Rock size may be determined using the guidelines presented in Step 10-7(b), below.

**Step 10-1 (b) Determine bed form**

(b) Watercourses containing some form of bed vegetation

The bed form may be determined using one of the following methods:

(i) A bed form contained in a similar nearby watercourse, or within the existing watercourse.

(ii) A bed form suitable for the terrestrial and/or aquatic wildlife known to inhabit or migrate through the local area.

(iii) A bed form obtained from the guidelines presented in Table 1.

**TECHNICAL NOTE 3.5**

It is generally not desirable to establish a particular bed form for encouraging, non-native species to an area (i.e. establishing a pool/riffle system within an area that does not normally contain pools and riffles). However, it is noted that when urbanisation or other forms of land development significantly change the catchment hydrology, it is possible for the bed form of a watercourse to also change resulting in pools and riffles being formed in areas where they previously didn’t exist.

**Step 10-2 (b) Determine the length of the low flow channel**

The low flow channel typically meanders within the bed of the channel, occasionally bouncing off the banks, especially around bends in the channel. The sinuosity of the low flow channel within the bed can be totally different from the sinuosity of the main channel within the valley.

![Figure 3.8 Low flow channel meander](Image)

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