

# Index

## A

Adaptive management, **6-37**, 9-32  
Aggradation  
  regression functions, 7-55  
Agriculture  
  vegetative clearing, 3-14  
  hypothetical condition and restoration response, 8-83  
  instream modifications, 3-14  
  irrigation and drainage, 3-15  
  restoration, 8-83  
  sediment and contaminants, 3-15  
  soil exposure and compaction, 3-15  
Alternatives  
  design, 5-17  
  restoration alternatives, **5-17**  
  supporting analyses, 5-25  
Aquatic habitat, 2-59  
  subsystems, 2-59  
Aquatic vegetation, 2-63

## B

Backwater  
  computation, 7-24  
  effects, 7-23  
Bank stability, 7-57  
  bank erosion, 8-45  
  bank stability check, 8-44  
  charts, 7-60  
  critical bank heights, 7-60  
  protection measures, 8-46  
  qualitative assessment, 7-57  
  quantitative assessment, 7-59  
Bank stabilization, 8-45, 8-61  
  anchored cutting systems, 8-64  
  geotextile systems, 8-65  
  trees and logs, 8-66  
Bank restoration, 8-61  
  inspections, 9-23  
Bankfull discharge, **1-17**, 7-10  
  field indicators, 7-10  
Benthic invertebrates, 2-64  
  benthic rapid bioassessment, 7-82  
Beaver  
  ecosystem impacts, 8-26  
  impact of dams, 2-58  
  transplanting, 8-26  
Biological diversity  
  complexity, 7-78  
  evaluating indices, 7-84  
  in developing goals and objectives, 5-6  
  Index of Biotic Integrity, 7-79  
  measures of diversity, 7-79  
  spatial scale, 7-79  
  standard of comparison, 7-83  
  subsets of concern, 7-79  
Buffers, 8-11  
  forested buffer strips, 8-89  
  multispecies riparian buffer system, 8-87  
  requirements, 8-90  
  urban stream buffers, 8-12

## C

Channel, **1-12**,  
  equilibrium, 1-13  
  scarp, **1-12**  
  size, 1-13  
  thalweg, **1-12**  
Channel form, 1-26  
  anastomosed streams, **1-27**  
  braided streams, **1-27**  
  predicting stable type, 8-30  
Channel incision, 1-20  
Channel slope, **2-22**  
  longitudinal profiles, 2-22  
Channel cross section, 2-23  
  composite and compound cross sections, 7-23  
  field procedures, 7-24  
  site/reach selection, 2-23, 7-23  
Channel evolution models, **7-30**  
  advantages of, 7-34  
  applications of geomorphic analysis, 7-37  
  limitations of, 7-36  
Channel-forming (or dominant) discharge, **1-16**, 7-3, 7-8  
  determining from recurrence interval, 7-4, 7-12  
  determining from watershed variables, 7-15  
  mean annual flow, 7-15  
Channel models, 8-40  
  computer models, 8-41  
  physical models, 8-41  
Channel restoration, 8-28  
  dimensions, 8-32, 8-37  
  inspection, 9-23  
  maintenance, 9-26  
  moving beds, known slope, 8-38  
  moving beds, known sediment concentration, 8-39  
  reconstruction procedures, 8-28  
  reference reach, **8-33**  
  shape, 8-43  
Channel roughness, 2-24  
  formation of aquatic habitat, 2-25  
  in meandering streams, 2-25  
Channel stability  
  bank, 7-50  
  bed, 7-51  
  local, 7-51  
  systemwide, 7-51  
Channel widening, 7-60  
  predictions, 7-62  
Channelization and diversions, 3-8  
  restoration design, 8-79  
CompMech (compensatory mechanisms), 7-92  
  use with PHABSIM, 7-92  
Conditions in stream corridor, 4-19  
  causes of impairment, 4-23  
  condition continuum, 4-22  
  management influence, 4-26  
Conduit function, 2-82

Connectivity and width, **2-79**, 8-4, 8-17  
  reference stream corridor, 8-7  
  restoration design, 8-20  
Conservation easements, 6-7  
Contouring, 9-13  
Cost components and analysis, 5-21  
  benefits evaluation, 5-29  
  cost-effectiveness analysis, **5-26**  
  data requirements, 5-21  
  decision making, 5-28  
  estimations, 6-29  
  incremental cost analysis, **5-27**  
Cross section surveys, 7-53  
Cultural resources, 9-8

## D

Dams  
  as a disturbance, 3-7  
  best management practices, 8-77  
  effects on stream corridors, 8-77  
  Glen Canyon Dam spiked flow experiment, 3-9  
  removal, 8-78  
Data analysis and management, 7-72  
  costs, 6-30  
Degradation  
  regression functions, 7-54  
Design, **8-1**  
Discharge, **1-16**  
  continuity equation, **7-17**  
  design discharge for restoration, 8-29  
  measurement, 7-25  
Drainage, for implementation, 9-11  
Dynamic equilibrium, 1-1, **2-86**  
Disturbance, 2-87, 3-1  
  Arnold, MO flood, 3-5  
  biological, 3-6, 7-96  
  broad scale, 3-3  
  causal chain of events, 3-1  
  chemical, 3-6  
  natural disturbances, 3-3  
  physical, 3-6

## E

Ecological Restoration, **1-3**  
Ecosystem  
  internal/external movement model, 1-3  
  stream-riparian, 2-53  
  relationship btw. terrestrial/aquatic ecosystems, 2-75  
  river floodplain, 2-53  
Effective discharge, **1-17**, 7-13  
Erosion, **2-15**, 2-27,  
  control of, 2-27, 9-4  
Environmental impact analysis, 5-30  
Eutrophication, **2-73**

- Evaluation, **6-34**, 6-41
  - baseline characterization, **9-29**
  - effectiveness monitoring, 9-32
  - fish barrier modifications, 9-36
  - human interest, 9-38, 9-46
  - implementation monitoring, 9-32
  - parameters, 9-32
  - performance evaluation, **9-29**
  - reference sites, 9-35
  - risk assessment, **9-29**
  - trend assessment, **9-29**
  - validation monitoring, 9-32
- Evaporation, 2-6
- Evapotranspiration, **2-7**
- Exotic species, 3-10
  - control, 8-79
  - salt cedar, 3-12
  - Western U.S., 3-11
- F**
- Fauna
  - aquatic fauna, 2-63
  - beaver (*see Beaver above*)
  - benthic invertebrates, 2-63
  - birds, 2-57
  - fish, 2-65
  - habitat features, 2-56
  - mammals, 2-58
  - mussels, 2-67
  - reptiles and amphibians, 2-57
- Fencing, 9-20
- Filter and barrier functions, 2-84
  - edges, 2-85
- Fish, 2-65
  - barriers, 8-75, 9-36
  - bioindicators, 7-83
  - feeding and reproduction strategies, 2-66
  - managing restoration, 9-46
  - species richness, 2-65
- Floodplain, **1-12**
  - hydrologic floodplain, **1-18**
  - topographic floodplain, **1-18**
  - flood storage, 1-18
  - lag time, **1-18**
  - lateral accretion, **2-26**
  - stability, 2-24
  - vertical accretion, **2-26**
- Floodplain landforms and deposits, 1-19
  - backswamps, **1-19**
  - chute, **1-19**
  - clay plug, **1-19**
  - meander scroll, **1-19**
  - natural levees, **1-19**
  - oxbow, **1-19**
  - oxbow lake, **1-19**
  - restoration of microrelief, 8-8
  - splays, **1-19**
- Flood-pulse concept, 1-21
- Flow
  - allowable velocity check, 8-48, 8-51
  - allowable stress check, 8-48, 8-51
  - baseflow, **1-14**, 2-13
  - daily mean streamflow, 7-6
  - ecological impacts, 2-15
  - ephemeral streams, **1-16**
  - effluent or gaining reaches, **1-16**
  - impact on fauna, 2-68
  - influent or "losing" reaches, **1-16**
  - intermittent streams, **1-16**
  - mean annual flow, **7-15**
  - peak flow, 7-6
  - perennial streams, **1-16**
  - stormflow, **1-14**
  - sources of data, 7-6
  - uniform flow, **7-20**
- Flow duration, **2-14**
  - flow duration curve, 7-3
- Flow frequency, **2-14**, **7-4**
  - flood frequency analysis, 7-4, 7-7
  - low-flow frequency analysis, 7-7
- Food patches, 8-25
- Forests and forestry
  - buffer strips, 8-89
  - managing restoration, 9-42
  - site preparation, 3-17
  - transportation, 3-17, 8-88
  - tree removal, 3-16
- Functions, **2-78**
  - barrier, **2-78**
  - conduit, 1-8, **2-78**
  - filter, **2-78**
  - habitat, **2-78**
  - sink, **2-78**
  - source, **2-78**
- Funding,
  - organization, 4-9
  - restoration implementation, 6-2
- G**
- Geomorphic assessment, **7-26**
- Geomorphology, **2-15**
- Goals and Objectives, 5-12, 5-14
  - desired future conditions, **5-3**, 5-12
  - responsiveness, **5-14**
  - restoration constraints and issues, **5-7**
  - restoration goals, **5-12**
  - restoration objectives, **5-13**
  - scale considerations, 5-3
  - self-sustainability, **5-14**
  - tolerance, **5-14**
  - value, **5-14**
  - vulnerability, **5-14**
- Grazing
  - loss of vegetative cover, 3-18
  - physical impacts, 3-19
  - restoration, 8-90, 9-43
- Greentree reservoirs, 8-24
- Ground water
  - aquifer, **2-10**
  - aquitards, **2-10**
  - capillary fringe, **2-10**
  - confined aquifer, **2-11**
  - pellicular water, **2-10**
  - phreatic zone, **2-11**
  - recharge area, **2-11**
  - springs, seeps, **2-11**
  - unconfined aquifer, **2-11**
  - vadose zone, **2-10**
- H**
- Habitat Evaluation Procedures (HEP), 7-87
- Habitat functions, 2-78
  - edge and interior, 2-81, 8-21
- Habitat Recovery (*instream*), 8-70
  - procedures, 8-71
- Hydraulic geometry
  - channel planform, 7-47
  - hydraulic geometry curves Salmon River, 7-43
  - hydraulic geometry theory, **7-41**, 8-36
  - meander geometry, 7-47,7-48, 7-49
  - regime formulas, 7-49
  - regime theory, 7-44
  - regional curves, 7-44
  - relations based on mean annual discharge, 7-41
  - stability assessment, 7-44
- Hydrologic cycle, **2-3**
- Hydrologic unit cataloging, 1-9
- I**
- Indicator species, **7-76**
  - aquatic invertebrates
  - habitat evaluation procedures, 7-78
  - riparian response guilds, 7-78
  - selecting indicators, 7-77
- Infiltration, **2-8**
  - infiltration capacity, **2-8**
  - infiltration rate, **2-8**
  - porosity, **2-8**
- Implementing restoration, 6-2
  - construction, 9-12
  - emergency maintenance, **9-26**
  - flow diversion, 9-14
  - minimizing disturbance, 9-4
  - plant establishment, 9-15
  - remedial maintenance, **9-26**
  - scheduled maintenance, **9-26**
  - site preparation, 9-3, 9-10
  - staging areas, 9-4
  - work zone, 9-3
- Inspection, 9-21
- Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM), 5-24,7-88,

Instream structures, 8-72  
  design, 8-72  
  engineered log jams, 9-30  
  inspection, 9-23  
Interception, 2-4  
  precipitation pathways, 2-5  
Irrigation, 9-20

## L

Landscape scale, **1-7**  
  in goals and objective development, 5-5  
Land use  
  design approaches for common effects, 8-76  
  developing goals and objectives, 5-3  
  summary of disturbance activities, 3-26  
Log jams, engineered, 9-30  
Longitudinal zones, 1-24  
Longitudinal profile, 2-23, 8-43  
  adjustments, 2-23

## M

Managing restoration, 9-40  
Manning's equation, **7-17**  
  direct solution for Manning's n, 7-18  
  Froude number, **7-21**  
  indirect solution for Manning's n, 7-19  
  Manning's n in relation to bedforms, 7-21  
Monitoring, 6-22  
  acting on results, 6-37  
  dissemination of results, 6-39  
  documenting and reporting, 6-38  
  inspection, 9-21  
  monitoring plan, 6-23, 6-25, **6-29**, 6-33  
  performance criteria, **6-24**  
  level of effort, 6-31  
  parameters, and methods, 6-26  
  target conditions, 6-26  
  types of data, 6-31  
Montgomery and Buffington classification system, 7-29  
Mining  
  altered hydrology, 3-19  
  contaminants, 3-20  
  reclamation, 8-96  
  soil disturbance, 3-20  
  vegetative clearing, 3-20  
Mulches, 9-19

## N

Nest structures, 8-25

## O

Oak Ridge Chinook salmon model (ORCM), 7-92

Organic material, 2-73  
  autochthonous, **1-30**, 2-73  
  allochthonous, **1-30**, 2-73  
  heterotrophic, **1-30**  
Organizing restoration advisory group, **4-4**  
  boundary setting, 4-3  
  commitments, 6-10  
  contractors, 6-10  
  characteristics of success, 6-17  
  decision maker, **4-4**  
  decision structure, 4-10  
  dividing responsibilities, 6-4, 6-6  
  documentation, 4-13  
  information sharing, 4-12  
  permits, 6-13  
  schedules, 6-12  
  scoping process, 4-3  
  sponsor, **4-4**  
  technical teams, 4-5, 6-8  
  tools, 6-3  
  volunteers, 6-8  
Overland flow, **2-11**  
  depression storage, **2-11**  
  Horton overland flow, **2-12**  
  surface detention, **2-12**

## P

Physical Habitat Simulation Model (PHABSIM), 7-88  
  time series simulations, 7-91  
  use with CompMech, 7-92  
Physical structure  
  corridor, **1-3**  
  patch, **1-3**  
  matrix, **1-3**  
  mosaic, **1-3**  
Pools and riffles, **1-28**, 2-22  
  riffle spacing, 8-43  
Problem/opportunities identification, 4-16  
  baseline data, **4-17**  
  community mapping, 4-17  
  data analysis, 4-19  
  data collection, 4-16  
  historical data, **4-17**  
  problem/opportunity statements, **4-27**  
  reference condition, **4-20**  
  reference reach, **4-20**  
  reference site, **4-20**  
Proper Functioning Condition (PFC), 7-39  
Public outreach, 4-12  
  tools, 4-13

## Q

Quality assurance and quality control costs, 6-29  
  restoration planning, 5-8  
  sampling, 7-73

## R

Rapid bioassessment, 7-80  
Reach file/National Hydrography Dataset, 1-9  
Reach scale, 1-10  
  in developing goals and objectives, 5-7  
Rehabilitation, **1-3**  
Recovery, **2-87**  
Recreation, 3-21  
  restoration design, 8-97  
Regional hydrological analysis, 7-15  
Regional scale, 1-6  
Rehabilitation, **1-3**  
Resistance, **2-87**  
Resilience, **2-87**  
  in Eastern upland forests, 3-4  
Restoration, 1-2, **1-3**  
Riffles (*see Pools and riffles*)  
Risk assessment, 5-29  
River continuum concept, 1-30  
Riverine Community Habitat  
  Assessment and Restoration  
  Concept Model (RCHARC), 7-91  
Rosgen stream classification system, 7-29  
Runoff, **2-11**  
Quick return flow, **2-13**

## S

Salmonid population model (SALMOD), 7-93  
Sampling  
  automatic, 7-65  
  chain of custody, 7-70  
  discrete versus composite, 7-66  
  field analysis, 7-67  
  field sampling plan, **6-30**  
  frequency, 7-63, 6-32  
  grab, 7-65  
  labeling, 7-69  
  laboratory sample analysis, **6-30**  
  manual, 7-65  
  packaging and shipping, 7-70  
  preparation and handling, 7-69  
  preservation, 7-69  
  site selection, 7-64  
  timing and duration, 6-32  
Saturated overland flow, **2-13**  
Scarp, **1-12**  
Schumm  
  classification system, 7-29  
  equation, 2-21  
Sediment  
  ecological and water quality impacts, 2-26  
Sediment control, 9-4  
  hay bales, 9-5  
  silt fence, 9-5  
Sediment deposition, **2-15**  
Sediment sampling  
  analysis, 7-71  
  collection techniques, 7-71

- Sediment transport, **2-15**, 8-53
    - bed load, **2-18**
    - bed-material load, **2-18**, **2-19**
    - budget, 8-56
    - discharge functions, 8-55
    - HEC-6, 8-54
    - impact on habitat, 2-26
    - impact on water quality, 2-26
    - measured load, **2-19**
    - particle movement, 2-17
    - processes, 7-57
    - saltation, **2-17**
    - sediment load, **2-18**
    - sediment rating curve, 7-13, 8-29
    - stream competence, **2-16**
    - stream power, **2-19**, 8-52
    - suspended bed material load, **2-18**
    - suspended load, **2-18**, 2-19
    - suspended sediment discharge, **2-18**
    - tractive (shear) stress, **2-16**, 8-38, 8-48, 8-51
    - unmeasured load, **2-19**
    - wash load, **2-18**, **2-19**
  - Single-thread streams, 1-26
  - Sinuosity, **1-27**
    - affecting slope, 2-22
    - meander design, 8-34, 8-36
  - Site access, 6-15, 9-4
    - access easement, **6-16**
    - drainage easement, **6-16**
    - fee acquisition, **6-16**
    - implementation easement, **6-16**
    - right of entry, **6-15**
  - Site clearing, 9-10
  - Species requirements, 7-86, 8-7
  - Specific gauge analysis, 7-52
  - Soil
    - compaction, 8-9
    - ecological role of, 2-51
    - depleted matrix, **2-49**
    - functions, 2-45
    - hydric soils, 2-48
    - microbiology, 2-46, 2-51, 8-9
    - salinity, 8-10
    - soil surveys, 8-9
    - topographic position, 2-47
    - type, 2-46
    - wetland, 2-48
  - Soil bioengineering, 8-23, 8-61
    - geotechnical engineering, 9-13
  - Soil moisture, 2-9
    - evaporation, 2-6
    - deep percolation, **2-9**
    - field capacity, **2-9**
    - permanent wilting point, **2-9**
    - relationship with temperature, 2-47
  - Source and sink functions, 2-86
  - Spatial scale, **1-3**
    - landscapes, **1-7**
    - region, **1-6**
    - reach, **1-10**
    - watershed, **1-8**
  - Stability (in stream and floodplain), 2-20, 2-87
    - assessment, 8-44
    - allowable stress check, 8-48
    - allowable velocity check, 8-48
    - controls, 8-64
    - horizontal stability, 8-45
    - vertical stability, 8-44
  - Storm hydrograph, **1-15**
    - after urbanization, **1-15**
    - recession limb, **1-15**
    - rising limb, **1-15**
  - Stream classification, **7-26**, 7-85
    - applications of geomorphic analysis, 7-37
    - advantages, 7-27
    - alluvial vs. non-alluvial, **7-27**
    - limitations, 7-27
    - use in restoring biological conditions, 7-86
  - Stream corridor, **1-1**
    - adjustments, 2-21
    - common features, 1-12
  - Stream corridor scale, **1-10**
    - in developing goals and objectives, 5-6
  - Stream health
    - visual assessment, 7-76
  - Stream instability, 7-50
    - bed stability, 7-51
    - local, 7-51
    - systemwide, 7-51
  - Stream order, **1-25**
    - as a classification system, 7-28
    - stream continuum concept, 1-30
  - Stream scale, **1-10**
  - Stream stability (balance), 1-14, 2-20
  - Stream system dynamics, 7-48
  - Substrate, 2-71
    - bed material particle size distribution, 7-25, 8-28
    - hyporheic zone, 2-72
    - pebble count, **7-25**
    - vertical (bed) stability
  - Subsurface flow, **2-12**
- T**
- Temporal scale, 1-11
  - Terrace, **1-20**
    - formation, 1-20
    - numbering, 1-21
  - Thalweg, **1-12**
    - profiles, 7-53
    - surveys, 7-53
  - Transitional upland fringe, **1-12**, 1-20
  - Transpiration, **2-5**
  - Two-dimensional flow modeling, 7-90
- U**
- Urbanization, 3-22
    - altered channels, 3-24, 8-97
    - altered hydrology, 3-23, 8-97
    - design tools, 8-101
    - habitat and aquatic life, 3-25
    - inspection program, 9-25
    - runoff controls, 8-99
    - sediment controls, 8-100
    - sedimentation and contaminants, 3-24
- V**
- Valley form, 8-4
  - Vegetation
    - across the stream corridor, 1-21
    - along the stream corridor, 1-29
    - canyon effect, 2-54
    - distribution and characteristics, 2-51
    - flooding tolerances, 7-96, 8-22
    - horizontal complexity, 2-52, 8-17
    - internal complexity (diversity), 2-51
    - landscape scale, 2-53
    - structure, 2-55
    - stream corridor scale, 2-53
    - vertical complexity (diversity), 2-55, 8-21
    - zonation, 7-96
  - Vegetation-hydroperiod modeling, 7-94
    - use in restoration, 8-23
  - Vegetation restoration, 8-14
    - existing vegetation, 8-11
    - inspection, 9-24
    - maintenance, 9-28
    - restoration species, 8-10
    - revegetation, 8-14, 9-15
- W**
- Waste disposal, sanitation, 9-9
  - Water surface
    - energy equation, **7-21**
    - profile, 7-18
    - slope survey, 7-24
  - Water temperature, 2-28
    - effects of cover, 2-68
    - impacts of surface versus ground water pathways, 2-28
    - impacts on fauna, 2-68
    - sampling, 7-68
    - thermal loading, 2-28

Water quality  
  acidity, 2-30, 2-31  
  alkalinity, 2-30, 2-31  
  biochemical oxygen demand (BOD),  
  **2-32**  
  dissolved oxygen, 2-31, 2-70,  
  *(sampling)* 7-68  
  iron, 2-29  
  metals, 2-44  
  nitrogen, 2-35  
  pH, 2-30, 2-71, *(sampling)* 7-68  
  phosphorus, 2-35  
  restoration implementation, 9-6  
  salinity, 2-29  
  toxic organic chemicals, 2-38  
Watershed, **1-24**  
  designing for drainage and  
  topography, 8-8  
  drainage patterns, 1-25  
  watershed scale, 1-8  
Wetlands, **2-60**  
  functions, 2-61  
  hydrogeomorphic approach, **2-62**  
  National Wetlands Inventory, 2-61  
  palustrine wetlands, **2-62**  
  plant adaptation, 2-49  
  USFWS Classification of Wetlands  
  and Deepwater Habitats of the  
  United States, 2-61  
Width *(see Connectivity and width)*