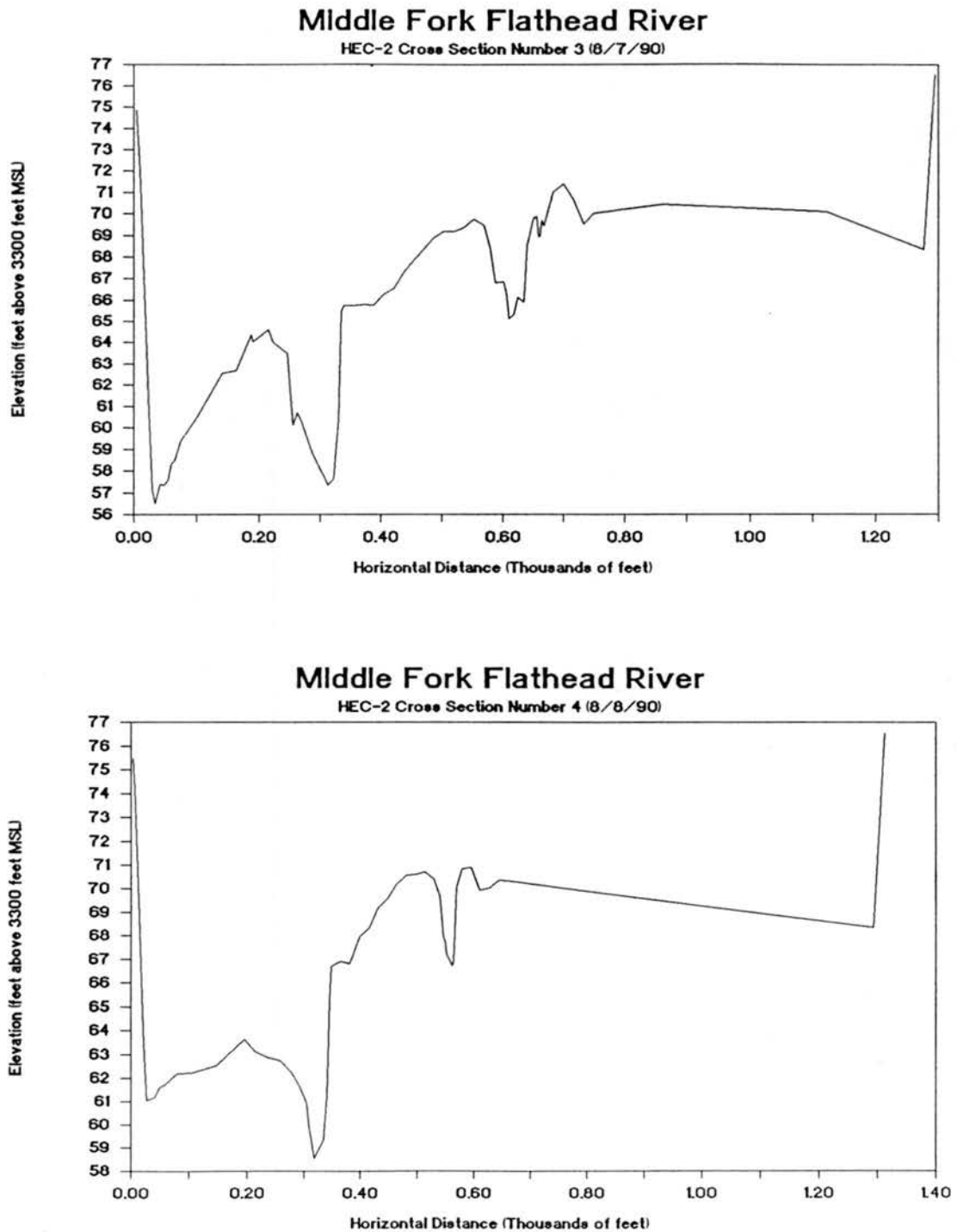
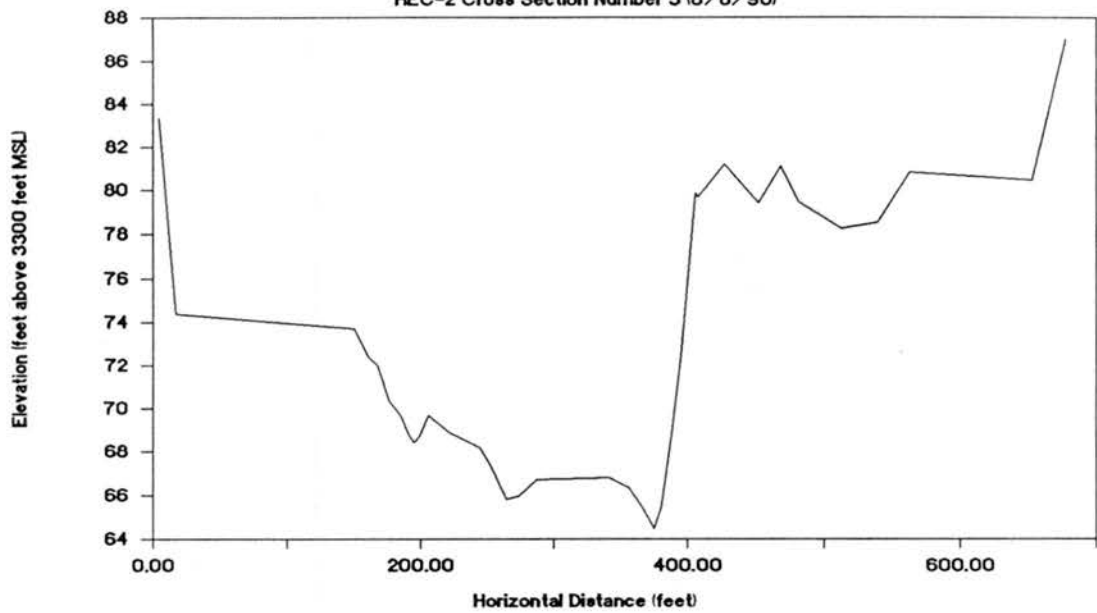


Figure 36. Cross-sectional profile of HEC-2 cross-sections 3 and 4.

**Middle Fork Flathead River**

HEC-2 Cross Section Number 5 (8/8/90)

**Middle Fork Flathead River**

HEC-2 Cross Section Number 6 (8/9/90)

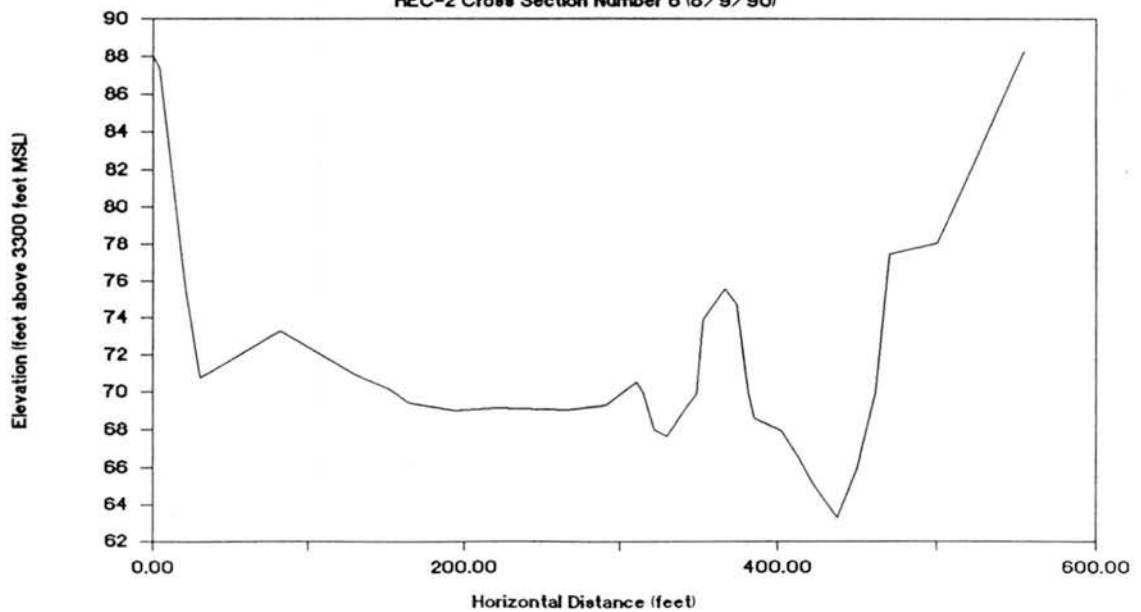


Figure 37. Cross-sectional profile of HEC-2 cross-sections 5 and 6.

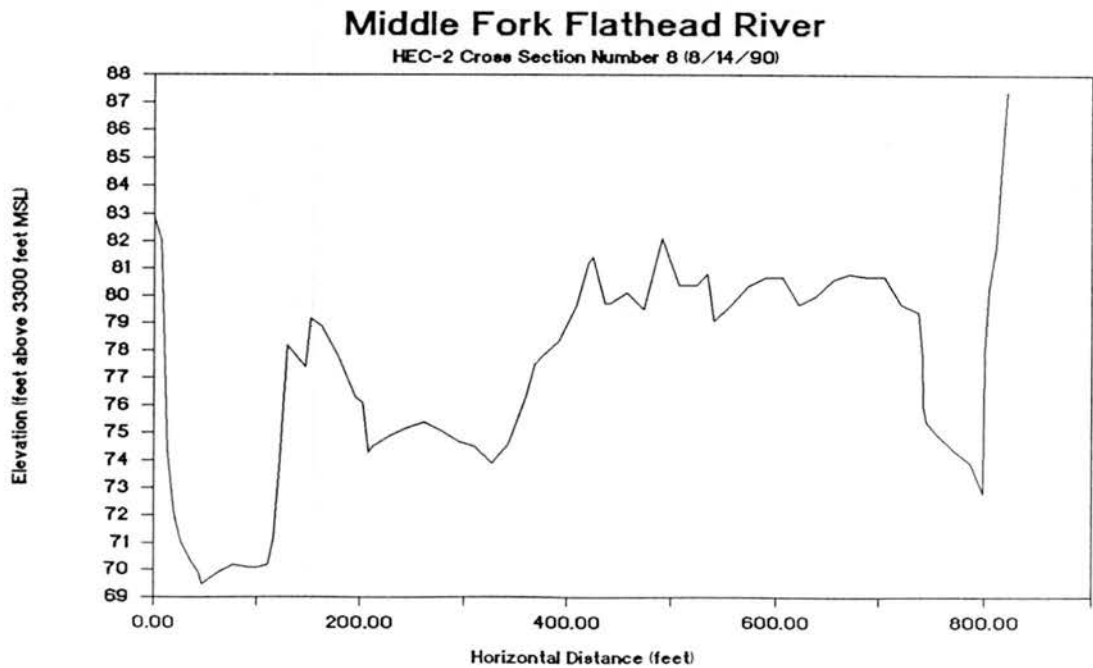
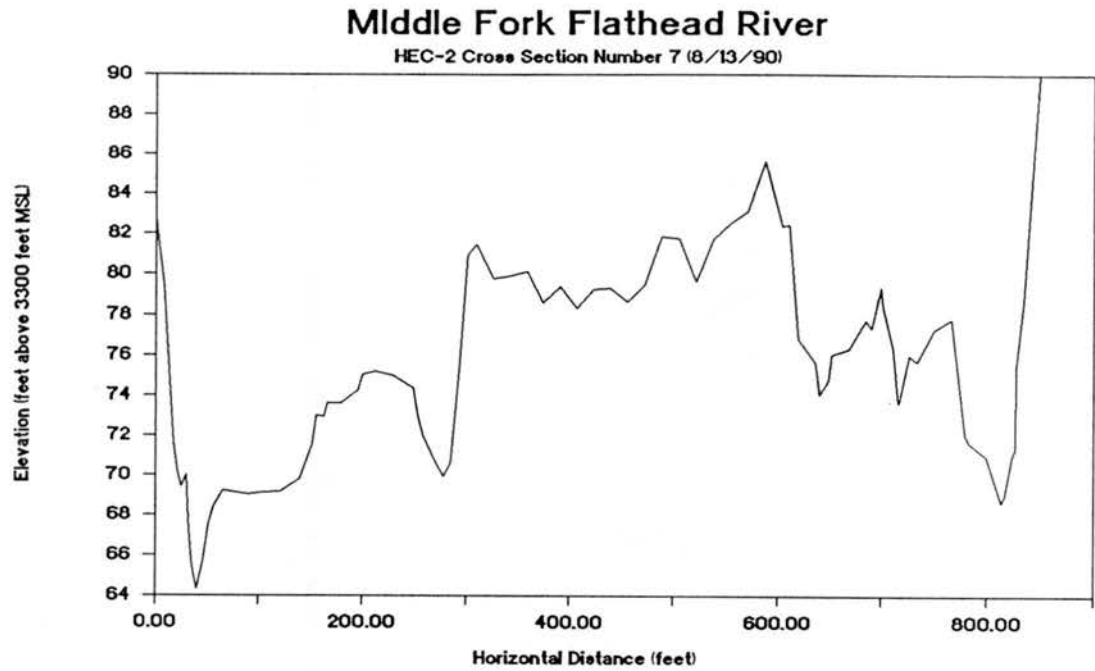


Figure 38. Cross-sectional profile of HEC-2 cross-sections 7 and 8.

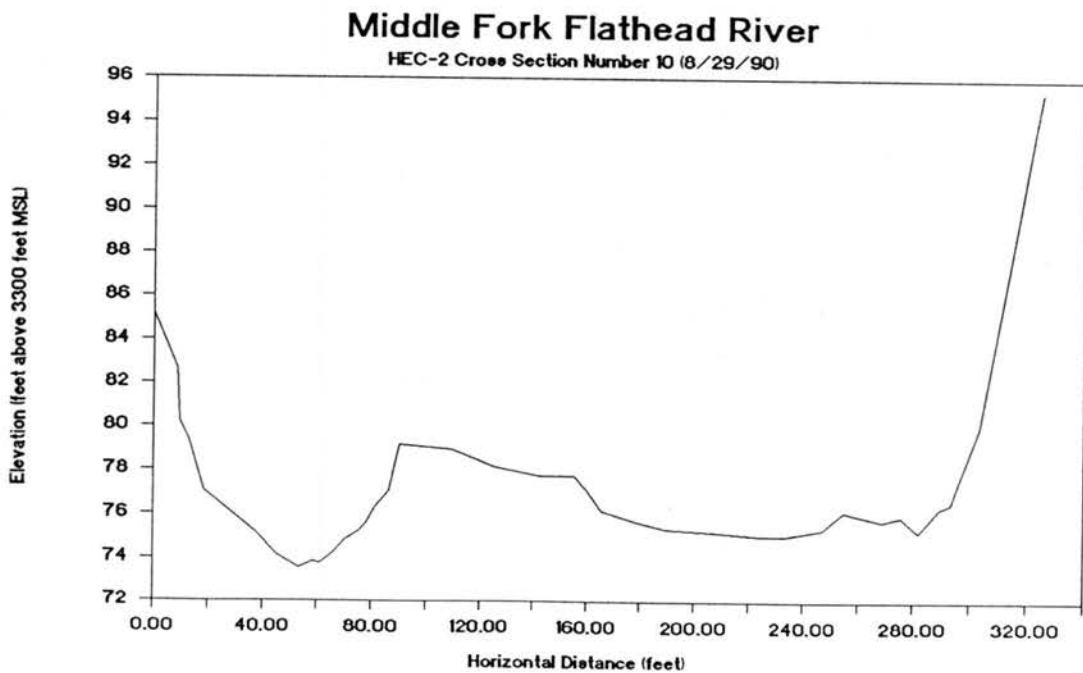
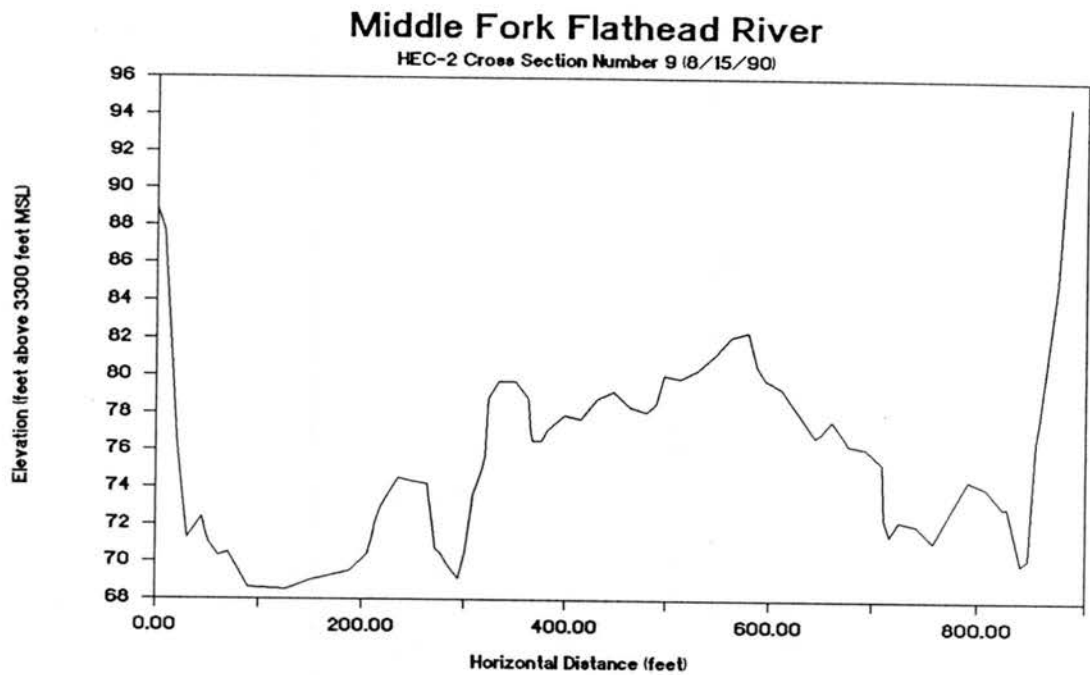


Figure 39. Cross-sectional profile of HEC-2 cross-sections 9 and 10.

example, separate runs were made using each of 4 available friction loss equations. Each run produced results (i.e., computed water surface elevations) almost identical to those produced in the initial run in which the program selected the appropriate friction loss equation on a reach by reach basis.

Likewise, the average slope of the water surface (0.0025) was substituted for the known starting water surface elevation (at  $Q = 13200$ ) to test model performance at higher discharges when the starting water surface elevation is unknown. Again, the results of this run proved almost identical to those generated when the known starting water surface elevation was used. Subsequent runs were made in which the water surface slope varied from 0.01 to 0.0001. Model output (i.e., computed water surface elevations) did not appear to be sensitive to small changes in slope (e.g., .001 to 0.0035), however, when the slope changed more than one order of magnitude and was outside the credible range (e.g., 0.0001, or 0.01), the computed water surface elevations changed dramatically. Similarly, several trials were also conducted in which Manning's "n" values were changed, and interpolated cross-sections added. Again, the model appeared to be sensitive only to significant, unrealistic changes in "n". Likewise, the addition of interpolated cross-sections failed to improve model performance.

Of all the different trials or runs conducted, the initial run, with the original estimates of Manning's "n", friction slope equation, and lack of interpolated cross-sections, produced the best results in terms of 1) the smallest difference between computed and observed water surface elevations, 2) fewest warnings and/or caution messages, and 3) the smallest and fewest conveyance warnings. Table 13 compares computed water surface elevations to known or observed water surface elevations for all



ten HEC-2 cross-sections at the two measured discharges of 1200 and 13200 cfs. Once calibrated, model parameters were held constant, and water surface profiles were computed for all other discharges of interest.

### Model Output

The HEC-2 output from the Middle Fork of the Flathead River for all 14 modeled discharges is much too voluminous to be included here. The reader is referred to the HEC-2 User's Manual (USDI-ACE 1990) for examples of HEC-2 output and an idea of the wide variety of available output control options. HEC-2 output corresponding to the input data described earlier and presented in Figure 34, is shown in Figure 40. As noted earlier, the initial output is a listing of the computed "balanced" water surface elevations at each cross-section for each modeled discharge. The bulk of the output, however, includes a detailed listing of input data and output variables for each profile, followed by a summary printout and error messages. Longitudinal and cross-sectional profile plots are also generated for the entire reach and each individual cross-section. The user can choose from any number of output variables that apply to any cross-section. An example of possible output is shown in the summary tables at the end of Figure 40. These tables include much information other than just computed water surface elevation. For example, they could include: depth of flow; discharge-weighted velocity head for a cross-section; total flow in the cross-section, left overbank, right overbank, or main channel; boundary shear stress within the channel; mean velocity in the main channel, or left, or right overbank; and the slope of the energy grade line.

Recall that in this study HEC-2 was used to generate a series of water surface elevations associated with a range of discharges. This was

the ultimate purpose of HEC-2, and from this information it was possible to generate a stage-discharge relationship at each cross-section. From these relationships it was then possible to determine the minimum inundating discharge of each plot located along the cross-section.

```

*****
* HEC-2 WATER SURFACE PROFILES *
*                               *
* Version  4.5.1; September 1990 *
*                               *
* RUN DATE  01OCT91   TIME  05:20:39 *
*****

```

```

*****
* U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS *
* HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING CENTER *
* 609 SECOND STREET, SUITE D    *
* DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616-4687  *
* (916) 756-1104                *
*****

```

```

X   X XXXXXXX XXXXX      XXXXX
X   X X      X      X
X   X X      X      X
XXXXXXX XXXX X      XXXXX
X   X X      X      X
X   X X      X      X
X   X XXXXXXX XXXXX      XXXXX

```

THIS RUN EXECUTED 01OCT91 05:20:39

```

*****
HEC-2 WATER SURFACE PROFILES
Version  4.5.1; September 1990
*****

```

T1	T2	T3	T4	J1	ICHECK	INQ	NINV	IDIR	STRT	METRIC	HVINS	Q	WSEL	FQ
GLACIER NATIONAL PARK	FIRST PROFILE	MF FLATHEAD RIVER	MARK WONDZELL 10-1-91	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0		3358.905	
QT	2	1205	13200	J6	1	1	-1	STRTDS	RMILE					
NC	0	0	0											
NH	4	.05	34.41							164.4	.028	355.32	.045	835.26
X1	1	35	0.00					373.54		0	0			
X3	10													
GR	3371.8	0.00	3370.90					5.45	3368.19	11.23	3363.05	18.10	3359.01	26.04
GR	3357.2	28.56	3355.84					34.41	3356.59	43.84	3356.28	49.03	3355.86	115.72
GR	3356.0	143.52	3356.35					164.40	3358.78	202.62	3359.96	205.22	3360.21	263.31
GR	3360.0	264.67	3360.35					338.42	3357.96	344.07	3358.08	353.45	3357.79	355.32
GR	3358.0	362.57	3361.90					364.17	3362.33	366.17	3364.64	367.67	3365.37	373.54
GR	3364.1	448.48	3365.13					665.48	3359.14	679.18	3361.37	700.28	3361.29	724.18
GR	3360.0	741.18	3363.03					747.08	3364.70	816.48	3364.69	817.28	3376.27	835.26

Figure 40. Example of HEC-2 output, generated from the input data file shown in Figure 34.

NH	4	.05	31.9	.03	217.4	.055	476.14	.045	940.11	
X1	2	52	0.00	356.60	544.328	549.76	544.28			
X3	10									
GR	3373.1	0.00	3371.26	6.20	3359.19	22.00	3357.04	25.50	3355.13	31.90
GR	3356.0	44.20	3355.76	54.20	3355.61	61.20	3355.65	69.20	3355.52	76.20
GR	3355.6	78.70	3355.58	85.20	3356.08	97.20	3356.32	101.30	3357.62	112.31
GR	3359.1	149.82	3359.48	166.32	3359.41	188.51	3358.95	205.41	3359.43	217.40
GR	3362.1	221.65	3363.60	231.00	3363.36	242.00	3363.78	258.40	3363.98	274.80
GR	3363.3	291.20	3363.92	307.60	3363.86	323.80	3363.95	340.20	3364.18	356.60
GR	3364.0	373.00	3363.18	389.40	3363.59	399.40	3362.51	405.80	3359.75	413.70
GR	3358.8	422.20	3358.39	424.10	3357.72	438.60	3357.05	447.20	3357.51	449.90
GR	3359.8	455.00	3363.87	459.20	3367.42	471.40	3369.28	476.14	3367.62	487.27
GR	3368.5	503.53	3368.93	519.66	3366.09	536.06	3366.39	552.46	3367.67	784.64
GR	3364.8	925.14	3372.63	940.11						
NH	6	.05	34	.03	99.5	.028	263.1	.03	330.8	.04
NH	640	.045	1295.24							
X1	3	73	0.00	552.20	867.31	545.32	856.79			
X3	10									
GR	3375.7	0.00	3374.86	4.20	3372.03	9.50	3360.74	23.80	3357.15	29.20
GR	3356.5	34.00	3357.39	42.00	3357.36	49.00	3357.62	55.00	3358.33	60.00
GR	3358.5	65.00	3359.39	75.00	3360.46	99.50	3362.58	140.80	3362.69	163.00
GR	3364.4	188.00	3364.06	190.00	3364.63	215.00	3364.03	223.00	3363.63	240.00
GR	3363.5	246.50	3360.12	255.50	3360.73	263.10	3360.41	268.50	3358.83	287.30
GR	3358.1	301.70	3357.67	307.99	3357.35	312.98	3357.66	322.99	3360.40	330.80
GR	3365.5	335.00	3365.76	339.00	3365.77	355.40	3365.82	371.80	3365.81	388.20
GR	3366.3	404.60	3366.57	421.00	3367.33	437.40	3367.90	453.80	3368.41	470.20
GR	3368.9	486.60	3369.21	503.00	3369.22	519.40	3369.39	535.80	3369.77	552.20
GR	3369.6	564.70	3369.49	568.60	3368.37	580.20	3367.29	585.00	3366.83	587.30
GR	3366.9	601.40	3366.38	606.10	3365.15	610.00	3365.35	617.80	3366.16	624.10
GR	3365.9	634.20	3366.21	635.70	3368.54	640.00	3369.84	650.60	3369.91	656.10
GR	3369.0	658.00	3368.99	661.30	3369.73	663.90	3369.47	666.75	3371.06	683.20
GR	3371.4	699.55	3370.69	715.95	3369.54	732.35	3370.05	748.75	3370.44	860.40
GR	3370.1	1121.40	3368.38	1276.40	3376.54	1295.24				
NH	4	.05	26.8	.03	334.68	.04	595.0	.045	1312.60	
X1	4	53	0.00	513.0	483.33	182.53	476.88			
X3	10									
GR	3376.3	0.00	3375.47	3.00	3374.21	6.00	3363.41	22.30	3361.06	26.80
GR	3361.2	40.60	3361.62	49.50	3361.73	58.00	3362.18	79.00	3362.22	104.80
GR	3362.5	147.00	3363.30	180.80	3363.63	195.00	3363.11	213.80	3362.89	234.70
GR	3362.7	258.00	3362.25	278.00	3361.65	292.50	3360.92	305.50	3359.96	309.20
GR	3359.3	313.43	3358.53	318.38	3359.34	334.68	3361.23	340.80	3365.25	345.80
GR	3366.7	349.00	3366.74	351.50	3366.90	365.40	3366.82	381.80	3367.96	398.20
GR	3368.3	414.60	3369.16	431.00	3369.59	447.40	3370.18	463.80	3370.58	480.20
GR	3370.6	496.60	3370.72	513.00	3370.42	529.40	3369.68	540.30	3367.99	545.80
GR	3367.7	550.40	3367.22	552.10	3366.72	562.20	3366.90	564.10	3370.05	569.40
GR	3370.8	578.60	3370.92	595.00	3369.93	611.40	3370.04	627.80	3370.36	644.20
GR	3370.4	660.60	3368.38	1293.60	3376.54	1312.60				

Figure 40. Continued.

NH	4	.05	16.3	.036	176.0	.03	388.5	.045	677.17	
X1	5	36	0.00	405.5	2483.92	2306.46	2478.78			
GR	3384.3	0.00	3383.35	4.00	3374.40	16.30	3373.69	150.00	3372.38	160.80
GR	3372.0	167.50	3370.36	176.00	3369.69	184.80	3368.71	191.30	3368.43	195.20
GR	3368.7	198.80	3369.69	205.30	3368.91	221.00	3368.19	244.30	3367.29	252.80
GR	3365.8	264.50	3365.95	274.05	3366.70	287.08	3366.78	341.43	3366.35	356.43
GR	3365.4	366.37	3364.47	375.31	3365.47	380.40	3368.88	388.50	3372.49	395.00
GR	3379.9	405.50	3379.69	407.50	3381.21	427.10	3379.43	452.00	3381.12	468.50
GR	3379.5	481.50	3378.28	512.70	3378.55	539.30	3380.85	562.70	3380.49	652.70
GR	3387.0	677.17								
NH	5	.052	30.00	.04	349.00	.051	381.40	.032	461.00	.045
NH	554.47									
X1	6	33	0.00	554.47	531.35	616.58	587.29			
GR	3388.0	0.00	3387.38	4.00	3375.62	20.50	3370.76	30.00	3371.50	46.20
GR	3373.3	81.70	3370.91	130.80	3370.17	151.80	3369.42	164.00	3369.01	194.00
GR	3369.1	220.34	3369.04	266.56	3369.28	291.18	3370.56	311.06	3369.97	315.32
GR	3368.0	322.14	3367.67	330.14	3369.19	342.32	3369.92	349.00	3373.90	353.00
GR	3375.6	366.80	3374.74	374.40	3370.01	381.40	3368.64	385.50	3367.96	402.20
GR	3366.6	413.00	3365.28	421.30	3363.28	437.30	3365.92	449.80	3370.00	461.00
GR	3377.5	469.80	3378.09	500.00	3388.28	554.47				
NH	9	.056	44.48	.035	218.20	.04	267.50	.031	316.90	.045
NH	709.38	.030	774.98	.037	827.08	.035	853.68	.045	884.18	
X1	7	78	0.00	884.18	346.56	389.78	406.33			
GR	3388.9	0.00	3387.66	6.79	3376.24	20.30	3371.25	30.28	3372.42	44.48
GR	3371.5	48.21	3371.02	50.90	3370.32	60.50	3370.52	69.60	3368.62	89.20
GR	3368.5	127.00	3369.02	149.80	3369.32	174.10	3369.52	188.90	3370.42	205.50
GR	3371.4	210.10	3372.02	212.20	3372.92	218.20	3374.52	234.70	3374.32	251.10
GR	3374.2	263.20	3372.32	267.50	3370.72	271.30	3370.52	276.30	3369.82	283.90
GR	3369.1	293.90	3370.52	300.50	3373.62	308.10	3375.02	316.90	3375.72	320.10
GR	3378.8	323.30	3379.72	333.20	3379.72	349.60	3378.82	362.60	3377.02	365.70
GR	3376.5	367.30	3376.52	375.70	3377.12	382.20	3377.92	398.70	3377.72	415.10
GR	3378.8	431.60	3379.20	448.00	3378.40	464.60	3378.10	480.80	3378.60	489.80
GR	3380.1	497.30	3379.90	513.70	3380.40	529.90	3381.20	546.20	3382.18	562.38
GR	3382.4	578.68	3380.58	587.08	3379.88	594.98	3379.38	611.48	3378.08	627.78
GR	3376.8	644.08	3376.98	649.88	3377.68	660.38	3376.68	673.18	3376.38	676.68
GR	3376.2	693.18	3375.38	709.38	3372.38	710.88	3371.48	716.78	3372.28	725.48
GR	3372.1	741.88	3371.18	758.28	3372.88	774.98	3374.48	791.28	3374.08	807.68
GR	3373.0	823.58	3373.08	827.08	3369.98	840.28	3370.28	846.58	3376.58	853.68
GR	3377.7	856.88	3385.18	873.18	3394.68	884.18				

Figure 40. Continued.

NH	8	.056	29.43	.035	155.67	.04	248.06	.031	292.48	.045
NH	619.48	.053	766.48	.030	827.28	.045	847.95			
X1	8	.84	0.00	847.95	66.90	91.78	93.19			
GR	3382.9	0.00	3379.38	8.00	3371.59	17.32	3370.18	20.93	3369.41	24.48
GR	3370.0	29.43	3367.71	31.36	3366.43	33.40	3365.46	35.40	3364.34	39.40
GR	3365.7	45.40	3367.47	50.40	3368.39	55.40	3369.22	64.69	3369.04	89.73
GR	3369.1	103.96	3369.17	120.40	3369.81	139.50	3371.57	152.39	3372.99	155.67
GR	3372.9	163.00	3373.60	166.25	3373.61	179.35	3374.25	195.58	3375.01	199.95
GR	3375.2	212.00	3375.00	228.40	3374.48	244.80	3374.37	248.06	3372.97	252.84
GR	3372.0	257.45	3371.56	260.96	3370.56	270.40	3369.93	277.40	3370.57	284.04
GR	3375.3	292.48	3380.98	300.47	3381.48	308.94	3379.81	325.37	3379.92	341.73
GR	3380.2	358.11	3378.59	374.23	3379.43	390.63	3378.35	406.83	3379.30	423.09
GR	3379.4	439.42	3378.66	455.50	3379.50	472.04	3381.90	488.24	3381.81	504.70
GR	3379.7	521.00	3381.77	537.20	3382.57	553.70	3383.17	570.20	3385.67	586.60
GR	3382.4	603.18	3382.46	609.98	3376.86	619.48	3375.66	635.98	3374.06	640.78
GR	3374.8	649.18	3376.06	652.18	3376.36	668.88	3377.76	685.08	3377.36	690.98
GR	3379.4	699.18	3378.46	701.28	3376.42	710.88	3373.62	716.08	3373.72	717.58
GR	3376.0	726.68	3375.72	733.98	3377.32	750.58	3377.82	766.48	3372.06	779.28
GR	3371.7	783.08	3370.96	799.18	3368.66	813.38	3368.96	816.08	3370.96	823.48
GR	3371.4	826.38	3375.47	827.28	3378.71	833.78	3389.95	847.95		
NH	8	.045	12.9	.035	129.6	.030	207.8	.028	310.3	.035
NH	359.5	.056	704.62	.030	799.72	.045	820.12			
X1	9	.74	0.00	820.12	838.19	815.71	836.10			
GR	3382.9	0.00	3382.03	6.70	3374.39	12.90	3373.69	14.70	3371.99	19.40
GR	3371.1	26.00	3370.39	34.60	3369.89	43.40	3369.49	46.50	3369.69	53.60
GR	3369.9	62.00	3369.99	65.60	3370.19	76.80	3370.09	92.50	3370.09	99.90
GR	3370.2	110.30	3371.19	115.80	3373.69	121.40	3378.19	129.60	3377.39	147.60
GR	3379.2	152.20	3378.89	162.60	3377.79	179.00	3376.29	195.50	3376.09	202.30
GR	3374.3	207.80	3374.49	211.90	3374.89	228.50	3375.19	244.90	3375.39	261.20
GR	3375.1	277.60	3374.69	294.00	3374.49	310.30	3373.89	327.20	3374.59	343.10
GR	3376.3	359.50	3377.49	368.60	3377.79	375.90	3378.32	392.32	3379.62	408.72
GR	3381.2	420.42	3381.42	425.02	3379.72	436.92	3379.72	441.52	3380.12	457.72
GR	3379.5	474.02	3382.12	490.82	3380.42	507.62	3380.42	524.22	3380.82	534.12
GR	3379.1	540.12	3379.69	556.72	3380.39	572.92	3380.69	589.42	3380.69	605.62
GR	3379.7	622.12	3380.01	638.72	3380.61	655.12	3380.81	671.62	3380.71	688.22
GR	3380.7	704.62	3379.71	720.92	3379.41	737.52	3377.81	741.62	3376.01	742.22
GR	3375.4	744.82	3375.01	754.02	3374.41	770.42	3373.91	786.82	3372.81	798.42
GR	3378.0	799.72	3380.21	803.92	3381.81	810.22	3387.41	820.12		
NH	5	.045	18.1	.035	86.3	.031	155.4	.040	296.11	.045
NH	324.98									
X1	10	.38	0.00	324.98	1030.17	1146.52	1153.02			
GR	3385.2	0.00	3382.66	8.30	3380.26	9.20	3379.36	12.70	3377.06	18.10
GR	3375.2	37.40	3374.16	45.00	3373.56	53.40	3373.86	58.50	3373.76	61.10
GR	3374.3	66.00	3374.86	70.30	3375.26	75.30	3375.56	77.80	3376.36	81.40
GR	3377.1	86.30	3379.16	90.00	3378.96	109.20	3378.16	125.40	3377.76	142.80
GR	3377.8	155.40	3377.16	159.80	3376.16	165.70	3375.66	179.70	3375.36	189.80
GR	3375.3	206.40	3375.06	224.30	3375.06	233.50	3375.36	247.10	3376.16	254.90
GR	3375.8	269.00	3375.96	275.60	3375.26	282.10	3376.36	289.40	3376.56	293.60
GR	3377.5	296.11	3380.06	303.50	3395.46	324.98				

Figure 40. Continued.

SECNO	DEPTH	CWSEL	CRIWS	WSELK	EG	HV	HL	OLOSS	L-BANK ELEV
Q	QLOB	QCH	QROB	ALOB	ACH	AROB	VOL	TWA	R-BANK ELEV
TIME	VLOB	VCH	VROB	XNL	XNCH	XNR	WTN	ELMIN	SSTA
SLOPE	XLOBL	XLCH	XLOBR	ITRIAL	IDC	ICONT	CORAR	TOPWID	ENDST

\*PROF 1

IHLEQ = 1. THEREFORE FRICTION LOSS (HL) IS CALCULATED AS A FUNCTION OF PROFILE TYPE, WHICH CAN VARY FROM REACH TO REACH. SEE DOCUMENTATION FOR DETAILS.

CCHV= .100 CEHV= .300  
1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 1.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA= 3371.80 ELREA= 3365.37									
1.000	3.06	3358.91	.00	3358.91	3359.01	.11	.00	.00	3371.80
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	452.8	.0	.0	.0	3365.37
.00	.00	2.66	.00	.000	.028	.000	.000	3355.84	26.19
.000866	0.	0.	0.	0	0	0	.00	197.81	362.94

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 2.000

3302 WARNING: CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE OF ACCEPTABLE RANGE, KRATIO = .70

3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA= 3373.10 ELREA= 3364.18									
2.000	4.42	3359.55	.00	.00	3359.70	.15	.68	.01	3373.10
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	382.5	.0	5.2	2.5	3364.18
.05	.00	3.15	.00	.000	.031	.000	.000	3355.13	21.54
.001779	544.	544.	550.	3	0	0	.00	196.05	217.58

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 3.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

SECNO	DEPTH	CWSEL	CRIWS	WSELK	EG	HV	HL	OLOSS	L-BANK ELEV
Q	QLOB	QCH	QROB	ALOB	ACH	AROB	VOL	TWA	R-BANK ELEV
TIME	VLOB	VCH	VROB	XNL	XNCH	XNR	WTN	ELMIN	SSTA
SLOPE	XLOBL	XLCH	XLOBR	ITRIAL	IDC	ICONT	CORAR	TOPWID	ENDST
3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA= 3375.70 ELREA= 3369.77									

Figure 40. Continued.

3.000	4.53	3361.03	.00	.00	3361.22	.18	1.50	.01	3375.70
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	350.8	.0	12.4	6.0	3369.77
.12	.00	3.44	.00	.000	.029	.000	.000	3356.50	23.43
.001730	867.	857.	545.	3	0	0	.00	165.46	331.32

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 4.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

3302 WARNING: CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE OF ACCEPTABLE RANGE, KRATIO = .45

3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA= 3376.30 ELREA= 3370.72

4.000	4.21	3362.74	.00	.00	3363.11	.36	1.84	.05	3376.30
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	249.4	.0	15.7	8.1	3370.72
.14	.00	4.83	.00	.000	.030	.000	.000	3358.53	23.57
.008589	483.	477.	183.	3	0	0	.00	223.97	342.68

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 5.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

3302 WARNING: CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE OF ACCEPTABLE RANGE, KRATIO = 2.45

5.000	4.58	3369.05	.00	.00	3369.20	.15	6.07	.02	3384.30
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	389.7	.0	33.9	19.7	3379.90
.37	.00	3.09	.00	.000	.030	.000	.000	3364.47	189.04
.001428	2484.	2479.	2306.	7	0	0	.00	182.68	388.81

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 6.000

SECNO	DEPTH	CWSEL	CRIWS	WSELK	EG	HV	HL	OLOSS	L-BANK ELEV
Q	QLOB	QCH	QROB	ALOB	ACH	AROB	VOL	TWA	R-BANK ELEV
TIME	VLOB	VCH	VROB	XNL	XNCH	XNR	WTN	ELMIN	SSTA
SLOPE	XLOBL	XLCH	XLOBR	ITRIAL	IDC	ICONT	CORAR	TOPWID	ENDST

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

6.000	6.61	3369.89	.00	.00	3370.03	.13	.82	.00	3388.00
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	413.6	.0	39.3	22.7	3388.28
.42	.00	2.91	.00	.000	.026	.000	.000	3363.28	156.30
.001379	531.	587.	617.	3	0	0	.00	256.52	460.71

Figure 40. Continued.



1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 7.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

3302 WARNING: CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE OF ACCEPTABLE RANGE, KRATIO = .55

7.000	2.51	3371.01	.00	.00	3371.25	.24	1.19	.03	3388.90
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	307.6	.0	42.7	24.8	3394.68
.45	.00	3.92	.00	.000	.034	.000	.000	3368.50	51.02
.004489	347.	406.	390.	5	0	0	.00	199.87	847.40

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 8.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

3302 WARNING: CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE OF ACCEPTABLE RANGE, KRATIO = 1.62

8.000	7.01	3371.35	.00	.00	3371.49	.14	.23	.01	3382.90
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	395.5	.0	43.4	25.2	3389.95
.46	.00	3.05	.00	.000	.032	.000	.000	3364.34	17.95
.001707	67.	93.	92.	2	0	0	.00	190.44	826.02

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 9.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

9.000	3.60	3373.09	.00	.00	3373.37	.28	1.84	.04	3382.90
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	282.6	.0	49.9	28.1	3387.41
.52	.00	4.26	.00	.000	.034	.000	.000	3369.49	16.36
.002689	838.	836.	816.	3	0	0	.00	106.70	798.49

SECNO	DEPTH	CWSEL	CRIWS	WSELK	EG	HV	HL	OLOSS	L-BANK	ELEV
Q	QLOB	QCH	QROB	ALOB	ACH	AROB	VOL	TWA	R-BANK	ELEV
TIME	VLOB	VCH	VROB	XLN	XLNCH	XNR	WTN	ELMIN	SSTA	
SLOPE	XLOBL	XLCH	XLOBR	ITRIAL	IDC	ICONT	CORAR	TOPWID	ENDST	

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 10.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

10.000	3.54	3377.10	.00	.00	3377.30	.20	3.92	.01	3385.20
1205.0	.0	1205.0	.0	.0	336.2	.0	58.1	32.2	3395.46
.60	.00	3.58	.00	.000	.037	.000	.000	3373.56	18.01
.004116	1030.	1153.	1147.	9	0	0	.00	203.17	295.04

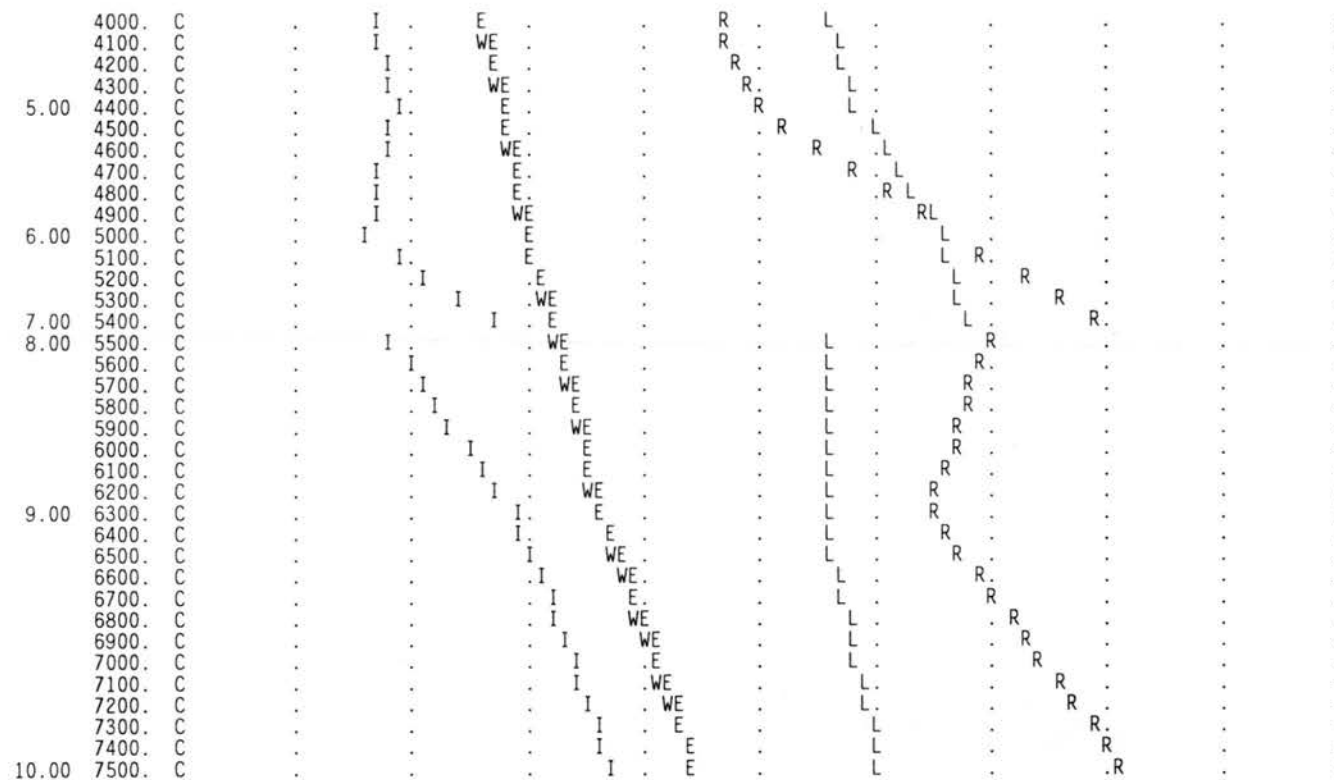
Figure 40. Continued.

PROFILE FOR STREAM MF FLATHEAD RIVER

PLOTTED POINTS (BY PRIORITY) E-ENERGY, W-WATER SURFACE, I-INVERT, C-CRITICAL W.S., L-LEFT BANK, R-RIGHT BANK, M-LOWER END STA

ELEVATION SECNO	3355. CUMDIS	3360.	3365.	3370.	3375.	3380.	3385.	3390.	3395.	3400.
1.00	0. CI	E .		R .		L .				
	100. CI	E .		R .		L .				
	200. CI	E .		R .		L .				
	300. CI	WE .		R .		ML .				
	400. I	WE .		R .		L .				
	500. I	E .		R .		ML .				
2.00	600. I	E .		R .		ML .				
	700. I	E .		R .		ML .				
	800. CI	E .		R .		ML .				
	900. CI	E .		R .		ML .				
	1000. CI	WE .		R .		L .				
	1100. C I	E .		R .		ML .				
	1200. C I	E .		R .		L .				
	1300. C I	WE .		R .		L .				
	1400. C I	E .		R .		L .				
3.00	1500. C I	E .		R .		L .				
	1600. C	E .		R .		L .				
	1700. C	WE .		R .		L .				
	1800. C	WE .		R .		L .				
4.00	1900. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2000. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2100. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2200. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2300. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2400. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2500. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2600. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2700. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2800. C	I .		R .		L .				
	2900. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3000. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3100. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3200. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3300. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3400. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3500. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3600. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3700. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3800. C	I .		R .		L .				
	3900. C	I .		R .		L .				

Figure 40. Continued.



T1	GLACIER NATIONAL PARK								
T2	SECOND PROFILE								
T3	MF FLATHEAD RIVER								
J1	ICHECK	INQ	NINV	IDIR	STRT	METRIC	HVINS	Q	WSEL
		3	0	0	0	0	0		3363.24
J2	NPROF	IPLOT	PRFVS	XSECV	XSECH	FN	ALLDC	IBW	CHNIM
	2								ITRACE

Figure 40. Continued.

SECNO	DEPTH	CWSEL	CRIWS	WSELK	EG	HV	HL	OLOSS	L-BANK ELEV
Q	QLOB	QCH	QROB	ALOB	ACH	AROB	VOL	TWA	R-BANK ELEV
TIME	VLOB	VCH	VROB	XNL	XNCH	XNR	WTN	ELMIN	SSTA
SLOPE	XLOBL	XLCH	XLOBR	ITRIAL	IDC	ICONT	CORAR	TOPWID	ENDST

\*PROF 2

IHLQ = 1. THEREFORE FRICTION LOSS (HL) IS CALCULATED AS A FUNCTION OF PROFILE TYPE, WHICH CAN VARY FROM REACH TO REACH. SEE DOCUMENTATION FOR DETAILS.

CCHV= .100 CEHV= .300  
1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 1.000

3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA=				3371.80	ELREA=	3365.37			
1.000	7.40	3363.24	.00	3363.24	3364.10	.86	.00	.00	3371.80
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	1769.3	.0	.0	.0	3365.37
.00	.00	7.46	.00	.000	.028	.000	.000	3355.84	17.85
.002348	0.	0.	0.	0	0	0	.00	348.91	366.76

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 2.000

3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA=				3373.10	ELREA=	3364.18			
2.000	9.39	3364.52	.00	.00	3365.42	.90	1.30	.01	3373.10
13200.0	.0	11859.7	1340.3	.0	1500.2	342.5	22.6	5.0	3364.18
.02	.00	7.91	3.91	.000	.025	.055	.000	3355.13	15.02
.002431	544.	544.	550.	0	0	0	.00	446.42	461.44

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 3.000

3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA=				3375.70	ELREA=	3369.77			
3.000	9.99	3366.49	.00	.00	3367.33	.84	1.91	.01	3375.70
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	1798.7	.0	57.2	12.9	3369.77
.05	.00	7.34	.00	.000	.025	.000	.000	3356.50	16.52
.002123	867.	857.	545.	2	0	0	.00	399.65	416.17

Figure 40. Continued.

1490 NH CARD USED

SECNO Q TIME SLOPE	DEPTH QLOB VLOB XLOBL	CWSEL QCH VCH XLCH	CRIWS QROB VROB XLOBR	WSELK ALOB XNL ITRIAL	EG ACH XNCH IDC	HV AROB XNR ICONT	HL VOL WTN CORAR	OLOSS TWA ELMIN TOPWID	L-BANK ELEV R-BANK ELEV SSTA ENDST
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\*SECNO 4.000

3495 OVERBANK AREA ASSUMED NON-EFFECTIVE, ELLEA= 3376.30 ELREA= 3370.72

4.000	9.08	3367.61	.00	.00	3368.41	.81	1.08	.00	3376.30
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	1830.6	.0	77.0	17.2	3370.72
.07	.00	7.21	.00	.000	.029	.000	.000	3358.53	15.97
.002420	483.	477.	183.	3	0	0	.00	377.13	393.10

1490 NH CARD USED

\*SECNO 5.000

5.000	9.39	3373.86	.00	.00	3375.13	1.26	6.58	.14	3384.30
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	1464.9	.0	170.8	35.9	3379.90
.15	.00	9.01	.00	.000	.027	.000	.000	3364.47	117.31
.002908	2484.	2479.	2306.	3	0	0	.00	279.64	396.95

1490 NH CARD USED

\*SECNO 6.000

3301 HV CHANGED MORE THAN HVINS

3302 WARNING: CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE OF ACCEPTABLE RANGE, KRATIO = 1.51

6.000	12.59	3375.87	.00	.00	3376.25	.38	1.04	.09	3388.00
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	2665.1	.0	198.6	40.8	3388.28
.18	.00	4.95	.00	.000	.035	.000	.000	3363.28	20.15
.001268	531.	587.	617.	2	0	0	.00	447.73	467.89

1490 NH CARD USED

\*SECNO 7.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

7.000	7.92	3376.42	.00	.00	3376.96	.54	.66	.05	3388.90
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	2229.0	.0	221.5	45.1	3394.68
.20	.00	5.92	.00	.000	.031	.000	.000	3368.50	20.09
.001995	347.	406.	390.	2	0	0	.00	477.98	853.50

Figure 40. Continued.

SECNO Q TIME SLOPE	DEPTH QLOB VLOB XLOBL	CWSEL QCH VCH XLCH	CRIWS QROB VROB XLOBR	WSELK ALOB XNL ITRIAL	EG ACH XNCH IDC	HV AROB XNR ICONT	HL VOL WTN CORAR	OLOSS TWA ELMIN TOPWID	L-BANK ELEV R-BANK ELEV SSTA ENDST
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------------	---

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 8.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

8.000	12.12	3376.46	.00	.00	3377.26	.80	.22	.08	3382.90
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	1839.4	.0	225.8	46.0	3389.95
.20	.00	7.18	.00	.000	.029	.000	.000	3364.34	11.49
.002828	67.	93.	92.	2	0	0	.00	418.46	829.27

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 9.000

3265 DIVIDED FLOW

9.000	9.26	3378.75	.00	.00	3379.51	.75	2.24	.00	3382.90
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	1897.8	.0	261.7	54.2	3387.41
.24	.00	6.96	.00	.000	.028	.000	.000	3369.49	9.36
.002546	838.	836.	816.	2	0	0	.00	436.55	801.14

1490 NH CARD USED  
\*SECNO 10.000

10.000	8.55	3382.11	.00	.00	3383.05	.94	3.49	.06	3385.20
13200.0	.0	13200.0	.0	.0	1697.2	.0	309.3	64.0	3395.46
.28	.00	7.78	.00	.000	.036	.000	.000	3373.56	8.50
.003507	1030.	1153.	1147.	2	0	0	.00	297.86	306.36

PROFILE FOR STREAM MF FLATHEAD RIVER

PLOTTED POINTS (BY PRIORITY) E-ENERGY, W-WATER SURFACE, I-INVERT, C-CRITICAL W.S., L-LEFT BANK, R-RIGHT BANK, M-LOWER END STA

ELEVATION SECNO	3355. CUMDIS	3360.	3365.	3370.	3375.	3380.	3385.	3390.	3395.	3400.
1.00	0. CI	.	W E R	.	L	.	.	.	.	.
	100. CI	.	W E R	.	L	.	.	.	.	.
	200. CI	.	W E R	.	L	.	.	.	.	.
	300. CI	.	W E	.	ML	.	.	.	.	.
	400. I	.	WRE	.	L	.	.	.	.	.
	500. I	.	RWE	.	ML	.	.	.	.	.

Figure 40. Continued.

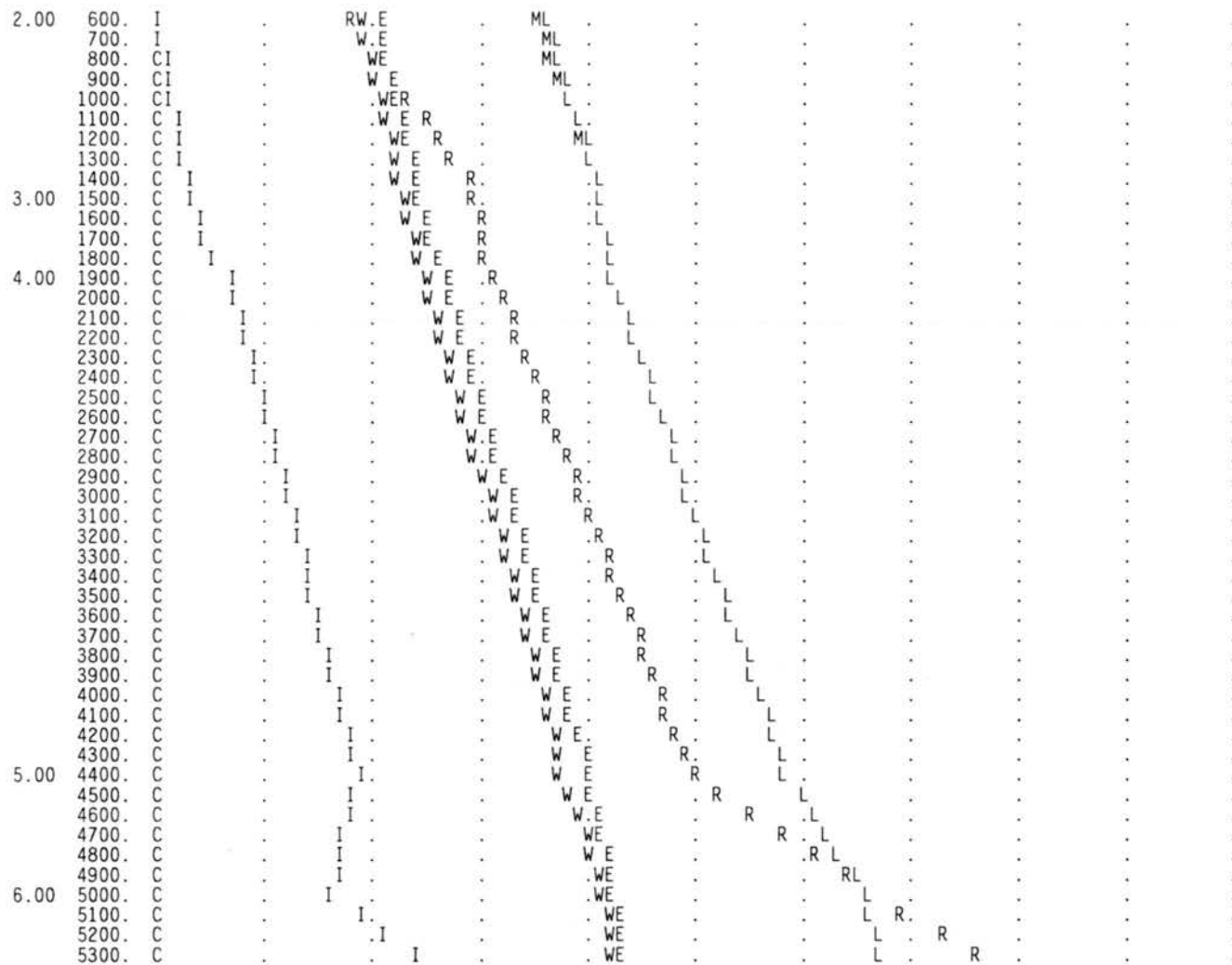


Figure 40. Continued.

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7.00 5400. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
8.00 5500. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    5600. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    5700. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    5800. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    5900. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6000. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6100. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6200. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
9.00 6300. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6400. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6500. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6600. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6700. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6800. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    6900. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    7000. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    7100. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    7200. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    7300. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
    7400. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .
10.00 7500. C      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .      .

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THIS RUN EXECUTED 01OCT91 05:21:32

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HEC-2 WATER SURFACE PROFILES
Version 4.5.1; September 1990
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MF FLATHEAD RIVER  
SUMMARY PRINTOUT TABLE 150

	SECNO	XLCH	ELTRD	ELLC	ELMIN	Q	CWSEL	CRWS	EG	10*KS	VCH	AREA	.01K
	1.000	.00	.00	.00	3355.84	1205.00	3358.91	.00	3359.01	8.66	2.66	452.82	409.57
	1.000	.00	.00	.00	3355.84	13200.00	3363.24	.00	3364.10	23.48	7.46	1769.31	2723.83
*	2.000	544.28	.00	.00	3355.13	1205.00	3359.55	.00	3359.70	17.79	3.15	382.50	285.70
	2.000	544.28	.00	.00	3355.13	13200.00	3364.52	.00	3365.42	24.31	7.91	1842.68	2677.25
	3.000	856.79	.00	.00	3356.50	1205.00	3361.03	.00	3361.22	17.30	3.44	350.77	289.71
	3.000	856.79	.00	.00	3356.50	13200.00	3366.49	.00	3367.33	21.23	7.34	1798.73	2864.94
*	4.000	476.88	.00	.00	3358.53	1205.00	3362.74	.00	3363.11	85.89	4.83	249.40	130.02
	4.000	476.88	.00	.00	3358.53	13200.00	3367.61	.00	3368.41	24.20	7.21	1830.57	2683.31
*	5.000	2478.78	.00	.00	3364.47	1205.00	3369.05	.00	3369.20	14.28	3.09	389.69	318.87
	5.000	2478.78	.00	.00	3364.47	13200.00	3373.86	.00	3375.13	29.08	9.01	1464.93	2447.66

Figure 40. Continued.



*	6.000	587.29	.00	.00	3363.28	1205.00	3369.89	.00	3370.03	13.79	2.91	413.62	324.44
	6.000	587.29	.00	.00	3363.28	13200.00	3375.87	.00	3376.25	12.68	4.95	2665.06	3706.82
*	7.000	406.33	.00	.00	3368.50	1205.00	3371.01	.00	3371.25	44.89	3.92	307.63	179.85
	7.000	406.33	.00	.00	3368.50	13200.00	3376.42	.00	3376.96	19.95	5.92	2228.99	2955.45
*	8.000	93.19	.00	.00	3364.34	1205.00	3371.35	.00	3371.49	17.07	3.05	395.52	291.66
	8.000	93.19	.00	.00	3364.34	13200.00	3376.46	.00	3377.26	28.28	7.18	1839.38	2481.99
	9.000	836.10	.00	.00	3369.49	1205.00	3373.09	.00	3373.37	26.89	4.26	282.62	232.39
	9.000	836.10	.00	.00	3369.49	13200.00	3378.75	.00	3379.51	25.46	6.96	1897.83	2615.84
	10.000	1153.02	.00	.00	3373.56	1205.00	3377.10	.00	3377.30	41.16	3.58	336.23	187.83
	10.000	1153.02	.00	.00	3373.56	13200.00	3382.11	.00	3383.05	35.07	7.78	1697.21	2229.12

SUMMARY PRINTOUT TABLE 150

	SECNO	Q	CWSEL	DIFWSP	DIFWSX	DIFKWS	TOPWID	XLCH
	1.000	1205.00	3358.91	.00	.00	.00	197.81	.00
	1.000	13200.00	3363.24	4.33	.00	.00	348.91	.00
*	2.000	1205.00	3359.55	.00	.64	.00	196.05	544.28
	2.000	13200.00	3364.52	4.97	1.28	.00	446.42	544.28
	3.000	1205.00	3361.03	.00	1.48	.00	165.46	856.79
	3.000	13200.00	3366.49	5.46	1.97	.00	399.65	856.79
*	4.000	1205.00	3362.74	.00	1.71	.00	223.97	476.88
	4.000	13200.00	3367.61	4.86	1.11	.00	377.13	476.88
*	5.000	1205.00	3369.05	.00	6.31	.00	182.68	2478.78
	5.000	13200.00	3373.86	4.81	6.26	.00	279.64	2478.78
*	6.000	1205.00	3369.89	.00	.84	.00	256.52	587.29
	6.000	13200.00	3375.87	5.98	2.01	.00	447.73	587.29
*	7.000	1205.00	3371.01	.00	1.12	.00	199.87	406.33
	7.000	13200.00	3376.42	5.41	.55	.00	477.98	406.33
*	8.000	1205.00	3371.35	.00	.33	.00	190.44	93.19
	8.000	13200.00	3376.46	5.12	.04	.00	418.46	93.19
	9.000	1205.00	3373.09	.00	1.74	.00	106.70	836.10
	9.000	13200.00	3378.75	5.67	2.29	.00	436.55	836.10
	10.000	1205.00	3377.10	.00	4.01	.00	203.17	1153.02
	10.000	13200.00	3382.11	5.01	3.36	.00	297.86	1153.02

Figure 40. Continued.

SUMMARY OF ERRORS AND SPECIAL NOTES

WARNING SECNO=	2.000	PROFILE=	1	CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE ACCEPTABLE RANGE
WARNING SECNO=	4.000	PROFILE=	1	CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE ACCEPTABLE RANGE
WARNING SECNO=	5.000	PROFILE=	1	CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE ACCEPTABLE RANGE
WARNING SECNO=	6.000	PROFILE=	2	CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE ACCEPTABLE RANGE
WARNING SECNO=	7.000	PROFILE=	1	CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE ACCEPTABLE RANGE
WARNING SECNO=	8.000	PROFILE=	1	CONVEYANCE CHANGE OUTSIDE ACCEPTABLE RANGE

APPENDIX C

USGS FLOW DATA AND NPS DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS

Station	M F FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR WEST GLACIER, MT.						Id		12358500					
Parameter	Streamflow (cfs)						Statistic		Mean					
Year	1940-1989						Hydrolog Unit		17010207					
Site Code	Stream						Geologic Unit							
State	MT						Aquifer Type		?????					
County	029						Agency		USGS					
Latitude	48:29:43						Agency Office		MT					
Longitude	114:00:33						Sequence#		00					

50	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Year
D Cnt	1550	1500	1550	1550	1413	1550	1500	1550	1500	1550	1550	1498	18261
D Avg	1067	1032	882	695	681	810	3123	9747	10213	3938	1353	981	2883
D Max	6280	7640	8610	8920	6880	6480	17500	32000	92700	15300	3540	6870	92700
D Min	324	189	205	210	232	270	300	1070	1820	815	432	343	189
M Cnt	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	49	49
M Std	690	600	547	391	414	482	1364	2282	3942	1782	427	443	636
M Skw	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.4	2.8	2.6	0.41	0.17	0.52	0.48	0.40	1.9	-0.43
M Max	3004	3131	2596	2420	2686	2779	7093	14668	19869	8162	2364	2510	4071
M Min	367	279	262	316	300	307	664	5259	3576	1249	576	420	1437

Coverage :   = 5= 6= 7= 8= 9= 0= 1= 2= 3= 4= 5= 6= 7= 8= 9

Station	MIDDLE FORK FLATHEAD RIVER AT ESSEX, MT.						Id		12357000					
Parameter	Streamflow (cfs)						Statistic		Mean					
Year	1940-1964						Hydrolog Unit		17010207					
Site Code	Stream						Geologic Unit							
State	MT						Aquifer Type		?????					
County	029						Agency		USGS					
Latitude	48:16:30						Agency Office		MT					
Longitude	113:36:10						Sequence#		00					

23	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Year
D Cnt	682	660	682	682	622	682	660	682	690	713	713	690	8158
D Avg	347	355	333	223	237	251	1322	4352	3795	1041	326	244	1075
D Max	2200	2030	2260	895	1420	1620	7890	13600	37000	7020	828	843	37000
D Min	124	50	60	30	70	60	149	672	465	227	127	111	30
M Cnt	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23	22
M Std	237	223	224	103	133	98	656	1115	1926	628	103	71	300
M Skw	1.7	0.97	1.1	1.4	1.6	0.73	0.63	-0.09	0.63	1.2	0.63	1.8	-0.25
M Max	1079	812	884	489	602	490	2851	6720	7537	2591	557	427	1577
M Min	137	108	103	93	100	127	389	1973	1001	309	164	148	465

Coverage :   = 5= 6= 7= 8= 9= 0= 1= 2= 3= 4= 5= 6= 7= 8= 9

Figure 41. Summary streamflow data for the Middle Fork Flathead River at West Glacier and Essex, Montana (US West 1988).

12358500 M F FLATHEAD RIVER NEAR WEST GLACIER, MT.  
 LOCATION.--Lat 48:29:43, Long 114:00:33, Hydrologic Unit 17010207.  
 DRAINAGE AREA.-- 1128.00 mi<sup>2</sup> ( 2921.52 km<sup>2</sup>).  
 PERIOD-OF RECORD.-- 1940-1989  
 GAGE.-- Altitude of gage is 3128.70 ft( 954 m).

STREAMFLOW (CFS), WATER YEAR OCT 1939 TO SEP 1940											
MEAN											
DAY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Sep
1	400	354	354	566	320	492	1600	3740	8900	2040	840
2	400	354	330	552	320	492	1630	3970	8040	2040	840
3	400	354	330	538	320	524	1700	6760	7710	1970	804
4	400	354	325	524	320	510	1580	8040	7060	1970	768
5	400	354	320	498	320	498	1500	7060	6740	1900	732
6	380	342	330	486	342	486	1470	6120	6280	1830	750
7	380	354	330	474	354	462	1470	5250	5680	1830	696
8	380	426	336	450	342	474	1550	4850	5530	1630	678
9	380	426	438	320	342	462	1830	5120	5120	1550	660
10	380	414	504	420	378	438	2040	7380	4980	1500	644
11	380	408	580	384	372	426	1900	10500	5250	1470	580
12	380	402	628	380	354	408	1900	12400	5820	1400	612
13	348	396	612	402	342	402	1830	10900	5970	1420	596
14	348	390	596	402	330	396	2190	9810	5970	1370	580
15	354	390	644	408	330	414	3150	8720	5250	1320	552
16	354	384	786	414	330	462	3630	8380	4720	1270	538
17	354	378	900	426	320	596	3200	8040	4460	1270	524
18	348	378	960	300	320	660	3090	7380	4210	1230	510
19	360	366	880	280	315	696	3740	7710	3970	1180	498
20	360	366	840	264	310	696	4210	9070	4090	1140	498
21	360	354	840	232	310	768	5390	9070	4090	1120	486
22	348	366	786	260	280	840	5250	8900	3630	1080	486
23	336	354	696	285	280	960	4720	9420	3300	1040	486
24	342	354	596	310	264	1080	4460	9780	2890	1000	480
25	342	330	580	315	320	1140	3970	10500	2800	980	474
26	342	300	596	320	330	1180	3740	10500	2800	920	462
27	342	305	531	330	320	1270	3740	9070	2610	960	450
28	366	320	426	336	354	1400	3970	8040	2350	1080	474
29	378	325	510	342	474	1400	4090	7710	2190	1000	456
30	378	330	596	354	---	1470	3970	8040	2120	940	444
31	366	---	580	330	---	1550	---	8720	---	900	432
Total	11386	10928	17760	11902	9613	23052	88510	250950	144530	42350	18030
Mean	367	364	573	384	331	744	2950	8095	4818	1366	582
Max	400	426	960	566	474	1550	5390	12400	8900	2040	840
Min	336	300	320	232	264	396	1470	3740	2120	900	432
Ac-Ft	22584	21675	35226	23607	19067	45723	175557	497752	286671	84000	35762
WTR YR 1940	TOTAL	647324	MEAN	1769	MAX	12400	MIN	232	AC-FT	1283948	

12357000 MIDDLE FORK FLATHEAD RIVER AT ESSEX, MT.  
 LOCATION.--Lat 48:16:30, Long 113:36:10, Hydrologic Unit 17010207.  
 DRAINAGE AREA.-- 510.00 mi<sup>2</sup> ( 1320.90 km<sup>2</sup>).  
 PERIOD-OF RECORD.-- 1940-1964  
 GAGE.-- Altitude of gage is 3721.93 ft( 1134 m).

STREAMFLOW (CFS), WATER YEAR OCT 1939 TO SEP 1940											
MEAN											
DAY	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Sep
1	150	145	121	155	90	156	440	1420	2750	460	227
2	150	134	119	150	80	156	455	2120	2600	450	227
3	150	140	124	145	75	150	445	3410	2390	421	218
4	150	140	116	140	80	142	412	3500	2120	416	208
5	150	140	114	130	90	140	403	2820	1940	408	202
6	140	132	121	120	110	134	408	2320	1830	403	196
7	140	145	119	110	105	129	426	2000	1670	377	190
8	140	161	124	105	110	134	480	1940	1620	356	187
9	140	150	156	50	103	129	614	2320	1520	344	178
10	140	145	167	100	114	124	650	3410	1470	340	172
11	140	142	199	95	106	111	568	5080	1520	325	167
12	140	145	196	95	103	116	562	5080	1520	314	164
13	130	142	172	120	101	114	602	4320	1520	303	161
14	130	140	178	125	101	119	1160	3750	1380	296	158
15	130	140	205	130	98	127	1620	3410	1240	289	156
16	130	137	246	130	98	172	1380	3320	1120	282	156
17	130	132	282	115	96	227	1200	3060	1040	292	153
18	130	127	266	70	96	230	1280	2820	955	282	153
19	130	127	234	60	98	221	1720	3060	895	269	150
20	130	127	218	50	98	218	2000	3700	902	259	147
21	130	119	214	40	98	230	2120	3500	836	256	145
22	130	124	196	30	93	269	1830	3410	767	253	145
23	130	127	170	35	91	310	1720	3600	715	243	142
24	130	116	145	45	80	352	1570	3800	638	237	142
25	130	106	120	55	100	377	1420	4000	608	237	140
26	130	103	100	60	110	373	1380	3800	579	237	134
27	130	96	90	70	100	381	1420	3140	552	253	134
28	130	98	130	80	120	394	1570	2680	524	259	140
29	150	108	170	90	150	390	1620	2600	491	250	134
30	150	119	165	100	---	394	1470	2750	465	240	129
31	145	---	160	95	---	430	---	2980	---	227	---
Total	4255	3907	5137	2895	2894	6949	32945	99120	38177	9578	4447
Mean	137	130	166	93	100	224	1098	3197	1273	309	148
Max	150	161	282	155	150	430	2120	5080	2750	460	227
Min	130	96	90	30	75	111	403	1420	465	227	111
Ac-Ft	8440	7749	10189	5742	5740	13783	65345	196602	75723	18998	8820
WTR YR 1940	TOTAL	215386	MEAN	588	MAX	5080	MIN	30	AC-FT	427212	

Figure 42. Examples of mean daily flow data collected at USGS gaging stations on the Middle Fork Flathead River at West Glacier and Essex, Montana (US West 1988).

Table 19. Measured discharge (cfs) and corresponding stage readings (feet above mean sea level) at Nyack study site, Middle Fork Flathead River. Measurements taken at HEC-2 cross-section 1 in 1990, and at cross-section 2 in 1991. A temporary reference point was used on July 15, 1990, therefore no stage elevation was recorded.

Date	Discharge	Stage
July 15, 1990	2273	-
July 23, 1990	1205	3358.91
Sept 1, 1990	565	3358.48
June 5, 1991	13200	3364.42
June 19, 1991	4890	3362.02
July 10, 1991	4277	3361.96
July 17, 1991	3382	3361.46
July 24, 1991	2080	3360.88
July 29, 1991	1692	3360.59
Aug 7, 1991	1193	3360.54
Aug 12, 1991	1262	3360.56
Aug 19, 1991	792	3360.08
Sept 3, 1991	514	3359.67
Sept 9, 1991	518	3359.68
Sept 15, 1991	467	3359.58

APPENDIX D  
VEGETATION FIELD DATA

Table 20. Definition of Riparian Survey Form Terms.

Term	Definition
* Rooted Substrate (after Bovee and Milhous 1978)	
Boulder	- > 250 millimeters (mm)
Cobble	- 64 - 250 mm
Gravel	- 2 - 64 mm
Fines	- < 2 mm
* Geomorphic Landforms (after Hupp 1988)	
Channel bed	- active channel, wholly or partially covered by flows < or = to the mean annual flow.
Depositional bar	- depositional surface within the active channel, often devoid of woody vegetation.
Channel bank	- contains the active channel, steep sloped, often lower limit of perennial vegetation.
Channel shelf	- horizontal to gently sloping surface extending between channel banks and floodplain.
Floodplain	- relatively large, flat surface flooded by flows > bankfull, usually once every 1-3 years.
Terrace	- remnant floodplain removed from active channel, seldom flooded; not distinguishable in study reach.
Upland	- typically never flooded; completely removed from active channel; remnant, if any, riparian vegetation.
* Cover Class (after Daubenmire 1959)	
1	- < 1 % absolute cover
2	- 1 - 5 % absolute cover
3	- 5 - 25 % absolute cover
4	- 25 - 50 % absolute cover
5	- 50 - 75 % absolute cover
6	- 75 - 95 % absolute cover
7	- > 95 % absolute cover
* Height Class	
0	- < 10 feet tall
1	- 11 - 20 feet tall
2	- 21 - 30 feet tall
3	- 31 - 40 feet tall
4	- 41 - 50 feet tall
5	- 51 - 60 feet tall
6	- 61 - 70 feet tall
7	- 71 - 80 feet tall
8	- 81 - 90 feet tall
9	- 91 - 100 feet tall
10	- 101 - 110 feet tall
11	- 111 - 120 feet tall
12	- 121 - 130 feet tall
13	- 131 - 140 feet tall
14	- 141 - 150 feet tall







## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 1 OBSERVER: Wardell  
PLOT NUMBER: B DATE: 8-10-90  
ELEVATION: 3363.99  
DISTANCE: 274.80  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel      sand 100 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank

COMMENTS: (18 April 6"-12" CW soap)  
still lots of water damage v. little shrubs  
- sparse herbaceous cover - still dense SW shrub -  
= mostly Phor. Ciper. Az. Po. Clav. Alph. - some

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 1 OBSERVER: Windtjell  
PLOT NUMBER: 9 DATE: 2-18-70  
ELEVATION: 3363.34  
DISTANCE: 241.20  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: \_\_\_\_\_ boulder \_\_\_\_\_ cobble \_\_\_\_\_ gravel \_\_\_\_\_ sand 100 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_ channel bed \_\_\_\_\_ depositional bar \_\_\_\_\_ channel bank

channel shift floodplain upland

COMMENTS: even aged pop. similar size (dbh + ht) CW  
sparse understory of Pop. near Agave. Asa - more low bur  
damage, also lower CW saplings i.e. more large trees - 4 CW bur

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 1 OBSERVER: Wardell  
PLOT NUMBER: 10 DATE: 8-10-90  
ELEVATION: 3363.93  
DISTANCE: 301.60  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel      sand loopines  
LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank

COMMENTS: lots of *Ly. curvata* debris in plots 1-10 1-11. loc = 12 = 24  
 number feeding. loc across the plate in 10 minutes (excluding 1st walk). The  
 stable (4-12 etc. same) is close to loc. under less grass/shrub.

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 1 OBSERVER: M. Ward  
PLOT NUMBER: 11 DATE: 8-10-98

ELEVATION: 3262.87  
DISTANCE: 374.0

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
LANDFORM TYPE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ boulder 5 cobble \_\_\_\_\_ gravel \_\_\_\_\_ sand 75 fines

\_\_\_\_\_ channel bed \_\_\_\_\_ depositional bar \_\_\_\_\_ channel bank

COMMENTS: This plot v. similar to all others previously. It will not age  
trees assume it is still v. close to emergence. - No dead CW?

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS									
	0 - 0.49	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-17.9	18-20.9	≥ 25.0
	<3.3"	3.3"	3.3"	3.3"	3.3"	3.3"	3.3"	3.3"	3.3"	3.3"
CW	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TREE#	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS:						
CW	1.4	23	11	Age of tree 1-3" dbh = 10-12 years						

DURUS SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER
Cost	"	0.0	1	AsPo	1			EDC	-
Grel	"	0.0	1					B.G.	75
Sboa	"	0.0	1					LITTER	20
Aca!	"	0.0	1					Moss	5
Saba	"	0.0	1					mud	

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 12

 OBSERVER: Woodell  
 DATE: 8-10-90

 ELEVATION: 3303.96  
 DISTANCE: 340.4

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 5 boulder 5 cobble 1 gravel 95 sand 95 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

shifting to break out of CW channel - CW tend to be only slightly weathered - some rocks + ES - a few small

TREE SPECIES		NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
		0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-17.9	18-20.9	21-25.0
		<3.3	3.3-7.3	7.3-11.3	11.3-15.3	15.3-19.3	19.3-23.3	23.3-27.3	27.3-31.3	31.3-35.3	35.3-39.3
CW											
ES											
DF											
LA											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW 2.6 25 12 14 pilled tree ES 1.1 10 7 All ES 0.5 - 1.5 ft tall											
SHRUB SPECIES		NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (mm)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Shea		1	0.0	1	As fo	3 (15)			ROCK		
Acgl		1	0.0	1	Ta of	1			B.G.	65	
Cost		1	0.0	1	Ph pr	1			LITTER	10	
Alm		1	0.0	1	Arav	1			MOSS		
Spal		1	0.0	1					OTHER	10 (small)	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 13

 OBSERVER: Woodell  
 DATE: 8-10-90

 ELEVATION: 3364.15  
 DISTANCE: 356.8

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 3 boulder 3 cobble 90 gravel 90 sand 95 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

low cobbles mostly fine, riparian side channel + cobble ridge runs 11 to 12 channel - some structure + ES appearing - moss on

TREE SPECIES		NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
		0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-17.9	18-20.9	21-25.0
		<3.3	3.3-7.3	7.3-11.3	11.3-15.3	15.3-19.3	19.3-23.3	23.3-27.3	27.3-31.3	31.3-35.3	35.3-39.3
CW											
ES											
DF											
LA											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW 3.6 35 15 LA 2.1 22 10 ES 1.0 7 7 mm's DF 11 shade											
SHRUB SPECIES		NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (mm)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Shea		1	0.0	1	Ta of	2	Grav 6	1	ROCK		
Acgl		2	0.0	1	As fo	3 (15)			B.G.	60	
Alm		1	0.0	1	Me sp	1			LITTER	5	
Cost		1	0.0	1	Grav 1	1			MOSS	1	
Spal		1	0.0	1	Grav 3	1			OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 14

 OBSERVER: Woodell  
 DATE: 8-10-90

 ELEVATION: 3304.06  
 DISTANCE: 373.2

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 12 boulder 12 cobble 95 gravel 95 sand 95 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

edge of channel + edge of CW tend to be only slightly weathered - some rocks + ES - a few small

TREE SPECIES		NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
		0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-17.9	18-20.9	21-25.0
		<3.3	3.3-7.3	7.3-11.3	11.3-15.3	15.3-19.3	19.3-23.3	23.3-27.3	27.3-31.3	31.3-35.3	35.3-39.3
CW											
ES											
DF											
BI											
LA											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW 5.5 50 14 14 pilled tree CW 7.7 26 14 14 pilled tree											
SHRUB SPECIES		NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (mm)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Acgl		2	0.0	1	As fo	1	Grav 1	1	ROCK	65	
Cost		1	0.0	1	As fo	2			B.G.	20	
Alm		1	0.0	1	Ph pr	1			LITTER	1	
Spal		1	0.0	1	Grav 1	1			MOSS	1	
Meol		1	0.0	1					OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 15

 OBSERVER: Woodell  
 DATE: 8-10-90

 ELEVATION: 3363.19  
 DISTANCE: 385.6

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 12 boulder 12 cobble 95 gravel 95 sand 95 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

edge of channel + edge of CW tend to be only slightly weathered - some rocks + ES - a few small

TREE SPECIES		NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
		0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-17.9	18-20.9	21-25.0
		<3.3	3.3-7.3	7.3-11.3	11.3-15.3	15.3-19.3	19.3-23.3	23.3-27.3	27.3-31.3	31.3-35.3	35.3-39.3
CW											
ES											
DF											
BI											
LA											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW 4.1 50 16 16 pilled tree CW 3.2 38 14 14 pilled tree ES 1.0 6 6 mm's											
SHRUB SPECIES		NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (mm)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Shea		1	0.0	1	As fo	1			ROCK		
Spal		1	0.0	1	Grav 1	1			B.G.	40	
Alm		1	0.0	1	Ph pr	1			LITTER	10	
Meol		1	0.0	1					MOSS	1	
Other		1	0.0	1					OTHER	45	

Figure 43. Continued.





## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 20

 OBSERVER: Woodjell  
 DATE: 8-10-90
ELEVATION: 3367.43DISTANCE: 471.6ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel sand fineLANDFORM TYPE: channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland
 COMMENTS: Up on bank of old floodplain by old creek & spruce  
 + SA for adjacent to plot, none in plot

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	≥ 25.0
SA	1									
ES										
LA										
SA										
WHP										
DF										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
SA 12.1 5 12. Age 10 - 11.5 from white										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Sava	1	0.5	1	Asfo	2			ROCK		
Sava	1	2.5	1	Quak	1			B.G.		
Asfo	1	0.5	1					LITTER	10	
RUPA	1	0.5	1					MOSS	5	
Acgl	1	0	1					OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 22

 OBSERVER: Woodjell  
 DATE: 8-10-90
ELEVATION: 3368.50DISTANCE: 502.7ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel sand fineLANDFORM TYPE: channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland
 COMMENTS: Medium forest of R, ES, SA, WHP, DF, B1, and dense understory of shrubs  
 + white line forest of white spruce & Tamarack - willow bank +  
 it is a dead - no more willow in the plot - many original plots

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	≥ 25.0
DF	1									1 - 34.2
ES										
SA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
DF 34.2 17.0 10 - 12 tree in row - tree 14.2 to 22.1										
ES 14.0 10 - 10 - small spruce seedling										
DF 14.0 7 - 7 - on occasional spruce										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Sava	1	0.5	1	Quak	2			ROCK		
Sava	1	1.0	1	Quak	1			B.G.	5	
Asfo	1	0.5	1					LITTER	50	
Asfo	1	0.5	1					MOSS		
Asfo	1	0.5	1					OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 21

 OBSERVER: Woodjell  
 DATE: 8-10-90
ELEVATION: 3367.63DISTANCE: 483.5ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel sand fineLANDFORM TYPE: channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland
 COMMENTS: Seed 8" dia. tree across plot - parallel to line - lot of yellow spruce along  
 lot of litter - 2 mature ES trees, 10 seedlings + shrubs

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	≥ 25.0
ES	1									
LA										
SA										
WHP										
DF										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
ES 5.3 30 21 - small spruce in the plot										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Sava	1	0.5	1	Quak	2			ROCK		
Sava	1	0.5	1	Quak	1			B.G.		
Asfo	1	0.5	1					LITTER	25	
Asfo	1	0.5	1					MOSS		
Asfo	1	0.5	1					OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 1  
 PLOT NUMBER: 23

 OBSERVER: Woodjell  
 DATE: 8-10-90
ELEVATION: 3368.94DISTANCE: 519.9ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel sand fineLANDFORM TYPE: channel bank channel shelf floodplain upland
 COMMENTS: Still Medium forest of ES, SA, DF, B1, and dense understory of shrubs  
 No trees in plot - small spruce seedling - adjacent to the plot though  
 here is DF, ES, SA, B1

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	≥ 25.0
ES	1									
LA										
SA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
ES 14.0 10 - 10 - small spruce										
DF 14.0 7 - 7 - small spruce										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Sava	1	0.5	1	Quak	2			ROCK		
Sava	1	0.5	1	Quak	1			B.G.	5	
Asfo	1	0.5	1					LITTER	25	
Asfo	1	0.5	1					MOSS		
Asfo	1	0.5	1					OTHER		

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
 PLOT NUMBER: 3

 OBSERVER: Woodzell  
 DATE: 8-15-90

 ELEVATION: 3345.83  
 DISTANCE: 371.8  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble    gravel 100 sand    fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
                      channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

 This plot is along a channel to # 2-2. 1.2" SW channel is  
 outside of data. Pipe funk-2; Melaleuca spp. Gunk & Sunk-3.

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS									
	0 - 0.99"	1-2.93"	3-4.95"	6-7.99"	8-9.91"	10-11.92"	12-14.93"	16-19.94"	20-24.95"	25-30"
CW	1									
ES										
			</							





## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 7  
PLOT NUMBER: 11

OBSERVER: Wondzell  
DATE: 8-15-90

ELEVATION: 3509.27  
DISTANCE: 503.0  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder 20 cobble      gravel 50 sand 20 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank  
     channel shelf      floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:

1-3' in SW = 2nd ES seedling - underlain by water  
Anke Melilobus spp. Quercus, Quercus, ES + SA = DC seedling.

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 13

OBSERVER: W. Woodcock  
DATE: 8-15-90

ELEVATION: 3364.40  
DISTANCE: 535.8  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder 5 cobble      gravel 70 sand 25 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank

COMMENTS:

Open only small on acceleration a bit on 2-4 km  
a bit of mass 0.2%, a good mass not in place  
many cells - consider me a little better here

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0 = 0.99" 1 = 1.24 3 = 4.95 5 = 6.9" 7 = 8.95 11.9 21.49 35 42.3 2 25.0									
	0.99"	1.24"	3.49"	4.95"	6.9"	8.95"	11.9"	21.49"	35"	42.3"
ANL										
ES										
DE										
CA										
WMP										
LA										
TREE* DBH: HT AGE REMARKS: ANL 1.1 14 9 Most ANL there stage (we just started 2") per species ANL 4.4 36 23 only one at this stage										

SUBSP SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	% COVER	% COVER
Shrub		3.0	1	Mossy	1	Grass	1	Rock	-	-
				Grass	1	Grass	1	B.G.	-	-
								LITTER	25	25
								Mossy	50	50
								COVER	25	25

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 12

OBSERVER: Wondyell  
DATE: 8-15-90

ELEVATION: 334.73  
DISTANCE: 519.4  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 1 boulder 5 cobble - gravel 50 sand 45 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
✓ channel shelf ✓ floodplain ✓ upland

COMMENTS:

Hardly any weeds 500: Gunk-9 Gunk-8 & Paper-very sparse

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (INCH) CLASS							
	0 - 0.9"	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-14.9	15-24.9	≥ 25.0
	<3.3'	3.3'						
CW	D	B:	:	:	:	:	:	:
ES	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
DF	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
SA	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE
WWO	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM
LA	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU
TRN*	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS:				
Gw.	7.7	39	20	light CW - dominant tree - more open space				
Es	-	14.5	10	mostly 1-2' tall x #10 whorls				
CA	-	0.5	5	Culm				

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (M)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB COVER CLASS	% COVER
GrA	.	p.o.	1	Ficus 3	1
ArA	.	p.o.	1	Mussa 2	1
zAs	.	p.o.	1	AsTo	2
				TaOf	1
					ROCK 3
					B.G. 0
					LITTER 0
					Moss 10
					OTHER 10

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 14

OBSERVER: Woodzell  
DATE: 6-15-90

ELEVATION: 3369.78  
DISTANCE: 552.7  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder 10 cobble      gravel 80 sand 10 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank

COMMENTS:

V. open - small cv - native moss, sand, cobble  
microtop - mostly Melilotus + A. - v. little grass

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0 - 0.9" 1-2.9 3-4.9 5-6.9 7-8.9 9-12.9 13-14.9 15-19.9 20-24.9 25-30"									
	0-0.9"	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-12.9	13-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	25-30"
W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
WUP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TREE# DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
CW	2.7	17	10	Yr	tree all other too small to count					
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
Cust	1	0.0	1	Asic	1	Grass	1	ROCK	20	
Amel	1	0.0	1	Leaf				B.G.	-	
Solid	1	0.0	1	Mesq	1			LITTER	20	
Rose	1	0.0	1					Moss	40	
								OVER	15	

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 19OBSERVER: Wentzell  
DATE: 8-15-90ELEVATION: 3365.92  
DISTANCE: 634.2ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble    gravel 50 sand 50 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: 1/2 channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

On a 1/2" channel bed on a bank - some 10' in channel bed  
v.v. dense herb vegetation & some moss - most shrubs on bank - some 3' tall  
No other trees after transect 2 dead 1 - some 10' tall for this section looking up

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25-30"	25.0
<3.3"	>3.3"									
CV										
ES										
SA										
TR										
DBH										
HT										
AGE										
REMARKS:										
NO TREES TO AGE										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Acq	2	0.2	2	Cuscut	1	Quercus	1	RDCX	0	
Amel	2	0.4	2	Amel	2	Quercus	3	B.G.	0	
Sap	3	3.0	3	Amel	1	Quercus	3	LITTER	40	
So	1	0.2	1	Quercus	1	Pop	1	Moss	-	
Rub	1	0.4	1			Pop	2	OTHER	30.4%	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 20OBSERVER: Wentzell  
DATE: 8-15-90ELEVATION: 3364.85  
DISTANCE: 650.6ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble    gravel 40 sand 60 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

Almost up to old floodplain floodplain about 1/2 plot in gentle sloping  
right bank of old floodplain other left in 1 plot w/ ES, SA, DF & B1  
Trees, no shrub present

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	NUMBER	0 - 0.9"	1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	8-9.9	11-12.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	25.0
		<3.3	>3.3							
SA										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 21OBSERVER: Wentzell  
DATE: 8-15-90ELEVATION: 3369.48  
DISTANCE: 667.0ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble    gravel 40 sand 60 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

Mostly ES & SA forest with occasional B1 & DF. Shrub community  
is thick (esp. Sap, Sap, Rub). Besides Forest - A, there are  
a few trees - mostly - There are some 4-8" red in side plot - some green

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25-30"
	<3.3"	>3.3"								
ES										
SA										
TR										
DBH										
HT										
AGE										
REMARKS:										
ES	6.3	55	25	growing next to waterhole						
SA	5.8	53	22							
CV	8.8	56	22	in 2nd transect to west from stream (2-25)						
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Acq	2	2.5	4	Egar	1	Quercus	1	RDCX	-	
Amel	2	0.0	4							
Sap	2	0.2	4							
So	1	0.1	1	Quercus	2			B.G.	-	
Rub	1	0.0	1	Quercus	1			LITTER	25	
OTHER										
CV	8.8	56	22					Moss	50	
Other								Other	20	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 22OBSERVER: Wentzell  
DATE: 8-15-90ELEVATION: 3371.07  
DISTANCE: 683.4ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble    gravel 30 sand 70 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

2 large ES in plot. 1 dead also some of and in west under canopy  
is this is close to channel with a SA

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0 - 0.99"   1-2.99"   3-4.99"   4.97-8.99"   8.99-11.99"   12-14.99"   15-19.99"   20-24.99"   25-30"									
	<3.3"	>3.3"								
ES										
SA										
TR										
DBH										
HT										
AGE										
REMARKS:										
ES	11.9	46	24	1st top						
CV	10.8	23	21	being crowded out by ES						

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Acad	1	0.0	1	Egar	1			ROCK	-
Amel	1	0.0	1						
Sap	1	0.0	1	Urd.	1			B.G.	-
So	1	0.0	1	Smr	2			LITTER	65
Rub	1	0.0	1	Smr	3			Moss	-
OTHER				Smr	1				10

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 23

OBSERVER: Wondzell  
DATE: 8-15-90

ELEVATION: 2371.43  
DISTANCE: 144.8  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel 30 sand 70 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank  
     channel shelf      ✓ floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:

For trees, sat plot is surrounded by 15 ES, SA, BT, some  
understory is Ophi, Urdi. Herb Frax - Shrub cannot rot  
intermediate amount of Ophi + Urdi is so there

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 25

OBSERVER: Wendy Li  
DATE: 8-15-90

ELEVATION: 334.95  
DISTANCE: 337.6  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS:

last 3 plots were in a small opening covered by dense or dead  
trees, canopy above & below is heavy. Adjacent to opening  
"large" 35' 60' 81' 9' 75' x 10' 10' 10' of same - dead trees at edge

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 24

OBSERVER: Wendy U  
DATE: 8-15-90

ELEVATION: 3370.70  
DISTANCE: 716.2  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel 35 sand 65 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank  
     channel shelf      ✓ floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:

V. Thick Cast Aq. on 1/2 of pint, when 2 is full of Aq. 1. Hela.  
Rupa a E. on

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 2  
PLOT NUMBER: 26

OBSERVER: Wendzell  
DATE: 8-15-90

ELEVATION: 3370.00  
DISTANCE: 744.0  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel 30 sand 70 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank  
     channel shelf      floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:

Stray mouse. STOPPED @ 25. # 26 will be similar to #25.  
Rough estimates were made - too difficult to set up plot.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
0 - 0.99" 1-2.99 3-4.99 5-9.99 10-19.99 20-29.99 30-39.99 40-49.99 50-59.99 60-69.99 70-79.99 80-89.99 90-99.99 100-109.99 110-119.99 120-129.99 130-139.99 140-149.99 150-159.99 160-169.99 170-179.99 180-189.99 190-199.99 200-209.99 210-219.99 220-229.99 230-239.99 240-249.99 250-259.99 260-269.99 270-279.99 280-289.99 290-299.99 300-309.99 310-319.99 320-329.99 330-339.99 340-349.99 350-359.99 360-369.99 370-379.99 380-389.99 390-399.99 400-409.99 410-419.99 420-429.99 430-439.99 440-449.99 450-459.99 460-469.99 470-479.99 480-489.99 490-499.99 500-509.99 510-519.99 520-529.99 530-539.99 540-549.99 550-559.99 560-569.99 570-579.99 580-589.99 590-599.99 600-609.99 610-619.99 620-629.99 630-639.99 640-649.99 650-659.99 660-669.99 670-679.99 680-689.99 690-699.99 700-709.99 710-719.99 720-729.99 730-739.99 740-749.99 750-759.99 760-769.99 770-779.99 780-789.99 790-799.99 800-809.99 810-819.99 820-829.99 830-839.99 840-849.99 850-859.99 860-869.99 870-879.99 880-889.99 890-899.99 900-909.99 910-919.99 920-929.99 930-939.99 940-949.99 950-959.99 960-969.99 970-979.99 980-989.99 990-999.99 1000-1009.99 1010-1019.99 1020-1029.99 1030-1039.99 1040-1049.99 1050-1059.99 1060-1069.99 1070-1079.99 1080-1089.99 1090-1099.99 1100-1109.99 1110-1119.99 1120-1129.99 1130-1139.99 1140-1149.99 1150-1159.99 1160-1169.99 1170-1179.99 1180-1189.99 1190-1199.99 1200-1209.99 1210-1219.99 1220-1229.99 1230-1239.99 1240-1249.99 1250-1259.99 1260-1269.99 1270-1279.99 1280-1289.99 1290-1299.99 1300-1309.99 1310-1319.99 1320-1329.99 1330-1339.99 1340-1349.99 1350-1359.99 1360-1369.99 1370-1379.99 1380-1389.99 1390-1399.99 1400-1409.99 1410-1419.99 1420-1429.99 1430-1439.99 1440-1449.99 1450-1459.99 1460-1469.99 1470-1479.99 1480-1489.99 1490-1499.99 1500-1509.99 1510-1519.99 1520-1529.99 1530-1539.99 1540-1549.99 1550-1559.99 1560-1569.99 1570-1579.99 1580-1589.99 1590-1599.99 1600-1609.99 1610-1619.99 1620-1629.99 1630-1639.99 1640-1649.99 1650-1659.99 1660-1669.99 1670-1679.99 1680-1689.99 1690-1699.99 1700-1709.99 1710-1719.99 1720-1729.99 1730-1739.99 1740-1749.99 1750-1759.99 1760-1769.99 1770-1779.99 1780-1789.99 1790-1799.99 1800-1809.99 1810-1819.99 1820-1829.99 1830-1839.99 1840-1849.99 1850-1859.99 1860-1869.99 1870-1879.99 1880-1889.99 1890-1899.99 1900-1909.99 1910-1919.99 1920-1929.99 1930-1939.99 1940-1949.99 1950-1959.99 1960-1969.99 1970-1979.99 1980-1989.99 1990-1999.99 2000-2009.99 2010-2019.99 2020-2029.99 2030-2039.99 2040-2049.99 2050-2059.99 2060-2069.99 2070-2079.99 2080-2089.99 2090-2099.99 2100-2109.99 2110-2119.99 2120-2129.99 2130-2139.99 2140-2149.99 2150-2159.99 2160-2169.99 2170-2179.99 2180-2189.99 2190-2199.99 2200-2209.99 2210-2219.99 2220-2229.99 2230-2239.99 2240-2249.99 2250-2259.99 2260-2269.99 2270-2279.99 2280-2289.99 2290-2299.99 2300-2309.99 2310-2319.99 2320-2329.99 2330-2339.99 2340-2349.99 2350-2359.99 2360-2369.99 2370-2379.99 2380-2389.99 2390-2399.99 2400-2409.99 2410-2419.99 2420-2429.99 2430-2439.99 2440-2449.99 2450-2459.99 2460-2469.99 2470-2479.99 2480-2489.99 2490-2499.99 2500-2509.99 2510-2519.99 2520-2529.99 2530-2539.99 2540-2549.99 2550-2559.99 2560-2569.99 2570-2579.99 2580-2589.99 2590-2599.99 2600-2609.99 2610-2619.99 2620-2629.99 2630-2639.99 2640-2649.99 2650-2659.99 2660-2669.99 2670-2679.99 2680-2689.99 2690-2699.99 2700-2709.99 2710-2719.99 2720-2729.99 2730-2739.99 2740-2749.99 2750-2759.99 2760-2769.99 2770-2779.99 2780-2789.99 2790-2799.99 2800-2809.99 2810-2819.99 2820-2829.99 2830-2839.99 2840-2849.99 2850-2859.99 2860-2869.99 2870-2879.99 2880-2889.99 2890-2899.99 2900-2909.99 2910-2919.99 2920-2929.99 2930-2939.99 2940-2949.99 2950-2959.99 2960-2969.99 2970-2979.99 2980-2989.99 2990-2999.99 3000-3009.99 3010-3019.99 3020-3029.99 3030-3039.99 3040-3049.99 3050-3059.99 3060-3069.99 3070-3079.99 3080-3089.99 3090-3099.99 3100-3109.99 3110-3119.99 3120-3129.99 3130-3139.99 3140-3149.99 3150-3159.99 3160-3169.99 3170-3179.99 3180-3189.99 3190-3199.99 3200-3209.99 3210-3219.99 3220-3229.99 3230-3239.99 3240-3249.99 3250-3259.99 3260-3269.99 3									

Figure 43. Continued.





## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 5 DATE: 8-14-80  
 ELEVATION: 3368.33  
 DISTANCE: 444.6  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain spland

## COMMENTS:

CW: several to be becoming more uniform in size (both dia + ht.)  
Aliment all CW v close to 3.0" dia.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-11.94"	12-14.96"	16-19.98"	20-25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WWT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
REMARKS:									
CW 3.0 4.0 1.0 - Depositional bar - CW appear to be getting									
ES 1.0 5.0 1.0 - 5.0" dbh - 5.0" dbh - 5.0" dbh									
SA 1.0 1.0 1.0 - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh									
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Acg	1	0.0	1	Acg	1	Acg	1	Rock	-
Cst	1	0.0	1	Cst	1	Cst	1	B.G.	90
Alc	1	0.0	1	Alc	1	Alc	1	LITTER	5
Amo	1	0.0	1	Amo	1	Amo	1	Moss	-
Other	1	0.0	1	Other	1	Other	1	Other	-

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 7 DATE: 8-18-80  
 ELEVATION: 3369.60  
 DISTANCE: 447.4  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain spland

## COMMENTS:

CW stand starting to open up a little - lower density  
 of stems - most CW appear to be even-aged, even size  
 most CW 2-3" dbh

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-11.94"	12-14.96"	16-19.98"	20-25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WWT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
REMARKS:									
CW 3.0 4.0 1.0 - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh									
ES 1.0 5.0 1.0 - 5.0" dbh - 5.0" dbh - 5.0" dbh									
SA 1.0 1.0 1.0 - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh									
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Acg	1	0.0	1	Acg	1	Acg	1	Rock	-
Cst	1	0.0	1	Cst	1	Cst	1	B.G.	90
Alc	1	0.0	1	Alc	1	Alc	1	LITTER	5
Amo	1	0.0	1	Amo	1	Amo	1	Moss	-
Other	1	0.0	1	Other	1	Other	1	Other	-

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 6 DATE: 8-14-80  
 ELEVATION: 3369.17  
 DISTANCE: 431.0  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain spland

## COMMENTS:

CW are more uniform in size (both dia + ht.)  
 few small saplings - most have died - most 1-3"  
 trees are closer to 3" than 1"

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-11.94"	12-14.96"	16-19.98"	20-25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WWT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
REMARKS:									
CW 4.1 4.2 1.0 - Most likely CW - similar in size to									
ES 1.0 5.0 1.0 - 5.0" dbh - 5.0" dbh - 5.0" dbh									
SA 1.0 1.0 1.0 - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh - 1.0" dbh									
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Cst	1	0.0	1	Cst	1	Cst	1	Rock	-
Alc	1	0.0	1	Alc	1	Alc	1	B.G.	30
Amo	1	0.0	1	Amo	1	Amo	1	LITTER	50
Other	1	0.0	1	Other	1	Other	1	Moss	-
Other	1	0.0	1	Other	1	Other	1	Other	5

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 8 DATE: 8-18-80  
 ELEVATION: 3370.16  
 DISTANCE: 463.6  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain spland

## COMMENTS:

CW stand becoming even more open this is last plot that is  
 particularly uniform CW stand - CW trees are larger (4-5" dbh)  
 + taller - ES is ES - sand layer not as thick - cobble just 4-6" down

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-11.94"	12-14.96"	16-19.98"	20-25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WWT	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
REMARKS:									
CW 5.0 4.2 2.0 - biggest size class									
ES 1.0 5.0 1.0 - tallest ES in plot									
CW 3.2 3.6 2.0 - most trees this size									
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Acg	1	0.0	1	Acg	1	Acg	1	Rock	-
Cst	1	0.0	1	Cst	1	Cst	1	B.G.	-
Alc	1	0.0	1	Alc	1	Alc	1	LITTER	85
Amo	1	0.0	1	Amo	1	Amo	1	Moss	-
Other	1	0.0	1	Other	1	Other	1	Other	15

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 4OBSERVER: Woodell  
DATE: 8-19-90

ELEVATION: 3370.94

DISTANCE: 480.7

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

On the edge of an opening which runs parallel to the river &amp; the old channel. All 3 transects have entered then &amp; then proceeded to the old channel - plot is mostly for

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0 - 0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25.0"
CW										
ES										
SA										
DF										
WNP										
REMARKS:										
CW	4-3	3	22	Typical CW						
ES	1-1	5	8	Wetland						
SA	1-2	6	11	Wetland						
SHRUB SPECIES										
SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Prni	1	0.0	1	Tree	2	Grass	1	ROCK		
Con	1	0.0	1	Tree	3	Pop	1	B.G.		
Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	2	Grass	1	LITTER		
Sub	1	0.0	1	Tree	2	Grass	1	MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 10OBSERVER: Woodell  
DATE: 8-19-90

ELEVATION: 3370.61

DISTANCE: 466.6

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☒ 5 cobble ☐ gravel ☒ 90 sand ☐ 5 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Sand on top of old channel - some cobble sticking out. In opening with the stream &amp; old channel mostly small CW, ES, DF &amp; SA. Most CW 10-15' tall &amp; 1" dbh. He's in mostly sand w/ some grass. 200' SW of P10 &amp; P11.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0 - 0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25.0"
CW	1									
ES										
SA										
DF										
LA										
REMARKS:										
CW	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
DF	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
ES	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Alf	1	0.0	1	Plant	2	Grass	2	ROCK	5
				Alf	2	Grass	1	B.G.	-
				Leaf	2	Grass	1	LITTER	60
				Alf	1			Moss	5
				Alf	1			Other	-

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 11OBSERVER: Woodell  
DATE: 8-19-90

ELEVATION: 3370.73

DISTANCE: 512.0

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☒ 20 cobble ☐ gravel ☒ 50 sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Some comment as 3-10. Have though the CW are even smaller - all sage &amp; only 10-12" tall - more cobble &amp; a lot fewer ES SA seedlings.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25.0"
CW	1									
ES										
SA										
DF										
REMARKS:										
CW	1.3	1.2	1.2	Typical CW						
DF	1.5	1.5	1.5	Culminals						
ES	1.5	1.5	1.5	Culminals						
SHRUB SPECIES										
SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Grass	1	ROCK		
								B.G.	5.0	
								LITTER		
								MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 12OBSERVER: Woodell  
DATE: 8-19-90

ELEVATION: 3370.43

DISTANCE: 524.4

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☒ 40 cobble ☒ 60 gravel ☐ sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☒ 1/2 channel bank  
☒ 1/2 channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Top of left bank of old side channel bank slope @ 10% lots of cobble &amp; moss. Low grasses some herbs 10-15" CW 8-12" DF &amp; ES Approaching March floodplain - old channel not as wide as in

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS																																																																						
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25.0"																																																												
CW	1																																																																					
ES																																																																						
SA																																																																						
DF																																																																						
BI																																																																						
REMARKS:																																																																						
CW	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1																																																												
ES	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0																																																												
SA	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2																																																												
<div> <div>SHRUB SPECIES</div> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SPECIES</th> <th>NUMBER</th> <th>INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)</th> <th>COVER CLASS</th> <th>GRASS FORB</th> <th>COVER CLASS</th> <th>GRASS FORB</th> <th>COVER CLASS</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>% COVER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ala</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1</td> <td>Tree</td> <td>1</td> <td>Grass</td> <td>1</td> <td>ROCK</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ala</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1</td> <td>Tree</td> <td>1</td> <td>Pop</td> <td>1</td> <td>B.G.</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ala</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1</td> <td>Tree</td> <td>1</td> <td>Pop</td> <td>1</td> <td>LITTER</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ala</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>1</td> <td>Tree</td> <td>1</td> <td>Pop</td> <td>1</td> <td>MOSS</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>OTHER</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>											SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Grass	1	ROCK	20	Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Pop	1	B.G.	5	Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Pop	1	LITTER	10	Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Pop	1	MOSS	65									OTHER	
SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER																																																													
Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Grass	1	ROCK	20																																																													
Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Pop	1	B.G.	5																																																													
Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Pop	1	LITTER	10																																																													
Ala	1	0.0	1	Tree	1	Pop	1	MOSS	65																																																													
								OTHER																																																														

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 13OBSERVER: Wootley  
DATE: 8-14-80ELEVATION: 3368.00DISTANCE: 545.8ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☐ sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☒ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Right in on left bank of old channel other 1/2 in bed along channel mostly trees, cypress &amp; little grass stake in in channel bed right of bottom of left bank

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:									
CW	1.1	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
ES	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
SA	1.0	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
SHRUB SPECIES									
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q. OTHER	% COVER	
Asp	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cow	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grass	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Litter	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moss	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 15OBSERVER: Wootley  
DATE: 8-19-80ELEVATION: 3370.85DISTANCE: 578.6ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☐ sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS: Channel shelf / floodplain (see Marsh flats). Extremely thick dense veg. esp. shrubs. Mostly ES/SA tree community w/ occasional DE, BI.

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:									
ES	4.4	24	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
SA	3.3	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
SHRUB SPECIES									
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q. OTHER	% COVER	
Asp	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cow	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grass	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Litter	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moss	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 14OBSERVER: Wootley  
DATE: 8-19-80ELEVATION: 3366.33DISTANCE: 567.7ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☐ sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☒ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS: Stake @ bottom of bank. Plot is old channel bed w/ a few trees, some shrubs, lots of grass, other 1/2 is old bank w/ 1/2 steep (45°) + thick w/ old at shore (20' from bank). A definite change in veg. comp. from channel bank to bank.

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:									
CW	2.4	22	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
ES	1.1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
SHRUB SPECIES									
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q. OTHER	% COVER	
Asp	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cow	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grass	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Litter	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moss	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 3  
PLOT NUMBER: 16OBSERVER: Wootley  
DATE: 8-19-80ELEVATION: 3370.43DISTANCE: 555.0ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☐ sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS: V. little bank-vegetation esp. dense shrubs. On Marsh flats. Mostly ES forest. 1/2 Big (20" + dbh) logs lie through the plot. V. diverse shrub comm.

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
BI	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:									
CW	1.1	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
ES	1.0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
SA	1.0	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
SHRUB SPECIES									
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q. OTHER	% COVER	
Asp	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cow	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grass	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Litter	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Moss	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Figure 43. Continued.





## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

OBSERVER: Wentzell  
DATE: 8-28-90

DISTANCE: 244-8

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☒ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☒ depositional bar ☒ channel bank  
☐ point bar ☐ oxbow lake ☐ island

— channel shelf — floodplain — upland

Comments:  
Total

wet & used annually, some Gunk-1, Meal. Meat & Gunk-4 - Stake is located at the back

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

OBSERVER: Wendell  
DATE: 8-20-40

DISTANCE: 277.40

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: ☒ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ channel shelf \_\_\_\_\_ floodplain \_\_\_\_\_ upland

COMMENTS:  
Sgt. v. 2

\*demon: + 138 fragen NO sterben NO leben

STRENGTH

[illegible]

Figure 43. Continued.





## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 13

 OBSERVER: Woodwell  
 DATE: 8-28-90
ELEVATION: 3380.17DISTANCE: 350.11ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 50 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Stand top - lg CW just outside plot - no CW regens mostly  
 SA regens + a few spruces - this is typical of the area as a whole

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (INCH) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES										
DF										
SA										
LI										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 14

 OBSERVER: Woodwell  
 DATE: 8-28-90
ELEVATION: 3378.6DISTANCE: 374.22ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 50 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

1/2 x 1 plot + stake is in pile of litter ES, DF, SA  
 branches/sticks under a heavy canopy, v. little light  
 little veg + shrub veg

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS									
	0 - 0.99"	1-2.9	3-4.95	4.97-8.95	8.97-11.9	11.9-14.9	14.9-17.9	17.9-24.9	25-29.9	≥ 25.0
DF										
CW										
ES										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 15

 OBSERVER: Woodwell  
 DATE: 8-28-90
ELEVATION: 3374.44DISTANCE: 350.66ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 70 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS: Thick upper story canopy, very little forest + grasses, a few spruces  
 + grass lots of dead cotton tops + some moss

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (INCH) CLASS									
	0 - 0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES										
DF										
SA										
LI										
SH										
SP										
SL										
SK										
MO										
OT										
REMARKS:										
ES	12	8	7	10	Typical DF for this area					
ES	12	8	7	10	Typical ES " " "					

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Agel	1	0.0	1	Agel	1	Spur	3	ROCK	-
Shca	1	0.0	1	Agel	1	Spur	1	B.G.	-
Cast	1	0.0	1	No Forbs/Grass				B.G.	1
Spur	1	0.0	1					LITTER	10
								MOSS	
								OTHER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 16

 OBSERVER: Woodwell  
 DATE: 8-28-90
ELEVATION: 3370.26DISTANCE: 400.83ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 35 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank ☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

On edge of ES/DF/CW stand at least placed to over still in island  
 but breaking out into opening the 1/2 x 1 plot only is closest to  
 opening has more grass/forbs - other 1/2 is mostly litter

Obtain	Note where grass/forb - other TC is mostly litter!										
TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
	0 - 0.99"		1-2.9	3-4.9	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-17.9	18-24.9	≥ 25.0
	<u>C3.3</u>	<u>33.3</u>									
ES											
SA											

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 4 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 17 DATE: 8-20-90  
 ELEVATION: 3374.31  
 DISTANCE: 423.29  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf ✓ floodplain upland

COMMENTS: Small opening, a lot of ES/SA vegetation, v. thick herb cover + shrub cover, v. diverse comm.

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1									
SA										
CE										
TR										
DBH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
AGE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
REMARKS:										
ES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
Spr										
Rd										
Shr										
Gr										
For										
Her										
Mod										
Other										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 1 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 18 DATE: 8-20-90  
 ELEVATION: 3374.64  
 DISTANCE: 435.42  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf ✓ floodplain upland

COMMENTS: Small opening / meadow w/ v. thick grass - most ES very close to 1" dbh - Medly Quack-2, CBL, Phpr

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
LA										
ES										
SA										
TR										
DBH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
AGE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
REMARKS:										
ES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
Spr										
Rd										
Shr										
Gr										
For										
Her										
Mod										
Other										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 4 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 19 DATE: 8-20-90  
 ELEVATION: 3378.47  
 DISTANCE: 455.5  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf ✓ floodplain upland

COMMENTS: On upstream edge of small opening / meadow v. similar to 418 but no ES/SA seedlings. Only 1 lg. ES on upstream edge of plot

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES										
SA										
CE										
TR										
DBH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
AGE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
REMARKS:										
ES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
Spr										
Rd										
Shr										
Gr										
For										
Her										
Mod										
Other										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 1 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 20 DATE: 8-20-90  
 ELEVATION: 3374.51  
 DISTANCE: 472.04  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf ✓ floodplain upland

COMMENTS: On edge of meadow - back into ES/SA overhanging stream - some CW sapling present - 1/2 plot still has lots grass/forb. Stake 4 1/2" plot is 10" base of 2 ES seedlings

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES										
CW										
SA										
TR										
DBH	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
HT	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
AGE	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
REMARKS:										
ES	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
Spr										
Rd										
Shr										
Gr										
For										
Her										
Mod										
Other										

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 21

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3381.91  
 DISTANCE: 488.24

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 70 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: Stake up on a high spot or are all the ES saplings  
One is ES in plot. v. thick crown of ES. A small (50 cm) stem  
at 1-3' CW 15-20' tall at this elev. 4 dist 4 just downstream  
1 from base (see outside for plot)

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1									
CW										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
ES	13.2	6.7	55							
ES	10.1	4.0	11							
SHRUB SPECIES NUMBER INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft) COVER CLASS GRASS COVER CLASS FORB COVER CLASS OTHER COVER %										
Shrub										
ES										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 22

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3381.02  
 DISTANCE: 584.70

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 80 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: Pack into ES overstory - lots of litter on ground - even in shaded  
1 few it any shrubs + herbs.

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1									
CW										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
ES	15.0	6.7	55							
LA	17.9	7.6	57							
SHRUB SPECIES NUMBER INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft) COVER CLASS GRASS COVER CLASS FORB COVER CLASS OTHER COVER %										
Shrub										
ES										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 23

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3378.88  
 DISTANCE: 681.00

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 80 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: W. side of 4-22 is low water channel - both of these are  
50' water channel canopy

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1									
SA										
WWP										
BI										
OTHER										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
ES	11.2	6.0	70							
BI	14	7.4								
SHRUB SPECIES NUMBER INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft) COVER CLASS GRASS COVER CLASS FORB COVER CLASS OTHER COVER %										
Shrub										
ES										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 24

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3380.98  
 DISTANCE: 537.20

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ 70 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: Out of spruce canopy for a few ft. - v. few trees - v. little  
grass - mostly a single of shrub species - on top of old d.b.  
log-jam

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1									
SA										
BI										
OTHER										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
BI	3.5	7.4	15							
SHRUB SPECIES NUMBER INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft) COVER CLASS GRASS COVER CLASS FORB COVER CLASS OTHER COVER %										
Shrub										
ES										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 25

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90
ELEVATION: 3381.28DISTANCE: 558.70ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

No trees in this plot. All trees in adjacent plots are of P.O.  
 E2, + 1 E3 sections

NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.99"	10-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-17.99"	18-24.99"	25.0"
	<3.3"	3.3"								
ES										
TREE# DBH HT AGE REMARKS: ES 1.9 9 8 months										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Cat	1	1.0	2	Grass	1			ROCK	-	
Plant	1	1.0	1					B.G.	-	
Plant	1	1.0	1						-	
Plant	1	1.0	1					LITTER	60	
Plant	1	1.0	1					MOSS	40	
Plant	1	1.0	1					OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 26

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-28-90
ELEVATION: 3381.38DISTANCE: 590.70ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Plot for all trees in adjacent plots are of P.O.  
 + 1 E3 sections

NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.99"	10-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-17.99"	18-24.99"	25.0"
	<3.3"	3.3"								
LP										
ES										
TREE# DBH HT AGE REMARKS: LP 4.8 22 13 Only LP in entire transect ES 7.0 10 Taproot ES										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			ROCK	-	
Plant	1	1.0	1					B.G.	-	
Plant	1	1.0	1						-	
Plant	1	1.0	1					LITTER	95	
Plant	1	1.0	1					MOSS	-	
Plant	1	1.0	1					OTHER	5	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 27

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90
ELEVATION: 3384.08DISTANCE: 586.6ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS: State R.V. conditions. 24" above water level. No  
 flood on stream side (bank at 24" level). Low water level. 60%  
 of plot is bare.

NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.99"	10-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-17.99"	18-24.99"	25.0"
	<3.3"	3.3"								
CL										
TREE# DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CL 16.1 60 82 ARV along the river did not										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Cat	1	1.0	3	Grass	2			ROCK	-	
Plant	1	1.0	2	Grass	1			B.G.	20	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			LITTER	75	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			MOSS	5	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 28

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90
ELEVATION: 3381.63DISTANCE: 103.18ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS: Tree # 103 in 1st plot of the transect. Next plot  
 is a channel bed. 1st plot is depositional bar. 2nd plot is a  
 plot of 1st plot is 1st plot.

NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.99"	10-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-17.99"	18-24.99"	25.0"
	<3.3"	3.3"								
CL										
LA										
TREE# DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CL 20.8 91 103 C. edge of bank, C top of bank, not LA 3.0 71 19 " " " " " " " " " " " "										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Cat	1	1.0	2	Grass	1			ROCK	-	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			B.G.	-	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			LITTER	77	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			MOSS	1	
Plant	1	1.0	1	Grass	1			OTHER	-	

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 4 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 24 DATE: 8-20-90

ELEVATION: 3376.07  
 DISTANCE: 615.48  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 90 sand 10 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: DF + CW all trees on top of  
bar or bank all trees on top of bar or bank all trees on top of

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE
DF	5.4	31	36	On top of left bank							
CW	18.4	87	102								
DF	2.2	22	17	in channel bed							

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Cust	10	1.2	2	Eg	2			ROCK	
DF	2	1.2	1	Cust	1			B.G.	
DF	1	1.2	1	Cust	1			LITTER	
DF	1	1.2	1	Cust	1			MOSS	
DF	1	1.2	1	Cust	1			OTHER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 4 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 30 DATE: 8-20-90

ELEVATION: 3374.87  
 DISTANCE: 625.98  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 90 sand 10 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: on channel shelf mostly willows grasses very sandy  
old channel checked w/ willows V. low CW

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE
DF	5.4	31	36	On top of left bank							
CW	18.4	87	102								
DF	2.2	22	17	in channel bed							

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Asp	11	0.5	3	Asp	1	Guai	3	ROCK	
Asp	11	0.0	2	Asp	1	Guai	2	B.G.	30
Asp	11	0.0	2	Asp	1	Guai	1	LITTER	40
Asp	11	7.0	3					MOSS	5
Asp	11	1.5	1					OTHER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 4 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 31 DATE: 8-20-90

ELEVATION: 3375.73  
 DISTANCE: 657.18  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 95 sand 5 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: channel shelf young cedar and 4 willows

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE
CW	18.4	87	102								
DF	2.2	22	17	in channel bed							

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
DF	1	0.0	1	Eg	1			ROCK	
DF	1	10.8	3					B.G.	100
DF	1	0.0	1					LITTER	
DF	1	3.4	2					MOSS	
DF	1	0.0	1					OTHER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 4 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 32 DATE: 8-20-90

ELEVATION: 3375.57  
 DISTANCE: 668.88  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 100 sand 0 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: old channel bed mostly all willows 6-10' high  
some CW channel shelf below floodplain channel  
channel willows the island

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS	DBH	HT	AGE
CW	18.4	87	102								
DF	2.2	22	17	in channel bed							

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
DF	1	8.3	3	DF	1			ROCK	
DF	1	2.2	2	DF	1			B.G.	90
DF	1	6.0	4	DF	1			LITTER	5
DF	1	0.0	1	DF	1			MOSS	3
DF	1	0.0	1					OTHER	

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 33

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3376.97  
 DISTANCE: 685.08

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: Below island & above the active channel  
Rs. bank of small channel actually just a slight rise  
could be a rise in channel shelf but probe made like bank to  
small gully, no diff. in veg. comm. though. perhaps more grass

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1									
BI										
SA										
REMARKS:										
CW	1.1	14								
14 Only 1 lg. enough to drill										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
COST	10	0.9	2	100		100	3	ROCK		
SAL	1	3.0	4			100	2	B.G.	30	
SAL	1					100	1	LITTER	40	
SAL	1	0.1	3					MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 34

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3377.67  
 DISTANCE: 38.28

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: High pt again within the willows bank, next plots drop  
down into another little gully - entire area though  
must receive water during high Q events - Veg same as some ES

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
ES										
SA										
REMARKS:										
Too small - no age										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
COST	10	0.9	2	100		100	3	ROCK		
SAL	1	3.0	4			100	2	B.G.	30	
SAL	1					100	1	LITTER	40	
SAL	1	0.1	3					MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 35

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3372.93  
 DISTANCE: 77.58

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: Stake is in bottom of small gully, rest of plot rises  
on both sides up to small bank or ridge...

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
BI										
SA										
REMARKS:										
2 small CW, 2 small BI, 1 small SA										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
COST	10	0.9	2	100		100	3	ROCK		
SAL	1	3.0	4			100	2	B.G.	30	
SAL	1					100	1	LITTER	40	
SAL	1	0.1	3					MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 36

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3374.93  
 DISTANCE: 732.98

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

 COMMENTS: channel shelf with mostly willows - some Alder & Box  
a lot of willow flood-traced laid down - recent water flow  
during moderate to high discharge.

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
BI										
SA										
REMARKS:										
Too small to age										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
COST	10	0.9	2	100		100	3	ROCK		
SAL	1	3.0	4			100	2	B.G.	30	
SAL	1					100	1	LITTER	40	
SAL	1	0.1	3					MOSS		
								OTHER		

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 37

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3370.53  
 DISTANCE: 750.58

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

High bank in channel bank - still covered with willow/sage grass  
 7' lower damage SW ranging from 1-5' dbh, 1' high shrubs

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-14.94"	15-19.93"	20-24.91"	25-30"	31-35"	36-40"
SA											
DF											
W/P											
DF											
CW											
DATA											
TREE	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS:							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Sage	1	2.4	1	Sage	1	Sage	1	ROCK	-		
Sage	1	2.3	1	Meat	1			B.G.	20		
Sage	1	1	1					LITTER	5		
Sage	1	1	1					MOSS	5		
OTHER								OTHER			

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 39

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3370.97  
 DISTANCE: 799.18

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☒ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

All bank of side channel stream is composed of wet bank vegetation  
 in wet bank there is a channel bed, channel bed is composed of clay

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-14.94"	15-19.93"	20-24.91"	25-30"	31-35"	36-40"
SA											
DF											
W/P											
DF											
CW											
DATA											
TREE	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS:							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Sage	1	6.0	2					ROCK	-		
Alfalfa	1	6.0	2	No grass	1	Alfalfa	1	B.G.	99		
Sage	1	1	1					LITTER	1		
OTHER								MOSS	-		
OTHER								OTHER			

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 38

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3377.03  
 DISTANCE: 766.48

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

legit willow common before deep into side channel  
 that create the island

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-14.94"	15-19.93"	20-24.91"	25-30"	31-35"	36-40"
SA											
DF											
W/P											
DF											
CW											
DATA											
TREE	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS:							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Sage	1	1	1	Sage	1	Sage	1	ROCK	-		
Sage	1	11.8	5	Sage	1	Sage	1	B.G.	55		
Sage	1	2.4	3	Meat	1	Phy	1	LITTER	50		
Sage	1	1	1	Leaf	1	Sage	1	MOSS	5		
OTHER								OTHER			

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 4  
 PLOT NUMBER: 40

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-20-90

 ELEVATION: 3370.17  
 DISTANCE: 799.18

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: ☒ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

channel bed all fines + sand No veg

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.92"	10-14.94"	15-19.93"	20-24.91"	25-30"	31-35"	36-40"
SA											
DF											
W/P											
DF											
CW											
DATA											
TREE	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS:							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (feet)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Sage	1	6.0	2					ROCK	-		
Alfalfa	1	6.0	2	No grass	1	Alfalfa	1	B.G.	99		
Sage	1	1	1					LITTER	1		
OTHER								MOSS	-		
OTHER								OTHER			

Figure 43. Continued.





## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
PLOT NUMBER: 2 DATE: 8-23-90

ELEVATION: 3577.29  
DISTANCE: 146.0  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: — boulder — cobble 50 gravel 53 sand — fine  
LANDFORM TYPE: — channel bed ✓ depositional bar — channel bank  
— channel shelf — floodplain — upland

COMMENTS:  
sand/gravel bar - identical to S-1!  
No veg. - STAKE FULL

[illegible]

RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Wardell  
PLOT NUMBER: 4 DATE: 8-28-90

ELEVATION: 3377.74  
DISTANCE: 179.0  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: — boulder 70 cobble 60 gravel 70 sand — fine  
LANDFORM TYPE: — channel bed  $\checkmark$  depositional bar — channel bank  
— channel shelf — floodplain — upland

COMMENTS:

Grasshopper War - New York

[illegible]

RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodwell  
PLOT NUMBER: 3 DATE: 8-23-90

ELEVATION: 1378.89  
DISTANCE: 16.216  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder 10 cobble 70 gravel 20 sand      fine  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed ✓ depositional bar      channel bank  
     channel shelf      floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:  
Cist. / gran. cov - NO VEL

[illegible]RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Wendy U  
PLOT NUMBER: 5 DATE: 8-23-90

ELEVATION: 330.71  
DISTANCE: 195.5  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder 40 cobble 70 gravel 30 sand      fine  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed ✓ depositional bar      channel bank  
     channel shelf      floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:  
Circle / Ground / Sand base - no vegetation

[illegible]

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 10

 OBSERVER: Wendyell  
 DATE: 8-23-90

 ELEVATION: 3336.09  
 DISTANCE: 237.60

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 10 boulder 50 gravel 50 sand 10 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Small channel bed - no veg except herbs - some Peltandra

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS																																																																						
TREE SPECIES	DBH CLASS																																																																					
	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-19.99"	≥ 20.0"																																																												
No Trees																																																																						
TREE* DBH HT AGE REMARKS:																																																																						
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SHRUB SPECIES</th> <th>NUMBER</th> <th>INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)</th> <th>COVER CLASS</th> <th>GRASS FORB</th> <th>COVER CLASS</th> <th>GRASS FORB</th> <th>COVER CLASS</th> <th>OTHER</th> <th>% COVER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>No Shrubs</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Rock</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>B.G.</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>LITTER</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>MOSS</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>OTHER</td> <td>-</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>											SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	No Shrubs								Rock	50									B.G.	50									LITTER	-									MOSS	-									OTHER	-
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER																																																													
No Shrubs								Rock	50																																																													
								B.G.	50																																																													
								LITTER	-																																																													
								MOSS	-																																																													
								OTHER	-																																																													

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 11

 OBSERVER: Wendyell  
 DATE: 8-23-90

 ELEVATION: 3334.69  
 DISTANCE: 254.00

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 10 boulder 40 gravel 50 sand 10 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Small channel bed - no veg except herbs - some Peltandra

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS																																																																						
TREE SPECIES	DBH CLASS																																																																					
	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-19.99"	≥ 20.0"																																																												
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SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER																																																													
No Shrubs								Rock	10																																																													
								B.G.	40																																																													
								LITTER	-																																																													
								MOSS	-																																																													
								OTHER	-																																																													

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 12

 OBSERVER: Wendyell  
 DATE: 8-23-90

 ELEVATION: 3334.49  
 DISTANCE: 310.30

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 10 boulder 30 cobble 30 gravel 30 sand 10 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Small channel bed - no veg except herbs - some Peltandra

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS																																																																						
TREE SPECIES	DBH CLASS																																																																					
	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-19.99"	≥ 20.0"																																																												
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TREE* DBH HT AGE REMARKS:																																																																						
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SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER																																																													
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								LITTER	-																																																													
								MOSS	-																																																													
								OTHER	-																																																													

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 13

 OBSERVER: Wendyell  
 DATE: 8-23-90

 ELEVATION: 3332.89  
 DISTANCE: 327.20

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 30 boulder 30 cobble 15 gravel 25 sand 10 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Small channel bed - no veg except herbs - some Peltandra

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS																																																																						
TREE SPECIES	DBH CLASS																																																																					
	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-19.99"	≥ 20.0"																																																												
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SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER																																																													
No Shrubs								Rock	65																																																													
								B.G.	35																																																													
								LITTER	-																																																													
								MOSS	-																																																													
								OTHER	-																																																													

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
PLOT NUMBER: 14

OBSERVER: W. Landry  
DATE: 8-23-90

ELEVATION: 3374.59  
DISTANCE: 343.10

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 20 boulder 30 cobble 15 gravel 35 sand      fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed ☒ depositional bar      channel bank  
     channel shelf      floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:

Not extensive because rubble less on top of eroded bank (i.e. left side of island). Willow is almost in plot # 15.

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
PLOT NUMBER: 16

OBSERVER: W. J. ...  
DATE: ...

ELEVATION: 3577.79  
DISTANCE: 375.90

ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel 90 sand 10 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE:      channel bed      depositional bar      channel bank  
     ✓ channel shelf      floodplain      upland

COMMENTS:

up on the island - still willow/cow thicket w/ v. little herb veg. - v. sandy

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
PLOT NUMBER: 15

OBSERVER: Wentzel  
DATE: 8-22-80

ELEVATION: 3376.29  
DISTANCE: 359.5

ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder 25 cobble    gravel 55 sand 20 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: 1/2 channel bed    depositional bar 1/2 channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

COMMENTS:

left bank of island - v. gradual slope - 10%. Willows thicket  
w/ few CW seeds + small sap. 1/2 plot still in channel bed.

TREE SPECIES		NUMBER BY DBH (INCH) CLASS									
		0 - 0.99"	1-2.9	3-4.95	5-6.9	7-8.9	9-11.9	12-14.9	15-19.9	20-24.9	25-30"
		(3.3")	(2.3")								
CW	S1:1										
TREE#	DBH	HT	AGE	REMARKS:							
				All CW too small to age							

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCYP LENGTH (FEET)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	O <sub>2</sub> HER.	% COVER
S12-1	N:	2.8	3	Arbu	1			ROCK	50
S12-2	W:	2.8	3	Sami	1			B.G.	50
S12-1	P:	2.6	1					LITTER	-
S12-3	:	1.3	2					Moss	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
PLOT NUMBER: 17

OBSERVER: \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

ELEVATION: 3216.32  
DISTANCE: 382.77

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel wall ☐ pointbar ☐ island

COMMENTS:

or channel shift. slight increase in elevation more CW  
+ fewer willows

[illegible]

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 18 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3379.62  
 DISTANCE: 408.20  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Slowly increasing elevation - mostly willow & tamar  
 CW & some alder - v. little grass - some cover & some mat  
 of v. v. in 5x5m plot #2 did heavy damage CW saps

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.49"	0.5-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHP										
ES										
DF										
SA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
CW	4.3	31	18	largest CW						
CW	3.0	23	13	typical CW						
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Salix-1	1	5.0	3	1	1	1	1	ROCK	1	
Salix-2	1	3.8	3					B.G.	98	
Alc	1	0.0	2					LITTER	2	
Salix-3	1	0.0	1					Moss	1	
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 19 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3381.42  
 DISTANCE: 425.0  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Small new in channel shelf - Several 1-2" CW saps  
 that have been cut by beavers (total of 15 stumps)  
 Most saps - sprouting from lower stumps

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.49"	0.5-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHP										
ES										
DF										
SA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
CW	4.4	39	19	largest CW - all new saps from beaver stumps						
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Salix-1	1	12.0	4	1	2	1	1	ROCK	1	
Salix-2	1	2.5	3	1	1	1	1	B.G.	70	
Salix-3	1	0.0	1					LITTER	5	
Salix-4	1	0.0	1					Moss	15	
Salix-5	1	0.0	1					OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 20 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3379.72  
 DISTANCE: 441.5  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Small opening next downstream from line of tall CW  
 @ foot of a lg log jam @ head of island

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.49"	0.5-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHP										
DF										
CW										
SA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Alc	1	0.0	2	1	1	1	1	ROCK	1	
Salix-1	1	0.6	1	1	1	1	1	B.G.	80	
Salix-2	1	2.1	1	1	1	1	1	LITTER	5	
Salix-3	1	0.0	3	1	1	1	1	Moss	10	
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 21 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3380.12  
 DISTANCE: 457.9  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Willow thicket - just upstream & just downstream  
 from a log jam v. little undergrowth mostly grass

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS									
	0-0.49"	0.5-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-11.99"	12-14.99"	15-19.99"	≥ 25.0"
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
WHP										
DF										
CW										
SA										
BI										
LA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Salix-1	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	ROCK	1	
Salix-2	1	0.6	1	1	1	1	1	B.G.	50	
Salix-3	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	LITTER	50	
Salix-4	1	0.0	1	1	1	1	1	Moss	10	
								OTHER		

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 22

 OBSERVER: Woodzell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3379.52DISTANCE: 479.0ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

 Just at downstream end of log-jam (1-2' away) - stake @  
 end of log pile v. low herbaceous spp.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.9"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-20.9"	21-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1										
BI											
ES											
SA											
OTHER											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Salix	1	1.2	3	Small	1	Grass	1	Rock	-		
Salix	1	1.2	2	Grass	1	Grass	1	B.G.	10		
Cost	1	1	1	Grass	1	Papa	1	LITTER	75		
Rosa	1	1	1	Grass	1	Papa	1	Moss	10		
OTHER											

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 23

 OBSERVER: Woodzell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3382.12DISTANCE: 490.8ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

 Stake in middle of log-jam.  
 Stake in middle of log-jam.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.9"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-20.9"	21-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
BI	1										
ES											
OTHER											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Aln	1	0.9	1					Rock	-		
Salix	1	0.0	1	No grass				B.G.	-		
Cost	1	0.0	1					LITTER	100		
Salix	1	0.0	1					Moss	-		
OTHER											

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 24

 OBSERVER: Woodzell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3380.42DISTANCE: 500.2ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

 On the N side of the log-jam - standing CW just on the  
 N side of the log-jam.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.9"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-20.9"	21-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES											
OTHER											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
CW	1	1.9	13								
CW	1	1.9	13								
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Salix	1	3.2	3	Grass	1	Grass	1	Rock	-		
Cost	1	0.0	2					B.G.	40		
Rosa	1	3.2	3					LITTER	60		
Pila	1	0.0	1					Moss	-		
OTHER											

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 25

 OBSERVER: Woodzell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3380.42DISTANCE: 524.2ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

 This 4 and 4 ft. up - moss can be characterized by  
 small CW. North of a log-jam.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.9"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-20.9"	21-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW	1										
DF											
ES											
BI											
LF											
WHP											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
CW	1	1.1	12								
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Salix	1	4.8	2	Aln	1	Grass	1	Rock	-		
Salix	1	-	1	Grass	1	Papa	1	B.G.	60		
Cost	1	0.3	1	Small	1	Papa	1	LITTER	10		
Salix	1	0.3	1	Aln	1	Papa	1	Moss	10		
OTHER											

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodall  
 PLOT NUMBER: 26 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3329.09  
 DISTANCE: 547.1  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 70 sand 30 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: Channel shelf gravel deeper elevation in channel of  
smaller bar low wide quiet on the channel side

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-10.9"	11-12.9"	13-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	25.0"
CW	1										
ES											
DF											
TREES DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
CW 3.5' 26' 13' Tip of CW at 3-5'											
CW 1.7' 20' 10' - of 1-3'											
SHRUB SPECIES											
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER			
Sub 1	1.8	2	Edge	1	Grass	1	Rock	-			
Sub 2	0.0	1	Edge	1	Grass	1	B.G.	90			
Sub 3	2.5	3	Small	1			LITTER	5			
							Moss	2			
							OTHER	-			

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodall  
 PLOT NUMBER: 27 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3379.60  
 DISTANCE: 556.7  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 80 sand 20 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: in wide shallow channel - only trees and seedlings  
mostly wide open w/ flood - 1-2' bed level - no sandy

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-10.9"	11-12.9"	13-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	25.0"
CW											
ES											
DF											
TREES DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
All CW too young to age (i.e. too small)											
SHRUB SPECIES											
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER			
Sub 1	1.9	2	Asp	1	Grass	2	Rock	-			
Sub 2	0.0	1	Edge	2			B.G.	85			
Sub 3	1.7	2					LITTER	5			
							Moss	-			
							OTHER	-			

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodall  
 PLOT NUMBER: 28 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3380.30  
 DISTANCE: 572.9  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 80 sand 20 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: Up out of channel water - hardly any - surrounded  
by small CW (1-2' dbh) - 0-25' bed

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-10.9"	11-12.9"	13-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	25.0"
CW											
ES											
DF											
TREES DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
All CW too small to age											
SHRUB SPECIES											
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER			
Sub 1	0.0	1	Edge	1	Grass	1	Rock	-			
			Asp	1	Grass	1	B.G.	90			
			Asp	1			LITTER	5			
							Moss	-			
							OTHER	-			

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodall  
 PLOT NUMBER: 29 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3380.50  
 DISTANCE: 589.2  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 70 sand 30 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

COMMENTS: in edge of channel - active 1000 years old - CW  
lots of grass - then just old bed - then by edge up to  
CW

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-10.9"	11-12.9"	13-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	25.0"
CW											
ES											
DF											
TREES DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
CW 2.2' 70' 10' Tip of CW at 1-3' class											
SHRUB SPECIES											
NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER			
Sub 1	0.0	2	Grass	2	Grass	1	Rock	-			
			Asp	1	Grass	1	B.G.	85			
			Moss	1	Grass	1	LITTER	5			
			Edge	1			Moss	-			
							OTHER	-			

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 30

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3380.0DISTANCE: 0.000ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ 25 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

in a stand of 1-7' CW 2 20-25' tall w/ lots  
 of channel cover & white sweet clover

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0 - 0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-10.99"	11-12.99"	13-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 32

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3380.0DISTANCE: 0.000ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ 25 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

on edge of small CW stand - small amount of  
 a couple CW & several lg. shrubs w/ lots of  
 Poa + Phlox

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0 - 0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	4.99-6.99"	6.99-8.99"	8.99-10.99"	10.99-14.99"	14.99-20.99"	20.99-24.99"	25.0"	
AW											
ES											
WUP											
SA											
DF											
BI											
TREE* DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
CW 3.7 24 14 1st CW in stand - only CW											
ES 1.7 24 7 2nd CW											

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER
Poa	1	1.0	1	Alf	3	Poa	1	ROCK	-
Alf	1	0.0	1	Alf	1	Poa	2	B.G.	55
Salix	1	0.0	1					LITTER	50
Salix	1	0.0	1					MOSS	-
Salix	1	0.0	1					OTHER	-

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 31

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3372.0DISTANCE: 0.000ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ 25 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

same as 5-30 - A few more willow & no  
 Dactylis glomerata

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-10.99"	11-12.99"	13-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25.0"
CW	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES											
WUP											
SA											
BI											
SA											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
CW	2.1	23	9	1st CW							
CW	2.5	24	16	1st CW							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Salix	1	0.0	1	Alf	2	Salix	1	ROCK	-		
Salix	1	0.0	1	Trifolium	1	Salix	2	B.G.	75		
Salix	1	0.0	1	Alf	1	Salix	1	LITTER	10		
Salix	1	0.0	1	Alf	1	Salix	1	MOSS	-		
Salix	1	0.0	1	Alf	1	Salix	1	OTHER	-		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 32

 OBSERVER: Wendell  
 DATE: 8-22-90
ELEVATION: 3380.0DISTANCE: 0.000ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ 30 finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☒ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

in opening w/ little veg mostly Mead & G. 5  
 & Phlox. No trees close to the water. Small  
 CW stand to south & lg. CW's & small lg. grass to north

CW stand to south of lg CW's + small log jam to SW											
NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.99"	3-4.99"	5-6.99"	7-8.99"	9-10.99"	11-12.99"	13-14.99"	15-19.99"	20-24.99"	25.0"
	<3.3	>3.3									
CW											
SA											
SC											
ES											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:											
CW		1.5									
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Poa	1	0.0	1	Grass	1	Grass	2	ROCK	-		
Alf	1	0.0	1	Grass	1	Grass	1	B.G.	85		
Salix	1	0.0	1	Grass	1	Grass	1	LITTER	5		
Salix	1	0.0	1					MOSS	-		
Salix	1	0.0	1					OTHER	-		

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodruff  
 PLOT NUMBER: 34 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3380.91  
 DISTANCE: 671.6  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 60 sand 40  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

2 h. CWS (7' x 15') in plot, collected several logs on upstream side making 3/4 of plot a 2' high log jam w/ a little high - 1/2 x 1 on log jam - 100% little

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
BI										
WHP										
LA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
CW	7.1	57	27	Similar to 46 & 2 CW						
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Rock		0.0	1					ROCK	-	
Rock		0.0	1					B.G.	-	
Rock		0.0	1					LITTER	100	
Rock		0.0	1					MOSS	-	
Rock		0.0	1					OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodruff  
 PLOT NUMBER: 36 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3380.71  
 DISTANCE: 704.6  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 65 sand 35  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Similar to 5-35 - several dead trees due to beaver cutting

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
ES										
WHP										
LA										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
CW	14	15	growing in open							
ES	26	11	11 whorls							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Rock		0.0	1					ROCK	-	
Rock		0.0	1					B.G.	50	
Rock		0.0	1					LITTER	35	
Rock		0.0	1					MOSS	-	
Rock		0.0	1					OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodruff  
 PLOT NUMBER: 35 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3380.71  
 DISTANCE: 685.2  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 30 sand 70  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

2' width of tree in 2' x 1' log jam - several logs in 2' x 1' gap - most w/ rotten top - 100% little

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
ES										
DF										
SA										
BI										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
ES	11	5	whorls							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Rock		0.0	1					ROCK	-	
Rock		0.0	1					B.G.	60	
Rock		0.0	1					LITTER	5	
Rock		0.0	1					MOSS	20	
Rock		0.0	1					OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: Woodruff  
 PLOT NUMBER: 37 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3379.71  
 DISTANCE: 720.9  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 75 sand 25  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Willow thicket in channel about 100 yds back

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
ES										
WHP										
SA										
BI										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
			No trees big enough to age							
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	GRASS CLASS	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Rock		0.0	1					ROCK	-	
Rock		0.0	1					B.G.	60	
Rock		0.0	1					LITTER	10	
Rock		0.0	1					MOSS	5	
Rock		0.0	1					OTHER	15	

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: W. J. J. J.  
 PLOT NUMBER: 38 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3379.41  
 DISTANCE: 737.5  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble    gravel 90 sand 10 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

On rt. side of island on left bank of side channel  
 4' bank w/ 2-3' tall willow - all veg up on bank - back  
 2' vertical gently sloping for next 2' vertical up to stake

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.95	6.97	8.99	10.99	12.99	14.99	16-19.9	20-24.9	25.0
	<3.3'	3.3'									
CW											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW too small to age											
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
Salsola	13	0.5	2	Eggs	2	Grass	1	Rock	-		
Salsola	20	1.2	2	Grass	2			B.G.	50		
Salsola	21	1.1	3	Turf	1			LITTER	5		
AHE		0.4	1					Moss	-		
								OTHER	-		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: W. J. J. J.  
 PLOT NUMBER: 39 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3375.01  
 DISTANCE: 754.0  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble 50 gravel 25 sand 25 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

In bottom of side channel - gravel and sand  
 in sand flats - No veg. @ all

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.95	6.97	8.99	10.99	12.99	14.99	16-19.9	20-24.9	25.0
	<3.3'	3.3'									
100 Trees											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: 100 Trees											
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
100 Trees								Rock	50		
								B.G.	50		
								LITTER	-		
								Moss	-		
								OTHER	-		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: W. J. J. J.  
 PLOT NUMBER: 40 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3374.41  
 DISTANCE: 730.4  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder    cobble 50 gravel 25 sand 25 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

Canal 5-39 - 136 VEG

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.95	6.97	8.99	10.99	12.99	14.99	16-19.9	20-24.9	25.0
	<3.3'	3.3'									
100 Trees											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: 100 Trees											
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
100 Trees								Rock	25		
								B.G.	75		
								LITTER	-		
								Moss	-		
								OTHER	-		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 5 OBSERVER: W. J. J. J.  
 PLOT NUMBER: 41 DATE: 8-22-90

ELEVATION: 3373.91  
 DISTANCE: 740.8  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE:    boulder 10 cobble 40 gravel 25 sand 25 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE:    channel bed    depositional bar    channel bank  
   channel shelf    floodplain    upland

## COMMENTS:

Canal 5-39, 5-40, plot extends to base of right bank

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS											
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.9	3-4.95	6.97	8.99	10.99	12.99	14.99	16-19.9	20-24.9	25.0
	<3.3'	3.3'									
100 Trees											
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: 100 Trees											
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER		
100 Trees								Rock	50		
								B.G.	50		
								LITTER	-		
								Moss	-		
								OTHER	-		

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 43

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-22-90

 ELEVATION: 3380.21  
 DISTANCE: 803.9

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

 Right bank of side channel, 1/2 way to bank & other  
 to the left of channel - large shrubs & dense understory

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.4	2.5-4.9	5-7.4	7.5-9.9	10-12.4	12.5-14.9	15-17.4	17.5-19.9	20-25.0
ES										130.7
DF										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										
REMARKS:										
ES 130.7 110.1111 was 0.95' - as far as beam can go										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
ES	130.7	0.0	1	Grass	1	Rock	2	Rock	-	
DF	110.1	0.0	2	Grass	1	Grass	1	Grass	25	
SA	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	LITTER	50	
BI	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	MOSS	-	
OTHER	110.1	0.0	1					OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 5  
 PLOT NUMBER: 43

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-22-90

 ELEVATION: 3387.41  
 DISTANCE: 820.1

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

 Upland / Hill slope - a lot of litter / moss on top of  
 gravel - packed w/ shrubs

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.4	2.5-4.9	5-7.4	7.5-9.9	10-12.4	12.5-14.9	15-17.4	17.5-19.9	20-25.0
DF										126.2
ES										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										
REMARKS:										
DF 126.2 110.1111 was 0.95' - as far as beam can go										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
DF	126.2	0.0	1	Grass	1	Grass	1	Rock	-	
ES	110.1	0.0	2	Grass	1	Grass	1	Grass	25	
SA	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	LITTER	95	
BI	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	MOSS	-	
OTHER	110.1	0.0	1					OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
 PLOT NUMBER: 1

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-21-90

 ELEVATION: 3372.42  
 DISTANCE: 218.2

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

mud/gravel/cobble bar - only 3-4' tall w/ moss growing

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.4	2.5-4.9	5-7.4	7.5-9.9	10-12.4	12.5-14.9	15-17.4	17.5-19.9	20-25.0
ES										
DF										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										
REMARKS:										
ES 130.7 110.1111 was 0.95' - as far as beam can go										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
ES	130.7	0.0	1	Grass	1	Rock	2	Rock	20	
DF	110.1	0.0	2	Grass	1	Grass	1	Grass	40	
SA	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	LITTER	-	
BI	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	MOSS	-	
OTHER	110.1	0.0	1					OTHER	-	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
 PLOT NUMBER: 2

 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 DATE: 8-21-90

 ELEVATION: 3374.52  
 DISTANCE: 234.7

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

mud/gravel/cobble bar - only 3-4' tall w/ moss &amp; lvs growing

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99	1-2.4	2.5-4.9	5-7.4	7.5-9.9	10-12.4	12.5-14.9	15-17.4	17.5-19.9	20-25.0
ES										
DF										
SA										
BI										
OTHER										
REMARKS:										
ES 130.7 110.1111 was 0.95' - as far as beam can go										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (ft)	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	GRASS COVER	COVER CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
ES	130.7	0.0	1	Grass	1	Rock	2	Rock	40	
DF	110.1	0.0	2	Grass	1	Grass	1	Grass	40	
SA	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	LITTER	-	
BI	110.1	0.0	3	Grass	2	Grass	2	MOSS	-	
OTHER	110.1	0.0	1					OTHER	-	

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
 PLOT NUMBER: 7

 OBSERVER: Woodwell  
 DATE: 8-21-90
ELEVATION: 3375.02DISTANCE: 316.9ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☐ finesLANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☒ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☐ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

 P. Bank of river channel - entire plot is this bank - mostly  
 shrubs & small seedlings

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (INCH) CLASS									
	0 - 0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.97"	8-9.9"	10-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-20.9"	≥ 25.0"
CA	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
ES	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
LA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
DF	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
PLOT NUMBER: 11

OBSERVER: Wintge  
DATE: 8-21-90

ELEVATION: 3377.12

DISTANCE : 302.2

ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel 30 sand 70 fines

LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank

channel shelf  $\times$  floodplain — upland  
COMMENTS: Lf. - s. line of a small, narrow, old channel. Shows recovery. (i.e. a slight depression on top of island with over the length of island 4" to sides) dense spruce to have had and water in it for several years.

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
PLOT NUMBER: 12

OBSERVER: Winnell  
DATE: B-27-90

ELEVATION: 3377.72

DISTANCE: 415.10

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fines

LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel belt ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

COMMENTS:  
On edge of ES/GW and away in a little dressing - there is  
GWS + ES again.

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBM CLASS									
	0 - 0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	4.97-6.99"	6.99-8.99"	8-10"	10-20"	20-30"	25-50"	25-50"
DF										
ES										
SA										
PE										
LA										

TREE	DBH	WT	AGE	REMARKS:
SA	4.7	29	32	core ? leave + keep - plot
DF	1.6	14	19	core
ES	0.9	6.0	16	count whorls + age

SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCITY LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS		COVER		ID	% COVER
				FORB	CLASS	FORB	CLASS		
BOWD	11	0.7	1	EDGE	1	Forb-9	3	ROCK	0
Gym	1	4	1	Forb-5	3			B.G.	0
FLY	1	1.9	1	Forb-5	1			LITTER	10
FLY	1	1.9	1	SLR	2			Moss	75
FLY	1	1.9	1	SLR	1			OWNER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
PLOT NUMBER: 12

OBSERVER: Wardwell  
DATE: 8-26-90

ELEVATION: 3177.92

DISTANCE : 398.30

ROOTED SUBSTRATE:      boulder      cobble      gravel     <sup>sr</sup> sand     <sup>sr</sup> fines

LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank

COMMENTS: Let pit in tail zone of source - to stop of small openings leaving the lg. permeable ES/CW/DF.

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
PLOT NUMBER: 14

OBSERVER: Wardgell  
DATE: 8-21-90

ELEVATION: 3370.02

DISTANCE: 431.60

ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fine:

LANDFORM TYPE: channel belt depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf ✓ floodplain upland

COMMENTS:  
ditch or island at river small meadow - No k trees nearby  
ES seen with " up out of small old channel

[illegible]

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Ward  
 PLOT NUMBER: 15 DATE: 2-2-90  
 ELEVATION: 3379.20  
 DISTANCE: 468.0  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 50 sand 30 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf X floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

1x small seedling - within grass & forbs - some large weeds  
 grassy plot

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.9"	7-8.95"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
CW										
TREET DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
CW for canopy to age										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q <sub>1</sub> THER	% COVER	
COST	0.0	1	Meat	1	Gunk	1	ROCK	-		
				1	Phy	1	B.G.	10		
				2	Gunk	1	LITTER	20		
							MOSS	50		
							OTHER	-		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Ward  
 PLOT NUMBER: 16 DATE: 2-2-90  
 ELEVATION: 3376.40  
 DISTANCE: 464.6  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 65 sand 35 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf X floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

log saw at base of a large DF - G tall debris pile - 1st of debris - a couple of ES + 1st of DF.

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.9"	7-8.95"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES										
SA										
DF										
TREET DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
DF 15.1 6.7 BZ										
ES - 1.9 4 9 whole										
SA 0.6 5.0 11 11 whole										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q <sub>1</sub> THER	% COVER	
COST	0.0	1	Meat	1	Gunk	1	ROCK	-		
				1	Phy	1	B.G.	10		
				2	Gunk	1	LITTER	20		
							MOSS	50		
							OTHER	-		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Ward  
 PLOT NUMBER: 17 DATE: 2-2-90  
 ELEVATION: 3378.1  
 DISTANCE: 480.8  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 50 sand 30 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf X floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Shrub on bar - some on upland - 1st of 7 is DF  
 1st of 1st organic matter is litter layer - 1st of 1st organic matter

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.9"	7-8.95"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
ES										
SA										
WV										
TREET DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
ES 1.1 7 13 largest ES										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q <sub>1</sub> THER	% COVER	
Gunk	0.2	1	Meat	1	Gunk	1	ROCK	-		
				1	Phy	1	B.G.	10		
				2	Gunk	1	LITTER	20		
							MOSS	50		
							OTHER	-		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Ward  
 PLOT NUMBER: 18 DATE: 2-2-90  
 ELEVATION: 3380.10  
 DISTANCE: 447.3  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: gravel 65 sand 35 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf X floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

1st shadow of 1st DF's - 1st of 1st organic matter - 1st of 1st organic matter

TREE SPECIES	NUMBER BY DBH (inches) CLASS									
	0-0.99"	1-2.9"	3-4.95"	5-6.9"	7-8.95"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-19.9"	20-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
DF										
ES										
LA										
WV										
SA										
TREET DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
DF 15.1 8.2 24 1st shadow of 1st DF's - 1st of 1st organic matter - 1st of 1st organic matter										
ES 1.4 12 18 largest ES										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	Q <sub>1</sub> THER	% COVER	
Gunk	0.0	1	Meat	1	Gunk	1	ROCK	-		
				2	Phy	1	B.G.	10		
				2	Gunk	1	LITTER	20		
							MOSS	50		
							OTHER	-		

Figure 43. Continued.



## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
 PLOT NUMBER: 19

 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 DATE: 8-21-90

 ELEVATION: 3374.9  
 DISTANCE: 513.70

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fines

 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Small opening mostly ES + SA region - lots of thistle

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-24.99"	25.0"
ES	2									
SA										
CE										
WHP										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: ES 7.3 70 16 largest spruce										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
Rup	1	0.0	1	Cisp	2	Gunk	3	1	ROCK	
Rust	1	0.0	1	Moss	1	Gunk	8	2	B.G.	
Can	1	0.0	1	Moss	1	Gunk	1	1	LITTER 70	
Syd	1	0.0	1	Funk	5				Moss	
									OTHER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
 PLOT NUMBER: 21

 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 DATE: 8-21-90

 ELEVATION: 3381.2  
 DISTANCE: 546.20

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fines

 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

In small stand of CW - small sapling CW w/ lots of thistle + clover

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-24.99"	25.0"
CW	1									
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW 18.3 40 27 1st CW - cotton center - stable to count CW 37 27 14 typical of small CW stand										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
Rup	1	0.5	1	Cisp	1	Gunk	3	1	ROCK	
Rust	1	0.0	1	Pipe	1				B.G.	
Syd	1	0.4	1	Pipe	1				LITTER 90	
Syd	1	2.3	3	Funk	1				Moss	
									OTHER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
 PLOT NUMBER: 20

 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 DATE: 8-21-90

 ELEVATION: 3380.4  
 DISTANCE: 529.9

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☐ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fines

 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

On edge of small CW stand - mostly CW + thistle

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-24.99"	25.0"
CW	1									
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW 13.0 25 20 Typical CW										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
Rup	1	0.5	1	Acwi	1	Gunk	2	2	ROCK	
Rust	1	0.0	1	Cisp	3	Gunk	1	1	B.G.	
Syd	1	0.0	1	Acwi	1	Gunk	2	2	LITTER 60	
									Moss	
									OTHER	

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

 TRANSECT NUMBER: 6  
 PLOT NUMBER: 22

 OBSERVER: Wondzell  
 DATE: 8-21-90

 ELEVATION: 3382.18  
 DISTANCE: 562.6

 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: ☐ boulder ☐ cobble ☒ gravel ☒ sand ☒ fines

 LANDFORM TYPE: ☐ channel bed ☐ depositional bar ☐ channel bank  
☐ channel shelf ☒ floodplain ☐ upland

## COMMENTS:

Small opening just outside small CW stand - adjacent to an old large (25") CW Plot - almost all Gunk + Pipe + clover + knapweed

NUMBER BY DBH (cm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.49"	2.5-4.99"	5-7.49"	7.5-9.99"	10-12.49"	12.5-14.99"	15-17.49"	17.5-24.99"	25.0"
SA	1									
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: SA 0.2 4.0 11 11 whorls										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	GRASS FORB CLASS	OTHER COVER	% COVER	
Rup	1	0.4	1	Cave	3	Gunk	3	3	ROCK	
Syd	1	0.0	1	Moss	3	Pipe	1	1	B.G.	
									LITTER 70	
									Moss	
									OTHER	

Figure 43. Continued.









## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 25 DATE: 8-21-90  
 ELEVATION: 3372.08  
 DISTANCE: 775.0  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 40 boulder 10 cobble 20 gravel 30 sand 30 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed ☒ depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Cobble bar in side channel - 5-6' tall willows  
w/ a few CW seeds/saps.

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
	<3.3"	>3.3"								
CW										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW 1.2 10 7 Only 1 lg enough to drill										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Salsol	1	1.2	1					ROCK	50	
Cobex	1	0.5	1	No grass	Forb			B.G.	50	
								LITTER		
								MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 26 DATE: 8-21-90  
 ELEVATION: 3374.48  
 DISTANCE: 791.3  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 20 boulder 20 cobble 20 gravel 30 sand 30 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed ☒ depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Depositional bar w/ 3-4' willow + an occasional  
CW

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
	<3.3"	>3.3"								
CW										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: CW too small to age										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Salsol	1	0.0	1					ROCK	50	
Salsol	1	0.8	3					B.G.	50	
								LITTER		
								MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 27 DATE: 8-21-90  
 ELEVATION: 3374.08  
 DISTANCE: 807.7  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 20 boulder 20 cobble 10 gravel 30 sand 40 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed ☒ depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Depositional bar w/ willows - no CW - v  
similar / identical to 6-30 - No other  
shrubs / trees / grass / herb other than willow

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
	<3.3"	>3.3"								
No trees										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: No trees										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Salsol	20	6.5	3					ROCK	10	
Salsol	1	1.0	1	No grass	Forb			B.G.	90	
								LITTER		
								MOSS		
								OTHER		

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Wardell  
 PLOT NUMBER: 28 DATE: 8-21-90  
 ELEVATION: 3372.98  
 DISTANCE: 823.6  
 ROOTED SUBSTRATE: 20 boulder 20 cobble 15 gravel 25 sand 40 fines  
 LANDFORM TYPE: channel bed ☒ depositional bar channel bank  
channel shelf floodplain upland

## COMMENTS:

Depositional bar, cobble embedded in fines  
only 1 willow shrub - no other veg

NUMBER BY DBH (mm) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	0-0.99"	1-2.4"	3-4.9"	5-6.9"	7-8.9"	9-11.9"	12-14.9"	15-17.9"	18-24.9"	≥ 25.0"
	<3.3"	>3.3"								
No trees										
TREE DBH HT AGE REMARKS: No trees										
SHRUB SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH (m)	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	OTHER	% COVER	
Salsol	1	0.0	1					ROCK	50	
								B.G.	50	
								LITTER		
								MOSS		
								OTHER		

Figure 43. Continued.

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: 'Hond' cl'  
PLOT NUMBER: 31 DATE: 8-27-92

ELEVATION: 3364.98 XX 31 38 34  
DISTANCE: 840.30 31 38 34  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: — boulder 5 cobble 10 gravel 25 sand 60 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: 1/2 channel bed — depositional bar 1/2 channel bank  
— channel shelf — floodplain — upland

COMMENTS:

COMMENTS:  
Small channel on the right side of the island/depositional  
bar sitting in middle of the slide channel. There is in bottom of  
the channel = no vegetation in the 4x4 m plot.

[illegible]

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: W. J. J. J.  
PLOT NUMBER: 40 DATE: 8-21-90  
ELEVATION: 337.68  
DISTANCE: 86.9  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: — boulder — cobble 50 gravel 40 sand 30 fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: — channel bed — depositional bar 1/2 channel bank  
channel shelf floorplain 1/2 upland

COMMENTS:

On right bank of side channel - stake on top of bank - all way on top of bank, is 8' vertical bank - slope of hillside = 95%, 1:450

NUMBER BY DBH (INCH) CLASS										
TREE SPECIES	$0 - 0.99$ $1-2.9$ $3-4.95$ $5-6.97$ $8-9.7$ $10-12.49$ $15-17.9$ $20-24.9$ $\geq 25.0$									
	$< 3.3$	$\geq 3.3$								
ES										
DF										
CE										
TREE* DBH HT AGE REMARKS:										
				No trees on plot.						

SUBSTR SPECIES	NUMBER	INTERCEPT LENGTH	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	GRASS FORB	COVER CLASS	ROCK	% COVER
MITE	1		3	Flunk	1	Papa	1	ROCK	10
GOAT	1								
AND	1		2			Quack	1	B.G.	25
SWAX	1		1					LITTER	50
SHAL	1		1					Moss	15
REMO	1		2					OTHER	-

## RIPARIAN SURVEY FORM

TRANSECT NUMBER: 6 OBSERVER: Ward  
PLOT NUMBER: 41 DATE: 8/2/93

ELEVATION: 2285.18  
DISTANCE: 523.2  
ROOTED SUBSTRATE: — boulder 50 cobble 50 gravel — sand — fines  
LANDFORM TYPE: — channel bed — depositional bar — channel bank  
— channel shelf — floodplain ✓ upland

COMMENTS:

Tallw/ Screen slope w/ Sape + lots of Shrike

[illegible]

Figure 43. Continued.

APPENDIX E  
TWINSpan ANALYSIS

## UNDERSTANDING TWINSPAN

TWINSpan is a FORTRAN computer program that classifies or groups sample plots and species according to their ecological preferences. Species, or groups of species, with clear ecological preferences can often be used to identify particular environmental conditions (Hill 1979). In short, TWINSpan is an effective tool which allows the user to objectively identify natural groupings of similar plots and/or species, as they are distributed along a perceived environmental gradient.

### Theoretical Basis and Assumptions

Through repeated hierarchical dichotomization, TWINSpan constructs a two-way classification table that exhibits the relation between species and samples by grouping species with similar distributions together and stands with similar compositions together. Stands or plots are first ordinated (referred to as the primary ordination) along a pattern or direction of variation in the data using the method of reciprocal averaging (Hill 1979). As described by Jongman et al. (1987), if an environmental variable and species abundance or composition parameters are measured at a number of different sites, each species' optimum or indicator value can be computed by averaging the values of the environmental variable over the sites in which the species occur. Or conversely, given each species' indicator value, the environmental variable at a site can be computed by averaging the indicator values of all species growing on the site. The average values or scores can then be

used to re-arrange sites and species in a site-by-species table. If species exhibit a bell-shaped distribution across the environmental variable, the re-arranged table will have a diagonal structure. Applying this averaging process both ways in an iterative fashion (i.e., reciprocal averaging) may reveal an underlying environmental gradient. The process of reciprocal averaging can be described as follows (after Jongman et al. 1987):

1. Initially, arbitrary and unequal site scores ( $x_i$ ) are assigned to each of the "m" sites.
2. Species scores ( $y_j$ ) for each of the "n" species are computed by calculating the weighted average of the abundance parameters across all sites.

$$y_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m x_i k_{ji}}{\sum_{i=1}^m k_{ji}} \quad (11)$$

where:  $k_{ji}$  is the abundance value of species  $j$  at site  $i$ .

3. New site scores are then computed using the new species scores.

$$x_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^n k_{ji} y_j}{\sum_{j=1}^n k_{ji}} \quad (12)$$

4. These new site scores are then used to compute new species scores, and so on, until the scores stabilize. Realize, however, that with each iteration the range of scores gets smaller and smaller due to repeated averaging. To avoid this problem, site scores are usually rescaled or standardized after the first iteration. Rescaling assigns values from 0 to 100 to each site; the site with the lowest score is assigned a value of 0 and the site with the highest score a value of 100, the remaining sites are valued in proportion to their scores after the first iteration. More commonly, however,



scores are standardized to mean 0 and variance 1. This requires finding the centroid,  $z$ , of the site scores:

$$z = \sum_{i=1}^m x_i k_{Ti} / k_{TT} \quad (13)$$

where:  $k_{Ti}$  = total of abundance scores for site  $i$ , and  
 $k_{TT}$  = total of abundance scores for all sites.

5. Next, the dispersion of the site scores ( $s^2$ ) about the centroid is computed from:

$$s^2 = \sum_{i=1}^m k_{Ti} (x_i - z)^2 / k_{TT} \quad (14)$$

6. Finally the new site score ( $x_{i,new}$ ) is calculated from:

$$x_{i,new} = (x_{i,old} - z) / s \quad (15)$$

7. Steps 2 through 6 are repeated until the new site scores are sufficiently close to the site scores of the previous cycle (i.e., convergence). Note that once the scores stabilize, " $s$ " equals the eigenvalue, or the maximized dispersion of the species scores on the ordered axis.

After stands are arranged along the primary ordered axis, it is divided at its middle to produce a crude, or unrefined, dichotomy. Differential species that have a preference for either the left or right side of this primary dichotomy are then identified. A differential species is one with clear ecological preferences, whose presence often indicates a particular set of environmental conditions (Hill 1979). A second refined ordination is then made on the basis of these differential species. This refined ordination is used to determine or produce the desired dichotomy. TWINSpan constructs a third and final ordination using a small number of the most strongly differential species. These highly

preferential species and the final ordination are not used to actually determine the final dichotomy, but are provided as a convenience to the user as a succinct characterization of each division (Hill 1979).

#### Data Requirements

In the context of this study, TWINSpan data requirements were relatively minor. Recall that TWINSpan was used to objectively identify natural groupings of similar plots and/or species, as they are distributed along a perceived environmental gradient. Consequently, input data consisted of nothing more than the recorded abundance parameters (e.g., percent absolute cover, density, presence/absence) which described the species composition of each of the 198 surveyed plots. This information, taken from data collected on the Riparian Survey Forms (Appendix D), was directly input into the TWINSpan program.

#### Model Input

Species abundance values measured at each site were entered manually into a two-dimensional data matrix. COMPOSE (Mohler 1987), a FORTRAN program developed for formatting and editing data matrices, was used to convert the data to TWINSpan acceptable format. The data in Figure 44 is an example of a two-dimensional data array. The first line is essentially the title line, and the second is the FORTRAN format statement for inputting the site number, species number, species name, and respective abundance values. To conserve space, the data matrix has been divided into a series of columns (four per page) rather than the original, long continuous column. A single line of the continuous matrix would therefore consist of: a site number, species number, species name, and the three measured abundance parameters: density, presence/absence, and cover code.

91 198 MFFR - DENSITY, PRESENCE/ABSENCE, COVER CLASS  
(13,13,11X,F2.0)

TCMFFR\*\*

1

1		14 12	ASMO	0 1 1	21 5	ANAR	0 1 2	27 11	ASFO	0 1 2	
2		14 20	CHLE	0 1 1	21 11	ASFO	0 1 1	27 52	MESPP	0 1 1	
3		14 31	FRVI	0 1 1	21 22	CLCO	0 1 2	27 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	
4		14 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	21 31	FRVI	0 1 1	28 25	CW	55 1 0	
5 8	ARIN	0 1 1	14 50	MEAL	0 1 1	21 41	GUNK3	0 1 2	28 30	ES	1 1 0
5 11	ASFO	0 1 1	14 1	ACGL	2 1 2	22 27	DF	4 1 0	28 11	ASFO	0 1 3
5 21	CISPP	0 1 1	14 23	COST	1 1 1	22 30	ES	1 1 0	28 56	PHPR	0 1 1
5 78	SOCA	0 1 3	14 25	CW	9 1 0	22 65	SA	4 1 0	28 52	MESPP	0 1 1
5 23	COST	2 1 1	14 30	ES	3 1 0	22 81	SYAL	17 1 2	28 82	TAOF	0 1 1
5 25	CW	15 1 0	14 27	DF	1 1 0	22 74	SARA	25 1 2	29 25	CW	64 1 0
6 11	ASFO	0 1 1	14 14	BI	1 1 0	22 63	RUPA	27 1 3	29 30	ES	3 1 0
6 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	14 48	LA	2 1 0	22 4	AMAL	1 1 1	29 11	ASFO	0 1 3
6 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	15 11	ASFO	0 1 1	22 1	ACGL	13 1 3	29 2	ACMI	0 1 2
6 82	TAOF	0 1 1	15 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	22 62	ROWO	2 1 1	29 20	CHLE	0 1 1
6 23	COST	1 1 3	15 76	SHCA	2 1 1	22 69	SALIX4	1 1 1	29 50	MEAL	0 1 1
6 25	CW	28 1 0	15 79	SPBE	1 1 1	22 21	CISPP	0 1 1	29 44	GUNK6	0 1 1
7 11	ASFO	0 1 1	15 66	SALIX1	3 1 4	22 31	FRVI	0 1 1	30 25	CW	66 1 0
7 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	15 25	CW	10 1 0	22 38	GUNK1	0 1 2	30 30	ES	34 1 0
7 50	MEAL	0 1 1	15 30	ES	1 1 0	22 42	GUNK4	0 1 2	30 27	DF	7 1 0
7 56	PHPR	0 1 1	16 11	ASFO	0 1 1	22 45	GUNK7	0 1 2	30 48	LA	1 1 0
7 25	CW	45 1 0	16 20	CHLE	0 1 1	22 56	PHPR	0 1 1	30 88	WWP	1 1 0
7 30	ES	1 1 0	16 21	CISPP	0 1 1	22 57	POPA	0 1 1	30 76	SHCA	2 1 1
8 11	ASFO	0 1 3	16 66	SALIX1	4 1 2	23 30	ES	1 1 0	30 11	ASFO	0 1 2
8 29	EQAR	0 1 1	16 67	SALIX2	2 1 3	23 27	DF	3 1 0	30 19	CERE	0 1 2
8 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	16 68	SALIX3	3 1 2	23 65	SA	1 1 0	30 20	CHLE	0 1 1
8 25	CW	41 1 0	16 69	SALIX4	1 1 1	23 69	SALIX4	1 1 1	30 50	MEAL	0 1 2
8 30	ES	2 1 0	16 23	COST	8 1 1	23 23	COST	5 1 1	30 56	PHPR	0 1 1
8 23	COST	2 1 1	17 29	EQAR	0 1 1	23 81	SYAL	15 1 2	30 46	GUNK8	0 1 1
8 62	ROWO	3 1 1	17 66	SALIX1	3 1 3	23 63	RUPA	16 1 2	30 44	GUNK6	0 1 1
8 3	ALTE	1 1 1	17 68	SALIX3	3 1 1	23 74	SARA	7 1 1	31 25	CW	28 1 0
9 11	ASFO	0 1 2	17 69	SALIX4	8 1 5	23 6	ANMA	0 1 1	31 30	ES	40 1 0
9 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	17 23	COST	46 1 2	23 21	CISPP	0 1 2	31 27	DF	10 1 0
9 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	18 66	SALIX1	5 1 4	23 45	GUNK7	0 1 3	31 88	WWP	3 1 0
9 56	PHPR	0 1 1	18 68	SALIX3	4 1 1	24 65	SA	2 1 0	31 65	SA	2 1 0
9 23	COST	1 1 1	18 69	SALIX4	4 1 3	24 1	ACGL	8 1 4	31 48	LA	6 1 0
9 25	CW	41 1 0	18 23	COST	13 1 1	24 74	SARA	62 1 3	31 76	SHCA	1 1 1
10 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	19 1	ACGL	3 1 1	24 63	RUPA	35 1 3	31 11	ASFO	0 1 1
10 25	CW	33 1 0	19 4	AMAL	1 1 1	24 23	COST	1 1 1	31 19	CERE	0 1 2
11 11	ASFO	0 1 1	19 23	COST	31 1 3	24 81	SYAL	12 1 2	31 20	CHLE	0 1 1
11 23	COST	1 1 1	19 66	SALIX1	1 1 1	24 7	ARCO	0 1 1	31 50	MEAL	0 1 2
11 81	SYAL	1 1 1	19 68	SALIX3	2 1 1	24 21	CISPP	0 1 1	31 46	GUNK8	0 1 1
11 76	SHCA	1 1 1	19 63	RUPA	27 1 2	24 29	EQAR	0 1 1	32 25	CW	36 1 0
11 1	ACGL	1 1 1	19 74	SARA	43 1 2	24 31	FRVI	0 1 1	32 30	ES	17 1 0
11 79	SPBE	1 1 1	19 81	SYAL	51 1 2	24 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	32 27	DF	9 1 0
11 25	CW	20 1 0	19 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	24 77	SMRA	0 1 2	32 48	LA	3 1 0
11 30	ES	4 1 0	19 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	24 83	THOC	0 1 1	32 65	SA	3 1 0
12 11	ASFO	0 1 3	19 21	CISPP	0 1 1	25 30	ES	2 1 0	32 11	ASFO	0 1 1
12 5	ANAR	0 1 1	20 65	SA	1 1 0	25 27	DF	3 1 0	32 50	MEAL	0 1 2
12 56	PHPR	0 1 1	20 79	SPBE	2 1 1	25 65	SA	7 1 0	32 20	CHLE	0 1 1
12 82	TAOF	0 1 1	20 23	COST	2 1 1	25 74	SARA	16 1 2	33 25	CW	21 1 0
12 23	COST	7 1 1	20 74	SARA	38 1 3	25 54	OPHO	12 1 3	33 30	ES	20 1 0
12 76	SHCA	1 1 1	20 81	SYAL	45 1 3	25 66	SALIX1	1 1 1	33 27	DF	17 1 0
12 1	ACGL	2 1 1	20 13	BERE	2 1 1	25 1	ACGL	5 1 3	33 48	LA	1 1 0
12 3	ALTE	1 1 1	20 63	RUPA	32 1 2	25 81	SYAL	1 1 1	33 65	SA	4 1 0
12 81	SYAL	1 1 1	20 1	ACGL	3 1 1	25 62	ROWO	1 1 1	33 88	WWP	2 1 0
12 25	CW	46 1 0	20 4	AMAL	8 1 2	25 63	RUPA	16 1 3	33 11	ASFO	0 1 1
12 30	ES	8 1 0	20 76	SHCA	1 1 1	25 26	DAGL	0 1 1	33 50	MEAL	0 1 1
13 11	ASFO	0 1 3	20 11	ASFO	0 1 2	25 29	EQAR	0 1 1	33 2	ACMI	0 1 1
13 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	20 45	GUNK7	0 1 1	25 60	PTAQ	0 1 1	33 82	TAOF	0 1 1
13 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	21 30	ES	4 1 0	25 77	SMRA	0 1 2	33 46	GUNK8	0 1 1
13 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	21 48	LA	2 1 0	25 83	THOC	0 1 1	34 25	CW	47 1 0
13 52	MESPP	0 1 1	21 65	SA	7 1 0	26 25	CW	35 1 0	34 30	ES	97 1 0
13 82	TAOF	0 1 2	21 88	WWP	1 1 0	26 30	ES	2 1 0	34 27	DF	16 1 0
13 23	COST	1 1 1	21 27	DF	4 1 0	26 3	ALTE	1 1 1	34 48	LA	4 1 0
13 3	ALTE	3 1 1	21 74	SARA	51 1 3	26 11	ASFO	0 1 4	34 65	SA	11 1 0
13 1	ACGL	2 1 2	21 81	SYAL	27 1 3	26 2	ACMI	0 1 1	34 88	WWP	2 1 0
13 76	SHCA	1 1 1	21 62	ROWO	8 1 2	26 29	EQAR	0 1 1	34 1	ACGL	2 1 2
13 25	CW	21 1 0	21 63	RUPA	25 1 2	26 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	34 23	COST	1 1 1
13 30	ES	22 1 0	21 23	COST	4 1 2	26 56	PHPR	0 1 1	34 79	SPBE	3 1 1
13 27	DF	3 1 0	21 1	ACGL	16 1 4	26 82	TAOF	0 1 1	34 11	ASFO	0 1 2
13 48	LA	1 1 0	21 4	AMAL	3 1 1	27 25	CW	36 1 0	34 20	CHLE	0 1 1

Figure 44. Two-dimensional data matrix input into COMPOSE. COMPOSE output served as TWINSpan input data file.

35 25	CW	37 1 0	40 11	ASFO	0 1 1	47 1	ACGL	4 1 1	52 46	GUNK8	0 1 2
35 30	ES	62 1 0	40 50	MEAL	0 1 1	47 23	COST	1 1 1	53 25	CW	13 1 0
35 27	DF	2 1 0	40 19	CERE	0 1 1	47 54	OPHO	5 1 2	53 69	SALIX4	2 1 1
35 65	SA	7 1 0	41 25	CW	21 1 0	47 74	SARA	31 1 3	53 62	ROWO	20 1 1
35 48	LA	1 1 0	41 30	ES	34 1 0	47 81	SYAL	5 1 2	53 43	GUNK5	0 1 1
35 1	ACGL	3 1 1	41 27	DF	4 1 0	47 63	RUPA	13 1 2	53 78	SOCA	0 1 1
35 3	ALTE	1 1 1	41 65	SA	8 1 0	47 4	AMAL	1 1 1	54 25	CW	13 1 0
35 81	SYAL	1 1 1	41 48	LA	1 1 0	47 29	EQAR	0 1 1	54 69	SALIX4	1 1 1
35 76	SHCA	2 1 1	41 1	ACGL	4 1 2	47 85	URDI	0 1 3	54 62	ROWO	1 1 1
35 11	ASFO	0 1 1	41 3	ALTE	1 1 1	47 77	SMRA	0 1 2	54 23	COST	1 1 1
35 19	CERE	0 1 1	41 70	SALIX5	1 1 1	47 34	FUNK4	0 1 1	54 1	ACGL	2 1 1
35 50	MEAL	0 1 2	41 63	RUPA	5 1 2	48 65	SA	5 1 0	54 11	ASFO	0 1 1
35 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	41 11	ASFO	0 1 1	48 23	COST	2 1 1	55 25	CW	18 1 0
35 20	CHLE	0 1 1	41 50	MEAL	0 1 2	48 54	OPHO	21 1 5	55 30	ES	8 1 0
35 82	TAOF	0 1 1	41 20	CHLE	0 1 2	48 63	RUPA	7 1 2	55 65	SA	3 1 0
35 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	41 82	TAOF	0 1 1	48 74	SARA	13 1 2	55 1	ACGL	3 1 1
35 56	PHPR	0 1 1	41 29	EQAR	0 1 1	48 1	ACGL	1 1 1	55 3	ALTE	5 1 1
35 57	POPA	0 1 1	41 56	PHPR	0 1 1	48 47	HELA	0 1 3	55 4	AMAL	6 1 1
36 25	CW	25 1 0	41 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	48 29	EQAR	0 1 2	55 23	COST	2 1 1
36 30	ES	141 1 0	41 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	48 83	THOC	0 1 1	55 59	PRVI	2 1 1
36 27	DF	4 1 0	41 39	GUNK10	0 1 2	48 85	URDI	0 1 1	55 78	SOCA	0 1 1
36 65	SA	12 1 0	41 5	ANAR	0 1 1	48 40	GUNK12	0 1 1	55 29	EQAR	0 1 1
36 88	WWP	2 1 0	42 25	CW	2 1 0	48 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	55 41	GUNK3	0 1 1
36 23	COST	1 1 1	42 30	ES	4 1 0	48 45	GUNK7	0 1 1	56 25	CW	18 1 0
36 3	ALTE	1 1 1	42 1	ACGL	1 1 1	49 65	SA	9 1 0	56 30	ES	16 1 0
36 81	SYAL	1 1 1	42 19	CERE	0 1 1	49 30	ES	2 1 0	56 65	SA	6 1 0
36 11	ASFO	0 1 1	42 50	MEAL	0 1 2	49 1	ACGL	7 1 3	56 27	DF	2 1 0
36 82	TAOF	0 1 1	42 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	49 23	COST	4 1 4	56 88	WWP	1 1 0
36 19	CERE	0 1 1	42 56	PHPR	0 1 1	49 54	OPHO	2 1 1	56 1	ACGL	5 1 1
36 50	MEAL	0 1 1	42 25	CW	8 1 0	49 63	RUPA	6 1 1	56 3	ALTE	5 1 1
36 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	43 30	ES	26 1 0	49 64	RUST	3 1 1	56 4	AMAL	3 1 1
37 25	CW	26 1 0	43 27	DF	1 1 0	49 29	EQAR	0 1 2	56 23	COST	4 1 1
37 30	ES	67 1 0	43 65	SA	5 1 0	49 60	PTAQ	0 1 3	56 11	ASFO	0 1 1
37 27	DF	8 1 0	43 1	ACGL	2 1 1	49 47	HELA	0 1 2	56 21	CISPP	0 1 1
37 65	SA	12 1 0	43 50	MEAL	0 1 2	49 80	STAM	0 1 1	56 41	GUNK3	0 1 1
37 88	WWP	4 1 0	43 2	ACMI	0 1 1	49 77	SMRA	0 1 1	56 52	MESPP	0 1 1
37 48	LA	3 1 0	43 19	CERE	0 1 1	49 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	57 25	CW	14 1 0
37 1	ACGL	1 1 1	43 82	TAOF	0 1 1	49 40	GUNK12	0 1 1	57 30	ES	50 1 0
37 81	SYAL	1 1 1	43 20	CHLE	0 1 1	49 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	57 65	SA	16 1 0
37 76	SHCA	1 1 1	43 11	ASFO	0 1 1	49 17	CAREX1	0 1 3	57 27	DF	2 1 0
37 11	ASFO	0 1 1	44 1	ACGL	4 1 2	49 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	57 88	WWP	1 1 0
37 82	TAOF	0 1 1	44 4	AMAL	9 1 2	50 30	ES	3 1 0	57 1	ACGL	3 1 1
37 52	MESPP	0 1 2	44 81	SYAL	48 1 3	50 65	SA	4 1 0	57 3	ALTE	3 1 1
37 2	ACMI	0 1 1	44 74	SARA	4 1 1	50 1	ACGL	11 1 3	57 13	BERE	1 1 1
38 25	CW	33 1 0	44 63	RUPA	5 1 1	50 81	SYAL	1 1 1	57 23	COST	3 1 1
38 30	ES	29 1 0	44 6	ANMA	0 1 1	50 54	OPHO	7 1 3	57 63	RUPA	2 1 1
38 27	DF	4 1 0	44 21	CISPP	0 1 1	50 23	COST	2 1 1	57 81	SYAL	1 1 1
38 65	SA	8 1 0	44 50	MEAL	0 1 2	50 64	RUST	4 1 1	57 11	ASFO	0 1 2
38 88	WWP	3 1 0	44 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	50 63	RUPA	9 1 2	57 19	CERE	0 1 1
38 48	LA	4 1 0	44 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	50 77	SMRA	0 1 1	57 82	TAOF	0 1 2
38 76	SHCA	1 1 1	44 46	GUNK8	0 1 3	50 29	EQAR	0 1 2	57 56	PHPR	0 1 1
38 52	MESPP	0 1 1	44 44	GUNK6	0 1 3	50 11	ASFO	0 1 1	57 41	GUNK3	0 1 1
38 19	CERE	0 1 1	44 56	PHPR	0 1 1	50 21	CISPP	0 1 1	58 25	CW	10 1 0
38 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	44 57	POPA	0 1 2	50 34	FUNK4	0 1 1	58 30	ES	43 1 0
38 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	45 65	SA	1 1 0	50 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	58 65	SA	14 1 0
39 25	CW	47 1 0	45 1	ACGL	7 1 4	50 17	CAREX1	0 1 1	58 27	DF	30 1 0
39 30	ES	18 1 0	45 63	RUPA	20 1 2	50 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	58 88	WWP	3 1 0
39 27	DF	4 1 0	45 81	SYAL	36 1 3	50 60	PTAQ	0 1 2	58 23	COST	3 1 1
39 65	SA	7 1 0	45 74	SARA	30 1 2	50 56	PHPR	0 1 1	58 4	AMAL	3 1 1
39 88	WWP	1 1 0	45 23	COST	3 1 1	51 30	ES	2 1 0	58 1	ACGL	4 1 1
39 23	COST	1 1 1	45 29	EQAR	0 1 1	51 65	SA	4 1 0	58 81	SYAL	1 1 1
39 4	AMAL	1 1 1	46 30	ES	1 1 0	51 81	SYAL	3 1 2	58 63	RUPA	5 1 1
39 70	SALIX5	1 1 1	46 65	SA	3 1 0	51 54	OPHO	5 1 2	58 11	ASFO	0 1 2
39 62	ROWO	1 1 1	46 81	SYAL	32 1 4	51 63	RUPA	5 1 1	58 19	CERE	0 1 1
39 11	ASFO	0 1 1	46 74	SARA	23 1 4	51 1	ACGL	9 1 2	58 82	TAOF	0 1 2
39 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	46 1	ACGL	4 1 4	51 23	COST	4 1 1	58 52	MESPP	0 1 1
39 82	TAOF	0 1 1	46 62	ROWO	6 1 1	51 74	SARA	9 1 2	58 56	PHPR	0 1 1
39 52	MESPP	0 1 1	46 23	COST	1 1 1	51 83	THOC	0 1 2	58 41	GUNK3	0 1 1
40 25	CW	36 1 0	46 63	RUPA	17 1 2	51 77	SMRA	0 1 3	59 25	CW	16 1 0
40 30	ES	21 1 0	46 4	AMAL	4 1 3	51 29	EQAR	0 1 2	59 30	ES	24 1 0
40 27	DF	7 1 0	46 29	EQAR	0 1 1	51 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	59 65	SA	6 1 0
40 65	SA	7 1 0	46 33	FUNK3	0 1 1	51 17	CAREX1	0 1 1	59 1	ACGL	5 1 1
40 88	WWP	2 1 0	46 34	FUNK4	0 1 1	51 40	GUNK12	0 1 1	59 4	AMAL	5 1 1
40 48	LA	1 1 0	46 40	GUNK12	0 1 1	52 25	CW	11 1 0	59 76	SHCA	3 1 1
40 1	ACGL	3 1 2	47 25	CW	1 1 0	52 69	SALIX4	1 1 1	59 11	ASFO	0 1 1

Figure 44. Continued.

59 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	65 74	SARA	4 1 1	70 64	RUST	3 1 1	82 56	PHPR	0 1 1
60 25	CW	7 1 0	65 63	RUPA	17 1 3	70 1	ACGL	3 1 2	83 25	CW	1 1 0
60 30	ES	77 1 0	65 64	RUST	1 1 1	70 89	ACRU	2 1 1	83 65	SA	14 1 0
60 65	SA	14 1 0	65 11	ASFO	0 1 1	70 81	SYAL	5 1 1	83 62	ROWO	2 1 1
60 27	DF	2 1 0	65 78	SOCA	0 1 1	70 54	OPHO	14 1 2	83 76	SHCA	2 1 1
60 88	WWP	6 1 0	65 51	MEOF	0 1 2	70 61	RIIN	1 1 1	83 1	ACGL	4 1 2
60 1	ACGL	3 1 1	65 50	MEAL	0 1 2	70 63	RUPA	11 1 2	83 81	SYAL	4 1 2
60 69	SALIX4	1 1 1	65 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	70 62	ROWO	1 1 1	83 13	BERE	6 1 1
60 23	COST	1 1 1	65 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	70 80	STAM	0 1 1	83 23	COST	2 1 1
60 59	PRVI	1 1 1	65 56	PHPR	0 1 1	70 17	CAREX1	0 1 3	83 74	SARA	1 1 1
60 19	CERE	0 1 2	66 30	ES	1 1 0	70 75	SESE	0 1 1	83 2	ACMI	0 1 2
60 82	TAOF	0 1 2	66 65	SA	2 1 0	70 29	EQAR	0 1 1	83 21	CISPP	0 1 2
60 50	MEAL	0 1 3	66 1	ACGL	6 1 3	70 60	PTAQ	0 1 2	83 20	CHLE	0 1 3
60 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	66 4	AMAL	5 1 2	70 40	GUNK12	0 1 1	83 50	MEAL	0 1 3
60 56	PHPR	0 1 1	66 63	RUPA	42 1 4	71 30	ES	1 1 0	83 41	GUNK3	0 1 2
60 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	66 81	SYAL	43 1 3	71 65	SA	3 1 0	83 56	PHPR	0 1 2
61 25	CW	9 1 0	66 74	SARA	33 1 3	71 14	BI	1 1 0	83 46	GUNK8	0 1 1
61 30	ES120	1 0	66 64	RUST	4 1 1	71 1	ACGL	3 1 3	84 30	ES	1 1 0
61 65	SA	8 1 0	66 23	COST	6 1 3	71 74	SARA	57 1 4	84 27	DF	1 1 0
61 27	DF	4 1 0	66 86	VAGL	1 1 1	71 63	RUPA	7 1 2	84 65	SA	8 1 0
61 48	LA	1 1 0	66 70	SALIX5	1 1 1	71 54	OPHO	11 1 2	84 1	ACGL	5 1 1
61 3	ALTE	1 1 1	66 61	RIIN	1 1 1	71 81	SYAL	3 1 1	84 76	SHCA	1 1 1
61 11	ASFO	0 1 1	66 29	EQAR	0 1 1	71 62	ROWO	4 1 1	84 74	SARA	14 1 2
61 12	ASMO	0 1 1	66 77	SMRA	0 1 1	71 33	FUNK3	0 1 2	84 23	COST	9 1 2
61 19	CERE	0 1 2	66 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	71 75	SESE	0 1 1	84 81	SYAL	6 1 1
61 20	CHLE	0 1 2	67 25	CW	1 1 0	71 29	EQAR	0 1 1	84 62	ROWO	2 1 1
61 50	MEAL	0 1 2	67 30	ES	1 1 0	71 56	PHPR	0 1 1	84 11	ASFO	0 1 1
61 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	67 65	SA	1 1 0	71 57	POPA	0 1 1	84 5	ANAR	0 1 1
61 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	67 14	BI	1 1 0	71 17	CAREX1	0 1 3	84 21	CISPP	0 1 1
61 56	PHPR	0 1 1	67 87	WH	3 1 0	71 45	GUNK7	0 1 1	84 44	GUNK6	0 1 3
62 25	CW	15 1 0	67 54	OPHO	1 1 1	71 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	84 56	PHPR	0 1 1
62 30	ES	23 1 0	67 74	SARA	24 1 3	71 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	84 43	GUNK5	0 1 1
62 65	SA	2 1 0	67 63	RUPA	33 1 3	72 25	CW	1 1 0	84 17	CAREX1	0 1 2
62 27	DF	2 1 0	67 81	SYAL	20 1 2	72 72	SALIX7	4 1 5	85 25	CW	1 1 0
62 1	ACGL	1 1 1	67 1	ACGL	6 1 5	73 25	CW	1 1 0	85 30	ES	3 1 0
62 11	ASFO	0 1 1	67 4	AMAL	1 1 2	74 25	CW	4 1 0	85 27	DF	2 1 0
62 19	CERE	0 1 1	67 23	COST	5 1 2	74 66	SALIX1	1 1 2	85 1	ACGL	1 1 1
62 20	CHLE	0 1 1	67 64	RUST	1 1 1	74 71	SALIX6	1 1 2	85 23	COST	1 1 1
62 50	MEAL	0 1 2	67 61	RIIN	3 1 1	74 72	SALIX7	1 1 2	85 29	EQAR	0 1 1
62 31	FRVI	0 1 1	67 34	FUNK4	0 1 2	75 25	CW	11 1 0	85 21	CISPP	0 1 1
62 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	67 29	EQAR	0 1 2	75 71	SALIX6	1 1 1	85 43	GUNK5	0 1 1
63 25	CW	15 1 0	68 30	ES	10 1 0	75 72	SALIX7	1 1 1	86 30	ES	2 1 0
63 30	ES	27 1 0	68 65	SA	7 1 0	76 25	CW	10 1 0	86 27	DF	1 1 0
63 65	SA	4 1 0	68 63	RUPA	23 1 3	76 29	EQAR	0 1 1	86 65	SA	1 1 0
63 27	DF	7 1 0	68 54	OPHO	12 1 4	77 25	CW	2 1 0	86 1	ACGL	3 1 1
63 14	BI	1 1 0	68 81	SYAL	10 1 2	77 66	SALIX1	4 1 1	86 23	COST	1 1 1
63 1	ACGL	1 1 1	68 23	COST	6 1 4	77 29	EQAR	0 1 1	86 81	SYAL	1 1 1
63 3	ALTE	1 1 1	68 1	ACGL	2 1 1	77 42	GUNK4	0 1 1	87 30	ES	6 1 0
63 76	SHCA	1 1 1	68 34	FUNK4	0 1 1	78			87 65	SA	1 1 0
63 81	SYAL	1 1 1	68 60	PTAQ	0 1 1	79			87 1	ACGL	2 1 1
63 19	CERE	0 1 1	68 29	EQAR	0 1 1	80 25	CW	11 1 0	87 81	SYAL	4 1 1
63 20	CHLE	0 1 1	68 75	SESE	0 1 1	80 62	ROWO	14 1 2	87 23	COST	3 1 1
63 31	FRVI	0 1 1	69 30	ES	1 1 0	80 81	SYAL	2 1 1	87 76	SHCA	1 1 1
63 51	MEOF	0 1 1	69 65	SA	6 1 0	80 64	RUST	1 1 1	87 62	ROWO	1 1 1
63 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	69 61	RIIN	1 1 1	80 20	CHLE	0 1 2	87 29	EQAR	0 1 2
63 56	PHPR	0 1 1	69 62	ROWO	1 1 1	80 84	SOCA	0 1 1	87 11	ASFO	0 1 1
64 25	CW	16 1 0	69 63	RUPA	23 1 2	80 53	MULEIN	0 1 1	87 41	GUNK3	0 1 1
64 30	ES	12 1 0	69 54	OPHO	17 1 3	81 25	CW	1 1 0	88 30	ES	18 1 0
64 65	SA	1 1 0	69 81	SYAL	8 1 2	81 62	ROWO	1 1 1	88 65	SA	9 1 0
64 14	BI	1 1 0	69 74	SARA	1 1 1	81 81	SYAL	6 1 1	88 18	CE	1 1 0
64 27	DF	1 1 0	69 23	COST	7 1 3	81 11	ASFO	0 1 1	88 81	SYAL	15 1 2
64 1	ACGL	3 1 1	69 1	ACGL	4 1 2	81 51	MEOF	0 1 2	88 62	ROWO	9 1 2
64 23	COST	1 1 1	69 64	RUST	1 1 1	81 21	CISPP	0 1 1	88 63	RUPA	8 1 1
64 20	CHLE	0 1 2	69 60	PTAQ	0 1 2	81 31	FRVI	0 1 1	88 3	ALTE	1 1 1
64 50	MEAL	0 1 2	69 29	EQAR	0 1 2	81 12	ASMO	0 1 1	88 55	PAMY	5 1 1
64 82	TAOF	0 1 1	69 75	SESE	0 1 3	81 45	GUNK7	0 1 1	88 61	RIIN	1 1 1
64 78	SOCA	0 1 1	69 47	HELA	0 1 2	82 27	DF	1 1 0	88 1	ACGL	5 1 1
64 56	PHPR	0 1 1	69 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	82 81	SYAL	22 1 2	88 23	COST	2 1 2
64 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	69 17	CAREX1	0 1 3	82 1	ACGL	2 1 1	88 21	CISPP	0 1 1
64 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	69 57	POPA	0 1 1	82 62	ROWO	9 1 2	88 5	ANAR	0 1 1
65 25	CW	1 1 0	69 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	82 63	RUPA	1 1 1	88 60	PTAQ	0 1 1
65 30	ES	11 1 0	69 45	GUNK7	0 1 1	82 11	ASFO	0 1 2	88 29	EQAR	0 1 1
65 1	ACGL	2 1 1	69 40	GUNK12	0 1 1	82 50	MEAL	0 1 3	88 17	CAREX1	0 1 2
65 4	AMAL	3 1 2	70 30	ES	8 1 0	82 15	BRIN	0 1 2	88 41	GUNK3	0 1 2
65 23	COST	5 1 3	70 65	SA	5 1 0	82 57	POPA	0 1 1	88 43	GUNK5	0 1 1

Figure 44. Continued.



89 48	LA	1 1 0	94 41	GUNK3	0 1 3	102 25	CW	12 1 0	108 46	GUNK8	0 1 3
89 30	ES	16 1 0	94 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	102 66SALIX1	4 1 1	109 65	SA	23 1 0	
89 65	SA	5 1 0	94 56	PHPR	0 1 1	102 67SALIX2	1 1 1	109 30	ES	33 1 0	
89 70SALIX5	1 1 1		95 30	ES	1 1 0	102 68SALIX3	14 1 3	109 88	WWP	2 1 0	
89 63	RUPA	5 1 1	95 14	BI	1 1 0	102 71SALIX6	4 1 1	109 27	DF	2 1 0	
89 23	COST	1 1 1	95 3	ALTE	2 1 1	102 3	ALTE	15 1 2	109 25	CW	4 1 0
89 1	ACGL	1 1 1	95 62	ROWO	22 1 3	102 23	COST	3 1 1	109 1	ACGL	1 1 1
89 81	SYAL	5 1 1	95 64	RUST	8 1 1	102 29	EQAR	0 1 1	109 3	ALTE	3 1 1
89 62	ROWO	4 1 1	95 63	RUPA	16 1 2	103 25	CW	4 1 0	109 23	COST	1 1 1
89 20	CHLE	0 1 3	95 23	COST	9 1 4	103 66SALIX1	18 1 3	109 66SALIX1	19 1 3		
89 78	SOCA	0 1 1	95 1	ACGL	1 1 1	103 67SALIX2	1 1 2	109 71SALIX6	44 1 5		
89 11	ASFO	0 1 1	95 21	CISPP	0 1 1	103 68SALIX3	6 1 4	109 49	LAPA	0 1 1	
89 51	MEOF	0 1 1	95 20	CHLE	0 1 1	103 71SALIX6	20 1 1	109 78	SOCA	0 1 1	
89 50	MEAL	0 1 1	95 29	EQAR	0 1 1	103 3	ALTE	3 1 1	109 50	MEAL	0 1 1
89 46	GUNK8	0 1 3	95 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	103 23	COST	17 1 1	109 29	EQAR	0 1 1
89 42	GUNK4	0 1 1	96 30	ES	1 1 0	103 21	CISPP	0 1 1	109 46	GUNK8	0 1 2
89 56	PHPR	0 1 1	96 23	COST	12 1 5	103 29	EQAR	0 1 1	109 57	POPA	0 1 1
89 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	96 64	RUST	22 1 2	103 52	MESPP	0 1 1	109 56	PHPR	0 1 1
89 29	EQAR	0 1 1	96 62	ROWO	1 1 1	103 36	FUNK6	0 1 1	109 43	GUNK5	0 1 1
90 30	ES	1 1 0	96 63	RUPA	6 1 1	104 25	CW	9 1 0	109 44	GUNK6	0 1 1
90 23	COST	1 1 1	96 3	ALTE	1 1 1	104 14	BI	1 1 0	110 25	CW	3 1 0
90 78	SOCA	0 1 2	96 81	SYAL	2 1 1	104 65	SA	1 1 0	110 65	SA	2 1 0
90 50	MEAL	0 1 2	96 21	CISPP	0 1 1	104 66SALIX1	16 1 4	110 71SALIX6	16 1 2		
90 20	CHLE	0 1 1	96 29	EQAR	0 1 1	104 71SALIX6	17 1 3	110 66SALIX1	2 1 1		
90 21	CISPP	0 1 1	97 90	LP	1 1 0	104 23	COST	50 1 2	110 3	ALTE	3 1 2
90 42	GUNK4	0 1 2	97 30	ES	2 1 0	104 11	ASFO	0 1 1	111		
90 56	PHPR	0 1 2	97 64	RUST	15 1 1	104 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	112		
90 46	GUNK8	0 1 2	97 23	COST	5 1 4	104 41	GUNK3	0 1 3	113 23	COST	38 1 3
90 44	GUNK6	0 1 2	97 63	RUPA	8 1 1	104 44	GUNK6	0 1 2	113 3	ALTE	4 1 3
91 30	ES	11 1 0	97 5	ANAR	0 1 1	105 25	CW	1 1 0	113 63	RUPA	22 1 2
91 25	CW	3 1 0	97 21	CISPP	0 1 1	105 30	ES	2 1 0	113 62	ROWO	31 1 2
91 65	SA	4 1 0	97 46	GUNK8	0 1 1	105 65	SA	6 1 0	113 81	SYAL	22 1 3
91 70SALIX5	1 1 1		98 25	CW	2 1 0	105 66SALIX1	3 1 2	113 71SALIX6	3 1 3		
91 64	RUST	1 1 1	98 23	COST	8 1 3	105 69SALIX4	1 1 1	113 4	AMAL	1 1 1	
91 81	SYAL	1 1 1	98 64	RUST	30 1 2	105 71SALIX6	8 1 2	113 29	EQAR	0 1 2	
91 23	COST	1 1 1	98 4	AMAL	1 1 1	105 62	ROWO	7 1 1	113 77	SMRA	0 1 2
91 3	ALTE	2 1 2	98 63	RUPA	3 1 1	105 23	COST	81 1 5	113 21	CISPP	0 1 1
91 1	ACGL	1 1 1	98 53MULEIN	0 1 2	105 78	SOCA	0 1 1	113 37	FUNK7	0 1 1	
91 4	AMAL	1 1 1	98 57	POPA	0 1 1	105 56	PHPR	0 1 1	114 30	ES	1 1 0
91 31	FRVI	0 1 1	98 29	EQAR	0 1 1	105 38	GUNK1	0 1 2	114 3	ALTE	2 1 2
91 56	PHPR	0 1 1	98 52	MESPP	0 1 1	105 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	114 63	RUPA	49 1 4
91 11	ASFO	0 1 1	99 25	CW	1 1 0	105 44	GUNK6	0 1 1	114 4	AMAL	11 1 2
91 29	EQAR	0 1 1	99 48	LA	1 1 0	105 46	GUNK8	0 1 2	114 81	SYAL	43 1 3
91 51	MEOF	0 1 1	99 23	COST	7 1 2	105 15	BRIN	0 1 2	114 23	COST	1 1 1
91 21	CISPP	0 1 1	99 63	RUPA	4 1 1	105 26	DAGL	0 1 1	114 1	ACGL	1 1 1
92 30	ES	48 1 0	99 64	RUST	5 1 1	106 25	CW	2 1 0	114 29	EQAR	0 1 1
92 25	CW	3 1 0	99 29	EQAR	0 1 1	106 23	COST	47 1 2	114 11	ASFO	0 1 1
92 65	SA	2 1 0	99 36	FUNK6	0 1 1	106 66SALIX1	5 1 2	115			
92 14	BI	1 1 0	99 37	FUNK7	0 1 1	106 68SALIX3	14 1 3	116			
92 76	SHCA	1 1 1	100 27	DF	1 1 0	106 69SALIX4	1 1 1	117			
92 74	SARA	1 1 1	100 30	ES	4 1 0	106 71SALIX6	4 1 2	118			
92 3	ALTE	1 1 1	100 65	SA	3 1 0	106 72SALIX7	3 1 2	119			
92 1	ACGL	2 1 1	100 18	CE	1 1 0	106 3	ALTE	1 1 1	120 32FUNK10	0 1 1	
92 23	COST	2 1 1	100 14	BI	1 1 0	106 29	EQAR	0 1 1	121 32FUNK10	0 1 1	
92 35	FUNK5	0 1 2	100 25	CW	1 1 0	106 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	121 21	CISPP	0 1 1
92 82	TAOF	0 1 1	100 23	COST	10 1 2	106 42	GUNK4	0 1 1	122 32FUNK10	0 1 1	
92 29	EQAR	0 1 1	100 3	ALTE	2 1 1	106 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	122 84TRIFOL	0 1 1	
93 30	ES	9 1 0	100 76	SHCA	1 1 1	107 25	CW	9 1 0	123		
93 64	RUST	1 1 1	100 81	SYAL	2 1 1	107 66SALIX1	8 1 1	124			
93 70SALIX5	2 1 1		100 64	RUST	1 1 1	107 67SALIX2	3 1 1	125 29	EQAR	0 1 1	
93 23	COST	1 1 1	100 29	EQAR	0 1 2	107 68SALIX3	2 1 1	125 32FUNK10	0 1 1		
93 74	SARA	1 1 1	100 43	GUNK5	0 1 1	107 71SALIX6	23 1 4	126 29	EQAR	0 1 1	
93 81	SYAL	1 1 1	100 21	CISPP	0 1 1	107 72SALIX7	8 1 2	126 32FUNK10	0 1 1		
93 63	RUPA	1 1 1	100 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	107 23	COST	4 1 1	127 29	EQAR	0 1 1
93 29	EQAR	0 1 1	100 38	GUNK1	0 1 1	107 63	RUPA	2 1 1	128 72SALIX7	1 1 1	
93 35	FUNK5	0 1 1	101 25	CW	1 1 0	108 25	CW	9 1 0	128 32FUNK10	0 1 1	
93 41	GUNK3	0 1 1	101 3	ALTE	5 1 3	108 30	ES	2 1 0	129 25	CW	18 1 0
94 30	ES	6 1 0	101 66SALIX1	5 1 2	108 65	SA	2 1 0	129 66SALIX1	9 1 2		
94 65	SA	1 1 0	101 68SALIX3	3 1 2	108 27	DF	3 1 0	129 68SALIX3	2 1 2		
94 88	WWP	1 1 0	101 71SALIX6	10 1 3	108 74	SARA	20 1 1	129 71SALIX6	12 1 3		
94 14	BI	1 1 0	101 23	COST	4 1 1	108 71SALIX6	15 1 2	129 72SALIX7	18 1 3		
94 23	COST	7 1 3	101 11	ASFO	0 1 1	108 63	RUPA	1 1 1	129 9	ARLU	0 1 1
94 64	RUST	7 1 1	101 12	ASMO	0 1 1	108 72SALIX7	1 1 1	129 78	SOCA	0 1 1	
94 62	ROWO	2 1 1	101 17CAREX1	0 1 1	108 66SALIX1	2 1 1		130 25	CW	17 1 0	
94 63	RUPA	1 1 1	101 44	GUNK6	0 1 2	108 78	SOCA	0 1 1	130 66SALIX1	37 1 4	

Figure 44. Continued.

130 72SALIX7	5 1 2	136 56 PHPR	0 1 1	144 50 MEAL	0 1 1	149 78 SOCA	0 1 2
130 29 EQAR	0 1 1	136 29 EQAR	0 1 1	144 26 DAGL	0 1 3	149 42 GUNK4	0 1 1
130 57 POPA	0 1 1	136 36 FUNK6	0 1 1	145 25 CW	17 1 0	149 44 GUNK6	0 1 2
130 11 ASFO	0 1 1	136 41 GUNK3	0 1 1	145 88 WWP	1 1 0	150 25 CW	10 1 0
130 12 ASMO	0 1 1	136 44 GUNK6	0 1 1	145 30 ES	6 1 0	150 30 ES	4 1 0
130 42 GUNK4	0 1 1	137 14 BI	1 1 0	145 27 DF	1 1 0	150 3 ALTE	2 1 3
130 46 GUNK8	0 1 1	137 30 ES	2 1 0	145 14 BI	4 1 0	150 13 BERE	1 1 1
131 25 CW	14 1 0	137 3 ALTE	1 1 1	145 65 SA	1 1 0	150 23 COST	8 1 1
131 66SALIX1	8 1 3	137 66SALIX1	1 1 1	145 71SALIX6	3 1 1	150 71SALIX6	4 1 2
131 68SALIX3	1 1 1	137 23 COST	3 1 1	145 72SALIX7	1 1 1	150 70SALIX5	1 1 1
131 71SALIX6	10 1 3	137 71SALIX6	2 1 1	145 23 COST	8 1 1	150 76 SHCA	1 1 1
131 72SALIX7	4 1 1	138 25 CW	10 1 0	145 4 AMAL	1 1 1	150 29 EQAR	0 1 1
131 11 ASFO	0 1 1	138 30 ES	2 1 0	145 63 RUPA	1 1 1	150 78 SOCA	0 1 1
131 38 GUNK1	0 1 3	138 71SALIX6	11 1 3	145 3 ALTE	1 1 1	150 21 CISPP	0 1 1
131 44 GUNK6	0 1 1	138 23 COST	9 1 2	145 11 ASFO	0 1 2	150 50 MEAL	0 1 2
131 46 GUNK8	0 1 1	138 62 ROWO	11 1 3	145 84TRIFOL	0 1 1	150 12 ASMO	0 1 2
132 25 CW	7 1 0	138 61 RIIN	1 1 1	145 29 EQAR	0 1 1	150 44 GUNK6	0 1 2
132 88 WWP	1 1 0	138 29 EQAR	0 1 1	145 21 CISPP	0 1 1	150 46 GUNK8	0 1 2
132 3 ALTE	3 1 2	138 41 GUNK3	0 1 1	145 50 MEAL	0 1 1	150 58 POPR	0 1 1
132 66SALIX1	6 1 3	139 25 CW	7 1 0	145 56 PHPR	0 1 1	150 57 POPA	0 1 1
132 68SALIX3	1 1 1	139 27 DF	4 1 0	145 42 GUNK4	0 1 1	151 25 CW	13 1 0
132 71SALIX6	10 1 3	139 30 ES	3 1 0	145 46 GUNK8	0 1 2	151 27 DF	1 1 0
132 29 EQAR	0 1 1	139 14 BI	1 1 0	146 25 CW	2 1 0	151 30 ES	9 1 0
132 57 POPA	0 1 1	139 48 LA	2 1 0	146 30 ES	9 1 0	151 88 WWP	1 1 0
133 25 CW	13 1 0	139 88 WWP	1 1 0	146 88 WWP	1 1 0	151 65 SA	2 1 0
133 88 WWP	2 1 0	139 66SALIX1	2 1 1	146 65 SA	6 1 0	151 14 BI	1 1 0
133 30 ES	3 1 0	139 71SALIX6	6 1 2	146 27 DF	1 1 0	151 3 ALTE	4 1 3
133 27 DF	1 1 0	139 23 COST	5 1 1	146 14 BI	1 1 0	151 81 SYAL	3 1 1
133 65 SA	1 1 0	139 6 ANMA	0 1 1	146 63 RUPA	16 1 1	151 66SALIX1	13 1 3
133 66SALIX1	8 1 4	139 29 EQAR	0 1 1	146 3 ALTE	4 1 4	151 71SALIX6	12 1 3
133 68SALIX3	1 1 1	139 78 SOCA	0 1 1	146 23 COST	9 1 1	151 72SALIX7	1 1 1
133 71SALIX6	13 1 3	139 12 ASMO	0 1 1	146 74 SARA	2 1 1	151 21 CISPP	0 1 1
133 72SALIX7	3 1 1	139 50 MEAL	0 1 1	146 71SALIX6	6 1 2	151 29 EQAR	0 1 1
133 76 SHCA	1 1 2	139 46 GUNK8	0 1 1	146 55 PAMY	1 1 1	151 9 ARLU	0 1 1
133 1 ACGL	2 1 1	139 57 POPA	0 1 1	146 62 ROWO	21 1 2	151 44 GUNK6	0 1 1
133 50 MEAL	0 1 2	139 56 PHPR	0 1 1	146 81 SYAL	1 1 1	151 46 GUNK8	0 1 1
133 82 TAOF	0 1 1	140 25 CW	23 1 0	146 4 AMAL	1 1 1	151 57 POPA	0 1 1
133 41 GUNK3	0 1 1	140 30 ES	5 1 0	146 11 ASFO	0 1 3	152 25 CW	9 1 0
134 30 ES	26 1 0	140 27 DF	1 1 0	146 12 ASMO	0 1 1	152 71SALIX6	9 1 2
134 88 WWP	2 1 0	140 66SALIX1	92 1 2	146 56 PHPR	0 1 1	152 66SALIX1	25 1 2
134 27 DF	2 1 0	140 71SALIX6	14 1 3	146 57 POPA	0 1 2	152 72SALIX7	9 1 3
134 25 CW	4 1 0	140 81 SYAL	1 1 1	146 42 GUNK4	0 1 1	152 3 ALTE	2 1 1
134 65 SA	3 1 0	140 29 EQAR	0 1 1	146 44 GUNK6	0 1 3	152 29 EQAR	0 1 2
134 3 ALTE	3 1 2	140 52 MESPP	0 1 1	146 46 GUNK8	0 1 1	152 21 CISPP	0 1 2
134 23 COST	3 1 1	140 78 SOCA	0 1 1	147 25 CW	2 1 0	152 84TRIFOL	0 1 1
134 66SALIX1	20 1 1	140 42 GUNK4	0 1 1	147 65 SA	2 1 0	152 46 GUNK8	0 1 1
134 68SALIX3	4 1 1	140 44 GUNK6	0 1 1	147 27 DF	2 1 0	153	
134 71SALIX6	22 1 3	141 25 CW	17 1 0	147 30 ES	6 1 0	154	
134 50 MEAL	0 1 2	141 66SALIX1	38 1 2	147 71SALIX6	1 1 1	155	
134 11 ASFO	0 1 1	141 68SALIX3	8 1 1	147 23 COST	2 1 1	156 30 ES	1 1 0
134 78 SOCA	0 1 1	141 71SALIX6	22 1 2	147 63 RUPA	1 1 1	156 27 DF	11 1 0
134 56 PHPR	0 1 1	141 11 ASFO	0 1 1	147 62 ROWO	20 1 1	156 65 SA	2 1 0
134 46 GUNK8	0 1 2	141 29 EQAR	0 1 2	147 29 EQAR	0 1 1	156 23 COST	16 1 3
135 30 ES	6 1 0	141 46 GUNK8	0 1 2	147 50 MEAL	0 1 1	156 62 ROWO	69 1 3
135 88 WWP	1 1 0	142 25 CW	4 1 0	147 44 GUNK6	0 1 1	156 24 CRDO	1 1 2
135 25 CW	6 1 0	142 66SALIX1	2 1 1	147 46 GUNK8	0 1 2	156 1 ACGL	1 1 2
135 65 SA	2 1 0	142 29 EQAR	0 1 1	147 56 PHPR	0 1 1	156 81 SYAL	31 1 3
135 14 BI	2 1 0	142 50 MEAL	0 1 1	148 25 CW	3 1 0	156 4 AMAL	9 1 2
135 48 LA	1 1 0	142 11 ASFO	0 1 1	148 14 BI	2 1 0	156 76 SHCA	2 1 2
135 66SALIX1	3 1 2	142 56 PHPR	0 1 1	148 88 WWP	1 1 0	156 61 RIIN	1 1 1
135 68SALIX3	3 1 3	142 46 GUNK8	0 1 1	148 48 LA	1 1 0	156 35 FUNK5	0 1 1
135 71SALIX6	12 1 4	143 25 CW	15 1 0	148 4 AMAL	1 1 1	156 5 ANAR	0 1 1
135 3 ALTE	2 1 1	143 30 ES	3 1 0	148 23 COST	12 1 2	156 11 ASFO	0 1 2
135 62 ROWO	4 1 1	143 23 COST	7 1 2	148 62 ROWO	8 1 1	156 57 POPA	0 1 2
135 52 MESPP	0 1 1	143 78 SOCA	0 1 2	148 81 SYAL	1 1 1	156 17CAREX1	0 1 2
136 25 CW	2 1 0	143 11 ASFO	0 1 1	149 25 CW	6 1 0	156 44 GUNK6	0 1 2
136 14 BI	1 1 0	143 50 MEAL	0 1 1	149 30 ES	22 1 0	157 27 DF	9 1 0
136 30 ES	3 1 0	143 29 EQAR	0 1 1	149 27 DF	1 1 0	157 30 ES	4 1 0
136 65 SA	1 1 0	143 38 GUNK1	0 1 1	149 65 SA	4 1 0	157 65 SA	14 1 0
136 66SALIX1	6 1 2	143 42 GUNK4	0 1 1	149 14 BI	14 1 0	157 14 BI	2 1 0
136 68SALIX3	7 1 3	143 46 GUNK8	0 1 1	149 23 COST	25 1 3	157 23 COST	11 1 3
136 71SALIX6	6 1 2	144 25 CW	31 1 0	149 3 ALTE	4 1 3	157 1 ACGL	8 1 3
136 3 ALTE	7 1 3	144 23 COST	4 1 1	149 62 ROWO	1 1 1	157 61 RIIN	3 1 1
136 23 COST	1 1 1	144 62 ROWO	2 1 1	149 11 ASFO	0 1 2	157 81 SYAL	7 1 1
136 62 ROWO	1 1 1	144 70SALIX5	1 1 1	149 82 TAOF	0 1 2	157 62 ROWO	4 1 1

Figure 44. Continued.



157	64	RUST	8	1	1	168	42	GUNK4	0	1	1	174	35	FUNK5	0	1	1	180	21	CISPP	0	1	2
157	76	SHCA	3	1	2	168	29	EQAR	0	1	1	174	36	FUNK6	0	1	1	180	36	FUNK6	0	1	1
157	3	ALTE	1	1	2	168	11	ASFO	0	1	1	174	45	GUNK7	0	1	1	180	46	GUNK8	0	1	2
157	4	AMAL	1	1	1	168	37	FUNK7	0	1	1	174	46	GUNK8	0	1	1	180	17CAREX1	0	1	3	
157	31	FRVI	0	1	1	169	30	ES	6	1	0	175	27	DF	1	1	0	181	65	SA	5	1	0
157	17CAREX1	0	1	2		169	27	DF	1	1	0	175	30	ES	1	1	0	181	30	ES	3	1	0
157	43	GUNK5	0	1	1	169	65	SA	3	1	0	175	48	LA	3	1	0	181	25	CW	1	1	0
158	68SALIX3	5	1	4		169	62	ROWO	14	1	2	175	88	WWP	1	1	0	181	81	SYAL	11	1	3
158	72SALIX7	3	1	3		169	23	COST	4	1	1	175	65	SA	5	1	0	181	66SALIX1	1	1	1	
159	25	CW	4	1	0	169	76	SHCA	2	1	1	175	25	CW	2	1	0	181	76	SHCA	2	1	1
159	66SALIX1	3	1	2		169	61	RIIN	2	1	1	175	81	SYAL	3	1	1	181	23	COST	3	1	1
159	68SALIX3	2	1	2		169	81	SYAL	3	1	1	175	4	AMAL	3	1	1	181	62	ROWO	6	1	1
159	71SALIX6	2	1	2		169	63	RUPA	1	1	1	175	63	RUPA	1	1	1	181	71SALIX6	1	1	1	
159	72SALIX7	3	1	2		169	37	FUNK7	0	1	1	175	19	CERE	0	1	2	181	21	CISPP	0	1	2
160						169	43	GUNK5	0	1	1	175	29	EQAR	0	1	1	181	51	MEOF	0	1	2
161	25	CW	2	1	0	169	12	ASMO	0	1	1	175	50	MEAL	0	1	2	181	11	ASFO	0	1	2
161	66SALIX1	1	1	1		169	11	ASFO	0	1	1	175	51	MEOF	0	1	2	181	29	EQAR	0	1	1
161	71SALIX6	3	1	1		169	41	GUNK3	0	1	1	175	11	ASFO	0	1	2	181	12	ASMO	0	1	1
161	29	EQAR	1	1	1	170	27	DF	1	1	0	175	58	POPR	0	1	1	181	56	PHPR	0	1	2
161	38	GUNK1	1	1	1	170	30	ES	4	1	0	175	21	CISPP	0	1	1	181	46	GUNK8	0	1	2
161	46	GUNK8	1	1	1	170	65	SA	11	1	0	176	30	ES	3	1	0	181	43	GUNK5	0	1	1
162						170	18	CE	1	1	0	176	65	SA	2	1	0	182	65	SA	8	1	0
163	25	CW	21	1	0	170	48	LA	3	1	0	176	18	CE	1	1	0	182	30	ES	15	1	0
163	71SALIX6	2	1	1		170	62	ROWO	6	1	1	176	88	WWP	1	1	0	182	27	DF	1	1	0
163	72SALIX7	7	1	2		170	81	SYAL	6	1	1	176	63	RUPA	6	1	1	182	25	CW	1	1	0
163	29	EQAR	0	1	2	170	69SALIX4	2	1	1		176	64	RUST	3	1	1	182	76	SHCA	1	1	1
164	25	CW	14	1	0	170	3	ALTE	4	1	2	176	23	COST	1	1	1	182	63	RUPA	3	1	1
164	24	CRDO	2	1	1	170	55	PAMY	1	1	1	176	81	SYAL	3	1	1	182	23	COST	14	1	2
164	4	AMAL	8	1	1	170	23	COST	2	1	1	176	21	CISPP	0	1	2	182	69SALIX4	3	1	1	
164	3	ALTE	1	1	1	170	61	RIIN	1	1	1	176	50	MEAL	0	1	1	182	66SALIX1	2	1	1	
164	12	ASMO	0	1	1	170	63	RUPA	2	1	1	176	51	MEOF	0	1	1	182	1	ACGL	1	1	1
164	20	CHLE	0	1	1	170	29	EQAR	0	1	1	176	35	FUNK5	0	1	1	182	3	ALTE	1	1	1
164	51	MEOF	0	1	1	170	41	GUNK3	0	1	3	176	41	GUNK3	0	1	1	182	11	ASFO	0	1	2
164	46	GUNK8	0	1	1	170	43	GUNK5	0	1	1	176	44	GUNK6	0	1	1	182	50	MEAL	0	1	1
164	58	POPR	0	1	1	170	11	ASFO	0	1	2	176	46	GUNK8	0	1	2	182	78	SOCAL	0	1	1
165	48	LA	1	1	0	170	20	CHLE	0	1	1	177	25	CW	9	1	0	182	46	GUNK8	0	1	3
165	65	SA	1	1	0	170	91	FUNK9	0	1	3	177	63	RUPA	5	1	1	182	56	PHPR	0	1	3
165	23	COST	2	1	1	171	30	ES	15	1	0	177	64	RUST	4	1	1	182	57	POPA	0	1	2
165	62	ROWO	2	1	1	171	65	SA	2	1	0	177	70SALIX5	1	1	1	183	25	CW	5	1	0	
165	81	SYAL	4	1	1	171	48	LA	1	1	0	177	2	ACMI	0	1	1	183	30	ES	14	1	0
165	51	MEOF	0	1	3	171	3	ALTE	1	1	3	177	21	CISPP	0	1	3	183	65	SA	6	1	0
165	42	GUNK4	0	1	1	171	62	ROWO	4	1	1	177	11	ASFO	0	1	1	183	88	WWP	1	1	0
166	25	CW	2	1	0	171	70SALIX5	2	1	1		177	12	ASMO	0	1	1	183	66SALIX1	12	1	1	
166	65	SA	3	1	0	171	20	CHLE	0	1	1	177	51	MEOF	0	1	1	183	71SALIX6	1	1	1	
166	27	DF	1	1	0	171	11	ASFO	0	1	1	177	44	GUNK6	0	1	2	183	81	SYAL	1	1	1
166	1	ACGL	4	1	2	171	52	MESPP	0	1	1	177	46	GUNK8	0	1	2	183	51	MEOF	0	1	2
166	4	AMAL	1	1	1	171	42	GUNK4	0	1	1	177	56	PHPR	0	1	1	183	78	SOCAL	0	1	2
166	23	COST	15	1	2	171	12	ASMO	0	1	1	177	6	ANMA	0	1	1	183	28	EPAN	0	1	1
166	76	SHCA	1	1	1	171	41	GUNK3	0	1	2	177	38	GUNK1	0	1	1	183	11	ASFO	0	1	1
166	13	BERE	7	1	1	171	44	GUNK6	0	1	2	178	25	CW	22	1	0	183	15	BRIN	0	1	1
166	62	ROWO	14	1	2	171	56	PHPR	0	1	1	178	63	RUPA	6	1	1	183	46	GUNK8	0	1	2
166	81	SYAL	8	1	1	171	57	POPA	0	1	2	178	23	COST	2	1	1	183	56	PHPR	0	1	1
166	11	ASFO	0	1	2	172	25	CW	3	1	0	178	64	RUST	4	1	1	183	29	EQAR	0	1	1
166	49	LAPA	0	1	3	172	23	COST	1	1	1	178	70SALIX5	1	1	3	184	27	DF	3	1	0	
166	42	GUNK4	0	1	1	172	50	MEAL	0	1	1	178	66SALIX1	3	1	1	184	25	CW	1	1	0	
166	43	GUNK5	0	1	1	172	20	CHLE	0	1	3	178	21	CISPP	0	1	1	184	71SALIX6	1	1	1	
167	65	SA	1	1	0	172	29	EQAR	0	1	2	178	56	PHPR	0	1	1	184	78	SOCAL	0	1	3
167	27	DF	1	1	0	172	46	GUNK8	0	1	1	178	29	EQAR	0	1	1	184	50	MEAL	0	1	2
167	30	ES	1	1	0	172	56	PHPR	0	1	1	178	31	FRVI	0	1	1	184	53MULEIN	0	1	1	
167	1	ACGL	2	1	1	172	42	GUNK4	0	1	1	178	36	FUNK6	0	1	1	184	44	GUNK6	0	1	2
167	81	SYAL	1	1	1	173	30	ES	3	1	0	178	41	GUNK3	0	1	1	184	15	BRIN	0	1	1
167	23	COST	13	1	1	173	65	SA	1	1	0	179	65	SA	1	1	0	184	56	PHPR	0	1	1
167	62	ROWO	7	1	1	173	27	DF	1	1	0	179	64	RUST	5	1	1	184	43	GUNK5	0	1	1
167	13	BERE	1	1	1	173	23	COST	8	1	2	179	81	SYAL	3	1	1	185	27	DF	3	1	0
167	4	AMAL	1	1	1	173	64	RUST	14	1	2	179	19	CERE	0	1	3	185	88	WWP	2	1	0
168	27	DF	1	1	0	173	3	ALTE	1	1	1	179	52	MESPP	0	1	3	185	25	CW	8	1	0
168	30	ES	2	1	0	174	30	ES	6	1	0	179	45	GUNK7	0	1	3	185	66SALIX1	3	1	1	
168	65	SA	2	1	0	174	65	SA	1	1	0	179	46	GUNK8	0	1	1	185	71SALIX6	2	1	1	
168	1	ACGL	4	1	1	174	88	WWP	1	1	0	179	56	PHPR	0	1	1	185	81	SYAL	1	1	1
168	62	ROWO	4	1	1	174	81	SYAL	4	1	1	180	65	SA	1	1	0	185	78	SOCAL	0	1	3
168	4	AMAL	1	1	1	174	71SALIX6	1	1	1		180	23	COST	6	1	1	185	50	MEAL	0	1	2
168	76	SHCA	5	1	1	174	10	ARUV	1	1	1	180	81	SYAL	2	1	1	185	82	TAOF	0	1	2
168	23	COST	2	1	1	174	23	COST	3	1	1	180	63	RUPA	1	1	1	185	19	CERE	0	1	1
168	21	CISPP	0	1	1	174	3	ALTE	2	1	1	180	64	RUST	29	1	1	185	44	GUNK6	0	1	2
168	77	SMRA	0	1	1	174	50	MEAL	0	1	1	180	62	ROWO	1	1	1	185	15	BRIN	0	1	1

Figure 44. Continued.

186 65 SA 7 1 0	188 27 DF 2 1 0	192 25 CW 4 1 0	197 76 SHCA 1 1 1
186 25 CW 33 1 0	188 30 ES 24 1 0	192 66SALIX1 7 1 1	197 36 FUNK6 0 1 1
186 66SALIX1 8 1 3	188 88 WWP 1 1 0	192 71SALIX6 4 1 1	197 57 POPA 0 1 1
186 71SALIX6 6 1 2	188 25 CW 4 1 0	193 25 CW 1 1 0	197 44 GUNK6 0 1 1
186 81 SYAL 2 1 1	188 66SALIX1 9 1 2	193 66SALIX1 1 1 1	198 27 DF 4 1 0
186 11 ASFO 0 1 1	188 68SALIX3 2 1 1	193 71SALIX6 15 1 3	198 14 BI 1 1 0
186 78 SOCA 0 1 2	188 71SALIX6 10 1 3	193 72SALIX7 1 1 1	198 65 SA 1 1 0
186 42 GUNK4 0 1 1	188 3 ALTE 1 1 2	194 66SALIX1 4 1 1	198 63 RUPA 18 1 2
186 15 BRIN 0 1 1	188 76 SHCA 1 1 1	194 71SALIX6 13 1 3	198 81 SYAL 15 1 2
187 30 ES 5 1 0	188 23 COST 4 1 1	195 66SALIX1 2 1 1	198 4 AMAL 5 1 3
187 65 SA 2 1 0	188 78 SOCA 0 1 1	195 32FUNK10 0 1 1	198 3 ALTE 1 1 2
187 25 CW 6 1 0	188 11 ASFO 0 1 1	196 3 ALTE 1 1 2	198 76 SHCA 5 1 2
187 71SALIX6 21 1 5	188 52 MESPP 0 1 1	197 30 ES 2 1 0	198 23 COST 3 1 2
187 66SALIX1 3 1 2	188 57 POPA 0 1 2	197 27 DF 3 1 0	198 55 PAMY 1 1 1
187 23 COST 4 1 1	188 41 GUNK3 0 1 2	197 25 CW 1 1 0	198 52 MESPP 0 1 2
187 21 CISPP 0 1 1	188 56 PHPR 0 1 1	197 3 ALTE 7 1 3	198 16BTRCUP 0 1 1
187 29 EQAR 0 1 1	188 15 BRIN 0 1 1	197 23 COST 20 1 5	198 57 POPA 0 1 1
187 11 ASFO 0 1 1	189 70SALIX5 1 1 1	197 4 AMAL 1 1 1	198 43 GUNK5 0 1 1
187 52 MESPP 0 1 1	189 32FUNK10 0 1 1	197 63 RUPA 12 1 1	0
187 41 GUNK3 0 1 1	190 32FUNK10 0 1 1	197 66SALIX1 1 1 1	
187 15 BRIN 0 1 1	190 52 MESPP 0 1 1	197 81 SYAL 4 1 1	
188 65 SA 16 1 0	191	197 62 ROWO 8 1 2	

ACGL	ACMI	ALTE	AMAL	ANAR	ANMA	ARCO	ARIN	ARLU	ARUV
ASFO	ASMO	BERE	BI	BRIN	BTRCUP	CAREX1	CE	CERE	CHLE
CISPP	CLCO	COST	CRDO	CW	DAGL	DF	EPAN	EQAR	ES
FRVI	FUNK10	FUNK3	FUNK4	FUNK5	FUNK6	FUNK7	GUNK1	GUNK10	GUNK12
GUNK3	GUNK4	GUNK5	GUNK6	GUNK7	GUNK8	HELA	LA	LAPA	MEAL
MEOF	MESPP	MULEIN	OPHO	PAMY	PHPR	POPA	POPR	PRVI	PTAQ
RIIN	ROWO	RUPA	RUST	SA	SALIX1	SALIX2	SALIX3	SALIX4	SALIX5
SALIX6	SALIX7	SALIX8	SARA	SESE	SHCA	SMRA	SOCA	SPBE	STAM
SYAL	TAOF	THOC	TRIFOL	URDI	VAGL	WH	WWP	ACRU	LP
FUNK9									
PLOT101	PLOT102	PLOT103	PLOT104	PLOT105	PLOT106	PLOT107	PLOT108	PLOT109	PLOT110
PLOT111	PLOT112	PLOT113	PLOT114	PLOT115	PLOT116	PLOT117	PLOT118	PLOT119	PLOT120
PLOT121	PLOT122	PLOT123	PLOT124	PLOT125	PLOT201	PLOT202	PLOT203	PLOT204	PLOT205
PLOT206	PLOT207	PLOT208	PLOT209	PLOT210	PLOT211	PLOT212	PLOT213	PLOT214	PLOT215
PLOT216	PLOT217	PLOT218	PLOT219	PLOT220	PLOT221	PLOT222	PLOT223	PLOT224	PLOT225
PLOT226	PLOT301	PLOT302	PLOT303	PLOT304	PLOT305	PLOT306	PLOT307	PLOT308	PLOT309
PLOT310	PLOT311	PLOT312	PLOT313	PLOT314	PLOT315	PLOT316	PLOT317	PLOT318	PLOT319
PLOT320	PLOT401	PLOT402	PLOT403	PLOT404	PLOT405	PLOT406	PLOT407	PLOT408	PLOT409
PLOT410	PLOT411	PLOT412	PLOT413	PLOT414	PLOT415	PLOT416	PLOT417	PLOT418	PLOT419
PLOT420	PLOT421	PLOT422	PLOT423	PLOT424	PLOT425	PLOT426	PLOT427	PLOT428	PLOT429
PLOT430	PLOT431	PLOT432	PLOT433	PLOT434	PLOT435	PLOT436	PLOT437	PLOT438	PLOT439
PLOT440	PLOT441	PLOT442	PLOT443	PLOT501	PLOT502	PLOT503	PLOT504	PLOT505	PLOT506
PLOT507	PLOT508	PLOT509	PLOT510	PLOT511	PLOT512	PLOT513	PLOT514	PLOT515	PLOT516
PLOT517	PLOT518	PLOT519	PLOT520	PLOT521	PLOT522	PLOT523	PLOT524	PLOT525	PLOT526
PLOT527	PLOT528	PLOT529	PLOT530	PLOT531	PLOT532	PLOT533	PLOT534	PLOT535	PLOT536
PLOT537	PLOT538	PLOT539	PLOT540	PLOT541	PLOT542	PLOT543	PLOT601	PLOT602	PLOT603
PLOT604	PLOT605	PLOT606	PLOT607	PLOT608	PLOT609	PLOT610	PLOT611	PLOT612	PLOT613
PLOT614	PLOT615	PLOT616	PLOT617	PLOT618	PLOT619	PLOT620	PLOT621	PLOT622	PLOT623
PLOT624	PLOT625	PLOT626	PLOT627	PLOT628	PLOT629	PLOT630	PLOT631	PLOT632	PLOT633
PLOT634	PLOT635	PLOT636	PLOT637	PLOT638	PLOT639	PLOT640	PLOT641		

Figure 44. Continued.

For example, " 5 23 COST 2 1 1 " , implies: site number 5, species number 23, species code COST which represents Cornus stolonifera, density equal to 2 plants per plot, a 1 indicates it was present, and finally, a cover code equal to 1. Figure 44 therefore, illustrates the input data for all 198 sample plots. This data matrix was then converted into TWINSpan acceptable format using the COMPOSE FORTRAN program. Altering the FORTRAN format statement on the second line, permitted separate runs to be conducted on each individual abundance parameter.

#### Model Calibration and Sensitivity Analysis

No model calibration or sensitivity analysis was required. Standard TWINSpan analysis was conducted on all species and plots across the six vegetation transects. Standard analysis implies that all parameters were set to the default values as outlined in Hill (1979). The only exception was that a species must have occurred in more than 5 plots to be included in each analysis, and plots that contained no species (i.e., barren of vegetation or completely inundated at time of sampling) were excluded from the analysis. Separate analyses were conducted on: presence/absence values associated with all 91 species, density values for all shrub and tree species, and percent absolute cover values for all shrub and herbaceous species.

#### Model Output

As an example of TWINSpan output, Figure 45 presents output from the analysis conducted on the presence/absence values for all species. The first part of the output merely echoes the input data matrix and input parameters. Note that by including only those species that were present in at least 5 plots, and by excluding those plots which contained no species, this analysis was limited to 57 species and 175 plots.

Following the input parameters, the output displays the eigenvalue, indicator species (together with their sign), and preferential species associated with each dichotomy. The bulk of the output is comprised of this type of information for each subsequent division. Note that only the first two divisions were really used to identify the four cover types described earlier. The first division distinguished 35 plots that were essentially willow dominated. Positive indicator species associated with this dichotomy were *Salix* 1, *Salix* 6, and *Salix* 7. Subsequent division of this group provided no additional information other than to further distinguish the willow species from all other species (Division 3). Division of the remaining 140 species (Division 2) identified two distinct groups: one characterized by spruce (ES), fir (SA), false raspberry (RUPA), and common snowberry (SYAL), and the other dominated by cottonwood (CW), white sweet-clover (MEAL), and leafy aster (ASF0). The fourth division seemed to have identified another potential cover type; one characterized by Douglas' fir (DF), Wood's rose (ROW0), and buffaloberry (SHCA). These species tend to be more tolerant of drier sites than do spruce, fir, false raspberry, and common snowberry. Yet closer inspection of the data revealed no noticeable pattern in the occurrence and distribution of these species or groups of species. Similarly, subsequent divisions failed to provide additional insight into interpreting the ecological significance of any particular dichotomy or sample set. They are included here, however, as part of the complete output of a typical TWINSpan analysis.

The final product of the TWINSpan analysis is an ordered, two-way site-by-species classification table which typically arrays species and stands in a diagonal structure. This diagonal structure often reflects an underlying environmental gradient. Two-way site by species classification

tables for TWINSpan analyses on presence/absence values of all species, density values for all tree and shrub species, and percent absolute cover values for all shrub and herbaceous species, are presented in Figures 46, 47, and 48, respectively. Recognize that in each of these analyses, the first two or three divisions consistently identified the cover types described earlier. Further note that these analyses were based on the current species composition of each plot under the current disturbance regime. Long-term changes in streamflow regime would most likely alter species composition of these plots. For further discussion and interpretation of TWINSpan analysis and results, the reader is referred to Hill (1979).

READING DATA MATRIX FROM DEVICE 5

57 175VEGTEST2.OUT

TCMFFR\*\* S

ONUMBER OF SAMPLES 175  
ONUMBER OF SPECIES 57  
OLENGTH OF RAW DATA ARRAY 3753

6	1000	14	1000	15	1000	16	1000	54	1000	-1	6
1000	15	1000	16	1000	24	1000	26	1000	56	1000	-1
6	1000	16	1000	19	1000	26	1000	33	1000	37	1000
-1	3	1000	6	1000	15	1000	16	1000	18	1000	19
1000	26	1000	41	1000	-1	6	1000	15	1000	16	1000
24	1000	26	1000	37	1000	-1	16	1000	26	1000	-1
1	1000	6	1000	15	1000	16	1000	19	1000	52	1000
55	1000	-1	1	1000	3	1000	5	1000	6	1000	15
1000	16	1000	19	1000	37	1000	52	1000	55	1000	56
1000	-1	1	1000	3	1000	6	1000	15	1000	16	1000
10	1000	15	1000	16	1000	17	1000	19	1000	26	1000
35	1000	37	1000	38	1000	44	1000	45	1000	46	1000
49	1000	52	1000	54	1000	57	1000	-1	48	1000	-1
35	1000	-1	16	1000	45	1000	49	1000	-1	16	1000
45	1000	49	1000	50	1000	-1	45	1000	49	1000	-1
45	1000	-1	3	1000	-1	3	1000	4	1000	15	1000
16	1000	17	1000	19	1000	23	1000	29	1000	38	1000
41	1000	42	1000	45	1000	52	1000	55	1000	-1	3
1000	4	1000	9	1000	15	1000	17	1000	28	1000	35
1000	38	1000	42	1000	44	1000	52	1000	55	1000	-1

SPECIES NAMES

1 ACGL	2 ACMI	3 ALTE	4 AMAL	5 ANAR	6 ASFO	7 ASMO	8 BERE
9 BI	10 BRIN	11 CARE X1	12 CERF	13 CHLE	14 CISP P	15 COST	16 CW
17 DF	18 EQAR	19 ES	20 FRVI	21 FUNK 4	22 FUNK 5	23 FUNK 6	24 GUNK 1
25 GUNK 12	26 GUNK 3	27 GUNK 4	28 GUNK 5	29 GUNK 6	30 GUNK 7	31 GUNK 8	32 LA
33 MEAL	34 MEOF	35 MESP P	36 OPHO	37 PHPR	38 POPA	39 PTAQ	40 RIIN
41 ROWO	42 RUPA	43 RUST	44 SA	45 SALI X1	46 SALI X3	47 SALI X4	48 SALI X5
49 SALI X6	50 SALI X7	51 SARA	52 SHCA	53 SMRA	54 SOCA	55 SYAL	56 TAOF
57 WWP							

SAMPLE NAMES

1 PLOT105	2 PLOT106	3 PLOT107	4 PLOT108	5 PLOT109	6 PLOT110	7 PLOT111	8 PLOT112
9 PLOT113	10 PLOT114	11 PLOT115	12 PLOT116	13 PLOT117	14 PLOT118	15 PLOT119	16 PLOT120
17 PLOT121	18 PLOT122	19 PLOT123	20 PLOT124	21 PLOT125	22 PLOT201	23 PLOT202	24 PLOT203
25 PLOT204	26 PLOT205	27 PLOT206	28 PLOT207	29 PLOT208	30 PLOT209	31 PLOT210	32 PLOT211
33 PLOT212	34 PLOT213	35 PLOT214	36 PLOT215	37 PLOT216	38 PLOT217	39 PLOT218	40 PLOT219
41 PLOT220	42 PLOT221	43 PLOT222	44 PLOT223	45 PLOT224	46 PLOT225	47 PLOT226	48 PLOT301
49 PLOT302	50 PLOT303	51 PLOT304	52 PLOT305	53 PLOT306	54 PLOT307	55 PLOT308	56 PLOT309
57 PLOT310	58 PLOT311	59 PLOT312	60 PLOT313	61 PLOT314	62 PLOT315	63 PLOT316	64 PLOT317
65 PLOT318	66 PLOT319	67 PLOT320	68 PLOT401	69 PLOT402	70 PLOT403	71 PLOT404	72 PLOT405

Figure 45. TWINSpan output for presence absence of all species. Input data file is illustrated in Figure 44.

73 PLOT406	74 PLOT409	75 PLOT410	76 PLOT411	77 PLOT412	78 PLOT413	79 PLOT414	80 PLOT415
81 PLOT416	82 PLOT417	83 PLOT418	84 PLOT419	85 PLOT420	86 PLOT421	87 PLOT422	88 PLOT423
89 PLOT424	90 PLOT425	91 PLOT426	92 PLOT427	93 PLOT428	94 PLOT429	95 PLOT430	96 PLOT431
97 PLOT432	98 PLOT433	99 PLOT434	100 PLOT435	101 PLOT436	102 PLOT437	103 PLOT438	104 PLOT439
105 PLOT442	106 PLOT443	107 PLOT507	108 PLOT511	109 PLOT512	110 PLOT513	111 PLOT514	112 PLOT515
113 PLOT516	114 PLOT517	115 PLOT518	116 PLOT519	117 PLOT520	118 PLOT521	119 PLOT522	120 PLOT523
121 PLOT524	122 PLOT525	123 PLOT526	124 PLOT527	125 PLOT528	126 PLOT529	127 PLOT530	128 PLOT531
129 PLOT532	130 PLOT533	131 PLOT534	132 PLOT535	133 PLOT536	134 PLOT537	135 PLOT538	136 PLOT542
137 PLOT543	138 PLOT601	139 PLOT602	140 PLOT604	141 PLOT606	142 PLOT607	143 PLOT608	144 PLOT609
145 PLOT610	146 PLOT611	147 PLOT612	148 PLOT613	149 PLOT614	150 PLOT615	151 PLOT616	152 PLOT617
153 PLOT618	154 PLOT619	155 PLOT620	156 PLOT621	157 PLOT622	158 PLOT623	159 PLOT624	160 PLOT625
161 PLOT626	162 PLOT627	163 PLOT628	164 PLOT629	165 PLOT630	166 PLOT631	167 PLOT632	168 PLOT625
169 PLOT635	170 PLOT636	171 PLOT637	172 PLOT638	173 PLOT639	174 PLOT640	175 PLOT641	

DO YOU WISH TO OMIT SOME SAMPLES?  
 ENTER NUMBERS (NOT NAMES) OF ITEMS TO BE OMITTED  
 ONE PER LINE, ENDING LIST WITH A -1.  
 OTHER NEGATIVE NUMBERS DENOTE SEQUENCES. FOR EXAMPLE  
 A 4 FOLLOWED BY A -8 OMITS ITEMS 4 THROUGH 8.  
 -1

NOW ENTER INPUT PARAMETERS  
 DO YOU WANT ALL PARAMETERS SET TO THE DEFAULTS? <Y,N>  
 ALL PARAMETERS ARE SET TO THE DEFAULTS:  
 PSEUDOSPECIES CUT LEVELS ARE: 0 2 5 10 20  
 MINIMUM GROUP SIZE FOR A DIVISION IS 5  
 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF INDICATORS PER DIVISION IS 7  
 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SPECIES IN FINAL TABLE IS 100  
 MAXIMUM LEVEL OF DIVISIONS IS 6  
 NO DIAGRAMS OF DIVISIONS WILL BE PRINTED  
 NO MACHINE READABLE OUTPUT WILL BE PRODUCED  
 PSEUDOSPECIES WILL BE WEIGHTED EQUALLY  
 ALL CUT LEVELS WILL HAVE EQUAL INDICATOR POTENTIAL  
 ALL SPECIES WILL BE CONSIDERED POTENTIAL INDICATORS

LENGTH OF DATA ARRAY AFTER DEFINING PSEUDOSPECIES 1964  
 TOTAL NUMBER OF SPECIES AND PSEUDOSPECIES 57  
 NUMBER OF SPECIES, EXCLUDING PSEUDOSPECIES AND ONES WITH NO OCCURRENCES 57

\*\*\*\*\*  
 ODIVISION 1 (N= 175) I.E. GROUP \*  
 EIGENVALUE .374 AT ITERATION 2  
 INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN  
 ES 1(-) SALI X1 1(+) SA 1(-) SALI X6 1(+) SALI X7 1(+) SYAL 1(-)  
 MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 2 (N= 140) I.E. GROUP \*0  
 PLOT105 PLOT106 PLOT107 PLOT108 PLOT109 PLOT110 PLOT111 PLOT112 PLOT113 PLOT114 PLOT115 PLOT119  
 PLOT120 PLOT121 PLOT122 PLOT123 PLOT124 PLOT125 PLOT201 PLOT202 PLOT203 PLOT204 PLOT205 PLOT206

Figure 45. Continued.



PLOT207	PLOT208	PLOT209	PLOT210	PLOT211	PLOT212	PLOT213	PLOT214	PLOT215	PLOT216	PLOT217	PLOT218
PLOT219	PLOT220	PLOT221	PLOT222	PLOT223	PLOT224	PLOT225	PLOT226	PLOT227	PLOT228	PLOT229	PLOT230
PLOT305	PLOT306	PLOT307	PLOT308	PLOT309	PLOT310	PLOT311	PLOT312	PLOT313	PLOT314	PLOT315	PLOT316
PLOT317	PLOT318	PLOT319	PLOT320	PLOT409	PLOT410	PLOT411	PLOT412	PLOT413	PLOT414	PLOT415	PLOT416
PLOT417	PLOT418	PLOT419	PLOT420	PLOT421	PLOT422	PLOT423	PLOT424	PLOT425	PLOT426	PLOT427	PLOT428
PLOT429	PLOT434	PLOT438	PLOT442	PLOT443	PLOT507	PLOT511	PLOT512	PLOT513	PLOT520	PLOT521	PLOT522
PLOT524	PLOT525	PLOT526	PLOT528	PLOT529	PLOT531	PLOT532	PLOT533	PLOT534	PLOT535	PLOT536	PLOT537
PLOT542	PLOT543	PLOT607	PLOT608	PLOT609	PLOT610	PLOT611	PLOT612	PLOT613	PLOT614	PLOT615	PLOT616
PLOT617	PLOT618	PLOT619	PLOT620	PLOT621	PLOT622	PLOT623	PLOT624	PLOT625	PLOT626	PLOT627	PLOT628
PLOT629	PLOT630	PLOT631	PLOT632	PLOT633	PLOT639	PLOT640	PLOT641				

OOBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 6)

PLOT110 PLOT115 PLOT301 PLOT302 PLOT521 PLOT629

OMISCLASSIFIED NEGATIVES (N= 5)

PLOT525 PLOT528 PLOT621 PLOT627 PLOT628

OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 3 (N= 35) I.E. GROUP \*1

PLOT116	PLOT117	PLOT118	PLOT401	PLOT402	PLOT403	PLOT404	PLOT405	PLOT406	PLOT430	PLOT431	PLOT432
PLOT433	PLOT435	PLOT436	PLOT437	PLOT439	PLOT514	PLOT515	PLOT516	PLOT517	PLOT518	PLOT519	PLOT523
PLOT527	PLOT530	PLOT538	PLOT601	PLOT602	PLOT604	PLOT606	PLOT635	PLOT636	PLOT637	PLOT638	

OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 6)

PLOT430 PLOT433 PLOT437 PLOT519 PLOT523 PLOT530

OMISCLASSIFIED POSITIVES (N= 2)

PLOT402 PLOT405

ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS

ACGL	1( 61, 1)	AMAL	1( 31, 0)	ASFO	1( 66, 6)	CISP P	1( 34, 3)	COST	1( 89, 11)	DF	1( 56, 2)
ES	1(100, 3)	GUNK 3	1( 36, 3)	GUNK 6	1( 32, 3)	MEAL	1( 39, 3)	PHPR	1( 46, 0)	ROWO	1( 43, 1)
RUPA	1( 50, 2)	SA	1( 82, 4)	SHCA	1( 28, 1)	SYAL	1( 65, 0)	WWP	1( 29, 2)		

OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS

SALI X1 1( 21, 27) SALI X3 1( 5, 16) SALI X6 1( 22, 25) SALI X7 1( 2, 16)

ONON-PREFERENTIALS

ALTE 1( 41, 8) CW 1( 86, 27) EQAR 1( 55, 12) GUNK 8 1( 42, 7)

0 END OF LEVEL 1

\*\*\*\*\*

ODIVISION 2 (N= 140) I.E. GROUP \*0

EIGENVALUE .314 AT ITERATION 3

INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN

CW 1(+) RUPA 1(-) MEAL 1(+) SYAL 1(-) GUNK 8 1(+) ASFO 1(+) EQAR 1(-)

MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0

OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 4 (N= 49) I.E. GROUP \*00

PLOT119	PLOT120	PLOT121	PLOT122	PLOT123	PLOT124	PLOT125	PLOT220	PLOT221	PLOT222	PLOT223	PLOT224
PLOT225	PLOT226	PLOT315	PLOT316	PLOT317	PLOT318	PLOT319	PLOT320	PLOT413	PLOT415	PLOT416	PLOT417
PLOT422	PLOT424	PLOT425	PLOT426	PLOT427	PLOT428	PLOT429	PLOT442	PLOT443	PLOT507	PLOT511	PLOT512
PLOT513	PLOT542	PLOT543	PLOT608	PLOT609	PLOT610	PLOT611	PLOT612	PLOT613	PLOT621	PLOT623	PLOT640

OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 4)

PLOT415 PLOT608 PLOT621 PLOT640

OMISCLASSIFIED NEGATIVES (N= 6)

PLOT413 PLOT426 PLOT507 PLOT542 PLOT609 PLOT611

OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 5 (N= 91) I.E. GROUP \*01

Figure 45. Continued.

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PLOT105 PLOT106 PLOT107 PLOT108 PLOT109 PLOT110 PLOT111 PLOT112 PLOT113 PLOT114 PLOT115 PLOT201
PLOT202 PLOT203 PLOT204 PLOT205 PLOT206 PLOT207 PLOT208 PLOT209 PLOT210 PLOT211 PLOT212 PLOT213
PLOT214 PLOT215 PLOT216 PLOT217 PLOT218 PLOT219 PLOT220 PLOT221 PLOT222 PLOT223 PLOT224 PLOT225
PLOT307 PLOT308 PLOT309 PLOT310 PLOT311 PLOT312 PLOT313 PLOT314 PLOT315 PLOT316 PLOT317 PLOT318
PLOT414 PLOT418 PLOT419 PLOT420 PLOT421 PLOT422 PLOT423 PLOT424 PLOT425 PLOT426 PLOT427 PLOT428
PLOT525 PLOT526 PLOT528 PLOT529 PLOT531 PLOT532 PLOT533 PLOT534 PLOT535 PLOT536 PLOT537 PLOT538
PLOT614 PLOT615 PLOT616 PLOT617 PLOT618 PLOT619 PLOT620 PLOT622 PLOT624 PLOT625 PLOT626 PLOT627
PLOT628 PLOT629 PLOT630 PLOT631 PLOT632 PLOT633 PLOT634 PLOT635 PLOT636 PLOT637 PLOT638 PLOT639
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 12)
PLOT219 PLOT304 PLOT409 PLOT410 PLOT414 PLOT420 PLOT421 PLOT423 PLOT524 PLOT534 PLOT616 PLOT619
OMISCLASSIFIED POSITIVES (N= 1)
PLOT526
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 18, 13) CARE X1 1( 11, 0) EQAR 1( 31, 24) GUNK 5 1( 13, 10) OPHO 1( 11, 0) ROWO 1( 23, 20)
RUPA 1( 35, 15) RUST 1( 16, 8) SARA 1( 18, 5) SYAL 1( 37, 28)
OPPOSITE PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 11, 55) CHLE 1( 2, 20) CW 1( 8, 78) GUNK 6 1( 5, 27) GUNK 8 1( 3, 39) LA 1( 4, 19)
MEAL 1( 0, 39) PHPR 1( 5, 41) SALI X6 1( 1, 21) SOCA 1( 0, 22) TAOF 1( 0, 19) WWP 1( 1, 28)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 30, 31) ALTE 1( 10, 31) CISP P 1( 16, 18) COST 1( 42, 47) DF 1( 16, 40) ES 1( 32, 68)
GUNK 3 1( 14, 22) SA 1( 33, 49) SHCA 1( 11, 17)
*****
ODIVISION 3 (N= 35) I.E. GROUP *1
EIGENVALUE .321 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
SALI X7 1(+) EQAR 1(-) COST 1(-) ALTE 1(-) SALI X1 1(-) ASFO 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 6 (N= 23) I.E. GROUP *10
PLOT116 PLOT117 PLOT118 PLOT405 PLOT406 PLOT430 PLOT431 PLOT432 PLOT433 PLOT435 PLOT436 PLOT439
PLOT516 PLOT517 PLOT518 PLOT523 PLOT527 PLOT530 PLOT538 PLOT604 PLOT635 PLOT637 PLOT638
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 2)
PLOT436 PLOT635
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 7 (N= 12) I.E. GROUP *11
PLOT401 PLOT402 PLOT403 PLOT404 PLOT437 PLOT514 PLOT515 PLOT519 PLOT601 PLOT602 PLOT606 PLOT636
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 1)
PLOT606
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 8, 0) ASFO 1( 6, 0) COST 1( 11, 0) EQAR 1( 11, 1) GUNK 8 1( 6, 1)
OPPOSITE PREFERENTIALS
SALI X7 1( 5, 11)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
CW 1( 17, 10) SALI X1 1( 21, 6) SALI X3 1( 12, 4) SALI X6 1( 17, 8)
0 END OF LEVEL 2
*****
ODIVISION 4 (N= 49) I.E. GROUP *00
EIGENVALUE .247 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
EQAR 1(-) DF 1(+) ROWO 1(+) OPHO 1(-) SHCA 1(+) ALTE 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0

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Figure 45. Continued.

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OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 8 (N= 22) I.E. GROUP *000
PLOT124 PLOT125 PLOT220 PLOT221 PLOT222 PLOT223 PLOT224 PLOT225 PLOT226 PLOT315 PLOT316 PLOT317
PLOT318 PLOT319 PLOT320 PLOT422 PLOT427 PLOT428 PLOT511 PLOT512 PLOT513 PLOT621
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 1)
PLOT320
OMISCLASSIFIED NEGATIVES (N= 2)
PLOT125 PLOT221
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 9 (N= 27) I.E. GROUP *001
PLOT119 PLOT120 PLOT121 PLOT122 PLOT123 PLOT413 PLOT415 PLOT416 PLOT417 PLOT424 PLOT425 PLOT426
PLOT429 PLOT442 PLOT443 PLOT507 PLOT542 PLOT543 PLOT608 PLOT609 PLOT610 PLOT611 PLOT612 PLOT613
PLOT623 PLOT640 PLOT641
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 3)
PLOT417 PLOT426 PLOT623
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
CW 1( 5, 3) EQAR 1( 22, 9) FUNK 4 1( 5, 0) GUNK 12 1( 6, 1) OPHO 1( 11, 0) PTAQ 1( 6, 1)
RUST 1( 10, 6) SARA 1( 12, 6) SMRA 1( 7, 2)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 0, 10) AMAL 1( 5, 13) ASFO 1( 1, 10) CISP P 1( 3, 13) DF 1( 1, 15) ROWO 1( 5, 18)
SHCA 1( 0, 11)
OONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 15, 15) CARE X1 1( 6, 5) COST 1( 17, 25) ES 1( 13, 19) GUNK 3 1( 5, 9) GUNK 5 1( 5, 8)
RUPA 1( 19, 16) SA 1( 14, 19) SYAL 1( 14, 23)
*****
ODIVISION 5 (N= 91) I.E. GROUP *01
EIGENVALUE .226 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
SALI X6 1(+) SOCA 1(+) SALI X1 1(+) EQAR 1(+) ROWO 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 2
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 10 (N= 58) I.E. GROUP *010
PLOT106 PLOT107 PLOT109 PLOT110 PLOT111 PLOT112 PLOT113 PLOT114 PLOT115 PLOT201 PLOT202 PLOT203
PLOT204 PLOT205 PLOT206 PLOT207 PLOT208 PLOT209 PLOT210 PLOT211 PLOT212 PLOT213 PLOT214 PLOT215
PLOT216 PLOT217 PLOT218 PLOT219 PLOT301 PLOT303 PLOT304 PLOT305 PLOT306 PLOT307 PLOT308 PLOT309
PLOT310 PLOT311 PLOT312 PLOT313 PLOT314 PLOT409 PLOT412 PLOT420 PLOT421 PLOT423 PLOT534 PLOT607
PLOT614 PLOT615 PLOT616 PLOT618 PLOT619 PLOT620 PLOT622 PLOT632 PLOT633 PLOT639
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 6)
PLOT219 PLOT301 PLOT303 PLOT423 PLOT614 PLOT615
OMISCLASSIFIED NEGATIVES (N= 1)
PLOT304
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 11 (N= 33) I.E. GROUP *011
PLOT105 PLOT108 PLOT302 PLOT410 PLOT411 PLOT414 PLOT418 PLOT419 PLOT434 PLOT438 PLOT520 PLOT521
PLOT522 PLOT524 PLOT525 PLOT526 PLOT528 PLOT529 PLOT531 PLOT532 PLOT533 PLOT535 PLOT536 PLOT537
PLOT617 PLOT624 PLOT625 PLOT626 PLOT627 PLOT628 PLOT629 PLOT630 PLOT631
OMISCLASSIFIED POSITIVES (N= 6)
PLOT105 PLOT410 PLOT411 PLOT414 PLOT419 PLOT617
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 26, 5) CERE 1( 17, 1) CHLE 1( 18, 2) LA 1( 16, 3) TAOF 1( 17, 2)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
BI 1( 6, 7) BRIN 1( 0, 8) CISP P 1( 7, 11) EQAR 1( 7, 17) GUNK 4 1( 2, 8) GUNK 5 1( 3, 7)
POPA 1( 3, 8) ROWO 1( 7, 13) SALI X1 1( 1, 16) SALI X6 1( 0, 21) SOCA 1( 3, 19)
OONON-PREFERENTIALS

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Figure 45. Continued.

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ALTE 1( 18, 13) ASFO 1( 38, 17) COST 1( 25, 22) CW 1( 49, 29) DF 1( 25, 15) ES 1( 42, 26)
GUNK 3 1( 16, 6) GUNK 6 1( 15, 12) GUNK 8 1( 22, 17) MEAL 1( 24, 15) PHPR 1( 24, 17) SA 1( 31, 18)
SHCA 1( 13, 4) SYAL 1( 17, 11) WWP 1( 17, 11)
*****
ODIVISION 6 (N= 23) I.E. GROUP *10
EIGENVALUE .289 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
CW 1(-) SALI X6 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 12 (N= 19) I.E. GROUP *100
PLOT405 PLOT406 PLOT430 PLOT431 PLOT432 PLOT433 PLOT435 PLOT436 PLOT439 PLOT516 PLOT517 PLOT518
PLOT523 PLOT527 PLOT530 PLOT538 PLOT604 PLOT635 PLOT637
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 13 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *101
PLOT116 PLOT117 PLOT118 PLOT638
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 8, 0) CW 1( 17, 0) EQAR 1( 10, 1) GUNK 8 1( 6, 0) SALI X6 1( 17, 0) SALI X7 1( 5, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
CHLE 1( 0, 1) CISP P 1( 2, 1) SALI X4 1( 1, 3)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 5, 1) COST 1( 8, 3) SALI X1 1( 17, 4) SALI X3 1( 9, 3)
*****
ODIVISION 7 (N= 12) I.E. GROUP *11
EIGENVALUE .415 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
DF 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 14 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *110
PLOT437 PLOT519
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 15 (N= 10) I.E. GROUP *111
PLOT401 PLOT402 PLOT403 PLOT404 PLOT514 PLOT515 PLOT601 PLOT602 PLOT606 PLOT636
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 1)
PLOT515
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 1, 0) DF 1( 2, 0) ES 1( 2, 0) GUNK 3 1( 1, 0) GUNK 8 1( 1, 0) MEAL 1( 2, 0)
RUPA 1( 1, 0) SA 1( 2, 0) SALI X1 1( 2, 4) SARA 1( 1, 0) SHCA 1( 1, 0) SOCA 1( 1, 1)
TAOF 1( 1, 0) WWP 1( 1, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
CW 1( 2, 8) SALI X3 1( 1, 3) SALI X6 1( 2, 6) SALI X7 1( 2, 9)
0 END OF LEVEL 3
*****
ODIVISION 8 (N= 22) I.E. GROUP *000
EIGENVALUE .303 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
ACGL 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 16 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *0000
PLOT422 PLOT427 PLOT428 PLOT511 PLOT512 PLOT513 PLOT621
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 1)

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Figure 45. Continued.

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PLOT422
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 17 (N= 15) I.E. GROUP *0001
PLOT124 PLOT125 PLOT220 PLOT221 PLOT222 PLOT223 PLOT224 PLOT225 PLOT226 PLOT315 PLOT316 PLOT317
PLOT318 PLOT319 PLOT320
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
CW 1( 3, 2) FUNK 6 1( 2, 0) SALI X5 1( 2, 1)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 0, 15) CARE X1 1( 0, 6) ES 1( 1, 12) FUNK 4 1( 0, 5) GUNK 1 1( 0, 3) GUNK 12 1( 0, 6)
GUNK 5 1( 0, 5) GUNK 7 1( 0, 3) OPHO 1( 0, 11) PTAQ 1( 0, 6) RIIN 1( 0, 4) ROWO 1( 0, 5)
SA 1( 0, 14) SARA 1( 1, 11) SMRA 1( 0, 7) SYAL 1( 1, 13)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 1, 4) COST 1( 4, 13) EQAR 1( 7, 15) GUNK 3 1( 2, 3) RUPA 1( 4, 15) RUST 1( 4, 6)
*****
ODIVISION 9 (N= 27) I.E. GROUP *001
EIGENVALUE .254 AT ITERATION 3
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
DF 1(+) SA 1(+) CISP P 1(-) RUST 1(-) SHCA 1(+) ACGL 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 18 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *0010
PLOT424 PLOT425 PLOT426 PLOT442 PLOT507 PLOT623
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 19 (N= 21) I.E. GROUP *0011
PLOT119 PLOT120 PLOT121 PLOT122 PLOT123 PLOT413 PLOT415 PLOT416 PLOT417 PLOT429 PLOT443 PLOT542
PLOT543 PLOT608 PLOT609 PLOT610 PLOT611 PLOT612 PLOT613 PLOT640 PLOT641
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 2)
PLOT443 PLOT608
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
CISP P 1( 6, 7) GUNK 8 1( 2, 0) RUST 1( 4, 2)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
OO ACGL 1( 1, 14) AMAL 1( 1, 12) ASFO 1( 0, 10) BERE 1( 0, 5) DF 1( 0, 15) GUNK 3 1( 1, 8)
GUNK 5 1( 0, 8) RIIN 1( 0, 5) SA 1( 1, 18) SARA 1( 0, 6) SHCA 1( 0, 11)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 3, 7) COST 1( 5, 20) EQAR 1( 3, 6) ES 1( 3, 16) ROWO 1( 4, 14) RUPA 1( 5, 11)
SYAL 1( 3, 20)
*****
ODIVISION 10 (N= 58) I.E. GROUP *010
EIGENVALUE .230 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
SALI X5 1(-) CW 1(+) ES 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 20 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *0100
PLOT632
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 21 (N= 57) I.E. GROUP *0101
PLOT106 PLOT107 PLOT109 PLOT110 PLOT111 PLOT112 PLOT113 PLOT114 PLOT115 PLOT201 PLOT202 PLOT203
PLOT204 PLOT205 PLOT206 PLOT207 PLOT208 PLOT209 PLOT210 PLOT211 PLOT212 PLOT213 PLOT214 PLOT215
PLOT216 PLOT217 PLOT218 PLOT219 PLOT301 PLOT303 PLOT304 PLOT305 PLOT306 PLOT307 PLOT308 PLOT309
PLOT310 PLOT311 PLOT312 PLOT313 PLOT314 PLOT409 PLOT412 PLOT420 PLOT421 PLOT423 PLOT534 PLOT607
PLOT614 PLOT615 PLOT616 PLOT618 PLOT619 PLOT620 PLOT622 PLOT633 PLOT639
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
SALI X5 1( 1, 5)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 0, 26) ALTE 1( 0, 18) ASFO 1( 0, 38) CERE 1( 0, 17) CHLE 1( 0, 18) COST 1( 0, 25)

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Figure 45. Continued.

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CW      1( 0, 49) DF      1( 0, 25) ES      1( 0, 42) GUNK 3  1( 0, 16) GUNK 6  1( 0, 15) GUNK 8  1( 0, 22)
LA      1( 0, 16) MEAL    1( 0, 24) PHPR    1( 0, 24) SA      1( 0, 31) SHCA    1( 0, 13) SYAL    1( 0, 17)
TAOF    1( 0, 17) WWP    1( 0, 17)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
*****
ODIVISION 11 (N= 33) I.E. GROUP *011
EIGENVALUE .192 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
SALI X6 1(-) ALTE 1(-) CISP P 1(+) GUNK 5 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 22 (N= 26) I.E. GROUP *0110
PLOT108 PLOT411 PLOT434 PLOT438 PLOT520 PLOT521 PLOT522 PLOT524 PLOT525 PLOT526 PLOT528 PLOT529
PLOT531 PLOT532 PLOT533 PLOT535 PLOT536 PLOT537 PLOT617 PLOT625 PLOT626 PLOT627 PLOT628 PLOT629
PLOT630 PLOT631
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 4)
PLOT108 PLOT528 PLOT529 PLOT536
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 23 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *0111
PLOT105 PLOT302 PLOT410 PLOT414 PLOT418 PLOT419 PLOT624
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 13, 0) BI 1( 7, 0) BRIN 1( 8, 0) DF 1( 14, 1) GUNK 3 1( 6, 0) GUNK 6 1( 11, 1)
POPA 1( 8, 0) SA 1( 16, 2) SALI X1 1( 15, 1) SALI X6 1( 20, 1) WWP 1( 11, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 3, 2) ASMO 1( 3, 2) CHLE 1( 0, 2) CISP P 1( 6, 5) GUNK 5 1( 3, 4) MEOF 1( 1, 3)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 13, 4) COST 1( 17, 5) CW 1( 24, 5) EQAR 1( 14, 3) ES 1( 22, 4) GUNK 4 1( 6, 2)
GUNK 8 1( 14, 3) MEAL 1( 13, 2) PHPR 1( 14, 3) ROWO 1( 9, 4) SOCA 1( 15, 4) SYAL 1( 8, 3)
*****
ODIVISION 12 (N= 19) I.E. GROUP *100
EIGENVALUE .290 AT ITERATION 3
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
EQAR 1(+) CW 1(+) SALI X3 1(+) GUNK 8 1(+) ASFO 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 2
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 24 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *1000
PLOT439 PLOT523 PLOT530 PLOT635 PLOT637
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 1)
PLOT439
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 25 (N= 14) I.E. GROUP *1001
PLOT405 PLOT406 PLOT430 PLOT431 PLOT432 PLOT433 PLOT435 PLOT436 PLOT516 PLOT517 PLOT518 PLOT527
PLOT538 PLOT604
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 1)
PLOT431
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
BI 1( 1, 1) ES 1( 1, 0) MEAL 1( 1, 0) ROWO 1( 1, 0) SA 1( 1, 1) SALI X5 1( 1, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 0, 5) EQAR 1( 0, 10) GUNK 1 1( 0, 3) GUNK 4 1( 0, 3) GUNK 6 1( 0, 3) GUNK 8 1( 0, 6)
SALI X3 1( 0, 9) SALI X7 1( 0, 5)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 2, 6) COST 1( 2, 6) CW 1( 3, 14) SALI X1 1( 4, 13) SALI X6 1( 5, 12)
*****
ODIVISION 13 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *101
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS

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Figure 45. Continued.

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*****
ODIVISION 14 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *110
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 15 (N= 10) I.E. GROUP *111
EIGENVALUE .280 AT ITERATION 1
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
SALI X3 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 30 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *1110
PLOT515 PLOT601 PLOT602
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 31 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *1111
PLOT401 PLOT402 PLOT403 PLOT404 PLOT514 PLOT606 PLOT636
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 2)
PLOT403 PLOT636
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
SALI X1 1( 2, 2) SALI X3 1( 3, 0) SOCA 1( 1, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
CW 1( 2, 6) SALI X6 1( 2, 4) SALI X7 1( 3, 6)
0 END OF LEVEL 4

*****
ODIVISION 16 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *0000
EIGENVALUE .421 AT ITERATION 3
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
GUNK 3 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 32 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *00000
PLOT427 PLOT428 PLOT511 PLOT512 PLOT513
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 33 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *00001
PLOT422 PLOT621
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 1, 0) LA 1( 1, 0) MESP P 1( 1, 0) POPA 1( 1, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
O CISP P 1( 0, 1) COST 1( 2, 2) ES 1( 0, 1) FRVI 1( 0, 1) FUNK 5 1( 0, 1) FUNK 6 1( 1, 1)
GUNK 3 1( 0, 2) PHPR 1( 0, 1) RUPA 1( 2, 2) RUST 1( 2, 2) SALI X1 1( 0, 1) SALI X5 1( 0, 2)
SARA 1( 0, 1) SYAL 1( 0, 1)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
CW 1( 2, 1) EQAR 1( 5, 2)
*****
ODIVISION 17 (N= 15) I.E. GROUP *0001
EIGENVALUE .222 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
CARE X1 1(-) GUNK 12 1(-) AMAL 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 34 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *00010
PLOT223 PLOT224 PLOT225 PLOT226 PLOT318 PLOT319 PLOT320
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 35 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *00011
PLOT124 PLOT125 PLOT220 PLOT221 PLOT222 PLOT315 PLOT316 PLOT317

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Figure 45. Continued.



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ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
CARE X1 1( 6, 0) GUNK 1 1( 3, 0) GUNK 12 1( 5, 1) GUNK 3 1( 3, 0) GUNK 5 1( 4, 1) GUNK 7 1( 3, 0)
OPHO 1( 7, 4) PHPR 1( 2, 0) POPA 1( 2, 0) PTAQ 1( 4, 2) RUST 1( 4, 2)
POSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 0, 4) CW 1( 0, 2) FUNK 4 1( 1, 4)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 7, 8) COST 1( 6, 7) EQAR 1( 7, 8) ES 1( 6, 6) RIIN 1( 2, 2) ROWO 1( 3, 2)
RUPA 1( 7, 8) SA 1( 7, 7) SARA 1( 4, 7) SMRA 1( 3, 4) SYAL 1( 5, 8)
*****
ODIVISION 18 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *0010
EIGENVALUE .417 AT ITERATION 1
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
ALTE 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 36 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *00100
PLOT426 PLOT507 PLOT623
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 37 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *00101
PLOT424 PLOT425 PLOT442
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ANAR 1( 1, 0) CARE X1 1( 1, 0) FUNK 6 1( 1, 0) GUNK 8 1( 2, 0) MEOF 1( 1, 0) SA 1( 1, 0)
POSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 0, 1) ALTE 1( 0, 3) AMAL 1( 0, 1) BI 1( 0, 1) CHLE 1( 0, 1) EQAR 1( 0, 3)
ES 1( 1, 2) GUNK 3 1( 0, 1) ROWO 1( 1, 3) SALI X6 1( 0, 1) SMRA 1( 0, 1) SYAL 1( 1, 2)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
CISP P 1( 3, 3) COST 1( 2, 3) RUPA 1( 2, 3) RUST 1( 2, 2)
*****
ODIVISION 19 (N= 21) I.E. GROUP *0011
EIGENVALUE .219 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
SHCA 1(-) GUNK 5 1(-) SARA 1(+) ALTE 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 38 (N= 13) I.E. GROUP *00110
PLOT413 PLOT416 PLOT417 PLOT429 PLOT443 PLOT542 PLOT543 PLOT609 PLOT611 PLOT612 PLOT613 PLOT640
PLOT641
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 1)
PLOT413
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 39 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *00111
PLOT119 PLOT120 PLOT121 PLOT122 PLOT123 PLOT415 PLOT608 PLOT610
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 7, 0) ASFO 1( 8, 2) BI 1( 3, 0) CARE X1 1( 4, 0) CW 1( 3, 0) EQAR 1( 6, 0)
GUNK 5 1( 8, 0) RIIN 1( 5, 0) SHCA 1( 10, 1)
POSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
BERE 1( 2, 3) FRVI 1( 1, 2) GUNK 7 1( 0, 3) LA 1( 1, 2) SALI X4 1( 1, 2) SARA 1( 1, 5)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 8, 6) AMAL 1( 7, 5) ANAR 1( 3, 1) CISP P 1( 4, 3) COST 1( 13, 7) DF 1( 10, 5)
ES 1( 11, 5) GUNK 3 1( 6, 2) GUNK 4 1( 2, 2) GUNK 6 1( 3, 1) POPA 1( 3, 1) ROWO 1( 10, 4)
RUPA 1( 6, 5) SA 1( 11, 7) SYAL 1( 12, 8)
*****
ODIVISION 20 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *0100
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****

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Figure 45. Continued.

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ODIVISION 21 (N= 57) I.E. GROUP *0101
EIGENVALUE .222 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
COST 1(+) DF 1(-) MEAL 1(-) ES 1(-) LA 1(-) AMAL 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 42 (N= 32) I.E. GROUP *01010
PLOT107 PLOT113 PLOT114 PLOT115 PLOT201 PLOT202 PLOT203 PLOT204 PLOT205 PLOT206 PLOT207 PLOT208
PLOT209 PLOT210 PLOT211 PLOT212 PLOT213 PLOT215 PLOT216 PLOT217 PLOT218 PLOT301 PLOT308 PLOT309
PLOT310 PLOT311 PLOT312 PLOT313 PLOT614 PLOT616 PLOT618 PLOT633
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 3)
PLOT614 PLOT616 PLOT618
OMISCLASSIFIED NEGATIVES (N= 3)
PLOT301 PLOT308 PLOT633
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 43 (N= 25) I.E. GROUP *01011
PLOT106 PLOT109 PLOT110 PLOT111 PLOT112 PLOT214 PLOT219 PLOT303 PLOT304 PLOT305 PLOT306 PLOT307
PLOT314 PLOT409 PLOT412 PLOT420 PLOT421 PLOT423 PLOT534 PLOT607 PLOT615 PLOT619 PLOT620 PLOT622
PLOT639
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 5)
PLOT111 PLOT112 PLOT214 PLOT615 PLOT622
OMISCLASSIFIED POSITIVES (N= 2)
PLOT306 PLOT619
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
CERE 1( 14, 3) CHLE 1( 14, 4) DF 1( 21, 4) GUNK 6 1( 12, 3) LA 1( 15, 1) MEAL 1( 19, 5)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 2, 9) CISP P 1( 1, 6) COST 1( 7, 18) GUNK 3 1( 5, 11) MEOF 1( 2, 5) ROWO 1( 1, 6)
RUPA 1( 2, 7) RUST 1( 1, 7) SYAL 1( 5, 12)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 14, 12) ALTE 1( 10, 8) ASFO 1( 25, 13) CW 1( 29, 20) ES 1( 30, 12) GUNK 8 1( 13, 9)
MESP P 1( 7, 4) PHPR 1( 12, 12) SA 1( 20, 11) SHCA 1( 9, 4) TAOF 1( 11, 6) WWP 1( 10, 7)
*****
ODIVISION 22 (N= 26) I.E. GROUP *0110
EIGENVALUE .185 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
GUNK 8 1(-) MEAL 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 44 (N= 17) I.E. GROUP *01100
PLOT411 PLOT434 PLOT438 PLOT520 PLOT525 PLOT528 PLOT529 PLOT531 PLOT532 PLOT533 PLOT536 PLOT537
PLOT617 PLOT625 PLOT626 PLOT627 PLOT628
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 45 (N= 9) I.E. GROUP *01101
PLOT108 PLOT521 PLOT522 PLOT524 PLOT526 PLOT535 PLOT629 PLOT630 PLOT631
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 2)
PLOT526 PLOT629
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
GUNK 8 1( 14, 0) MEAL 1( 13, 0) PHPR 1( 12, 2) POPA 1( 7, 1) RUPA 1( 5, 0) WWP 1( 9, 2)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
GUNK 3 1( 1, 5) MESP P 1( 0, 4) ROWO 1( 4, 5) SALI X3 1( 1, 3)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 8, 5) ASFO 1( 8, 5) BI 1( 4, 3) BRIN 1( 5, 3) CISP P 1( 4, 2) COST 1( 11, 6)
CW 1( 15, 9) DF 1( 11, 3) EQAR 1( 9, 5) ES 1( 13, 9) GUNK 4 1( 3, 3) GUNK 6 1( 8, 3)
SA 1( 10, 6) SALI X1 1( 9, 6) SALI X6 1( 13, 7) SOCA 1( 10, 5) SYAL 1( 6, 2)
*****

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Figure 45. Continued.

ODIVISION 23 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP \*0111  
 EIGENVALUE .436 AT ITERATION 2  
 INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN  
 ES 1(-) ACGL 1(-) CHLE 1(-)  
 MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -2 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP -1  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 46 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP \*01110  
 PLOT414 PLOT418 PLOT419  
 OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 47 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP \*01111  
 PLOT105 PLOT302 PLOT410 PLOT624  
 ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 ACGL 1( 2, 0) CHLE 1( 2, 0) COST 1( 3, 2) DF 1( 1, 0) EQAR 1( 2, 1) ES 1( 3, 1)  
 GUNK 4 1( 2, 0) GUNK 6 1( 1, 0) GUNK 8 1( 2, 1) LA 1( 1, 0) MEAL 1( 2, 0) PHPR 1( 2, 1)  
 RUPA 1( 1, 0) SALI X5 1( 1, 0)  
 POSITIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 ASFO 1( 1, 3) ASMO 1( 0, 2) CW 1( 1, 4) FRVI 1( 0, 1) GUNK 7 1( 0, 1) ROWO 1( 1, 3)  
 SALI X1 1( 0, 1) SALI X4 1( 0, 1) SALI X6 1( 0, 1) SHCA 1( 0, 1)  
 ONON-PREFERENTIALS  
 CISP P 1( 2, 3) GUNK 5 1( 2, 2) MEOF 1( 1, 2) SA 1( 1, 1) SOCA 1( 2, 2) SYAL 1( 1, 2)  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 ODIVISION 24 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP \*1000  
 EIGENVALUE .556 AT ITERATION 1  
 INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN  
 MEAL 1(-)  
 MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 48 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP \*10000  
 PLOT530  
 OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 49 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP \*10001  
 PLOT439 PLOT523 PLOT635 PLOT637  
 ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 COST 1( 1, 1) CW 1( 1, 2) MEAL 1( 1, 0) ROWO 1( 1, 0) SALI X5 1( 1, 0)  
 POSITIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 ALTE 1( 0, 2) BI 1( 0, 1) ES 1( 0, 1) SA 1( 0, 1) SALI X1 1( 0, 4)  
 ONON-PREFERENTIALS  
 SALI X6 1( 1, 4)  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 ODIVISION 25 (N= 14) I.E. GROUP \*1001  
 EIGENVALUE .306 AT ITERATION 3  
 INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN  
 GUNK 6 1(+)  
 MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 50 (N= 11) I.E. GROUP \*10010  
 PLOT405 PLOT406 PLOT431 PLOT432 PLOT435 PLOT436 PLOT516 PLOT518 PLOT527 PLOT538 PLOT604  
 OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 1)  
 PLOT604  
 OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 51 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP \*10011  
 PLOT430 PLOT433 PLOT517  
 ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 EQAR 1( 10, 0) GUNK 4 1( 3, 0)  
 POSITIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 ASFO 1( 2, 3) ASMO 1( 1, 1) BI 1( 0, 1) CARE X1 1( 0, 1) GUNK 1 1( 1, 2) GUNK 3 1( 1, 1)  
 GUNK 6 1( 0, 3) SA 1( 0, 1)

Figure 45. Continued.

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ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 5, 1) COST 1( 4, 2) CW 1( 11, 3) GUNK 8 1( 4, 2) SALI X1 1( 10, 3) SALI X3 1( 7, 2)
SALI X6 1( 9, 3) SALI X7 1( 4, 1)
*****
ODIVISION 30 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *1110
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 31 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *1111
EIGENVALUE .217 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
SALI X6 1(-) SALI X1 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -2 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP -1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 62 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *11110
PLOT403 PLOT636
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 63 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *11111
PLOT401 PLOT402 PLOT404 PLOT514 PLOT606
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 1)
PLOT404
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
SALI X1 1( 2, 0) SALI X6 1( 2, 2)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
EQAR 1( 0, 1)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
CW 1( 2, 4) SALI X7 1( 2, 4)
0 END OF LEVEL 5

*****
ODIVISION 32 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *00000
EIGENVALUE .521 AT ITERATION 1
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
COST 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 64 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *000000
PLOT511 PLOT512 PLOT513
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 65 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *000001
PLOT427 PLOT428
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 0, 1) COST 1( 0, 2) CW 1( 0, 2) FUNK 6 1( 0, 1) LA 1( 0, 1) MESP P 1( 0, 1)
POPA 1( 0, 1) RUPA 1( 0, 2) RUST 1( 0, 2)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
EQAR 1( 3, 2)
*****
ODIVISION 33 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *00001
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 34 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *00010
EIGENVALUE .236 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
ASFO 1(-)

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Figure 45. Continued.

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MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 68 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *000100
PLOT225
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 69 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *000101
PLOT223 PLOT224 PLOT226 PLOT318 PLOT319 PLOT320
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 1, 0) CISP P 1( 1, 0) FUNK 4 1( 1, 0) GUNK 5 1( 1, 3) GUNK 8 1( 1, 0) PHPR 1( 1, 1)
PTAQ 1( 1, 3) RUST 1( 1, 3) SMRA 1( 1, 2)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
GUNK 1 1( 0, 3) GUNK 12 1( 0, 5) GUNK 3 1( 0, 3) GUNK 7 1( 0, 3) POPA 1( 0, 2) RIIN 1( 0, 2)
ROWO 1( 0, 3) SARA 1( 0, 4)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 1, 6) CARE X1 1( 1, 5) COST 1( 1, 5) EQAR 1( 1, 6) ES 1( 1, 5) OPHO 1( 1, 6)
RUPA 1( 1, 6) SA 1( 1, 6) SYAL 1( 1, 4)
*****
ODIVISION 35 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *00011
EIGENVALUE .249 AT ITERATION 1
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
AMAL 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 70 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *000110
PLOT221 PLOT222 PLOT315 PLOT316
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 71 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *000111
PLOT124 PLOT125 PLOT220 PLOT317
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 4, 0) BI 1( 1, 0) CW 1( 2, 0) ES 1( 4, 2) FUNK 4 1( 3, 1) GUNK 12 1( 1, 0)
GUNK 5 1( 1, 0) RIIN 1( 2, 0) RUST 1( 2, 0) SALI X5 1( 1, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
CISP P 1( 0, 1) DF 1( 0, 1) FRVI 1( 0, 1) GUNK 6 1( 0, 1) PTAQ 1( 0, 2) SALI X1 1( 0, 1)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 4, 4) COST 1( 4, 3) EQAR 1( 4, 4) OPHO 1( 2, 2) ROWO 1( 1, 1) RUPA 1( 4, 4)
SA 1( 3, 4) SARA 1( 4, 3) SMRA 1( 2, 2) SYAL 1( 4, 4)
*****
ODIVISION 36 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *00100
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 37 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *00101
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 38 (N= 13) I.E. GROUP *00110
EIGENVALUE .221 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
ASFO 1(+) BI 1(-) CW 1(-) AMAL 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 76 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *001100
PLOT429 PLOT543 PLOT609 PLOT640 PLOT641
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 77 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *001101
PLOT413 PLOT416 PLOT417 PLOT443 PLOT542 PLOT611 PLOT612 PLOT613
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 4, 3) AMAL 1( 4, 3) BERE 1( 2, 0) BI 1( 3, 0) CW 1( 3, 0) FRVI 1( 1, 0)
FUNK 6 1( 1, 0) GUNK 1 1( 1, 0) MESP P 1( 1, 0) POPA 1( 2, 1) RUST 1( 2, 0) SALI X1 1( 1, 0)

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Figure 45. Continued.

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OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ANAR 1( 0, 3) ASFO 1( 1, 7) EQAR 1( 1, 5) GUNK 3 1( 1, 5) RIIN 1( 1, 4)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 2, 6) CARE X1 1( 1, 3) CISP P 1( 1, 3) COST 1( 5, 8) DF 1( 5, 5) ES 1( 3, 8)
GUNK 4 1( 1, 1) GUNK 5 1( 4, 4) GUNK 6 1( 1, 2) ROWO 1( 3, 7) RUPA 1( 2, 4) SA 1( 4, 7)
SHCA 1( 5, 5) SYAL 1( 5, 7)
*****
ODIVISION 39 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *00111
EIGENVALUE .340 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
RUPA 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 78 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *001110
PLOT119 PLOT120 PLOT121 PLOT122 PLOT123
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 79 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *001111
PLOT415 PLOT608 PLOT610
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
AMAL 1( 4, 1) ANAR 1( 1, 0) ASFO 1( 2, 0) CISP P 1( 3, 0) FRVI 1( 2, 0) GUNK 1 1( 1, 0)
GUNK 3 1( 2, 0) GUNK 6 1( 1, 0) GUNK 7 1( 3, 0) PHPR 1( 1, 0) POPA 1( 1, 0) RUPA 1( 5, 0)
SALI X1 1( 1, 0) SALI X3 1( 1, 0) SALI X4 1( 2, 0) SARA 1( 5, 0) SHCA 1( 1, 0) WWP 1( 1, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
MEOF 1( 0, 1)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 4, 2) BERE 1( 2, 1) COST 1( 4, 3) DF 1( 3, 2) ES 1( 3, 2) GUNK 4 1( 1, 1)
LA 1( 1, 1) ROWO 1( 2, 2) SA 1( 4, 3) SYAL 1( 5, 3)
*****
ODIVISION 42 (N= 32) I.E. GROUP *01010
EIGENVALUE .258 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
ES 1(+) CW 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 84 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *010100
PLOT633
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 85 (N= 31) I.E. GROUP *010101
PLOT107 PLOT113 PLOT114 PLOT115 PLOT201 PLOT202 PLOT203 PLOT204 PLOT205 PLOT206 PLOT207 PLOT208
PLOT209 PLOT210 PLOT211 PLOT212 PLOT213 PLOT215 PLOT216 PLOT217 PLOT218 PLOT301 PLOT308 PLOT309
PLOT310 PLOT311 PLOT312 PLOT313 PLOT614 PLOT616 PLOT618
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 1)
PLOT202
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
MESP P 1( 1, 6)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 0, 14) ALTE 1( 0, 10) ASFO 1( 0, 25) CERE 1( 0, 14) CHLE 1( 0, 14) COST 1( 0, 7)
CW 1( 0, 29) DF 1( 0, 21) ES 1( 0, 30) GUNK 6 1( 0, 12) GUNK 8 1( 0, 13) LA 1( 0, 15)
MEAL 1( 0, 19) PHPR 1( 0, 12) SA 1( 0, 20) SHCA 1( 0, 9) TAOF 1( 0, 11) WWP 1( 0, 10)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
*****
ODIVISION 43 (N= 25) I.E. GROUP *01011
EIGENVALUE .322 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
GUNK 8 1(+) RUST 1(+) MEAL 1(+) MEOF 1(+) CISP P 1(+) CHLE 1(+)

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Figure 45. Continued.

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MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 2
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 86 (N= 15) I.E. GROUP *010110
PLOT106 PLOT109 PLOT110 PLOT111 PLOT112 PLOT214 PLOT303 PLOT304 PLOT305 PLOT306 PLOT307 PLOT421
PLOT423 PLOT534 PLOT639
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 87 (N= 10) I.E. GROUP *010111
PLOT219 PLOT314 PLOT409 PLOT412 PLOT420 PLOT607 PLOT615 PLOT619 PLOT620 PLOT622
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 6, 2) ASFO 1( 10, 3) BI 1( 3, 0) DF 1( 4, 0) ES 1( 9, 3) MESP P 1( 3, 1)
SHCA 1( 3, 1) TAOF 1( 6, 0) WWP 1( 6, 1)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACMI 1( 0, 2) ASMO 1( 0, 2) CHLE 1( 0, 4) CISP P 1( 1, 5) GUNK 6 1( 0, 3) GUNK 8 1( 1, 8)
MEAL 1( 0, 5) MEOF 1( 0, 5) PHPR 1( 5, 7) RUPA 1( 3, 4) RUST 1( 1, 6) SALI X5 1( 1, 2)
SARA 1( 1, 3) SYAL 1( 5, 7)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 8, 4) AMAL 1( 5, 4) COST 1( 13, 5) CW 1( 13, 7) EQAR 1( 2, 2) GUNK 1 1( 2, 2)
GUNK 3 1( 8, 3) ROWO 1( 4, 2) SA 1( 7, 4)
*****
ODIVISION 44 (N= 17) I.E. GROUP *01100
EIGENVALUE .236 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
BRIN 1(+) ALTE 1(-) BI 1(-) CISP P 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -2 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP -1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 88 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *011000
PLOT525 PLOT531 PLOT532 PLOT536 PLOT537 PLOT617
OMISCLASSIFIED NEGATIVES (N= 1)
PLOT525
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 89 (N= 11) I.E. GROUP *011001
PLOT411 PLOT434 PLOT438 PLOT520 PLOT528 PLOT529 PLOT533 PLOT625 PLOT626 PLOT627 PLOT628
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 2)
PLOT520 PLOT529
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 5, 3) AMAL 1( 2, 0) ASMO 1( 3, 0) BI 1( 4, 0) CISP P 1( 4, 0) GUNK 4 1( 2, 1)
POPA 1( 4, 3) SALI X7 1( 2, 0) WWP 1( 5, 4)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ACGL 1( 0, 3) BRIN 1( 0, 5) GUNK 5 1( 0, 3) SOCA 1( 2, 8)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 2, 6) COST 1( 5, 6) CW 1( 5, 10) DF 1( 4, 7) EQAR 1( 4, 5) ES 1( 6, 7)
GUNK 6 1( 3, 5) GUNK 8 1( 6, 8) MEAL 1( 4, 9) PHPR 1( 3, 9) ROWO 1( 1, 3) RUPA 1( 2, 3)
SA 1( 4, 6) SALI X1 1( 2, 7) SALI X6 1( 6, 7) SYAL 1( 3, 3)
*****
ODIVISION 45 (N= 9) I.E. GROUP *01101
EIGENVALUE .272 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
GUNK 4 1(+)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP 0 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 90 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *011010
PLOT108 PLOT521 PLOT522 PLOT524 PLOT630 PLOT631
OBORDERLINE NEGATIVES (N= 1)
PLOT630
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 91 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *011011
PLOT526 PLOT535 PLOT629

```

Figure 45. Continued.



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ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 4, 1) COST 1( 5, 1) EQAR 1( 4, 1) GUNK 3 1( 5, 0) PHPR 1( 2, 0) ROWO 1( 4, 1)
SALI X3 1( 3, 0) WWP 1( 2, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
CISP P 1( 1, 1) DF 1( 1, 2) GUNK 4 1( 0, 3) GUNK 6 1( 1, 2) SOCA 1( 2, 3) SYAL 1( 0, 2)
TAOF 1( 0, 1)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 3, 2) BI 1( 2, 1) BRIN 1( 2, 1) CW 1( 6, 3) ES 1( 6, 3) MESP P 1( 3, 1)
SA 1( 4, 2) SALI X1 1( 4, 2) SALI X6 1( 5, 2)
*****
ODIVISION 46 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *01110
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 47 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *01111
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 48 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *10000
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 49 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *10001
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 50 (N= 11) I.E. GROUP *10010
EIGENVALUE .271 AT ITERATION 2
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN
COST 1(-)
MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 100 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *100100
PLOT431 PLOT432 PLOT435 PLOT436
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 101 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *100101
PLOT405 PLOT406 PLOT516 PLOT518 PLOT527 PLOT538 PLOT604
OBORDERLINE POSITIVES (N= 1)
PLOT538
ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS
ALTE 1( 3, 2) COST 1( 4, 0) FUNK 6 1( 1, 0) GUNK 3 1( 1, 0) GUNK 5 1( 1, 0) MESP P 1( 1, 0)
RUPA 1( 1, 0) SALI X3 1( 4, 3) SALI X4 1( 1, 0)
OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS
ASFO 1( 0, 2) GUNK 8 1( 0, 4) POPA 1( 0, 2)
ONON-PREFERENTIALS
CISP P 1( 1, 1) CW 1( 4, 7) EQAR 1( 3, 7) GUNK 4 1( 1, 2) SALI X1 1( 4, 6) SALI X6 1( 4, 5)
SALI X7 1( 2, 2)
*****
ODIVISION 51 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *10011
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 62 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *11110
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 63 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *11111
EIGENVALUE .250 AT ITERATION 1
INDICATORS, TOGETHER WITH THEIR SIGN

```

Figure 45. Continued.

SALI X6 1(-)  
 MAXIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR NEGATIVE GROUP -1 MINIMUM INDICATOR SCORE FOR POSITIVE GROUP 0  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 126 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP \*111110  
 PLOT404 PLOT606  
 OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 127 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP \*111111  
 PLOT401 PLOT402 PLOT514  
 ONEGATIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 EQAR 1( 1, 0) SALI X6 1( 2, 0)  
 OPOSITIVE PREFERENTIALS  
 ONON-PREFERENTIALS  
 CW 1( 2, 2) SALI X7 1( 2, 2)  
 0 END OF LEVEL 6

OTHS IS THE END OF THE DIVISIONS REQUESTED

\*\*\*\*\*  
 1  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 ODIVISION 1 (N= 57) I.E. GROUP \*  
 EIGENVALUE .561 AT ITERATION 2  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 2 (N= 43) I.E. GROUP \*0  
 ACGL ACMI AMAL ANAR ASFO BERE BI BRIN CARE X1 CERE CHLE  
 CISP P COST DF ES FRVI FUNK 4 GUNK 12 GUNK 3 GUNK 5 GUNK 6  
 GUNK 7 LA MEAL MEOF MESP P OPHO PHPR PTAQ RIIN ROWO RUPA  
 RUST SA SALI X5 SARA SHCA SMRA SOCA SYAL TAOF WWP  
 OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 3 (N= 14) I.E. GROUP \*1  
 ALTE ASMO CW EQAR FUNK 6 GUNK 1 GUNK 4 GUNK 8 POPA SALI X1 SALI X3  
 SALI X4 SALI X6 SALI X7  
 0 END OF LEVEL 1

\*\*\*\*\*  
 ODIVISION 2 (N= 43) I.E. GROUP \*0  
 EIGENVALUE .408 AT ITERATION 2  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 4 (N= 28) I.E. GROUP \*00  
 ACGL AMAL ANAR BERE CARE X1 CISP P COST DF ES FRVI FUNK 4  
 FUNK 5 GUNK 12 GUNK 5 GUNK 7 LA MEOF OPHO PTAQ RIIN ROWO RUPA  
 RUST SA SARA SHCA SMRA SYAL  
 OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 5 (N= 15) I.E. GROUP \*01  
 ACMI ASFO BI BRIN CERE CHLE GUNK 3 GUNK 6 MEAL MESP P PHPR  
 SALI X5 SOCA TAOF WWP  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 ODIVISION 3 (N= 14) I.E. GROUP \*1  
 EIGENVALUE .434 AT ITERATION 3  
 OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 6 (N= 10) I.E. GROUP \*10  
 EQAR FUNK 6 GUNK 1 GUNK 4 POPA SALI X1 SALI X3 SALI X4 SALI X6 SALI X7  
 OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 7 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP \*11  
 ALTE ASMO CW GUNK 8  
 0 END OF LEVEL 2

Figure 45. Continued.

```

*****
ODIVISION 4 (N= 28) I.E. GROUP *00
EIGENVALUE .272 AT ITERATION 2
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 8 (N= 20) I.E. GROUP *000
ACGL AMAL ANAR BERE CARE X1 FRVI FUNK 4 FUNK 5 GUNK 12 GUNK 7 LA
MEOF OPHO PTAQ RIIN RUPA RUST SARA SMRA SYAL
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 9 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *001
CISP P COST DF ES GUNK 5 ROWO SA SHCA
*****
ODIVISION 5 (N= 15) I.E. GROUP *01
EIGENVALUE .339 AT ITERATION 2
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 10 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *010
ACMI BRIN CERE CHLE MESP P PHPR TAOF
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 11 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *011
ASFO BI GUNK 3 GUNK 6 MEAL SALI X5 SOCA WWP
*****
ODIVISION 6 (N= 10) I.E. GROUP *10
EIGENVALUE .478 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 12 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *100
EQAR FUNK 6 GUNK 1 GUNK 4 POPA
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 13 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *101
SALI X1 SALI X3 SALI X4 SALI X6 SALI X7
*****
ODIVISION 7 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *11
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
0 END OF LEVEL 3
*****
ODIVISION 8 (N= 20) I.E. GROUP *000
EIGENVALUE .196 AT ITERATION 2
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 16 (N= 17) I.E. GROUP *0000
ACGL AMAL ANAR BERE CARE X1 FRVI FUNK 4 GUNK 12 GUNK 7 OPHO PTAQ
RIIN RUPA RUST SARA SMRA SYAL
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 17 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *0001
FUNK 5 LA MEOF
*****
ODIVISION 9 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *001
EIGENVALUE .273 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 18 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *0010
DF ES GUNK 5 ROWO SA SHCA
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 19 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *0011
CISP P COST
*****
ODIVISION 10 (N= 7) I.E. GROUP *010
EIGENVALUE .160 AT ITERATION 2
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 20 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *0100
ACMI BRIN CERE PHPR
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 21 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *0101
CHLE MESP P TAOF
*****

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Figure 45. Continued.

```

ODIVISION 11 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *011
EIGENVALUE .304 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 22 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *0110
BI GUNK 3 SALI X5
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 23 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *0111
ASFO GUNK 6 MEAL SOCA WWP
*****
ODIVISION 12 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *100
EIGENVALUE .505 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 24 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *1000
GUNK 4 POPA
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 25 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *1001
EQAR FUNK 6 GUNK 1
*****
ODIVISION 13 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *101
EIGENVALUE .178 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 26 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *1010
SALI X1 SALI X3 SALI X6 SALI X7
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 27 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *1011
SALI X4
0 END OF LEVEL 4
*****
ODIVISION 16 (N= 17) I.E. GROUP *0000
EIGENVALUE .142 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 32 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *00000
CARE X1 RUPA SARA
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 33 (N= 14) I.E. GROUP *00001
ACGL AMAL ANAR BERE FRVI FUNK 4 GUNK 12 GUNK 7 OPHO PTAQ RIIN
RUST SMRA SYAL
*****
ODIVISION 17 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *0001
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 18 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *0010
EIGENVALUE .179 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 36 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *00100
GUNK 5 ROWO
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 37 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *00101
DF ES SA SHCA
*****
ODIVISION 19 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *0011
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 20 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *0100
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 21 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *0101
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****

```

Figure 45. Continued.

```

ODIVISION 22 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *0110
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 23 (N= 5) I.E. GROUP *0111
EIGENVALUE .211 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 46 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *01110
ASFO GUNK 6 MEAL WWP
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 47 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *01111
SOCA
*****
ODIVISION 24 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *1000
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 25 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *1001
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 26 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *1010
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 27 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *1011
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
0 END OF LEVEL 5

*****
ODIVISION 32 (N= 3) I.E. GROUP *00000
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 33 (N= 14) I.E. GROUP *00001
EIGENVALUE .099 AT ITERATION 1
OITEMS IN NEGATIVE GROUP 66 (N= 6) I.E. GROUP *000010
FUNK 4 GUNK 12 OPHO PTAQ RIIN SMRA
OITEMS IN POSITIVE GROUP 67 (N= 8) I.E. GROUP *000011
ACGL AMAL ANAR BERE FRVI GUNK 7 RUST SYAL
*****
ODIVISION 36 (N= 2) I.E. GROUP *00100
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 37 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *00101
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 46 (N= 4) I.E. GROUP *01110
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
*****
ODIVISION 47 (N= 1) I.E. GROUP *01111
DIVISION FAILS - THERE ARE TOO FEW ITEMS
0 END OF LEVEL 6

OTHS IS THE END OF THE DIVISIONS REQUESTED
*****

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Figure 45. Continued.

### ORDER OF SPECIES INCLUDING RARER ONES

11 CARE X1	42 RUPA	51 SARA	21 FUNK 4	25 GUNK 12	36 OPHO	39 PTAQ	40 RIIN
53 SMRA	1 ACGL	4 AMAL	5 ANAR	8 BERE	20 FRVI	30 GUNK 7	43 RUST
55 SYAL	22 FUNK 5	32 LA	34 MEOF	28 GUNK 5	41 ROWO	19 DF	19 ES
44 SA	52 SHCA	14 CISP P	15 COST	2 ACMI	10 BRIN	12 CERE	37 PHPR
13 CHLE	35 MESP P	56 TAOF	9 BI	26 GUNK 3	48 SALI X5	6 ASFO	29 GUNK 6
33 MEAL	57 WWP	54 SOCA	27 GUNK 4	38 POPA	18 EQAR	23 FUNK 6	24 GUNK 1
45 SALI X1	46 SALI X3	49 SALI X6	50 SALI X7	47 SALI X4	3 ALTE	7 ASMO	16 CW
31 GUNK 8							

### ORDER OF SAMPLES

108 PLOT511	109 PLOT512	110 PLOT513	92 PLOT427	93 PLOT428	87 PLOT422	156 PLOT621	46 PLOT225
44 PLOT223	45 PLOT224	47 PLOT226	65 PLOT318	66 PLOT319	67 PLOT320	42 PLOT221	43 PLOT222
62 PLOT315	63 PLOT316	20 PLOT124	21 PLOT125	41 PLOT220	64 PLOT317	91 PLOT426	107 PLOT507
158 PLOT623	89 PLOT424	90 PLOT425	105 PLOT442	94 PLOT429	137 PLOT543	144 PLOT609	174 PLOT646
175 PLOT641	78 PLOT413	81 PLOT416	82 PLOT417	106 PLOT443	136 PLOT542	146 PLOT611	147 PLOT612
148 PLOT613	15 PLOT119	16 PLOT120	17 PLOT121	18 PLOT122	19 PLOT123	80 PLOT415	143 PLOT608
145 PLOT610	167 PLOT632	168 PLOT633	3 PLOT107	9 PLOT113	10 PLOT114	11 PLOT115	22 PLOT201
23 PLOT202	24 PLOT203	25 PLOT204	26 PLOT205	27 PLOT206	28 PLOT207	29 PLOT208	30 PLOT209
31 PLOT210	32 PLOT211	33 PLOT212	34 PLOT213	36 PLOT215	37 PLOT216	38 PLOT217	39 PLOT218
48 PLOT301	55 PLOT308	56 PLOT309	57 PLOT310	58 PLOT311	59 PLOT312	60 PLOT313	149 PLOT614
151 PLOT616	153 PLOT618	2 PLOT106	5 PLOT109	6 PLOT110	7 PLOT111	8 PLOT112	35 PLOT214
50 PLOT303	51 PLOT304	52 PLOT305	53 PLOT306	54 PLOT307	86 PLOT421	88 PLOT423	131 PLOT534
173 PLOT639	40 PLOT219	61 PLOT314	74 PLOT409	77 PLOT412	85 PLOT420	142 PLOT607	150 PLOT615
154 PLOT619	155 PLOT620	157 PLOT622	122 PLOT525	128 PLOT531	129 PLOT532	133 PLOT536	134 PLOT537
152 PLOT617	76 PLOT411	99 PLOT434	103 PLOT438	117 PLOT520	125 PLOT528	126 PLOT529	130 PLOT533
160 PLOT625	161 PLOT626	162 PLOT627	163 PLOT628	4 PLOT108	118 PLOT521	119 PLOT522	121 PLOT524
165 PLOT630	166 PLOT631	123 PLOT526	132 PLOT535	164 PLOT629	79 PLOT414	83 PLOT418	84 PLOT419
1 PLOT105	49 PLOT302	75 PLOT410	159 PLOT624	127 PLOT530	104 PLOT439	120 PLOT523	169 PLOT635
171 PLOT637	96 PLOT431	97 PLOT432	100 PLOT435	101 PLOT436	72 PLOT405	73 PLOT406	113 PLOT516
115 PLOT518	124 PLOT527	135 PLOT538	140 PLOT604	95 PLOT430	98 PLOT433	114 PLOT517	12 PLOT116
13 PLOT117	14 PLOT118	172 PLOT638	102 PLOT437	116 PLOT519	112 PLOT515	138 PLOT601	139 PLOT602
70 PLOT403	170 PLOT636	71 PLOT404	141 PLOT606	68 PLOT401	69 PLOT402	111 PLOT514	.

1

[illegible]

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11 CARE X1 -----1-11111-----1--1--1-1-1-----1-----00000
42 RUPA ---11111111111111111111---1111---11--11-1111111-----1-----1-----11-1--11-00000
51 SARA ----1-1-11-111111111-----1-----11111-----1--11-----00000
21 FUNK 4 -----1-----11-1--1-----1-----1-----1-----000010
25 GUNK 12 -----11111-1-----1-----1-----1-----000010
36 OPHO -----1111111-1-1-1-1-----1-----1-----000010
39 PTAQ -----1-1-11-----1-1-----1-----1-----000010
40 RIIN -----11--11-----1-----1-1-11-----1-----000010
53 SMRA -----1-11-----11-11-----1-----1-----000010
1 ACGL -----11111111111111111111---1--11-1111111-1111-1-1-11-----11-1-1111-11-111-----11-1111111---11-000011

```

Figure 45. Continued.







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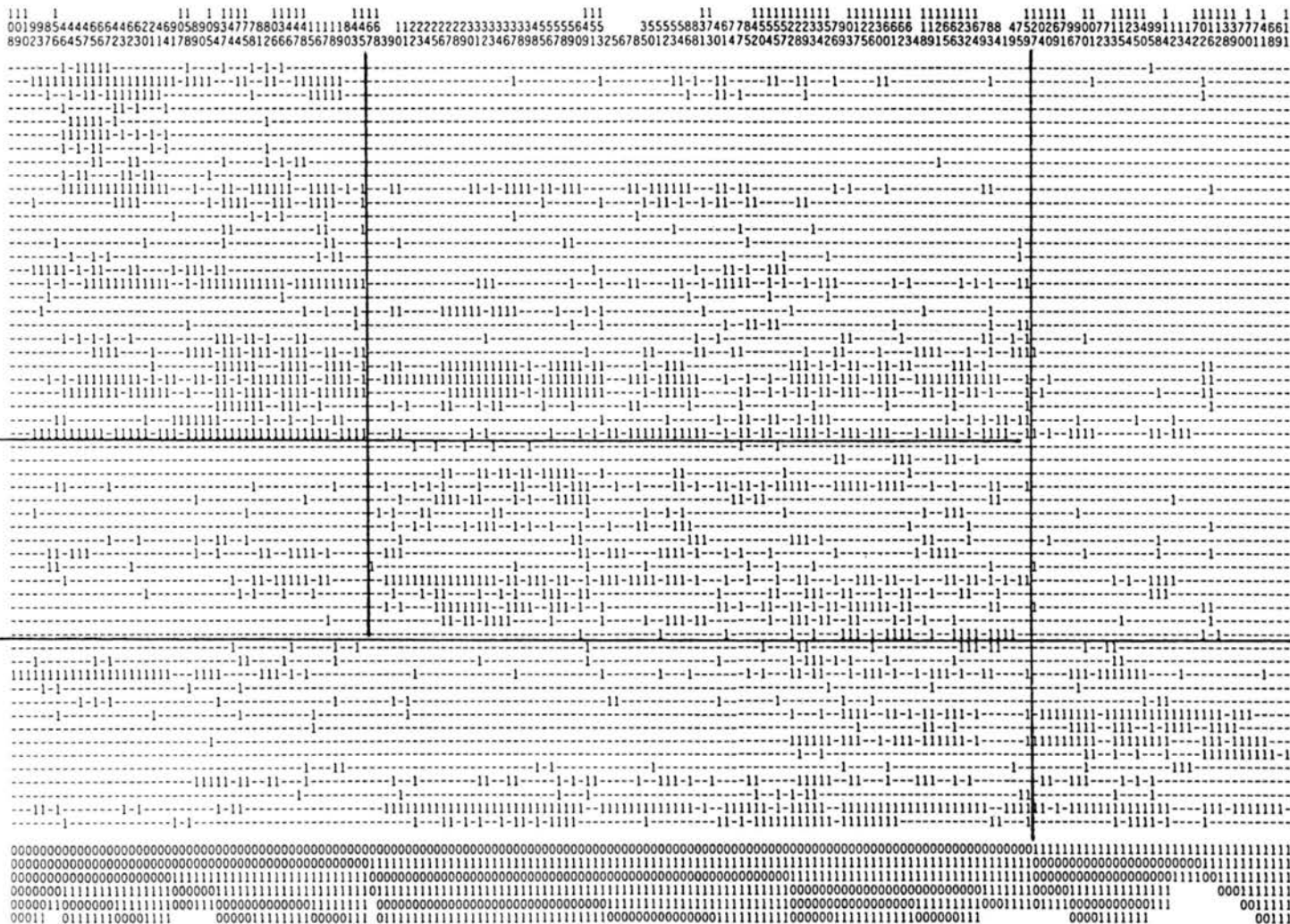


Figure 46. TWINSpan site-by-species two-way classification table for presence/absence data, all species, all sites.

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Figure 47. TWINSpan site-by-species two-way classification table for density data for all tree and shrub species.

		47 555		68813772223335554		222223		3335532446466681		1244466788001		114678888999077001		7809191160011900117999111677			
		941012245602300566781		789678983245934		78923634551		4745656716701		23239054558901		74679012361		889038781746901		23423572569234801	
19	COST	--1111311-11111-1-1-1-1111-11-1-1144132-212111132111313-1-3211354322-1-4-5-2-1-11-1-112121--															000
21	EQAR	-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-122122211-111112-2121-11-1-112-11111-1-1-1-1-111-1-1-1-1111-															