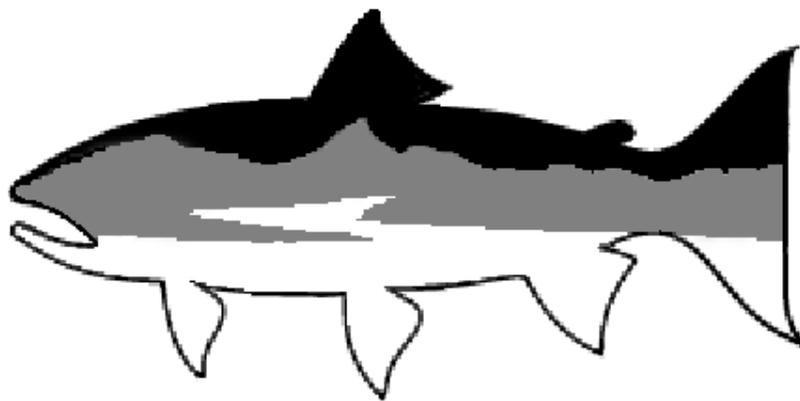


Field Protocol Manual

Aquatic and Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program

Regional Interagency Monitoring for The Northwest Forest Plan



2015 Field Season

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Introduction

The Northwest Forest Plan, hereafter referred to as “the Plan”, was approved in 1994. The Plan includes an Aquatic Conservation Strategy that requires the protection, rehabilitation, and monitoring of aquatic ecosystems under the Plan’s jurisdiction (USDA-USDI 1994). The Aquatic and Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program (AREMP or the monitoring plan) was developed to fulfill these monitoring requirements. The primary purpose of AREMP is to determine the current condition of 6th-field watersheds and track changes in watershed condition over time. A total of 250 watersheds will be monitored under AREMP. One of the most important aspects of the program is the collection of consistent data throughout the Northwest Forest Plan area to provide comparative data used to assess watershed condition.

The field data collected is combined with upslope and riparian information to determine watershed condition. Condition is determined using a decision support model that evaluates individual indicators and then aggregates the evaluation scores. The stream data collected in the field represent about 2/3 of the data included in the decision support model. As natural variance both within and between the watersheds is quite high, it is imperative that errors due to sampling and observer bias are minimized. The data collected will be used as the basis for management decisions throughout the Pacific Northwest. These data comprise one of the largest data sets that exist in the Pacific Northwest, both spatially and temporally. Therefore, it is of the utmost importance to make the effort to produce the highest quality data possible.

The goal is to efficiently and safely collect the best data possible within a watershed.

Order of Events for Sampling

1. Navigate to the site using all information including recon packet (maps, driving directions, hiking directions, UTM's, etc.)
2. Find the exact location of Transect A at the site using UTM's and photos of Transect A on the Algiz.
3. At Transect A
 - a. Laser surveyor collects macroinvertebrates
 - b. Laser surveyor setups laser/compass/tripod/Algiz
 - c. Habitat surveyor and Prism surveyor layout the reach flags from A2-K, including pools and side channels
 - i. At Transect K, the Prism surveyor goes back down to Transect A
 - ii. At Transect K, the Habitat surveyor collects and records;
 1. UTM coordinates at Transect K Left Bank
 2. Monument
 3. Photos
4. Collect substrate measurements and channel morphology measurements
 - a. Laser and Prism surveyors collect gradient and channel morphology data from Transects A-K including minor transects (A2, B2, C2, etc.) and any encountered pools or side channels.
 - i. Water quality at Transect F (YSI and grab sample)
 - b. Habitat surveyor collects and records substrate measurements from Transects K-A2.
 - i. Collect UTM coordinates at Transect A Left Bank
 - ii. Fill out the following forms on the Nomad
 1. Headings
 2. Monument
 3. Photos
 4. Laser and macros
 5. Comments
5. Measure pool tail fines, large wood and conduct invasive species searches
 - a. Habitat surveyor and Prism surveyor collect and record large wood measurements from Transects A-K.
 - b. Laser surveyor collects and records pool tail fines in addition to conducting invasive species searches at longitudes AB, FG and JK.
6. Check for entrenchment
7. Before leaving the reach, be sure to:
 - a. Collect all transect (except Tran A), pool and side channel flags
 - b. Pack up macroinvertebrate sample and water sample
 - c. Use the survey completion check tool on the Nomad and Algiz to ensure all data forms and fields have been filled out

Surveying Basics

Thalweg

- Is the line connecting the deepest part of the channel
- It is almost always the fastest flow in any river
- The thalweg moves back and forth across a channel

River right (RR) and river left (RL) – are always relative to the observer looking down stream

River right (RR) is to the right of an observer looking downstream.

River left (RL) is to the left of the observer looking downstream.

Locating and Establishing the Start of the Survey

A topographic map of each watershed will be supplied, marked with potential sample sites. Select sites in numerical order, omitting sites that cannot be sampled. For watershed re-surveys, survey sites will be repeated in numerical order from lowest to highest number.

Navigating with the Garmin Colorado 400t

1. To access the “Where To?” Menu:
 - a. Select Shortcuts > Where To?
 - b. Select the preferred search category (usually Waypoints or POI).
 - c. Select a point. A green circle containing the word “GO” appears at the bottom of the page.
 - d. Press Enter.
2. To navigate to a point on the map:
 - a. On the Map page, use the Rock ‘n Roller to move the pointer to a location and press ENTER, a green circle containing the word “GO” appears at the bottom of the page.
 - b. Press ENTER.
3. During navigation, select Shortcuts > Compass and follow the red arrow.

Navigating with the Garmin Oregon 400t

1. From Main Menu: tap “Where To?”
 - a. Select the preferred search category (usually Waypoints or POI).
 - b. Select a point. A green circle containing the word “GO” appears at the bottom of the page.
 - c. Tap the green circle.
2. To navigate to a point on the map:
 - a. On the Map page, tap a location, an info box will appear at the top of the screen. Tap the box, a green circle containing the word “Go” appears at the bottom of the page.
 - b. Tap the circle.
3. During navigation, from the Main Menu select Compass and follow the red arrow.

Selection Criteria

Note: A crew leader has the authority at any time to exclude a site if he/she feels it is unsafe for a crew to sample.

Exclude a watershed if:

1. It is deemed dangerous for a survey crew to be working in the area (i.e., law enforcement personnel identify a watershed as having prevalent drug growing operations). *Safety.*
2. Fire activity blocks or limits road/trail access to the watershed or has potential to spread, endangering the crew while working in the stream. *Safety.*
3. Less than 25% of the total stream length is located on federal land (done in office). *Ownership.*
4. A minimum of sampling four sites cannot be completed within six days (the length of time available each sampling trip) due to time constraints, accessibility issues, or site constraints (see below). *Accessibility.*

Exclude a site if:

1. The site is not safely accessible; i.e., it cannot be reached without putting the crew in danger. (A long hike into a steep canyon does not automatically qualify as a dangerous situation for the crew.)
2. The site is not wadeable because of depth or current.
3. Travel time (round trip) from road camp or wilderness camp is over four hours to get to and from the site. The crew should never be in the position of hiking back to camp or their truck in the dark. If the watershed is large and sites are spread out, a crew will relocate camp to be closer to outlying sites to reduce daily travel time.
4. The GPS point (used to identify the beginning of a site) is located on private land.
5. The GPS point for a site is located in a lake, wetland or marsh, or on a dam or glacier.
6. The site is an artificial stream or irrigation canal.

Include a site if:

1. All stream channels will be considered, regardless of the presence or absence of flowing water. Use the following criteria to determine whether the site should be sampled;
 - a. Active scour must be present in the channel, i.e., fine particles have been removed or pushed to the side and larger substrate is visible. Ephemeral streams that flow over vegetation are not sampled.
 - b. There must be well-defined bankfull indicators present to sufficiently establish survey transects throughout the length of the site, signifying that it is an active channel. An active channel will have some combination of the following bankfull indicators:
 - i. Examine stream banks for an active floodplain. This is a relatively flat, depositional area that is commonly vegetated and above the bankfull elevation.

- ii. Examine depositional features such as point bars. The highest elevation of a point bar usually indicates the lowest possible elevation for bankfull stage. However, depositional features can form both above and below the bankfull elevation when unusual flows occur during years preceding the survey. Large floods can form bars that extend above bankfull whereas several years of low flows can result in bars forming below bankfull elevation.
 - iii. A break in slope of the banks and/or change in the particle size distribution from coarser bed load particles to finer particles deposited during bank overflow conditions.
 - iv. Locate the elevation where mature key riparian woody vegetation exists. The lowest elevation of birch, alder, and dogwood can be useful, whereas willows are often found below the bankfull elevation.
 - v. Examine the ceiling of undercut banks. This elevation is usually slightly below the bankfull elevation.
 - vi. Stream channels actively reform bankfull features such as floodplains after shifts or down cutting in the channel. Be careful not to confuse old floodplains and terraces with the present indicators.
- c. The survey crew must be able to physically work and collect a full set of data within the stream channel. Avoid sites choked with willows (or similar dense vegetation) that excessively hinder the crew's productivity or restrict mobility while working in the channel.

Note: Do not, under any circumstances, walk on private land to access sites. Your presence on private land is considered trespassing, regardless of what you are doing.

Record the site UTM coordinates

Garmin Colorado 400t

1. Select Shortcuts > Waypoint Averaging > Options > Create Waypoint.
2. When the Sample Confidence reaches 100%, select Save.
3. Edit waypoint name (Shortcuts > Waypoint Manager>select correct waypoint>Change Name) following the naming convention {creek_code}{site_no}{reach location}. e.g. ORABC####k.

Note: Make sure to use the letter “O” and the number “0” in the appropriate locations when naming a site (i.e., ORABC1007)

Garmin Oregon400t

1. Select Waypoint Averaging > Options > Create Waypoint.
2. When the Sample Confidence reaches 100%, select Save.
3. Edit waypoint name (Waypoint Manager>select correct waypoint>Change Name) following the naming convention {creek_code}{site_no}{reach location}. e.g. ORABC####k.

Monument the Site

Site markers are used to monument the site location. The markers will assist others in finding the start of the original site. ***Site markers will not be placed in wilderness areas and National Parks.***

1. Locate a distinct feature near the bottom of the site for Tran A and near the top of the site at Tran K that will be easily identified by the next survey crew.
 - a. Something relatively permanent such as a piece of large wood near the stream (e.g. a large spanner log or tree).
 - b. Sometimes riparian zones within the sites are characterized by a continuous patch of vegetation; try to pick something that stands out such as a large cottonwood tree or one conifer near the start of the site.
 - c. Attach one of the markers to your chosen spot.
2. Use an aluminum nail to attach the marker. Leave 3-4 inches of space between the nail head and tree so the tree has room to grow and won't pop out the monument over time. Make sure the marker is clearly visible and facing the stream.
3. Next, standing at the marker location, take a manual compass bearing from the marker to Transect A/K Left Bank. Record this bearing in the field data recorder.

Photo Documentation

Information about each site will be documented in photographs and in the field data recorders. Ask all other crew members to stay out of the photos. Gear in the photos is OK as long as it does not move between pictures. Keep gear bundled up to avoid the “yard sale” look. Ten photos will be taken at Transect A and five at Transect K. In addition, photographs should be taken of rare or unique features in the site including culverts, log jams, landslides, beaver dams, or vertebrates that are difficult to identify.

Note: In wilderness areas/National Parks no monument is placed for photos instead choose a good distinctive feature to use as the marker and take a photo of it with someone pointing at it.

1. Turn on your camera and do the following:
 - a. Ensure the image quality is set to three stars by pushing the “MENU” button and scrolling down to Quality Level.
 - b. Use the “MACRO” feature for up close shots including the GPS and whiteboard.
 - c. Select the “MACRO” button again to scroll to AF mode or Standard focus mode for all other shots.
 - d. At the beginning of each day, open the screen on the GPS unit that displays the time and take a photo of it with the digital camera. This photo serves as a backup in case the digital camera clock varies.
 - e. Take a picture of this screen, attempting to minimize glare. Look at the picture on the viewfinder to ensure that the numbers on the GPS unit can be read.
2. Hold the camera as still as possible while taking the photos. Remember that these photos will be used to repeat sites and look at changes to the stream channel so picture quality is very important.

Order of Events for Photographs at Tran A

1. GPS screen showing date and time
2. Close-up of white board with site information
 - a. Location (i.e., watershed code name and site number): For Site 3 on Wadeable Creek in Oregon, you would put “ORWAD1003” or ORWAD9003 for QAQC.
 - b. Date (Day Month Year): “3 July 2003”
 - c. “Transect A LB.”
3. Transect A left bank with whiteboard
4. Downstream from Transect A
5. Transect A right bank
6. Upstream from Transect A
7. Transect A left bank to Monument
8. Monument to Transect A left bank.
9. Approach to monument

10. Any other additional photos needed to capture distinctive features

Order of Events for Photographs at Tran K

1. Transect K left bank
2. Downstream from Transect K
3. Transect K right bank
4. Upstream from Transect K
5. Transect K left bank to Monument

Additional Photos to Take

Take photos that will help give people who may never visit the area an idea of what it looks like. These photos should help show the condition of the areas sampled, species captured at each site, land disturbances, etc. Take pictures of the following:

- Features such as logjams, road crossings, waterfalls, deep pools, and beaver dams.
- Land disturbances such as fires, landslides, extensive blow downs, etc.
- Unusual species and species that are difficult to identify; this info should also be entered into the photo log and incidentals form along with the photo number (see the photographs of biota).
- If possible, take a picture of the overall watershed (from a road/clearing).
- Scenic shots and photos of people working.

Site Layout

The majority of sites visited will have been previously surveyed (if not see Appendix E) and the reach length for the site will be in Nomad. The Site lengths are found in Table 1. In all sites, 11 transects will be laid out and labeled A-K with orange flagging. In addition to the 11 major transects, 10 intermediate transects will be flagged with orange flagging. Side channels and pools will also be identified and marked with pink and blue flagging respectively. Transect A will be marked with biodegradable orange flagging.

Following the thalweg, measure the distance between transects using a meter tape. The meter tape should be laid on the surface of the water at the thalweg. Flags will be labeled beforehand but make sure the correct flag is placed appropriate transect. Place an orange flag in an obvious area near eye level at each transect location.

***If a sharp bend in the channel is encountered while measuring between transects, split the measurement at the apex of the bend in order to accurately capture the channel length.*

***Remove all flagging from the site (except for the Transect A flag) after the survey is completed. Keep the flagging to reuse for future surveys.**

Table 1— Average bankfull width categories with corresponding site length.

Average Bankfull Width in meters	Width Category	Site Length in meters
1 to 8	8	160
8.1 to 10	10	200
10.1 to 12	12	240
12.1 to 14	14	280
14.1 to 16	16	320
16.1 to 18	18	360
18.1 to 20	20	400
20.1 to 22	22	440
≥22.1	24	480

Unusual Situations

Since stream channels come in a variety of sizes and shapes, situations will frequently arise that are not addressed in this protocol. In this case, the crew leader should make the best logical decision and document the situation on the Headings form on the Nomad. Unusual situations include the following; details are presented in Table 2.

Intermittent/Partial Flow

Not all streams will have water flowing throughout the entire reach; there may be sections that are dry while other sections are wet.

Measure all qualifying pools that have water (even a trickle) flowing into and out of them. Don't measure stagnant (isolated) pools.

Collect macroinvertebrates in sites with partial flow. The rule is, if there is enough water in any part of the reach to move bugs into the net, collect them in those areas. If no fast-water habitats occur, take the samples from shallow, slow-water habitat units.

Gradient will either be collected at the thalweg or on the left wetted edge depending on at what transect the reach goes dry. The gradient using the left wetted edge cannot be captured below Transect I. The preference would be to capture gradient at A and at K.

Obstructions at the waypoint

If the waypoint is located on or close to an obstruction (large culvert or log jam), move the start of the site upstream to the nearest surveyable location.

Impassible barriers

If you encounter an impassible barrier (waterfall, lake or glacier) or private land **during site layout**, establish the end point of the survey at the barrier (Transect K). Using the transect distances established from the 3 initial bankfull measurements, layout the site traveling downstream to Transect A.

Overlapping sites

Always survey the lowest numbered site first. Two surveys should never have shared reaches. Transect K of the downstream site will be flagged as Transect A for the upstream site when appropriate (see below).

If the downstream site 1005 overlaps more than 50% of the upstream site 1006 (Transect F), then drop site 1006. However if the site layout for the upstream site 1006 has Transect F above Transect K of site 1005, then Transect K of site 1005 will also be Transect A for site 1006.

If the downstream site 1006 overlaps more than 50% of the upstream site 1005 (Transect F), then drop site 1006. However if the site layout for the downstream site 1006 has Transect K below Transect F of the upstream site 1005, then Transect A of the upstream site 1005 will also be the Transect K for site 1006.

Small Obstructions

Occasionally logjams or other obstructions cover the stream channel making it impossible to measure transects and capture bankfull. If the obstruction is small and blocks only one transect, move the transect to the nearest suitable location and make a comment on the Headings Form in the Nomad. Avoid moving the transect more than 2 meters up or downstream. If the obstruction is large and blocks numerous transects, it should be excluded from the survey. Use a stop/start survey in this situation.

Culverts

If a culvert is located within a site and it does not interfere with data collection (i.e. a transect does not fall on the culvert), take a point at the bottom of the culvert then move to the other side and take a point at the top. Label these points as "CV" Algiz. Under no circumstance should you ever pick up and move the laser without shooting a new origin (AKA "Traverse").

Stop and Start of Survey

Stop and start is a technique intended for large obstructions (i.e. passable waterfall or large/long culverts) encountered in the site that interfere with data collection or compromise crew safety.

If there is an unsurveyable obstruction within the site, such as a large log jam, passable waterfall, large/long culvert, stop the survey at the obstruction and restart the survey upstream of it. Capture points with the laser at both the bottom and top of the obstruction and label them with the longitude they occur in, as well as "Stop Survey" (SP) or "Start Survey" (SS). Enter a comment of (Waterfall = WF, Culvert = CV, Log Jam = LJ) in the field data recorder for these points. Steps to deal with this situation if encountered are as followed;

1. Begin site layout as previously described.
2. When the obstruction is encountered, measure the distance to the beginning of the obstruction. Place flagging labeled "STOP SURVEY".
3. Go to the upstream end of the obstruction and, at the first surveyable location, hang a flag labeled "START SURVEY." Continue measuring up to the next transect location based on the distance from the last transect to the "STOP SURVEY" flag.
4. Collect a point at both the "STOP SURVEY" and "START SURVEY" flagging and make notes in the comments section on the Algiz 7 field computer form.

Table 2—List of unusual situations and appropriate actions.

Situation	Action
Culverts “CV”	
Less than 4 times Bankfull width category in length	<p>If it does not interfere with data collection (a major transect does not fall on the culvert) refer to the note on culverts in the “Unusual Situations” section.</p> <p>If it does interfere with data collection, perform a Stop and Start. (Refer to Stop and Start of Survey section.)</p>
Greater than 4 times Bankfull width category in length	Relocate start of site to nearest location where the culvert will be out of the reach.
Large Logjams “LJ”	
Less than 4 times Bankfull width category in length	Stop and Start. (Refer to Stop and Start of Survey section.) This is only used if the logjam prevents the collection of data. (I.e. if a <u>major</u> transect cannot be moved a reasonable distance to avoid the logjams effect on data collection.)
Greater than 4 times Bankfull width category in length	Relocate start of site to the nearest location where the log jam will be out of the reach
Impassible waterfall (for crew)	Refer to impassible barriers.
Passable waterfall (for crew)“WF”	If the waterfall prevents collection of data, Stop and Start. (Refer to Stop and Start of Survey section.)

Side Channels

Measurements in qualifying side channels include large wood, pebble counts, streambank measurements and wetted widths.

The main channel has the most amount of flow, if flow is similar choose the channel with the widest bankfull width for the main channel.

All of the following criteria must be met for a side channel to qualify:

1. A side channel is any channel separated directly from the main channel or another qualifying side channel by an island with an elevation above bankfull. Only side channels that begin and end within the site will be considered (Figure 1; SC-D does not qualify).
 - a. A side channel begins (and ends) at the location where it becomes separated from the main channel by an island with an elevation above bankfull (fig 1: see SC-E). SC-G is considered part of the main channel because the water is split by a gravel bar which is below bankfull.
 - b. Channels that are separated from the main channel by islands lower than bankfull elevation are considered part of the main channel.
2. Only include side channels with a clearly identifiable inlet (head) and outlet (tail) adjacent to an island with an elevation above bankfull (fig 1; SC-A lacks a head). Identification of head or tail maybe unclear as the side channel may either been in process of being formed or disconnected to the main channel (or another side channel) as a result of annually varying stream flows as debris/log jams form or blowout and substrate is transported during high flows.
3. The bankfull width of the side channel must be $\geq 20\%$ of the bankfull width category of the site (Table 3). Measure the bankfull width of the side channel at 25%, 50%, and 75% of the way up from the downstream end and enter these values into the Side Channels data form on the Nomad. The average will be calculated and compared to the minimum required bankfull width based on the reach length.
4. Do not collect measurements in discontinuous side channels, where at any location (normally at the head) the side channel bed elevation (thalweg) is higher than the bankfull elevation of the main channel.
5. Do not sample in tributaries. Bump transect either upstream or downstream.

How to layout side channels

1. Place a pink flag next to the orange transect flag in the main channel as well as one in the qualifying side channels and number the pink flags starting with S2 (fig 2; S1 is main channel).
 - a. When placing flags in the side channel visualize the main channel transect continuing over the island to the near bank of the side channel.

- b. From the point the transect would intersect the bank of the side channel, orient the transect so that it is perpendicular to the bankfull constraints (fig 3).
2. Flag the head and tail of each qualifying side channel with pink at the ends of the island with the channel number (S2, S3, etc.) and head or tail written on it.

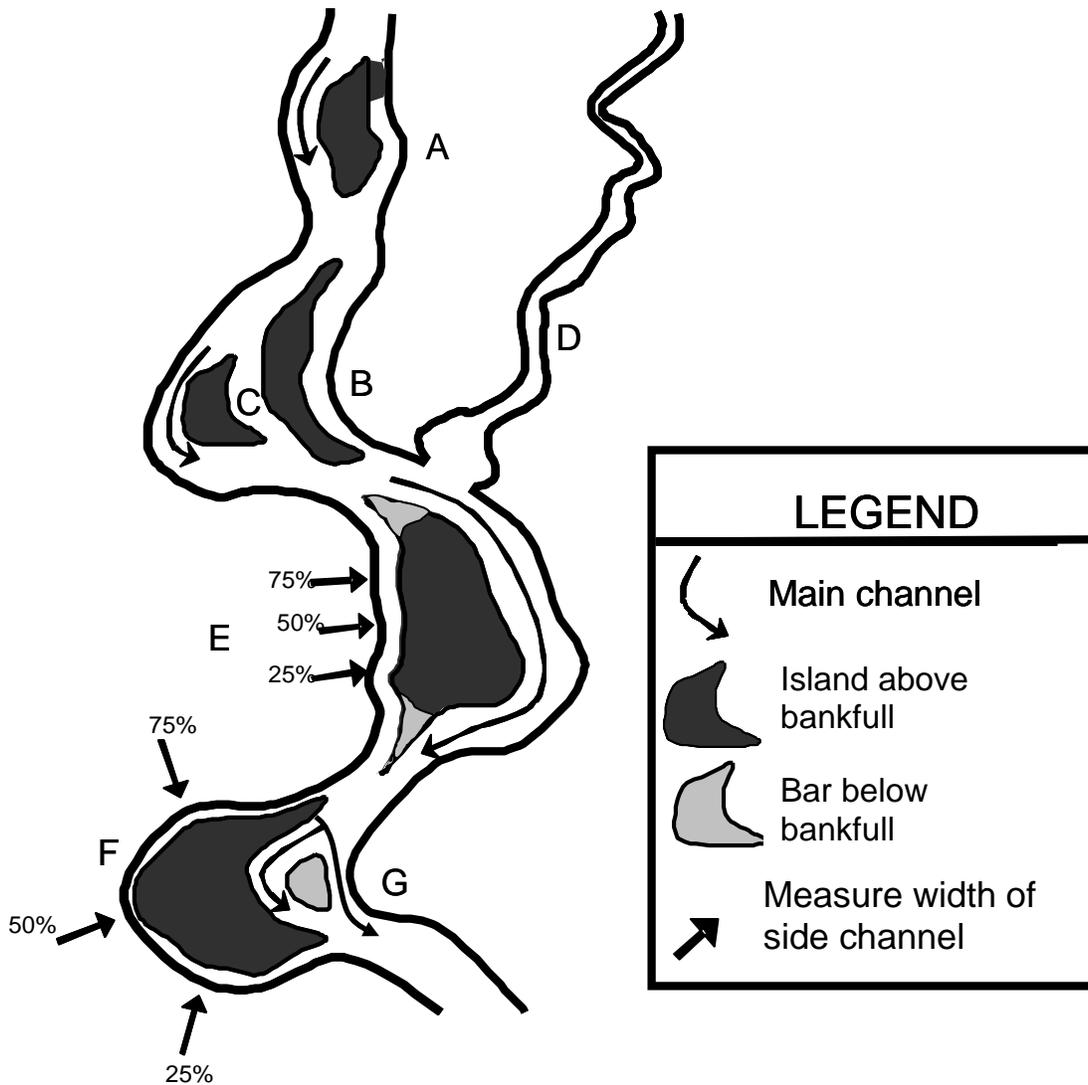


Figure 1— Examples of side channels. Channels B, C, and E are considered side channels ($\geq 20\%$ of the bankfull width category). Channel A is excluded, because it does not have a head (entry point) to the channel. Channels E and F depict where to take width measurements within potential channels (at 25%, 50%, and 75% of the way up from the downstream end of the portion of the island that is \geq the bankfull elevation). Channel D is not included because it began outside of the site. Channel G is part of the main channel since the bar is below the bankfull elevation.

Table 3— Minimum bankfull width for qualifying side channels.

Average Bankfull Width in meters	Width Category	Minimum average bankfull width for qualifying side channel
1 to 8	8	1.6M
8.1 to 10	10	2.0M
10.1 to 12	12	2.4M
12.1 to 14	14	2.8M
14.1 to 16	16	3.2M
16.1 to 18	18	3.6M
18.1 to 20	20	4.0M
20.1 to 22	22	4.4M
≥22.1	24	4.8M

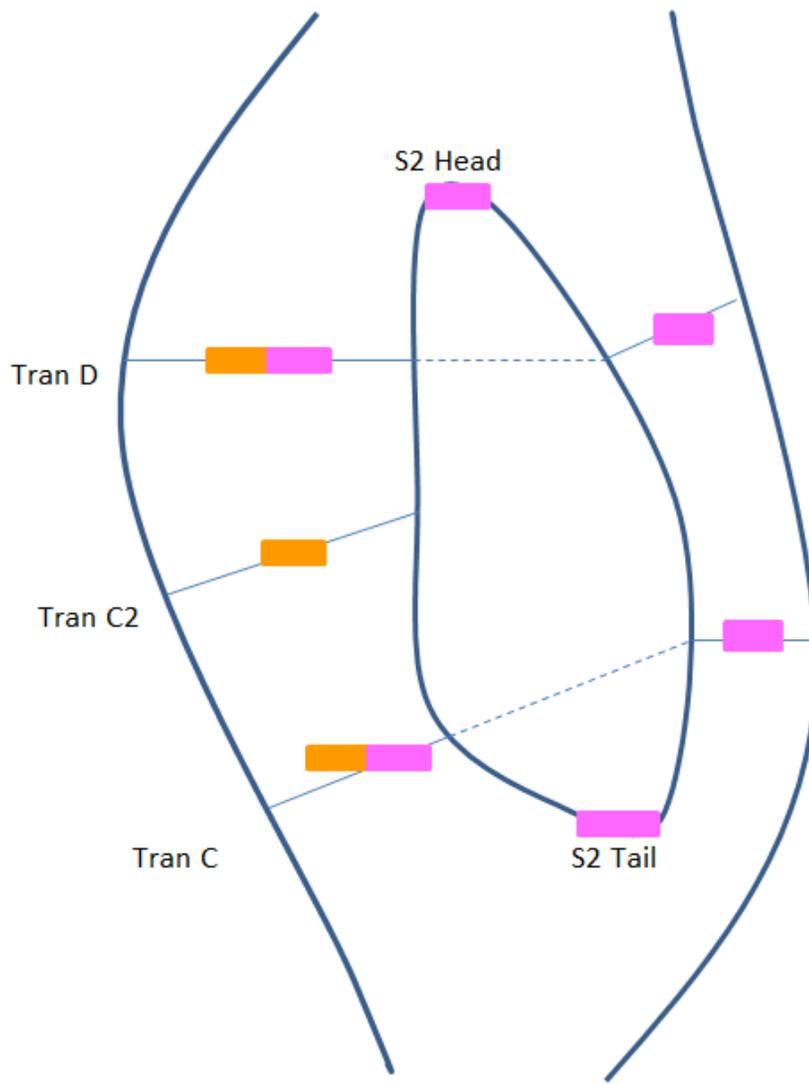


Figure 2— Placement of flags when side channels are present. Orange boxes represent where to place transect flags. Pink boxes represent where to place flags associated with the side channel. Note; no flags are placed in side channel for minor transects.

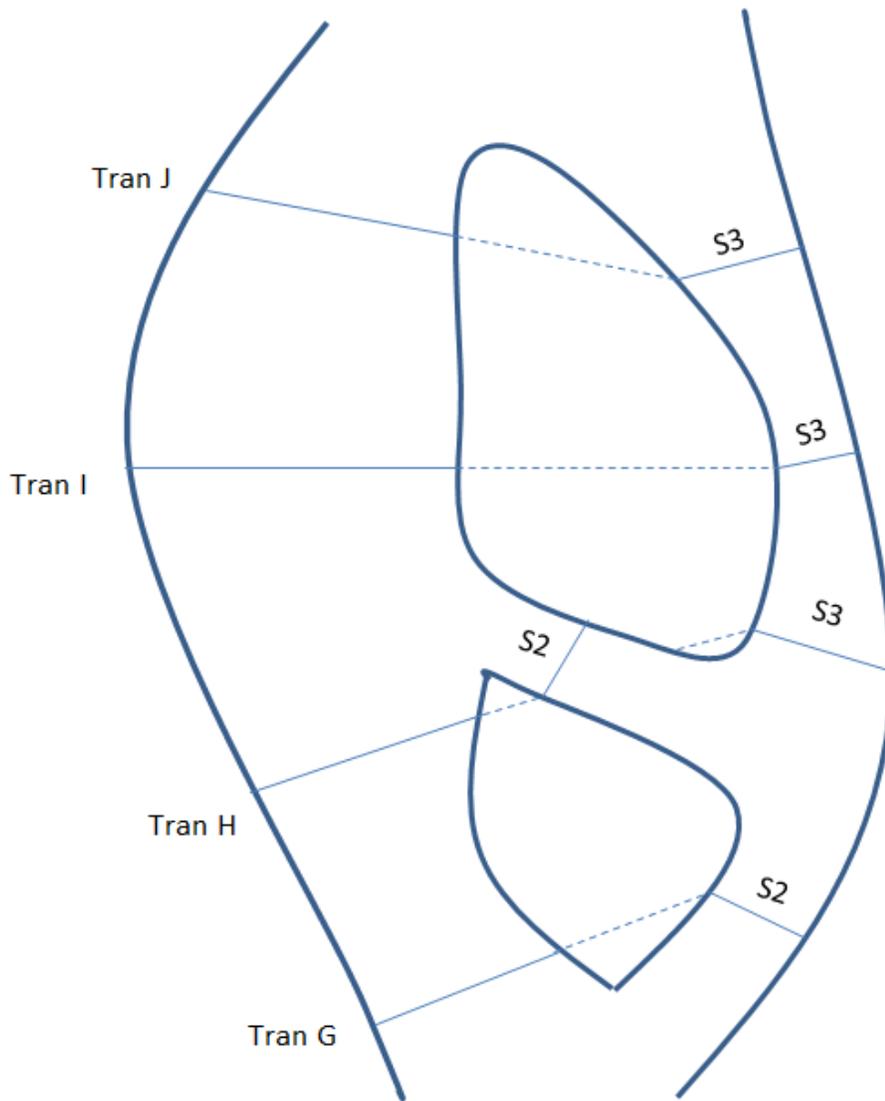


Figure 3— Transects are set up on side channels such that they are projected linearly across the island and turn perpendicular to the bankfull constraints of the side channel. Note; Tran H is projected linearly across the first island (S2) and the same linearity is carried across to the second island (S3). Flagging and minor transects on main channel were omitted to focus on linearity of placing transects in side channels.

Laser and Electronic Compass

The laser rangefinder and electronic compass are used to accurately measure a variety of physical habitat attributes, such as; bankfull width, bankfull width to depth ratio, pool length, residual pool depth, gradient, and sinuosity.

Initial Laser Setup

Set the laser and tripod up in a location that provides a clear line of site to the monument and at least the first transect. It is best to minimize the number of times the laser needs to be moved. When setting up the laser, the middle tripod pole should be **fully extended** and standing on a hard flat surface (usually a rock). Mark this center point with an "X" using chalk so this point can be relocated if necessary. Tripod legs should be firmly dug into the ground so the tripod and laser are steady. The legs will have to be adjusted so that the unit is level, using the bubble on the tripod. Check the compass to ensure that the laser is level within 0.5 degrees, closer to zero is best. Conduct the compass calibration at each site location (use the AREMP Electronics Protocol compass calibration section to take you through this process). The LCD screen on the laser should always be set to HD (Horizontal Distance) and M (Meters).

IMPORTANT: Be sure the center tripod pole is firmly placed on a flat surface, and the remaining legs are secured to the ground. A reasonable method is to place a heavy rock around the tip of the tripod legs to keep the whole unit from wobbling. The end piece of the center pole should be fully extended. When entering the Instrument Height (height of center leg) be sure to read the number at the bottom of the bracket.

Using the Prism Pole When Surveying Hard to Reach Spots

1. Place the point of the prism pole on the substrate at the location you wish to measure with the laser and electronic compass.
2. Use the bubble level to ensure that the prism pole is oriented vertically. If the pole is leaning, it will change the location and elevation of the point that is taken.
3. The prism pole (Target Height) can be adjusted to prevent moving the laser unit. **Remind the laser operator to change the target height in the data recorder each time you change the height of the prism.** If the target height is not changed, the data will be incorrect and the shot will have to be deleted and reshot.
4. In the case of an undercut bank, it is important to capture the wetted edge at the point where you can see the wetted edge and shoot the point on the surface of the water only (fig. 4). Make a note of the undercut bank on the notes section in Algiz, and measure the distance of the undercut that is wetted.
5. In very tight situations, you may have to invert the prism pole. In this case, the rod height should be set at 0.08, the distance from the edge of the prism to the center of the glass.

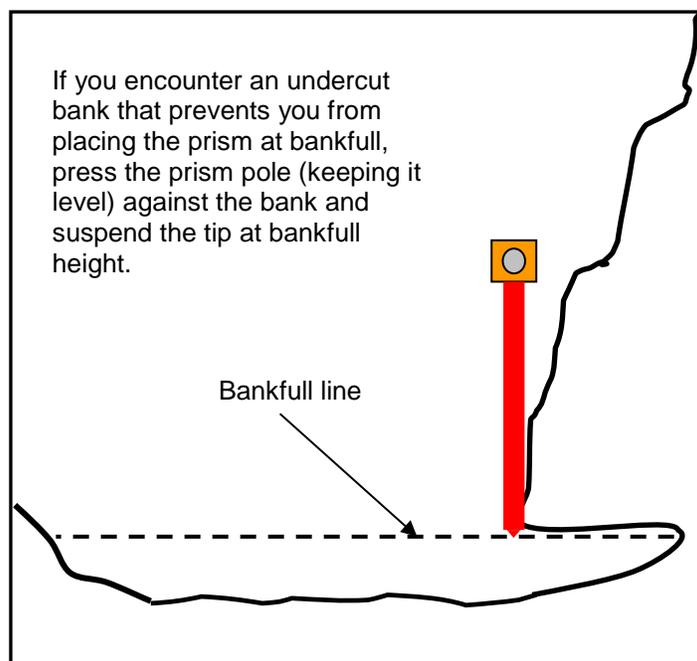
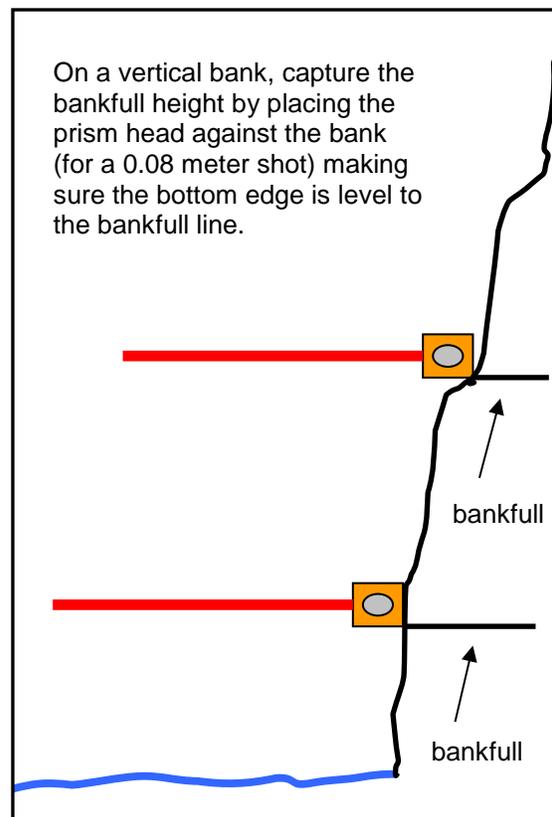
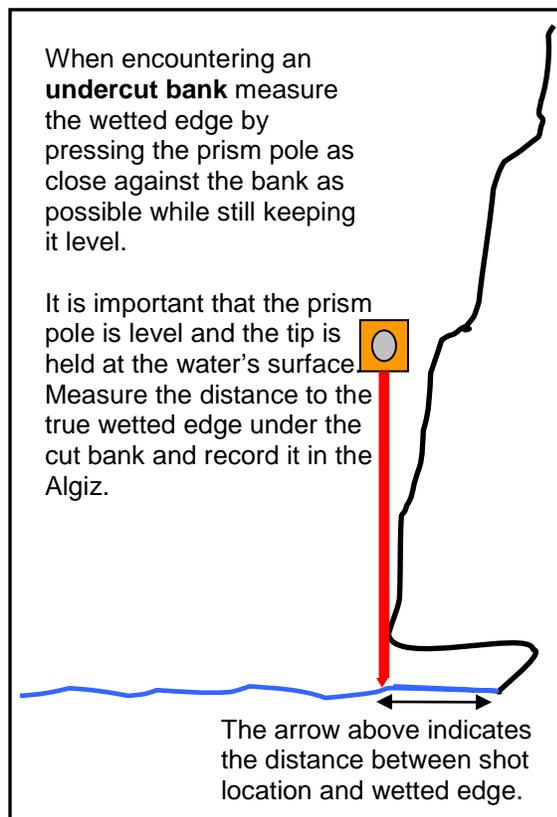


Figure 4— How to place the prism rod for undercut and vertical bank shots.

Channel Morphology

Bankfull width will be measured at each major transect using the compass and laser. At each major transect, ten points will be collected; left bankfull, left wetted edge, thalweg, right wetted edge, and right bankfull; and five equally spaced points visually estimated at 10%, 30%, 50%, 70%, and 90% across the channel (fig. 5).

If the main channel is **dry**, collect 8 points at the transect, which include left bankfull, deepest point in channel along transect (where thalweg would be if water was present), and right bankfull; and five equally spaced points estimated at 10%, 30%, 50%, 70%, and 90% across the channel. If the channel has braided into other mini channels separated by bars there can be multiple wetted edges per transect.

Bankfull and wetted widths will also be collected in qualifying **side channels**. If the side channel is **dry**, points will be collected at both left bankfull and right bankfull locations and at the 25% and 75% locations of the bankfull width (fig. 6). At each intermediate transect take a point at the thalweg (in a flowing channel) or in the deepest location (in a dry channel). Do not take a measurement at intermediate transects in side channels. Be sure to place the prism pole on the streambed when taking measurements.

Special Situation: If a large boulder or log is located on an increment point and the obstruction is below bankfull elevation, collect the point on top of the obstruction. If the obstruction is above the bankfull elevation, do not collect the point at that increment and make a note in the field data recorder.

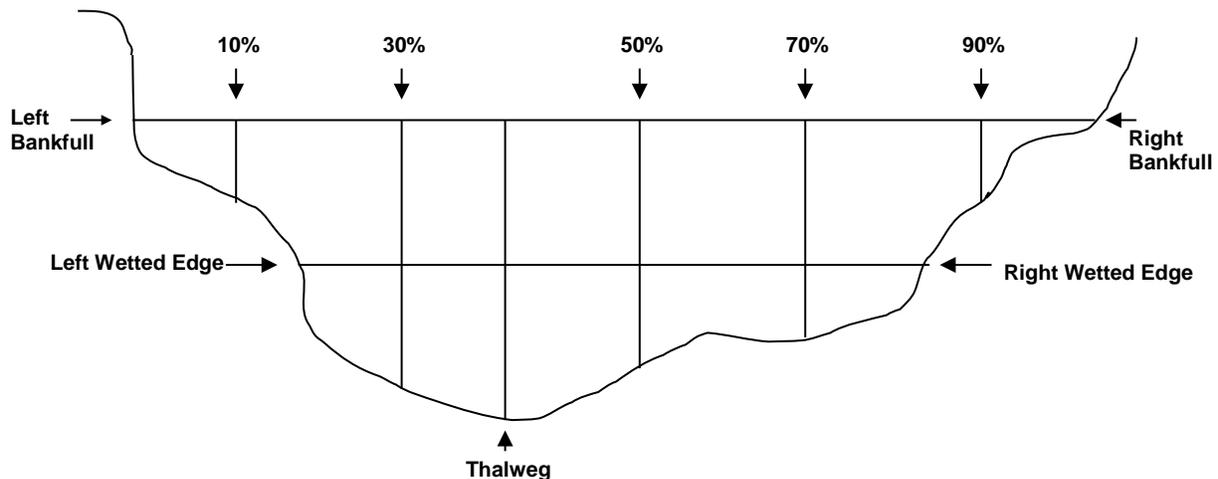


Figure 5— Example of the ten points collected at each major transect.

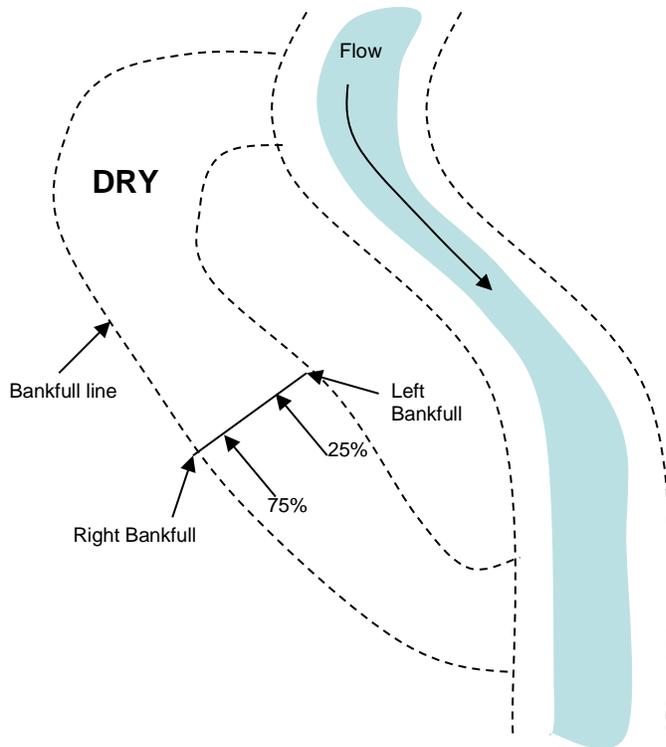


Figure 6— Four points will be collected on all side channel major transects. If the channel is wet, place the prism at left bankfull, left wetted edge, right wetted edge, and right bankfull. If the channel is **dry**, place the prism at left bankfull, 25% and 75% of the bankfull width, and right bankfull.

Change in Elevation

Stream gradient is the average slope of the water's surface measured from the start of the site to the end of the site. To obtain gradient we use the change in elevation measured between left wetted at Transect A and left wetted at Transect K.

The elevation change will be measured twice, once upstream (traveling from Transect A-K) and once downstream (traveling from Transect K-A). These two elevation value differences will be averaged and used to calculate the site gradient. These calculations are automatically populated in the Gradient form on the Algiz.

Important: Be sure to mark where the points are taken for wetted edge at Transect A and K using a wax pencil to mark an "X" on the rock where the measurement is taken. Be very careful when working around these markers to ensure they are not moved. Water levels can raise or drop during the course of a survey. In a dry channel, clearly mark where you took the point.

Dry Channels

In the absence of water, find the deepest point in the stream channel, following the transect line for both A and K (fig. 7) for gradient measurements.

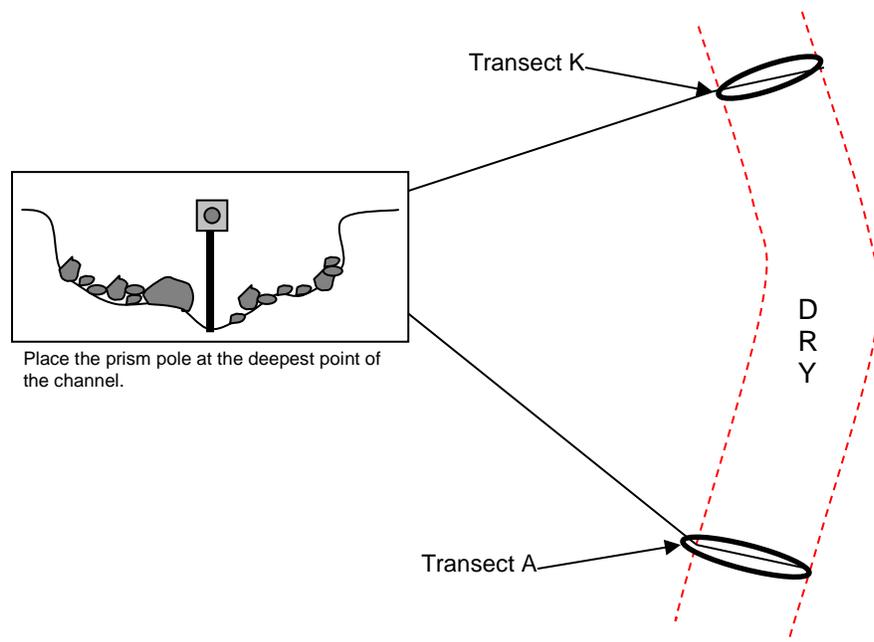


Figure 7— Example of where to place the prism pole in the situation where the stream channel is dry at both Transect A and K.

The following steps outline the process for collecting the appropriate data and how to calculate the elevation change. At Transect A, shoot the elevation of the left wetted edge and label it L1 on the Algiz. At Transect K shoot the elevation for the left wetted edge and label it L2. When the laser survey is complete, re-shoot the left wetted edge of Transect K a second time and label it M1. Then, traverse downstream and re-shoot the left wetted edge of Transect A, and label it M2.

The following calculations are automatically made in the Gradient Form, however, if the field data recorder fails follow these steps. Calculate the elevation change using the Z-values for each measurement as follows:

1. Calculate $L_2 - L_1 = \text{Value}_1$
2. Subtract $Z\text{Value}_1 - [0.10 * \text{Value}_1]$
3. Add $Z\text{Value}_1 + [0.10 * \text{Value}_1]$
4. Calculate $M_1 - M_2 = \text{Value}_2$
5. If the value calculated in step 4 is between the values calculated in steps 2 & 3, you are finished, otherwise go to step 6.
6. Re-shoot Transect A and K a third time.
7. Record values for N_1 and N_2 on Elevation Data Form and stop.

For example, after shooting the four points (two at each transect) you have the following values:

Point Set	Value A#	Value K#	Value difference	Lower 10 %	Upper 10 %
1	100.5	125.5	25	22.5	27.5
2	101.2	125.8	24.6		

If the value difference is within the 10% range (as demonstrated in this example), then do not shoot a third set of elevation points.

Pools

Objectives:

- Quantify the relative length and frequency of pool habitat in each site.
- Determine the average residual depth of the pools.

Pool Criteria:

Sample every pool within the sample site that meets **ALL** of the following criteria for low flow conditions.

1. Pools are depressions in the streambed that are concave in profile, laterally and longitudinally (think of a spoon).
2. Pools are bounded by a head crest (upstream break in streambed slope) and a tail crest (fig. 8).
3. Only consider main channel pools where the thalweg runs through the pool, and not backwater pools.
4. Pools span at least 50% of the wetted channel width at any one location within the pool. For example, a pool that spans 50% of the wetted channel width at one point, but spans <50% elsewhere is a qualifying pool.
5. Pool length, measured along the thalweg from the head to the pool tail crest, is greater than its width. Pool width is measured perpendicular to the thalweg at the widest point of the pool.
6. Maximum pool depth is at least 1.5 times the maximum depth of the pool tail crest.

Measure all qualifying pools that have water (even a trickle) flowing into and out of them. Don't measure stagnant pools.

Special situation: When considering whether to lump or split two potential pools, consider them two pools if the upstream pool has a pool tail that is ≤ 10 cm deeper than the downstream pool tail. Conversely, consider it one pool if the upstream pool tail depth is > 10 cm deeper than the downstream pool tail depth (fig. 9).

Determine if the pool is 'full' or 'partial' (fig. 10).

- Full-channel pool – Concave shape of the pool (measured perpendicular to the thalweg) at any location is $> 90\%$ of the wetted channel width.
- Partial-channel pool – Concave shape of the pool (measured perpendicular to the thalweg) at any location is between 50 and 90% of the wetted channel width.

Classify pool formation type as scour, dammed, plunge or beaver.

- Scour – formed by flow that creates a depression in the stream channel.
- Dammed – formed by the impoundment of water upstream of a channel blockage (debris jams, landslides, large wood).
- Plunge – formed by a vertical fall of water flowing over an obstruction in the stream channel such as wood, boulders or bedrock. For a plunge pool to count the maximum depth must be within 20% or less of the pool's length. Example: if

the plunge pool is 10m long, then the max depth must be 2m or less from the pool head.

- Beaver – formed by a beaver dam that slows water flow and backs up the water (see Appendix D).

Note: The habitat crew during reach layout will have to write down on the pool flags what type the pool is and whether it is a full or partial pool using shorthand with the pool type first then the pool size (Beaver = B, Scour = S, Plunge = P, Dam = D, Full = F and Partial = P; a Scour Full pool would be written on the flag as SF)

Laser and Prism Crew:

1. If a pool starts before Transect A or ends outside of Transect K, collect all the pool measurements (tail, max depth, and head) regardless of whether they fall outside of the reach use longitude AA or KK to denote features out of the reach.
2. Place the prism pole at the deepest spot along the pool tail crest to capture the pool tail crest location and on the Algiz label the point with the longitude, whether the pool is a “Full” or “Partial”, the pool type (Scour, Plunge, Dam or Beaver) and as “Pool Tail”.
 - a. Measure the pool tail crest depth on dammed pools along the top of the obstruction (mostly large wood) if all flow is going over the obstruction. Conversely, measure to the streambed if some of the water is observed flowing under/through the obstruction.
3. The maximum depth represents the deepest point in the pool and is found by probing the substrate with the prism until the deepest point is located. On the Algiz label the point with the longitude, whether the pool is a “Full” or “Partial”, the pool type (Scour, Plunge, Dam or Beaver) and as “Pool Max”.
4. Place the prism pole at the pool head crest. On the Algiz label the point with the longitude, whether the pool is a “Full” or “Partial”, the pool type (Scour, Plunge, Dam or Beaver) and as “Pool Head” in the Algiz. If the pool is a plunge pool, take the point at the head crest with the prism point at the water’s surface.

***If a sharp bend in a pool is encountered, capture extra points with the laser and prism (“Pool Bend”).*

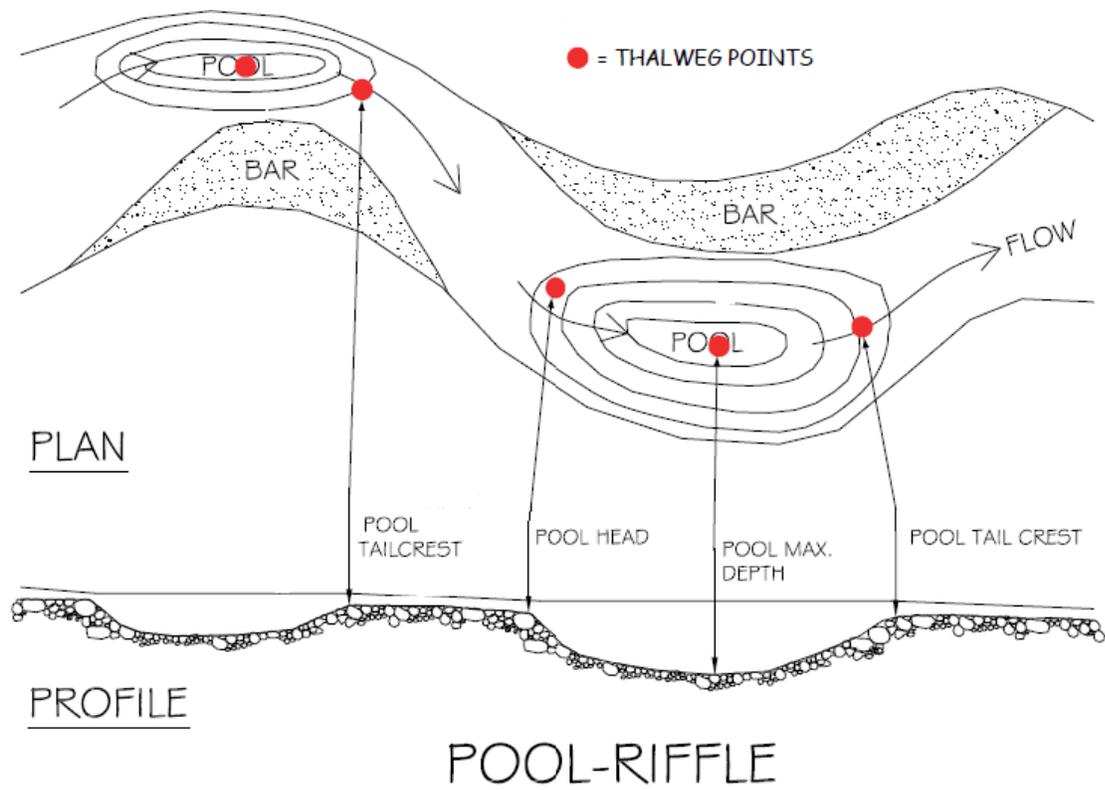


Figure 8— Diagram of pool features in a pool-riffle system including thalweg, pool head, maximum pool depth and pool tail crest.

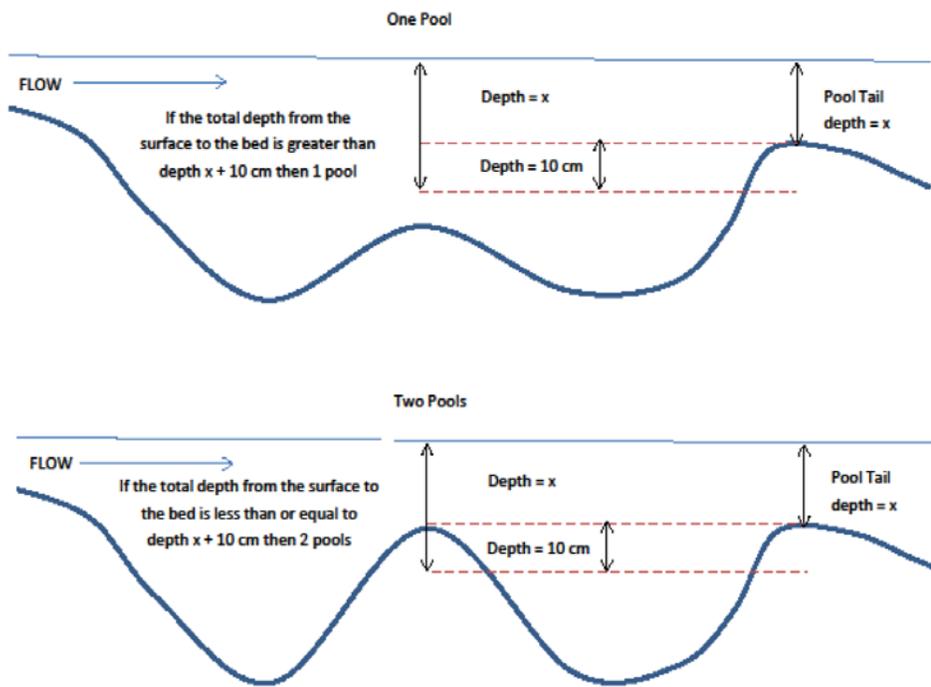


Figure 9— Example of lumping and splitting pools.

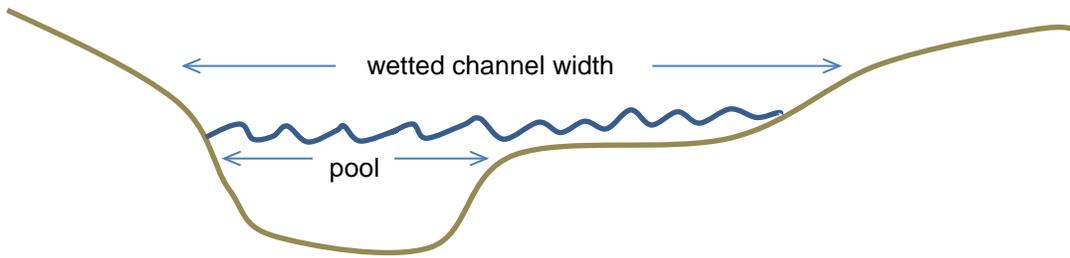


Figure 10. Pool width relative to wetted channel width. The widest point of the pool feature above is approximately 40% of the wetted channel width. Therefore this pool feature would be disqualified as an AREMP pool.

Entrenchment

Entrenchment will be determined at all sites with less than 30 m in average bankfull width and are less than 4% gradient (Table 4). Therefore, this task is one of the last tasks completed at a site.

Table 4—How to determine if a site is surveyed for entrenchment.

		Average BF width	
		≥ 30 m	< 30 m
Gradient	$\geq 4\%$	NO	NO
	$< 4\%$	NO	YES

Calculate Average Bankfull Width:

1. Measure the bankfull width perpendicular to bankfull constraints at Transect A. Round the bankfull width to the nearest 0.1 meter. This number will be used to determine the location of two additional bankfull width measurements.
2. Two additional bankfull widths will be measured, one upstream and one downstream. For example, the initial bankfull width was 5.3 m, go upstream 5.3 m and take a bankfull width measurement. Repeat this procedure going downstream from the initial bankfull width location to get one more bankfull width measurement. If the situation arises where a bankfull width cannot be measured on the downstream end of Transect A, take the additional measurement above Transect A.

Note: If a qualifying side channel is encountered while acquiring the upstream bankfull width, measure the bankfull width of the side channel and add it to the bankfull width of the main channel.

3. Record the three bankfull widths on the Nomad under the Reach tab on the Headings page and record the average bankfull width on the Algiz.

If the average bankfull width is less than 30 m and the site has less than 4 % gradient entrenchment will have to be checked at Transect A. If the crew cannot measure the bankfull depth at Transect A due to deep water, move upstream to the next suitable major transect.

Entrenchment Sampling Method (fig. 11)

1. Stretch a meter tape from the left bankfull elevation to the right bankfull elevation, ensuring that the tape is level and perpendicular to the bankfull channel. Record the bankfull width in meters (to the nearest cm, for example; 1.05m) in the Entrenchment data form.
2. Multiply bankfull width by 2.5 to determine the minimum valley width number for entrenchment (*Note: This is automatically done in the Entrenchment data form*).
3. Using a meter stick or the prism pole, measure maximum bankfull depth, from the meter tape to the substrate at the thalweg. Record the bankfull depth in meters (to the nearest cm, example 0.65m) in the Entrenchment data form.
4. Multiply the maximum bankfull depth by 2 to determine the flood prone elevation (*Note: This is automatically done in the Entrenchment data form*).
5. At the flood prone elevation, stretch the meter tape perpendicular to the valley walls until you reach the minimum valley width number determined in Step 2. If you touch the ground of the valley wall on **both** sides, before you reach the minimum valley width number, measure and record the valley width to the nearest cm. (The site is entrenched). If you are not touching the valley wall on both sides when you reach the minimum valley width number, record the minimum valley width number. (Site is not entrenched).

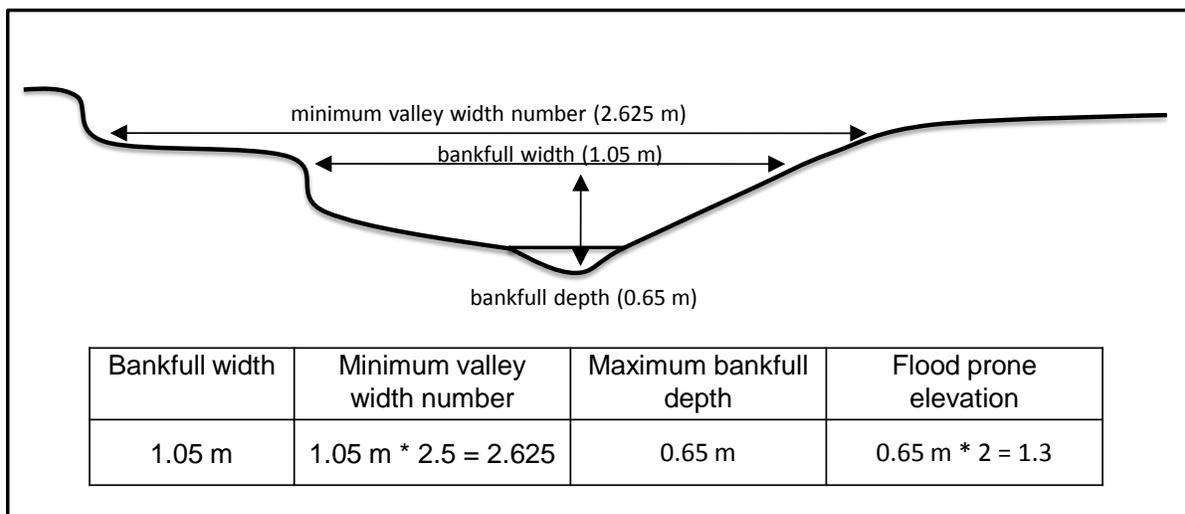


Figure 11—To measure entrenchment, the bankfull elevation and bankfull depth are measured. The minimum valley width number and flood prone elevation are calculated using the bankfull width and depth. This calculation is done automatically in the Entrenchment data form of the Algiz.

Physical Habitat

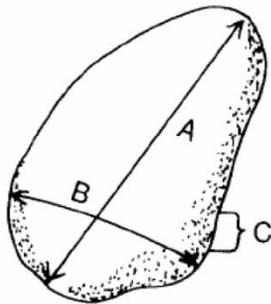
Substrate – Pebble Counts

Bed and bank materials of a stream are key elements in the formation and maintenance of channel morphology. These materials influence channel stability and resistance to scour during high flow events. The frequency of bed load transport can be critically important to fish spawning and other aquatic organisms that use the substrate for cover. The procedure requires taking measurements of substrate *at increments along main channel and side channels transects within bankfull constraints*.

Pebble Counts

1. Substrate will be measured at 20 transect locations (Transects A2 – K; major and intermediate transects) which may extend into adjacent qualifying side channels.
2. Transects shall be divided into five increment points visually estimated at 10%, 30%, 50%, 70% and 90% within the bankfull width starting at left bank. At each increment point three substrate samples will be collected for a total of 15 substrate samples at each transect.
3. When side channels are present at a transect, split the five increment points between the main and side channels in proportion to their bankfull widths and adjust the measurement increments accordingly. The main channel should always have the most samples. For example, if the main channel has a 10-meter bankfull width and the adjacent side channel has a 5-meter bankfull width, estimate three increment points at 25%, 50% and 75% of the main channel bankfull width and then two increment points at 25% and 75% of the side-channel bankfull width.
4. Without looking directly at the substrate of your increment location, step forward bringing your meter stick LIGHTLY (don't drop meter stick down so that it bounces off of the substrate) down to touch the substrate. Reach down to the tip of the meter stick and pick up the FIRST substrate that you touch with the tip of your finger. DO NOT LOOK while you are selecting the substrate.
5. Measure two more pieces of substrate at the same increment location, repeat step 4 and do not record the same piece of substrate multiple times. If the same piece of substrate is encountered when bringing the meter stick down, select another piece either from upstream or downstream (downstream when at Transect K).
6. Measure the substrate along the intermediate axis with a ruler (scale = mm). The intermediate axis is the median side (B axis) of the rock (fig. 12); it is not the longest side (length-wise) or the shortest side (depth) of the rock. Visualize the B axis as the smallest width of a hole that the particle could pass through.
7. If the substrate has a smooth dirt feel and is not gritty, call it silt and record it as 0.031. If it is gritty and is < 2 mm, call it sand and record it as 1.0. Anything 2 mm and greater should be measured and recorded. If you are unable to access the substrate due to a large piece of wood, enter wood on the Substrate data form. Only use the code if you are unable to get under the log. *Do not call it "wood" if it is a piece of bark or a twig.*

8. On larger boulders, you may have to use a field tape or flip the ruler end-over-end several times to get a measurement. Any measurements over 4096 mm record as Bedrock.
9. If rocks are embedded, you may have to feel for the intermediate axis with your hand and use your fingers as calipers. If you can't find the intermediate axis this way select another piece of substrate by repeating step 4.
10. Enter all data on the Substrate data form, starting with Transect A2 or K if starting at the top of the reach. Write each measurement in the appropriate blank.
11. Denote whether the particle was picked from the wetted channel or if it was on a dry portion of the stream bed.
12. If it is not possible to measure the substrate, perhaps because of a deep pool. Take all of the measurements for that transect either upstream or downstream (don't move flag) to the closest surveyable location that is not on another transect. If a deep pool exists at Transect K, move downstream to collect measurements, do not go above Transect K.



A = LONGEST AXIS (LENGTH)

B = INTERMEDIATE AXIS (WIDTH)

C = SHORTEST AXIS (THICKNESS)

Figure 12—Axes of a pebble. The “B” of intermediate axis is measured for pebble counts (from Harrelson et al 1994).

Percent Surface Fines on Pool Tails

Objective:

- Quantify the percentage of fine sediments in the interstitial spaces of pool tail substrate for plunge and scour pools only.

Where to take measurements:

1. Collect measurements in **all pools** at each site beginning at the downstream end, including pool tails that extend below the reach. Exclude beaver or dam pools.
2. Sample within the wetted area of the channel.
3. Take measurements at 25, 50, and 75% of the distance across the wetted channel, following the shape of the pool tail.
4. Take measurements upstream from the pool-tail crest a distance equal to 10% of the pool's length or one meter, whichever is less.
5. Locations are estimated visually.

Sampling method:

1. Assess surface fines using a 14 x 14 inch grid with 49 evenly distributed intersections. Include the top right corner of the grid and there are a total of 50 intersections.
2. For each pool record whether the pool is a Plunge or Scour Pool and Partial or a Full Pool.
3. Take **three** measurements per pool.
 - a. Place the bottom edge of the grid upstream from the pool-tail crest a distance equal to 10% of the pool's length or one meter, whichever is less. Make sure that the grid is parallel to and following the shape of the pool-tail crest. (It is important to note that the pool tail crest is not always exactly perpendicular to the channel, fig. 13.)
 - b. Place the center of the grid at 25, 50, and 75% of the distance across the wetted channel, making sure the grid is parallel to and following the shape of the pool-tail crest.
 - c. If a portion of the fines grid lands on substrate 512mm or larger in size, on the b-axis, record the intersections affected as non-measurable intersections (fig. 13).
 - d. In narrow streams, it is OK if grid placements overlap. If the stream is so small that part of the grid is on dry ground, count these as no measures.
4. Record the number of intersections that are underlain with fine sediment < 2 mm in diameter at the b-axis. Place a 2 mm wide piece of electrical tape on a ruler and use this to assess the particle size at each intersection.
5. Aquatic vegetation, organic debris, roots, or wood may be covering the substrate. First attempt to identify the particle size under each intersection. If this is not possible, then record the number of non-measurable intersections.

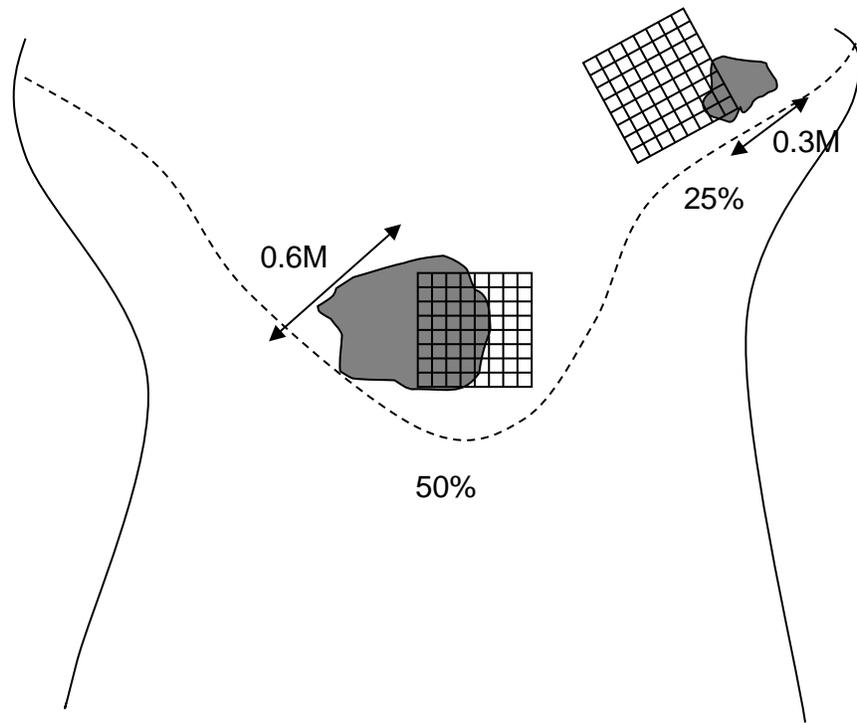


Figure 13— In this figure, all intersections of the fines grid at the 25% placement will be counted and recorded. For the 50% placement, the intersections of the fines grid that land on the boulder will be recorded as non-measurement.

Large Wood

Objective:

- Quantify the number and size of large wood pieces that are present within the bankfull channel, including qualifying side-channels.

Sampling method:

1. In order to be counted, each piece must meet ALL of the following criteria.
 - a. Each piece must be greater than 3 meter in length and at least 15 cm in diameter one-third of the way up from the base, or largest end.
 - b. Only include standing trees that lean within the bankfull channel if they are dead. Dead trees are defined as being devoid of needles or leaves, or where ALL of the needles and leaves have turned brown. Consider it living if the leaves or needles are green (fig. 14).
Note: Use caution when assessing the condition of a tree or fallen log. Nurse logs can appear to have living branches when seedlings or saplings are growing on them.
 - c. Wood that is embedded within the stream bank is counted if the exposed portion meets the length and width requirements (fig. 15).
 - d. Do not count a piece if only the roots (but not the stem/main trunk) extend within the bankfull channel (fig. 16).
 - e. Some pieces crack or break when they fall. Include the entire length when the two pieces are still touching at any point along the break (Only count as one piece if they are from the same original piece of wood). Treat them separately if they are no longer touching along the break. Count only the portion within the bankfull channel when they are no longer touching (fig. 17).
 - f. Only include pieces that begin in the site, if a piece goes below Transect A it does not count.
 - g. When a piece has multiple boles (trunks), measure the bole with the largest diameter when estimating/measuring.
2. Record the piece number, estimated length (nearest 10 cm), and estimated width (nearest cm) for the first 10 pieces in the site. The same person will make all estimates for a given site. Make sure to estimate each piece the same way!!!
3. A subset of pieces will be measured at sites with more than 10 qualifying pieces of wood.
 - a. For sites estimated to have between 11 and 100 pieces, measure the first 10 pieces of wood encountered. Starting at piece number 11, measure every 5th piece of wood up to and including the 35th piece of wood. All subsequent pieces of wood will be measured every 10th piece (starting with number 45).
 - b. For sites estimated to have over 100 pieces, measure the first ten pieces, then starting at the 11th piece only measure every 10th piece.
 - c. If the piece of wood designated for measurement cannot be measured safely, record as a hazard on data form; then measure the next piece of qualifying wood. Then continue measuring as specified above in a and b.

4. Measure the length of the main stem and not branches or roots. Begin measurements where the roots attach to the base of the stem when the roots are still connected.
5. Identify whether the piece is a single piece or is touching at least one other qualifying piece within bankfull. Those qualifying pieces that are touching are part of a complex. Complexes will be individually numbered for a reach.
6. Identify the wood type; see Table 5 for descriptions of wood types.
7. Record whether the piece was found in a pool, riffle, pool/riffle or outside of active channel. In a dry site all pieces will be outside of active channel. Make a note indicating this.

If you do not encounter any wood on a longitude, check the box on the data form indicating there is no wood in that longitude.

Important: If you are the estimator make sure your method for estimation is the same for each piece. If your method changes from piece to piece you are introducing bias to the correction factor being calculated when the estimates are measured.

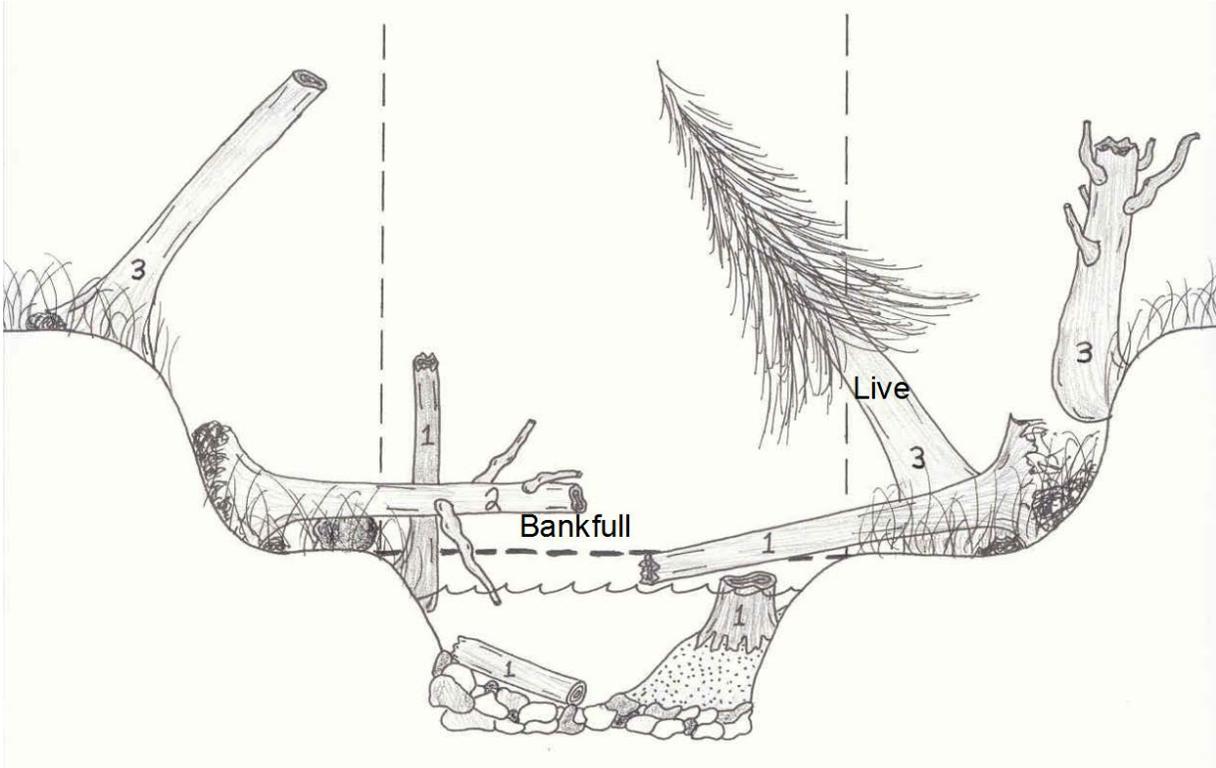


Figure 14— Illustration of large woody debris. Pieces numbered 1 and 2 would be included in the survey, while pieces numbered 3 would not be counted.

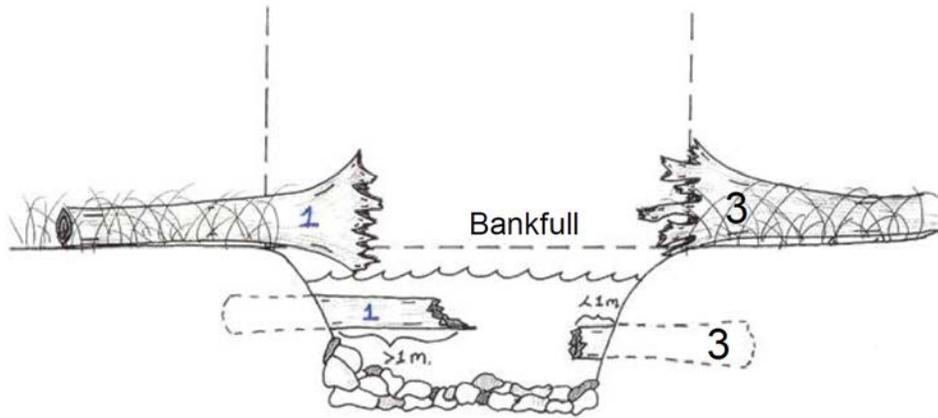


Figure 15— Examples of qualifying large woody debris (1). The pieces on the right side (3) are not counted because only the roots extend over the bankfull channel (upper) and the exposed section is < 3 m in length (lower).

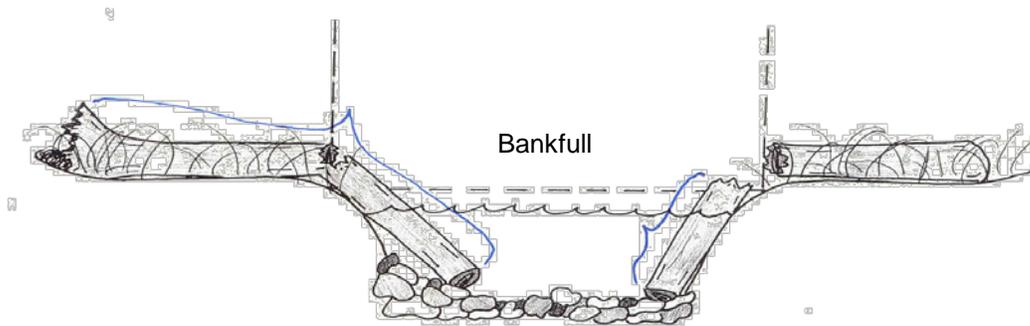


Figure 16— Examples of how to measure the length of broken pieces. Measure the length of the entire piece on the left (pieces still connected). Only measure the piece within the bankfull channel on the right.

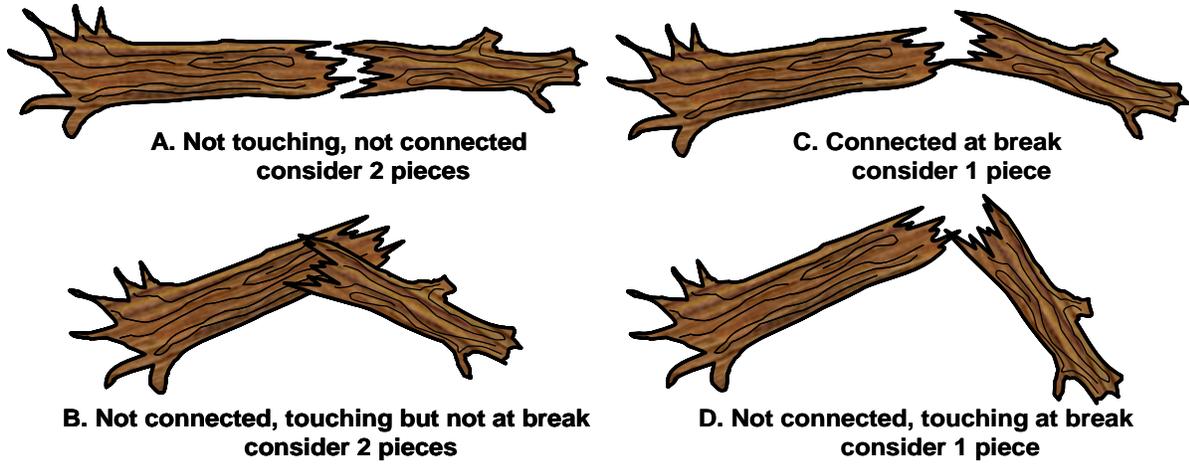


Figure 17— Variations of touching vs. not touching along the break.

Table 5— Codes to be used with the wood data form.

Code Type	Definition
# Pieces Touching	
S →	Single piece
C →	Complex (> 1 piece)
Wood Type	
N →	Natural (broken ends or entire trees)
C →	Cut end
A →	Artificial (part of a man-made structure)
RN →	Root wad attached to trunk with Natural end (broken or entire tree)
RC →	Root wad with opposite end Cut

Biological Sampling

Benthic Macroinvertebrates

Objective:

- Describe the composition and health of the macroinvertebrate community.

The benthic invertebrate protocol is based on Hawkins et al. (2001). Benthic invertebrate samples should be collected at all sites when possible.

Special situations:

- Collect macroinvertebrates in sites with beaver dams, see 'Appendix D: Sampling Sites with Beaver Activity' (simply stated we want bugs collected DS from dams).
- Collect bugs in sites with partial flow. The rule is, if there is enough water in any part of the reach to move bugs into the net, collect them in those areas. If no fast-water habitats occur, take the samples from shallow, slow-water habitat units

Field sampling method:

1. Determine net placement within each habitat unit by reading the 2 pairs of random numbers on the Headings form on the Nomad. The first number in each pair represents the percent upstream along the habitat unit's length. The second number in each pair represents the percent of the stream's width from river left looking downstream. Each sample will be obtained from the location where the length and width distances intersect (estimate by eye).
2. Collect samples using a 500 μm mesh net D net from fast water habitats. Take invertebrate samples from the first four fast-water (e.g. riffles, runs) habitat units. Take two separate 0.09 m^2 fixed-area kick net samples from each unit for a total of eight samples.
3. Place the kick net so the mouth of the net is perpendicular to and facing into the flow of water. Collect invertebrates from within the 0.09 m^2 sampling frame in front of the net. Work from the upstream edge of the sampling plot backward and carefully pick up and rub stones directly in front of the net to remove attached organisms. Quickly inspect each stone to make sure you have dislodged everything and then set it aside. If a rock is lodged in the stream bottom, rub it a few times concentrating on any cracks or indentations. After removing all large stones, disturb small substrates (i.e. sand or gravel) to a depth of about 10 cm by raking and stirring with your hands. Continue this process until you can see no additional organisms or organic matter being washed into the net. After completing the sample, hold the net vertically (cup down!) and rinse material into the bottom of the cup. Otherwise, move to the next sample location and repeat the above procedure to create a composite sample.

Field processing method:

1. Field processing requires a squirt bottle, white plastic washtub and a 500 μm sieve.
2. Make sure you thoroughly wash organisms clinging to the sides of the net by vigorously splashing water down the net and into the cup. Then transfer the contents of the cup into the washtub using the squirt bottle to ensure the cup is completely empty.
3. Wash off any sticks and small rocks with the squirt bottle into washtub. Add water to the tub and decant invertebrates and organic matter from the sample by stirring the contents of the bucket and then pouring suspended material through the 500- μm sieve. Repeat this process until no additional material can be decanted.
4. Transfer the material in the sieve (invertebrates and organic matter) into the 2-liter sample jar by washing material from the sieve into the jar with a squirt bottle. Inspect the gravel on the bottom of the tub for any cased caddis flies or other organisms that might remain. Remove any remaining organisms by hand and place in the sample jar, fill jar with water so contents are submerged.
5. Examine the contents for non-native snails, mussels, or crayfish.
6. Remove and release from the washtub/sample jar all vertebrates, including fish and amphibians.
7. Store any Megaloptera in a separate container as they will prey upon other macroinvertebrates in the sample.
8. At camp, fill the jars with 95% EtOH. CLEARLY label the jars using a pencil and the labels provided. Preserve this composite sample in one or more sample jars depending on the amount of material collected. If there are multiple jars, label them as 1 of 2 and 2 of 2, etc. and then tape them together.

Invasive Species

Invasive species can have a multitude of effects on native flora and fauna. The presence of invasive species can indicate degraded watershed condition. All sites will be examined for the presence of any invasive species listed in Table 6. Invasive species surveys will occur at three different locations at each site. Incidental occurrences of any invasive plants or animals should be recorded.

Aquatic Plants

Sampling methods

1. During site layout, examine the wetted portion of the channel for any potential invasive plants. Be sure to cover the entire site, and thoroughly examine any off-channel wetted areas as well.
2. If an invasive plant is encountered, take photographs and collect specimens. Place specimens between two sheets of paper in a plant press (see Appendix C for plant press protocol). Label the paper in the plant press with watershed code, site number, date, species code, and personnel code. Try to keep specimens in a cool dark place to avoid rapid decomposition.
3. On the Aquatic Invasives data form, record the longitude segment, the species code, the jpeg number of any photographs taken, and whether or not a sample was taken of any invasive plants found.

Aquatic Animals

Sampling methods

1. During site layout, examine the wetted portion of the channel for any potential invasive animals. Be sure to cover the entire site, and thoroughly examine any off-channel wetted areas as well.
2. After obtaining eight benthic macroinvertebrate samples in the first four fast-water riffles of the survey (as described in the Benthic Macroinvertebrates section above), empty the contents of the sample collection net into a large washtub or bucket.
3. Examine the contents of the sample for the presence of any invasive snails, mussels, or crayfish listed in Table 6 and pictured in the reference material.
4. If an invasive crayfish, snails or mussels are found in the sample, take photographs and enter the species code and jpeg numbers on the Aquatic Invasives data form. Preserve the specimen using 95% EtOH as described in the Benthic Macroinvertebrate section of this protocol. Label the jar with watershed code, site number, species code, date, and personnel code.
5. If invasive species are found, collect more samples at various locations in the site until more of the invasive specimens are found.
6. Place the extra specimens into a separate jar, preserve them with 95% EtOH, and label the jar with watershed code, site number, species code, date, and personnel code.

Terrestrial Plants

Sampling method

1. Terrestrial plant surveys will be performed in longitudes A-B, F-G, J-K.
2. Left and right bank on each side of the site will be examined for five minutes.
3. Crew members should start at the bankfull indicator of the upper transect (B, G, K) on opposite banks, and thoroughly examine the area downstream to the next transect that is no more than five meters in width from the bankfull indicator line. If you reach the next major transect before the five minute search time elapses, you may continue downstream, but do not pass the next major transect where a plant survey will be performed.
4. If multiple channels occur at the search location (i.e., side channels), conduct the search on the outermost left and right banks. Do not conduct searches on islands or mid-channel gravel bars.
5. Work in a zigzag pattern for five minutes, examining the riparian vegetation for any non-native plants as indicated in the species list (Table 6) and the reference material.
6. When an invasive plant is encountered, pause the stopwatch and document the plant. On the Terrestrial Invasives data form, record longitude segment, the species code, the bank the plant was found on (L or R), and the jpeg number of any photos taken. Take a GPS reading at the location of the invasive plant.
7. Re-start the stopwatch and continue the survey until five minutes have elapsed.
8. At the end of the five minutes, fill out the Terrestrial Invasives data form, recording the longitude, the time, and the estimated length and width of the area searched on each bank during the survey.
9. If a suspected invasive plant species is encountered, take photographs and collect specimens. Place specimens between two sheets of paper in a plant press (see Appendix C for plant press protocol). Label the paper in the plant press with watershed code, site number, date, species code, and personnel code. Try to keep specimens in a cool dark place to avoid rapid decomposition.

Terrestrial Animals

Sampling method

1. During the terrestrial plant survey and large wood surveys, crew members should examine the riparian area for any sign of feral swine.
2. Take photographs of any tracks, feces, or disturbed areas that would indicate the presence of feral swine. The most consistent indication of feral swine presence in the area are large dig outs, or disturbed areas that look similar to areas heavily grazed by cattle, but are lacking other signs of domesticated livestock in the area.
3. On the Terrestrial Invasive data form, record the species code, the location, and the jpeg number of any photos taken documenting the presence of feral swine.
4. Do not collect any samples of feral swine or feces (feral swine carry diseases that can infect humans).

Incidental Invasives

If any plants or animals listed in Table 6 are found during other protocol surveys or while traveling to and from sites, be sure to document their presence on the Incidental Invasives data form. **Take photographs** of any specimens found and **collect samples** of any plants or animals that are encountered.

Table 6—Invasive species of concern

Type	Common name	Genus species	Species Code
Aquatic animals	New Zealand mudsnails	<i>Potamopyrgus antipodarum</i>	POAN
	Zebra mussels	<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>	DRPO
	Quagga mussels	<i>Dreissena rostriformis bugensis</i>	DRRO
	Rusty Crayfish	<i>Orconectes rusticus</i>	ORRU
	Red Swamp Crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	PRCL
	Ringed Crayfish	<i>Orconectes neglectus</i>	ORNE
	Bullfrog	<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>	RACO
	Northern Crayfish	<i>Orconectes virilis</i>	ORVI
	Nutria	<i>Myocaster coypus</i>	MYCO
	Asian Clam	<i>Corbicula flumina</i>	COFL
	Chinese mystery snail	<i>Cipangopaludina chinensis</i>	CICH
	Big Eared Radix	<i>Radix auricularia</i>	RAAU
Aquatic plants	Yellow Flag Iris	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	IRPS
	Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>	HYVE
	Nonnative Milfoils	<i>Myriophyllum species</i>	MYPSP
	Yellow Floating Heart	<i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	NYPE
	Giant Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	SAMO
	Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	ARDO
	Brazilian Elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>	EGDE
	Didymo	<i>Didymosphenia geminata</i>	DIGE
	Flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>	BUUM
	Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	PHAU
	Curly-leaf pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>	POCR
	Purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	LYSA
	Garden Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>	LYVU
	Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia spp.</i>	LU
Terrestrial animals	Feral Swine	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	SUSC
Terrestrial plants	Japanese Knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	FAJA
	Giant Knotweed	<i>Polygonum sachalinense</i>	POSA
	Giant Hogweed	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	HEMA
	Old Man's Beard	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	CLVI
	Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	ALPE
	Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus discolor</i>	RUDI
	English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	HEHE
	Salt Cedar	<i>Tamarisk ramosissima</i>	TARA

Photographs of Biota

Follow these general guidelines when taking photographs.

- Use a small object for scale (e.g., pencil, ruler).
- Avoid having people in the picture (hands or fingers are ok).
- Zoom in to capture the specimen only.
- Re-take the picture if the clarity, color, focus, angle or lighting is poor.
- It is especially important to take pictures of specimens that cannot be identified.

Amphibians, Aquatic Snails, Mussels, and Crayfish

1. Place the specimen on something that provides a good scale reference.
2. Take pictures of the dorsal and ventral sides.
3. Take pictures of any distinguishing feature about the specimen (i.e., toe arrangement, spotting/flecking, etc.).

Aquatic and Terrestrial Invasive Plants

1. Take pictures of the entire plant, including something in the picture for scale reference.
2. Take close-up (macro) pictures of different key areas of the plant that could aid in identification (i.e., flowers, leaves, stems, roots).

Water Quality

pH, Specific conductance and Temperature

1. Review the YSI calibration log (located in the pelican case used for YSI transport) to ensure the sonde was calibrated for pH within the last 8 days.
2. At transect F standing mid-channel, in flowing water (no pools), lower the probe into the water to a depth of 0.5 m below the water surface. If water depth is < 1 m, take measurements at mid-depth.
3. Avoid contacting the stream bottom with the YSI, as the instrument is delicate.
4. Record the pH, specific conductance (μS), and temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$).
5. For specific conductance make sure to navigate to the screen where the temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) is flashing in the lower right corner. This indicates the YSI is correcting for temperature (i.e. measuring specific conductance and not conductivity).

At the end of the day: The instrument is supplied with a grey storage sleeve that slides over the probe guard. The sleeve is used for short-term storage (less than 2 weeks). Be sure to keep a small amount of moisture (clean tap water) on the sponge in the sleeve during storage. The moistened sponge in the sleeve provides a 100% water saturated air environment which is ideal for short-term sensor storage.

Total Nitrogen and Phosphorus

1. Obtain a 50 ml centrifuge vial (new or acid washed) and rinse it with stream water three times. Be careful not to overly disturb the stream bottom which may increase suspended solids and contaminate the sample.
2. Using the 50 ml vial, collect water sample at transect F. Fill the vial 75% full which leaves enough head space in the vial to allow for freezing.
3. Fill out water quality label with the creek code date and personnel code written in the following format: ORABC1009, May 06 2014, MFR01. Make sure to spell out the month and keep two digits for the day.
4. Place label on outside of vial. Tape over vial with clear packing tape and put in a plastic bag to prevent water from degrading the label.
5. Immediately after collecting and labeling, place the sample on ice. If in the field for longer than 24 hours, the sample must be frozen using dry ice.

Note: If reach has partial or intermittent flow place sonde/collect water sample where water > 10cm deep and > 1 m². If no location exists, do the best you can to take the

measurements and record appropriate comments about the quality of the sample. If there is a beaver dam/pool at Transect F place sonde/collect sample at Transect A, if beaver dam/pool is present at Transect A, place sonde/collect sample below the dam/pool even if it is downstream from the reach.

Appendix A – Contingency Protocol for Broken Compass & Laser

Regardless of whether a compass or laser is malfunctioning, certain key pieces of data still need to be collected at a site. For this protocol the site will be laid out and all the major transects will be surveyed identically to the regular field protocol, without using the compass and laser. Contingency data forms titled “Depth, Width, Pools, SC Width and SC Depth” have been designed to facilitate and ensure these data are collected properly and completely (the crew should not leave the stream until all information is collected and recorded). Copies of these data forms are provided on the Algiz as a excel file.

Transects

Bankfull widths and wetted widths and depths will be collected at all major transects using a meter tape and meter stick.

Wetted widths

- Stretch a meter tape from left wetted edge to right wetted edge, ensuring that it is level and perpendicular to the channel. Take this measurement on the same axis as the bankfull tape was strung.
- Record the width in meters (to the nearest cm) on the “Width” datasheet.

Bankfull widths

- Stretch a meter tape from the left bankfull elevation to the right bankfull elevation, ensuring that it is level and perpendicular to the bankfull channel.
- Record the width in meters (to the nearest cm, example; 1.05m) on the “Width” datasheet.

Depths

- Stretch a meter tape from left bankfull elevation to right bankfull elevation, ensuring that it is level and perpendicular to the channel. Secure each side of the meter tape with bank pins.
- Using a meter stick take depth measurements at the same ten locations across each transect (LB, 10, LW, 30, 50, TH, 70, 90, RW, RB). Place the meter stick at the correct location and record the height from the substrate to where the meter tape crosses the meter stick (to the nearest cm) on the “Depth” datasheet. Label each measurement in the provided cells in the datasheet.

Note: If the distance from the substrate to the bankfull tape is greater than a meter, use the prism pole to mark the height and then measure that height on the pole with a meter stick.

Pools

Pool length, pool maximum depth and pool tail depth will be collected using a meter stick and tape at all qualifying pools.

- Pool length will be measured from the pool tail to the pool head with a meter tape, following the thalweg.
- Capture significant bends in pools by breaking up the measurements at the corners. Also, if there are obstructions along the thalweg (log jams, root wads...), do not run the meter tape up over the barrier but take multiple measurements to ensure the length is accurate.
- Record the length in meters (to the nearest cm) on the “Pools” datasheet.
- Pool tail depth and maximum depth will be measured with a meter stick at the same locations as specified in the pools protocol.
- Record the longitude location (AB, BC, etc.) of the pool in the line column in the datasheet.

Note: If a pool has a maximum depth greater than a meter, use the prism pole to capture the depth. Note the location of the water's height on the prism pole and then use the meter stick to measure that height from the bottom to the appropriate location up the prism pole.

Side Channels

Survey side channels identically to the regular field protocol. Contingency datasheets titled “SC Width, SC Depth” have been created. Collect measurements as explained in the Transects section of the Contingency Protocol.

Gradient

A reach's change in elevation will be measured twice traveling upstream and downstream from Transect A-K then K-A. These two elevation value differences will be averaged and used to calculate the reach gradient.

1. Press the On button on the Haglof clinometer. Press the On button three times till DEG appears in the top right hand corner. Next verify that % is in the top right hand corner. The measurer (crew member using the clinometer) will stand side by side to the prism with the clinometer level held up to their eye. Use the center of the prism as a target. The percent slope should be 0 or very close to zero (+/- 0.2%) from the measurer to the prism.
2. The measurer stands at transect A positioning their body as close to either wetted edge as possible, while the second crew member walks upstream with the prism and 50 meter tape (measuring the distance to their chosen location) to a wetted edge that is within line of sight of the clinometer. Mark this spot with the lumber crayon. Ensure the rod is held level.
3. Looking through the clinometer's site tube, locate the center of the prism, line up the index line of the clinometer so it overlaps the center of the prism, hold your hand steady and press the On button to record the % slope.

4. Record both the % slope and distance in meters between the clinometer and prism on the contingency data sheet, located on the Algiz. Walk upstream and stand in the exact location that the prism was placed.
5. Repeat steps 2-4 until the left wetted edge of Transect K has been reached (fig. 18) This will complete the first gradient trial. Repeat steps 2-4 starting from Transect K and going back down to Transect A.

Important: Be sure and mark where the first points were taken for wetted edge at Transect A and K. Water levels can rise or fall during the course of a survey.

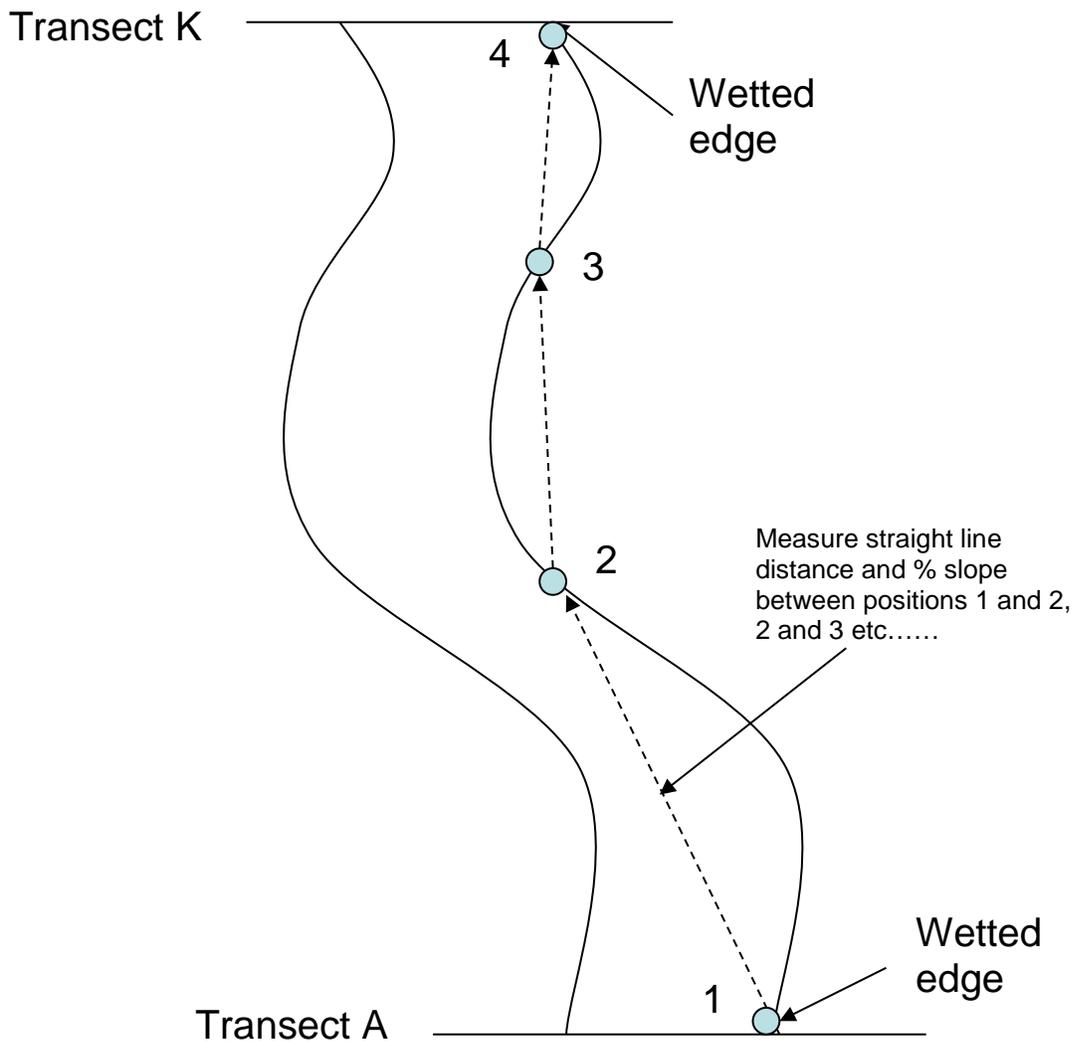


Figure 18— Illustration of methodology to collect gradient data with clinometer, prism and bank tape.

Appendix B – Invasive Species Disinfection Protocol

Invasive Species Disinfection Protocol

Invasive species are increasingly becoming a matter of concern in the Pacific Northwest. Species such as the New Zealand mud snail have been detected in stream systems of nine Western states (including Oregon’s Columbia River estuary) and are steadily expanding their range. Because of the spatial extent to which the field crews travel, the potential to serve as a vector for exotic species and diseases is great.

AREMP has proactively developed this protocol as a mechanism to reduce the potential for spreading exotic species and diseases (Table 7). The procedures that follow assume that all appropriate field gear starts each trip into the field in a clean (disinfected) state.

Field Gear

Survey gear to be disinfected:

- Chest waders
- Wading boots
- Neoprene booties
- Macro invertebrate collection vessel
- Macro invertebrate net and handle
- Decanting sieve
- Fingernail brush (supplied for scrubbing mud from gear)

Table 7—Disinfection Equipment Provided

Field Crews	QAQC and Thermograph Crews
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Tupperware bin (stored at Warehouse) • Sparquat 256 • Stiff brush to remove mud from gear • Rubber gloves and eye protection • “Quat Check 1000” Test Papers to check solution effectiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large Tupperware bin • HPDE bottle with Sparquat 256 • Large water container – clearly labeled as Sparquat (to store diluted Sparquat solution) • “Quat check 1000” Test Papers to check solution for effectiveness • Funnel to pour diluted Sparquat solution from Tupperware bin to large water container • Stiff bristle fingernail brush • Rubber gloves and eye protection

Field Crews

Survey crews perform the initial visit to a watershed, surveying multiple sites but remaining within the watershed boundary the entire work stint.

1. At the site: Before leaving the stream all waders, boots, nets and net handles carried to the site that day, will be rinsed with stream water and any mud or dirt will be scrubbed off with a stiff bristle fingernail brush.
2. At camp: The gear should be hung to dry overnight and rigorously shaken out the next morning to remove any remaining debris.
3. In Corvallis: Crews will disinfect waders, boots and nets using Sparquat 256.
 - a. Mix a Sparquat and water solution by diluting Sparquat 256 with water using approximately 6oz (roughly ½ cup) of Sparquat to 1 gallon of water in a large Tupperware bin.
 - b. Fully immerse boots (laces as well), waders, nets and net handles for at least 10 minutes.
 - c. The solution can be used by multiple crews as long as it maintains its effectiveness (see testing solution effectiveness section below).
 - d. Once the solution is no longer effective dispose of the solution down a drain that runs to a water treatment plant. **DO NOT DUMP THE SOLUTION NEAR A STREAM OR OTHER WATER SOURCE.**
 - e. Rinse gear with water.
 - f. Remove gear from tub and lie out or hang up outside for 10-15 minutes to remove any excess water. Hang equipment in cages over the break and allow it to dry for the entire duration (6 days) between field stints.

QAQC and Thermograph Crews

Quality control and Thermograph Crews will travel to multiple watersheds during a work stint, sometimes visiting multiple watersheds in one day. These steps need to be completed before entering and working in a new watershed.

1. At the site: Before leaving the stream all waders, boots, nets and net handles carried to the site that day, will be rinsed with stream water and any mud or dirt will be scrubbed off with a stiff bristle fingernail brush.
2. Between watersheds: Be sure to decontaminate gear at least 100 meters from a water source.
 - a. Mix a Sparquat and water solution by diluting Sparquat 256 with water using approximately 6oz (roughly ½ cup) of Sparquat to 1 gallon of water in a large Tupperware bin.
 - b. Fully immerse boots (laces as well), waders, nets and net handles for at least 10 minutes.
 - c. After disinfection, pour solution from the Tupperware bin into a large clearly labeled water container for storage. This solution can be used multiple times as long as the solution maintains its effectiveness (see testing solution effectiveness section below).
 - d. Once the solution is no longer effective dispose of the solution down a drain that runs to a water treatment plant. **DO NOT DUMP THE SOLUTION NEAR A STREAM OR OTHER WATER SOURCE.**

- e. Rinse gear with water.
- f. When possible, gear should be hung to dry overnight.

Testing Sparquat Solution Effectiveness:

The solution can be used for multiple disinfections as long as it maintains its effectiveness. To test solution effectiveness:

1. Take 1/4 cup (2 oz.) of the Sparquat solution and mix with a gallon of water.
2. Test the diluted solution with "Quat Chek 1000" Test Paper.
3. Match up the color of the paper with the ppm's on the color chart.
4. For optimal disinfection, the diluted solution should have a concentration of between 400 and 600 ppm.

Notes on Sparquat:

Sparquat 256 is a liquid disinfectant that contains didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, n-alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride. These chemicals can be potentially dangerous if they come into contact with skin, eyes, or are swallowed.

Use protective, unlined rubber gloves and eye protection when handling the Sparquat solution and take extra precautions when handling undiluted chemicals. Have eye wash and clean water available on-site to treat accidental exposure.

Firewood

When working in Humboldt, Mendocino, Lake, Sonoma, Napa, or Marin counties in California, as well as Curry County in Oregon, **do not** transport firewood or other plant materials outside of the 6th field watershed boundary. These counties have been quarantined by their respective states because of the presence of Sudden Oak Death Syndrome. Transporting firewood, soil, or plant materials can result in substantial fines and penalties. To be safe, it is best not to transport wood between any 6th field watersheds.

Appendix C – Procedure for Pressing Plants

Collect a specimen when a plant is identified as a potential invasive species and cannot be identified in the field. Only collect a plant specimen if the plant is abundant in number. If only one or two plants are present, leave the plant and take photographs. Store the plant press in a plastic bag to prevent the cardboard and newspaper from getting wet. In the vehicle, keep the plant press in a warm well-ventilated area to speed up the process of drying the specimens and to prevent growth of mold.

1. The plant press consists of alternating layers of corrugated cardboard and newspaper with plywood on each side. The cardboard layers allow for air circulation which helps the plant specimens dry more quickly. All the layers are held together and secured with straps.
2. When collecting a plant specimen, collect all parts of the plant including roots, stem, leaves, and flowers (if present). Clean the specimen of all debris and dirt.
3. Carefully place the collected plant specimen between two layers of newsprint. Be sure to spread the plant out so that all parts of the plant are visible. Make a note on the margin of the newspaper with the creek code, site number, date, and the suspected species name. Also make a note on the Terrestrial Invasives data form that a specimen was collected.
4. Place the newsprint layers in the plant press between two pieces of corrugated cardboard. Replace the plywood and secure the straps. Be sure to secure the straps tightly to create pressure which helps the plant specimen dry. The plant press should be kept in a warm area with good ventilation.

Appendix D – Sampling Sites with Beaver Activity

*This protocol is adapted from the PIBO monitoring protocol and the figures are taken directly from their protocol.

Setting Up Your Site

Follow standard protocol for site layout with the following exceptions:

- Placing Transect Flags in Beaver Pools
 - Place transect flags perpendicular to the thalweg of the beaver pool if you can identify thalweg (A in fig. 19).
 - If you cannot locate thalweg in the beaver pool, place transect flags perpendicular to the beaver pool's center line (B in fig. 19).

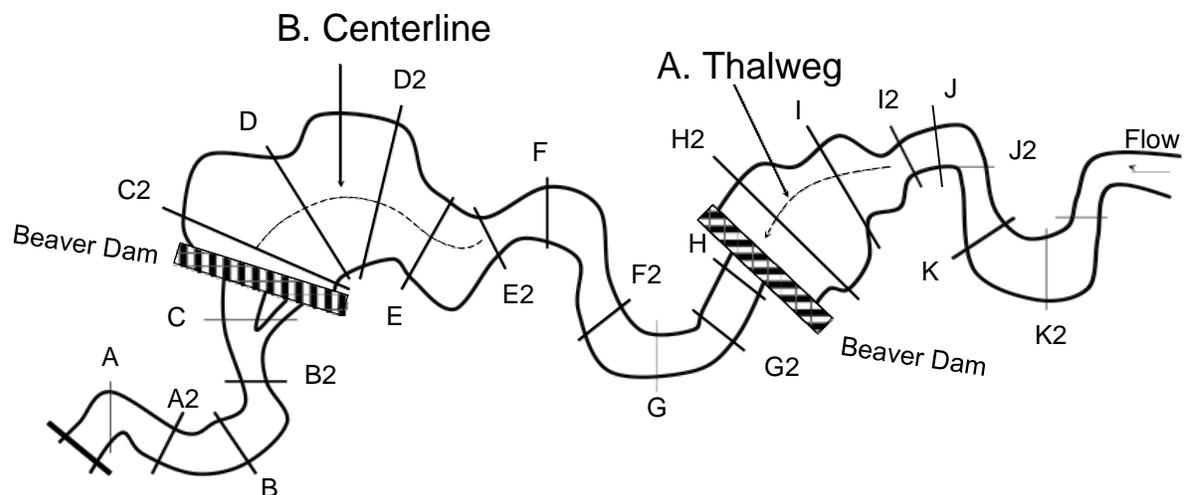


Figure 19— Depiction of a site with beaver dams. In beaver pool “A”, transects are placed perpendicular to thalweg. In beaver pool “B”, the thalweg cannot be located so transects are placed perpendicular to center line of the pool.

- Placing Transect Flags in Side Channels
 - It can be difficult to discern side channels beside and downstream of beaver dams;
 - Follow normal procedures for determining if measurements are taken in the side channel (see side channel section of protocol).
 - A side channel, even a flowing channel, must have a streambed that has <50% vegetative cover throughout its entire course. If at any point the channel has $\geq 50\%$ vegetative cover, do not take measurements within it. For example if a beaver dam results in water flowing over terrestrial vegetation, do not record measurements there. NOTE – this vegetation cover criteria is only used for side channels in beaver pond areas.

Record % of Site Impacted in the Headings data form

- N = no beaver dams within the site and no evidence of beavers within the site 10m from stream channel on either bank.
- Y* = evidence of beaver within the site or within 10m from stream channel on either bank, but no beaver dams within the site.
- Low = approximately 0-40% of the site is impacted by beaver (i.e. dams, pools, and/or beaver glides).
- Medium = approximately 40-60% of the site is impacted by beaver (i.e. dams, pools, and/or beaver glides).
- High = approximately 60-100% of the site is impacted by beaver (i.e. dams, pools, and/or beaver glides).

UTM Coordinates

- Follow standard procedures.

Macroinvertebrates

- Collect macroinvertebrates downstream, but in close proximity to beaver dams. If your site does not fit into one of the following scenarios, do the best you can and take notes about where the macros were collected.
- Locate the most downstream beaver-impacted area within the site and take samples downstream from this location.
 - If there are 4 or more riffles in between the bottom of the site and the first beaver impacted area, collect 8 samples within the first four riffles downstream from the beaver impacted area.
 - If there are between 1 and 3 riffles between the most downstream beaver impacted area and the bottom of the site, evenly distribute your 8 samples within the available riffles.
 - If there are no riffles between the bottom of the site and the most downstream beaver impacted area, or the bottom of the site is impacted by beavers, select the following option which results in samples being collected closest to the beaver impacted area:
 - Collect 8 samples from the 1st four riffles downstream from bottom of the site.
 - OR, evenly distribute samples in riffles found within 50m downstream from the impacted area.

Cross-Sections, Bankfull Widths, Pebble Counts and Large Wood

- Follow normal procedures in areas not impacted by beaver.
- Within beaver pools/impacted areas:
 - Use normal procedures when possible.
 - These measurements are based on bankfull width. If bankfull cannot be located or is underwater, then use water's edge to determine:
 - Boundaries for establishing cross sections, measuring bankfull widths, collecting pebbles and determining whether wood qualifies.

Pool Tail Fines

- Do not measure pool tail fines at dam pools.

Photographs

- In addition to the standard reach photographs take the following additional photographs:
 - Top of beaver pool (DS) and top of beaver pool (US)
 - Take photographs of the top of the beaver pools looking both upstream and downstream.
 - Use the “criteria for determining the upstream boundary of beaver pools” to locate these positions (Table 8).
 - Hold the prism pole on either bank at the upstream end of the beaver impacted area(s).
 - Take the photographs parallel to the channel at a distance that allows you to see as much of the beaver pool as possible.
 - Beaver dam (DS) and beaver dam (US)
 - Take photographs of the dam(s) looking both upstream and downstream.
 - Hold the prism pole on/beside the dam.
 - Take the photographs parallel to the channel at a distance that allows you to see as much of the dam as possible.
 - Beaver pool overview
 - Take at least one overview photograph of each beaver pool/impacted area.
 - These photographs should be taken from a location where the greatest extent of the beaver pool(s) can be observed. This is often a hillside or terrace. Sometimes this is a difficult shot, try your best.

Pools

- Disregard standard pool criteria when evaluating a beaver pool.
- Beaver pool criteria (Table 8):
 - Beaver pools are areas where a beaver dam is slowing down and backing up water.
 - The dam does not have to be actively maintained.
 - The pool tail is the beaver dam.
 - Determine the upstream boundary of beaver pools using the following criteria (fig. 20):
 - Flowing water
 - “Normal” wetted width (i.e. not impacted by beaver)
 - Elevation above beaver dam height
 - “Normal” substrate (i.e. not all fines)
- Measuring beaver pools:
 - Full or partial: follow standard procedures
 - Length, Max and Head – follow standard procedures

Large Wood

- Follow normal procedures when possible.
- Determining whether or not large wood qualifies requires identifying bankfull. If bankfull cannot be located or is underwater in beaver impacted areas, use water's edge instead.

Transects

- Identify and record transects that fall in an areas impacted by beaver in the comment section.

Table 8—Characteristics for determining beaver pools and the area upstream of beaver pools

Beaver Pools	Upstream of Beaver Pools
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low/zero water velocity• Wide wetted width• Elevation below beaver dam height• Fine substrate• Level water surface is best indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flowing water• “Normal” wetted width• Elevation above beaver dam height• “Normal” substrate

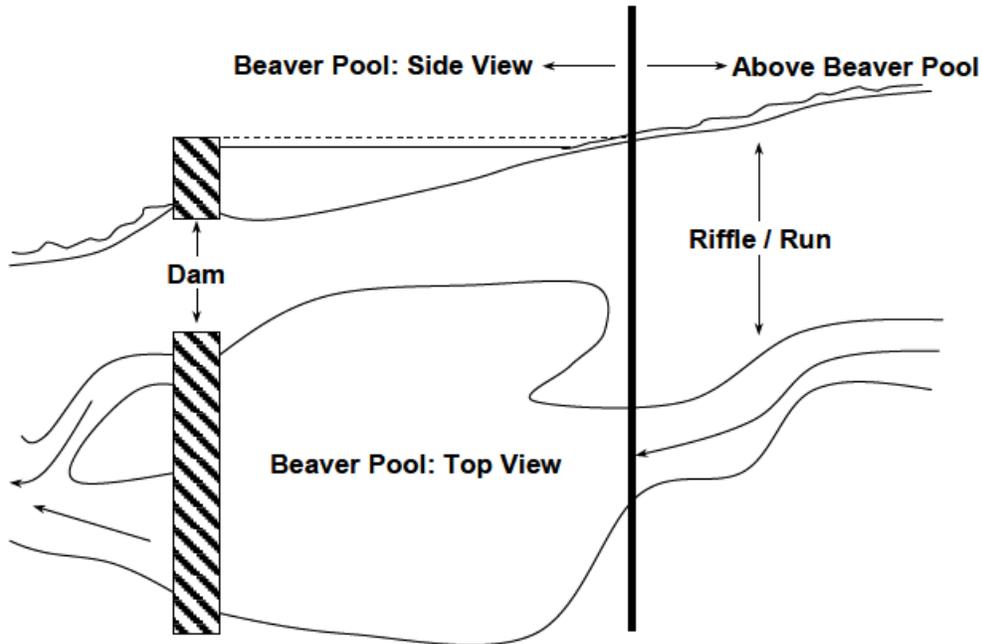


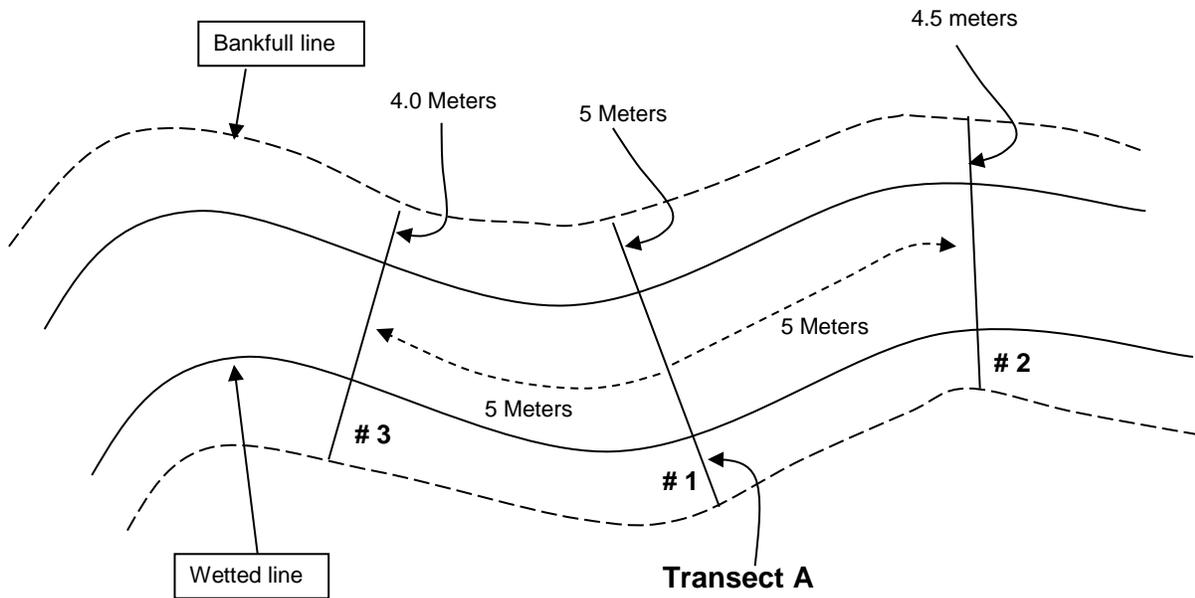
Figure 20—Top and side view of a beaver pool and how to determine the upstream boundary.

Appendix E – Reach Determination for site not previously surveyed

1. Measure the bankfull width perpendicular to bankfull constraints (not channel) at Transect A (fig. 21). Round the bankfull width to the nearest 0.1 meter. This number will be used to determine the location of two additional bankfull width measurements.
2. Two additional bankfull widths will be measured, one upstream and one downstream. For example, the initial bankfull width was 5.3 m, go upstream 5.3 m and take a bankfull width measurement. Repeat this procedure going downstream from the initial bankfull width location to get one more bankfull width measurement. If the situation arises where a bankfull width cannot be measured on the downstream end of Transect A, take the additional measurement above Transect A.

Note: If a qualifying side channel is encountered while acquiring the upstream bankfull width, measure the bankfull width of the side channel and add it to the bankfull width of the main channel.

3. Record the three bankfull widths and calculate the average. Use the average to determine the width category (Table 9 - this information is also provided on the Nomad). The site length is defined for each width category and is equal to 20 times the bankfull width category.



Measurement 1	5.0M
Measurement 2	4.5M
Measurement 3	4.0M
Add the 3 measurements and divide by 3	$13.5/3=4.5$
Take the average number and find the site length in Table 9	160M

Figure 21 — Schematic of the three bankfull measurements taken to determine site length and an example of how to calculate site length.

Table 9— Average bankfull width categories with corresponding site length.

Average Bankfull Width in meters	Width Category	Site Length in meters
1 to 8	8	160
8.1 to 10	10	200
10.1 to 12	12	240
12.1 to 14	14	280
14.1 to 16	16	320
16.1 to 18	18	360
18.1 to 20	20	400
20.1 to 22	22	440
≥22.1	24	480

Appendix F – YSI Calibration

Calibration of the YSI will be conducted between stints or if unusual/erratic values are observed. After calibration is complete, fill out the calibration form located in the lid of the pelican case. The information recorded should include: personnel code, date, if pH 4, 7 and 10 were successful, the specific conductance value, if specific conductance calibration was successful and any notes on the calibration (i.e. if pH was unusually difficult to calibrate, if only two pH standards were calibrated, etc.)

Each morning the pH should be tested by placing the probe in the pH 7 solution, if the meter does not record a pH of 7, it needs to be calibrated.

pH calibration

pH calibration will be conducted using 3 different pH standards (pH 4, pH 7, and pH 10). In each YSI pelican case, there should be pH standards, a graduated cylinder needed for calibration, these instructions, and the user's manual. Calibration must always start with pH 7.

1. Fill the graduated cylinder with the pH 7 standard. Be sure the standard covers the black thermistor on the side of the gray probe bulkhead.
2. Press and hold CAL for three seconds
3. Highlight pH and press enter. If pH is not listed as an option, check the System Setup menu to ensure pH is enabled in the ISE Sensor Type menu.
4. Highlight 3 point and press enter.
5. If necessary, use the up and down arrow keys to adjust the pH buffer value. Note the pH mV reading which should be between -50 and +50 in buffer 7.
6. Press enter to continue to second point.
7. Rinse the sensor and place it in the second pH buffer (4 or 10). If necessary, use the up and down arrow keys to adjust the pH buffer value.
8. Wait approximately 30 to 60 seconds for the pH sensor to stabilize and for the temperature reading to stabilize. Note the pH mV reading. pH mVs in buffer 4 should be +159 to 180 mV from the previous buffer 7 pH mV value. pH mVs in buffer 10 should be -159 to 180 mV from the previous buffer 7 pH mV value.
9. Rinse the sensor and place it in the third pH buffer (4 or 10). If necessary, use the up and down arrow keys to adjust the pH buffer value.
10. Wait approximately 30 to 60 seconds for the pH sensor to stabilize and for the temperature reading to stabilize. Note the pH mV reading. pH mVs in buffer 4 should be +159 to 180 mV from the previous buffer 7 pH mV value. pH mVs in buffer 10 should be -159 to 180 mV from the previous buffer 7 pH mV value.

11. Press enter to complete the calibration or press Cal to cancel.
12. 'Calibration Successful' will display for a few seconds to indicate a successful calibration and then the instrument will return to the Run screen.
13. If the calibration is unsuccessful, an error message will display on the screen. Press the Cal key to exit the calibration error message and return to the Run screen.

Specific conductance calibration

Specific conductance calibration will be conducted using a one standard solution (1413 μS) according to the YSI user's manual (provided in pelican case along with the YSI meter).

Each morning the probe should be tested by placing it in the 1413 μS solution, if the meter does not record 1413 μS for specific conductance, first verify the specific conductance reference temperature is set to 25°C and the specific conductance temperature coefficient value is 1.91% (see below). If both of these values are correct then the probe needs to be calibrated.

1. Place at least 7 inches of the 1413 μS standard solution in the plastic container or a clean glass beaker.

NOTE: Do NOT use the 100 mL graduated cylinder. The diameter of the cylinder is too small for accurate conductivity measurements.

2. Turn the instrument on and allow the conductivity and temperature readings to stabilize. Press and hold the Cal key for 3 seconds. Highlight Conductivity and press enter. Next, highlight Sp. Conductance, and press enter.

3. Highlight $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ and press enter.

4. Use the up or down arrow key to adjust the value on the display to 1413 μS . Most conductivity solutions are labeled with a value at 25°C. If calibrating specific conductance, enter the value listed for 25°C. Press and holding either the up or down arrow key for 5 seconds will move the changing digit one place to the left. The Pro1030 will remember the entered calibration value and display it the next time a conductivity calibration is performed.

5. Press enter to complete the calibration or press Cal to cancel.

6. 'Calibration Successful' will display for a few seconds to indicate a successful calibration and then the instrument will return to the Run screen.

7. If the calibration is unsuccessful, an error message will display on the screen. Press the Cal key to exit the calibration error message and return to the Run screen.

Specific Conductance Reference Temperature is the reference temperature used to calculate Specific Conductance. The reference temperature range is 15 and 25°C. The default value is 25°C. To change the reference temperature, highlight SPC Ref. Temp. and press enter to open the submenu. With the reference temperature highlighted, press enter to make the field adjustable. Next, use the up or down arrow key to increase or decrease the value. Press enter to save the new reference temperature. Next, highlight the ESC-Exit box and press enter to close the submenu.

Specific Conductance Temperature Coefficient is the temperature coefficient used to calculate Specific Conductance. The coefficient range is 0.00 to 4.00. The default value is 1.91% which is based on KCl standards. To change the temperature coefficient, highlight SPC %/°C and press enter to open the submenu. With the temperature coefficient highlighted, press enter to make the field adjustable. Next, use the up or down arrow key to increase or decrease the value. Press enter to save the new coefficient. Next, highlight the ESC-Exit box and press enter to close the submenu.

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