

Streams provide aquatic habitat to support a diversity of species at various life stages.

- *Riffles and glides* are shallow, low to moderate gradient habitats that serve as spanning areas for adult fish and often provide suitable substrate conditions for a host of invertebrate species.
- *Pools* are channel bed depressions that provide refuge from high flow velocities and serve as rearing habitat for juvenile fish.
- *Wetlands* are low gradient habitat with seasonal fluctuations in flow, which provide rearing and refuge habitat for many aquatic species.

Riparian areas represent the transition from aquatic to terrestrial habitats, and often support a high diversity of both wildlife and vegetation. Riparian areas further influence the physical structure of stream channels by providing a source of large woody debris, other organic material, and nutrients, as well as protecting banks from erosion with an established root network.

Data Sources: 2003 SPU Riparian Survey, 2000& 2002 SPU Stream Habitat Survey

Map 14

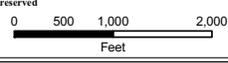
Longfellow Creek Habitat Conditions



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Legend

Habitat Units (Inside Line)	Riparian Vegetation Type (Outside Lines)	Watercourse Segments
Riffle	Native Coniferous/Deciduous Forest	Unserved Channel
Glide	Native Shrubs w/o Mature Canopy	Culvert
Pool	Lawn/Landscape	City Boundary
Wetland	Dominant Non-native Invasives	Streets
		Watershed Boundary*
		Parks

*Map doesn't show entire watershed boundary, refer to Figure 1-1 for entire watershed boundary.