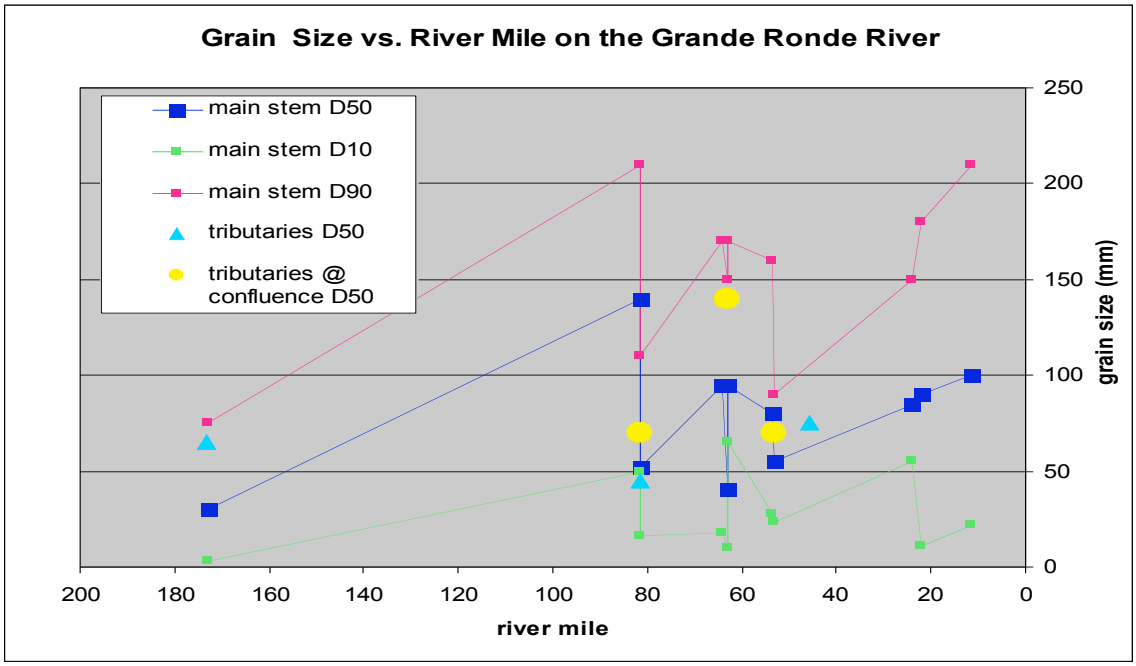

Figure 6. Grain Size vs. River Mile on the Grande Ronde River. The consistent cobble sediment size found on the Grande Ronde River beds gets disrupted at confluences. Coinciding with three of the tributary junctions (indicated by the yellow dots), there is a sudden decrease (spike) in grain size in the Grande Ronde River.

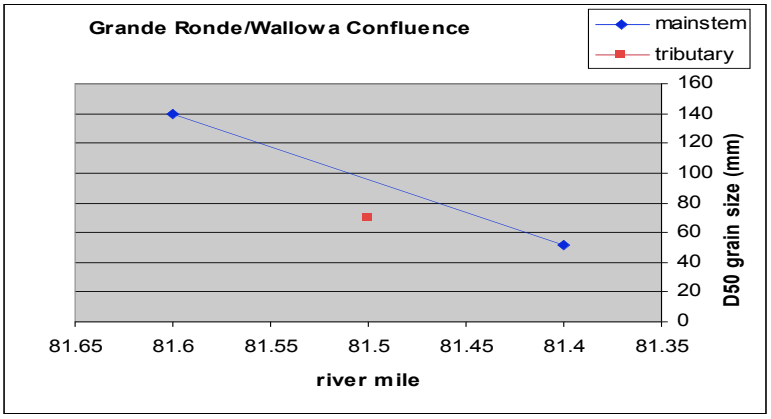

Figure 7. Changes in D50 grain size at the Wallowa River confluence with the Grande Ronde River*

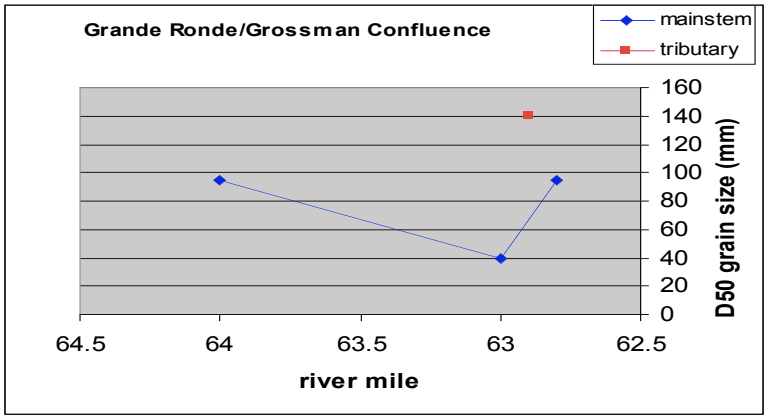

Figure 8. Changes in D50 grain size at the Grossman Creek confluence with the Grande Ronde River

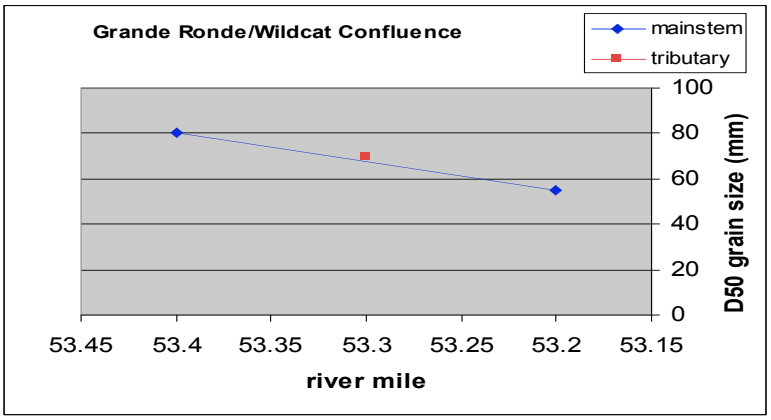

Figure 9. Changes in D50 grain size at the Wildcat Creek confluence with the Grande Ronde River*

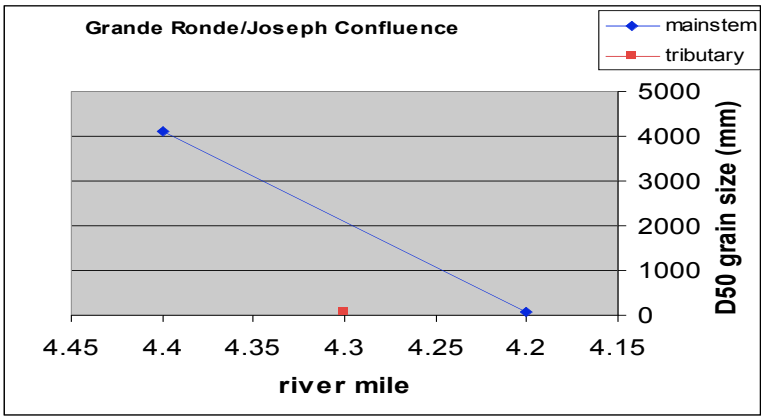

Figure 10. Changes in D50 grain size at the Joseph Creek confluence with the Grande Ronde River*

* Sediment size fines just below the tributary junction for the Wallowa River, Wildcat Creek, and Joseph Creek tributaries. Sediment, from the Wallowa River, Wildcat Creek, and Joseph Creek watersheds, is deposited at the mouths of these tributaries due to a reduction flow velocity and hence decreased sediment transport capacity of the Grande Ronde River. The sediment deposited at the confluences of these tributaries with the Grande Ronde River causes a localized, short-lived reduction in sediment size in the mainstem. Consequently, the tributary junctions sampled function as spikes in the mainstem grain size distribution in the downstream direction.