

APPENDIX G—Example Greenlines



Figure 9—the greenline follows the outer streambank at bankfull. It does not cross a channel to the island. A small channel runs along the island on the left. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service



Figure 10—colonizing species short-awned fox tail (*Alopecurus aequalis*) forming a lineal grouping of vegetation with at least 25% foliar cover; it is at least 6 inches (15 cm) wide and 19.6 inches (50 cm) long.

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Figure 11—in the case of a peninsula, or back-water channel, the greenline jumps across the backwater channel to the inner bank of the peninsula.

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Figure 12—the island, even with vegetation, is not part of the greenline.



Figure 13—greenline on the left side of the photo is in two segments, the lower segment near the water's edge and the upper segment along the edge of the terrace with upland vegetation. The greenline on the right side of the stream is continuous along the perennial vegetation.

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Figure 14—for steep, bare banks, the greenline is at the top. Vegetation does not have to be “hydraulic” to be included as part of the greenline.

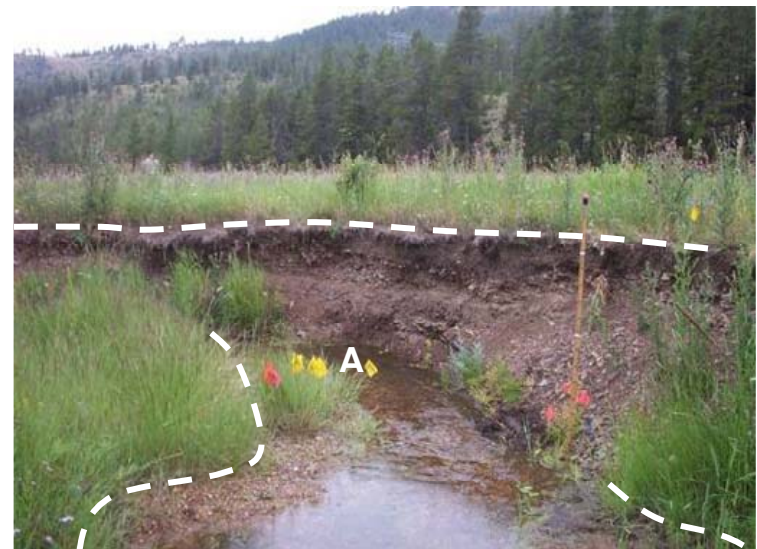


Figure 15—the greenline follows the relatively continuous line of vegetation. The vegetation near “A” does not meet the greenline criteria of being at least 50 cm long. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service

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Figure 16—slump blocks “A” are detached and not considered part of the greenline. The dashed line shows greenline. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service



Figure 17—slump block re-attached to the bank with vegetation.

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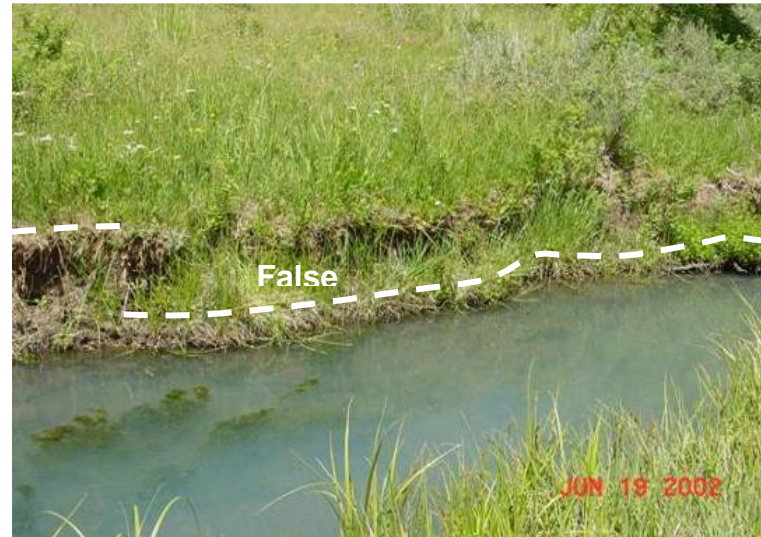


Figure 18—false bank is an old slump block with vegetative cover. The slump feature is reattached to the streambank. The greenline follows edge of the false bank.



Figure 19—vegetation is not well established between the slump block and the terrace; thus, the greenline follows the bank behind it.