

March 1, 2007

Errata Sheet: TR 1737-20 *Grazing management strategies and processes for riparian-wetland areas.*

The following changes will be made to TR 1737-20 when it is reprinted.

Figure 1. Densely rooted species of streambank vegetation once present, were lost over time as a result of channel manipulation and overgrazing, and were replaced by species with much less root mass. Due to a clayey restrictive soil layer (arrow), the erosive energy from high flows could not downcut the channel thus causing it to erode laterally, cutting away the already weakened streambanks.

Figure 2. The stream channel could not downcut any further due to the presence of a restrictive bedrock layer.

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As long as channel material is erodable, the channel can downcut, increasing stream gradient and energy which can also cause movement of excessive sediment downstream. Water can no longer access the abandoned floodplain or terrace as well, or at all, the water table drops, and associated meadows on the terrace become drier and much less productive.

Figure 3 illustrates where a healthy stream has reestablished itself at a lower elevation and to a lesser extent, after downcutting has occurred, and the terrace meadows have developed a new vegetative potential as a result of the lower water table.

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[www.blm.gov/or/programs/nrst](http://www.blm.gov/or/programs/nrst)