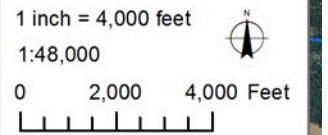


**3. Intermittent with Pools Reach**

DECOTO ROAD TO BART WEIR

- Portions dry by late summer
- Deep persistent pools with cold water
- Braided channel, coarse substrate



**4. Perennial, Gravel-bedded Reach**

MOUTH OF NILES CANYON

- Perennial flow
- Braided channel, coarse substrate
- Willows and sycamores

**1. Estuary Reach**

BAY TO ALVARADO

- Connected to extensive tidal channel network (~170 miles)
- Saline-brackish-fresh transition
- Connection to lowland freshwater wetlands, artesian area
- Transition to natural levees with tree cover

**2. Perennial, Floodplain Reach**

ALVARADO TO DECOTO ROAD

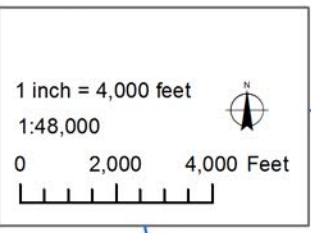
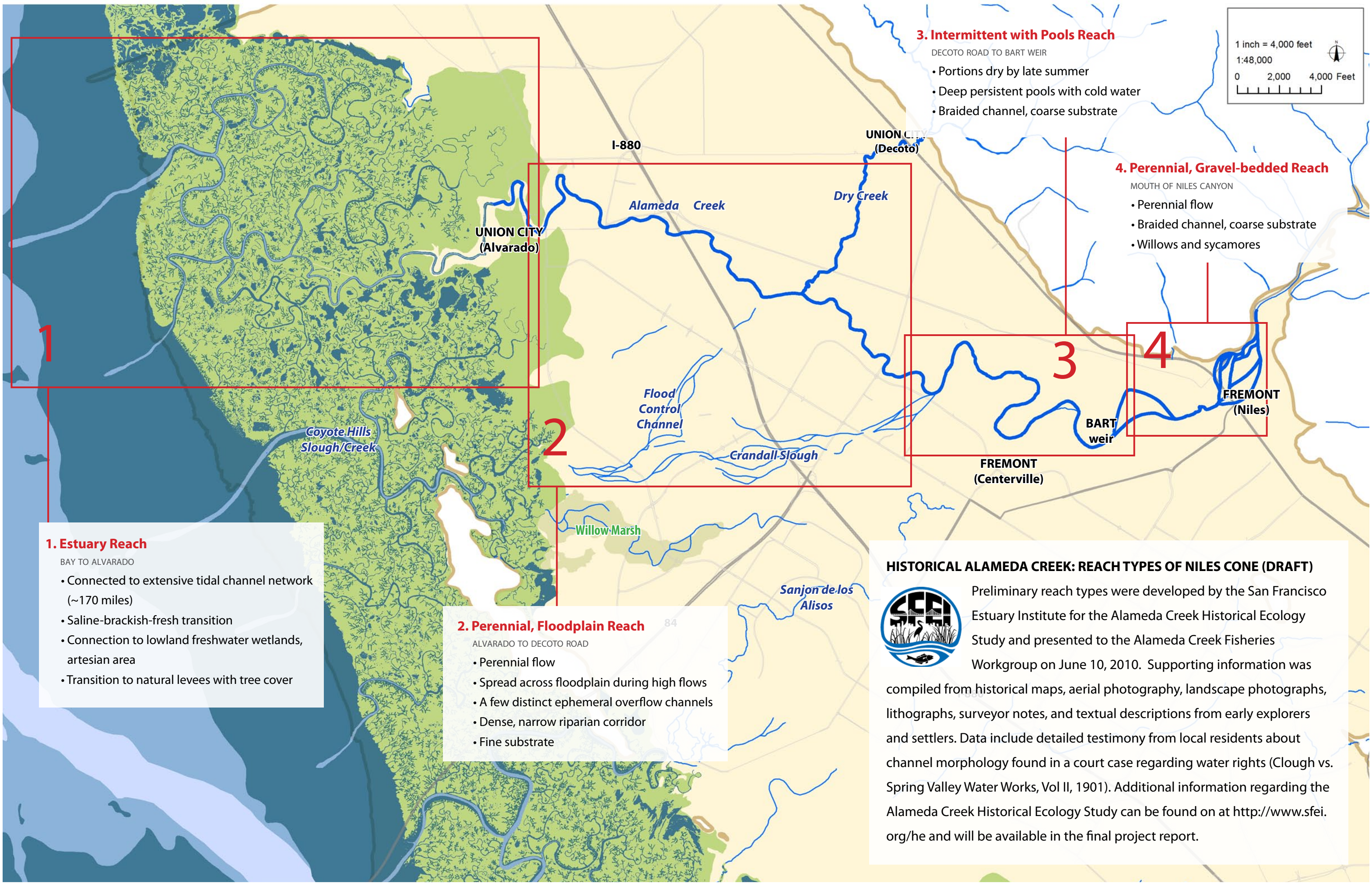
- Perennial flow
- Spread across floodplain during high flows
- A few distinct ephemeral overflow channels
- Dense, narrow riparian corridor
- Fine substrate

**HISTORICAL ALAMEDA CREEK: REACH TYPES OF NILES CONE (DRAFT)**



Preliminary reach types were developed by the San Francisco Estuary Institute for the Alameda Creek Historical Ecology Study and presented to the Alameda Creek Fisheries Workgroup on June 10, 2010. Supporting information was

compiled from historical maps, aerial photography, landscape photographs, lithographs, surveyor notes, and textual descriptions from early explorers and settlers. Data include detailed testimony from local residents about channel morphology found in a court case regarding water rights (Clough vs. Spring Valley Water Works, Vol II, 1901). Additional information regarding the Alameda Creek Historical Ecology Study can be found on at <http://www.sfei.org/he> and will be available in the final project report.



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