

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

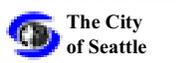
- **Riffles and glides** are shallow, low to moderate gradient habitats that serve as spawning areas for adult fish and often provide suitable substrate conditions for a host of invertebrate species.
- **Pools** are channel bed depressions that provide refuge from high flow velocities and serve as rearing 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, 2003 SPU Stream Habitat Survey

**Map 32**

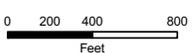
**Taylor Creek  
Habitat Conditions**



Produced by the City of Seattle  
June 2007

THE CITY OF SEATTLE, 2007. All rights reserved

No guarantee of any sort implied, including accuracy, completeness, or fitness for use.



**Legend**

**Habitat Units (Inside Line)**

- Riffle
- Glide
- Pool
- Wetland
- Side Pool

**Riparian Vegetation Type (Outside Lines)**

- Native Coniferous/Deciduous Forest
- Native Shrubs w/o Mature Canopy
- Lawn/Landscape
- Dominant Non-native Invasives

**Watercourse Segments**

- Unserved Channel
- Culvert
- City Boundary
- Streets
- Watershed Boundary\*
- Parks

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