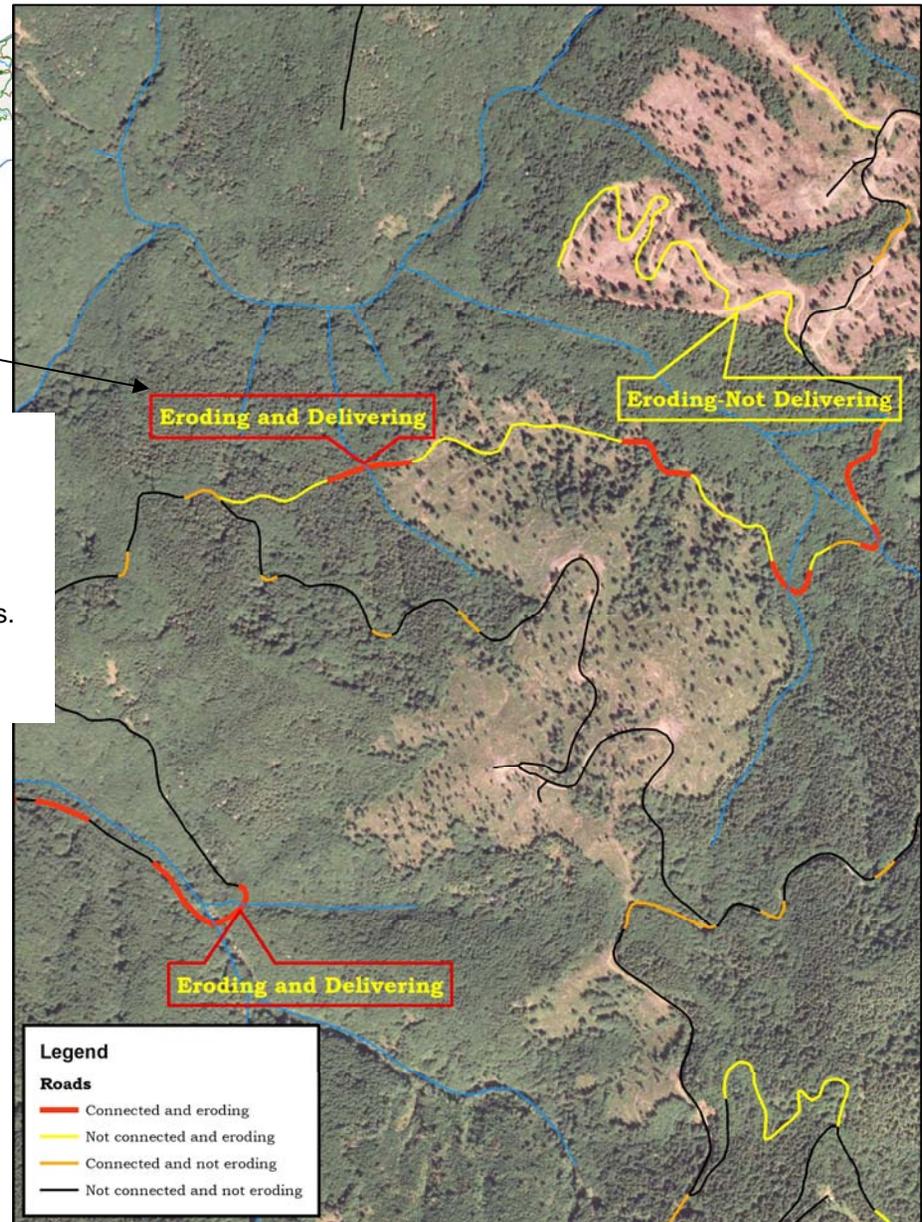
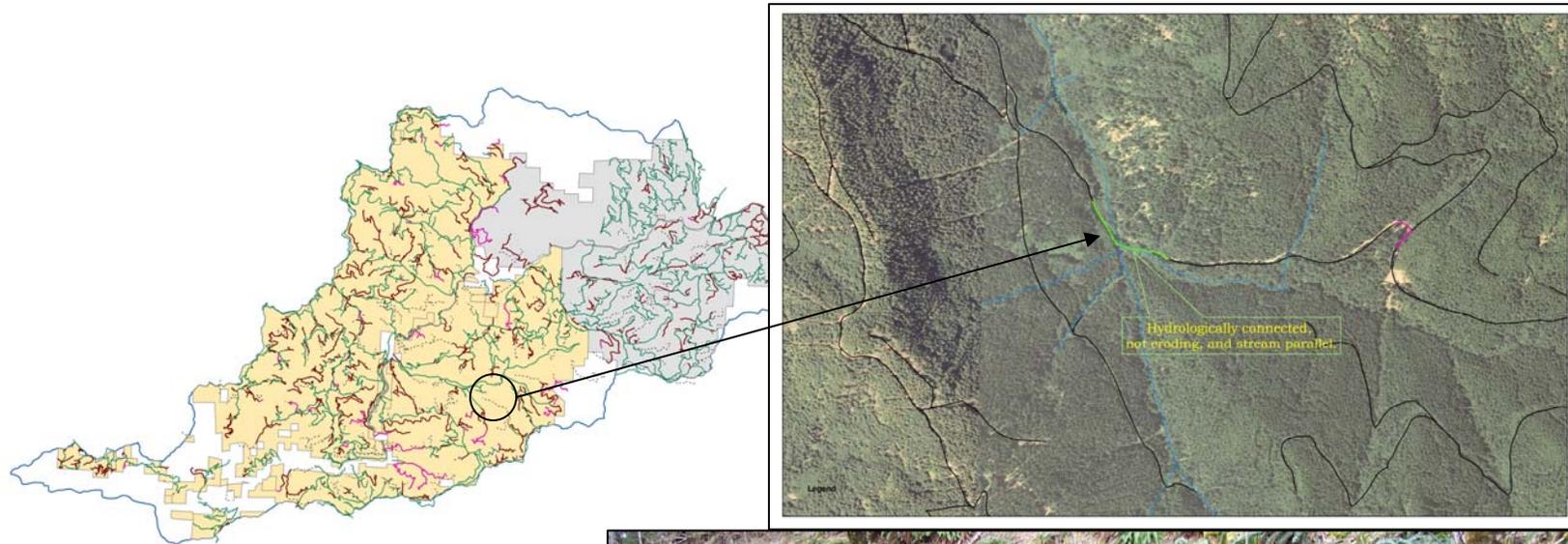


Photographic Plate 17. Closed road segment near the Little North Fork of the Wilson River where hydrologic connectivity and actively erosion occur intermittently. The highlighted yellow road traversing the harvest unit was eroding large amounts of sediment, but it was not hydrologically connected. The red segments of road illustrate areas that were actively eroding and delivering sediment to streams. Orange segments were hydrologically connected, but not actively eroding; black segments were neither connected nor eroding.





Photographic Plate 18. This segment of road was classified as stream parallel, hydrologically connected, and not eroding during the 2006 field assessment. The photograph was taken after the November 2006 storm illustrating how quickly conditions change in the watershed and the temporal nature to the survey.





Photographic Plate 19. Example of hydrologically connected OHV Fall-Line Trail. OHV use of the riparian areas directly affects water quality through vegetation loss, soil compaction, and erosion.



Photographic Plate 20. Example of hydrologically connected Designated OHV Fall-Line Trail. Steep slope, incised trail, with no drainage structures.



Photographic Plate 21. Example of hydrologically connected OHV Fall-Line Trail above. Sedimentation delivered to road crossing, blocking culvert (stake at upper right).



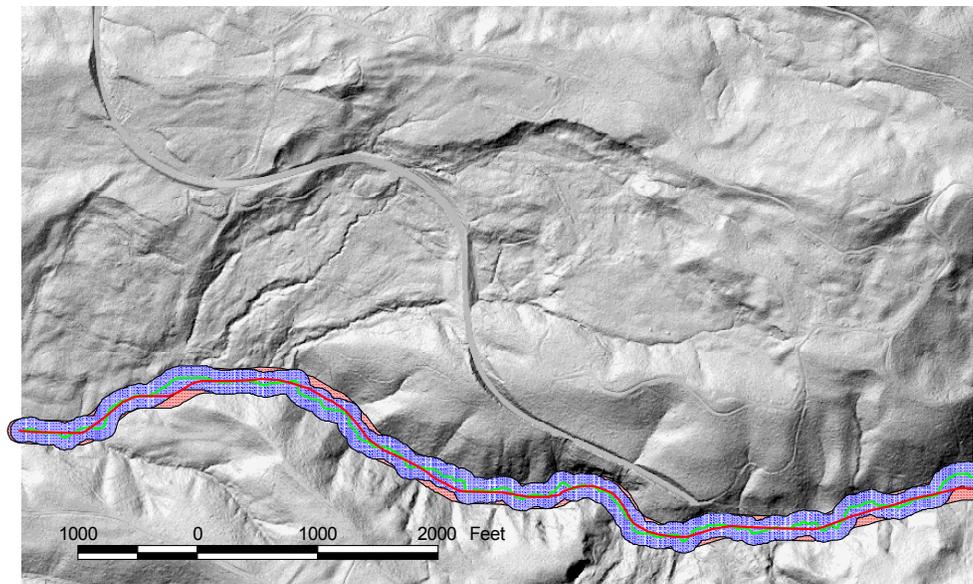
Photographic Plate 22. Example CSA Transect on an hydrologically connected OHV trail. OHV use has resulted in deeply incised trail treads and erosion, (transect horizon indicated by arrow pointing to string above trail tread).



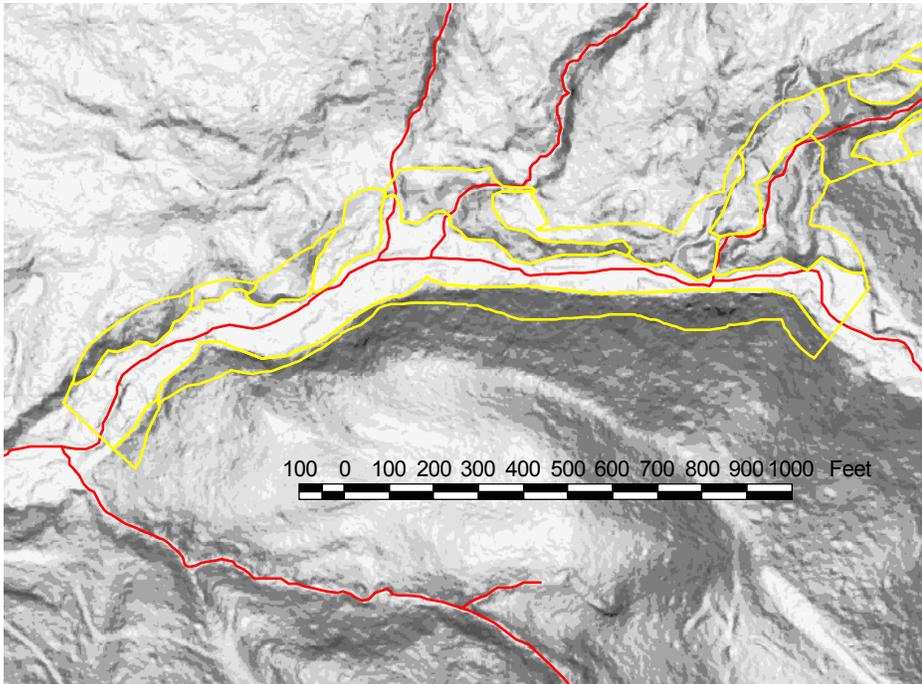
Photographic Plate 23. Transect String Line. The tread width is defined by the outer edges of the recent wear pattern.



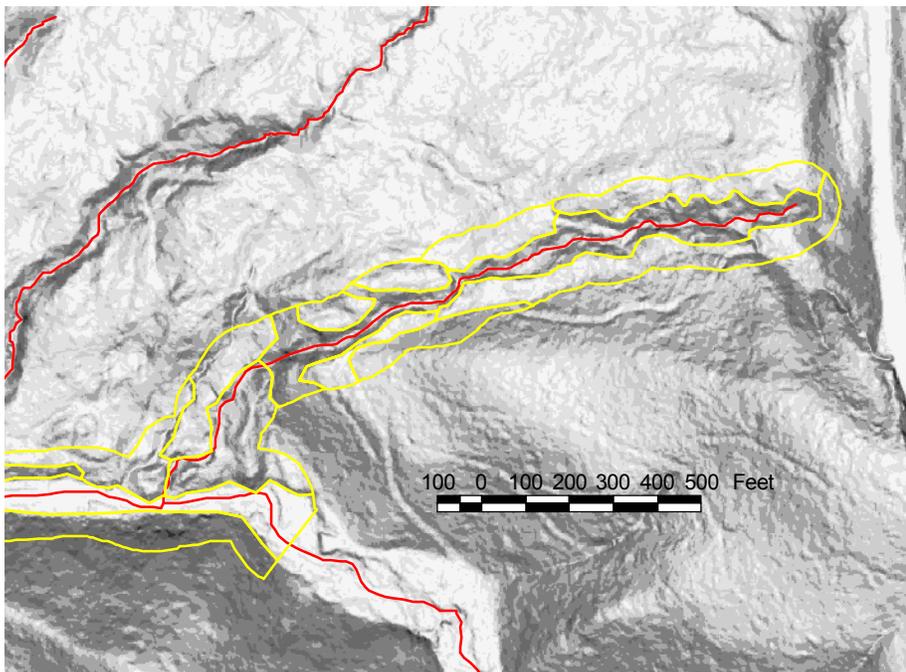
Photographic Plate 24. Recent upgrades, like this fence in Cedar Creek, prove robust enough to be effective at keeping Off-Highway Vehicles out of the Inner Riparian Zone.



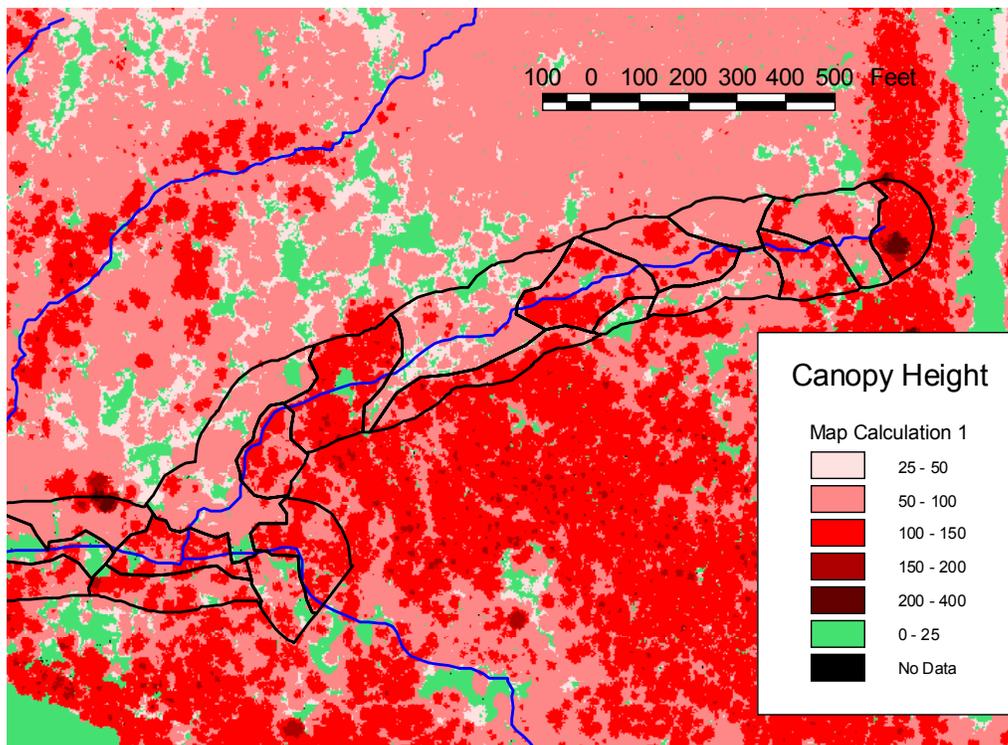
Photographic Plate 25. Differences in Buffer Areas. LiDAR (green line) versus ODF stream layer (red line) delineations for a tributary to the Nehalem River. Note the blue buffer area is based on 100 ft from the LiDAR delineation; the red buffer is 100 ft from the ODF stream layer. The overlap represents ~82% accuracy of the ODF layer, when compared with the buffers based on LiDAR delineation.



Photographic Plate 26. Delineations based upon Slope. The riparian zone can be delineated on the basis of slope (darker is steeper) to identify areas having different opportunities for interaction and/ or potential treatments. This stream is the main stem Quartz Creek.



Photographic Plate 27. Delineations based upon Slope. The riparian zone can be delineated on the basis of slope (darker is steeper) to identify areas having different opportunities for interaction and/ or potential treatments. This stream system has areas in the riparian buffer (outer edges) that are likely to have low levels of interaction with the stream channel (upper terraces and outside the immediate drainage area).



Photographic Plate 28. Delineations based on canopy height. A calculated estimate of canopy height, using the above-ground and bare earth LiDAR coverages was used to delineate vegetation structure and patch qualities. These features, in combination with slope delineations, provide a framework for patch-management.