Table 3C-12. Relative Potential for Loss of Riparian Vegetation Resulting from Floodflow

Condition Conclusion[e]	Incision (-) or Deposition (+) Potential[a]			Probability of Erosive Flows[b]					
	Rush Creek (ft)	Lee Vining Creek (ft)	Relative Rating	Rush Creek[c] (%)	Lee Vining Creek (%)	Parker Creek (%)	Walker Creek (%)	Relative Rating[d]	
Point of reference	+2.3	+0.8	Low +	13 (2)	12	0	0	High	Fre
No-Restriction Alternative	-29.6	-30.9	Extreme -	12 (2)	14	0	0	High	Fre and
6,372-Ft Alternative	-1.8	-3.3	Low-moderate -	0	6	<1	<1	Low-moderate	Mo
6,377-Ft Alternative	+2.5	+1.0	Low-moderate +	2 (<1)	8	80	67	Moderate	Occ
6,383.5-Ft Alternative	+9.2	+7.7	High +	2 (<1)	15	84	67	High	Fre
6,390-Ft Alternative	+14.9	+13.4	High +	6 (1)	19	84	67	High	Occ des
6,410-Ft Alternative	+33.8	+32.3	Extreme +	10 (1)	30	84	67	Very high	Fre PW
No-Diversion Alternative	+50.0	+48.5	Extreme +	6 (<1)	28	84	67	Very high	Occ des

_____

[a] Incision and deposition potential are estimated from the difference between the normal minimum lake surface elevation for each alternative and the lake surface elevation during the most recent incising floodflows (6,374 feet for Rush Creek in 1980 and 6,375.5 feet for Lee Vining Creek in 1983).

[b] Frequency of simulated flows for each alternative exceeding estimated channel stability thresholds: Rush Creek = 350 cfs, Lee Vining Creek = 250 cfs, Parker Creek = 23 cfs, Walker Creek = 15 cfs (Trihey pers. comm.).

[c] Figures in parentheses for Rush Creek apply if the A-Ditch is operated as a relief overflow capable of diverting up to 150 cfs.

[d] Relative rating is for Rush and Lee Vining Creeks only; for the 6,377-Ft Alternative and all higher lake-level alternatives, the probability of erosive flows in Parker and Walker Creeks is extreme unless releases are modified.

[e] PW = extreme destabilization of Parker and Walker Creeks without release modification.