





Fresh Water Analysis

Date:	Weather Conditions:
Location:	Air Temperature (°C)
Latitude/Longitude:	Wind Conditions
Water body:	% Cloud Cover
Watershed:	Precipitation

Test Factor	Result	Comparison	Rank	Percent (%) Saturation in Fresh W				
Water Temperature (°C)						Dissolv	/ed Oxyg	en
(Get from stream card)						0 ppm	4 ppm	8 ppm
Dissolved Oxygen		91-110% Saturation	4 – Excellent		2	0	29	58
(Use the table to <u>convert</u>		71-90% Saturation	3 – Good		4	0	31	61
ppm to % saturation)		51-70% Saturation	2 – Fair		6	0	32	64
		<50% Saturation	1 – Poor	°C)	8	0	34	68
рН		4	1 – Poor	lre (10	0	35	71
(Use the pH paper to test		5	1 – Poor	atu	12	0	37	74
vour stream sample)		6	3 – Good	bei	14	0	39	/8
,,		7	4 – Excellent	em	10	0	41	01 94
		8	3 – Good	er 1	20	0	42	88
		9	1 - Poor	Vat	22	0	46	92
		10	1 - Poor	~	24	0	48	95
Nitrate		5 nnm	2 – Fair	-	26	0	49	99
(Get from stream card)		20 nnm	1 - Poor		28	0	51	102
		40 nnm	1 - Poor		30	0	53	106
Phosnhate	+	1 nnm	4 – Excellent	-				
(Get from stream card)		2 nnm	3 - Good					
		2 ppm 4 ppm	2 - Eair	Soil	char	acterist	ics	
Turbidity			2 - Fail	-				
(Cot from stroom card)			4 - Lxcellent	Tem	pera	ture:		
(Get nom stream card)		> 10 + 0 100	3 – 6000 2 – Enir		•			
			2 – Fall	:Ha				
		> 100 110	1-2001	-				
<u>Units Used</u>				Text	ure:			
ppm = parts per million								
JIC = Johnson Turblaity U	IIICS							
рн = parts Hydrogen	<u> </u>			Colo	or sm	ear.		
% Saturation = how much	Oxygen is o	dissolved in the water			. 511			
				1				







Pollution Tolerance Index

BIO-MONITORING DATA

Group 1	Check if present
Stonefly Nymph	
Mayfly Nymph	
Caddisfly Larva	
Dobsonfly Larva	
Riffle Beetle	
Water Penny	
Gilled Snail	ū
total number of species	
multiply by the index value of 4.0	

Group 2	Check if present
Damselfly Nymph	
Dragonfly Nymph	
Aquatic Sowbug	
Scud	
Cranefly Larva	
Clam	
total number of species	
multiply by the index value of 3.0	

Group 3	Check if present
Midge (except Blood Midge)	ū
Blackfly Larva	ū
Flatworm	ū
Leech	
Water Mite	
total number of species	
multiply by the index value of 2.0	

Group 4	Check if present
Pouch Snail	ū
Tubifex Worm	
Blood Midge	
Rat-tailed Maggot Larva	
total number of species	
multiply by the index value of 1.0	

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 = number of species/number of individuals

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:_____

POLLUTION TOLERANCE INDEX =

This index was developed by the Izaak Walton League of America (Save Our Streams) and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (Citizen Stream Quality Monitoring Program), adapted by GREEN (Global Rivers Environmental Education Network) and uses illustrations developed by University of Wisconsin-Extension in cooperation with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.