

composition of sloughing beaver pond deposits. Bank heights are lowest along the upper third of the reach and vegetation is well established and, therefore, side-slope erosion drops off from river km 4.3 to 6.7 (Figure 4-32 C). Erosion, therefore, is primarily “low” along the upper part of this reach.

Side slope erosion increases from rkm 2 to 3.5 (Figure 4-32 C) where the valley begins to narrow. The stream contacts the valley walls with a greater frequency creating escarpments with exposures up to 12 m-high and 100 m-long (Figure 4-28). Further upstream, river the broadening valley and shrinking bank heights serve to reduce the range in stability variation with diminished contributions from steep slopes (Figure 4-32 A, B, C, D).



Figure 4-28. Example of “high” erosion area along Ward Creek where stream has created a 12 m-high escarpment by meandering into the glacial till valley wall.

Geomorphic interpretations made during the stream walk and evaluated during RGAs are further summarized spatially with maps depicting the:

- (1) combined-, channel-, and side-slope erosion indexes (Figure 4-30), and
- (2) the occurrence of bank failures combined with fine-grained content of the streambanks (Figure 4-31).

In addition, results are shown graphically, displaying these data relative to distance above the stream mouth (Figure 4-32).