1. 12/6/66, 1100 hrs., $Q = 5000\pm$ cfs, Santa Maria River looking north at Suey Crossing

2. 12/6/66, 1115 hrs., Santa Maria River looking upstream at Suey Crossing
3. 12/6/66, 1400 hrs., Q = 8000± cfs, Santa Maria River looking upstream 1500'± above Highway 101. Velocity of main current approx. 16 fps.

4. Same as #3. Close view of a large sand wave about 4 feet high due to an anti-dune. Flow is supercritical.
3. 12/6/66, 1400 hrs., \( Q = 8000 \pm \text{cfs} \), Santa Maria River looking upstream 1500'\( \pm \) above Highway 101. Velocity of main current approx. 16 fps.

4. Same as #3. Close view of a large sand wave about 4 feet high due to an anti-dune. Flow is supercritical.
5. 12/6/66, 1230 hrs., Santa Maria River looking upstream at SPRR bridge at Guadalupe

6. 12/6/66, 1530 hrs., Sisquoc River at Garey Bridge. Estimate flow 10,000 to 15,000 cfs. Estimated velocity 15 to 20 fps.
7. Same as #6. View showing velocity head recovery of 5± ft on bridge pier.

8. 12/8/66 Sisquoc River looking upstream above Tepusquet Crossing. Note flooding and erosion of cultivated fields
9. 12/8/66 Santa Maria River looking downstream at Suey Crossing. Urban areas at left would have been flooded if the levee had not been constructed.

10. 12/8/66 Santa Maria River looking upstream at Guadalupe. Note overflow beginning at end of the south bank levee.
11. 12/12/66 Santa Maria River looking upstream from Station 305+. Note how main channel leaves the north bank levee and crosses the river at right angles, impinging severely on the south bank levee at Station 340+.

12. 12/12/66 Another view similar to #11 showing impingement on south bank levee. The deep scour against the levee is visible. The excavation in the center of the photo is a new channel being constructed to divert the main current away from the south bank levee.
13. 12/12/66 A closer view of the scour at Station 340± at the south bank levee. Two crescent shaped failures of the levee rip-rap facing are visible.

14. 12/12/66 A view of the Santa Maria River south bank levee booking upstream from Station 350±. The main portion of the flow was at the north side of the river at this station, but a large amount was crossing to the south and eroded the channels visible in the center left of the photo. Flow at the peak of the flood was bank to bank.
15. 12/8/66  Santa Maria River south bank levee looking upstream at Station 340. The original grade of the river is visible against the levee and was approx. 11 to 12 feet below top of levee.

16. 12/8/66  Similar to #15. The bottom grade was about 22 feet below the top of levee at the time the photo was taken, but backsiltling had occurred.
17. 12/8/66 Looking downstream from the same position #16 was taken from. Two crescent shaped failures are visible with an apparently intact facing between them. Subsequent excavations revealed, however, that the toe of the revetment was displaced from the camera position to beyond the far failure.

18. 12/8/66 Similar to #17. The failure of the facing is believed to be due to deep scour undercutting the rock rip-rap combined with direct attack by a current with a velocity of 16± fps impinging on the rip-rap almost perpendicularly.
19. 12/8/66 Looking upstream on the Santa Maria River south bank levee from Station 336+. It is believed that the levee embankment did not completely erode away because of the short duration of the peak flow.

20. 12/8/66 Looking downstream from the same position #19 was taken from. The lower foot of the man is at the high water mark. Rough estimates give a peak flow of 30,000 cfs at 8 P.M., 12/6/66, which is only 1/5 of the levee design flow.
21. 12/8/66 A close view of the top of the revetment failure.