

Figure 1-the greenline-to-greenline width is the horizontal distance
between the greenlines on each side of the stream measured perpendicular to the flow of the stream. It is the non-vegetated stream channel. When vegetated (at least $25 \%$ vegetation cover) slump blocks or islands are encountered along the line, the vegetated portion is subtracted from the total width and only the non-vegetated portion of the width is recorded.


Figure 2-greenline-to-greenline width (GGW) is measured perpendicular to the water flow and from the rooted base on the greenline to the rooted base of plants on the greenline on the opposite side of the non-vegetated stream channel.

## APPENDIX L—Greenline-to-Greenline Width



Figure 3-greenline-to-greenline width (GGW) is measured across the nonvegetated portion of the stream channel perpendicular to the direction of water flow. Location "I" is the length of line "A" minus the length of line "B." Location "II" GGW is the length of line "C" less the length of line "D." Location "III" is the length of line "E."


Figure 4-line " $A$ " is the total length of the greenline-to-greenline width (GGW). The gravel bar has no vegetation. When the GGW crosses an island with at least 25 percent cover, the non-vegetative portion is calculated (total length of line "B" - line "C") to determine the non-vegetated portion of the two channels. Photo - PIBO, U.S. Forest Service


Figure 5-GGW is measured at regular intervals from one side of the stream at each plot location. Lines "A," "B," and "F" are the width of the nonvegetated stream channel measured perpendicular to the water flow direction. Line "C" shows a non-vegetated portion above the steam. The GGW is measured between the greenlines. The GGW for line " $D$ " is the total length of the line minus the distance on the island at "E."


Figure 6-the slump block " A " is not attached to the streambank. The GGW Figure 6-the slump "B" less the length of the slump block.
is the total length of "3

