

Vegetation density is mixed with some grasses, dogwoods, and willows becoming established on the banks, especially along the lower end of the reach.

Table 4-8. Summary of reconnaissance-level evaluation of areas of streambank instability and delivery of fine-grained sediments along Blackwood Creek.

Erosion hotspot	Hotspot location (UTM)		Source of fine sediment	Relative erosion magnitude
	Easting	Northing		
1	745432	4332351	failing outside bends	high
2	744965	4332563	failing outside bends	moderate
3	744247	4332594	failing outside bends	moderate
4	743275	4331986	2.5 m high failing L bank	high
5	742485	4331986	1 m high eroding bank	low
6	741717	4331444	1.5 m high eroding banks at high flows	moderate
7	741583	4331268	1.5 m high eroding banks at high flows	moderate
8	741509	4331187	2.2 m high eroding L bank at high flows	high
9	741500	4331148	3 m high failing R bank	moderate
10	741471	4331146	2 m high eroding R bank	moderate
11	741201	4330981	1.7 m high failing bank	moderate
12	741172	4330808	1.7 m high failing bank	moderate
13	741003	4330682	2 m high eroding bank	moderate
14	741113	4330657	2 m high failing R bank	high
15	741029	4330104	2.5 m high failing L bank	high
16	741094	4330014	6.5 m high failing R bank	high
17	741062	4329868	3 m high failing L bank	high
18	741063	4329779	3 m high eroding L bank	moderate
19	741083	4329646	5 m high eroding L bank	moderate
20	741005	4329833	2 m high eroding bank	moderate
21	741188	4329342	1 m high eroding bank	low

The next 1.2 km reach (Hotspots 9 to 17, Table 4-8) above the mined reach spans the convergence of the south, middle, and north forks and the channel where the cobble and boulder portion of their sediments loads are deposited. The channel form varies between boulder controlled step-pools and boulder/cobble runs. This alluvial valley becomes narrower as one travels upstream. The channel, when in the middle of the valley, has primarily low cobble-gravel banks with little fine sediment available for erosion. However, cut banks 2 to 5 m-high form