Biological Assessment Assessing life in the stream

Aquatic Plants

- More plants = more diversity
- Hard to identify
- Pollution tolerance unknown
- Record in "Other"



Aquatic Plants

- Algae
- Record in "Other"
- Lots of algae =

nutrient enrichment



Benthic Aquatic Macroinvertebrates

- Benthic bottom dwellers
- Aquatic live in water
- Macro large
- Invertebrates without backbone





Macroinvertebrates

- Do not migrate far
- Easy to collect and identify
- Known tolerance levels "Environmental thermometers"





Critter Collection

- Frequency
 - No more than 3 times/year
 - Spring, Summer and Fall
- Methods:
 - Collect
 - Sort
 - Identify
 - Record



Critter Collection

• Survey as many micro-habitats as possible!

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Microhabitats (check all present in stream reach, check if sampled)					
Algae Mats	Present 🗹	Sampled	Leaf Packs Pr	resent 🗹	Sampled
Logjams	Present	Sampled	Rocks Pr	resent 🗹	Sampled 🖌
Root Wads	Present	Sampled	Weed Beds Pr	resent	Sampled
Fallen Trees	Present	Sampled	Undercut Banks Pr	resent	Sampled
Silt/Muck	Present 🗹	Sampled 🖌	Rip Rap Pr	resent 🗹	Sampled
Sand	Present 🖌	Sampled	Overhanging Vege	tation	
Junk (tires, garbage, etc.)			Pi	resent	Sampled
	Present	Sampled	Other (describe) Pr	resent	Sampled



Indicator Groups

- Group 1 Taxa:
 - LOW pollution tolerance= Only high quality H2O
- Group 2 Taxa:
 - MEDIUM pollution tolerance = Mid high quality H2O
- Group 3 Taxa:
 - HIGH pollution tolerance = Low high quality H2O

Stonefly – shredder



Caddisfly – shredder



• Mayfly – grazer









• Riffle beetle



Water penny beetle



Snail (not pouch)



MEDIUM pollution tolerance



MEDIUM pollution tolerance





Mussels/Clams





HIGH pollution tolerance

Midge fly



Flatworm



Aquatic worm



Pouch snail

Black fly





Fish









Snapshot Parameters

Special event sampling

Snapshot Sampling

- Occurs twice a year
 - Spring
 - Fall
- \$10/sample for Nitrate, total Phosphorus, total coliform and E. coli



Snapshot Procedure

- Register for Snapshot online
- Sample bottles will be sent out
- Samples must be:
 - Collected on day of Snapshot
 - Kept cool during transport
 - Returned by time indicated
- All samples will be analyzed at UI Coeur d'Alene water lab
- Assistance in lab welcome

Bacteria

- Test for
 - Total coliform bacteria
 - E. coli
- Results in Most Probable Number per 100 mL of sample water (MPN/100mL)





Invasive Species

Identification and Prevention

Transport by Boats and Gear

- Invasive plants and animals are one of the most significant threats to our lakes and rivers
 - Choke out waterways
 - Disrupt water transfer, and increase power generation costs
 - Outcompete native species
 - Disrupt aquatic ecosystems

Invasive Species Prevention

- To prevent the transport of invasive species:
 - Clean: all mud and plant material from sampling equipment
 - Drain: all standing water from boats and sampling equipment
 - **Dry:** all surfaces and compartments to prevent the movement of invasive species

Eurasian Watermilfoil

UGA1624031

New Zealand Mudsnails

Zebra & Quagga Mussels

Zebra and Quagga Mussels



For more information on invasive species:

- Idaho Department of Agriculture: www.agri.idaho.gov
- Mussel Information: www.100thmeridian.org
- USGS Invasive Species Program: www.usgs.gov/ecosystems/invasive_species/



