



In the 1,300 feet upstream from Baytree Road, toppling failures are common and debris jams of fallen trees occur approximately every 50 to 75 feet. Rafts of garbage extending the width of the channel and 20 to 30 feet long are trapped on the upstream side of many of these jams (**Figure 3.3.14**).

Baytree Road to near Two Mile Creek confluence

Reach Length: 7794 feet

Reach Average Slope: 0.21%

This reach begins with a 1.5-foot knick point in clay and sand immediately downstream of the Baytree Road Bridge. The channel is more confined than the upper reaches because of extensive rubble dumping on the banks along the railroad alignment and sporadically on the left descending bank as well. The bank heights are consistently near ten feet and are near vertical in the confined reaches. Where bank scour lines are discernable, the consistently occur about five feet above base flow. For roughly 1,500 feet downstream of Baytree Road, the stream transports sediment with little accumulation or bar building. Below this point, deposition is the dominant fluvial process and the stream stores rather than transports sand. There are exposed sanitary lines 2,200 feet downstream of Baytree Road and immediately upstream of the railroad crossing. The upstream line appears to be leaking.

Downstream of the crossing the stream adopts a sinuous plan form with sand point bars and a sand-over-clay bed (**Figure 3.3.15**). Although the lower reach is well treed, the banks are lower and there are fewer log jams than in the upper reaches. While this part of the main stem is not actively incising, the small gullies and tributaries are still cutting down to match grade (**Figure 3.3.16**) from previous waves of incision. In this lower reach extending roughly from just downstream of Brighton to near Gornto Road, there are a few high bars with the characteristic flat surface and woody vegetation of bankfull shelves. Their elevation is about five feet above the flow line. Through this lower reach, trees on both banks are closer to the water line as well. At about 1,200 feet upstream of Gornto Road the stream migrates against a higher bluff for a short distance and the bank scour has toppled several trees. As the slope flattens, the stream drops its coarse gravel at the upstream edge of sand bars.

About 620 feet above the Gornto Road Bridge a dune with riffle formations indicates the beginning of turbulent flows and accompanies a shift in sediment transport from continuous flow to slug flow. Approaching Gornto Road, there is a large log jam and proceeding downstream, sand bar development increases. As the main stem approaches the confluence with Two Mile Creek, the low flow channel abruptly deepens and the bar height increases slightly.