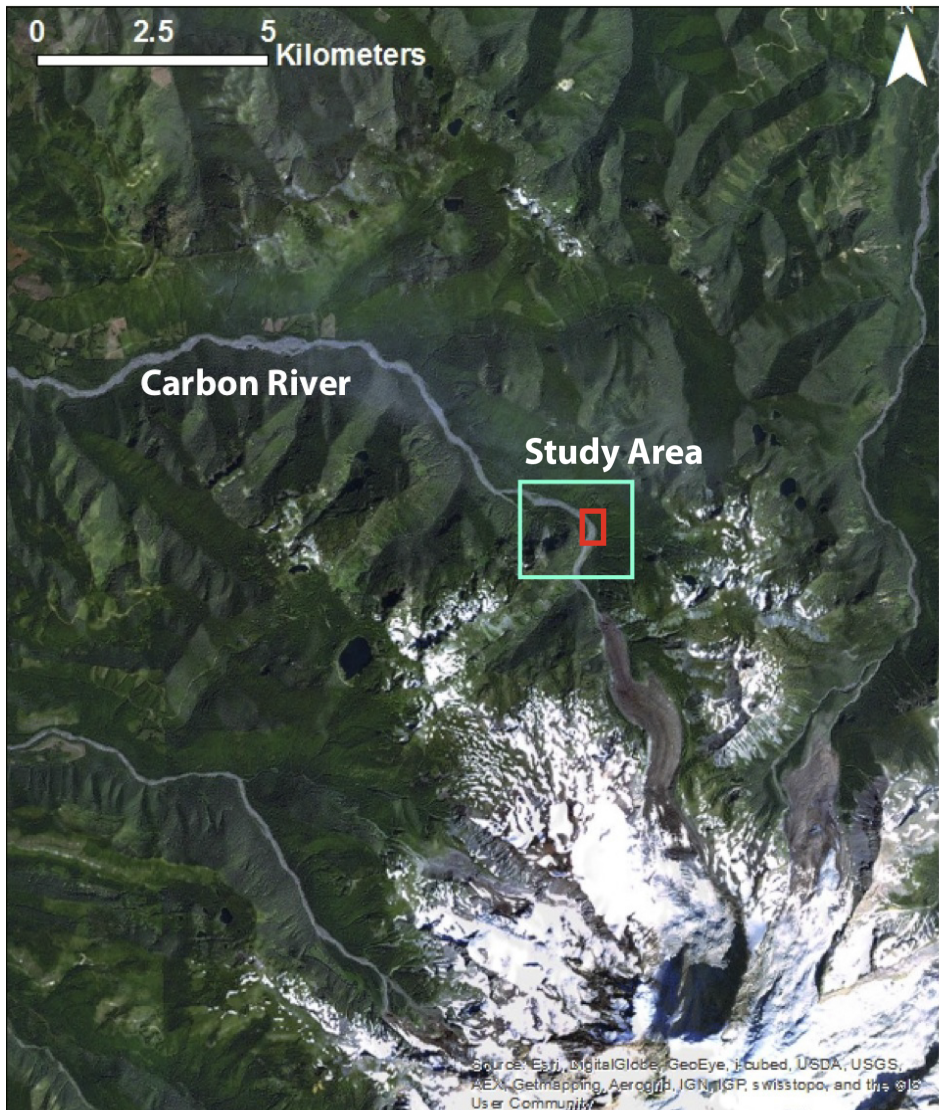


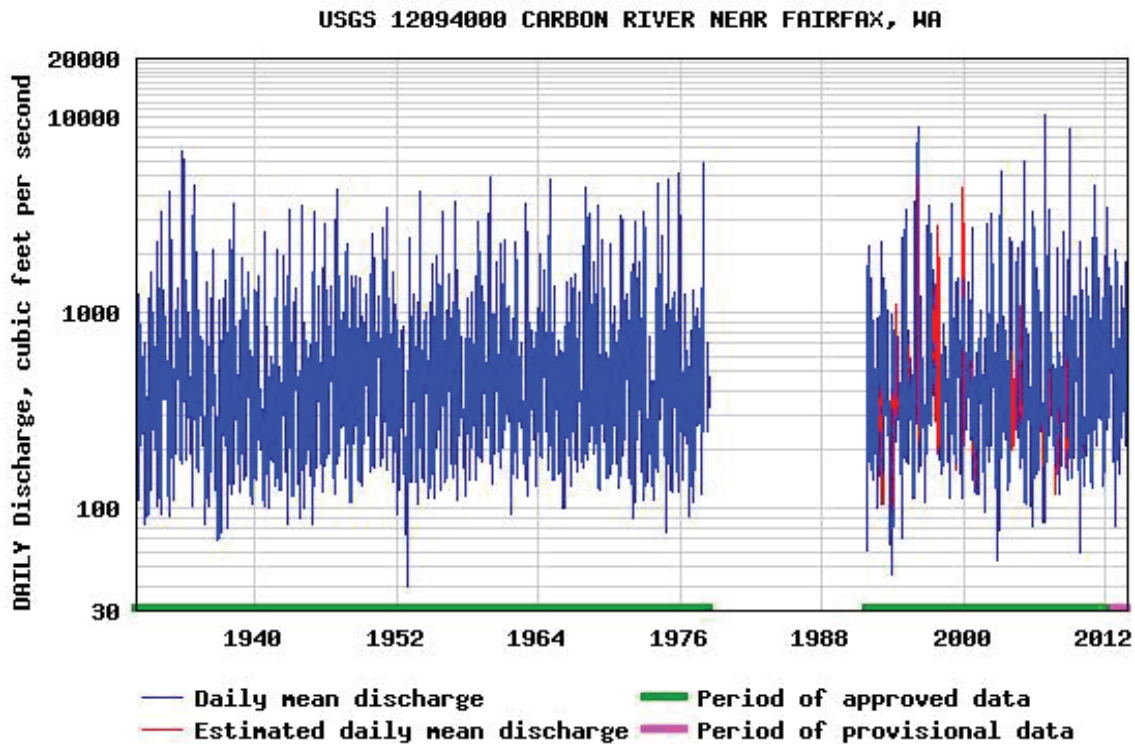
*Figure 1.* Schematic showing the cascading consequences of the increased frequency and magnitude of storm events on Mount Rainier.



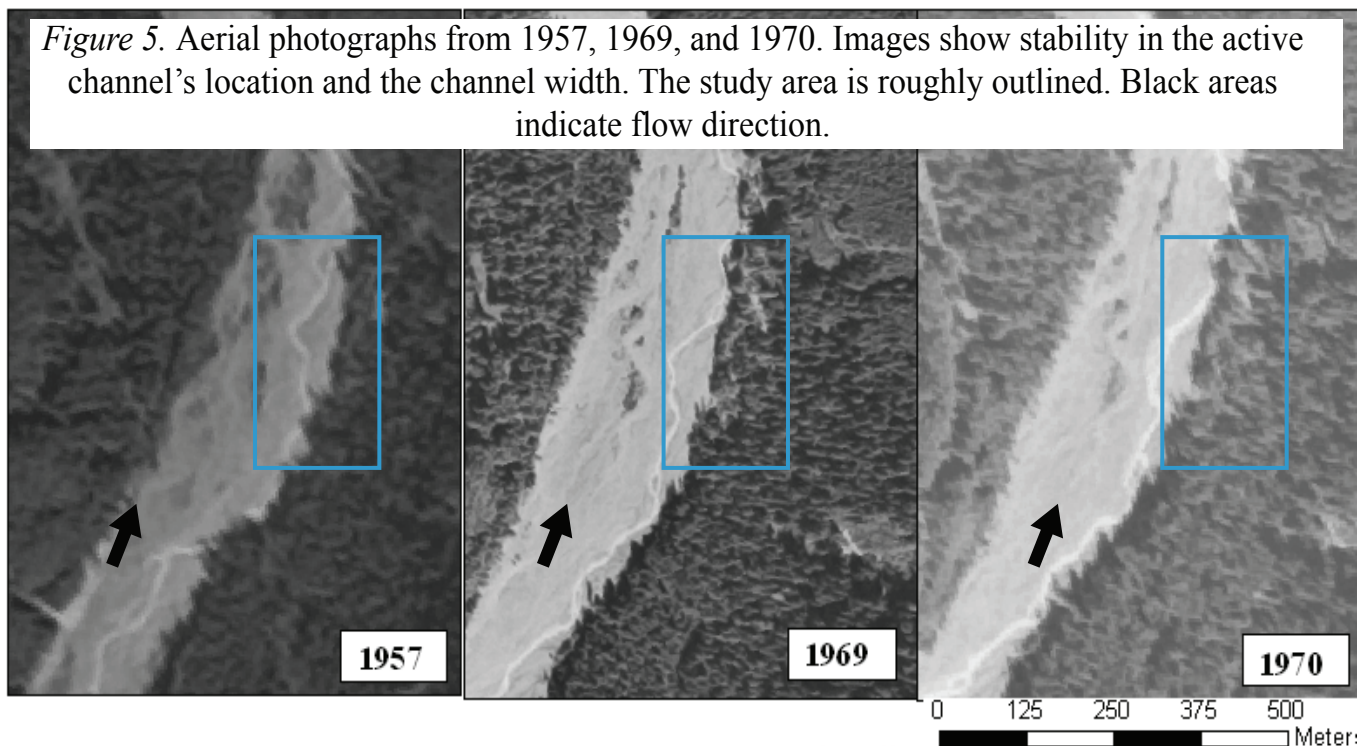
*Figure 2.* The study area on the Carbon River relative to Mount Rainier and the glacier terminus. The green outlines the meander on which it lies and the red outlines the extent of my study area.



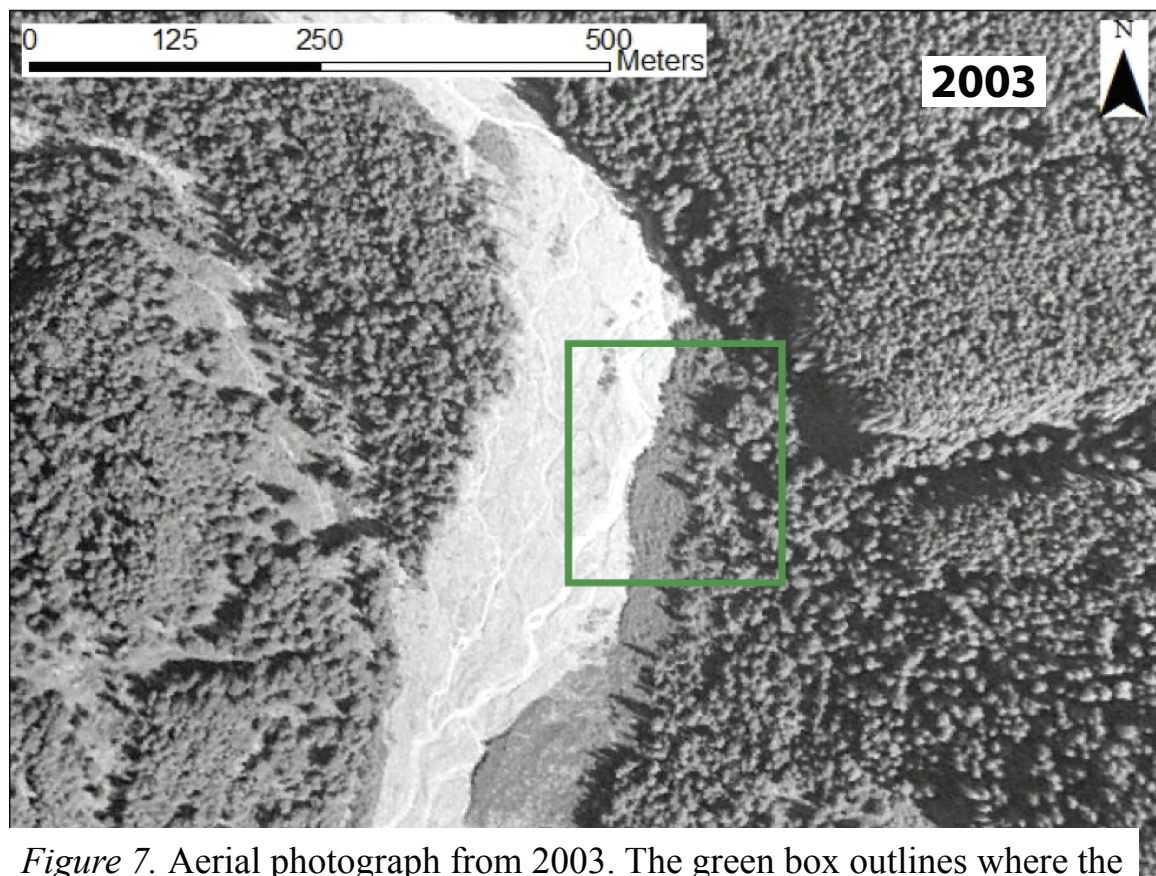
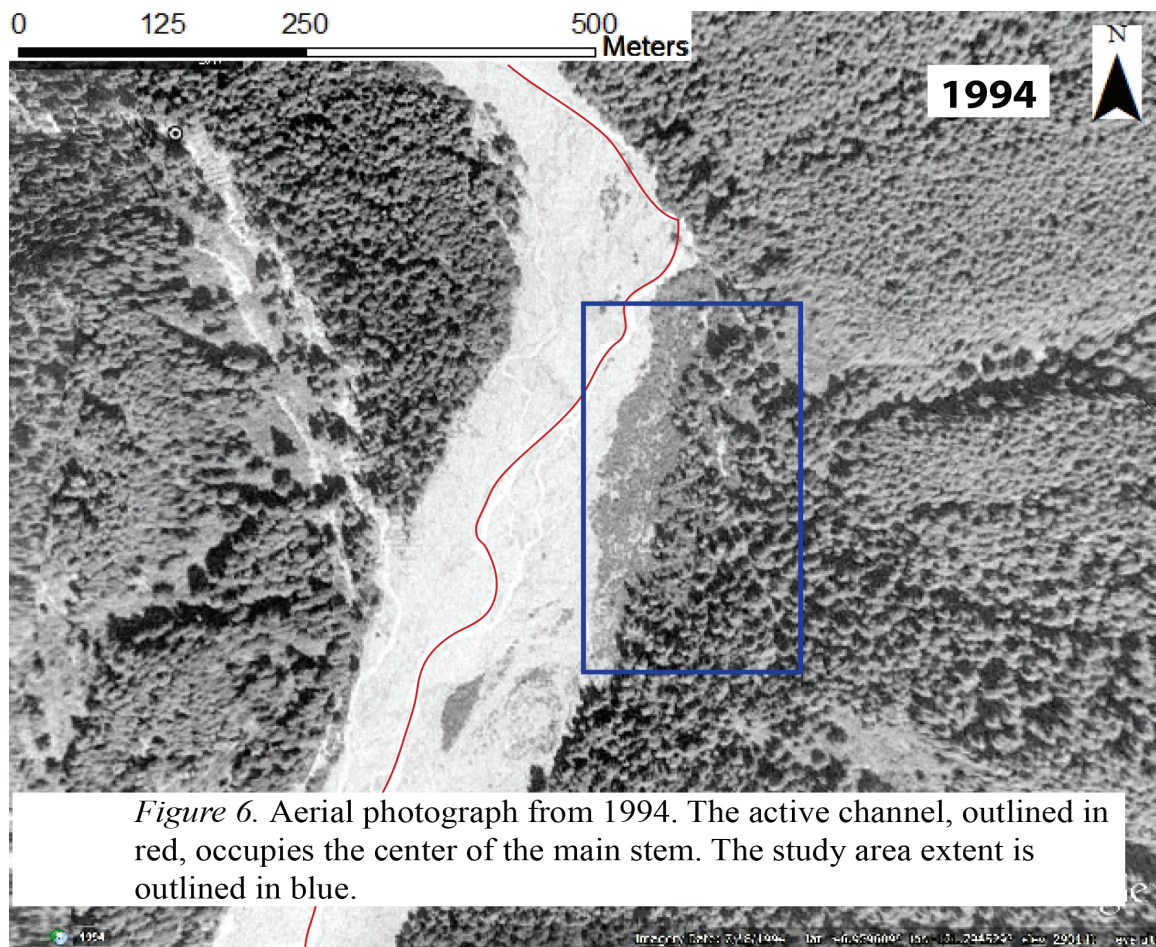
*Figure 3.* A ghost forest of old growth trees that were devastated by river avulsions. These trees historically lined the banks of the main stem. Photograph from Czuba et al. 2010.



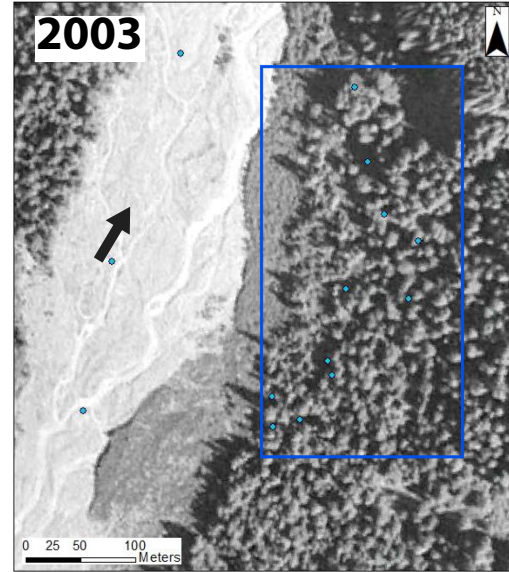
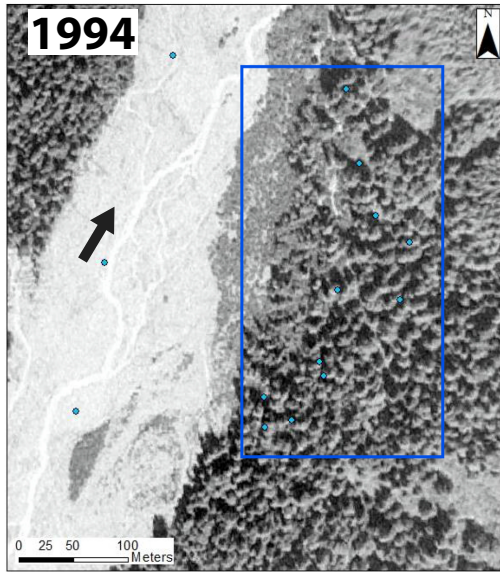
*Figure 4.* Mean daily discharge at the Fairfax gauge on the Carbon River between 1930 and 2013. The five highest mean daily discharge peaks are labeled. Graph modified from USGS hydrograph data.











*Figure 8.* Side-by-side comparison of 1994 and 2003 aerial photographs. Vegetation encroachment into the main stem is visible in 2003. The active channel has migrated slightly river left. The study area extent is outlined in blue.