

Table 4-11. Summary of reconnaissance-level evaluation of areas of streambank instability and delivery of fine-grained sediments along Incline Creek.

Erosion hotspot	Hotspot location (UTM)		Source of fine sediment	Relative erosion magnitude
	Easting	Northing		
1	766104	4351381	undercut banks	low
2	766142	4351303	bank scour at foot of boulder steps	low
3	766154	4351289	undercut banks	low
4	766176	4351263	undercut banks, bed slightly incised	low
5	766200	4351272	1 m high fill bank scoured at high flows	low
6	766236	4351236	veg removed from L bank and 1 m high banks eroding	moderate
7	766237	4351186	1 m high undercut and slumping banks	moderate
8	766221	4351143	0.5 m high eroding banks	moderate
9	766217	4351138	veg removed from L bank	moderate
10	766155	4351071	undercut L bank	low
11	766148	4350962	disintegrating granite bank	low
12	766212	4350879	disintegrating granite bank	low

The stream exits the culvert under the ski area and begins to pass through the 2.4 km long riparian-buffered urban reach (Figure 4-41) which ends at Lake Tahoe. Along this section the gradient is reduced and stream form becomes cobble runs and gravel pool-riffles. The urban quality of the reach is expressed through numerous culverted road crossings, and riparian vegetation varying with land use. Banks in several locations experience minor undercutting as the channel gets larger and deeper progressing downstream. The erosion potential is slightly higher along reaches where the riparian vegetation has been removed (Figure 4-40). The overall bank erosion potential for the reach is considered to be low.