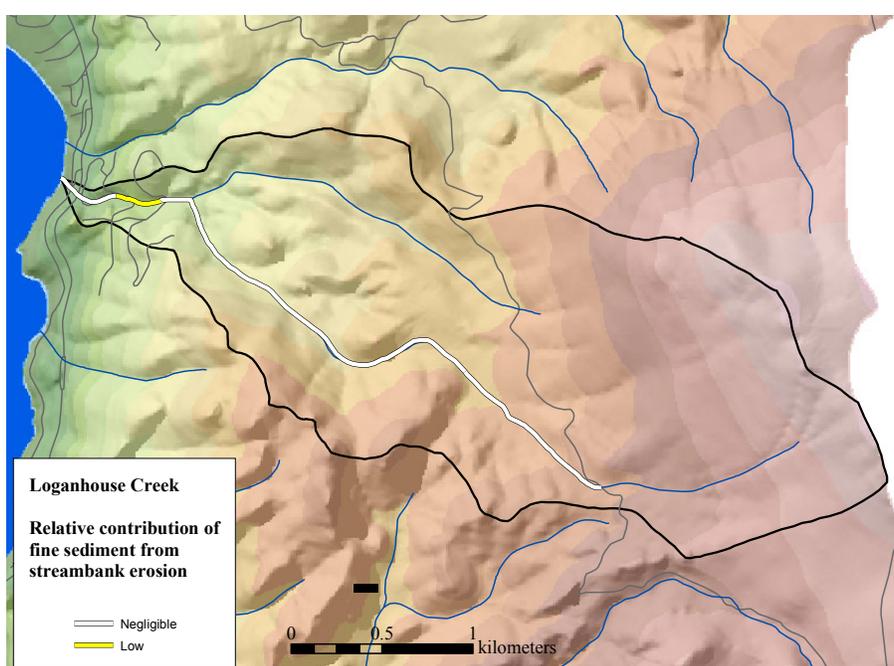


The channel is characterized over the next 1.8 km as flowing through a colluvial valley. Valley slopes encroach on the channel and colluvial boulders frequently control the channel form through step-pools. Floodplains are very narrow, one or two m typically, but they are densely covered with alder and dogwood. Bank heights are less than 0.5 m. Although there are many fallen pine trees, most were so large that they spanned the channel high above the bank tops. If a large tree happened to fall parallel and into the channel, it could generate fine sediment through local bank scour. Overall, the bank erosion in this reach was negligible.

Over the lowest 0.7 km above the mouth, Logan House Creek flows through a residential neighborhood. Bank-erosion potential is negligible. Only two minor erosion points have been noted. One is a 1 m-high bank of fine material lacking root support. The other is a yard where all vegetation and duff has been removed all the way to the water's edge (Hotspots 1 and 2, Table 4-12).



**Figure 4-45. Map of the relative contribution of fine sediment from streambank erosion for Logan House Creek.**

### Summary

Logan House Creek is a stable stream producing negligible amounts of sediment from channel sources (Figure 4-48). Grain-size analyses indicate that silt and clay sized particles make up about 1% of the bed. Bank material was not analyzed due to the minimal amount of bank surface exposed to flow and the high density of plant roots binding the bank material. Overall, the bank heights less than 0.5 m and dense grass growth to the water's edge leave little exposed streambank area. The narrow channel typically has a well-vegetated floodplain, albeit narrow in the lower, steeper reach, that serves to buffer the stream from the downslope flow of upland materials (Figure 4-48 C).