Grazing has been a major economic activity since the 1860’s in Oregon. Initially cattle were allowed to graze without restrictions. Streams suffered detrimental effects as a result. Since the 1960s rangeland management has improved, by several methods. One method is a livestock exclosure, which allows vegetation and channel to recover some complexity while keeping the rest of the range open. Three exclosures and adjacent grazed reaches in eastern Oregon were examined on aerial photographs dating back to 1956 along with field measurements made in 1994. Each photo was scanned into Idrisi where the images were rubber-sheeted to approximate orthophotos. Channel and valley length and bankside woody vegetation were then digitized and exported to Arc/Info to calculate lengths. Sinuosity and percentage of banks with woody vegetation canopy were calculated. Results were mixed. Local controls may exert a greater influence than the exclosure fence.