Figure 1. Location of the San Pedro Creek watershed, San Francisco Bay Area, Northern California. Watershed boundary is shown by heavy black line. Area of Figure 2 is inset.

Figure 2. Location of the three tributary study reaches (highlighted in red).
**Figure 3.** Percent of bank condition, right and left banks combined.

**Figure 4.** Percent length right and left bank conditions.
**Figure 5.** Length of erosion, measured as a percentage of the total study reach length.

**Figure 6.** Erosion volume per linear foot of channel.
**Figure 7.** Volume of erosion measured in each age class, from <1 year up to 50-100 years.

**Figure 8.** Causative mechanism of measured erosion.
Figure 9. Total length of different revetment types, right and left banks combined.

Figure 10. Revetment condition.
Figure 11. Terrace heights relative to the thalweg in Sanchez fork. RB= right bank, LB= left bank.

Figure 12. Terrace heights relative to the thalweg in South fork. RB= right bank, LB= left bank.
Figure 13. Terrace heights relative to the thalweg in Middle fork. RB= right bank, LB= left bank.

Figure 14. Measured bankfull widths.
**Figure 15.** Volume of sediment contribution per unit channel length from the bed, bank, and bed and bank combined.

**Figure 16.** Volume of sediment storage per average bankfull channel width.
**Figure 17.** Number and type of sediment deposits.

**Figure 18.** Type and volume of sediment storage in Sanchez fork.
Figure 19. Type and volume of sediment storage in South fork.

Figure 20. Type and volume of sediment storage in Middle fork.
Figure 21. Number and age class of sediment deposits.

Figure 22. Volume and age class of sediment deposits.
Figure 23. Percentage of surface sediment in each grain size class.

Figure 24. Surface particle size distribution curves. Salmonids utilize framework grain sizes 18-100 mm (Kondolf and Wolman, 1993).
Figure 25. Number of pools per volume class.

Figure 26. Number of pools and associated causative mechanism in Sanchez fork.
Figure 27. Percent of pool volume classes in Sanchez fork.

Figure 28. Number of pools and associated causative mechanism in South fork.
Figure 29. Percent of pool volume classes in South fork.

Figure 30. Number of pools and associated causative mechanism in Middle fork.
Figure 31. Percent of pool volume classes in Middle fork.

Figure 32. Number of pools directly formed by or associated with large woody debris (LWD).
**Figure 33.** Number of large woody debris (LWD) pieces per recruitment process.

**Figure 34.** Percentage of each large woody debris (LWD) recruitment process in Sanchez fork.
Figure 35. Percentage of each large woody debris (LWD) recruitment process in South fork.

Figure 36. Percentage of each large woody debris (LWD) recruitment process in Middle fork.
Figure 37. Photograph of concrete flashdam located on Sanchez fork, 669 ft (204) m upstream of the confluence.

Figure 38. Photograph of a large chunk of concrete fallen from the bank, and significantly affecting flow in Sanchez fork 157 ft (48 m) upstream from the confluence.
Figure 39. Photograph of a failing culvert in Sanchez fork, located 1,283 ft (391 m) upstream of the confluence.

Figure 40. Photograph of failing culvert in Sanchez fork 1,316 ft (401 m) upstream of the confluence.
Figure 41. Photograph of the large culvert under the church parking lot and associated plunge pool in Sanchez fork, 984 ft (300 m) upstream of the confluence. This pool contains a large fine-grained pool deposit.

Figure 42. Photograph of the upstream edge of the large culvert in Sanchez fork, 1.109 ft (338 m) upstream of the confluence.
Figure 43. Photograph of a particularly narrow reach of South fork.

Figure 44. Photograph of a nearly vertical bank in Middle fork. These features are often found along the study reach length.
Figure 45. Photograph of an undercut bank and exposed alder roots in Middle fork. This condition was commonly found throughout the study reach length.

Figure 46. Photograph of gully erosion on the right bank of Middle fork
Streamline Graphs Legend

Bank revetment
- Other
- Concrete
- Rip Rap Embankment
- Wood
- Riprap/concrete debris
- Concreted/Nail Pipe
- Rock Wall
- Sheet Metal
- Bedrock/bed

Bed grain size
- Boulder
- Cobble
- Gravel
- Sand
- Silt
- Bedrock
Figure 47. Streamline graph of the Sanchez fork study reach. The reach begins at the confluence with San Pedro Creek, and extends 1,640 ft (500 m) upstream. Section 0 to 400 ft.
Figure 47. Streamline graph of the Sanchez fork study reach. Section 400 to 800 ft.
Figure 47. Streamline graph of the Sanchez fork study reach. Section 800 to 1200 ft.
Figure 47. Streamline graph of the Sanchez fork study reach. Section 1200 to 1600 ft.
Figure 47. Streamline graph of the Sanchez fork study reach. Section 1600 to 2000 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. The reach begins at the confluence with San Pedro Creek, and extends 2,956 ft (901 m) upstream to the North Coast Water District pump and barrel. Section 0 to 400 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. Section 400 to 800 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. Section 800 to 1200 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. Section 1200 to 1600 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. Section 1600 to 2000 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. Section 2000 to 2400 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. Section 2400 to 2800 ft.
Figure 48. Streamline graph of the South fork study reach. Section 2800 to 3200 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. The reach begins at the upstream edge of the single barrel concrete culvert bridge near the horseshoe pit, and extends 5,112 ft (1,558 m) upstream, corresponding to the end of the pedestrian trail. Section 0 to 400 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 400 to 800 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 800 to 1200 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 1200 to 1600 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 1600 to 2000 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 2000 to 2400 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 2400 to 2800 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 2800 to 3200 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 3200 to 3600 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 3600 to 4000 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 4000 to 4400 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 4400 to 4800 ft.
Figure 49. Streamline graph of the Middle fork study reach. Section 4800 to 5200 ft.