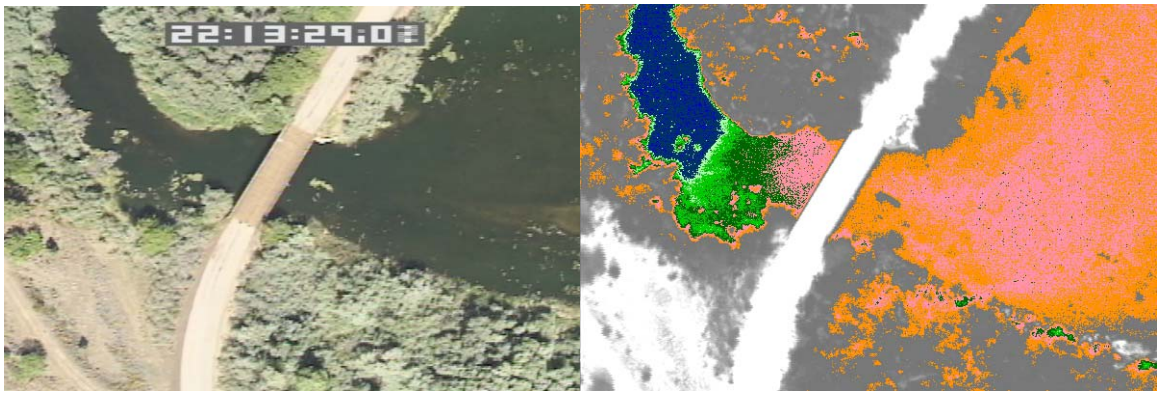
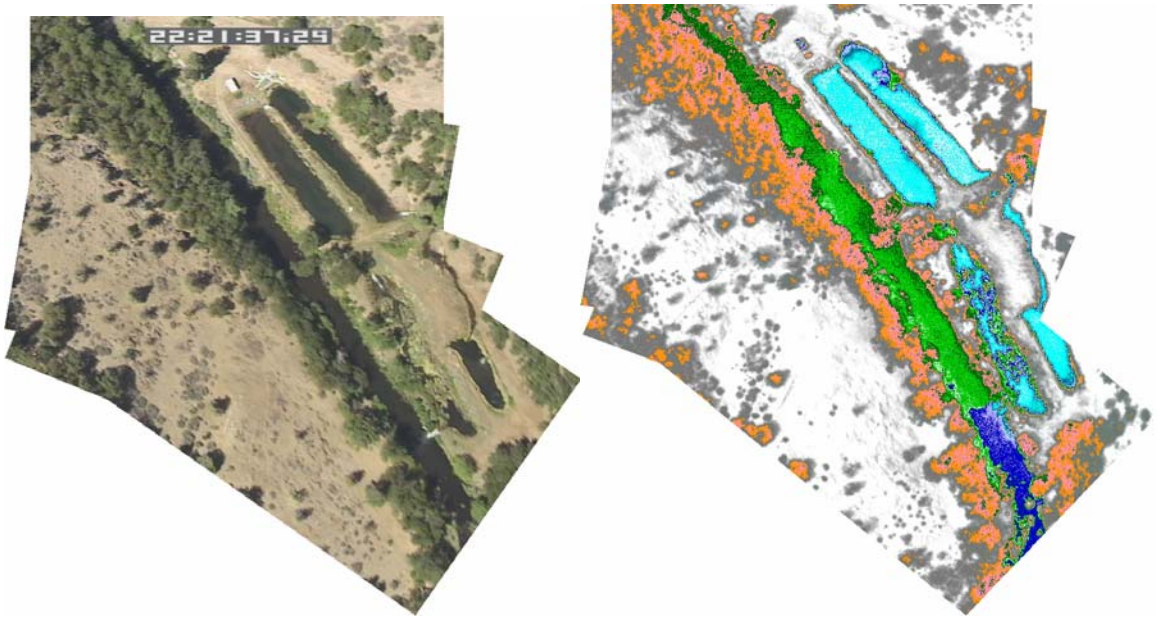
Appendix A – Selected Images from the Klamath River Survey

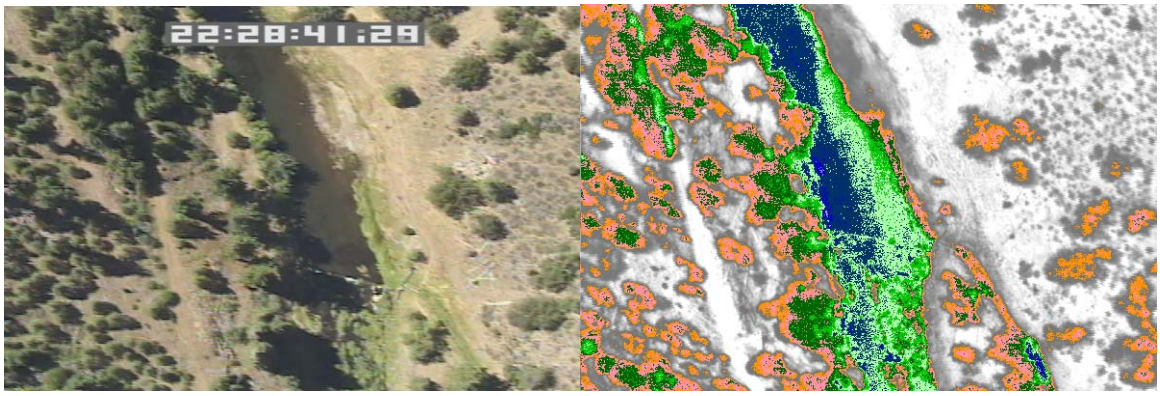
Jenny Creek



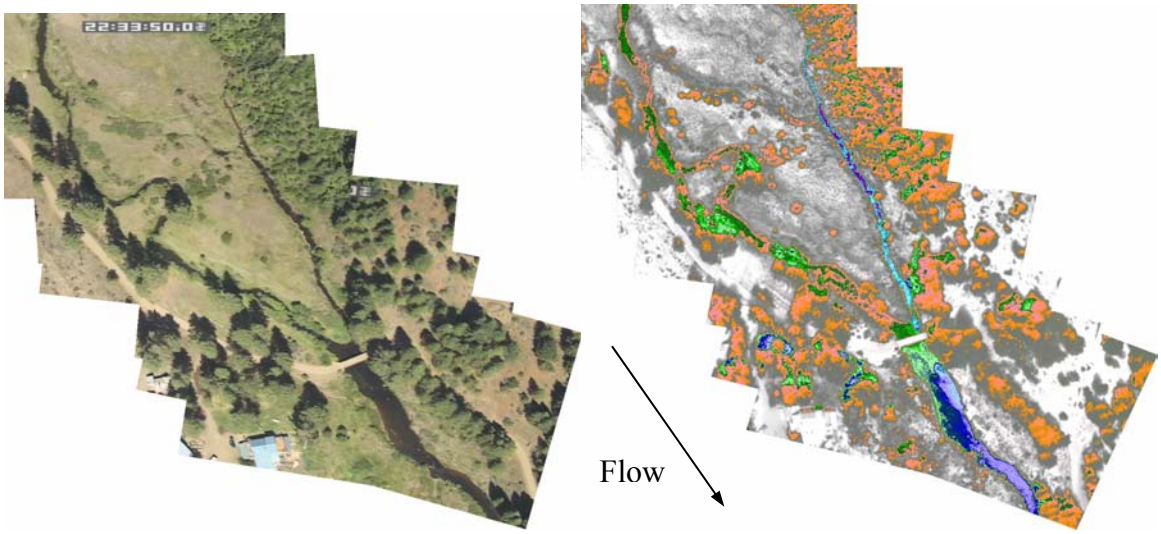
Frame: jen0023 – Visible band/TIR images showing the input of Jenny Creek (22.1°C) to the Iron Gate Reservoir. The rapid temperature transition upstream of the bridge indicates that the lake surface was stratified.



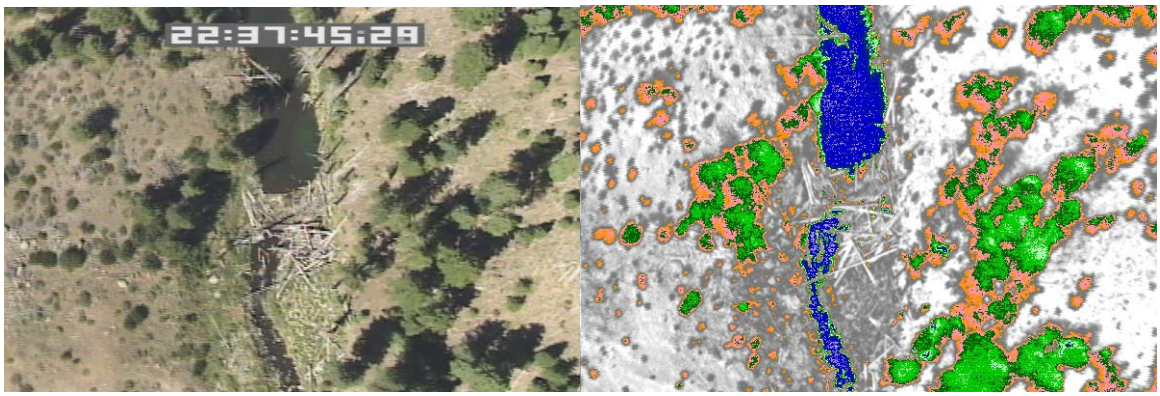
Frame: jen0264-0267 – Visible band/TIR images showing the confluence of Spring Creek (16.7°C) and Jenny Creek (24.9°C) at river mile 6.0. A pair of ponds parallels the left bank of Jenny Creek. These ponds were not identified on the base maps.



Frame: jen0479 – Visible band/TIR images showing temperature variability on the surface of Jenny Creek (22.9°C) at river mile 11. The image shows signs of stratification along the left bank which measures 1.7°C warmer than the right bank.

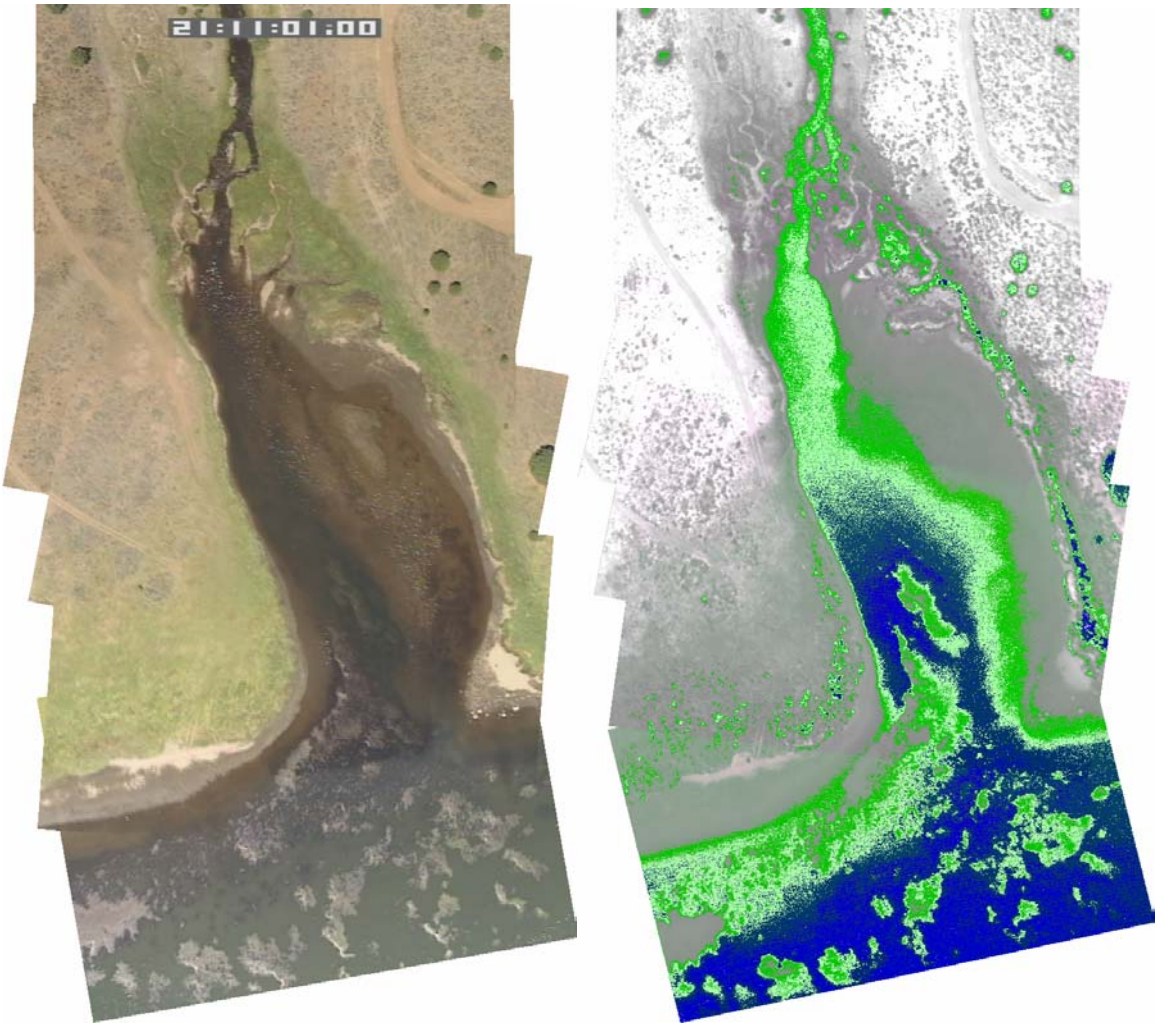


Frame: jen0627-0633 – Visible band/TIR images showing a spring outlet (15.7°C) on the left bank of Jenny Creek (24.4°C) at river mile 14.4. Flow direction is from the top to bottom of the image.

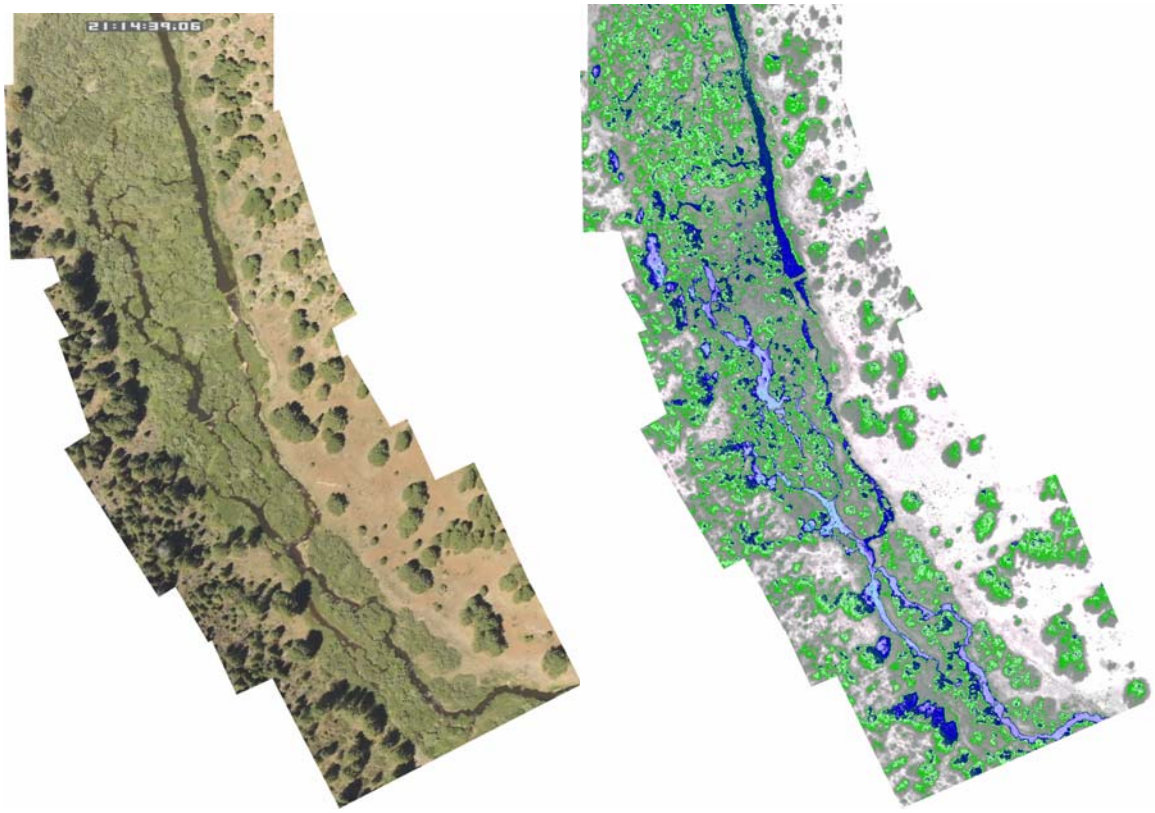


Frame: jen0751 - Visible band/TIR images showing Jenny Creek (21.3^{o}C) at river mile 17.2.

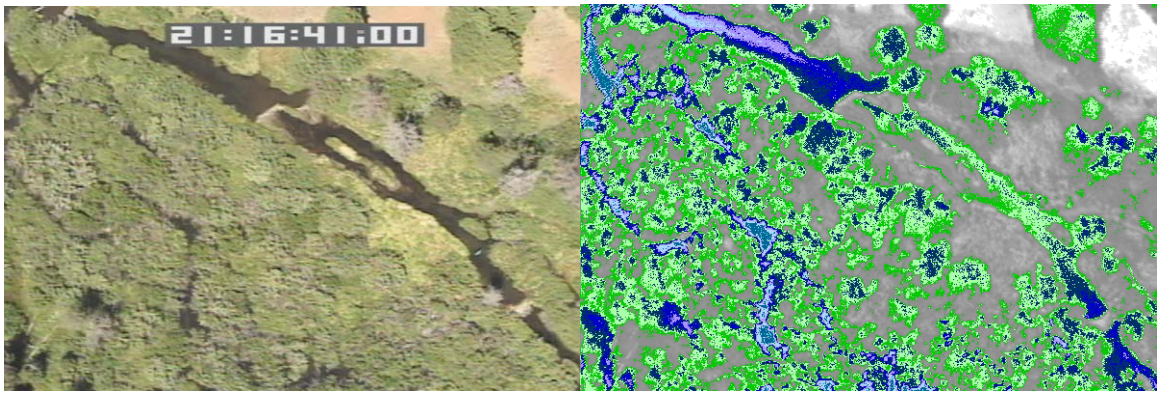
Spencer Creek



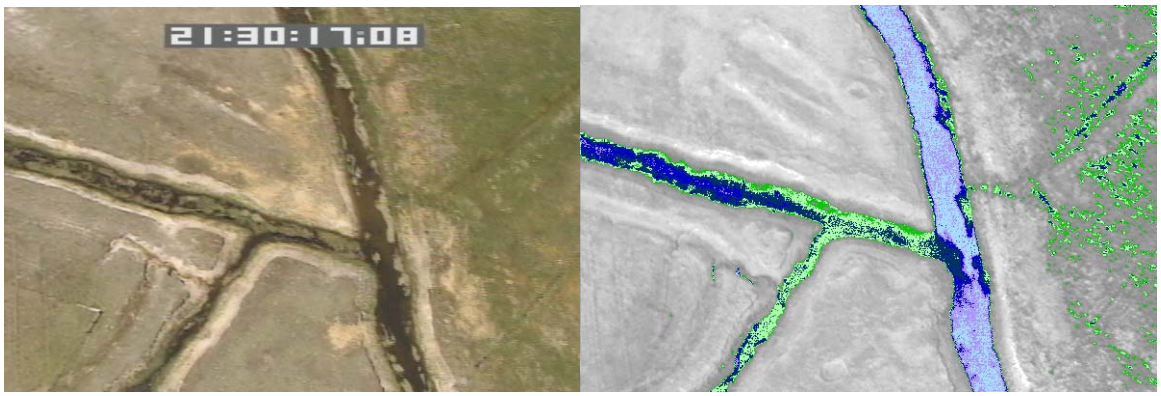
Frame: spn0007-0012 – Visible band/TIR image showing Spencer Creek at John C. Boyle Reservoir. Spencer Creek temperatures vary from 23.9°C upstream to 22.2°C at the reservoir.



Frame: spn0112-0121 – Visible band/TIR image showing the inflow of a cooler side channel (19.6°C) to Spencer Creek at river mile 2.4. The inflow locally decreases mainstream temperatures.

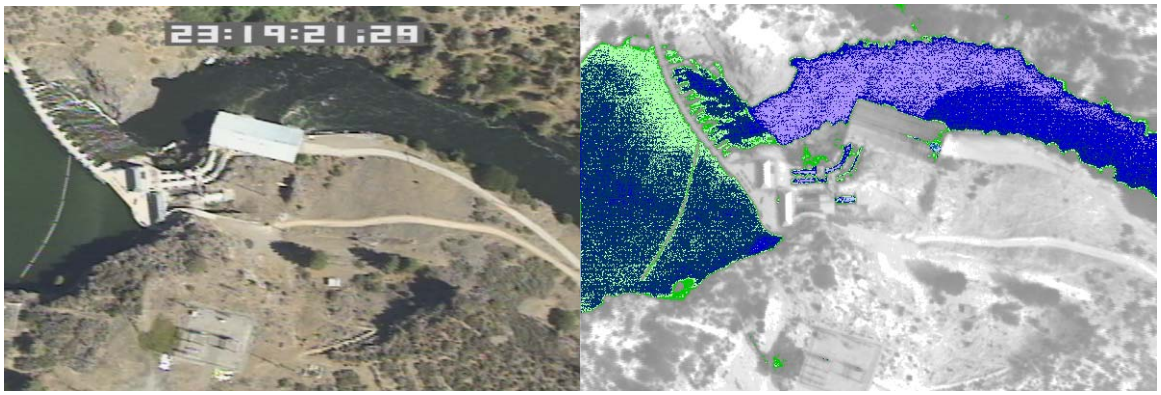


Frame: spn0182 – Visible band/TIR image showing a warm side channel (23°C) on the left bank of Spencer Creek (18.4°C) at river mile 4.0. The image is an example of stream temperature variability characteristic of some of the marsh areas observed during the Spencer Creek survey.

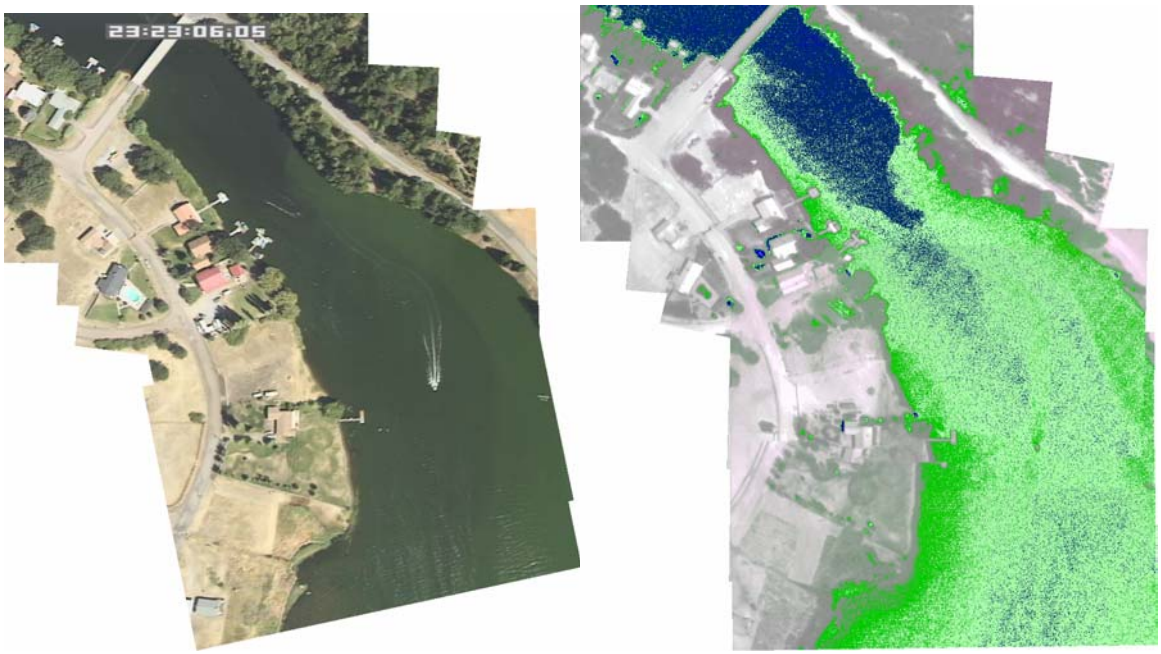


Frame: spn0590 – Visible band/TIR image showing is a warm canal inlet (23°C) on the right bank of Spencer Creek (19.9°C) at river mile 12.2. The images are an example of the surface hydrology in Buck Lake.

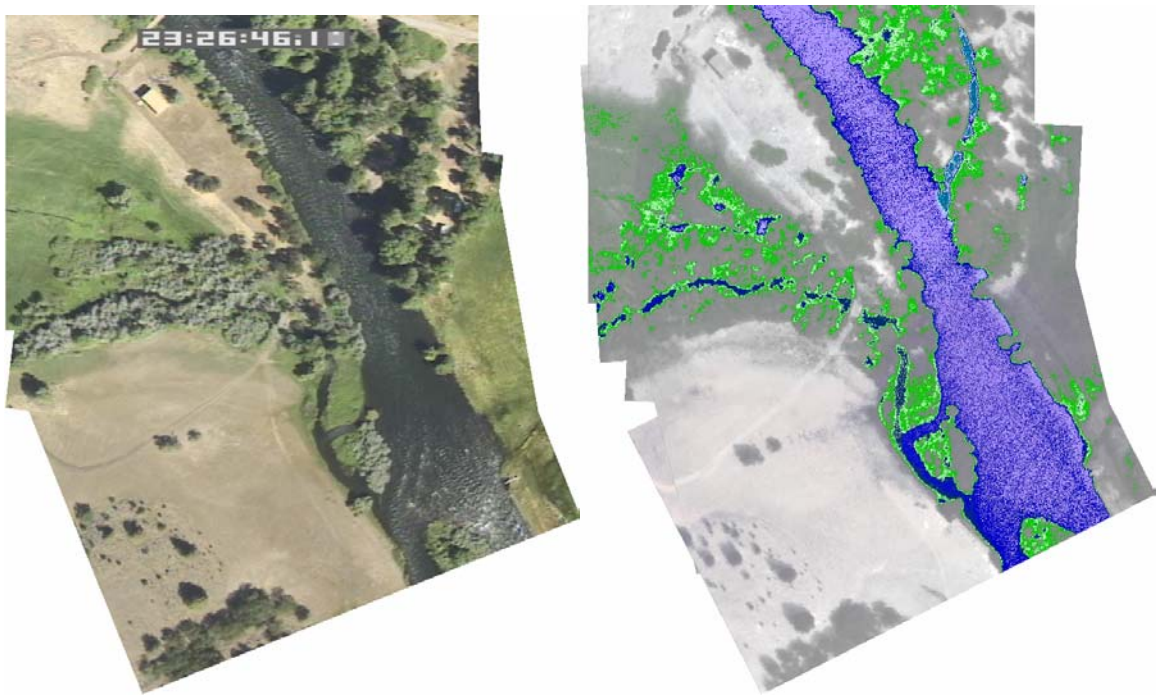
Klamath River



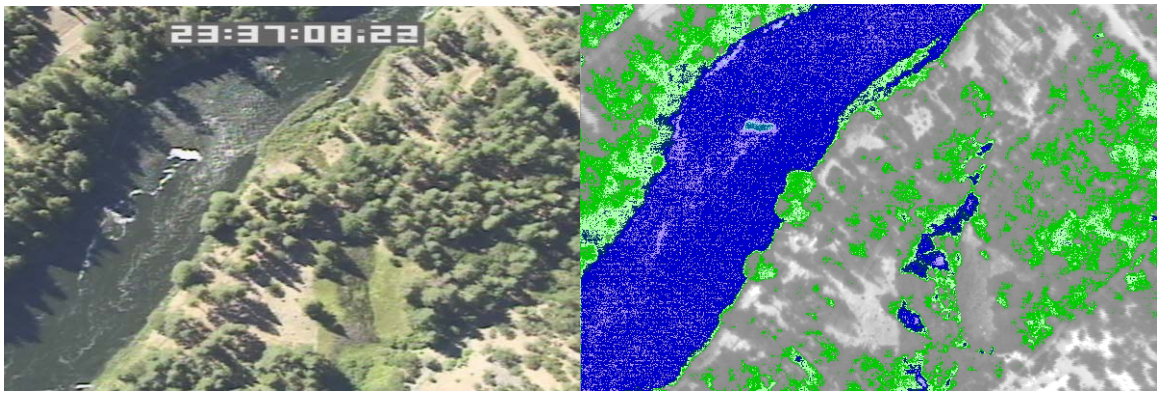
Frame: klm0020 – Visible band/TIR image showing the outlet of the Copco Reservoir (20.9°C). The thermal plume from the power plant outlet (21.9°C) is also visible in the image.



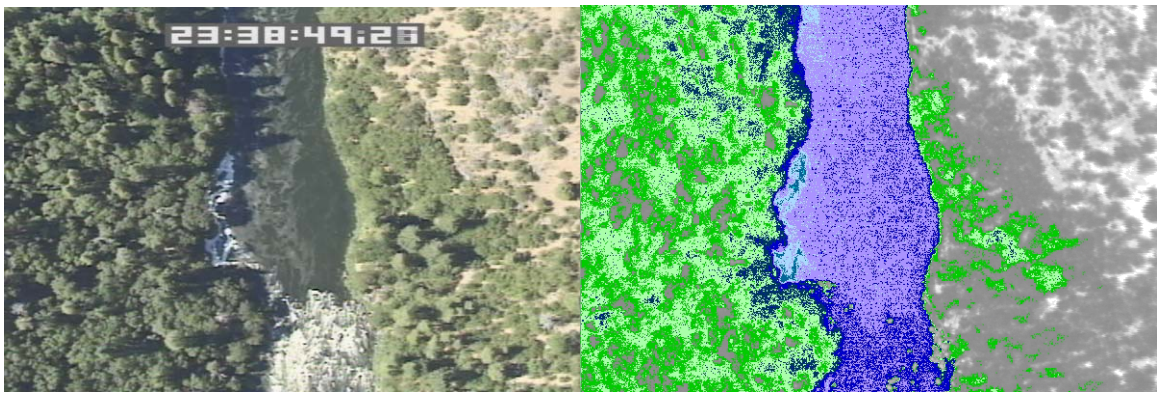
Frame: klm0127-0132 – Visible band/TIR image mosaics showing a transition from a mixed to a thermally stratified condition at the inlet to Copco Reservoir.



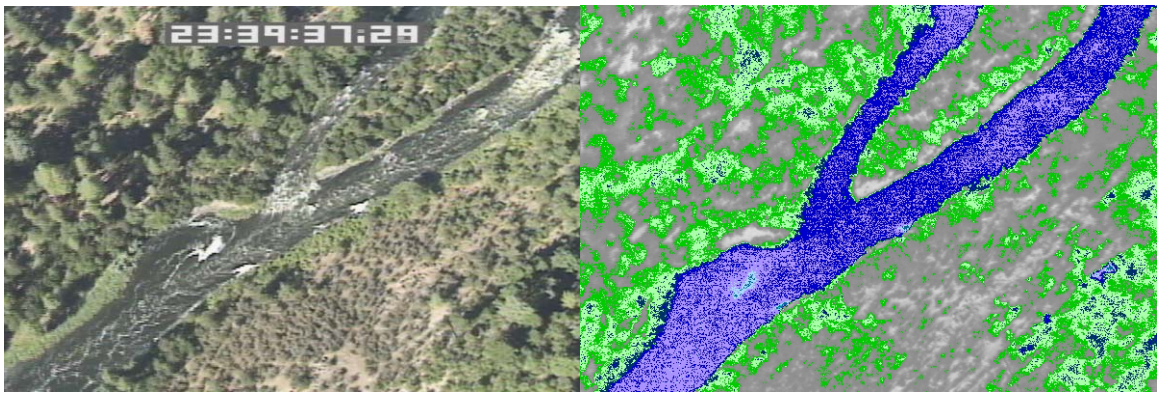
Frame: klm0238-0242 – This image pair shows an unnamed tributary (22.8^{o}C) on the right bank and Shovel Creek (18.3^{o}C) on the left bank of Klamath River (20.6^{o}C) at river mile 11.3.



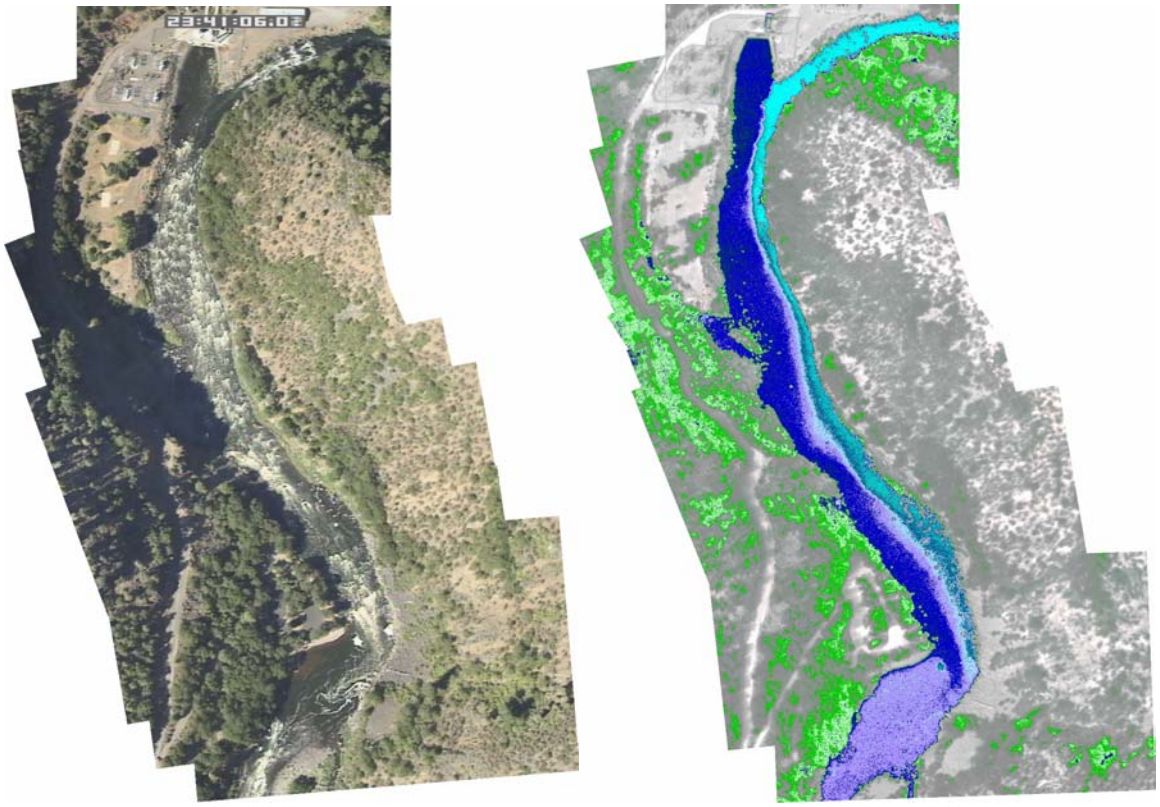
Frame: klm0553 – An apparent cold area is observed mid-stream in the Klamath River (21.2^{o}C) at river mile 24.2. This type of cold region was observed at other locations in the images. The source of this cold area is unknown, but is associated with the white water in the visible band image.



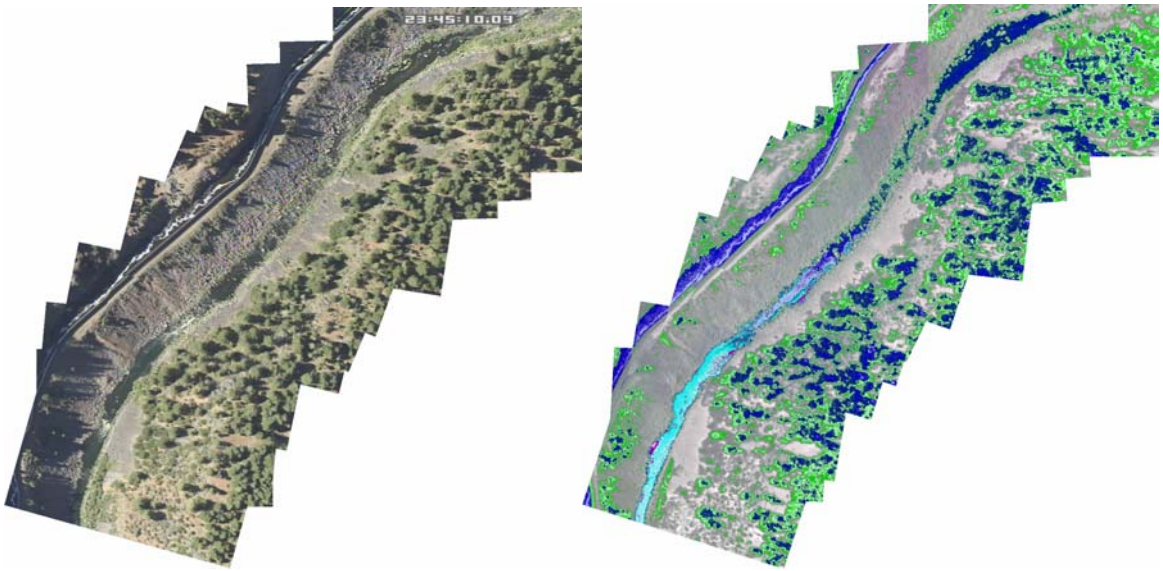
Frame: klm0604 – As with frame klm0553 above, an apparent cold area was observed mid-stream in the Klamath River. This type of cold region was observed at other locations in the images, but the source was unknown.



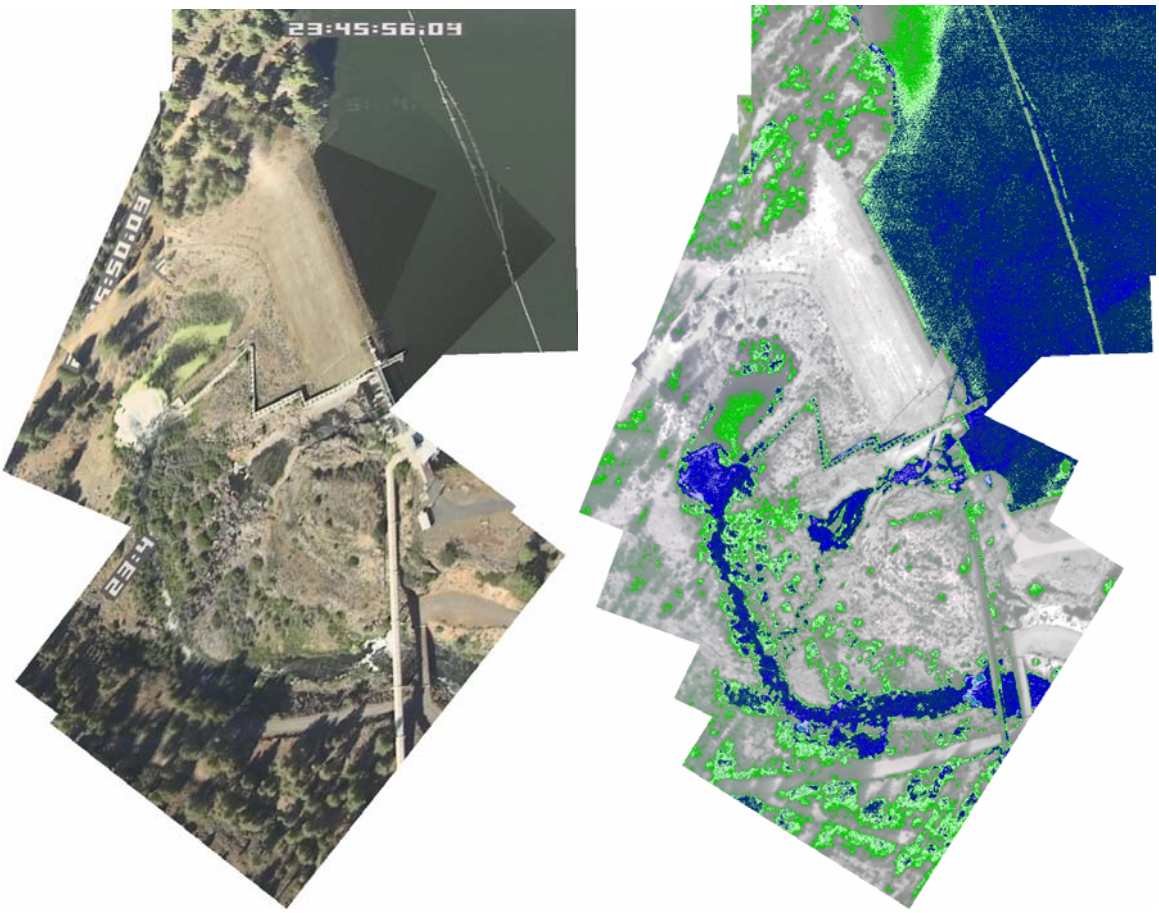
Frame: klm0628 – Visible band/TIR image pair showing an apparent cold area mid-stream in the Klamath River (21.2^{o}C) at river mile 23.6. The source of the cold region is unknown.



Frame: klm0660-0672 – The confluence of the Klamath River (16.6°C) and the outlet of the John C. Boyle power plant at river mile 24.9. The Klamath River flows in from the right top of the image. The power plant outlet has a dramatic influence on downstream temperatures.



Frame: klm0784-0794 – Between river miles 28.4 and 28.7, a series of springs were detected on both banks of the river. Mainstream temperatures drop from 21.8°C to 15.6°C through this reach.



Frame: klm0811-0817 – Visible band/TIR image mosaic showing the outlet of the John C. Boyle Reservoir at river mile 29.4.