

Chewaucan River - *Michael McCullough*



Silvies River – *Patty Arnold*



Upper Whitehorse Creek – *Jason Dunham*



Donner und Blitzen River - *BLM Oregon*







Belgium - *Poesen et al. 2005*



Israel - *Avni 2005*



Senegal - *Poesen et al. 2005*



Romania - *Ionita et al. 2015*



China - *Valentin et al. 2005*



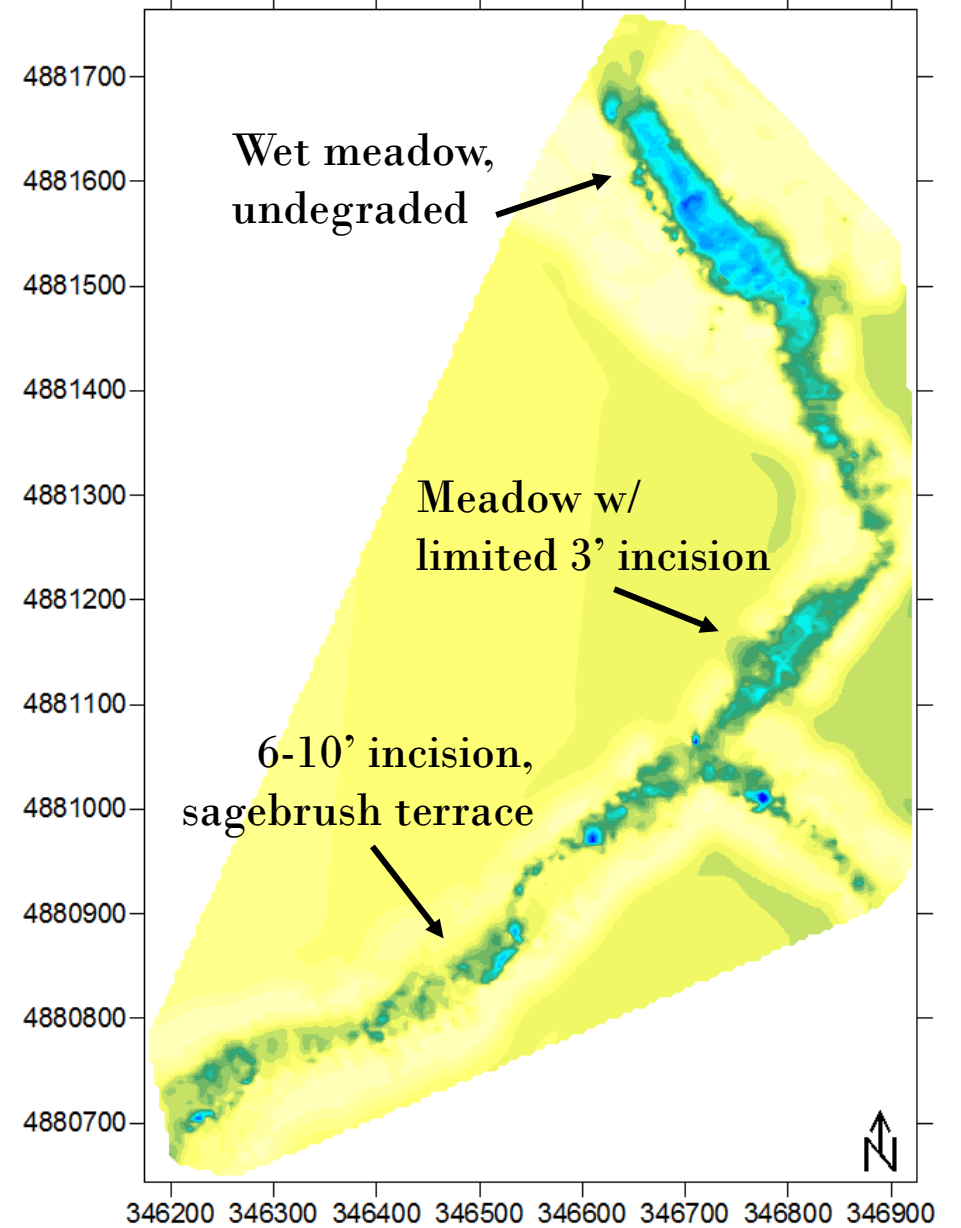




# Channel incision causes floodplains to dry



Electromagnetic Induction on Cottonwood Creek





Painted Hills –*Lee Rentz*



Owyhee River Canyon - *Wet Planet Whitewater*

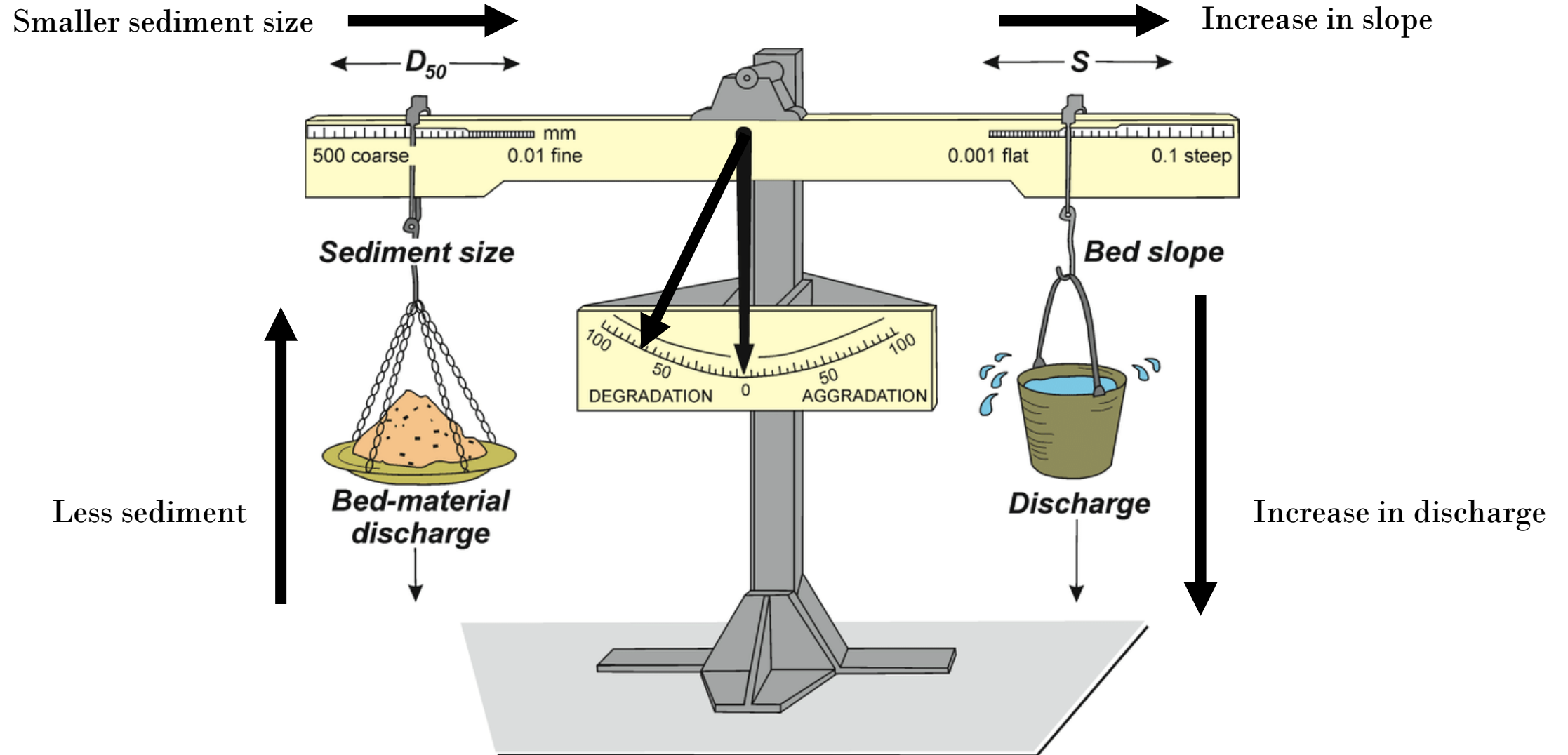


Prairie Dog Creek, Montana

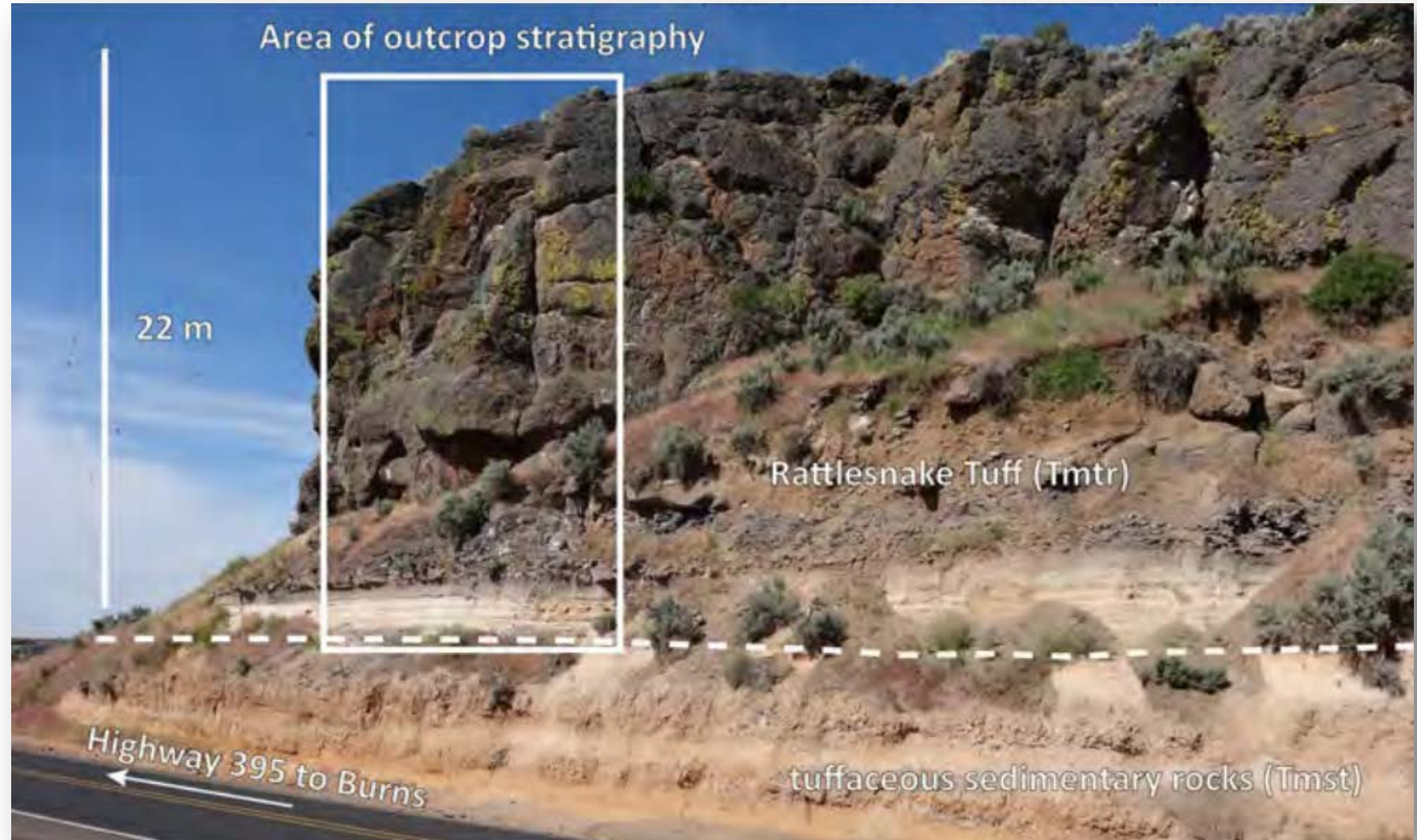




# Borland (and Lane's) Balance – what can cause a channel to erode?

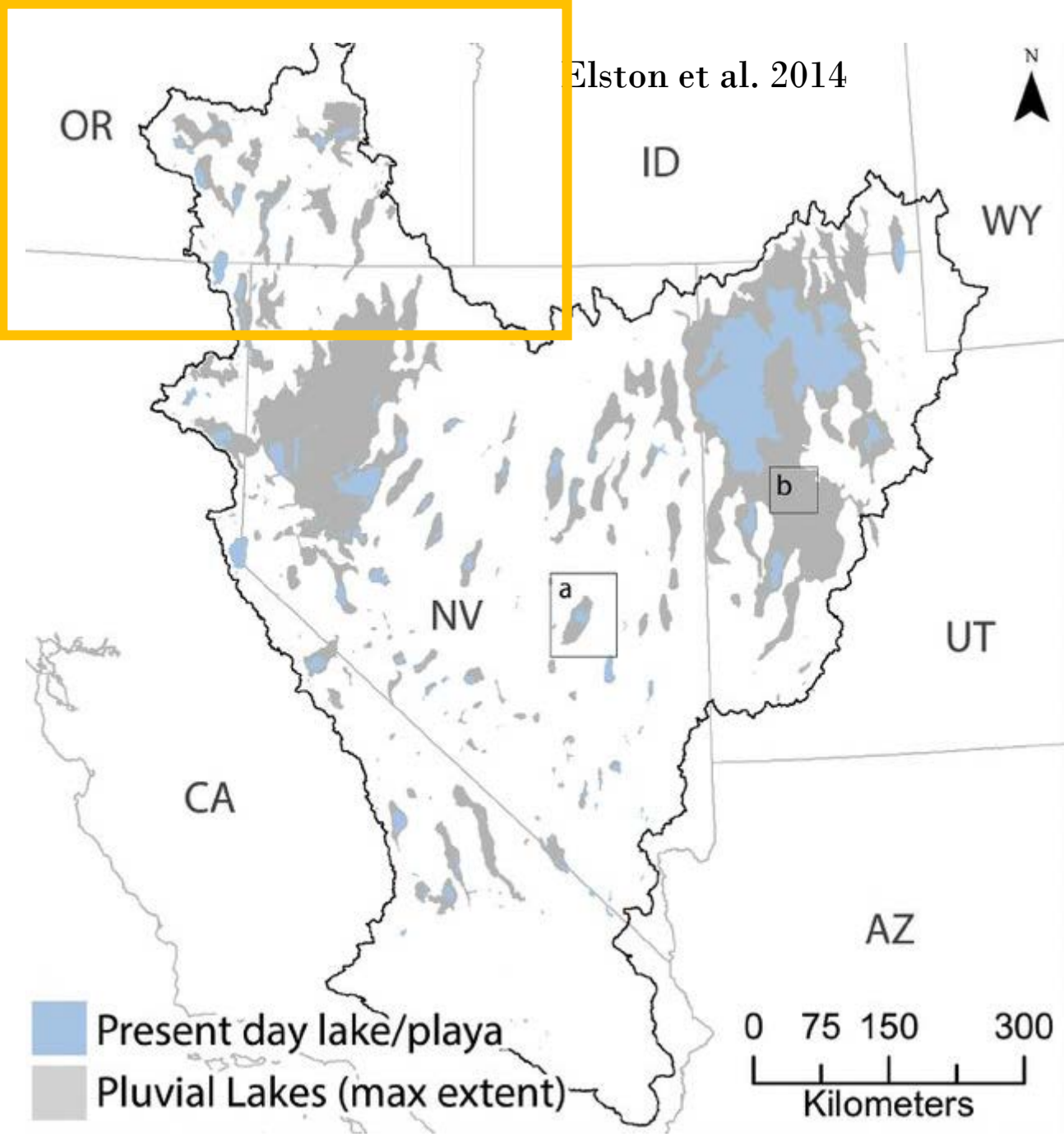


“The portion of the Great Basin in south-central Oregon compris[ing] the country west of Harney and Malheur lakes and north of Warner, Abert, Summer and Silver lakes....is practically without surface streams owing to the small precipitation, the porous character of the soil, and the fissured condition of the underlying lava sheets.”  
- I.C. Russell, 1905. P 17.





Elston et al. 2014



Present day lake/playa  
Pluvial Lakes (max extent)

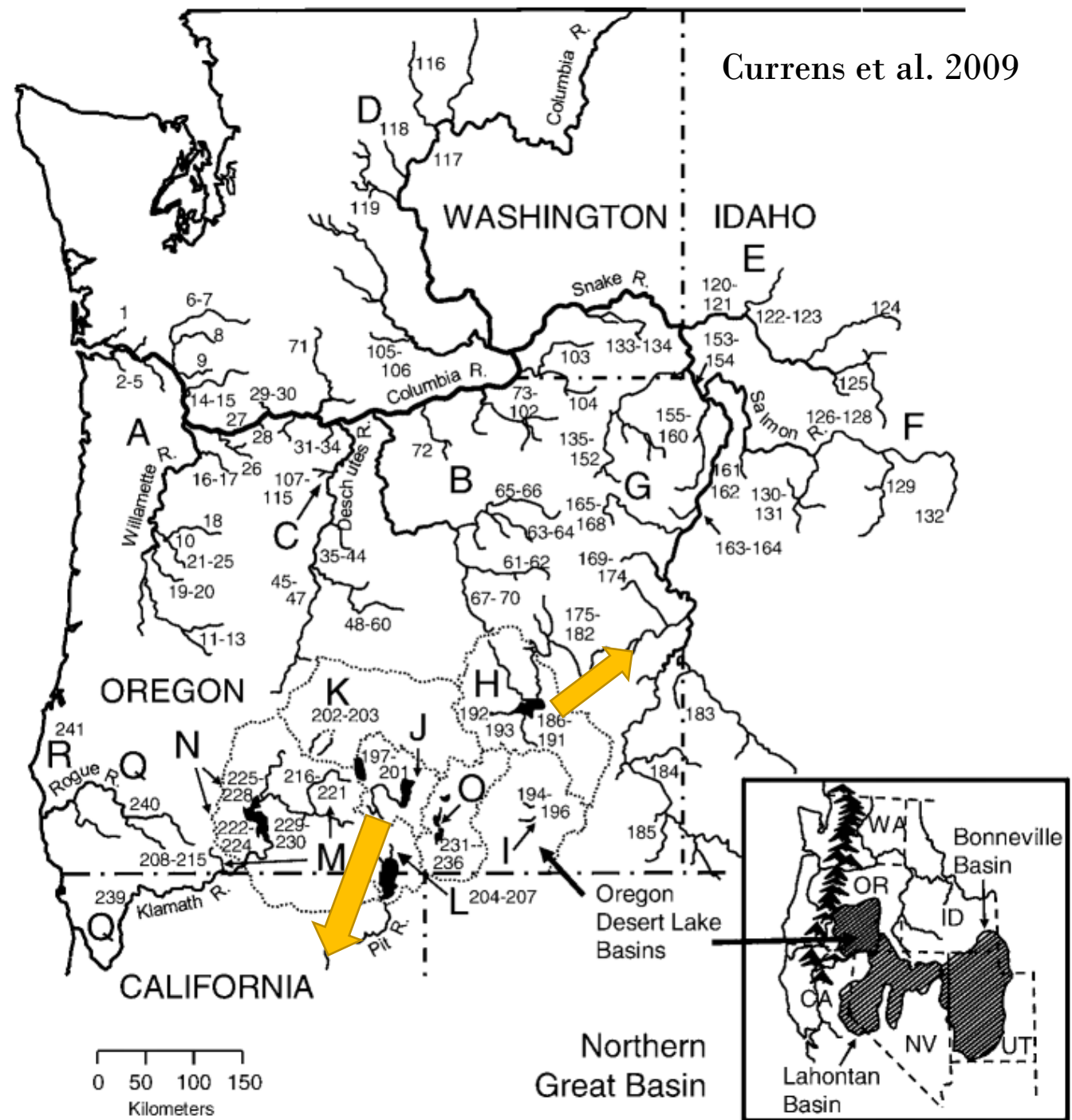
0 75 150 300  
Kilometers



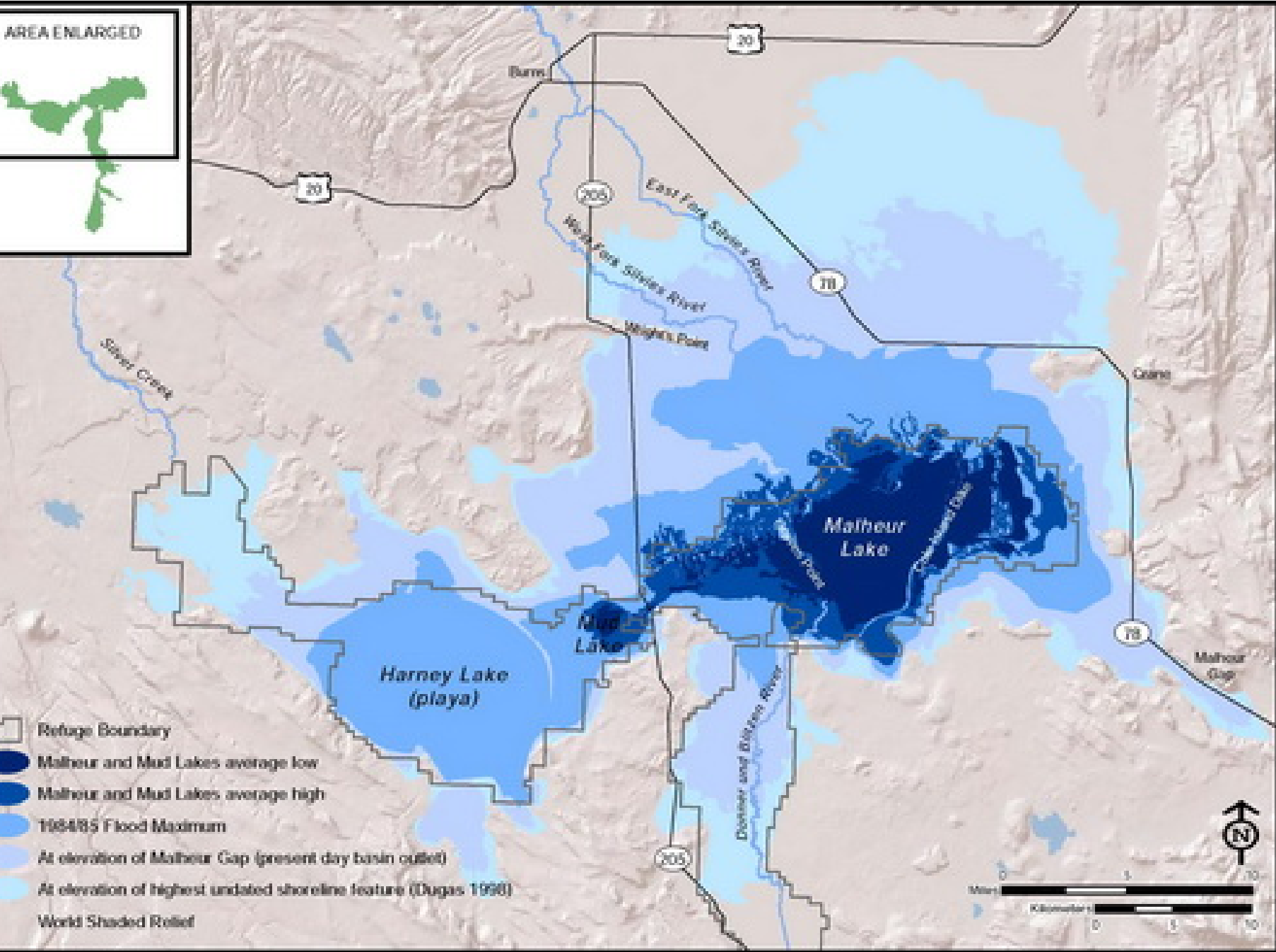
Elston et al. 2014



Currens et al. 2009









5400 ya

Shadscale desert. Water table 17 m below present

4000 ya

Sagebrush expands. Perennial ponds

2000 ya

Juniper and grass expand. Lots of charcoal. Very deep ponds

1400 ya

Sagebrush expands. Ponds shallow

900 ya

Grass expands. Deeper water

500 ya

Return to shadscale. Shallow, salty water

140 ya

Sagebrush and pollen expand, deeper, fresher water

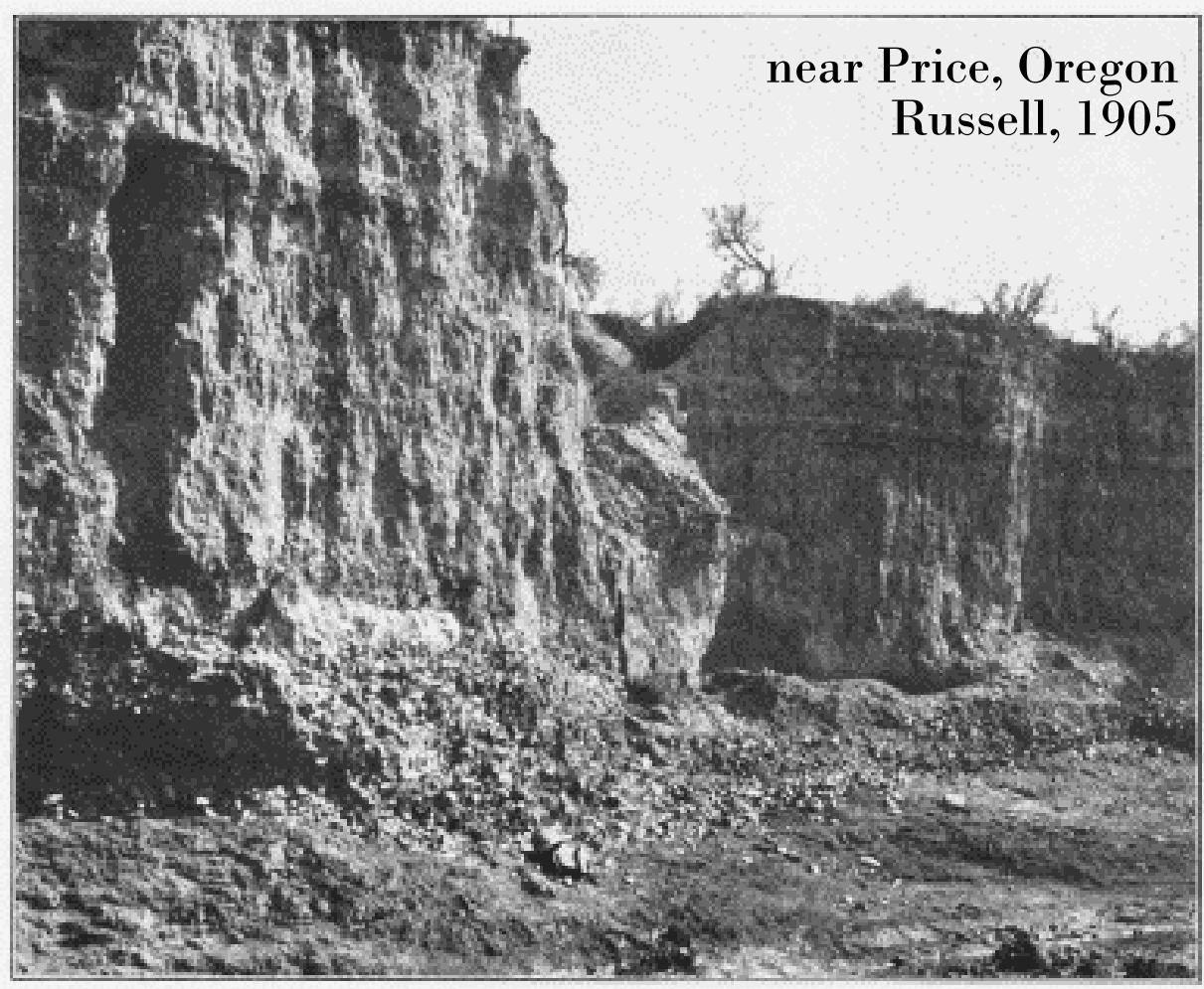
“...a beautiful level valley, covered with a luxuriant growth of bunch grass, wild pea vines, and red clover, interspersed with fields of camas on a rich soil abundantly watered by numerous mountain streams...”

- *Lieutenant Joseph Dixon, describing the Harney Basin north of Malheur Lake in 1859*

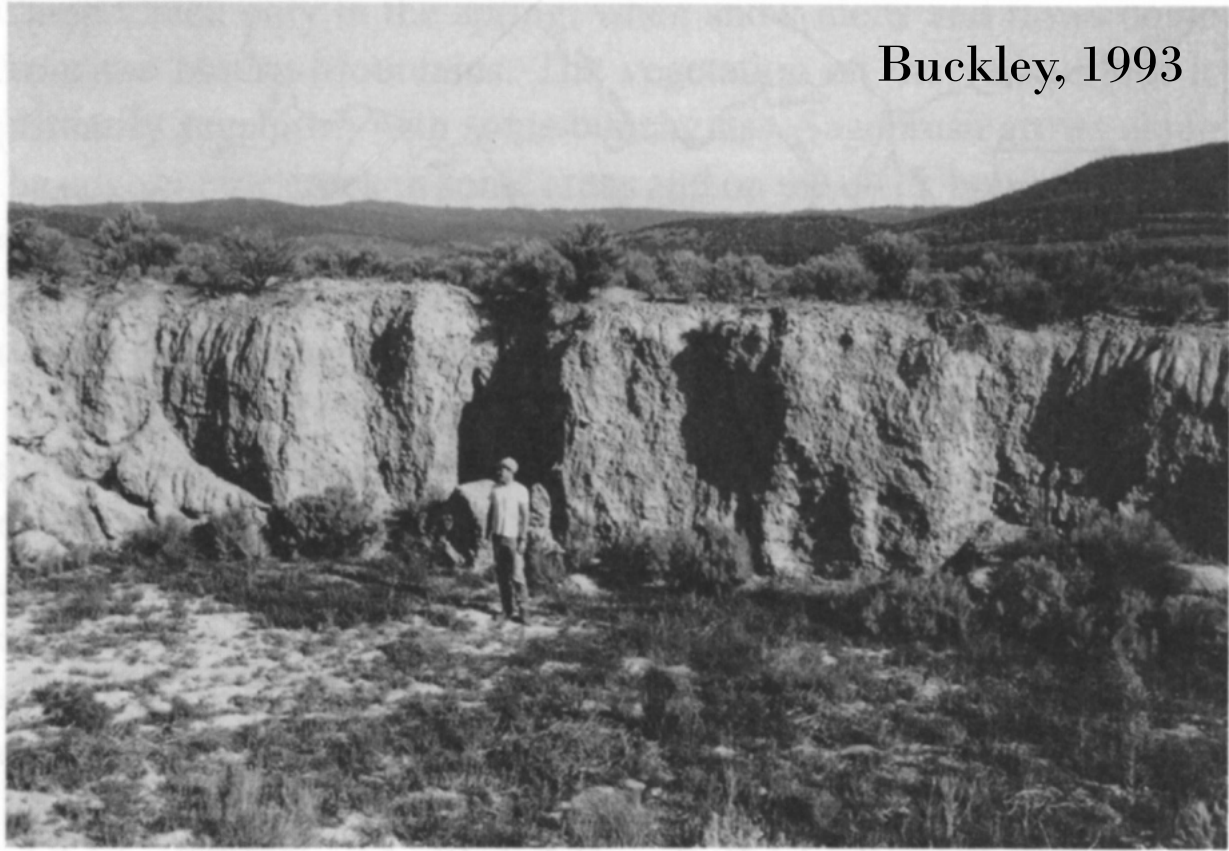
"There were so few beavers left, after a decade of remorseless trapping, that no new dams had been built, and the old ones were letting go; wherever this happened, ponds full of fish and wildfowl degenerated into dry, crack-bottomed creeks. Last summer's overstocking, together with desperate foraging during the blizzards, had eroded the rich carpet of grass that once held the soil in place. What had once been a teeming natural paradise, loud with snorts and splashing and drumming hooves, was now a waste of naked hills and silent ravines.”

- *Letter from Theodore Roosevelt, describing the South Dakota Badlands in 1887*





near Price, Oregon  
Russell, 1905



Buckley, 1993



near Izee, Oregon  
2015

Historical floodplain (now a terrace)



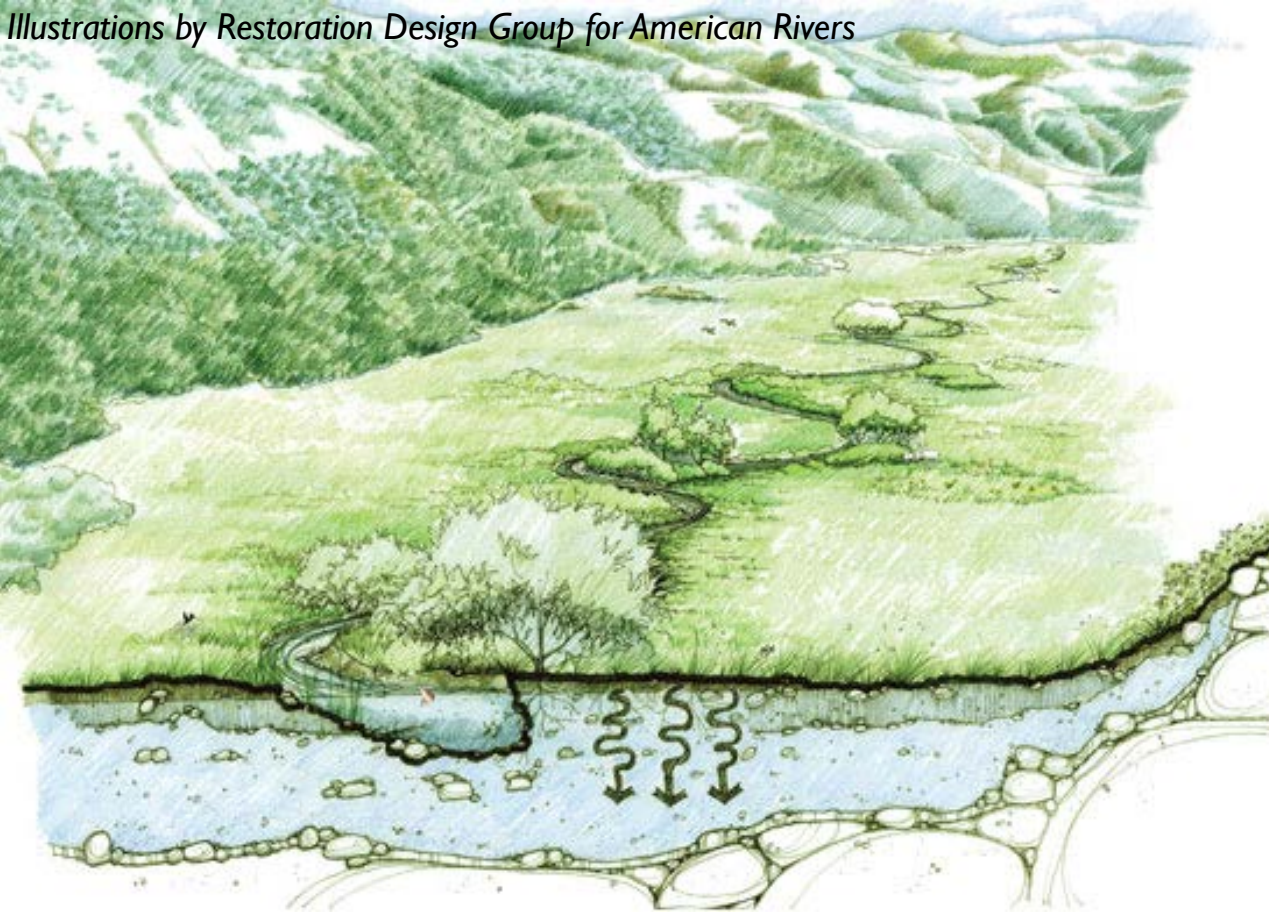
Modern floodplain



~20'

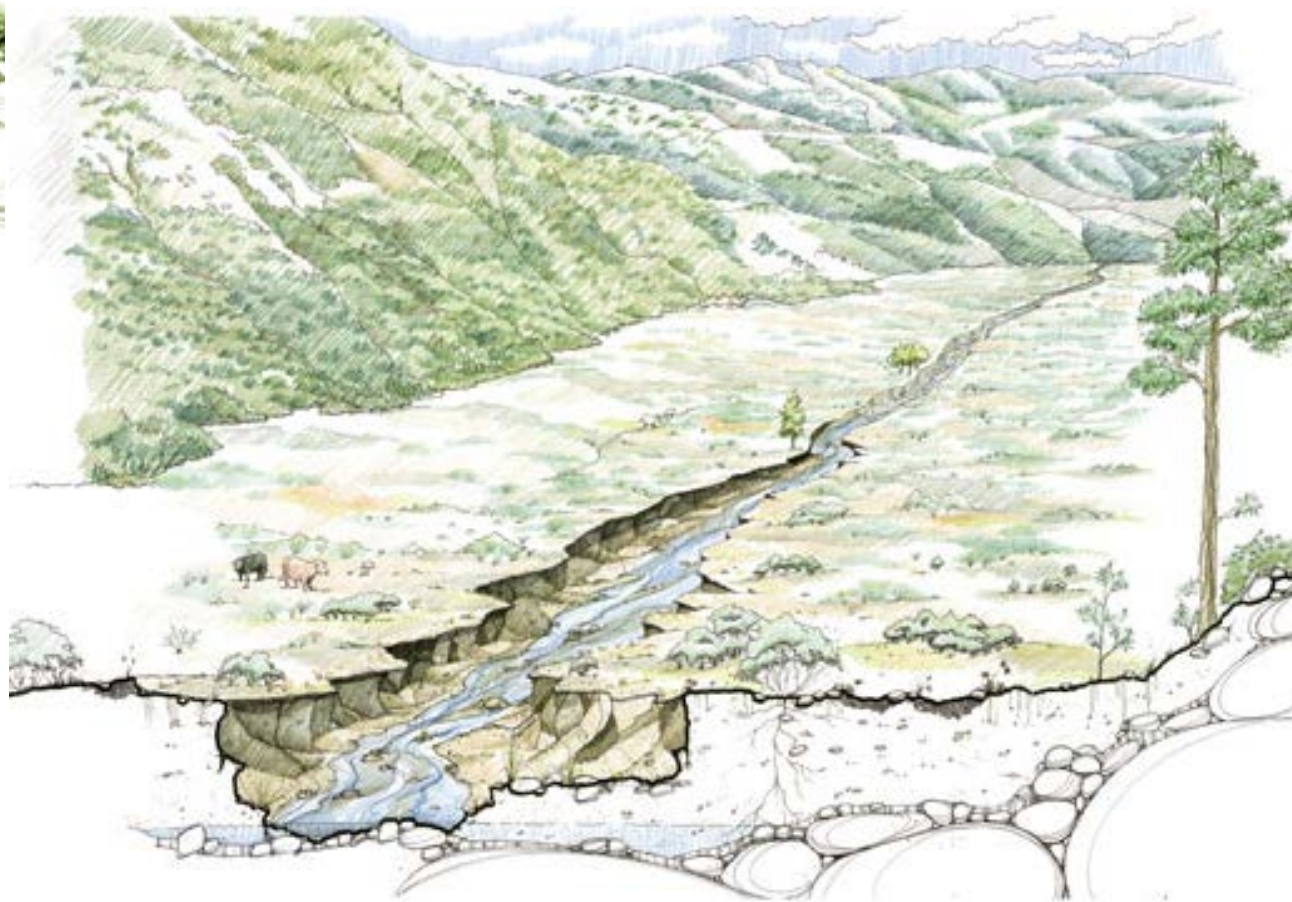






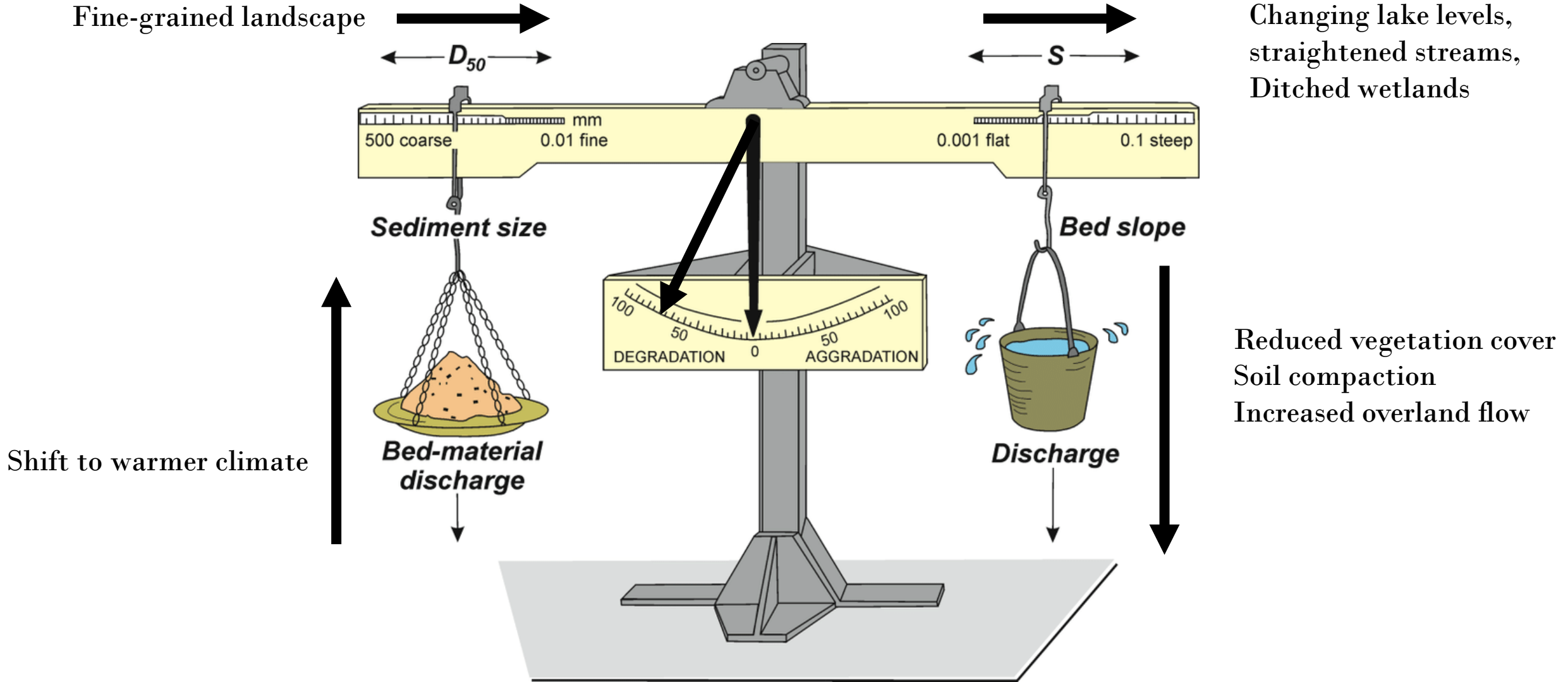
“Complex”

“Simplified”





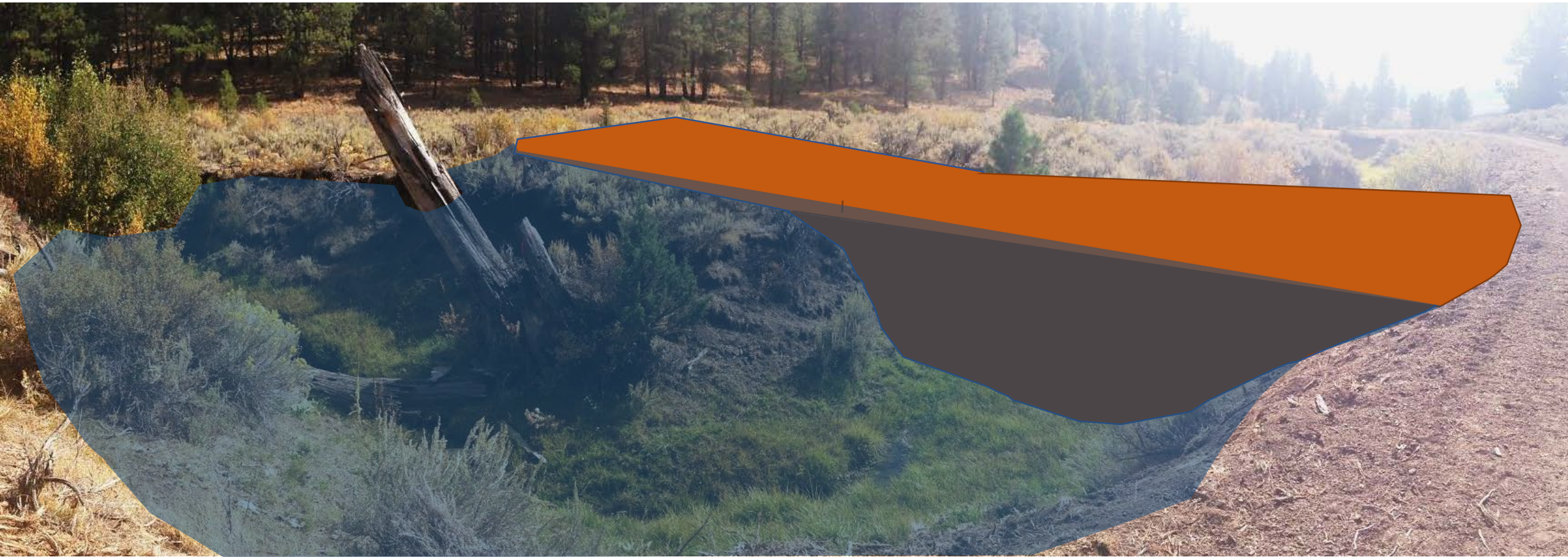
# Borland (and Lane's) Balance – what can cause a channel to erode?





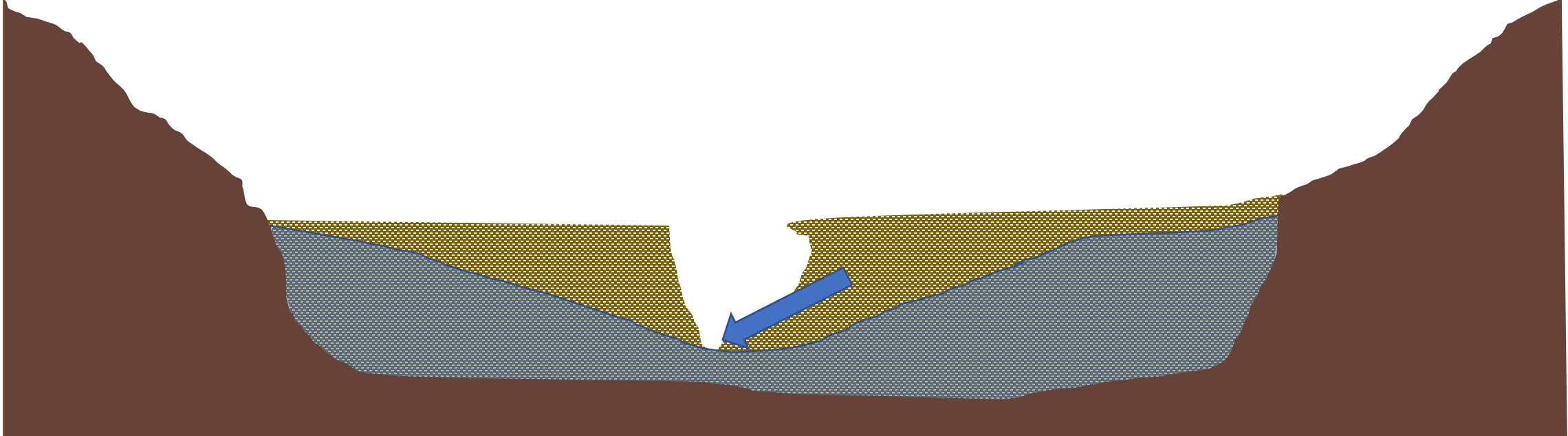






***Cottonwood Creek  
Silvies River Basin, OR***









*Camp Creek  
Silvies River Basin, OR*



2 years post-construction



6 years post-construction

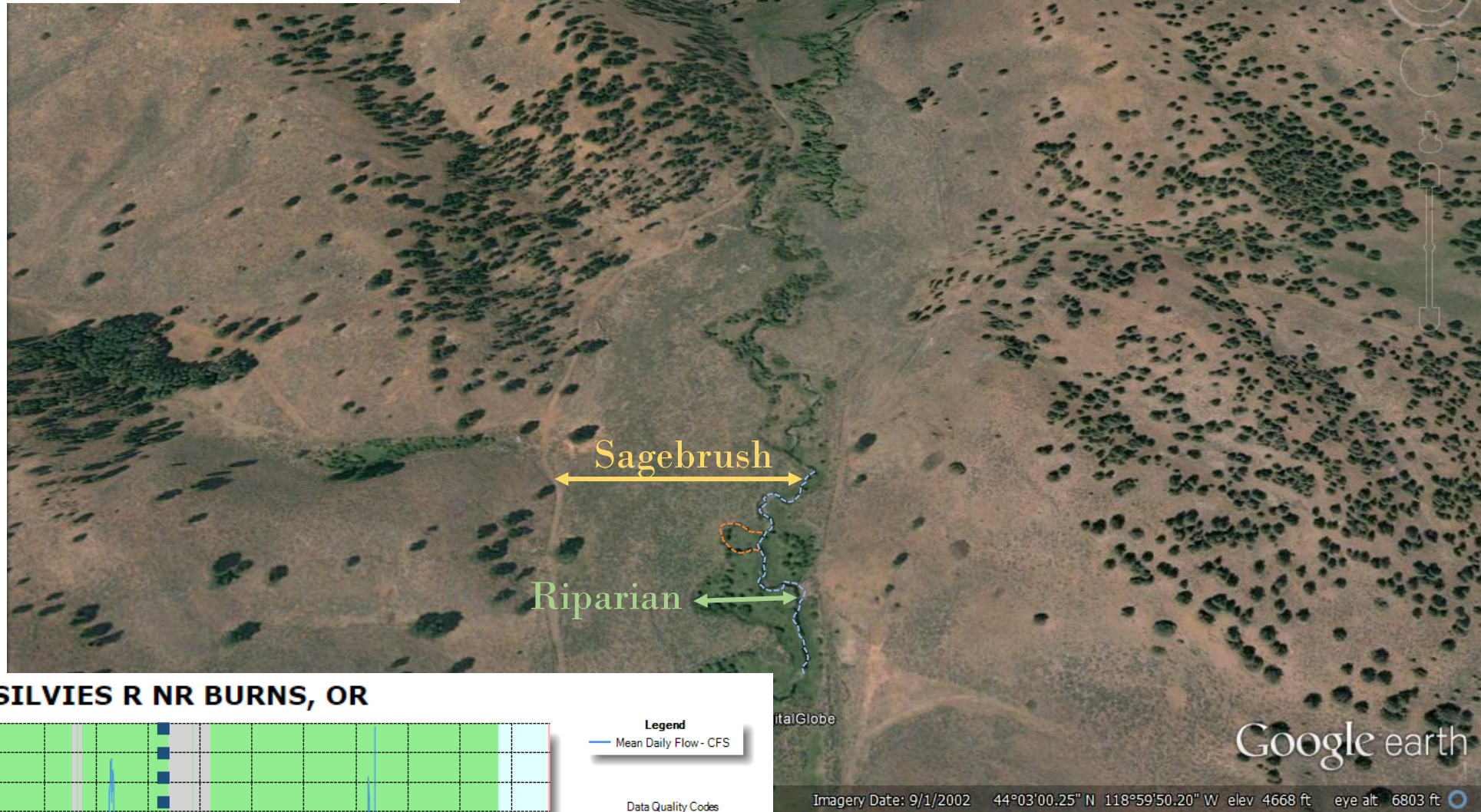


12 years post-construction

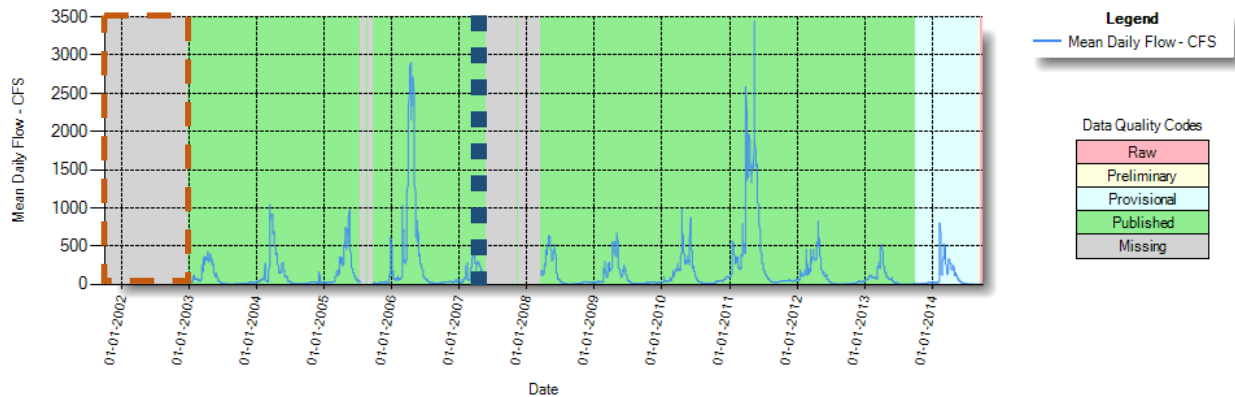




September 1, 2002



SILVIES R NR BURNS, OR



4 years prior to restoration

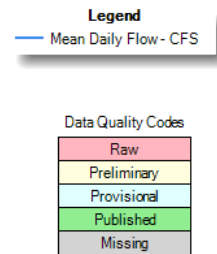
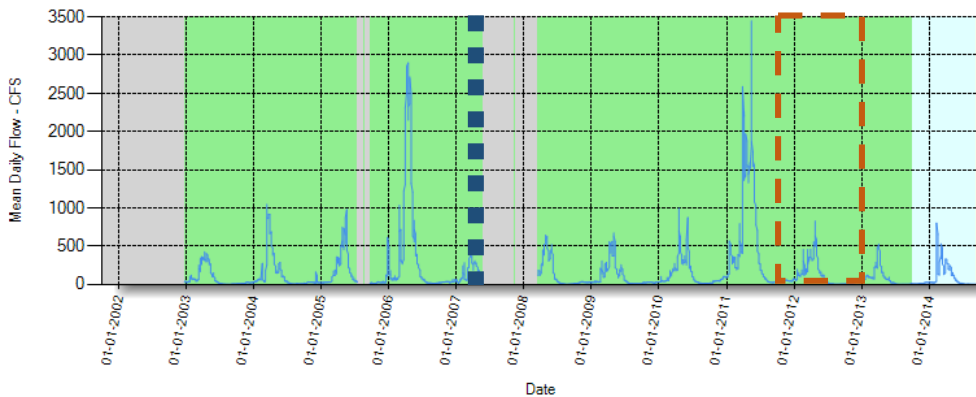
*Camp Creek  
Silvies River Basin, OR*



September 10, 2012



Mean Daily Flow

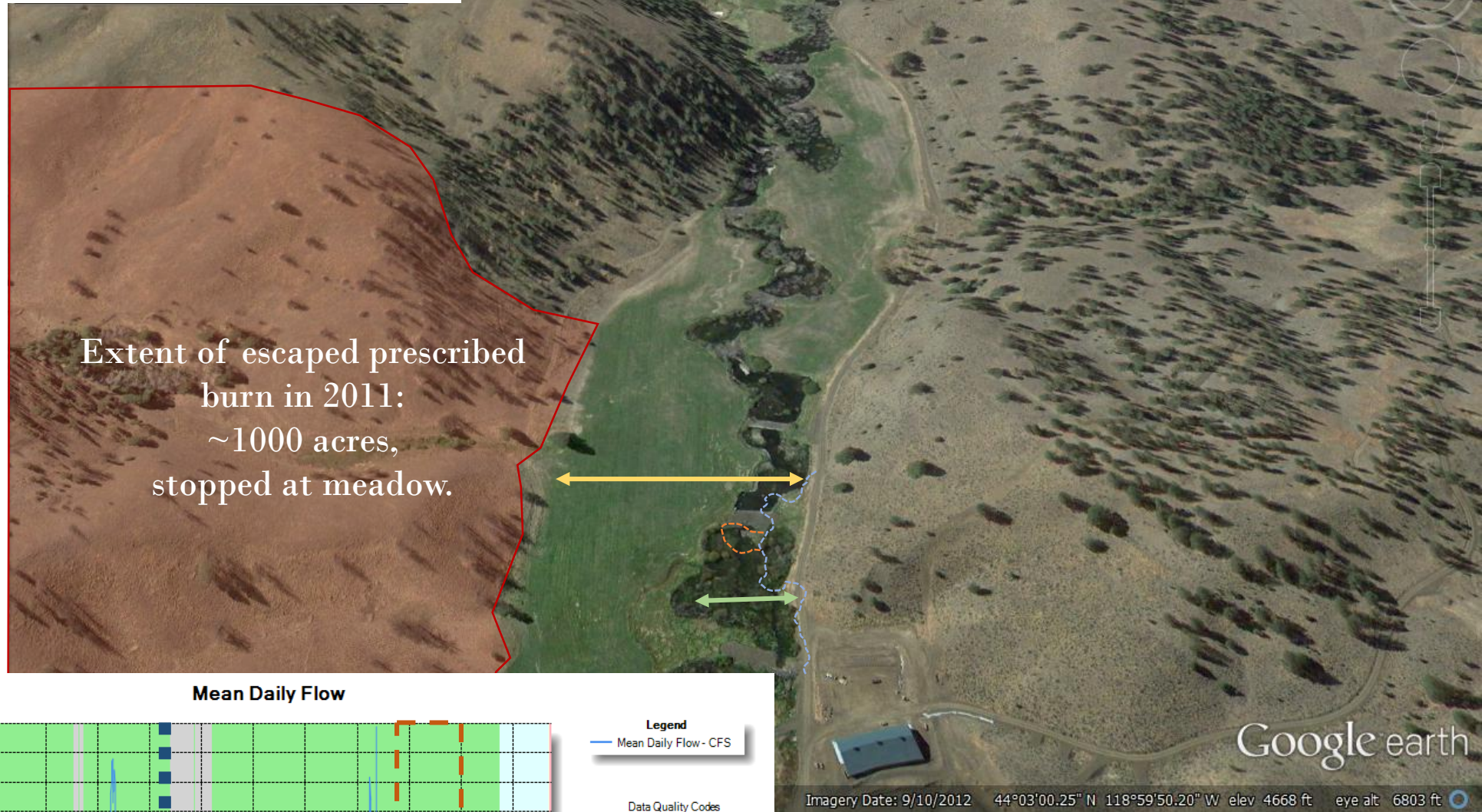


4.5 years after restoration

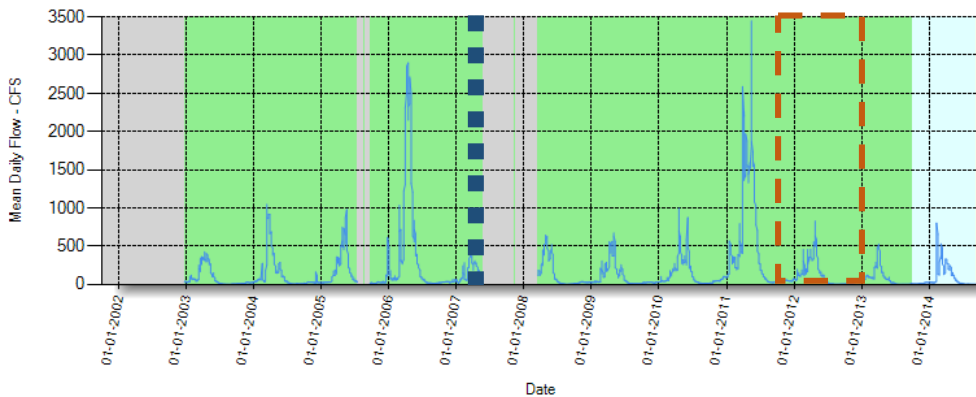
*Camp Creek  
Silvies River Basin, OR*



September 10, 2012



Mean Daily Flow



Legend

— Mean Daily Flow - CFS

Data Quality Codes

Raw
Preliminary
Provisional
Published
Missing

4.5 years after restoration

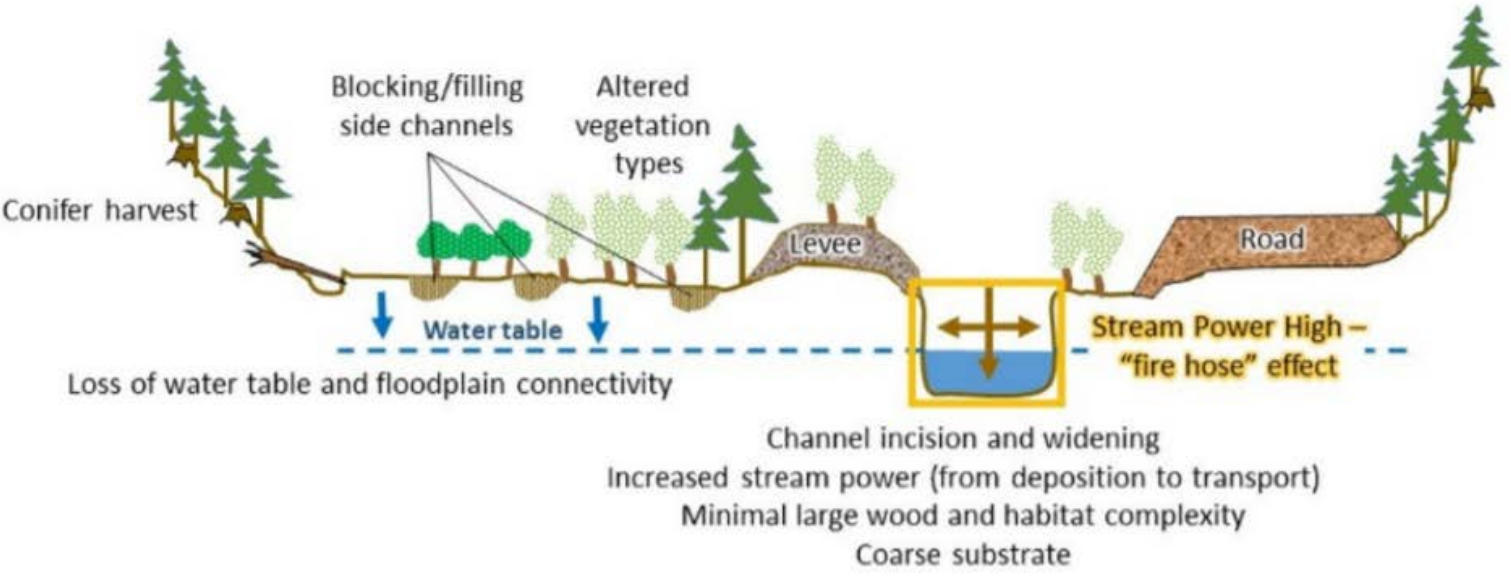
*Camp Creek  
Silvies River Basin, OR*







Before Stage 0 Restoration- Powers et al 2019



After Stage 0 Restoration – Powers et al 2019

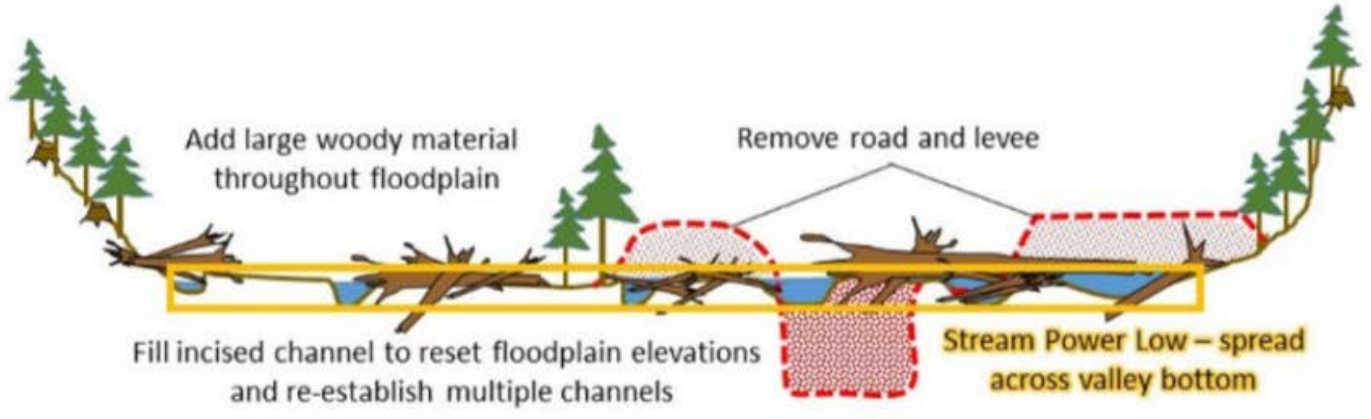


Figure - Forest Service and Kate Meyer, Fisheries Biologist with Willamette NF



