High Gradient Bioassessment Stream Visit Sheet

STDEAN	STREAM NAME: LOCATION:								
					PROGRAM:			:	
STATION #:						COUNTY: PROJECT: DATE: TIME Start: (24hr)			
INVESTIGATORS: Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS YES NO N/A					DATE:			Start: Finish:	
verify 51	a LAT/LONG V3 C	JI J		Re	ach				STDEAM
Station Downstream			Upstrear	n	☐ Fully Expo		TYPE:		
LAT								 Partially Exposed (25-50%) Partially Shaded (50-75%) 	
LONG							Fully Shad	led (75-100%	b) Intermittent
WEAT Has there	1100 1	ast 24 hou				ERSHED FEATUREES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):			
a scourin	ig rain	Heavy Stead			ce Mining Mining	Const		Forest	
in the las days?		Intern	ermittent showers Oil We		ells 🗌 Indus		trial 🗍 Silviculture		
] No 📙 [/sunny ly	Land Resid	Disposal 🗌 Row Crops 🗍 Urban Runoff/Stor				RunoII/Storm Sewers
	FREAM FEATUR	RES	5				ARIAN VEGE	TATION	
Stream V Maximu		ft ft	HYDRAULI STRUCTURI	FS	STREAM FLOW		nate Type: ees Herbaced	2011	CHANNEL
Reach Le		n			□ Dry □ Pooled	Gr	asses Shrubs		ALTERATIONS
	le/Run/Pool Sequer	100	Bridge Abutm	ients	Low		er of strata Shrub Taxa	_Dom.	Dredging Channelization
(No	b. Sampled in Reac	h)	Waterfalls		☐ High ☐ Normal	1100/0	Silluo Taxa		(□Full □Partial)
Ri	ffleRun	Pool	Other:						
P-CHEM	1	Instrur	nent Used:				Date	e Calibrated:	
Temp(°C	Temp(°C) D.O. (mg/l) %Saturation pH(S.U.) Cond Turb								
			Ş	Sample C	Collection Verific	ation			
Algae Sample: QualMHC Other			Visual Assessm	ent	Lead Co	ollector:			
Fish BPEF Seine Other Time: BPEF			Seine		Lead Co	ollector:			
Habitat			te 🗌 Other:				Lead Co	ollector:	
Inverteb		Qual					Lead Co		
					g. Banks Sar	ndN	lacrophytes)
Tissue:			ected Sp				Lead Co		
Water Chem Acid/Alk Bulk Nutrients Metals Herbicides Pesticides Ortho P Other			-		Lead Co	ollector:			
Duplica	te Samples Take				ci.				
	Substrate Characterization								
Substrat	e □Est. □P.C.	Riffle_	%	R	un%	I	Pool%	6	Reach Total
Silt/Clay	/ (<0.06 mm)								
Sand (0.	Sand (0.06 – 2 mm)								
Gravel (2-64 mm)									
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)									
Boulders (>256 mm)									
Bedrock									
NOT	'ES/COMMEN	тя							

SITE NOT SAMPLED:

ep/Impounded
e

□ Site not found/Secluded □Unsafe

□ Other (indicate under comments)

RBP High Gradient Habitat

Habitat		Condition Category									
Parameter	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor							
SCORE	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0							
1.Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover Score	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of new fall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.							
2.Embeddedness Score	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.							
3.Velocity/ Depth Regime Score	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast- shallow). (Sow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast- shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/ depth regime (usually slow- deep).							
4. Sediment Deposition Score	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low- gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.							
5.Channel Flow Status Score	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.							
6.Channel Alteration Score	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr.) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.							
7.Frequency of Riffles (or bends) Score	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.	Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.	Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.	Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.							
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0							
8.Bank Stability LB RB	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60- 100% of bank has erosional scars.							
9. Vegetative Protection I.R RB	More than 90% of the stream bank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the stream bank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the stream bank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of stream bank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.							
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width LB RB	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear- cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.							
Tel	al Score	NOTES/COMMENTS:									

NOTES/COMMENTS:

	Low	Gradient	Bioassessment	Stream	Visit	Sheet
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STREAM	STREAM NAME: LOCATION:										
STATION #:					F			PROGRAM PROJECT	PROGRAM:		
STATION #: INVESTIGATORS:						TIME Start.					
Verify Si	Verify Site LAT/LONG vs GPS YES NO N/A					- DATE:	DATE:		(24hr) Finish:		
Read Station Downstream						Unstream CANOPY COVER:: STREA				STREAM	
LAT	Station LAT		Downstite		Opsitea	Upstream		☐ Fully Exposed (0-25%) ☐ Partially Exposed (25-50%)		TYPE: Perennial	
LONG							 Partially Shaded (50-75%) Fully Shaded (75-100%) 		Ephemeral		
WEAT Has ther			st 24 ho	urs	LOCAL	WATERSHED I	•	ES (Predominant Surrounding Land Use):			nd Use):
a scourir				teavy rain Surface							ring
in the las days?	st 14		Inter	Intermittent showers Oil We		ells 🗌 Indust		trial Silviculture		·	
			Clear Clou	r/sunny dy	Land Resid						ff/Storm Sewers
	TREAM FE	-	S	-				ARIAN VEG	ETATION		
Stream V Maximu	Width m Depth		ft	HYDRAULI STRUCTUR	FS	STREAM FLOV		nate Type: ees⊡ Herbace	eous	1	CHANNEL
Reach L	ength		m	Dams		Dry Pooled	Gr	asses 🗌 Shrub	os		LTERATIONS
	le/Run/Pool			Bridge Abutm	ients	Low		er of strata Shrub Taxa	Dom.		Dredging Channelization
	o. Sampled i			☐ Waterfalls		☐ High ☐ Normal	TICC/C	JIII UO T axa			Full Partial)
Ri	iffleR	.un	Pool	Other:	'						
P-CHEM	1		Instru	ment Used:		Date Calibrated:					
Temp(°C	C)	_ D.O. (mg/l)_	%Satu	iration	pH(S.U	J.)	Cond		Turb	
				1	Sample C	Collection Verifi	cation				
Algae	Igae Sample: QualMHC Other			Visual Assessm	nent	Lead C	Collector:				
Fish BPEF Seine Other Time: BPEF			Seine		Lead C	Collector:					
Habitat	t RBP Substrate Other:					Lead C	Collector:				
Inverteb	rates	1m^2	Qual 🗌	Other:				Lead C	Collector:		
		20 Jab (#Jabs: C	Cobble Snags	Veg	Veg. Banks Sand Macrophytes Other)					
Tissue:	No	o. of Sam	ples col	lected S _I	b :			Lead C	Collector:		
Water C	hem	Acid/Al	k 🗌 Bı	ılk 🗌 Nutrients 🗌	Metals	Low Hg		Lead C	Collector:		
				Pesticides 🗌 Ortho	P 🗌 Othe	er:					
Duplica	te Sample	s Taken	:								
	Substrate Characterization										
Substrat	e 🗌 Est. 🗌]P.C.]	Riffle_	%	R	un%	I	Pool	%	Re	ach Total
Silt/Clay	Silt/Clay (<0.06 mm)										
Sand (0.	.06 – 2 mm)									
Gravel (2-64 mm)											
Cobble (64 – 256 mm)		nm)									
Boulder	Boulders (>256 mm)										
Bedrock			~								
NOTES/COMMENTS:											

SITE NOT SAMPLED:

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□ Site not found/Secluded □Unsafe

Other (indicate under comments)

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2. Pool Substrate Characterization Score	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.		
3. Pool Variability	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small- deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.		
4. Sediment Deposition Score	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.		
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7. Channel		present.	-			
Sinuosity	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 2 to 3 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 2 to 1 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.		
Left/Right Bank	10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0		
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Total	Score	NOTES/COMMENTS:				