

Worksheet 16. Flow Regime variables that influence channel stability.

Stream:	Reach:			Date:	Observers:		
LIST ALL COMBINATIONS THAT APPLY							

GENERAL CATEGORY

E	Ephemeral stream channels - flows only in response to precipitation. Often used in conjunction with intermittent (USDA SCS, 1982).
S	Subterranean stream channel - flows parallel to and near the surface for various seasons - a sub-surface flow which follows the stream bed.
I	Intermittent stream channel -one which flows only seasonally, or sporadically. Surface sources involve springs, snow melt, artificial controls, etc. Often this term is associated with flows that re-appear along various locations of a reach, then run subterranean.
P	Perennial stream channels. Surface water persists year long.

SPECIFIC CATEGORY

1	Seasonal variation in streamflow dominated primarily by snowmelt runoff.
2	Seasonal variation in streamflow dominated primarily by stormflow runoff.
3	Uniform stage and associated streamflow due to spring fed condition, backwater etc.
4	Stream flow regulated by glacial melt.
5	Ice flows, ice torrents from ice dam breaches.
6	Alternating flow/backwater due to tidal influence.
7	Regulated stream flow due to diversions, dam release, dewatering, etc.
8	Altered due to development, such as urban streams, cut-over watersheds, vegetation conversions (forested to grassland) that changes flow response to precipitation events.
9	Rain on snow generated runoff