Reach 15 Photos

Large-scale streambank erosion. This bank will continue to collapse because the balsam fir on the slope have died due to Spruce Bud Worm. All the trees on the bank will be lost in two years. These dead trees will erode and deposit in the river channel taking hundreds of tons of clay with them. This clay will impact downstream habitats and affect the TMDL.

Another collapsing bank. Balsam Fir on the slope are also infected with Spruce Bud Worm. This bank will most likely be a total loss within the next two years. As these eroded trees move downstream during the next flood event, they will deposit on downstream bends and cause a new eroding streambanks and the process will start all over again

Floodwaters have undercut this stream bank. The granular material at the base of the bank eroded leaving it unstable. This bank will shear and slump during the next large storm and deposit hundreds of tons clay into the channel. This slump will also discharge trees into the channel causing future downstream impacts.

Panaramic photo of a large eroding stream bend. This erosion has displaced healthy trees, which are being deposited into the river. This bank is several hundred feet long and is a major source of the turbidity TMDL exceedance.

Another panaramic photo of a large eroding stream bend. This bank is different because the soil type is a mixture of clay, cobbles and boulders. Much of the cobbles and boulders in this stream channel, originated from this eroded bank. This deposited rubble filled the channel and now is altering the streamflow. At flood stages this altered flow appears to deflect the stream current to the west, causing erosion on the opposite side of the river. This photo was taken at the end of the erosion, the full extent of the erosion is upstream several hundred feet around the corner of the bend.