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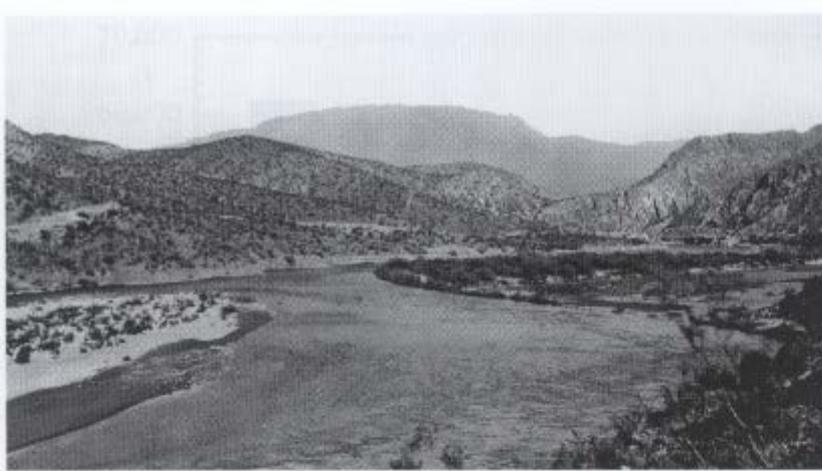
A. (November 26, 1935.) This upstream view from the old, two-lane bridge that crosses the Salt River in Salt River Canyon shows a relatively small discharge of 277 ft³/s. Scattered native shrubs, including willows and brickellbush, appear to occupy the floodplain at right center. The road leading to Show Low (the combined U.S. Highway 60 and Arizona Highway 77) appears as a one-lane cut through the hillslope at center. (R. E. Cook 2280, courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey.)



B. (June 25, 1964.) The water is low (about 97 ft³/s), exposing the bedrock that forms the channel bed and the low-water control downstream from the gaging station. In the intervening twenty-nine years, three floods with peaks of greater than 50,000 ft³/s passed through this reach. At this time, tamarisk is interspersed with the native shrubs on the floodplain and lines river left, which was mostly devoid of woody vegetation in 1935. Fan palms (*lower right*), which are not native to this area, were planted as part of a roadside park well before this photograph was taken. The roadcut on the skyline has been widened. (R. M. Turner.)



C. (October 25, 2000.) The water level is only slightly higher in 2000 than it was in 1964. In the intervening thirty-six years, two floods have exceeded 70,000 ft³/s, and four have exceeded 50,000 ft³/s. Despite these floods, riparian vegetation along the banks has increased, in particular nonnative tamarisk. The palms have grown considerably. (D. Oldershaw, Stake 363.)



A. (April 22, 1937.) In this upstream view, the Salt River is flowing at $4,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$. The long-term gaging station in this reach is associated with the bridge in the distance, and a diversion dam is present just downstream from the camera station. Two months before this photograph was taken, the brush-covered island at right center was submerged during a February flood; most floods on the Salt River occur during the winter months. This camera station is several miles upstream from the top of Roosevelt Lake, the first of the major flood-control and water-supply structures on the Salt River upstream from Phoenix. (W. E. Dickinson 2166, courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey.)



B. (February 3, 1979.) The brush-covered island is now densely covered with mostly nonnative tamarisk, although many native species also occur in this reach, including cottonwood, coyote willow, black willow, and various species of brickellbush. The bar in the left foreground was scoured during large floods in both 1978 and 1979. (R. M. Turner.)



C. (November 25, 2000.) Flood frequency on the Salt River did not change significantly in the twentieth century, as it did on other rivers in the region, although four one-hundred-year floods did occur in a fifteen-year period. The 1993 flood, which had a peak discharge of $143,000 \text{ ft}^3/\text{s}$ at the gaging station on the bridge visible in the distance, did little to slow the advance of riparian vegetation—in particular tamarisk—at this site. Native species, notably carrizo grass, have also increased, although they are difficult to distinguish from the tamarisk in this view. (D. Oldershaw, Stake 955.)