



A typical Type N stream before harvest.



A high-wind event occurred prior to harvest in December 2007.



Basin 3110 in the Willapa Hills. This stream basin received the current Forests and Fish prescription of a 50-foot buffer along 50 percent of the perennial stream length.



Basin 1236 in the Olympic Mountains. This basin received the clearcut treatment.



Datalogger

Temperature dataloggers (Onset Stowaway TidbiTs) are used to monitor water, soil, and air temperature at a minimum of four stations within each of the Type N basins.



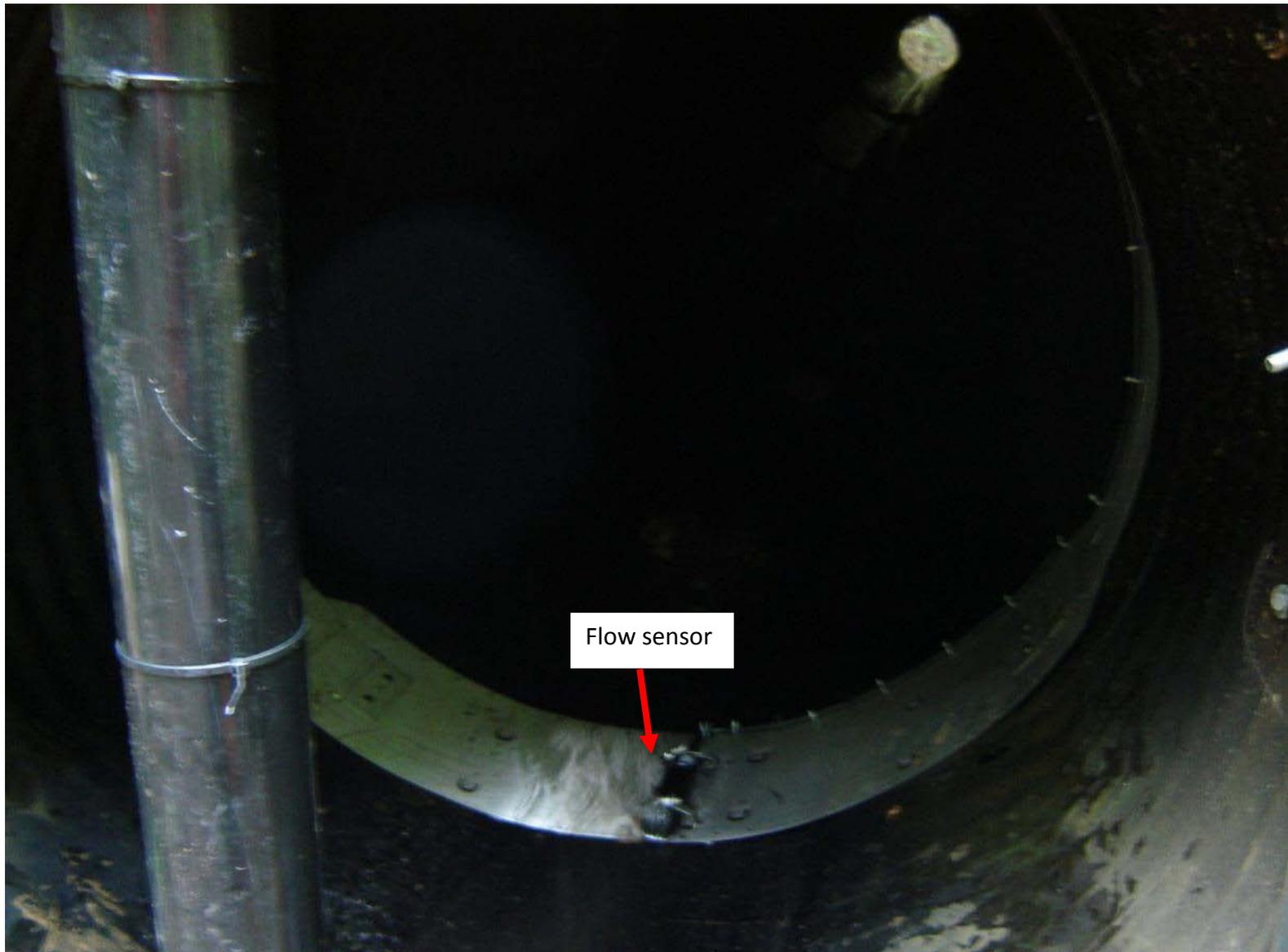
Hemispherical canopy photos are taken every year at ten points within each of the Type N basins.



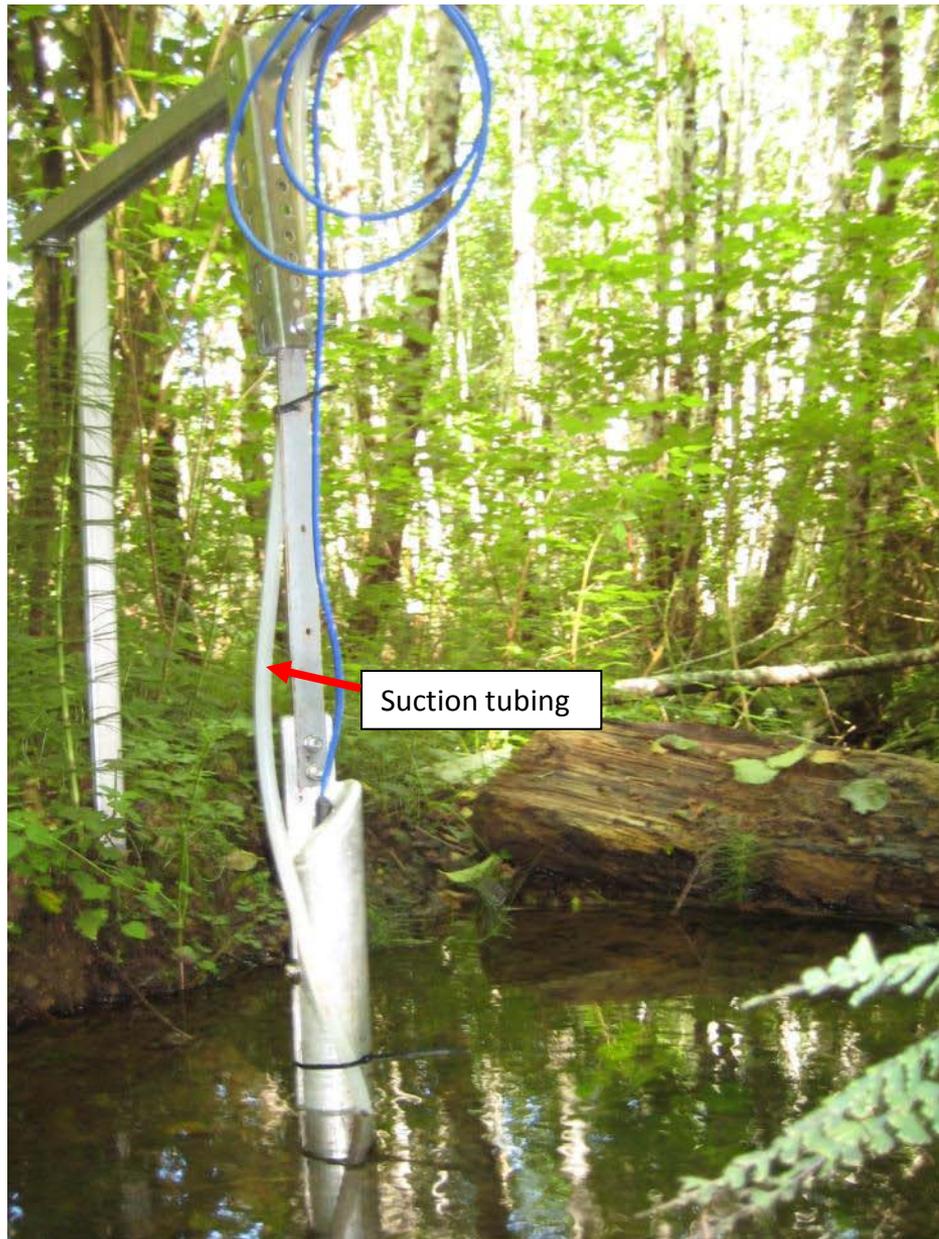
A fisheye lens creates an image that is analyzed to estimate the amount of solar energy being delivered into a stream. This photo was taken in an unharvested stream reach.



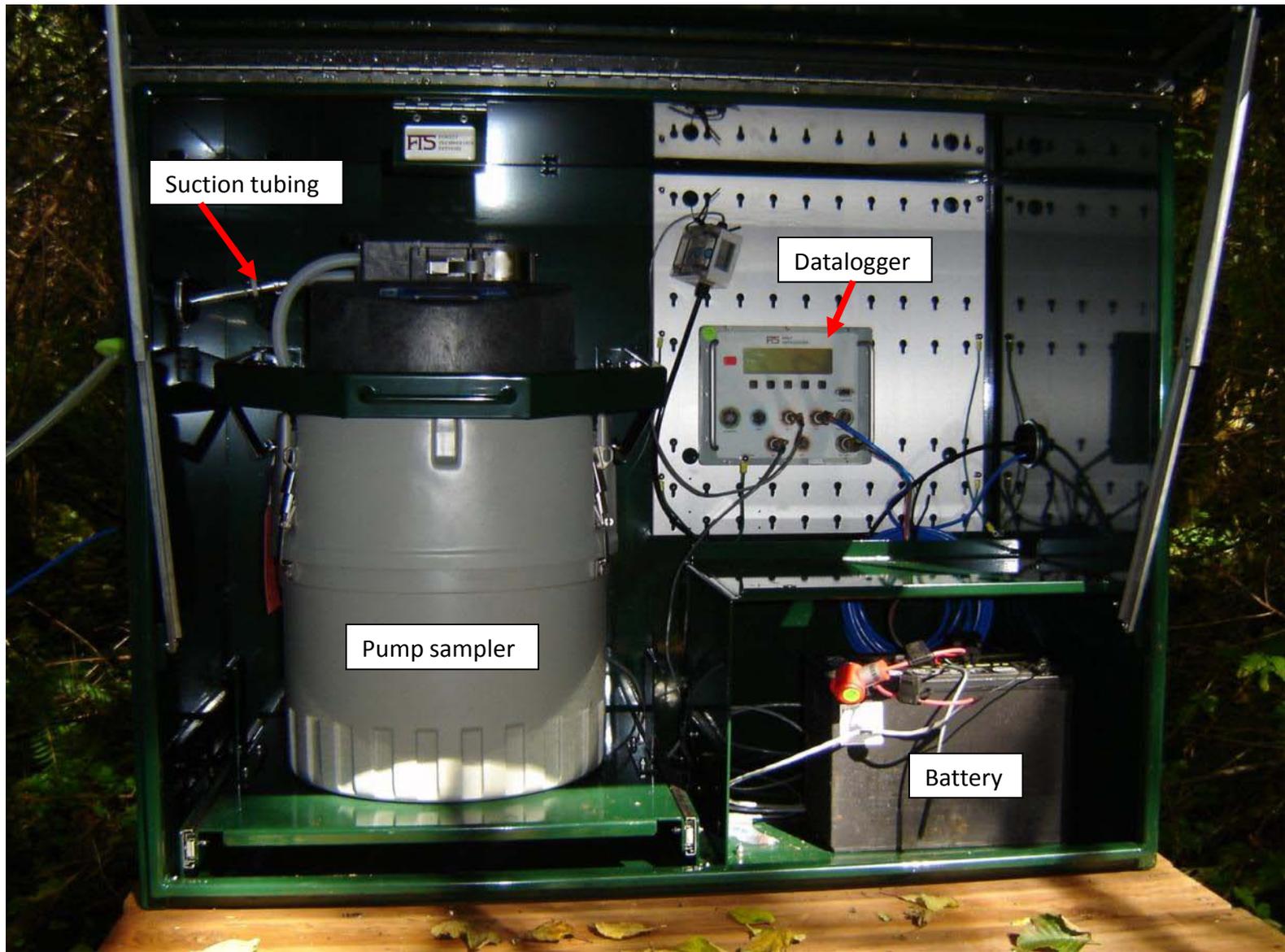
A flume and pressure transducer installed in basin 1236 in the Olympic Mountains is used to measure stream flows. The pressure transducer is secured within the gray conduit pipe in the flume's stilling well.



*In-situ* flow meters are installed in basins 363 and 1099 in the Olympic Mountains to measure stream flows from road culverts. High gradients and shifting stream channels prohibited the use of flumes in these two basins.



A turbidity sensor installed in basin 2260 in the Willapa Hills. The sensor is protected within the aluminum housing. The housing swings freely with the stream flow. When the turbidity values cross specific, pre-set thresholds, water is pumped from the stream through the suction tubing and into the pump sampler for lab analyses.



A datalogger and programmable pump sampler with attached components in basin 1236 in the Olympic Mountains. The datalogger receives stage height and turbidity readings from the pressure transducer and turbidity sensor at ten-minute intervals. Readings above the specified stage and turbidity threshold trigger the automatic pump sampler to collect a water sample.



A wedge is used to calibrate flows in the summer low flow months.



A high-flow event in basin 3111 in the Willapa Hills in January 2009. This stream basin received the treatment consisting of a 50-foot buffer along 100% of the perennial stream length.



A basket is used to collect litterfall from the trees and surrounding plants. Paired litterfall traps are deployed at four stations within the eight study basins assessed for flow.



A drift net is used to collect detritus and macroinvertebrates in the eight study basins assessed for flow. The nets are attached to the downstream end of the flume or near the *in-situ* flow meter.



Sieves of various sizes are used to facilitate sorting of detritus and litterfall samples into coniferous, deciduous, wood, and miscellaneous categories. The samples are then dried, ashed, and weighed.