

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, 2000 & 2001 SPU Stream Habitat Survey

**Map 41**

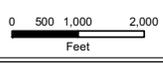
**Thornton Creek**  
Habitat Conditions



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**Legend**

- Habitat Units (Inside Line)**
- Riffle
  - Glide
  - Pool
  - Wetland

- Riparian Vegetation Type (Outside Lines)**
- Native Coniferous/Deciduous Forest
  - Native Understory w/o Mature Canopy
  - Lawn/Landscape
  - Dominant Non-native Invasives

- Watercourse Segments**
- Unsurveyed Channel
  - Culvert
  - City Boundary
  - Streets
  - Watershed Boundary\*
  - Parks

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