## Fresh Water Analysis

| Date: | Weather Conditions: |
| :--- | :--- |
| Location: | Air Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ |
| Latitude/Longitude: | Wind Conditions |
| Water body: | \% Cloud Cover |
| Watershed: | Precipitation |


| Test Factor | Result | Comparison | Rank | Percent (\%) Saturation in Fresh Wate $\triangle$ Dissolved Oxygen |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Water Temperature $\left({ }^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$ (Get from stream card) |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dissolved Oxygen (Use the table to convert ppm to \% saturation) |  | 91-110\% Saturation <br> 71-90\% Saturation <br> 51-70\% Saturation <br> <50\% Saturation | 4 - Excellent |  | 2 | p | 29 | 58 |
|  |  |  | 3 - Good |  | 4 | 0 | 31 | 61 |
|  |  |  | $2 \text { - Fair }$ |  | 6 | 0 | 32 | 64 |
|  |  |  | $1 \text { - Poor }$ |  | 8 | 0 | 34 | 68 |
| pH <br> (Use the pH paper to test your stream sample) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4 \\ & 5 \\ & 6 \\ & 7 \\ & 8 \\ & 9 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { - Poor } \\ & 1 \text { - Poor } \\ & 3 \text { - Good } \\ & 4 \text { - Excellent } \\ & 3 \text { - Good } \\ & 1 \text { - Poor } \\ & 1 \text { - Poor } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | 10 | 0 | 35 37 | 71 74 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 14 | 0 | 39 | 78 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 0 | 41 | 81 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 18 | 0 | 42 | 84 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20 | 0 | 44 | 88 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 22 | 0 | 46 | 92 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 24 | 0 | 48 | 95 |
| Nitrate <br> (Get from stream card) |  | 5 ppm 20 ppm 40 ppm | 2 - Fair |  | 26 | 0 | 49 | 99 |
|  |  |  | 1 - Poor |  | 28 | 0 | 51 | 102 |
|  |  |  | 1 - Poor |  | 30 | 0 | 53 | 106 |
| Phosphate (Get from stream card) |  | 1 ppm 2 ppm <br> 4 ppm | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 4 \text { - Excellent } \\ 3 \text { - Good } \\ 2 \text { - Fair } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Soil characteristics |  |  |  |  |
| Turbidity (Get from stream card) |  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \mathrm{JTU} \\ & >0 \text { to } 40 \mathrm{JTU} \\ & >40 \text { to } 100 \mathrm{JTU} \\ & >100 \mathrm{JTU} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline 4 \text { - Excellent } \\ 3 \text { - Good } \\ 2 \text { - Fair } \\ 1 \text { - Poor } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Tem $\mathrm{pH}:$ | era | ure: |  |  |
| Units Used <br> ppm = parts per million <br> JTU = Johnson Turbidity Units <br> pH = parts Hydrogen <br> \% Saturation = how much Oxygen is dissolved in the water |  |  |  | Tex Color | re: | ar: |  |  |

## Directions

1. Use the macroinvertebrate key to identify and classify the species in your stream sample.
2. Mark off each type of species that was found in your sample. If there are one or more species for each order, add them together.
Example: If you identify two different types of mayflies, mark off "mayfly" on your sheet.
3. Multiply the number of species in each group by the index value (4, 3,2 , or 1 )
4. Add the final four numbers and divide by the total number of species found in your sample to determine the Pollution Tolerance Index.

| 10-minute wildlife survey |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| \# different species of... | \# of individuals of... |
| Amphibians | Amphibians |
| Fish | Fish |
| Mammals | Mammals |
| Aquatic plants | Aquatic plants |
| Birds | Birds |
| Insects | Insects |
| Reptiles | Reptiles |
| Land plants | Land plants |
| Total | Total |
| Biodiversity Index $=$ <br> number of species/number of individuals <br>  <br> A number closer to 1 means a high biodiversity index |  |

Add the index values of each group together and divide by the total number of species in the sample: $\qquad$
POLLUTION TOLERANCE INDEX $=$

