



Virginia Save Our Streams

Monitor's Checklist for the Modified Method

- 1) Choose a site (riffle) that is accessible (public property or with landowner permission) and that has the stream water bubbling over cobblestone sized rocks (3"-10" at the widest part of the particle). We strongly encourage monitors to avoid DEQ monitoring sites and the mixing zone of permitted wastewater discharges.
- 2) Use a Va. SOS seine net. This mesh is important for quality assurance purposes.
- 3) Approach the riffle from downstream (so as not to disturb potential collection areas) and position the net just below a spot with maximum bubbling action and a predominant number of cobbles. (approx. 45 degree angle) The net should be spread as widely as possible and set to allow a direct flow of water into the center of the net.
- 4) The monitor that will do the rubbing should take some cobbles from OUTSIDE the area to be sampled and rub them underwater (and outside of the "net zone") before gently laying them on the bottom of the net to anchor the net to the stream bottom.
- 5) The person holding the net will then time the other monitor to allow the rubbing of rocks for twenty seconds immediately upstream of the net. The final five seconds will be announced and for that time the "rubber" will scratch the stream bottom with their fingers or a garden cultivator type tool to collect any organism that live in the substrate.
- 6) Rub the "anchor" stones to remove any critters that may have attached themselves and with a forward and scooping motion remove the net from the stream. Examine the net for any organisms that are not macroinvertebrates (minnows or salamanders) and return them to the stream.
- 7) Take the net to the streamside and place it on a sheet that will allow for identification of any organisms that may pass through the mesh. Use ice cube trays and dishes to pick ALL organisms. Examine both sides of the net and the sheet beneath to obtain a rigorous count of all aquatic macroinvertebrates that were caught.
- 8) Repeat this procedure until a composite of all nets yields a total of organisms in excess of 200. Remember to thoroughly pick each net and add the total to the previous total. The time devoted to rubbing can be modified according to the judgment of the monitors but can not exceed 90 seconds per "dip". Also, no more than 4 "dips" can be made in pursuit of exceeding 200 organisms. If the monitors fail to find 200 organisms in 4 "dips" the calculation shall be made with the total that is obtained. Special note of this fact should be made in reporting the data.
- 9) With the individual counts of the organisms according to the categories as listed on the Va. SOS identification sheet and the total of all categories, calculate the six percentages (metrics) and combine them into one index value using the Va. SOS field calculation sheets. Be sure to report your results to Va. SOS ASAP.

Do this four times a year (every 3 months). Thank you for being a Va. SOS monitor!!!

SAFETY

Four things to remember when monitoring your stream...

1. Always remember to wash your hands after getting into any stream. The VA SOS method can not detect bacteriological pollution.
2. Glass may be hidden in the bottom of the stream - watch out for it!
3. If you do get a cut or scrape while in the stream, use peroxide to clean the wound. Again, bacteriological pollution...
4. Always sample in pairs!

POLLUTION

Sources of Pollution

When people talk about water, they talk about *point source pollution* and *nonpoint source pollution*

1. Point source pollution comes from a specific source: a pipe, a ditch, a container. It has a beginning point and an end point. Here's an easy way to remember, you can point to the pipe that's causing the problem.
2. Nonpoint source pollution comes from many scattered sources. It occurs when water (runoff) moves across and under the ground (think rain storm). The runoff picks up natural and man-made pollutants as it moves across the land. Then the runoff deposits the pollutants at the bottom of the watershed, into streams, rivers, lakes, estuaries, and even underground aquifers. Can you point to the problem? You might be able to point to different sources - but you can't tell if, when, or how the source is getting into the waterbody.

Types of Pollution

1. Toxic pollution, like DDT or other chemicals that cause organisms to die and can threaten human health. Toxic pollution can come from pipes or barrels (point source), but it can also come from runoff (nonpoint source).
2. Sediment pollution can clog our waterways, ruin habitat and clog the gills of organisms in the stream. Lack of vegetative cover and impervious surfaces both have an impact on sedimentation.
3. Nutrient pollution can cause plant life in a stream to overgrow; depleting oxygen and sometimes causing the temperature of the stream to get too high. Nutrients can come from fertilizers used in lawns and gardens and animal waste or human waste (nonpoint source or point source).
4. Bacteria pollution can cause human health problems - usually gastrointestinal. Bacteria pollution comes from animal and human waste (nonpoint source or point source).

Virginia

Save Our Streams

Stream Quality Survey

For Office Use Only

Name of Reviewer _____

Date Reviewed _____

Data sent to _____

VA SOS Data Entry Date _____

The purpose of this form is to aid you in gathering and recording important data about the health of your stream. By keeping accurate and consistent records of your observations and data from your macroinvertebrate count, you can document changes in ecological condition. *Please note, this method was designed and tested for conditions in the state of Virginia and may not be appropriate in other areas.*

Date _____

Stream _____ Station _____ # of participants _____

Group or individual _____

Name of certified* monitor _____

County _____ Latitude _____ Longitude _____

Location (please be specific) _____

Average stream width _____ ft Average stream depth _____ in

Flow rate: High _____ Normal _____ Low _____ Negligible _____

Weather last 72 hours _____

Water Temperature _____ °F (Please specify if reporting temperature in Celsius)

Collection Time:

Net 1: _____ sec

Net 2: _____ sec











Net 3: _____ sec










Net 4: _____ sec

Other comments:

Please send data sheets to your regional coordinator or to VA SOS, P.O. Box 8297, Richmond, Va 23226. If you have any questions about the modified method or this particular collection, please call 804-615-5036 or e-mail stacey@vasos.org

* Your data is most useful when you pass your certification. Please contact VA SOS to schedule your certification!

| Macroinvertebrate | Tally | Count |
|--|-------|-------|
| Worms  | | |
| Flat Worms  | | |
| Leeches  | | |
| Crayfish  | | |
| Sowbugs  | | |
| Scuds  | | |
| Stoneflies  | | |
| Mayflies  | | |
| Damselflies and Dragonflies  | | |
| Helgrammites, Fishflies, and Alderflies  | | |

| Macroinvertebrate | Tally | Count |
|--|-------|-------|
| Common Netspinner  | | |
| Most Caddisfly  | | |
| Beetles  | | |
| Midges  | | |
| Blackflies  | | |
| Most True Fly  | | |
| Gilled Snail  | | |
| Lunged Snail  | | |
| Clams  | | |
| Other Subsurface Invertebrates | | |
| TOTAL NUMBER OF ORGANISMS IN SAMPLE | | |

Individual Metrics

| Metric Number | Metric Organism Group | Number of metric organism | | Total number of organisms in the sample | | Percent (This is your value for this metric) |
|---------------|--|---------------------------|---|---|-----------------|--|
| 1 | Mayflies + Stoneflies + Most Caddisflies | | ÷ | | Multiply by 100 | % |
| 2 | Common Netspinners | | ÷ | | Multiply by 100 | % |
| 3 | Lunged Snails | | ÷ | | Multiply by 100 | % |
| 4 | Beetles | | ÷ | | Multiply by 100 | % |

Metric 5 - % Tolerant

| Taxon | Number |
|---|--------|
| Worms | |
| Flatworms | |
| Leeches | |
| Sowbugs | |
| Scuds | |
| Dragonflies and Damselflies | |
| Midges | |
| Black Flies | |
| Lunged Snails | |
| Clams | |
| Total Tolerant | |
| Total Tolerant divided by the total number of organisms in the sample | |
| Multiply by 100 | |
| This is your Value for Metric 5 | |

Metric 6 - % Non-Insects

| Taxon | Number |
|--|--------|
| Worms | |
| Flatworms | |
| Leeches | |
| Crayfish | |
| Sowbugs | |
| Scuds | |
| Gilled Snails | |
| Lunged Snails | |
| Clams | |
| Total Non-Insects | |
| Total Non-Insects divided by the total number of organisms in the sample | |
| Multiply by 100 | |
| This is your Value for this Metric 6 | |

EXAMPLE

| Metric | Metric Organism Group | Number of metric | | Total number | | Percent |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------|---|--------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | Mayflies + Stoneflies + | 80 | ÷ | 204 | X 100 | 39.2% |
| 2 | Common Netspinners | 40 | ÷ | 204 | X 100 | 19.6% |
| 3 | Lunged Snails | 0 | ÷ | 204 | X 100 | 0% |
| 4 | Beetles | 9 | ÷ | 204 | X 100 | 4.4% |

METRIC 5 - % Tolerant

| Taxon | Number |
|---|-------------|
| Worms | 10 |
| Flatworms | 0 |
| Leeches | 0 |
| Sowbugs | 5 |
| Scuds | 0 |
| Dragonflies and Damselflies | 5 |
| Midges | 20 |
| Black Flies | 10 |
| Lunged Snails | 0 |
| Clams | 10 |
| Total Tolerant | 40 |
| Total Tolerant divided by the total number of organisms in the sample | 204 |
| Multiply by 100 - This is your Value | 29.4 |

Metric 6 - % Non-Insects

| Taxon | Number |
|--|-------------|
| Worms | 10 |
| Flatworms | 0 |
| Leeches | 0 |
| Crayfish | 5 |
| Sowbugs | 5 |
| Scuds | 0 |
| Gilled Snails | 10 |
| Lunged Snails | 0 |
| Clams | 10 |
| Total Non-Insects | 40 |
| Total Non-Insects divided by the total number of organisms in the sample | 204 |
| Multiply by 100 - This is your Value | 19.6 |

| Metric Number | Metric Organism | Your Metric Value | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | % Mayflies + Stoneflies + Beet | 39.2 | Greater than 32.2 ✓ | 16.1 - 32.2 | Less than 16.1 |
| 2 | % Common Netspinners | 19.6 | Less than 19.7 X | 19.7 - 34.5 | Greater than 34.5 |
| 3 | % Lunged Snails | 0 | Less than 0.3 X | 0.3 - 1.5 | Greater than 1.5 |
| 4 | % Beetles | 4.4 | Greater than 6.4 | 3.2 - 6.4 X | Less than 3.2 |
| 5 | % Tolerant | 29.4 | Less than 46.7 X | 46.7 - 61.5 | Greater than 61.5 |
| 6 | % Non-Insects | 19.6 | Less than 5.4 | 5.4 - 20.8 X | Greater than 20.8 |
| Subtotals: | | | Total # of 2s: 4 | Total # of 1s: 2 | Total # of 0s: 6 |
| | | | Multiply by 2: 8 | Multiply by 1: 2 | Multiply by 0: 0 |

Now add the 3 subtotals to get the Save Our Streams Multimetric Index score: 10

X Acceptable ecological condition (9 to 12)

_____ Ecological conditions cannot be determined at this time (Gray Zone) (8)

_____ Unacceptable ecological condition (0 to 7)

Virginia Save Our Streams Multimetric Index

Write your metric value from the previous page in the 2nd column (Your Metric Value). Determine whether each metric should get a score of 2,1, or 0 - depending upon the range of your metric value. Put a check in the appropriate box for your metric value under 2,1, or 0. Count the total number of 2's, 1's, and 0's. Follow the multiplication at the bottom of the chart to determine your Save Our Streams Multimetric Index score and determine whether the site has acceptable or unacceptable ecological condition.

| Metric Number | Metric Organism | Your Metric Value | 2 | 1 | 0 |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1 | % Mayflies + Stoneflies + Most Caddisflies | | Greater than 32.2 | 16.1 - 32.2 | Less than 16.1 |
| 2 | % Common Netspinners | | Less than 19.7 | 19.7 - 34.5 | Greater than 34.5 |
| 3 | % Lunged Snails | | Less than 0.3 | 0.3 - 1.5 | Greater than 1.5 |
| 4 | % Beetles | | Greater than 6.4 | 3.2 - 6.4 | Less than 3.2 |
| 5 | % Tolerant | | Less than 46.7 | 46.7 - 61.5 | Greater than 61.5 |
| 6 | % Non-Insects | | Less than 5.4 | 5.4 - 20.8 | Greater than 20.8 |
| Subtotals: | | | Total # of 2s: | Total # of 1s: | Total # of 0s: |
| | | | Multiply by 2: | Multiply by 1: | Multiply by 0: |

Now add the 3 subtotals to get the Virginia Save Our Streams Multimetric Index score: _____

_____ **Acceptable ecological condition (9 to 12)**

_____ **Ecological conditions cannot be determined at this time (Gray Zone) (8)**

_____ **Unacceptable ecological condition (0 to 7)**

Please send data sheets to your regional coordinator or VA SOS, P.O. Box 8297, Richmond, Va 23226.
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