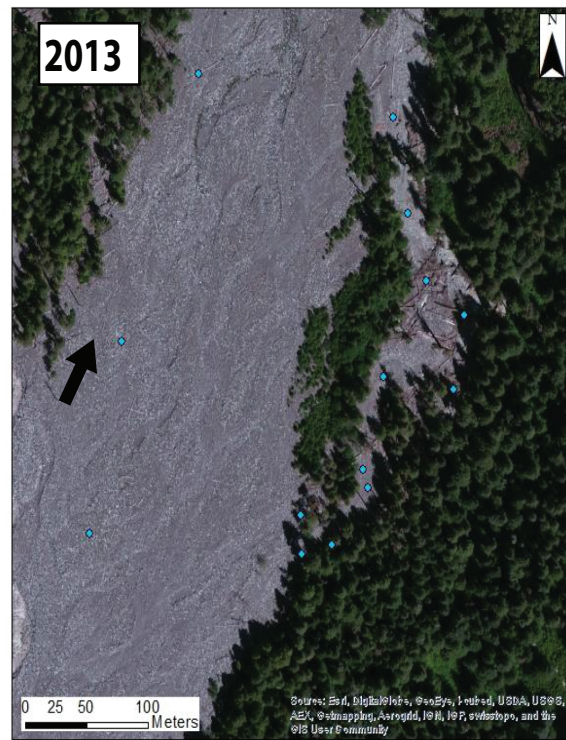
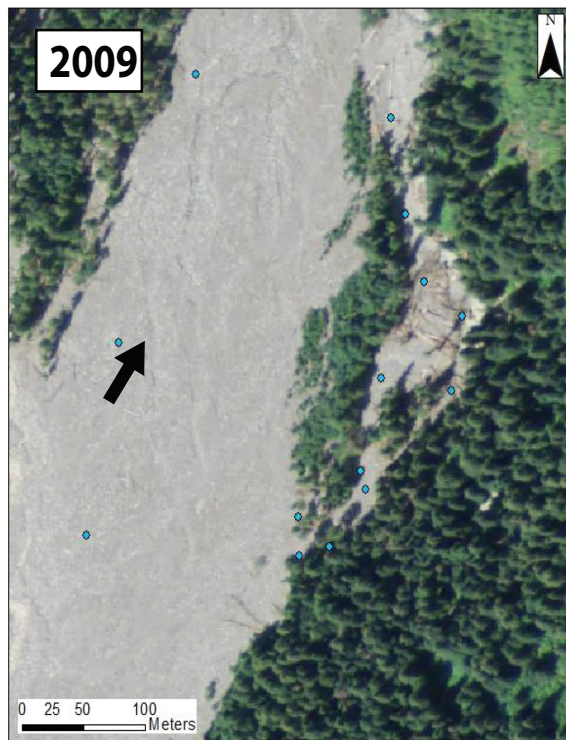
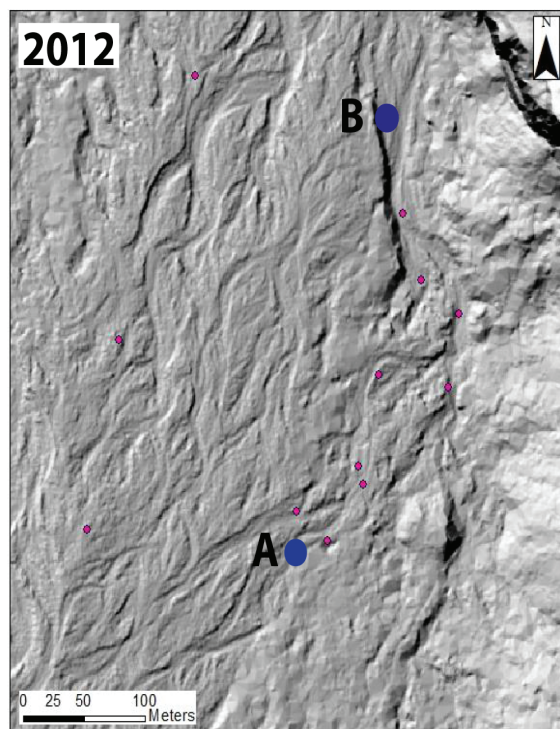
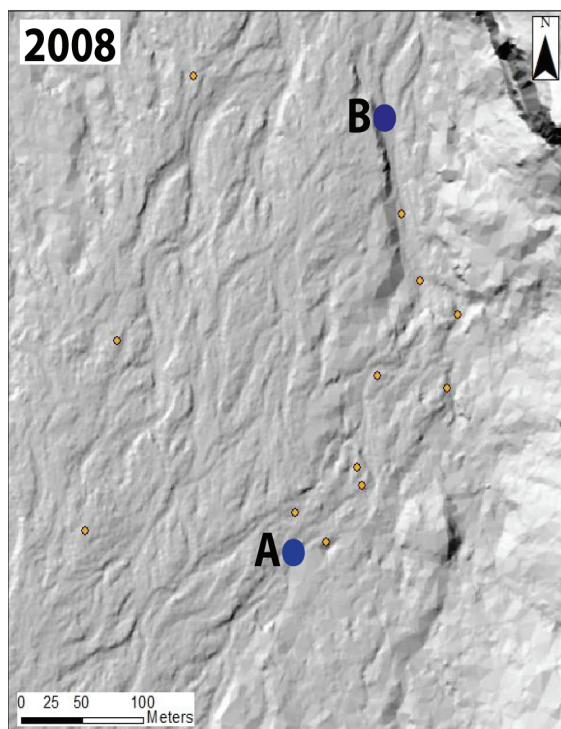


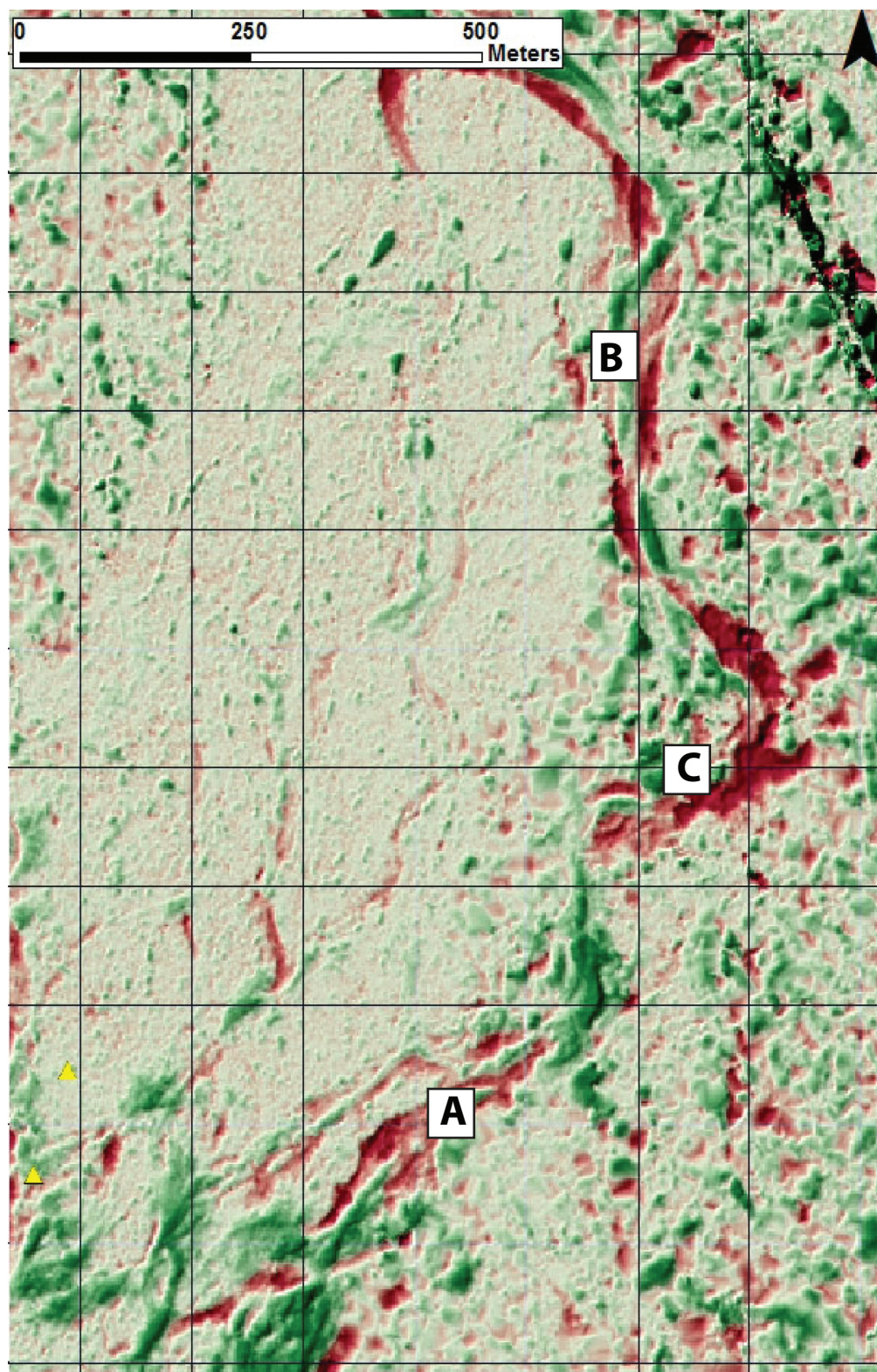
*Figure 10.* Aerial photograph from 2009. The width of the main channel has nearly doubled and a channel has formed in the study area. The active channel of the main stem has migrated river left (outlined in blue).



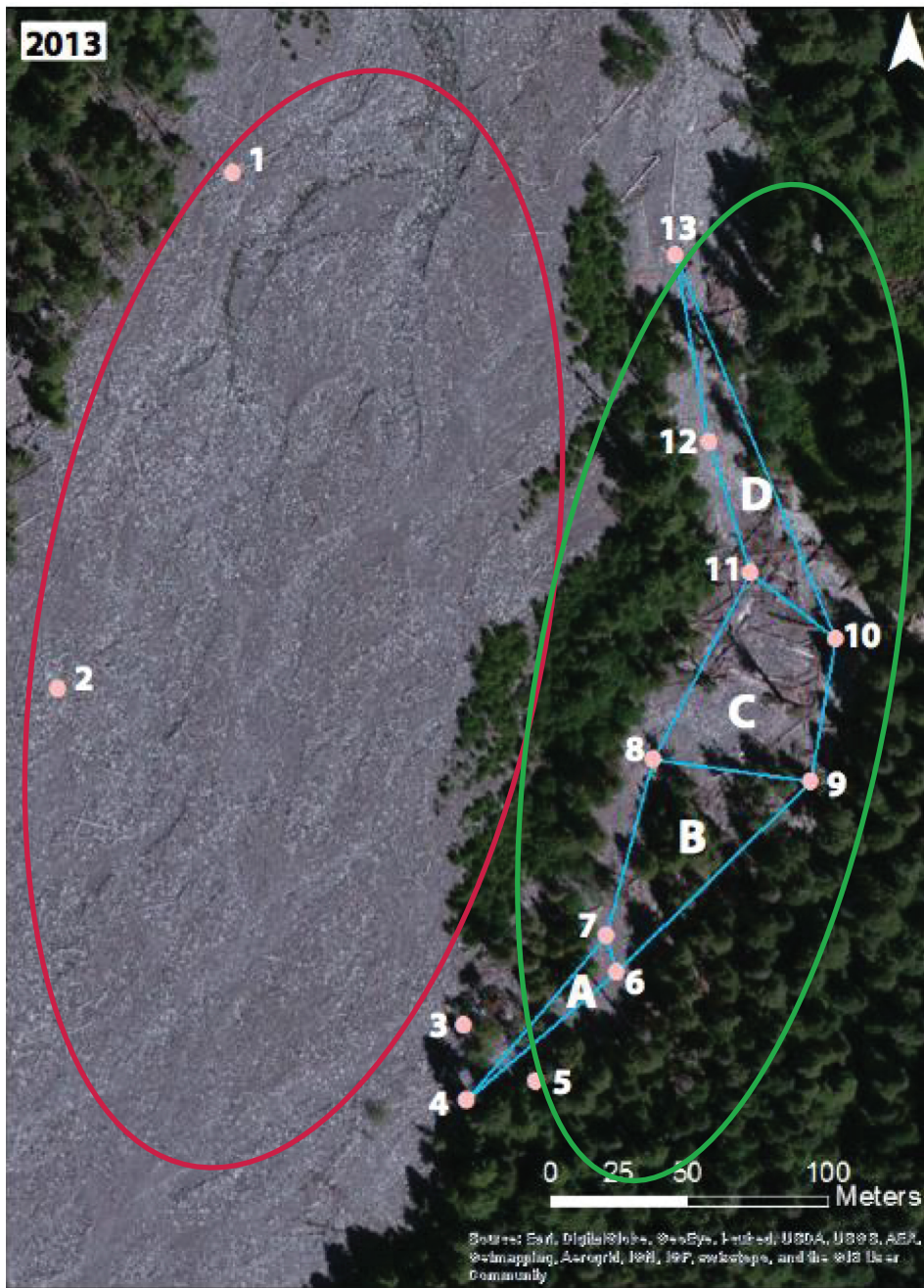
*Figure 11.* Side-by-side comparison of 2009 and 2013 aerial photographs. There is no visible geomorphic change in the channels or riparian margin.



*Figure 12.* Side-by-side comparison of the 2008 and 2012 DEM images. A and B denote the entrance and exit of the channel within the study area.

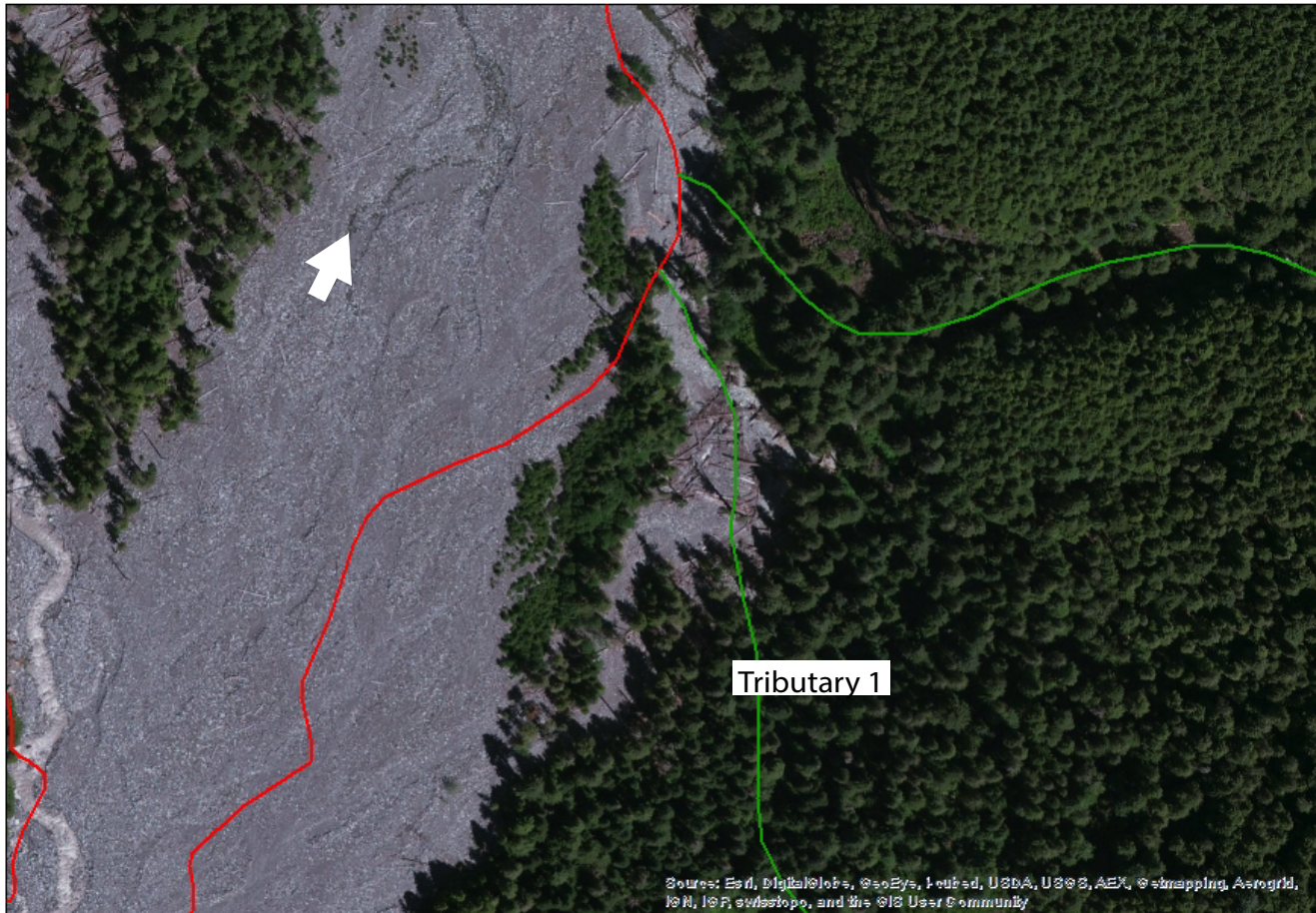


*Figure 13.* LIDAR differencing map between 2008 and 2012. Red areas are erosion and green areas are deposition. A and B are the entrance and exit to the channel in the study area and C is the major log jam.

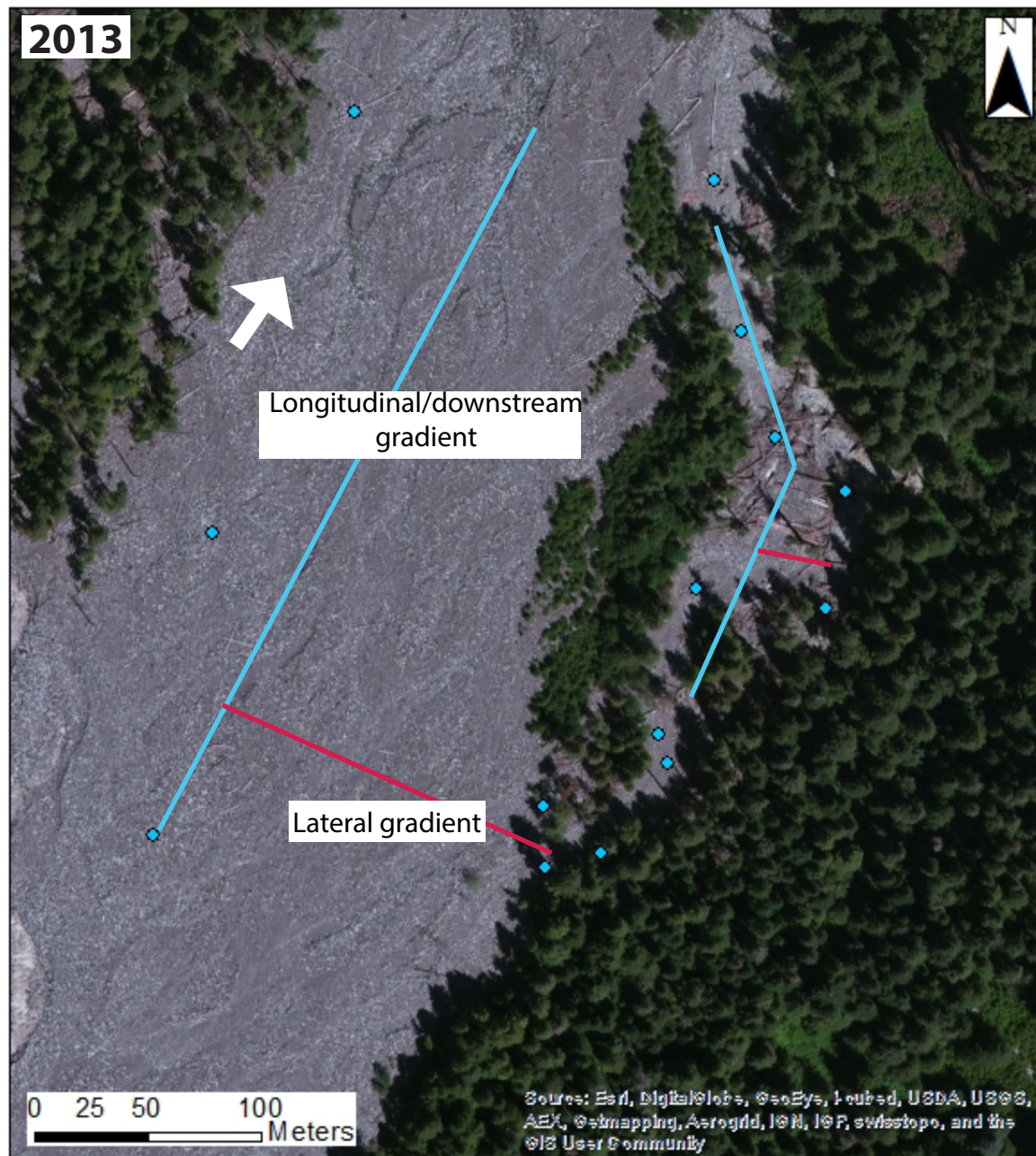


*Figure 14.* Aerial photograph from 2013 showing field measurement sections (A-D) and GPS points. The red ellipse roughly outlines the main stem and the green ellipse roughly outlines the Crescent floodplain.





*Figure 16.* Aerial photograph (2013) showing that the avulsion channel formed almost exactly along the path of tributary 1.



*Figure 17.* Blue lines denote the longitudinal gradient and red lines denote lateral gradient in the main stem and in the Crescent channel. White arrow denotes direction of streamflow.