

## PHOTOS

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**Photo 4.2-1. West Branch of the Feather River entering Lake Oroville.**



**Photo 4.2-2. Big Bend Dam, North Fork, at upstream extent of Lake Oroville.**

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**Photo 4.2-3. Middle Fork of the Feather River entering Lake Oroville.**



**Photo 4.2-4. Ponderosa Dam, South Fork of the Feather River at the upstream extent of Lake Oroville.**

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**Photo 4.2-5. Miocene Dam (10' high) on the West Branch of the Feather River.**



**Photo 4.2-6. Curtain Falls (30' high) on the Middle Fork of the Feather River. Photo: Robert Dunbar.**



**Photo 4.3-1** Woody debris collected near McCabe Creek, South Fork.



**Photo 4.3-2** Typical woody debris pile.



Photo 4.3-3 Woody debris gathered into piles prior to burning.



**Photo 5.1-1. Trapped sediments behind Miocene Dam.**



**Photo 5.1-2. Miocene Dam.**



**Photo 5.1-3. Pool merging into step run approximately ¼ mile downstream from Jordan Hill Road crossing on West Branch.**



**Photo 5.1-4. Typical pool merging into step run, West Branch.**



**Photo 5.1-5. Middle Fork approximately ½ mile upstream of Lake Oroville.**



**Photo 5.1-6. Tail-out portion of pool on Middle Fork, showing notable lack of spawning gravel.**



**Photo 5.1-7. Gravel deposit in mid-pool on Middle Fork**



**Photo 5.1-8. Gravel deposits along channel edges on Middle Fork.**



**Photo 5.1-9. Gravel sample (BS-WB-2) location below Miocene Dam.**



**Photo 5.1-10. Wolman Count (WC #2) location below Miocene Dam.**



**Photo 5.2-1. Upstream end of sediment wedge on West Branch ending at Cape Horn.**



**Photo 5.2.2. Sediment wedge looking downstream; fine silt covers higher spot not reworked by river channel.**



**Photo 5.2-3. Pools in incised gorge, West Branch below Concow Creek, looking downstream.**



**Photo 5.2-4. Pools in incised gorge, West Branch below Concow Creek, looking upstream.**



**Photo 5.2-5. Gravel deposits below Concow Creek, West Branch.**



**Photo 5.2-6. Silt-laden gravel bar above Cape Horn, West Branch.**

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**Photo 5.2-7.** Flow over Big Bend Dam at around 10 a.m., August 22, 2002.



**Photo 5.2-8.** Flow over Big Bend Dam at around 2:00 p.m., August 22, 2002.



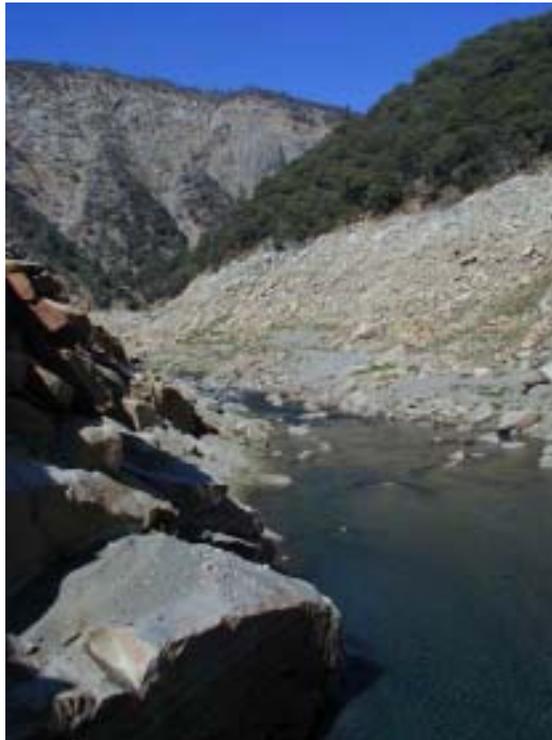
**Photo 5.2-9. Full channel flow on North Fork approximately 1 mile downstream from Big Bend Dam.**



**Photo 5.2-10. Sections on the North Fork that were mapped as runs or high gradient riffles during high flows.**



**Photo 5.2-11. Upstream end of Middle Fork sediment wedge.**



**Photo 5.2-12. Upstream extent of field mesohabitat typing on the Middle Fork in fall, 2002.**



**Photo 5.2-13. Cobble to sand deposits along Middle Fork with upper portion of the Fluctuation Zone.**



**Photo 5.2-14. Pool on Middle Fork within upper portion of Fluctuation Zone showing spawning gravel of "good to excellent" quality.**



**Photo 5.2-15. Ponderosa Dam on South Fork spilling about 50 cfs.**



**Photo 5.2-16. Immediately below Ponderosa Dam on South Fork when dam is spilling about 5 cfs. Note water stain about two feet high.**



**Photo 5.2-17. Section of South Fork above Sucker Run Creek.**



**Photo 5.2-18. Section of South Fork immediately downstream of Sucker Run Creek.**



**Photo 5.2-19. Bedrock controlled pool on South Fork ending in a bedrock cascade.**



**Photo 5.2-20. Degraded habitat on South Fork due to erosion of remnant sediment wedge.**



**Photo 5.2-21. Gravel sampling location, West Branch, within Fluctuation Zone.**



**Photo 6.1-1. West Branch thalweg about 200 feet upstream of WB-5.**



**Photo 6.1-2. Cross Section NF-7 showing exposed sediments when reservoir elevation was approximately 700 feet.**



**Photo 6.1-3. Cross section NF-7 when reservoir elevation had dropped to 690 feet.**



**Photo 6.1-4. Upstream of cross section MF-6 showing sediment deposits in the thalweg. Reservoir elevation at 690 feet.**



**Photo 6.1-5. Cross section MF-7 on October 2002 showing removal of sediment that was measured in July 2002.**



**Photo 6.1-6. Cross section MF-8 showing little to no sedimentation in November 2003.**



**Photo 6.2-1. West Branch sediment wedge looking upstream toward Cape Horn at Slope Break "D".**



**Photo 6.2-2. West Branch sediment wedge looking upstream toward Cape Horn at Slope Break "D", with down-cutting river channel.**



**Photo 6.2-3. Upper portion of West Branch sediment wedge showing channel entrenchment in wedge material.**



**Photo 6.2-4. Beginning of channel entrenchment near upstream end of West Branch sediment wedge.**



**Photo 6.2-5. North Fork, showing river current entering reservoir in November 2002; reservoir elevation at 700 feet.**



**Photo 6.2-6. Residual sediment wedge material not eroded away at channel widening near confluence of Berry Creek.**



**Photo 6.2-7. Middle Fork sediment wedge on October 22, 2002; reservoir elevation 709 feet.**



**Photo 6.2-8. Middle Fork sediment wedge on December 5, 2002; reservoir elevation 690 feet.**



**Photo 6.2-9. Middle Fork sediment wedge showing braided stream pattern.**



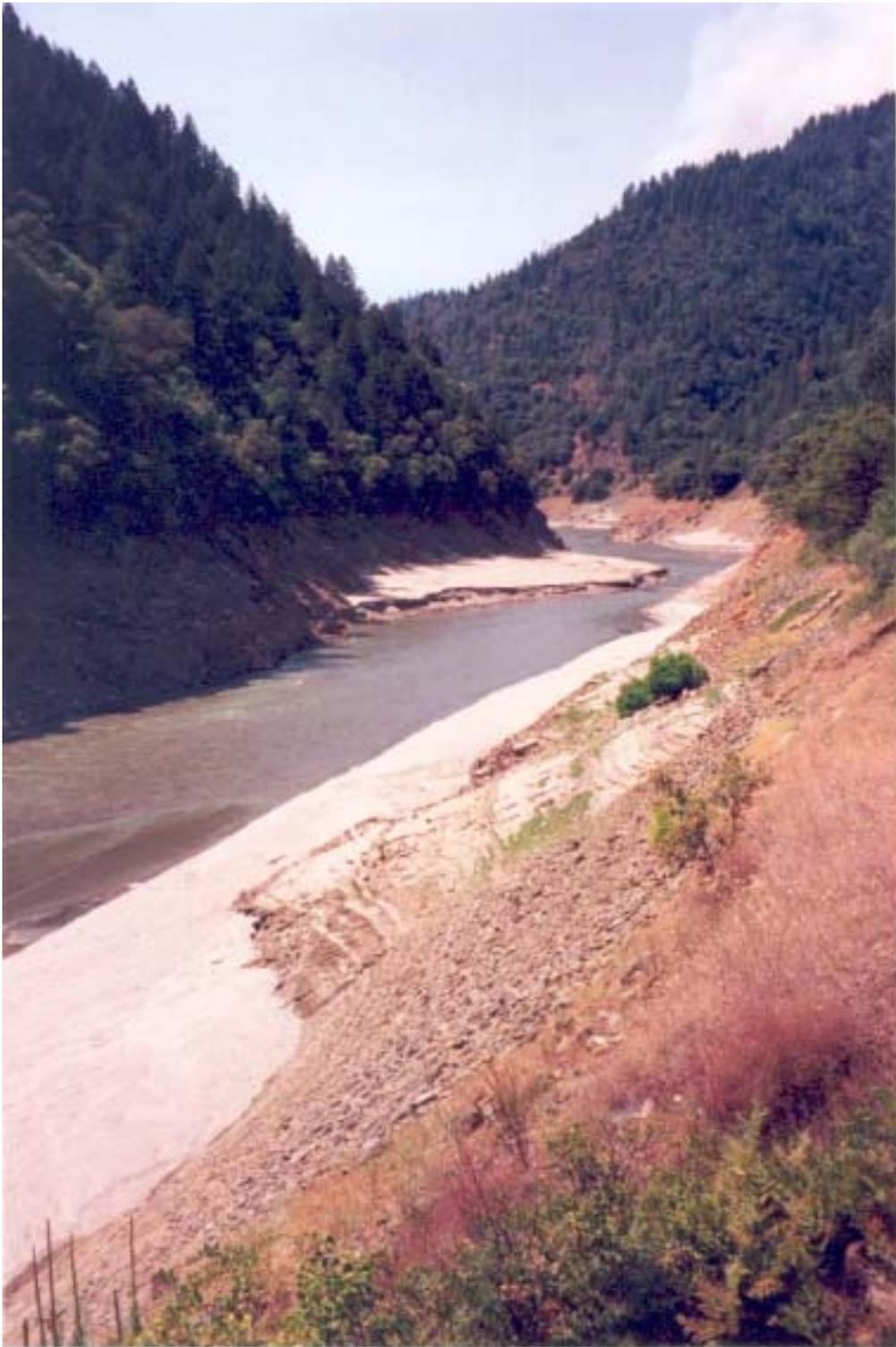
**Photo 6.2-10. Middle Fork sediment wedge stream bed and bank material; mechanical pencil for scale.**



**Photo 6.2-11. South Fork sediment wedge just downstream of Enterprise Bridge.**



**Photo 6.2-12. South Fork sediment wedge, showing braided stream flow covering majority of channel.**



**Photo 6.2-13. North Fork, immediately upstream of French Creek; photo date: August 7, 1997  
(Photo: Eric See, DWR)**

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**Photo 6.2-14. Sediment lag deposits, West Branch, just upstream of Cape Horn.**



**Photo 6.2-15. Sediment lag deposits, Middle Fork, downstream of Cross-section MF-7.**



**Photo 6.2-16. Sediment lag deposits, South Fork, about 2 miles upstream of Enterprise Bridge.**



**Photo 6.3-1. Rock chutes on near-vertical drainages in upper Middle Fork.**



**Photo 6.3-2. Active landslide on upper North Fork showing typical features, such as jackstrawed trees.**

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**Photo 6.3-3. Active debris slides on upper Middle Fork.**



**Photo 6.3-4. Active slippage along joint planes on upper Middle Fork.**



**Photo 6.3-5. Reactivation on ancient Bloomer Hill landslide, upper North Fork.**



**Photo 6.3-6. Stringtown Mountain landslide, Middle Fork, showing reactivation of central portion.**



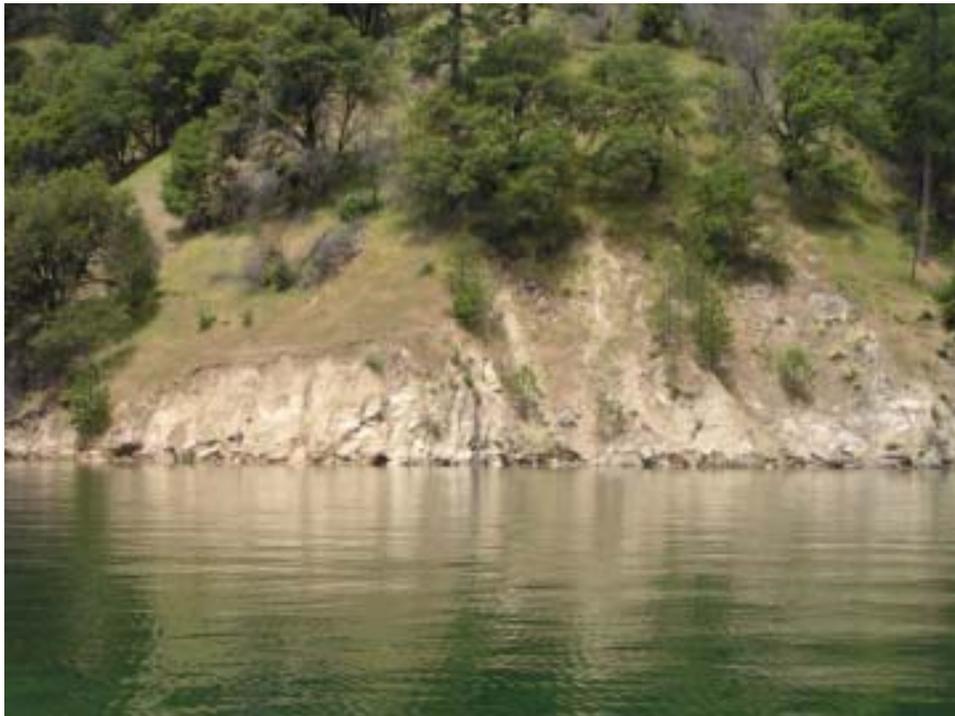
**Photo 6.4-1. Tree stumps, Middle Fork, showing 3 to 5 feet of soil erosion.**



**Photo 6.4-2. Tree stumps, West Branch, Dark Canyon, showing 1 to 2 feet of soil erosion.**



**Photo 6.4-3. Bank erosion at Cross-Section NF-4, showing approximately 5 feet of vertical bank erosion.**



**Photo 6.4-4. High bank erosion merging into active debris slide, Middle Fork.**



**Photo 6.4-5. Low bank erosion, upper North Fork. Note miner's trail from 1800's.**

## APPENDICES

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*Preliminary Information – Subject to Revision – For Collaborative Process Purposes Only*

**APPENDIX A**  
**GEOLOGIC MAP OF LAKE OROVILLE AREA**

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**APPENDIX B**

**MESOHABITAT TYPING MAP AND TABLE OF MAIN TRIBUTARIES ABOVE  
OROVILLE DAM**

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## **APPENDIX C**

### **LANDSLIDE AND SHORELINE EROSION MAP OF LAKE OROVILLE AREA**

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**APPENDIX D**  
**RESERVOIR LEVEL FLUCTUATION GRAPHS**

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