

Size		Approximate Sieve Mesh Openings (per inch)		Class	
Millimeters	Microns	Inches	Tyler		U.S. Standard
4000-2000	---	180-160	---	---	Very large boulders
2000-1000	---	80-40	---	---	Large boulders
1000-500	---	40-20	---	---	Medium boulders
500-250	---	20-10	---	---	Small boulders
250-130	---	10-5	---	---	Large cobbles
130-64	---	5-2.5	---	---	Small cobbles
64-32	---	2.5-1.3	---	---	Very coarse gravel
32-16	---	1.3-0.6	---	---	Coarse gravel
16-8	---	0.6-0.3	2.5	---	Medium gravel
8-4	---	0.3-0.16	5	5	Fine gravel
4-2	---	0.16-0.08	9	10	Very fine gravel
2.00-1.00	2000-1000	---	16	18	Very coarse sand
1.00-0.50	1000-500	---	32	35	Coarse sand
0.50-0.25	500-250	---	60	60	Medium sand
0.25-0.125	250-125	---	115	120	Fine sand
0.125-0.062	125-62	---	250	230	Very fine sand
0.062-0.031	62-31	---			Coarse silt
0.031-0.016	31-16	---			Medium silt
0.016-0.008	16-8	---			Fine silt
0.008-0.004	8-4	---			Very fine silt
0.004-0.0020	4-2	---			Coarse clay
0.0020-0.0010	2-1	---			Medium clay
0.0010-0.0005	1-0.5	---			Fine clay
0.0005-0.0002	0.5-0.24	---			Very fine clay

- Eroding banks are a source of debris when trees fall as they are undermined. Therefore, debris can be a sign of unstable banks and of great concern due to potential blockage of bridge openings.
- Stable banks with very slow erosion rates tend to be graded to a smooth slope of less than about 30 percent. Mature trees on a graded bank slope are convincing evidence of bank stability. In most regions of the United States, the upper parts of stable banks are vegetated, but the lower part may be bare at normal stage, depending on bank height and flow regime of the stream. Where banks are low, dense vegetation may extend to the water's edge at normal stage. Where banks are high, occasional slumps may occur on even the most stable graded banks. Shallow mountain streams that transport coarse bed sediment tend to have stable banks.