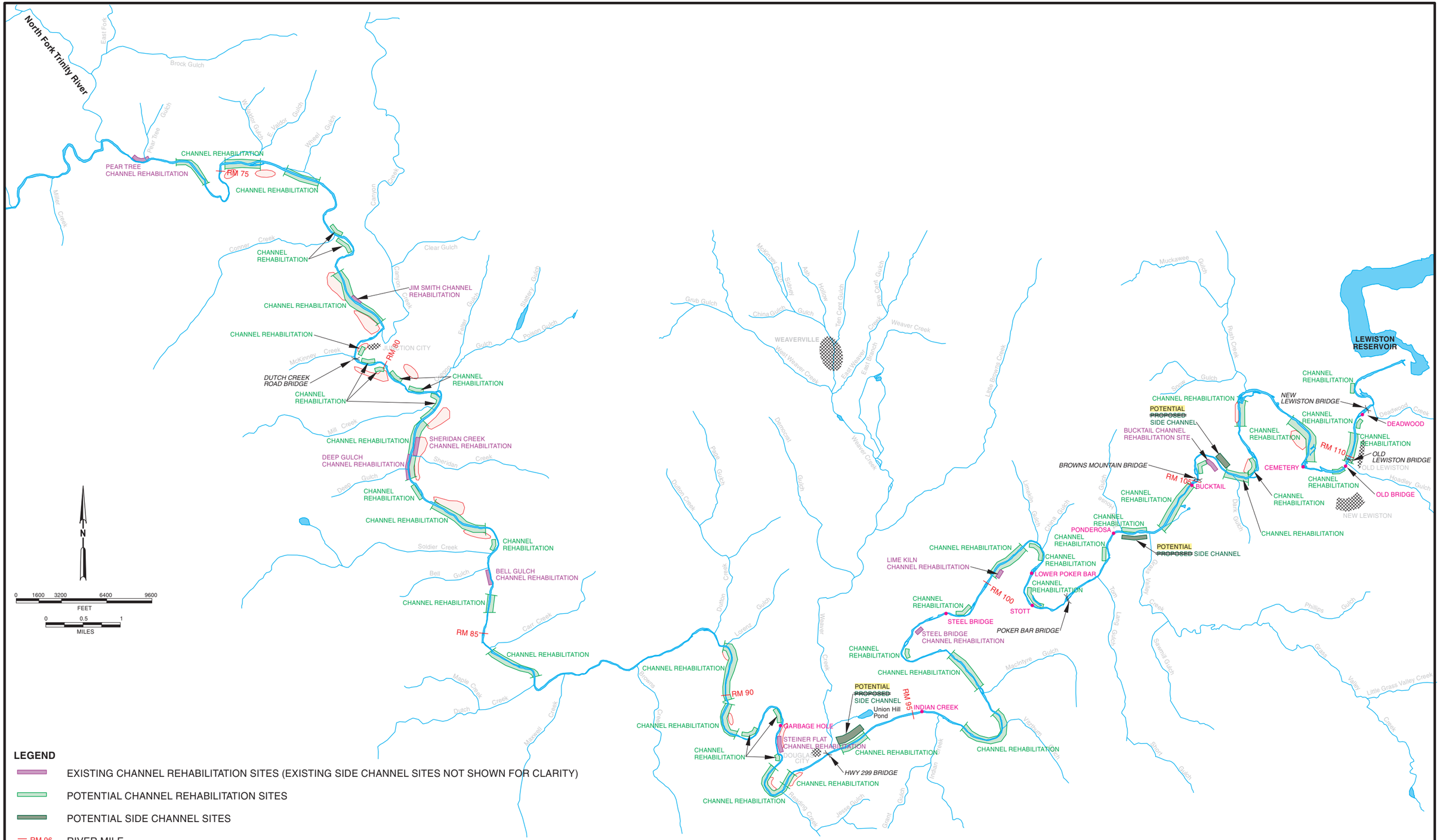

LEGEND

- EXISTING CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITES (EXISTING SIDE CHANNEL SITES NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY)
- POTENTIAL CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITES
- POTENTIAL SIDE CHANNEL SITES
- RM 96 — RIVER MILE
- GOLD MINING DREDGER TAILINGS (APPROXIMATED FROM 1975 AIR PHOTOS)
- POTENTIAL DREDGING POOL LOCATIONS

3003_99 (7/12/00)

Source: McBain & Trush

FIGURE 2-4
TRINITY RIVER
EXISTING AND POTENTIAL
CHANNEL REHABILITATION SITES
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

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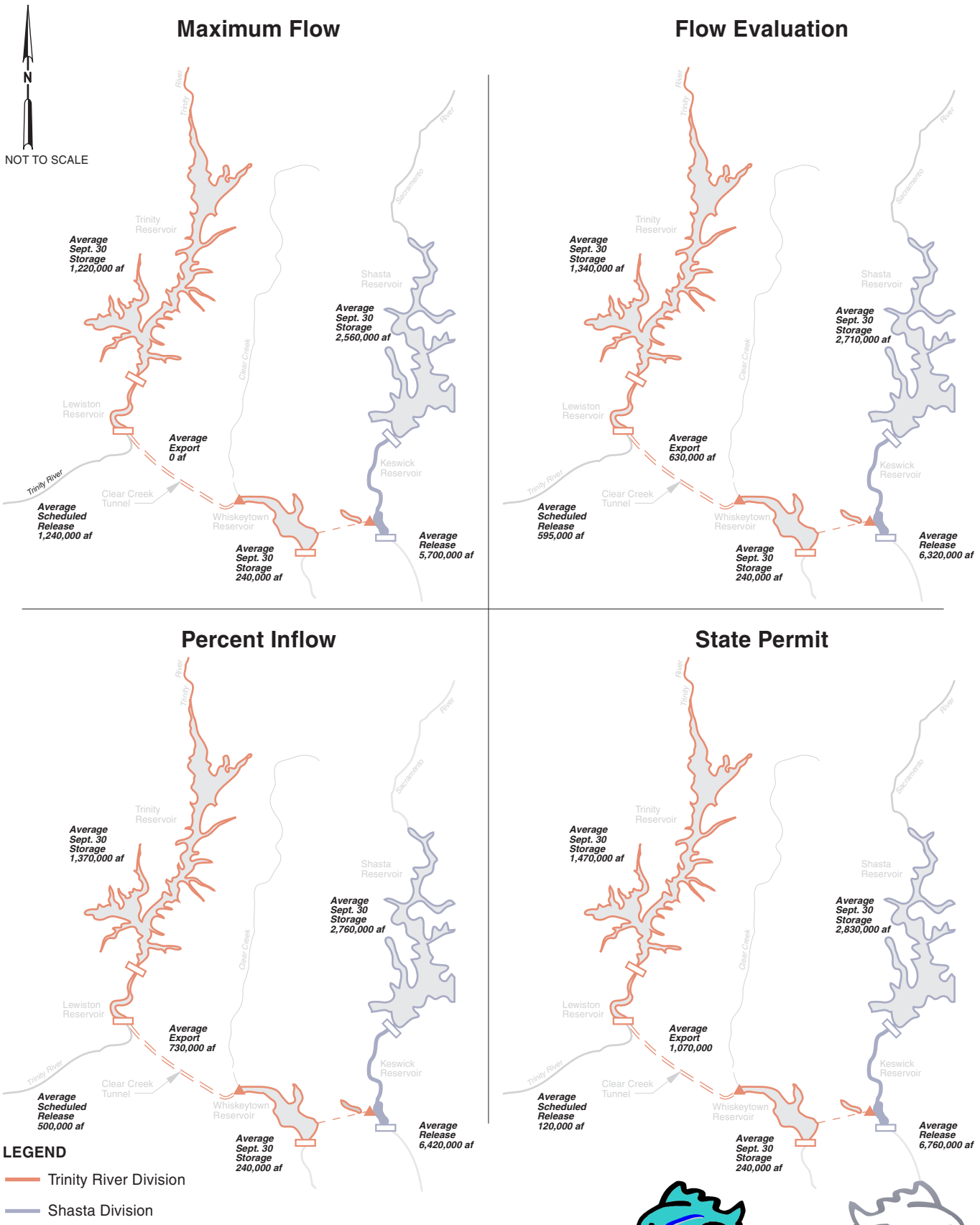

NOTES:

1. Numbers derived from PROSIM simulation including spills.
2. Reservoir storage represents instantaneous storage on September 30. Average annual releases represent the volume of water released over the average water year. An increase in instream releases does not result in a one-for-one reduction in exports because of operational constraints such as flood releases and other periodic operations.

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FIGURE 2-8
LONG-TERM AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPORTS AND RELEASES FOR MAXIMUM FLOW, FLOW EVALUATION, PERCENT INFLOW, AND STATE PERMIT ALTERNATIVES
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

3003_330 (6/27/00)

Compare to Figure 3-7: Note exposed gravel bars, channel migration into dredge tailings, and patches of riparian vegetation away from low-flow channel margins.

N

NOT TO SCALE

3003_250 (6/28/00)

FIGURE 3-5
1960 AERIAL PHOTO OF JUNCTION CITY
PRE-DAM GEOMORPHOLOGY
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

Compare to Figure 3-5: Note thick band of mature riparian vegetation along low-flow channel and separation of low-flow channel to exposed gravel bars and floodplains.

N

NOT TO SCALE

3003_31 (6/23/00)

FIGURE 3-7
1989 AERIAL PHOTO OF JUNCTION CITY
POST-DAM GEOMORPHOLOGY
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

CFS

30,000
29,000
28,000
27,000
26,000
25,000
24,000
23,000
22,000
21,000
20,000
19,000
18,000
17,000
16,000
15,000
14,000
13,000
12,000
11,000
10,000
9,000
8,000
7,000
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,000
0

Create channel avulsions every 10 years. (6)

Major reorganization of alternate bar sequence every 10-20 years. (8)

Complete removal of sections of mature riparian berms and patches of mature vegetation of floodplains. (9)

Infrequent (once every 5-10 years), deep scour on floodplain surfaces. (8)

~~Remove upstream bedload impedance by distributing tributary delta materials. (8)~~

Periodic removal of individual mature riparian trees at least every 10 years. Flow range is 14,000-30,000 cfs, and can be accomplished by mechanical means. (9)

Deposit fine sediment on lower terrace surfaces. Flow range is 11,000-14,000 cfs. (8)

Construct and maintain/rejuvenate side channels, can be accomplished by mechanical means. (8)

Groundwater recharge of terraces and associated wetland habitats. Flow range is 10,000-14,000 cfs. (10)

Scour of most established seedlings (2- to 3-year old plants). Flow range is 8,500-14,000 cfs. (9)

Scour/redeposit faces alternate bars every 3-5 years. (4)

Maintain scour channels on alternate bar surfaces every 3-5 years. (4)

Encourage local floodplain surface scour and deposition by infrequent (every 3-5 years) but larger floods. (7)

Scour of ~~most~~ some established seedlings ~~(2- to 3-~~ 1- to 2-year old plants). (9)

Achieve incipient motion for most of channelbed surface (riffles, face of point bars) every 2 or 3 years. (3)

Scour/redeposit spawning gravel deposits every 2-3 years. (4)

Deposit fine sediment onto upper alternate bar and floodplain surfaces. (4)

Route mobilized D84 cobbles through alternate bar sequence every 2-3 years. (5)

Channel migrates in alluvial reaches. (6)

Maintain channel geometry as channel migrates. (6)

Inundate the floodplain on average every 2-3 years. (7)

Floodplain construction keeps pace with floodplain loss on opposite bank. (7)

Scour of most initiating seedlings (0- to 1-year old plants), and can be accomplished by mechanical means. (9)

Groundwater recharge of floodplains and off-channel wetland habitats. (10)

Prevent excessive aggradation of tributary-derived material in the mainstem. Flow range is 6,000-14,000 cfs, and can be accomplished by mechanical means. (5)

Seed deposition on floodplains every 2-3 years. Flow range is 5,000-6,000 cfs. (9)

Exceed incipient motion for mobile, active channel alluvial features (median bars, pool tails, spawning gravel deposits) every 2-3 years. (3)

Exceed threshold for transporting sand through most pools every 2-3 years. (3)

Prevent seedling germination on lower bar surfaces. Flow range is 1,500-2,000 cfs. (9)

Groundwater recharge of gravel bars. Flow range is 1,500-2,000 cfs. (10)

CHARACTERISTICS

ATTRIBUTES

(1) **Spatially complex channel geomorphology (characteristics dependent on other attributes)**

(2) **Flows and water quality are predictably unpredictable (characteristics dependent on flow frequency)**

(3) **Frequently mobilized channelbed surface**

(4) **Periodic channelbed scour and fill**

(5) **Balance fine and coarse sediment budgets**

(6) **Periodic channel migration**

(7) **A functional floodplain**

(8) **Infrequent channel resetting floods**

(9) **Self-sustaining diverse riparian plant communities**

(10) **Naturally fluctuating groundwater table**

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3003_050 (7/12/00)

FIGURE 3-8
FLOWS REQUIRED FOR CREATION OF ALLUVIAL RIVER ATTRIBUTES
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

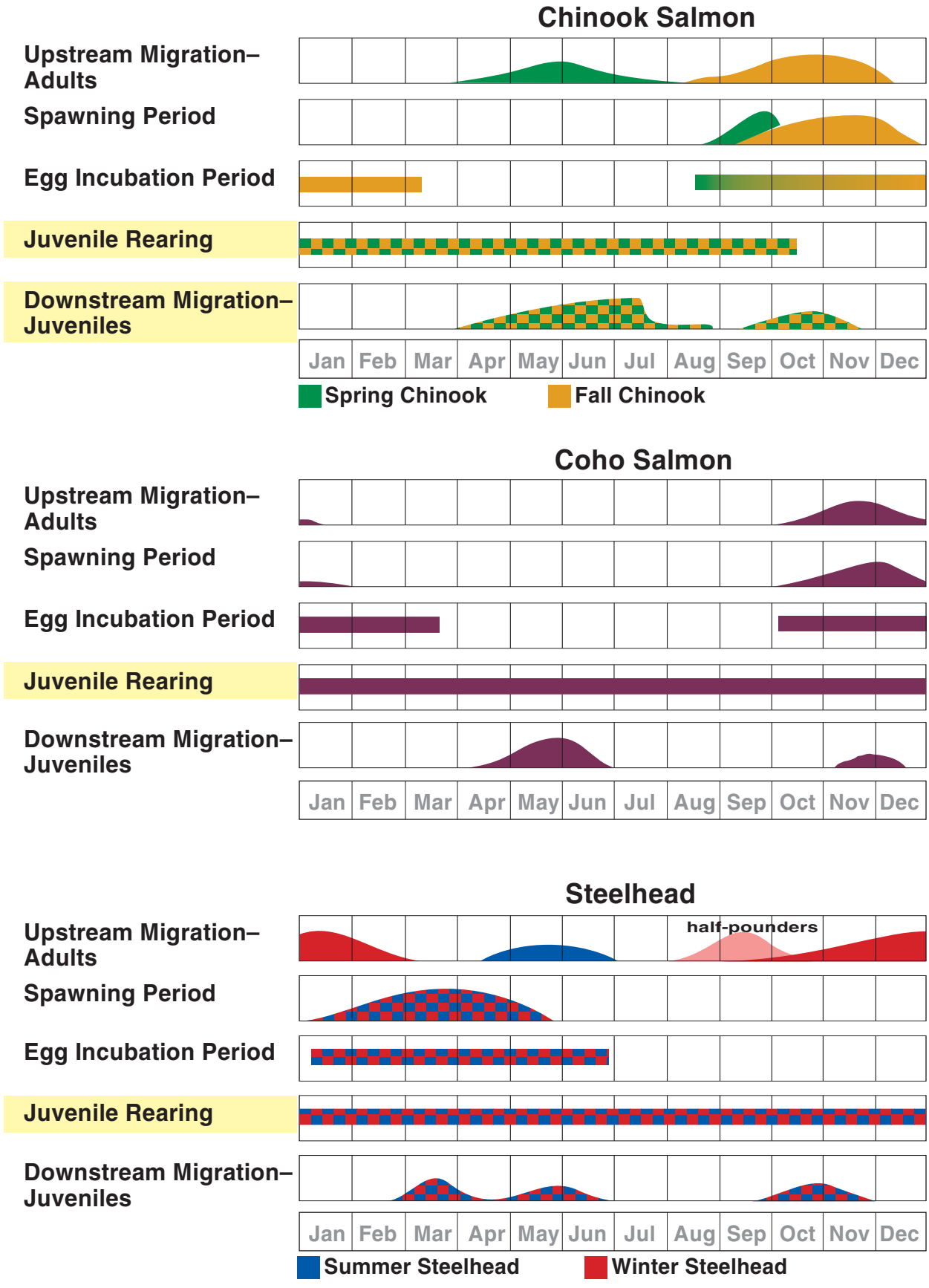


FIGURE 3-35
TEMPORAL DISTRIBUTION OF ANADROMOUS SALMONID REPRODUCTION
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

3003_301 (6/29/00)

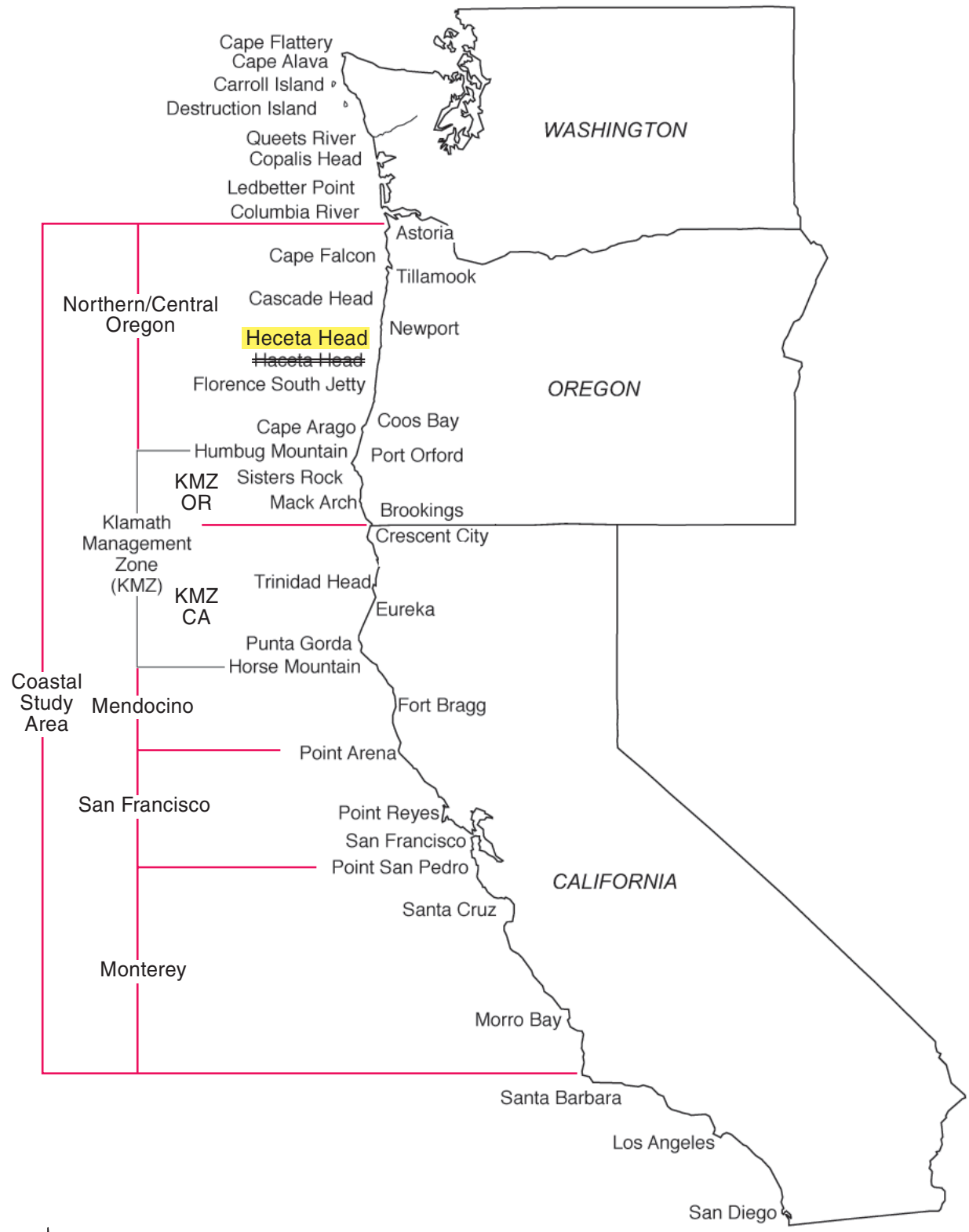
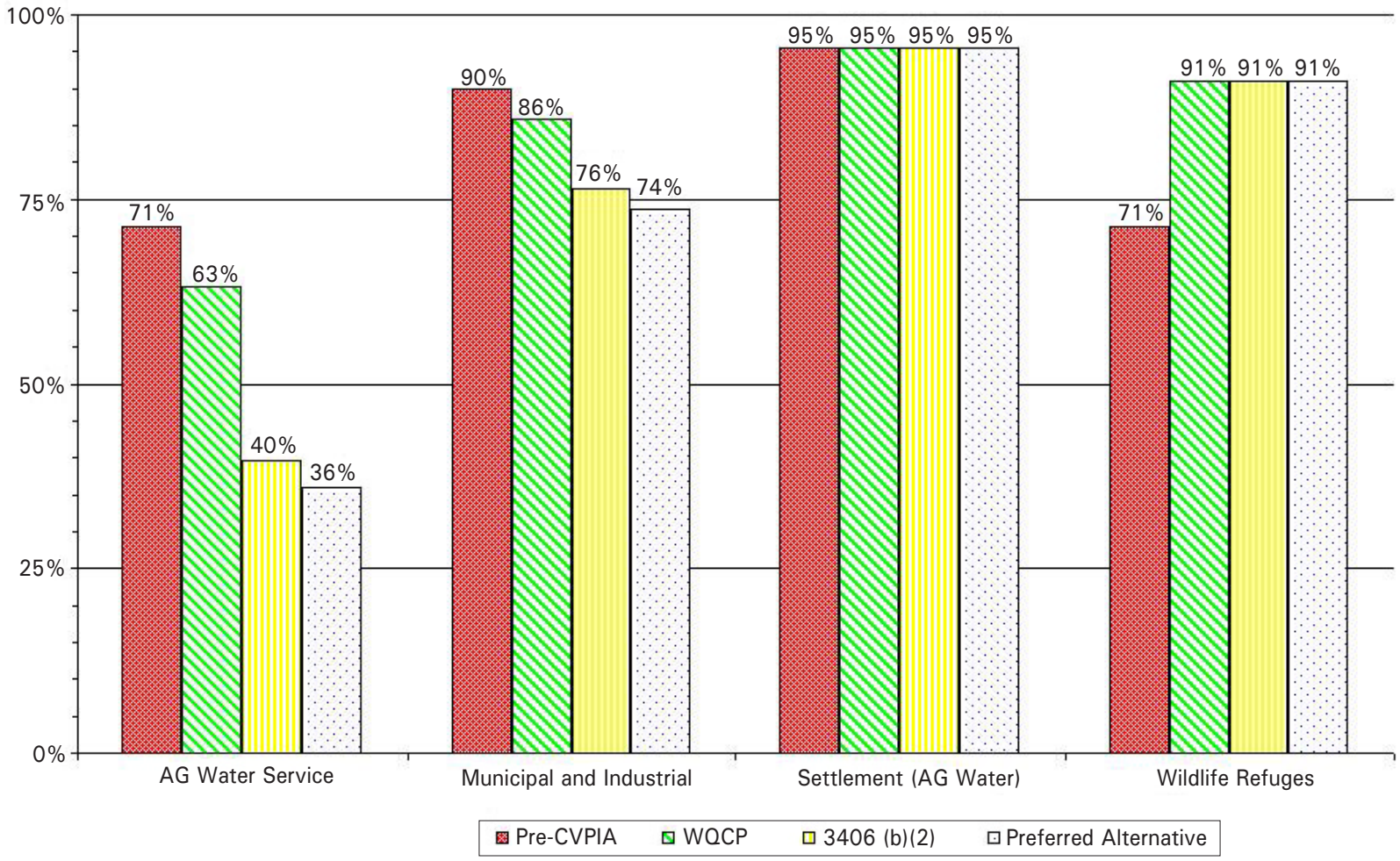


FIGURE 3-37
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION OF COASTAL STUDY AREA
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

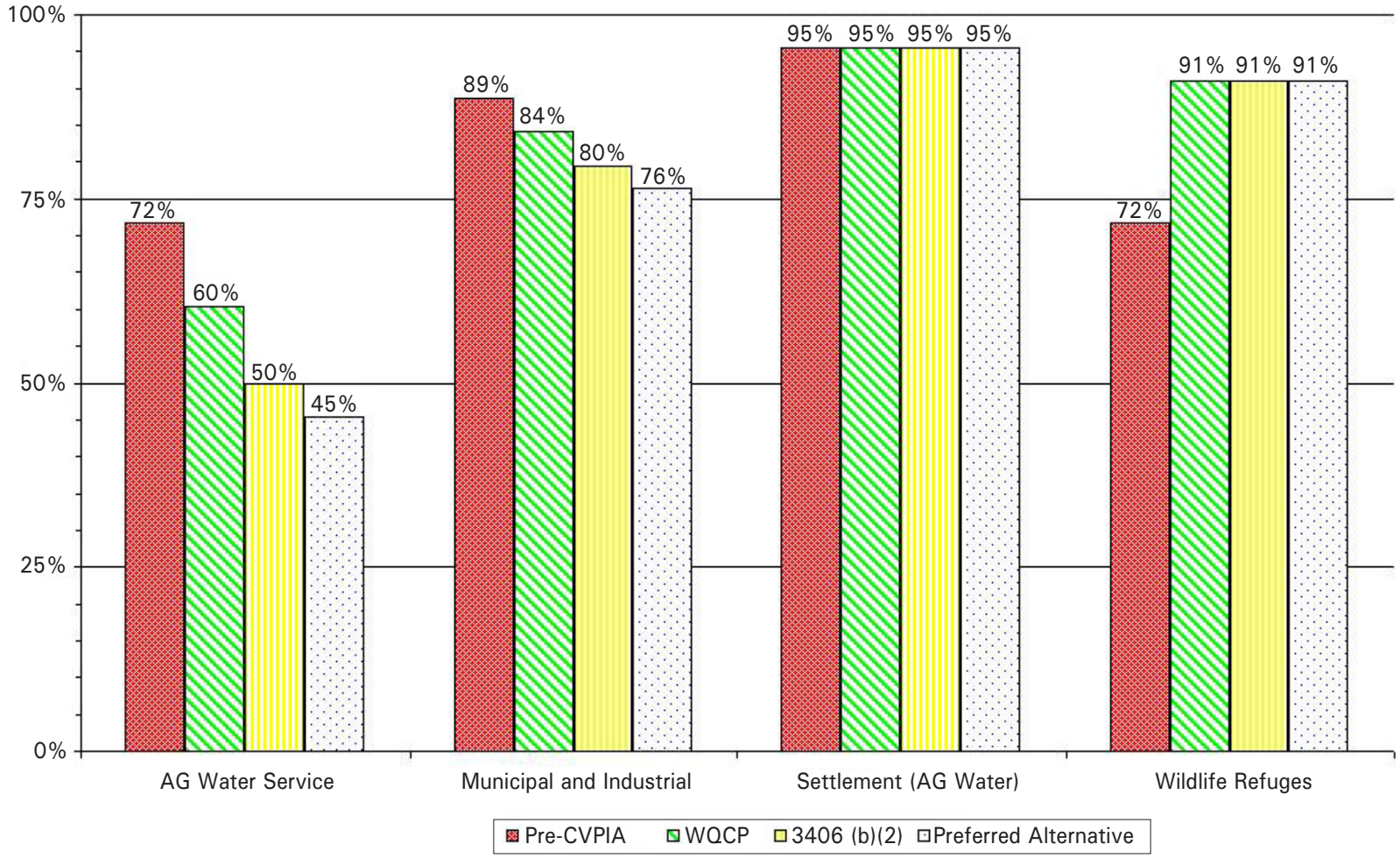
3003_390 (7/12/00)



02/15/2000

FIGURE 4-6
PROSIM AVERAGE (1983-1993)
CVP ALLOCATIONS SOUTH OF THE DELTA
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

3003_998 (7/7/00)



02/15/2000

FIGURE 4-7
PROSIM AVERAGE (1983-1993)
CVP ALLOCATIONS NORTH OF THE DELTA
TRINITY RIVER MAINSTEM FISHERY RESTORATION EIS/EIR

3003_999 (7/7/00)

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