1. LOS ANGELES FOREST (SAN DIMAS FOREST EXPERIMENT)

- Limit urbanisation and reduce deforestation
- Firewatch
- Preserve habitats and biodiversity, conserve ecosystems
- Education and limit public access
- Increases evapotranspiration
- Increases interception
- Reduces overland flow
- Reduces erosion and sediment input to river
- Makes the Hydrograph less flashy and reduces the chance of floods

2. DEBRIS DAMS

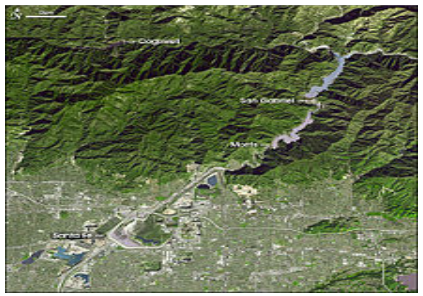
- Reduces transport of sediment which will fill the holding dams
- Reduces input of sediment into rivers which causes braiding
- Makes channel forms more efficient at moving water
- Removal of debris in summer gives ballast for building schemes

3. HOLDING DAMS (MORRIS AND SAN GABRIEL DAMS)

- Stores water and prevents flooding, lowering the hydrograph
- Production of HEP for Los Angeles and its industries
- Water supply for LA, city in a semi-arid area
- Irrigation water for the fruit and vegetable crops
- Leisure activities

4. SANTE FE SPREADING GROUND

- Dry in the summer months when no rain falls, it is used for recreation (riding, golf, hiking)
- Filled with water after the winter rains to stop water reaching Los Angeles
- The water then infiltrates and recharges the aquifer (water bearing rocks) that supply Los Angeles
- But, evaporation leaves salt deposits (salinisation) which may destroy the soil



5. CHANNELISATION IN THE LOS ANGELES URBAN AREA (IMPROVED CHANNEL)

- Preventing meandering and braiding
- Efficient channel shape and a straight channel, moves water quickly and effectively
- The faster flow of water helps prevent floods
- Less erosion and deposition in the concrete lined channel
- But, reduction in habitats and reduction in biodiversity