Worksheet 18. Debris variables that influence channel stability.

Stream: Reach: Date: Observers:

| DESCRIPTION/EXTENT | | Materials, which upon placement into the active channel or floodprone area may cause an adjustment in channel dimensions or conditions, due to influences on the existing flow regime. | Check all that apply |
|---|---|---|---|
| D1 | NONE | Minor amounts of small, floatable material. | |
| D2 | INFREQUENT | Debris consists of small, easily moved, floatable material; i.e. leaves, needles, small limbs, twigs, etc. | |
| D3 | MODERATE | Increasing frequency of small to medium sized material, such as large limbs, branches and small logs that when accumulated effect 10% or less of the active channel cross-sectional area. | |
| D4 | NUMEROUS | Significant build-up of medium to large sized materials, i.e. large limbs, branches, small logs or portions of trees that may occupy 10 to 30% of the active channel cross-section area. | |
| D5 | EXTENSIVE | Debris "dams" of predominantly larger materials, i.e. branches, logs, trees, etc., occupying 30 to 50% of the active channel cross-section; often extending across the width of the active channel. | |
| D6 | DOMINATING | Large, somewhat continuous debris "dams," extensive in nature and occupying over 50% of the active channel cross-section. Such accumulations may divert water into the floodprone areas and form fish migration barriers, even when flows are at less than bankfull. | |
| D7 | BEAVER DAMS - FEW | An infrequent number of dams spaced such that normal streamflow and expected channel conditions exist in the reaches between dams. | |
| D8 | BEAVER DAMS - FREQUENT | Frequency of dams is such that backwater conditions exist for channel FREQUENT reaches between structures; where streamflow velocities are reduced and channel dimensions or conditions are influenced. | |
| D9 | BEAVER DAMS - ABANDONED | Numerous abandoned dams, many of which have filled with sediment and/or ABANDONED breached, initiating a series of channel adjustments such as bank erosion, lateral migration, avulsion, aggradation and degradation. | |
| D10 | HUMAN INFLUENCES | Structures, facilities, or materials related to land uses or development located within the floodprone area, such as diversions or low-head dams, controlled by-pass channels, velocity control structures, and various transportation encroachments that have an influence on the existing flow regime, such that significant channel adjustments occur. | |