National Park Service
George Washington Memorial Parkway
Stream Monitoring Program
2010 Annual Report

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8/10/10

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our gratitude to Ann Brazinski for her devotion in creating the George Washington Memorial Parkway Stream Monitoring Program. We would also like to thank Ben Helwig for producing the maps in this report and providing us with important advice. To Brent Steury, thank you for providing us many opportunities to work alongside you on your various projects. We especially want to thank Erik Oberg for being an excellent mentor and advisor to us throughout this internship. In addition, we would like to acknowledge Geoff Sanders for producing and revising our database, Marian Norris and her hydrologic technicians Jim Pieper and Tonya Watts for their expertise in assessing pollution, and John Paul Schmit for his statistical analysis. We truly appreciate the opportunity to participate in this project and would like to thank the entire staff of the George Washington Memorial Parkway for helping us have an enjoyable experience with the National Park Service.

ABSTRACT

Benthic macroinvertebrate data was collected in the summer of 2010 for the completion of the ninth year of stream water quality monitoring. Mine Run and Difficult Run were the only streams to average a consistently healthy score according to the Virginia Save Our Streams Multimetric Index. The remaining eight streams averaged scores classified as "unacceptable". Once again, Spout Run received the lowest average rating for the entire nine year testing period. However, Donaldson Run received the lowest average rating for the 2010 season. Both streams have highly urbanized watersheds, which may be an indication that development and associated pollutants can have a significant effect on stream health.

Additionally, Donaldson Run was one of two streams that were contaminated by a pesticide spill in 2001, which could be another reason why the rating was low in the 2010 season. Gulf Branch was the other stream affected by this pesticide spill. Lack of prior data prevents us from determining whether the two streams have recovered to pre-contamination conditions. The 2010 season also marked the fourth year of monitoring at Windy Run and Difficult Run and the second year of monitoring at CIA Run. The 2010 season had three streams that showed significant improvement through statistical analysis of stream data: Pimmit Run, Difficult Run and CIA Run. However, these statistics also showed a noteworthy decline in stream health for Mine Run and Gulf Branch. Continual monitoring will account for annual variation in health scores and aid in determining changes in stream water quality over time.

INTRODUCTION

The George Washington Memorial Parkway (GWMP) is a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) responsible for preserving natural and historic property along the Potomac River. The areas protected by the Parkway include streams and their respective watersheds which reside within the park's boundary. The Natural Resource Management Division of the GWMP manages and protects the wildlife and habitats within the park. Concern in recent decades over the deterioration of stream quality within the Parkway inspired a continuous monitoring program that now identifies the health of ten streams flowing through the Parkway en route to the Potomac River.

The Northern Virginia suburbs of Washington D.C., particularly Fairfax and Arlington Counties, have experienced remarkable urbanization within the past several years. The conversion of natural areas into new commercial and residential sectors has deteriorated the health of streams adjacent to those areas. Appendix 11 shows the amount of residential and commercial square footage that has been added from 2002-2006 in Arlington County. Appendices 12 and 13 show the amount of land used and planned to be used as of 2004 in Fairfax County. Growing urban development and impervious surface cover puts a strain on storm water management (Figure 35). Rainwater is not easily absorbed by impervious surfaces. The excess storm water floods into nearby streams, which are not designed to accommodate such high flood stages, and causes sediment overload and destabilization of soils. Pollutants carried by storm runoff may also adversely affect biological stream communities (USEPA, 1997 and storm water Management Branch, 2001).

In response to stream health concerns, the Fairfax County Department of Public Works and Environmental Services established the Stream Protection Strategy in 2000, in cooperation with the Northern Virginia Soil and Water Conservation District (NVSWCD). NVSWCD established the Volunteer Stream Monitoring Program, a local, regional, and statewide effort of stream data consolidation. The VASOS protocol is a method of stream monitoring that evaluates stream health through collecting and identifying benthic macroinvertebrates, sampling water chemistry and basic water quality parameters, and conducting habitat assessments. It was developed by the Izaak Walton League of America and later modified by a two-year study at Virginia Tech (VASOS). Benthic macroinvertebrates are an important component of the freshwater stream ecosystem as they aid in the decomposition of organic matter and are a vital food source for species at higher trophic levels in the food chain. Each taxonomic order of

macroinvertebrates has a specific level of tolerance to environmental stress. This, coupled with their quick response to environmental stressors and relative ease of identification, makes benthic macroinvertebrates ideal indicators of water quality and environmental health (Storm water Management Branch, 2001). Certain macroinvertebrates, such as aquatic worms and leeches, are tolerant to many forms of pollution while others, like hellgrammites or beetle larvae, are not. Examining the abundance of less tolerant macroinvertebrates, as well as the species diversity in general, helps assess the health of the stream ecosystem. VASOS protocol uses type and abundance of benthic macroinvertebrates found in each stream to calculate a multimetric index, from which a health score is determined. Beginning in 2009, a ruggedized laptop computer was used to collect and store data into the stream monitoring program and calculate a multimetric score. In an effort to share data and work cooperatively with local jurisdictions, the GWMP stream monitoring program adopted the VASOS protocol and began contributing data to Fairfax County's Stream Monitoring Program database in 2001. However, in the future this program will transition to the Maryland Biological Stream Survey protocol. Using MBSS protocol will make the GWMP's data comparable to many other regional water quality testing programs. The new chemical testing methods used in 2010 are already part of the Maryland Biological Stream Survey protocol. These tests are more thorough and allow for detection of possible contamination by municipal waters.

Assessing the stream and riparian habitat was another tool used when examining the health of the ecosystem. A healthy riparian habitat should have many plants to prevent erosion and to absorb runoff. We took note of the composition of the stream bank at each site as well as the potential for erosion. The condition of the water, the odor and the color were also noted. Any abnormal odors or coloration in the water is an indicator of pollution. If algae were present, the type and abundance was noted. A high level of algae can indicate eutrophic conditions in the water which is harmful to many stream organisms. Finally, stream channel shade, stream bank stability and fish abundance were all noted as well. These parameters can cause differences in what lives at each site.

Finally, we examined the chemical properties of the water as part of the health assessment. In the 2010 season, a more robust examination of water chemistry was introduced to the program to address recent suspicions that municipal waters have been leaking into local streams. The water temperature, conductivity, pH, and dissolved oxygen level were examined on site with a YSI meter. Potential loss of canopy and runoff from warm, impervious surfaces

upstream of the study sites will increase water temperature, and decrease the available dissolved oxygen (USEPA 1997).

Many physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of a waterway are directly linked to water temperature. Higher water temperatures increase aquatic organisms' metabolic rate and can leave them susceptible to other environmental stresses (USEPA 1997). The pH of stream water reflects hydrogen ion (H+) concentration, or how acidic the water is. It is measured on a scale of one to fourteen. Acidic pH is less than seven, and an alkaline pH is greater than seven. Aquatic life is generally sustained at neutral pH levels of 6.5-8. Sources like acid rain can move stream pH levels outside this normal range and make pollutants more readily available for uptake, causing physiological damage to aquatic organisms (USEPA 1997). The conductivity, or the ability of the water to pass an electrical current, is affected by the presence of dissolved inorganic solids (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 2006). Naturally, conductivity can vary with water temperature and local geology. However, high conductivity may indicate presence of elevated levels of metals or salts, which may come from anthropogenic runoff, such as sewage drainage (USEPA 1997).

A low dissolved oxygen level can also indicate such pollution. In addition to inorganic solids, wastewater from sewage plants contains a high level of organic materials. Microorganisms in the stream break down these nutrients, and in the process they use oxygen for respiration. Increasing the amount of nutrients in the water increases the biological oxygen demand from these microorganisms, and in turn decreases the amount of available dissolved oxygen. Intolerant benthic macroinvertebrates require aquatic environments with high oxygen concentrations. Low dissolved oxygen can often be the result of various biotic and abiotic conditions, some of which may arise by human activities. Prolonged exposure to low levels of dissolved oxygen will increase an aquatic organisms' susceptibility to other environmental stresses. Organisms are especially susceptible during summer when warmer temperatures raise their metabolic rate, increasing their need for oxygen.

Water samples from each stream were taken to the lab at the Center for Urban Ecology to test for nitrate, phosphorus, chlorine, and acid neutralizing capacity. Nitrate and phosphorus are both nutrients that may come from man-made sources like municipal waters, fertilizer runoff, animal manure, and industrial wastes. Both can lead to algae blooms and eutrophication of streams. Natural levels of nitrate are below 1 mg/L, but water contaminated with municipal pollution can contain as much as 30 mg/L (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). Nitrate is

more water-soluble than many other nutrients, so it will appear in the water system sooner after a leak. A change in the nitrate level of the stream is a good early indicator of a problem. Acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) is the measure of alkalinity in a stream, or the amount of acid the water can hold without a significant change in pH (Water Quality Association, 2000). Thus the ANC is a good measure of how sensitive a stream is to acid inputs.

METHODS

Project Site

The GWMP's Surface Water Quality Monitoring Program was initiated to establish baseline water quality data that will aid in long-term protection of park streams. Monitoring began in summer of 2001 and originally focused on seven perennial piedmont streams running through Parkway property (Figure 1): Mine Run, Dead Run, Turkey Run, Pimmit Run, Gulf Branch, Donaldson Run, and Spout Run. Monitoring continued thereafter every summer, focusing on the same seven streams. Beginning in 2007, Difficult Run and Windy Run were added to the roster of stream monitoring. In 2009, CIA Run was added. Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates for each stream station are listed in Appendix 10. All ten streams were monitored from June 2, 2010, to July 27, 2010 (Figures 2-10). The seven core streams were sampled three times. The additional three streams were sampled twice. Each stream was sampled at three stations, with a minimum distance of twenty meters between each sample station. The day which sampling took place remains consistent with previous sampling times to the extent possible. Sampling date and times for the 2010 season can be found in Appendix 34.

Benthic Macroinvertebrate Collection

At each site, the team sampled riffles, which are shallow sections of fast-moving water flowing over cobble sized rocks. The site furthest downstream was sampled first to preserve accurate water chemistry and to prevent organisms that are washed down to be collected twice. The VASOS protocol used a 3 by 3 feet kick-seine net (1/16-inch mesh) that was held down in the substrate with rocks by one person directly below the intended sample area. Rocks were placed along the bottom of the net to prevent organisms from escaping beneath. The net was angled roughly forty-five degrees to the streambed or greater, where possible. It was useful to

remove protrusions in the substrate to make a smooth seal against the bottom. One member held the net in place while another member scrubbed and removed large rocks from the riffle within the designated sample area. The scrubbing member then vigorously churned the streambed area in front of the net by shuffling their feet while the member with the net proceeded to begin timing. Churning time depended on the area sampled: 90 seconds for a 3'x 3' area, 60 seconds for a 2'x 2' area, and 30 seconds for a 1'x 1' area.

When the time expired, rocks that held the bottom of the net were scrubbed. The net was lifted out of the water in a scooping motion, to avoid sample loss, and laid on a table for sorting. The riffle was returned to its original state prior to sampling. All macroinvertebrates were removed from the net with forceps and sorted in ice cube trays filled with stream water. We counted larger organisms, such as crayfish or salamanders, first and returned them back to the stream. We then closely examined the leaf litter and detritus in the net for organisms. After one side was searched, we flipped the net and searched the other side. After that we searched on the table. Each benthic macroinvertebrate was identified by common name and tallied on the VASOS Benthic Macroinvertebrate Tally Sheet (Appendix 1). After all macroinvertebrates were counted, they were released back into the stream. The process was repeated until at least 200 macroinvertebrates were identified or four net samples were taken. When taking extra nets, all organisms caught in the net were counted, regardless of whether the requisite 200 organisms were exceeded. If specimens were unidentifiable, they were taken back to headquarters for positive identification. LaMotte and Izaak Walton ID cards were used as reference.

In 2009, the Natural Resource Management department received a new ruggedized laptop, an XPLORE model iX104 C^3 Plus. Geoff Sanders developed a database for use in the field to store the collected data. This database was designed to simplify data entry and calculations. In addition to storing data, the database collected and calculated stream health scores for each stream and automatically uploaded the data to the VASOS online database. The VASOS multimetric protocol was used to compare the proportion of pollution-tolerant and intolerant species collected. Percentages of mayflies, stoneflies, caddisflies, common netspinners, lunged snails, beetles, non-insects, and tolerant species were calculated (Appendix 2) and assigned metric values based on their percentage value (Appendix 3). The metric values were then automatically added for each stream station and produced a score on a scale of zero to twelve. An "acceptable" rating received a score of 7.00 or greater, while an "unacceptable" rating was given for a score of 6.99 or less.

Water Chemistry and Basic Water Quality Parameters

Starting in the 2010 season, GWMP's water quality testing program switched to the Maryland Biological Stream Survey method of chemical testing. After each round, water samples were collected from the streams visited. They were all collected at once because water samples must be tested within two days of being collected. The samples were then taken to the Center for Urban Ecology (CUE) and tested for nitrates, total phosphorus, chlorine content, and acid neutralizing capacity (see Appendix 26A-C for specific instructions).

While in the field, a YSI Professional *Plus* probe was used to measure water temperature, pH, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen (Appendix 4). Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen freely available in water, necessary for aquatic life and oxidation of organic materials. Dissolved oxygen content varied greatly within the same area of a stream depending on whether it was sampled in fast or slow moving water. To keep consistency, we continually tested oxygen content in shallow, fast moving riffles. Faster moving water has a much higher oxygen content then slower moving pools, due to a higher turnover rate and surface area. These factors increase the amount of oxygen the water can hold. Because the macroinvertebrates thrive with more oxygen, they are more likely to live in the fast moving riffles, which is why sampling takes place at these specific locations.

Stream Habitat Assessment and Physical Characteristics

Stream habitat assessment involved surveying for presence of aquatic vertebrates including fish, salamanders, and eels. Other parameters assessed were: surface water and streambed appearance, streambed stability, presence of algae, odor, and irregular water color. We also estimated the level of stream channel shade and stream bank erosion. Additionally, we assessed the stream bank and riffle composition. Physical characteristics of each stream such as stream width, flow rate, and average water depth were measured and recorded in the water quality monitoring database. Physical habitat characteristics can have influences on water chemistry, and is another link in the assessment of stream health scores.

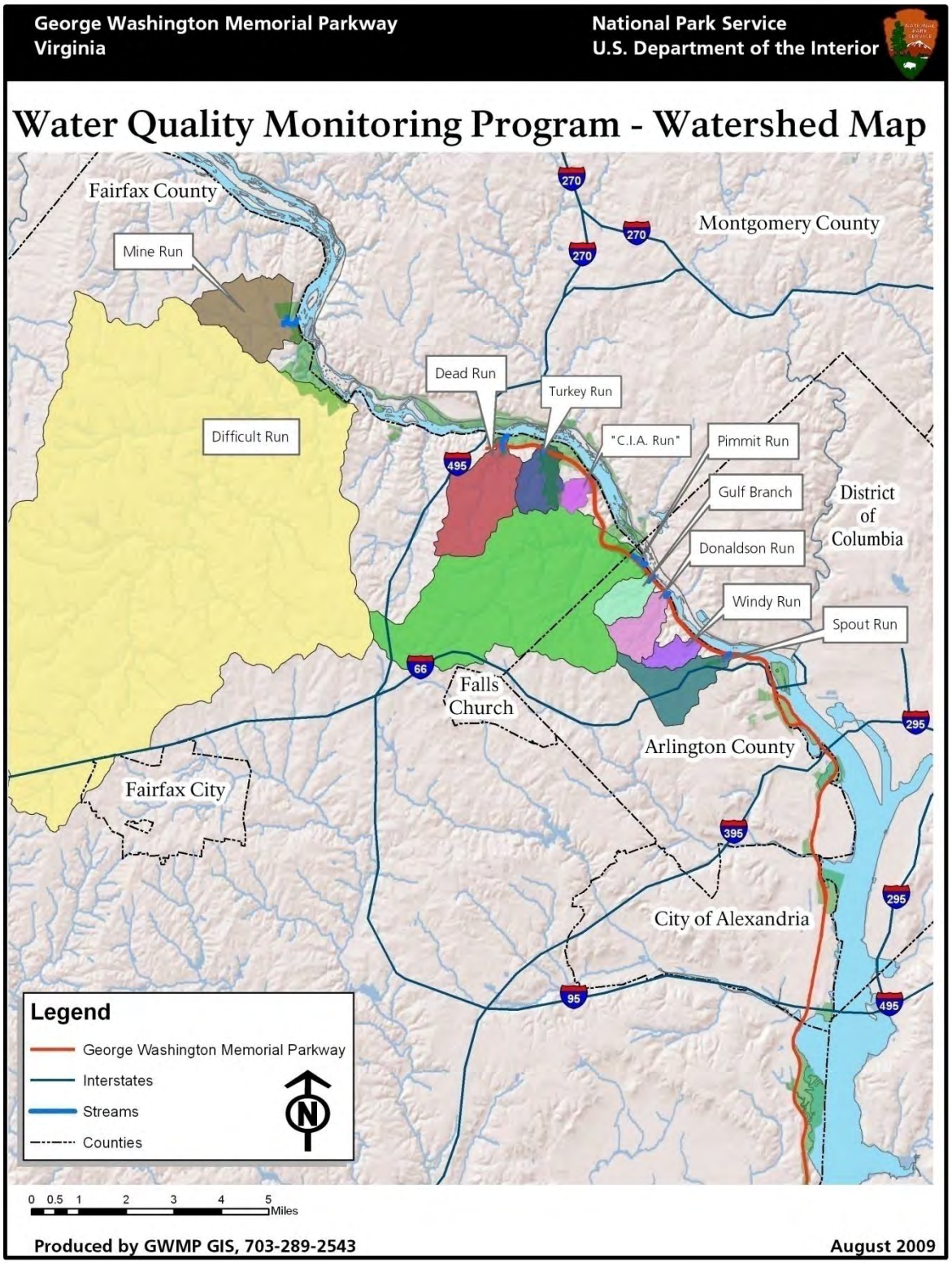


Figure 1: Water Quality Monitoring Streams and Watersheds

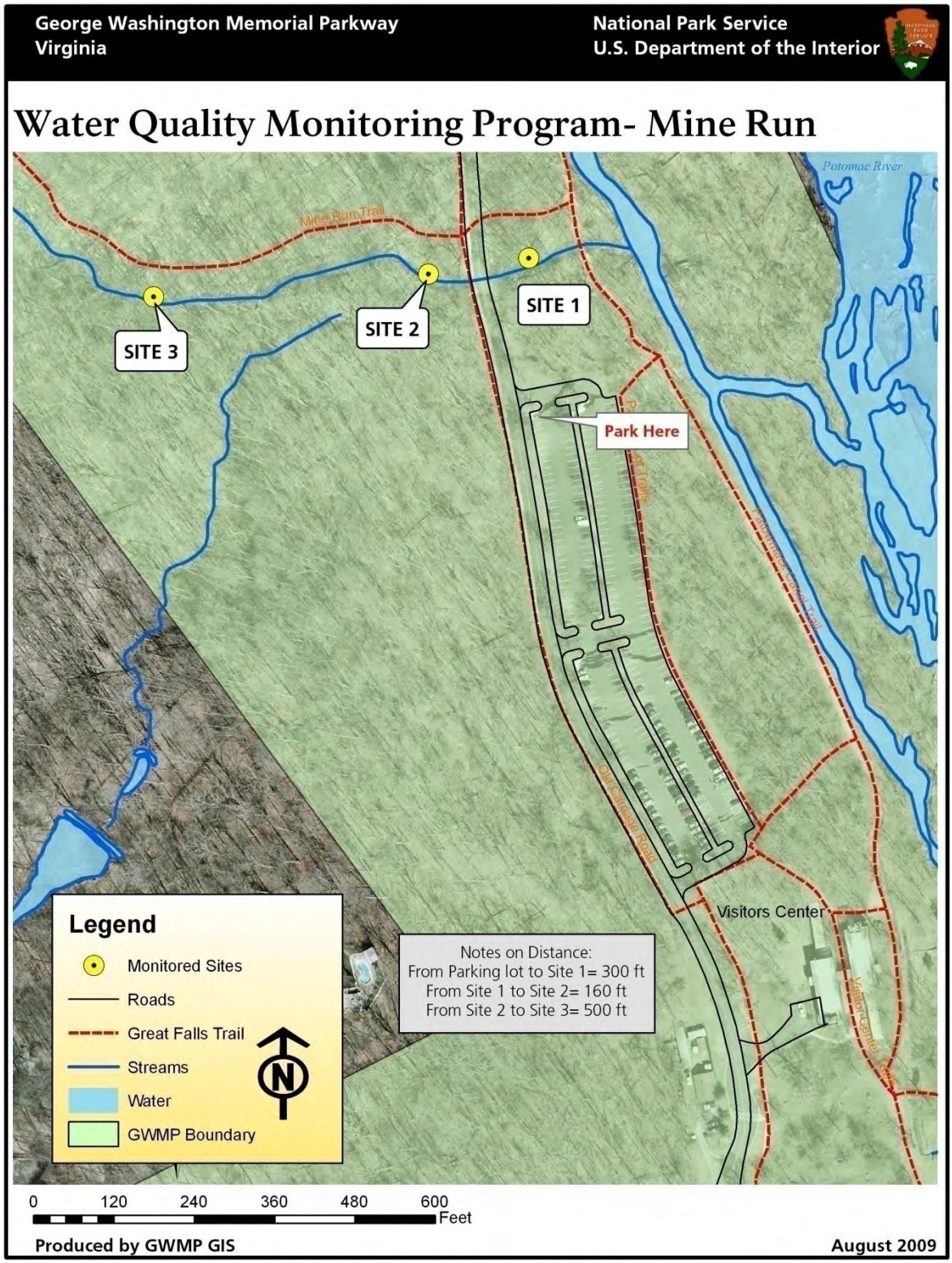


Figure 2: Site Sampling Locations: Mine Run

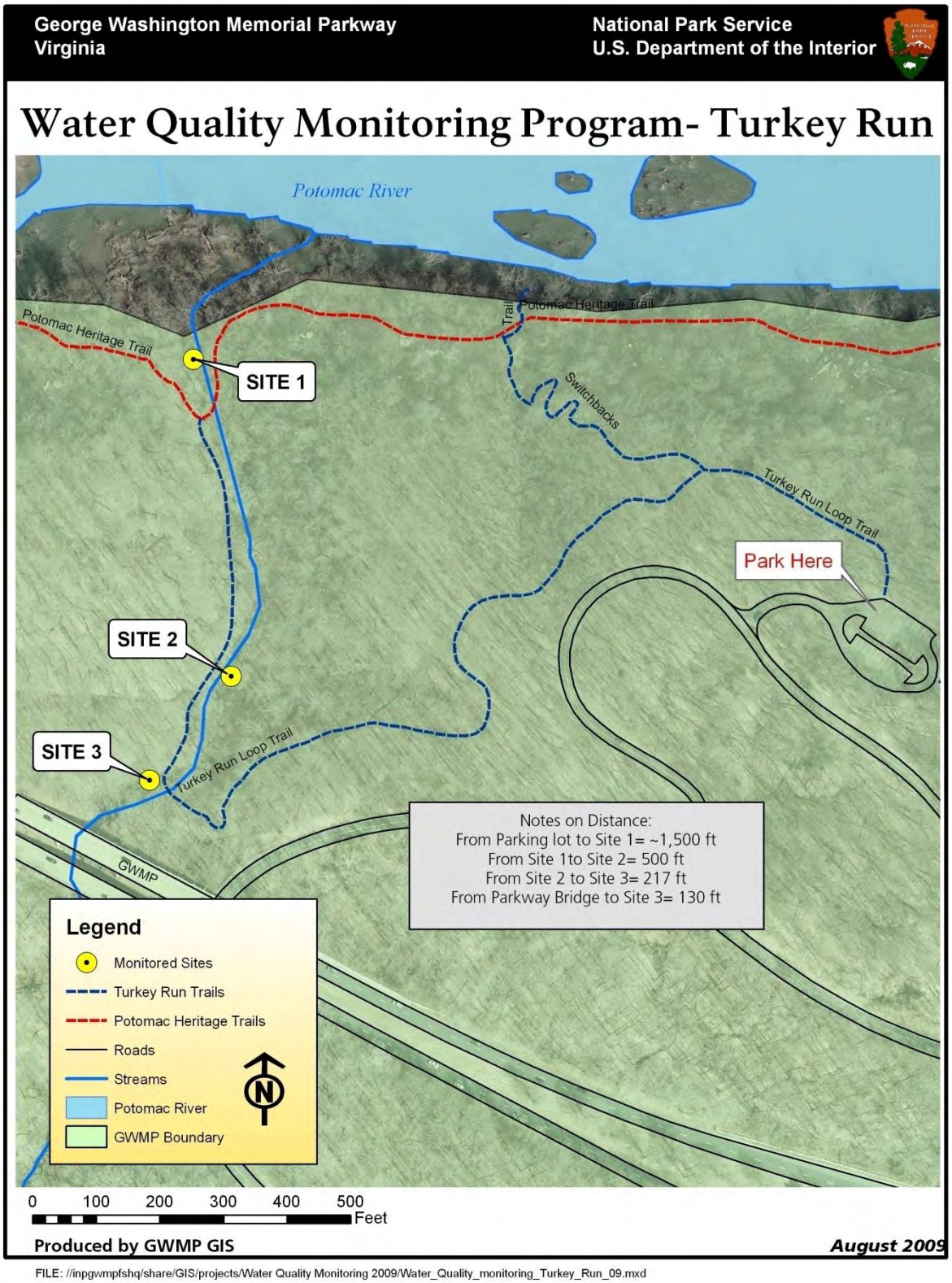


Figure 3: Site Sampling Locations: Turkey Run

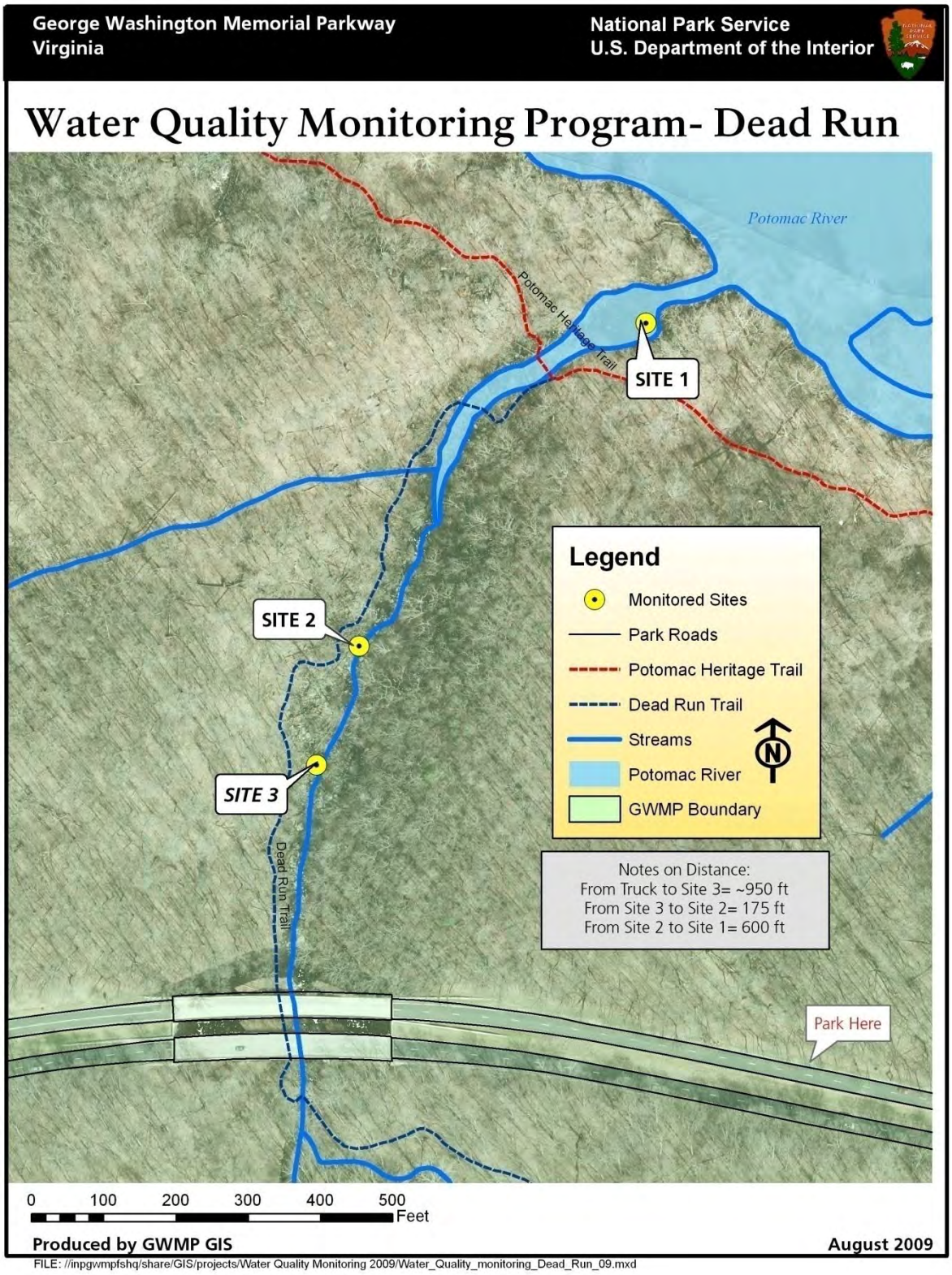


Figure 4: Site Sampling Locations: Dead Run

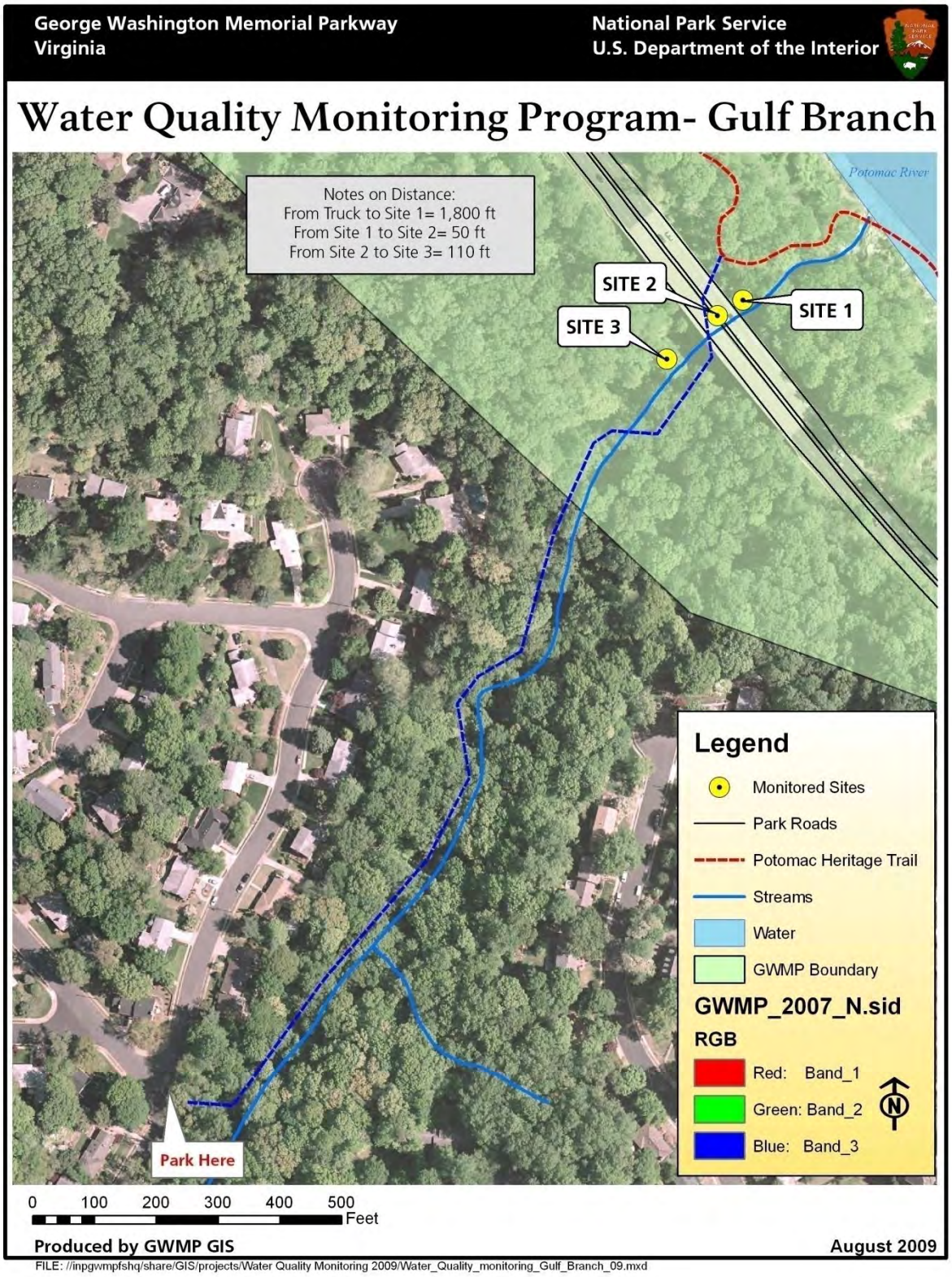


Figure 5: Site Sampling Locations: Gulf Branch

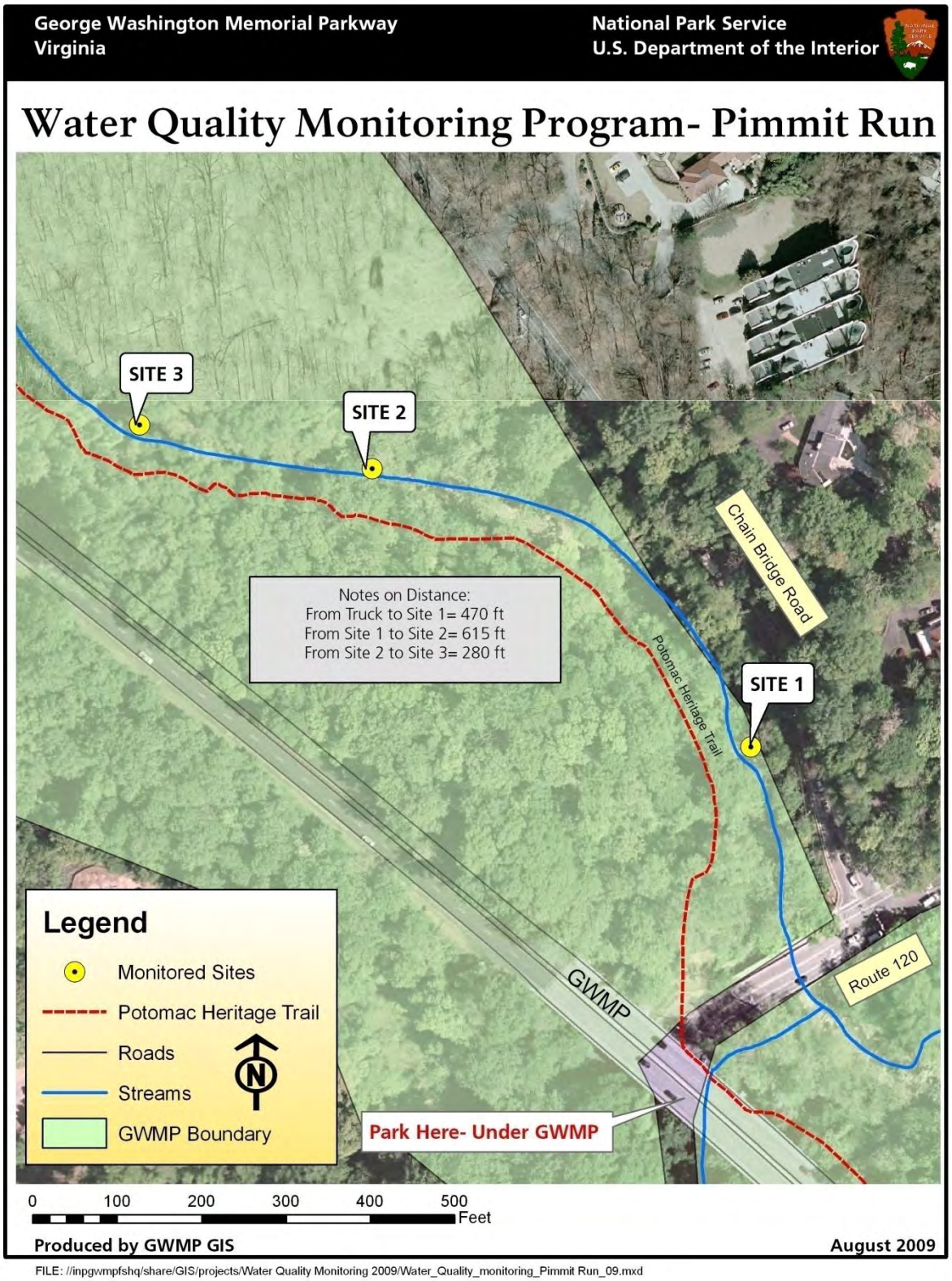


Figure 6: Site Sampling Locations: Pimmit Run

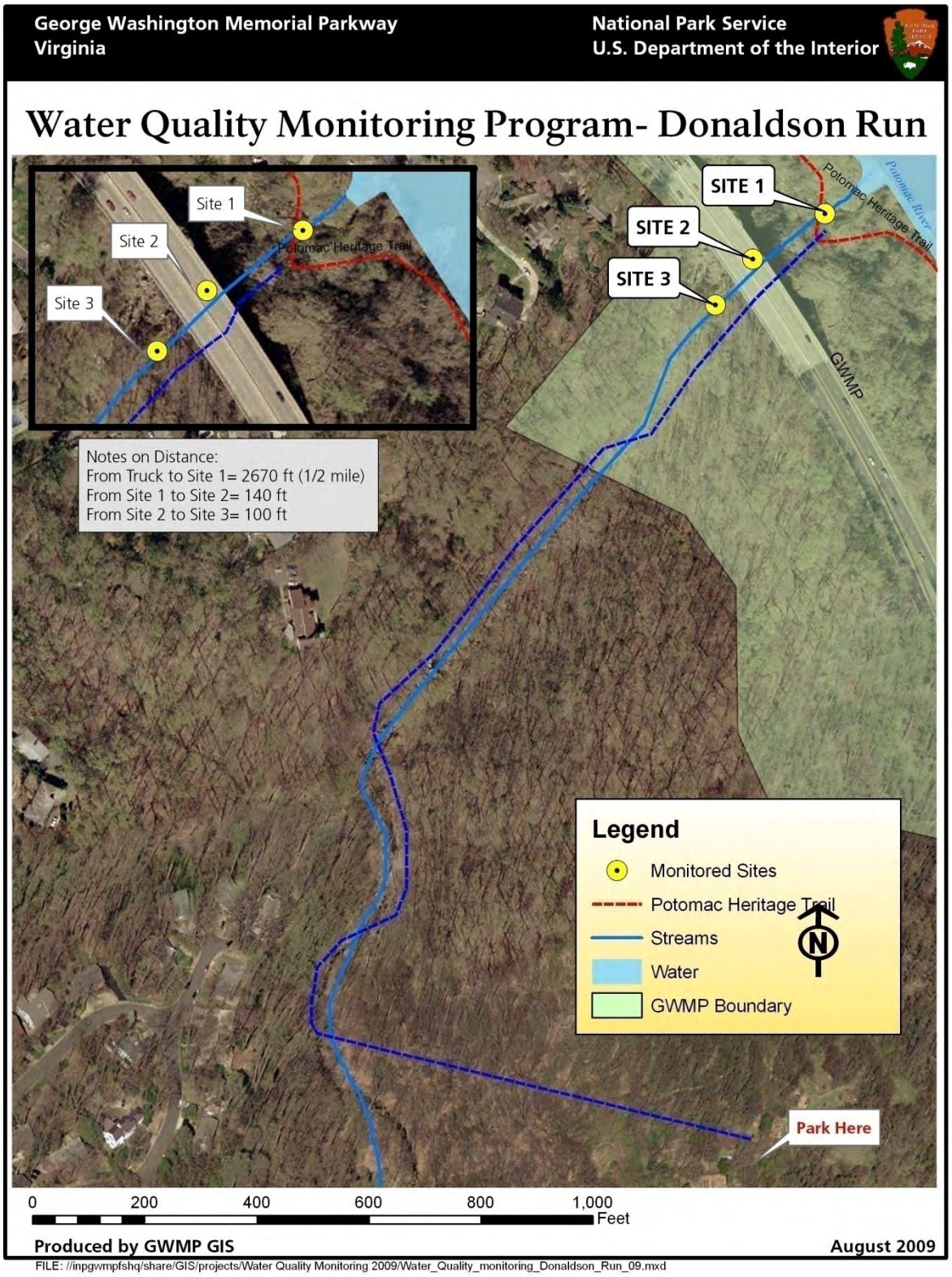


Figure 7: Site Sampling Locations: Donaldson Run

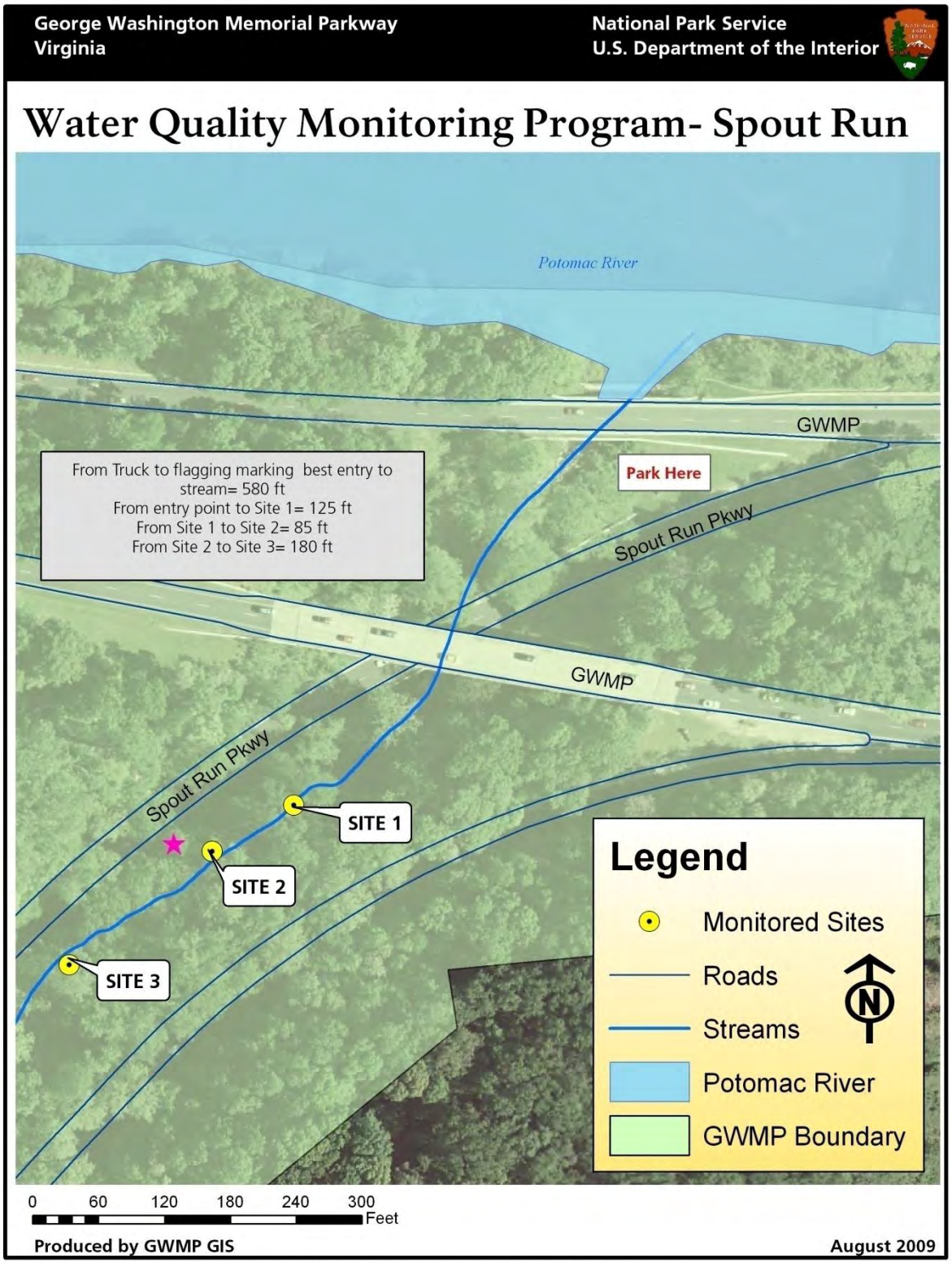


Figure 8: Site Sampling Locations: Spout Run

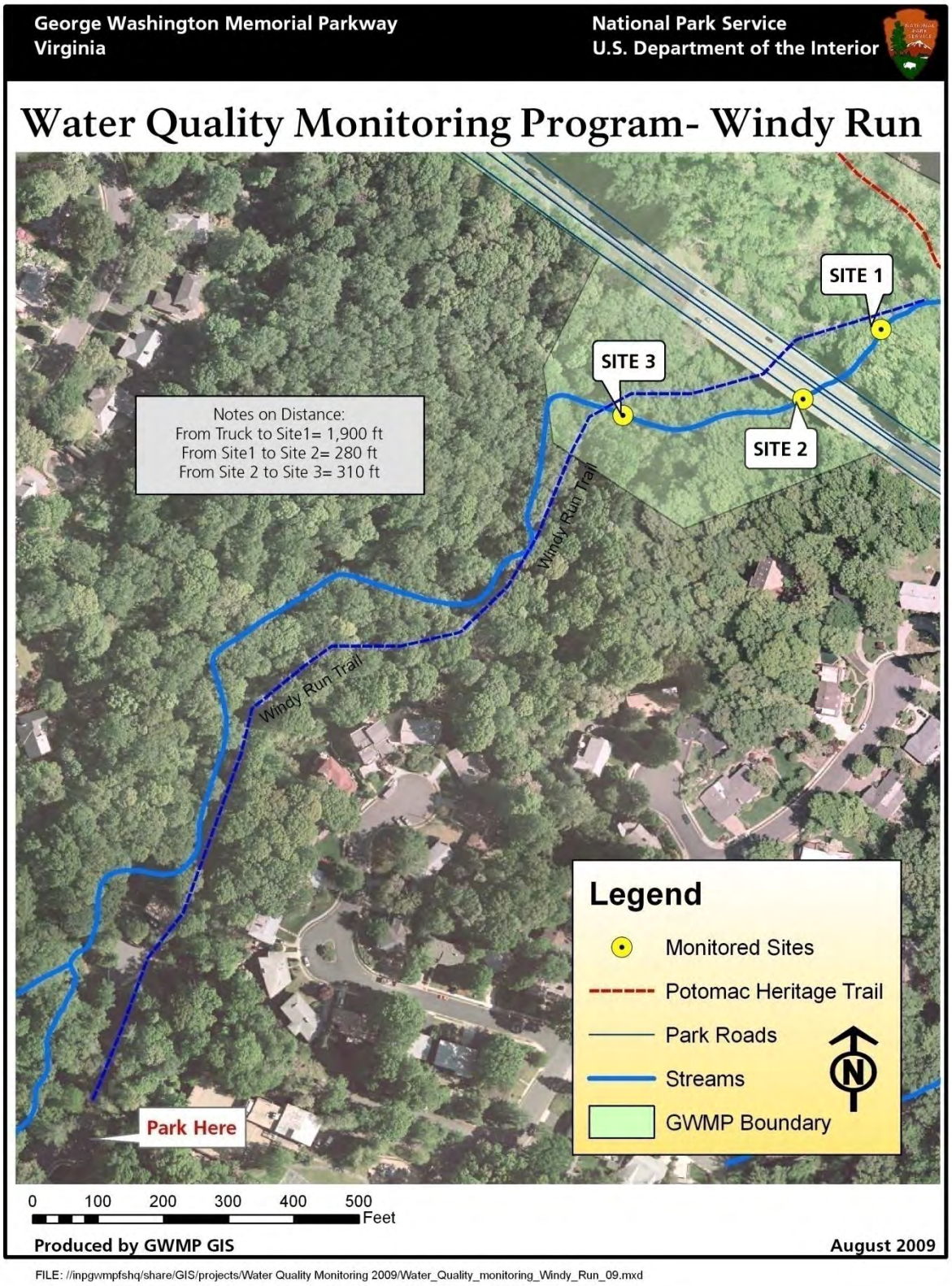


Figure 9: Sampling Location- Windy Run

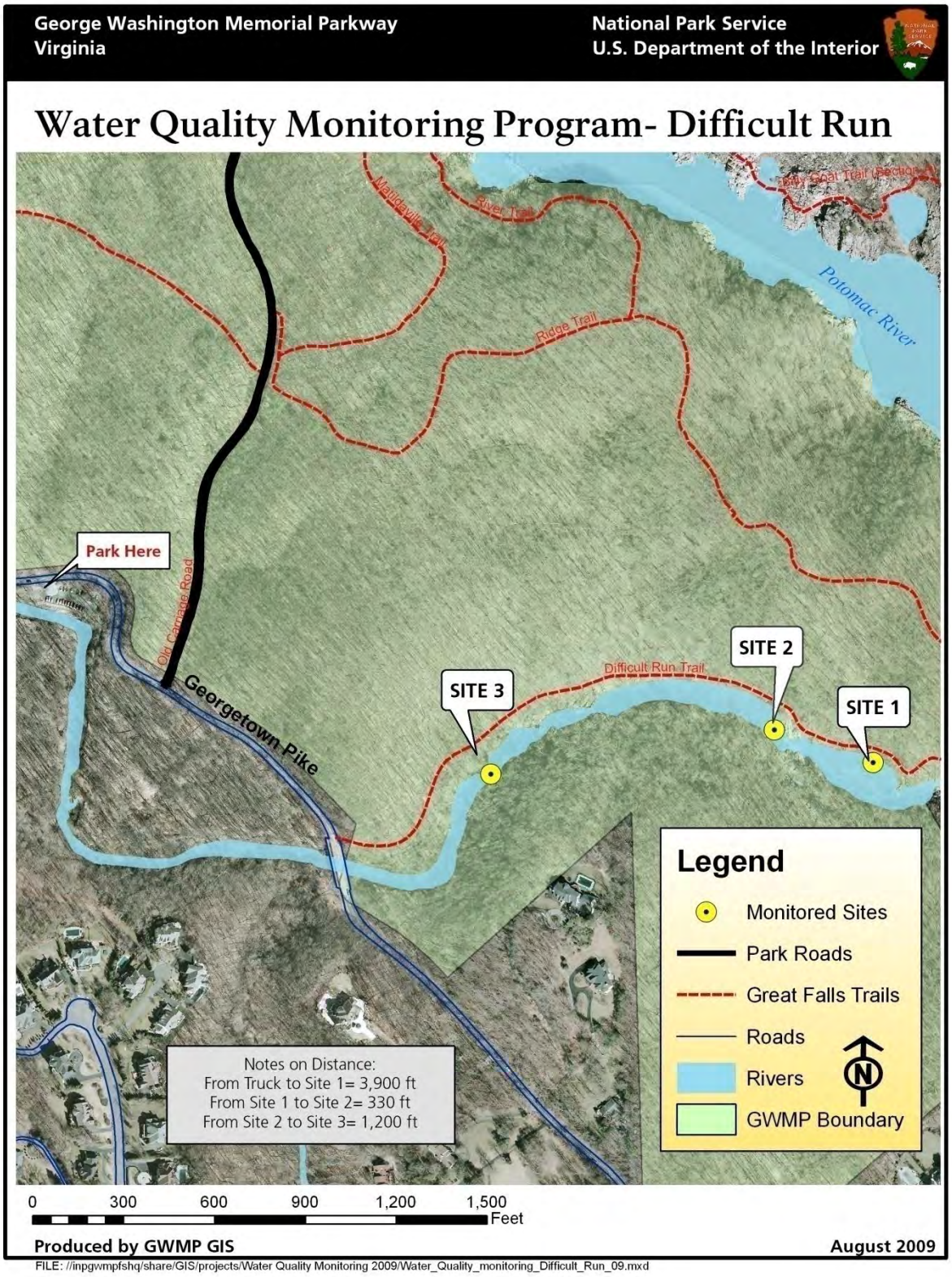


Figure 10: Site Sampling Locations: Difficult Run

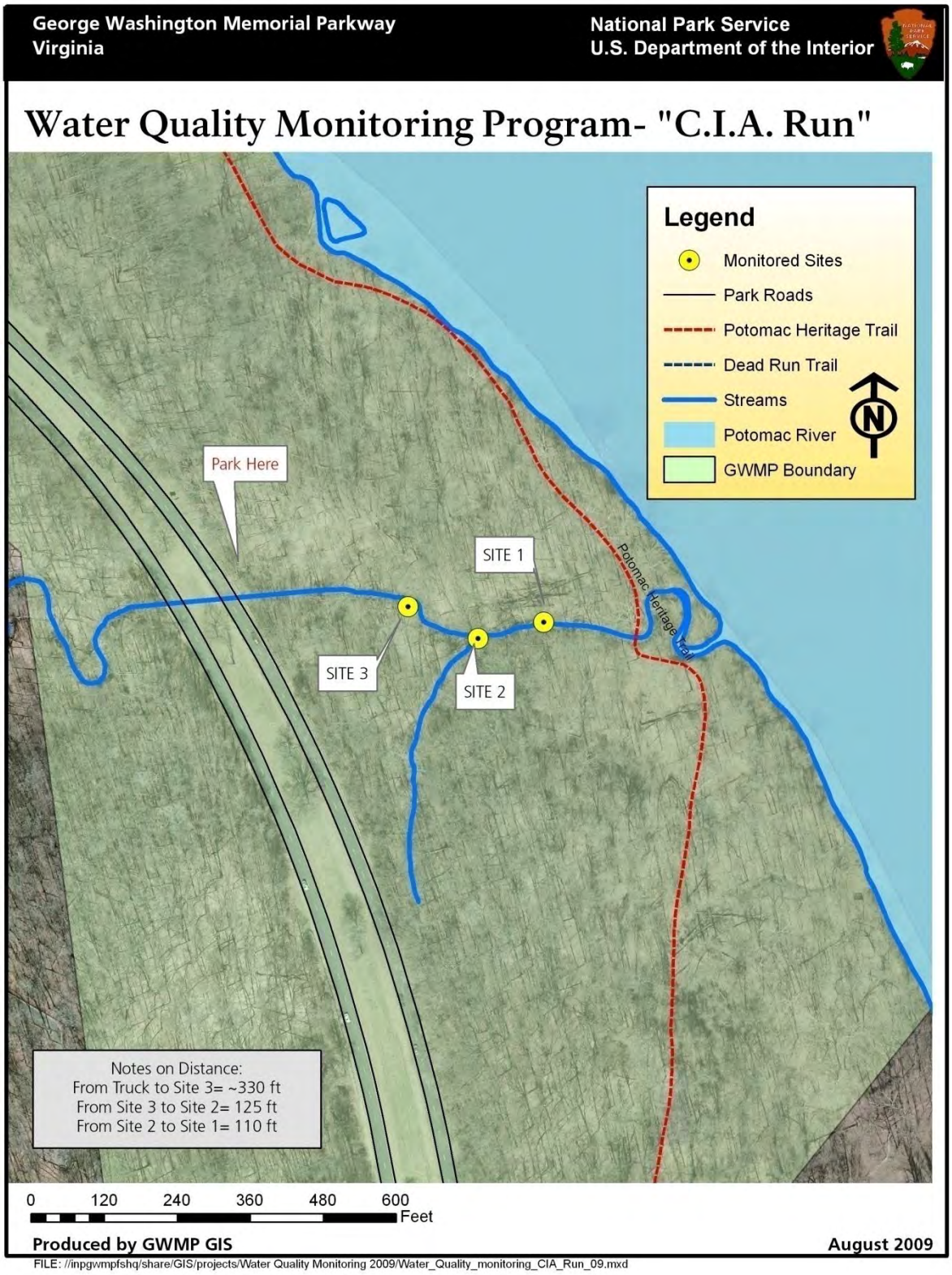


Figure 11: Site Sampling Locations: CIA Run

RESULTS

Benthic Macroinvertebrates and Stream Health Scores

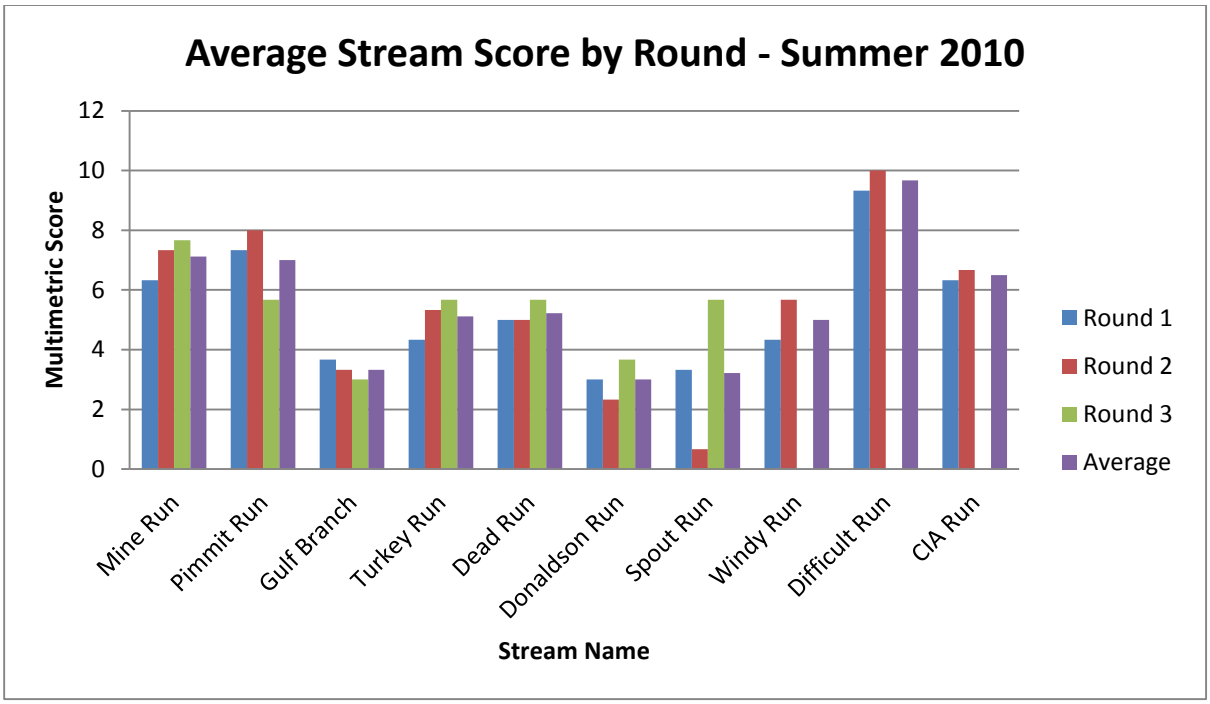
Appendix 6 shows the complete multimetric index scores along with type and abundance of macroinvertebrates collected at each sample station. Only one stream, Difficult Run, consistently received an "acceptable" score throughout the year, averaging 9.67. Mine Run received an acceptable score but was inconsistent throughout the year scoring a low of 6 and a high of 9. Pimmit Run received a score of 7 which allowed for the stream to be rated "acceptable" in the 2010 season. Although Pimmit is "acceptable" this year, the stream's average rating from 2001-2010 is 5.67. The other six streams sampled all received unacceptable scores between 2 and 6.99. CIA Run, Turkey Run, Dead Run and Gulf Branch all received scores between four and six. Although they are all rated relatively close together, CIA Run appeared to be healthier than the other three streams, which shows great improvement from the low rating that it received the previous year. The unhealthiest stream sampled was Donaldson Run, which received an average score of 3. Dead, Turkey, Pimmit, Windy, Spout, and CIA Run all increased in average health scores from 2009. The rest decreased in score, with Donaldson replacing Spout as the lowest scoring stream.

The new database program had the option to compile the cumulative macroinvertebrate count of each stream and assess the bulk data as one large sample, rather than separate sites and rounds. This kind of analysis has not been done in previous years and can give a different multimetric health score. In order to be consistent, we chose to calculate the multimetric index as done in previous years.

Table 1: Average Yearly Health Scores

	Mine Run	Difficult Run	Dead Run	Turkey Run	Pimmit Run	Gulf Branch	Donaldson Run	Windy Run	Spout Run	CIA Run
2001	8.75		6.00	6.25	6.40	6.67	5.50		5.29	
2002	8.00		4.00	2.83	3.30	4.17	4.20		3.50	
2003	7.89		4.50	4.13	4.00	4.25	4.78		3.43	
2006	8.83		4.50	5.83	5.30	5.00	4.17		3.50	
2007	7.50	7.10	5.00	4.50	7.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	3.67	
2008	8.56	9.33	4.67	4.89	5.44	5.22	5.67	4.67	5.11	
2009	7.56	10.33	4.00	4.67	6.44	4.11	4.67	3.67	3.00	3.66
2010	7.12	9.67	5.22	5.12	7.00	3.33	3.00	5.00	3.22	6.50
Average	8.03	9.12	4.74	4.78	5.67	4.66	4.62	4.59	3.84	5.08

Figure 12: Stream Health Score 2010



This figure shows the score for each round and the average of those rounds for the summer of 2010. Note that Windy, Difficult and CIA Run do not have a Round 3 (green) bar because they were only tested twice.

In comparison with the last 4 years, there were significant trends detected for the 2010 season. There were major improvements in three streams, yet two noteworthy declining trends.

> Trends in the Stream Health Scores were analyzed using a Daniels Test for Trend (Conover, 1999). In this test, each stream is analyzed separately. For each stream both the year that the stream was sampled and the stream health scores were converted to ranked data. The correlation between the rank of the year and the rank of the scores determines the trend in steam health. This correlation between two sets of ranked data is referred to as a "Spearman's ranked correlation" or a "Spearman's ρ (=rho)". A positive correlation indicates an improving stream health while a negative correlation indicates declining stream health. The larger the absolute value of the correlation, the stronger the trend. A p-value of 0.05 or less is used to assess statistical significance. Unlike previous years, several significant trends were detected. CIA Run, Difficult Run and Pimmit Run showed significant improvement, while Mine Run and Gulf Branch showed significant decline. The other streams showed no significant trends.
> (John Paul Schmit, Quantitative Ecologist, NPS Center for Urban Ecology).

Table 2: Daniels Test for Trend (Conover, 1999)

Stream	Spearman's ρ	p-value
Mine Run	-0.289	0.023
Dead Run	0.002	0.99 (n.s.)
Turkey Run	0.083	0.54 (n.s.)
Pimmit Run	0.302	0.016
Gulf Branch	-0.405	0.003
Donaldson Run	-0.225	0.092 (n.s.)
Spout Run	-0.163	0.22 (n.s.)
Windy Run	0.109	0.61 (n.s.)
Difficult Run	0.468	0.021
CIA Run	0.794	0.002

As previously mentioned, both Mine Run and Difficult Run received the highest scores for the 2010 season. A statistical test was run between the streams in order to compare their scores:

> A Kruskal-Wallis test was used on the Stream Health scores from 2010 to determine if stream health differs between streams. A significant difference in stream health among streams was detected ($H=52.59$, $df=9$, $p<0.0001$, adjusted for ties). As illustrated below, Difficult Run has higher health scores than the other 8 streams.
> (John Paul Schimt, Quantitative Ecologist, NPS Center for Urban Ecology).

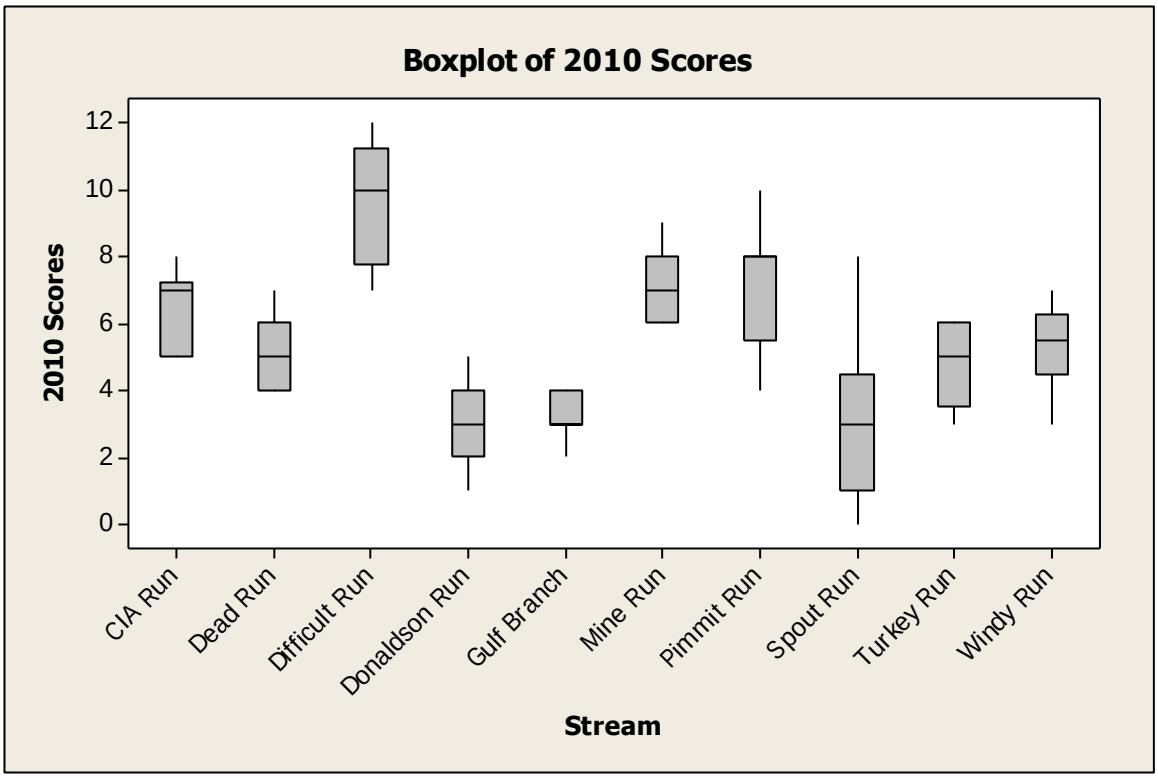


Figure 13. Box-plot of Steam Health Scores from 2010.

The multimetric scores are based on biological indications found by comparing the presence of pollution tolerant and intolerant macroinvertebrates. Figure 14 shows the percentage of tolerant benthic macroinvertebrates collected in 2010. Intolerant benthic macroinvertebrates are more sensitive to environmental stressors like higher water temperatures and lower dissolved oxygen, so they are unlikely to live in polluted streams. VASOS metric data relies on the relative proportion of organisms of different tolerance levels, and it integrates tolerant and moderately tolerant taxonomic groups into final health scores.

Both Mine Run and Difficult Run had lower percentages of pollution tolerant species. These streams also received the highest multimetric scores for the season. Pollution intolerant species include mayflies, stoneflies, beetles, gilled snails, hellgrammites, and most caddisflies. Other species such as common netspinners, crayfish, damselflies, dragonflies, scud, and sowbugs may be indicators of an "acceptable" stream as they are somewhat intolerant to pollution. However, aquatic and flat worms, black flies, clams, leeches, lunged snails, midges, and most true flies are tolerant to pollution. The presence of these species can skew data towards an

"unacceptable" score. In turn, the presence of pollution intolerant species may skew towards an "acceptable" score.

The VASOS multimetric is also sensitive to a few particular species. For example lunged snails are very pollution tolerant and only found where there is poor water quality. The metric takes this into account and catching just a few snails (1%) can dramatically drop your score by two points. On the other hand, beetles are very intolerant of pollution and having only a few beetles can boost your score easily.

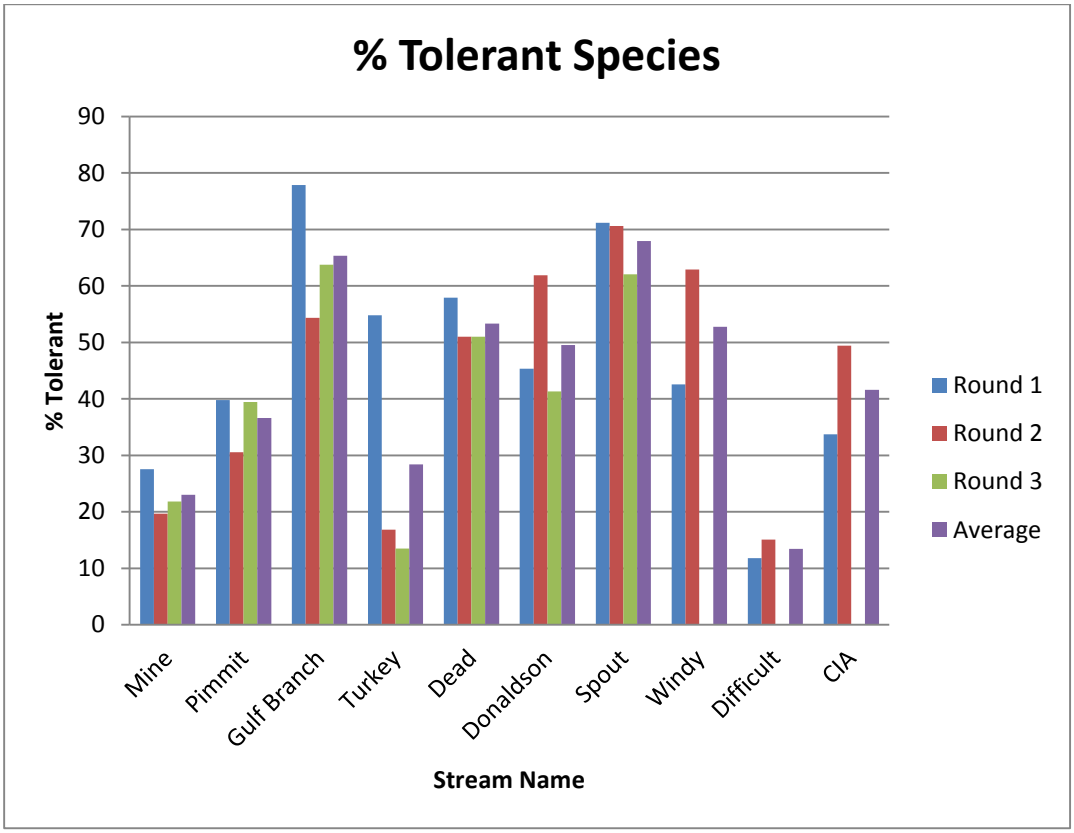


Figure 14: Percent Pollution Tolerant Benthic Macroinvertebrates 2010

Water Chemistry and Basic Water Quality Parameters

Water chemistry data collection is another form of water quality monitoring. During the 2010 season, basic water quality parameters and water chemistry data were collected. This data includes pH, water temperature, conductivity, and dissolved oxygen in addition to nitrate, phosphorus, chlorine and acid neutralizing capacity. This information can be found in Appendix 10 for each sampled site. The average pH of all the streams was somewhat basic at 7.65, the

percentage of dissolved oxygen was 90.41 % and in 7.86 Mg/L was and the average conductivity across all the streams was 408.12.

Potential hydrogen (pH) stream averages ranging from 7.425 (Windy Run) to 7.836 (Spout Run). This range is relatively neutral although slightly skewed towards the basic side. The pH values for each round and seasonal averages of the streams can be viewed in Figure 15.

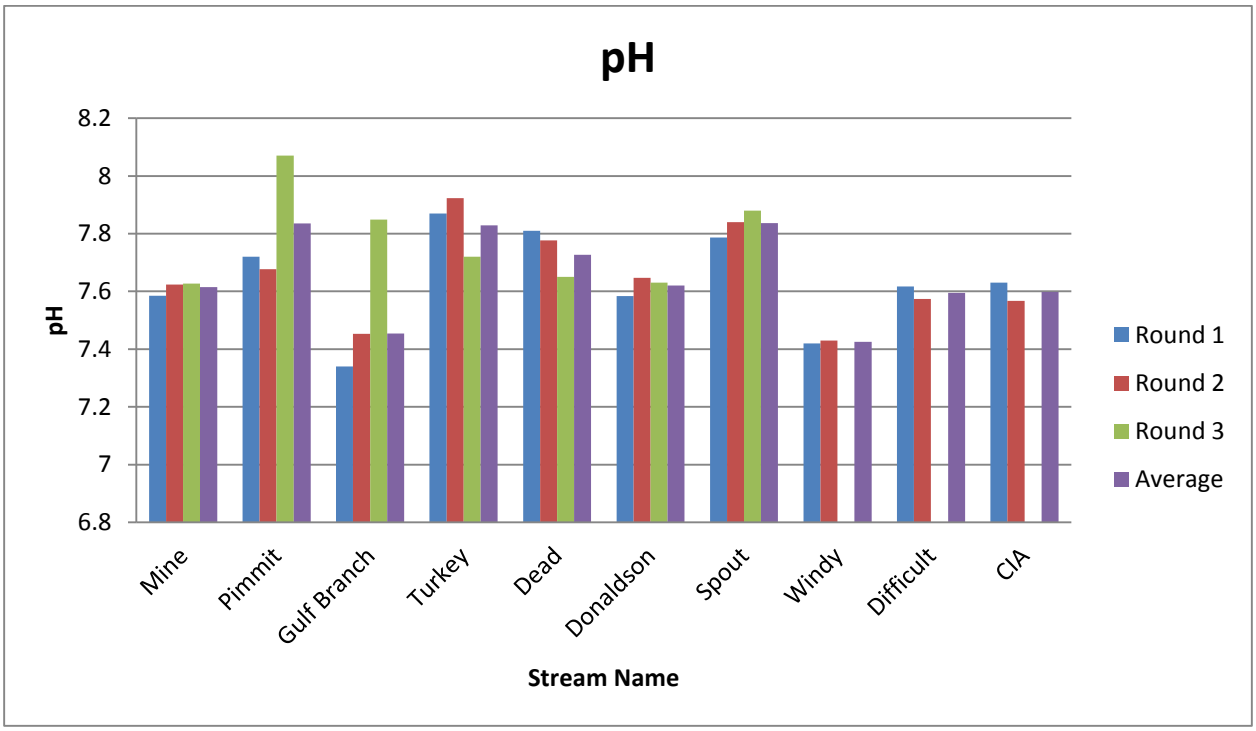


Figure 15: 2010 pH Levels of Streams

The water temperatures of the monitored streams remained within a range between 17.46 (CIA) and 26.17 (Pimmit). From looking at the average temperatures between the three rounds, there seems to be a slight increase from round one to round two, and from round two to round three. The temperatures for each round and the seasonal average can be viewed in Figure 16.

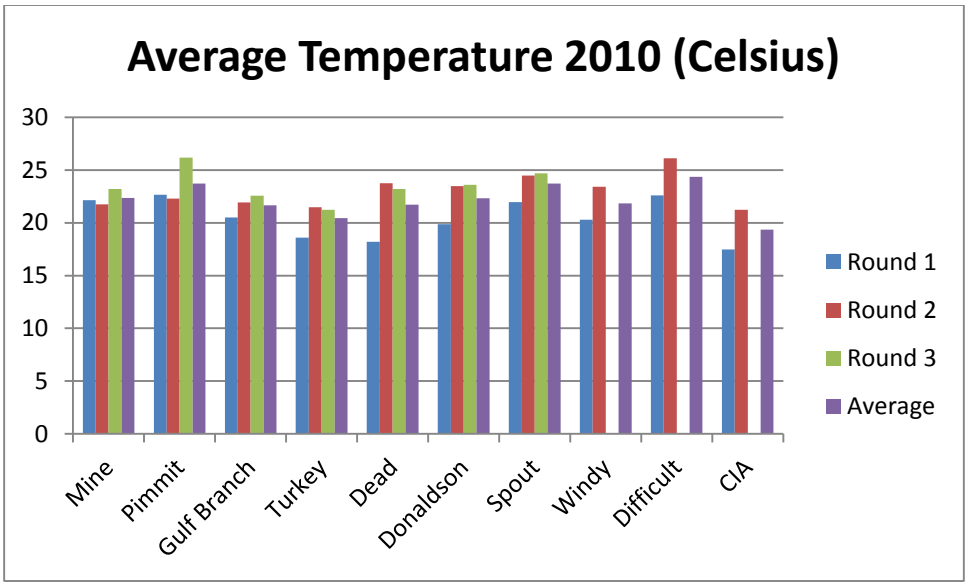


Figure 16: 2010 Stream Water Temperatures

For the 2010 season, dissolved oxygen (DO) was measured by both percentage and mg/L. This data can be viewed in Figures 17.1 and 17.2. There were no prominent variations between DO levels among the streams. The highest percent DO was at Pimmit which had an average of 95.44% while the lowest percent was at Windy which had an 84.5% average.

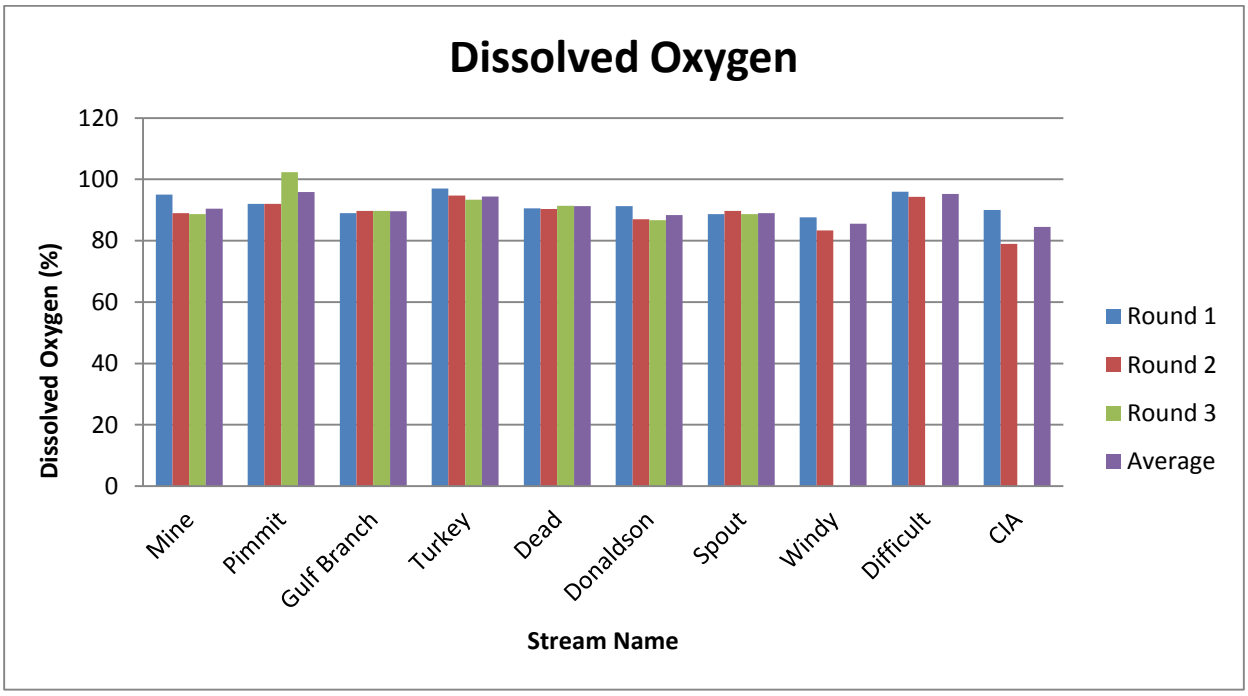


Figure 17.1: 2010 Measurements of Dissolved Oxygen (%)

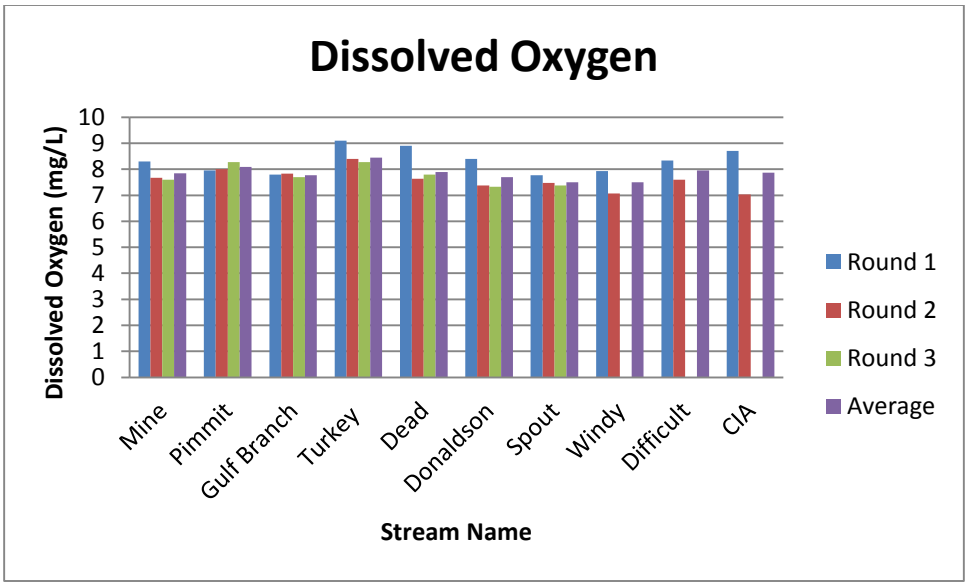


Figure 17.2: 2010 Measurements of Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)

Conductivity is a measurement of the water's ability to conduct electrical current. Conductivity is measured in micro Siemens (uS). The highest conductivity measurement was taken at CIA Run, at 826.83 uS. The lowest conductivity measurement was taken at Mine Run being 150.34 uS. The conductivity averages for each round and the seasonal averages can be viewed in Figure 18.

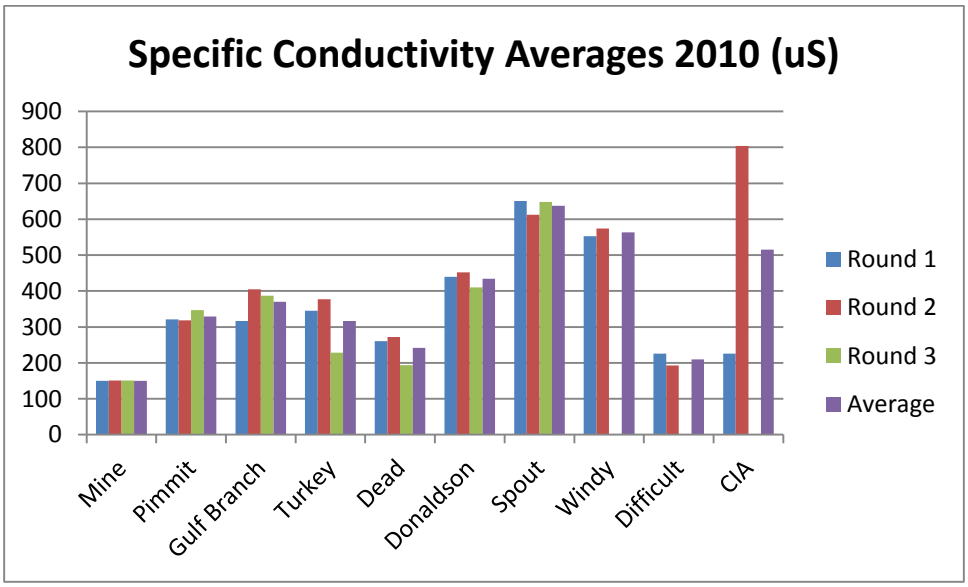


Figure 18: 2010 Stream Conductivity Measurements

Nitrogen is an important nutrient for plants and animals and is found naturally in waterways. However, excessive levels cause large amounts of algal growth and deplete available oxygen. Nitrogen was tested for in the form of nitrate (NO_3). Common sources of nitrogen include sewage, fertilizer, agricultural waste, and nutrient runoff from soil (Storm Water Management Branch 2001). Due to lack of supplies, nitrite was not measured for the 2010 season. Following the new method of testing using Maryland Biological Stream Survey protocol, nitrate was testing using a colorimeter and various acids. More information on chemical test procedures can be found in Appendix 26. Windy had the highest average nitrate level with 3.45 mg/L while Mine had the lowest with 1.33.

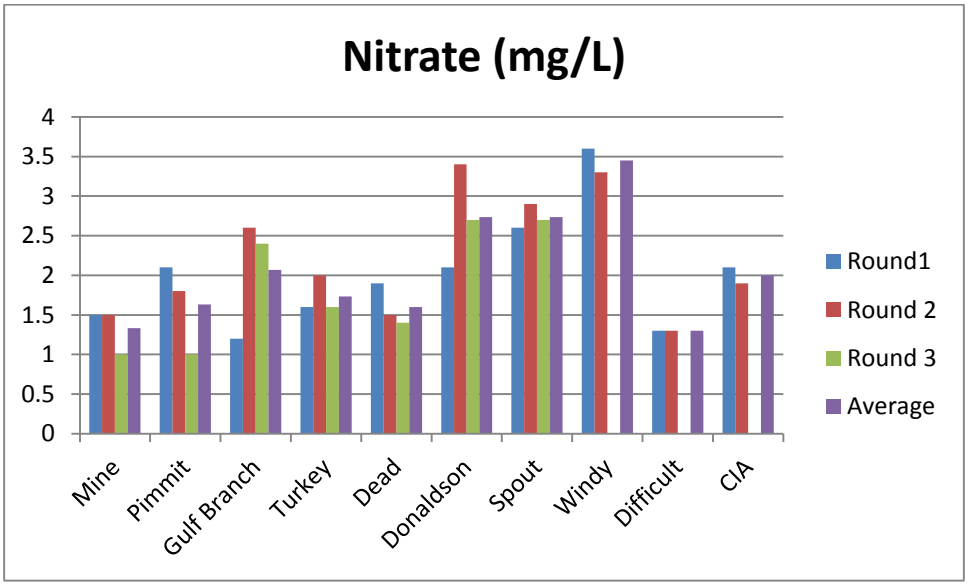


Figure 19: 2010 Nitrate Measurements

Phosphorus is similar to nitrate in the way it affects stream conditions. Synthetic phosphorus sources include fertilizers, septic system and commercial cleaning products. Phosphorus can also naturally enter a stream from rocks and soil. Mine had the lowest average level of phosphorus 0.22 mg/L, and Spout had the highest average 0.66 mg/L.

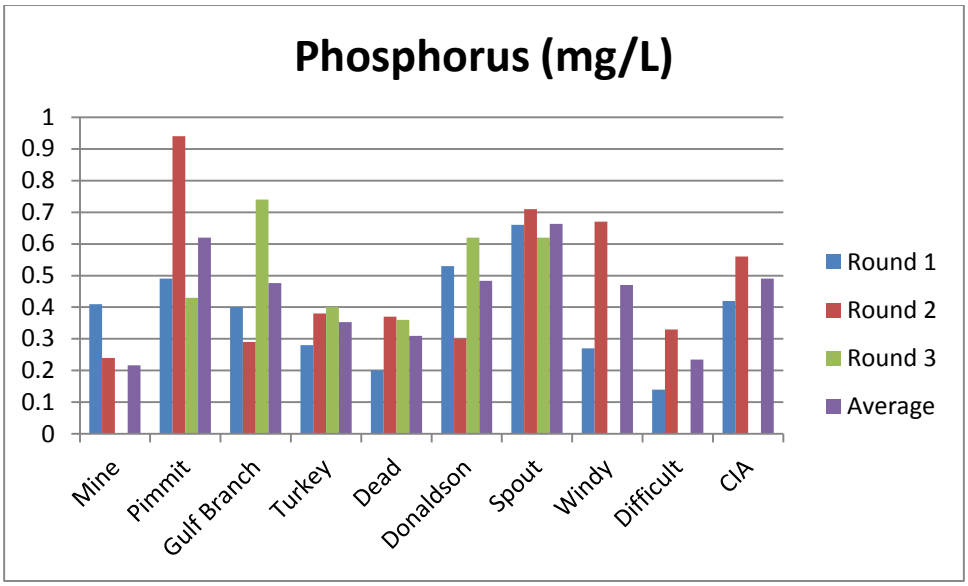


Figure 20: 2010 Phosphorus Measurements

Alkaline buffers (carbonates/bicarbonates) exist in water to increase the stream's acid neutralizing capacity (ANC.) ANC is the water's ability to counteract acid and keep the acidic pH low. The alkaline buffers remove H+ ions, typically by combining with them to make new compounds that do not affect the pH. The ANC is useful in observing a stream's capability to neutralize acid rainfall or pollution (EPA, 2006). An indication that all the buffers are used up is when the water's pH begins to become acidic. In the 2010 season, the stream with the highest ANC was Spout Run at 83.6 mg/L. The lowest ANC came from Mine Run at 40.9 mg/L.

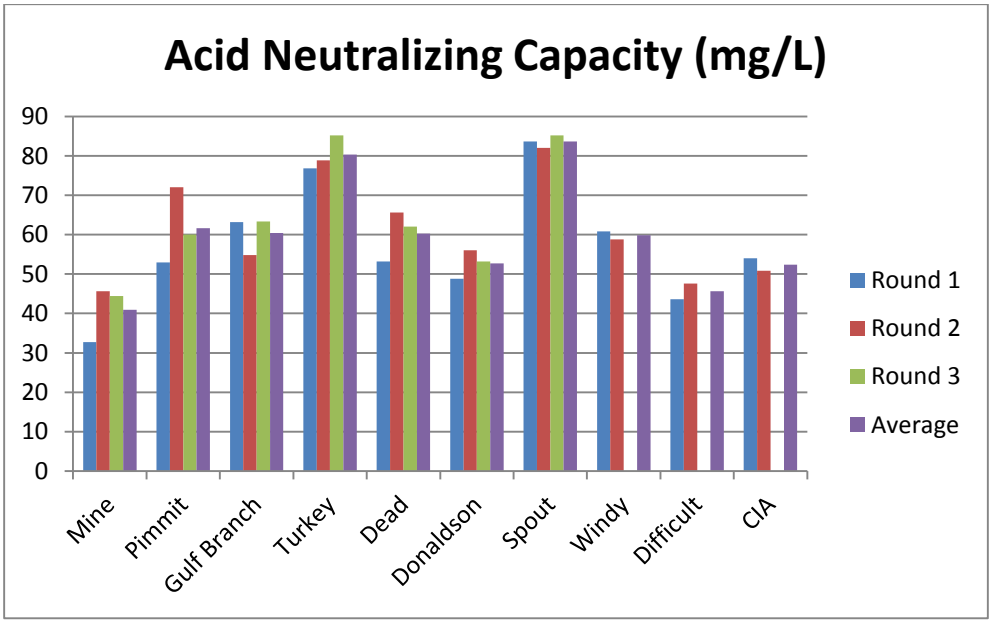


Figure 21: 2010 ANC Measurements

Chlorine is essential in disinfecting water, but can be harmful in excessive amounts. For instance, it is known to react with certain organic compounds and form possible carcinogens called trihalomethanes. The testing done in the 2010 season is measured in mg/L. Donaldson Run had the highest average chlorine, measured at 0.085. The lowest amount of chlorine measured occurred in CIA Run, where that was zero chlorine found. This could be due to the county's wishes to switch from chlorine to monochloramine as the main disinfecting solution in tap water.

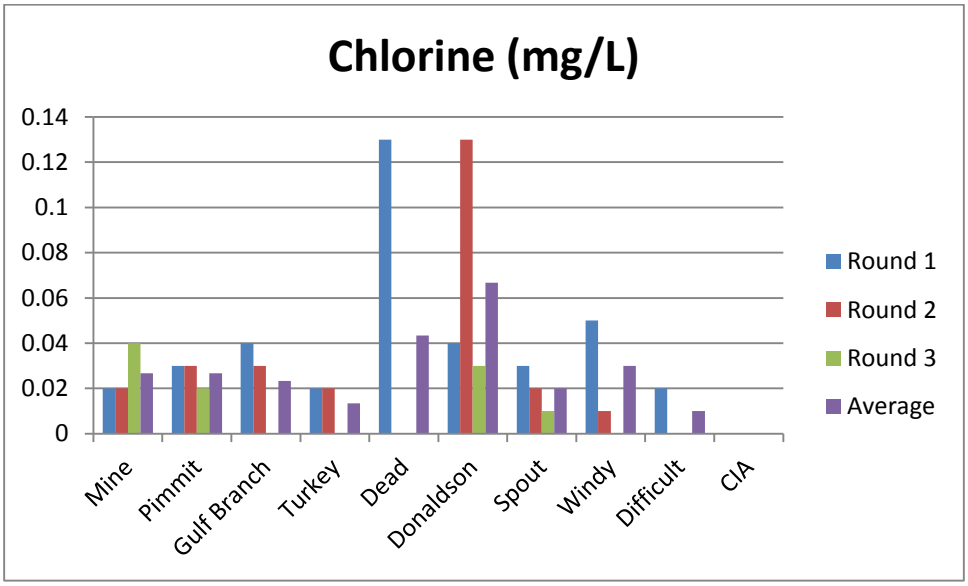


Figure 22: 2010 Chlorine Measurements

Habitat Assessment and Physical Characteristics

Appendix 6 shows habitat assessment and physical characteristics data. Barriers to fish movement, surface water appearance, stream bed deposit, odor, stability of stream bed, algae, algae color, stream channel shade, and stream bank erosion were visually assessed and categorized according to the VASOS Stream Quality Survey Form (Appendix 5).

There were a number of wildlife sightings during the 2010 season. Fish were observed at eight of the ten monitored streams: Turkey Run, Dead Run, Donaldson Run, Difficult Run, Mine Run, Gulf Branch, Pimmit Run and CIA Run. Waterfalls and large rocks were the main barriers to fish movement. Salamanders were observed at Mine and Turkey Run. Many eels

were found in the 2010 season. They were observed at Donaldson Run, which had historically been known as a tributary for eels. Additionally, eels were found at Pimmit Run and Turkey Run. In 2001 a pesticide spill was thought to have eradicated the eels from both Donaldson and Gulf Branch, but this is the third year in a row that an eel has been caught at Donaldson Run and the first year that eels were caught in other streams. These observations are a good indicator that stream health is rebounding. In 2008, during scheduled maintenance repairs and construction in Spout Run, the interns and GWMP Natural Resource Management Specialist captured and relocated 23 American Eels. Horsehair worms (from the group Nemotomorpha) were found in Pimmit Run. A deer and a fox were spotted at Turkey Run. There was also a snake spotted in the water at Gulf Branch; however it was unable to be identified. It should be noted that copperheads are frequent in the Great Falls area, and that *all* snakes can swim (it is one method of thermoregulation).

Surface water appearance was described as "clear" at the majority of sample stations in 2010. The stream bottom deposit was described as a combination of "brown/tan," "silty," "sandy," and "muddy" during all three rounds at all of the sample stations. At most sites the stream bed was found to sink in "a few spots," with the only streams with "many spots" being Dead Run, Difficult Run and CIA Run. There where were a number of occurrences of a sewage odor at Spout Run and Mine Run. Both of these streams have sewer lines running nearby which may account for the odor. It should also be noted that a sewage line at Spout Run was found to have been leaking raw sewage into Spout Run during the end of the 2009 season.

Erosion potential of the stream banks varied from stream to stream. Most sites had high or severe erosion potential (50-100%). Difficult Run was seen as having only moderate erosion potential. It is difficult to compare the changes in erosion potential between the years, as there are no exact guidelines to what each category means. For the sampling of 2010, any sites with large boulders and "beach" like areas, trees with roots partially or fully exposed, or steep undercut banks were deemed as "severe" and had large portions of the stream with those conditions. Stream channel shade also varied from stream to stream. Most sites had either high or full stream shade cover (50-100%). Pimmit, Donaldson and Difficult Run were the only streams that had sites which we categorized as slight-moderate shade cover. Again, all data is subjective to human opinion. The shade may change depending on what time of day sampling is taken, and this is another reason maintaining a consistent sampling time is important.

Most sample stations contained some percentage of algae during all rounds of sampling. The algae were in the form of dark green, brown-coated, filamentous, light green, and/or matted on the stream bed. Difficult Run had the most algae of any stream, with documentation of having brown coated, dark green, and filamentous. Water flow rates were noted as relatively normal, except for after storms when they would become high. This is another measurement which is difficult to remain precise over the years because of personal opinion as to what is seen as "normal" or "high".

Land Use

The USGS National Land Cover Data system was used to categorize land use in each of these watersheds (Figure 23). The NLCD is a 21-class land cover classification system with a data resolution of thirty meters. Of the twenty-one land cover classifications fifteen were identified in the watersheds of these seven streams. In this report these fifteen land cover types were grouped into the following seven sets; Forest (evergreen forest, deciduous forest, mixed forest); Water Bodies (open water, emergent herbaceous wetlands, woody wetlands); Agriculture (pasture/hay, row crops); Urban Grasses (urban/recreational grasses); Other (transitional); Residential (low intensity residential, high intensity residential); Commercial (commercial/industrial/transportation); and rock (bare rock/sand/clay, quarries/strip mines/gravel pits). For a detailed description of these classifications see Appendix 9.

Figures 24-33 show land use in the watershed of each of the ten streams. Figure 34a shows the percentages of each type of land use as of 1993. Mine Run consists of 63.0% forested land and 28.8% agricultural land. Difficult Run had the largest watershed and most varied land use. Turkey Run watershed consists of 74.7% forested land and 18.4% residential/commercial land making it the most forested watershed and the second least residentially/commercially developed. CIA Run was the smallest watershed. Because it drained a large area of the CIA, it contained 61.8% commercial land use. Dead Run, Gulf Branch, and Windy Run had similar percentages of residentially/commercially developed land with 48.6%, 47.6%, and 60.4% respectively. Donaldson had a smaller percentage of residential/commercial land development with 30.0%. Pimmit Run has the second highest percentage of residentially/commercially developed watershed land with 54.6%. Spout Run contains the highest percentage of residentially/commercially developed watershed land with 79.2%, thus being subject to large amount of runoff from impervious surfaces.

Figures 23 and 35 show the land use and impervious surface coverage. This information is dated but is the most current available.

DISCUSSION

The average health scores for each stream vary throughout the monitoring years. As in 2009, Difficult Run and Mine Run received the two highest rankings. CIA Run, Pimmit Run, and Difficult Run all showed significant positive trends, indicating that these streams are improving in quality. However it is important to also acknowledge the lack of data on the newly added streams. CIA Run has only been monitored for two years, so it is difficult to assess the trends in its data. Difficult Run has only been observed since 2007, so, again, the trend data is less reliable. The only alternative data obtained for this report on Difficult Run was listed in a 303(d) EPA document in which it was listed for PCBs in Fish Tissue, E. Coli, Benthic Macroinvertebrates, and Heptachlor Epoxide (US EPA 2006). Mine Run and Pimmit Run were also included on the 303(d) EPA document. Mine Run was listed for E. Coli, and Pimmit Run was listed for fecal coliform, PCBs in fish tissue, chlordane, and heptachlor epoxide. Although it received the second highest average score, Mine Run showed a significant decline compared to previous years. Mine and Gulf Branch were the only two streams to exhibit declining trends. 30% of the streams in this study received an average health score that qualified them as in "acceptable" health. This is an improvement over 2009 when only 20% of streams received an "acceptable" score. In fact, when comparing all data from 2001 on, only 20% of streams received an "acceptable" score. Hopefully the number of "acceptable" scores will continue to rise into the future.

Studies have shown that runoff from impervious surfaces is recognized as a significant cause of stream degradation (Stormwater, p.ES-8, 2001). Typically, watersheds with high percentages of impervious cover, such as buildings and paved surfaces, contain streams with lower health scores than watersheds with forests or agricultural land. Mine Run contains the lowest percentage of highly impervious cover of the ten watersheds and its health scores are the second highest, with an average 7.56 in 2009 and a seven year average ('01-'03, '06-'09) of 8.16. Turkey Run watershed is the most forested watershed and second least residentially/commercially developed, with a health score of 4.67 in 2009. Mine Run and Turkey Run have similar percentages of forested land but Mine Run has a larger percentage of agricultural coverage and Turkey Run has a larger percentage of residential/commercial coverage. Even though there are similarities between these two watersheds, the scores of Turkey

Run are very similar to the other six streams. This may be an indication that residential/commercial development may have a larger impact on stream health than agricultural development in this area. Pimmit Run has the second highest percentage of residentially/commercially developed watershed land yet received a score of 5.12 in 2010. Spout Run had the second lowest average health score of 3.22 in 2010 and contains the highest percentage of residentially/commercially developed watershed land.

While the multimetric scores focus on the macroinvertebrates, the water chemistry data collected also plays an important role in identifying the health and concerns of the streams. Nitrate is an oxidized form of nitrogen, and is an important nutrient in healthy environments. The presence of nitrates can occur naturally in streams from eroding rocks, soils, and animal and plant wastes. Nitrate can also enter the stream through human activity from "wastewater treatment plants, runoff from fertilized agricultural lands, lawns, and golf courses, runoff from grazing animals, pets, and commercial cleaning activities" (*Heal the Bay*, 2010). Increased nitrogen levels can cause algal blooms, which deplete the water of dissolved oxygen upon decay. According to the EPA, the natural level of nitrates in a stream is below 1 mg/L. All of the streams included in this study had nitrate levels at or above 1 mg/L. Donaldson, Spout, and Windy Run all had particularly high averages (above 2.5 mg/L). This could be an indication that there are municipal wastes or fertilizer runoff contaminating these streams. In the past, nitrate levels show that the streams near residential areas (Spout Run, Windy Run, Donaldson Run, and Gulf Branch) maintained average of 3.0 ppm and above, which is higher than levels of nitrate for the other streams.

Chlorine is another chemical that may turn up in stream water from anthropogenic sources. Arlington County used to add chlorine to disinfect their drinking water. Since 2000, the county has used a combination of chlorine and chloramine for the majority of the year. Chloramine is a combination of chlorine and ammonia. These chemicals are added to the water at the treatment plant to kill bacteria. Every year, the county switches back to using just chlorine for a short period to flush the system and clean the pipes. In 2010, this flush treatment took place from February first to May 17. This switch from chlorine back to a chlorine/chloramines mix may explain why less traces of chlorine were found at the end of the summer. In the first round of chemical testing, all streams but CIA had a small amount of chlorine present. However by the third round of chemical testing, six out of ten streams had a .00 level of chlorine.

When measuring conductivity, too many dissolved solids cause water balance problems and decrease the level of dissolved oxygen. The healthy conductivity range for fresh waters is 10-500uS (Mackie, 2004). All streams, except for Spout Run, Windy Run, and CIA Run, maintained a score in the range. The highest conductivity was found at one site in CIA run where the SPC was 831uS. However, their dissolved oxygen levels were not significantly lower than other streams.

Dissolved Oxygen is essential for the survival of benthic macroinvertebrates. Levels less than 3mg/L are stressful for the organisms, and a healthy stream is considered to be 90-100% saturated (Murdock 2001). Dissolved oxygen levels are affected by temperature; stream flow, presence of aquatic plants, and dissolved or suspended solids. Stream shade also affects dissolved oxygen; more light increases the temperature of the water, which then decreases the dissolved oxygen. Half of the streams monitored displayed an average DO percent of 90 or above. All of the sites had DO levels in mg/L that were much higher than 3. Algae were present during the 2009 season in most of the streams, and may have affected the dissolved oxygen concentrations. "Green plants release oxygen underwater during photosynthesis. Maximum amounts of DO are produced with the energy of the late afternoon sun" (*Heal the Bay*, 2010). Depending on the time of day the sample was taken, concentrations of DO may vary.

For life to exist in streams, the water quality parameters must be within certain ranges. The optimal range of pH that aquatic organisms will tolerate is 6.5 to 8.2. Extreme alkalinity or acidity can disrupt biochemical reactions necessary for the life processes of organisms. In 2010, the pH at every site was slightly basic but fell within this range.

Turbidity is the measure of suspended solids in the water. Suspended solids can increase the temperature of water, block/absorb light, and clog the gills of organisms. The increase of temperature then depletes the amount of dissolved oxygen. Water becomes turbid because of plankton, soil as a result of erosion, and other solids in the water. These solids can carry nutrients and pesticides, which decrease water quality. Due to lack of supplies, turbidity was not measured during the 2010 field season. Based on visual inspection during our habitat assessment, the water appeared turbid only after a recent storm.

The weather in the summer of 2010 was extremely hot and humid. May and June's recorded precipitation rates both were below the average amount predicted. In contrast with 2009, there was more precipitation as the summer progressed. In July, which is a traditionally dry month, 5.17 inches of precipitation was observed, while the average is about 3.66 inches.

There was a noticeable decrease in the invertebrate population during times of heavy rain. The first and second rounds of sampling were directly affected by storms in the 2010 season. See Appendix 35 for rainfall data.

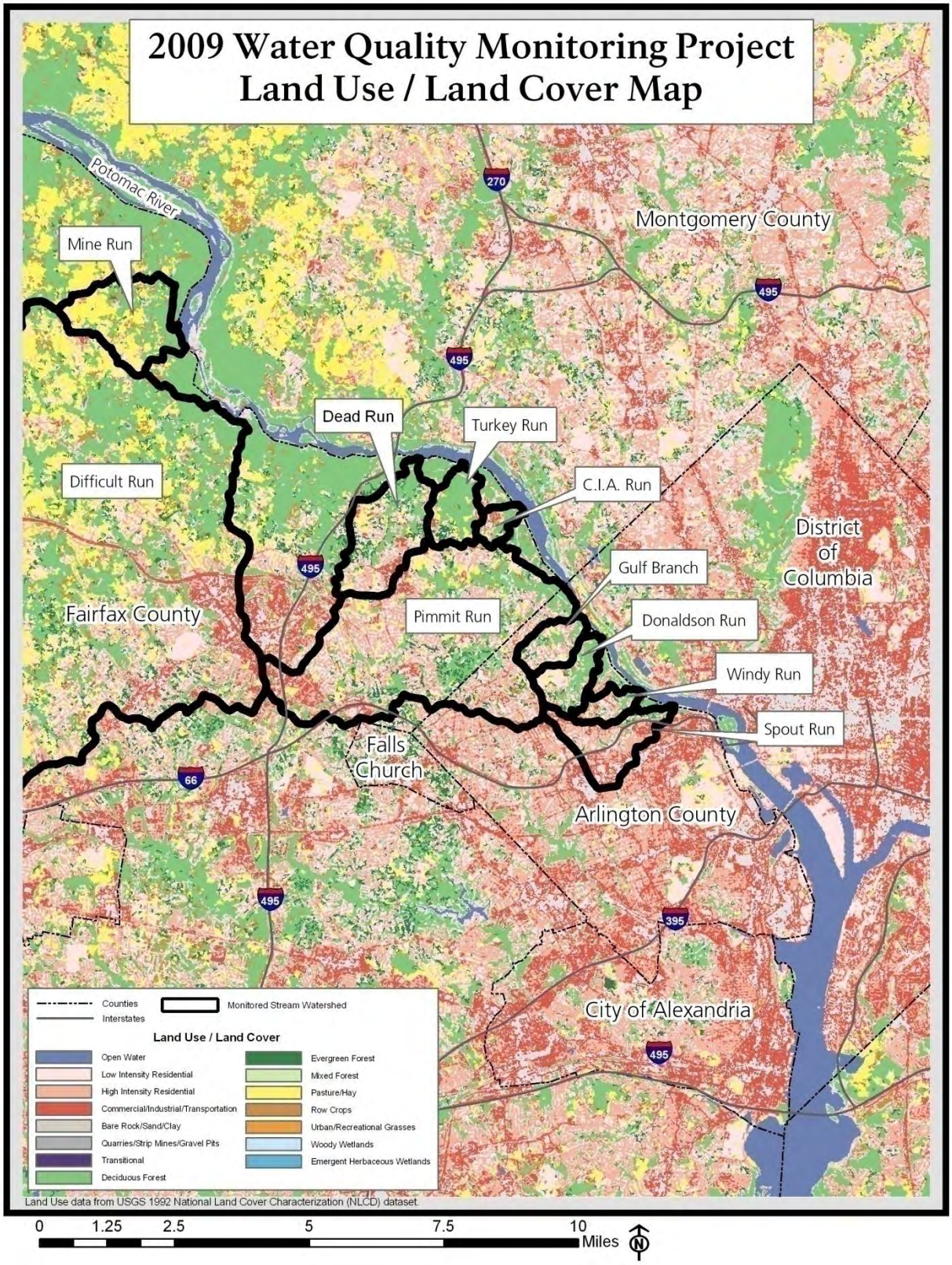


Figure 23: Watershed Land-Use

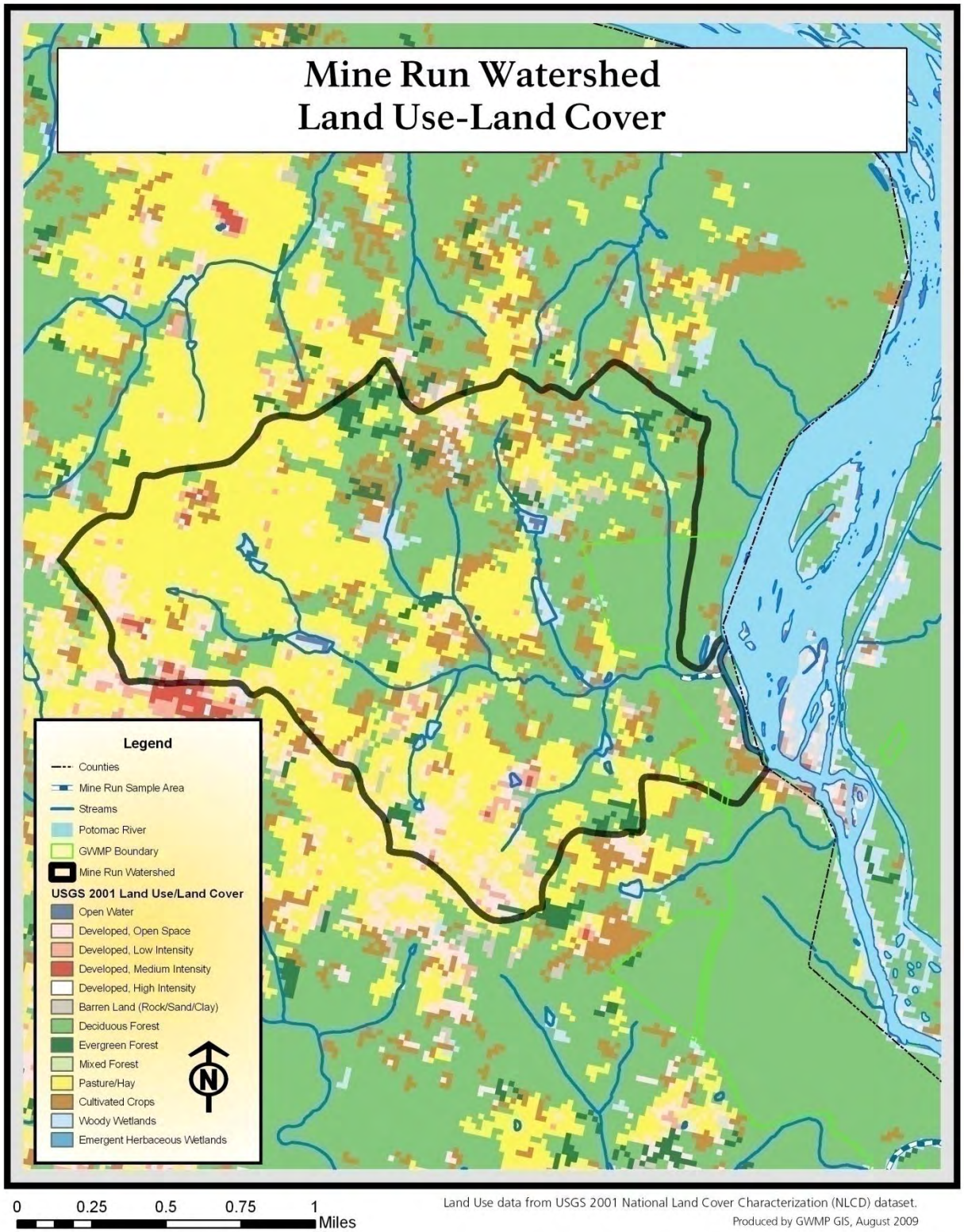


Figure 24: Watershed Land-Use: Mine Run

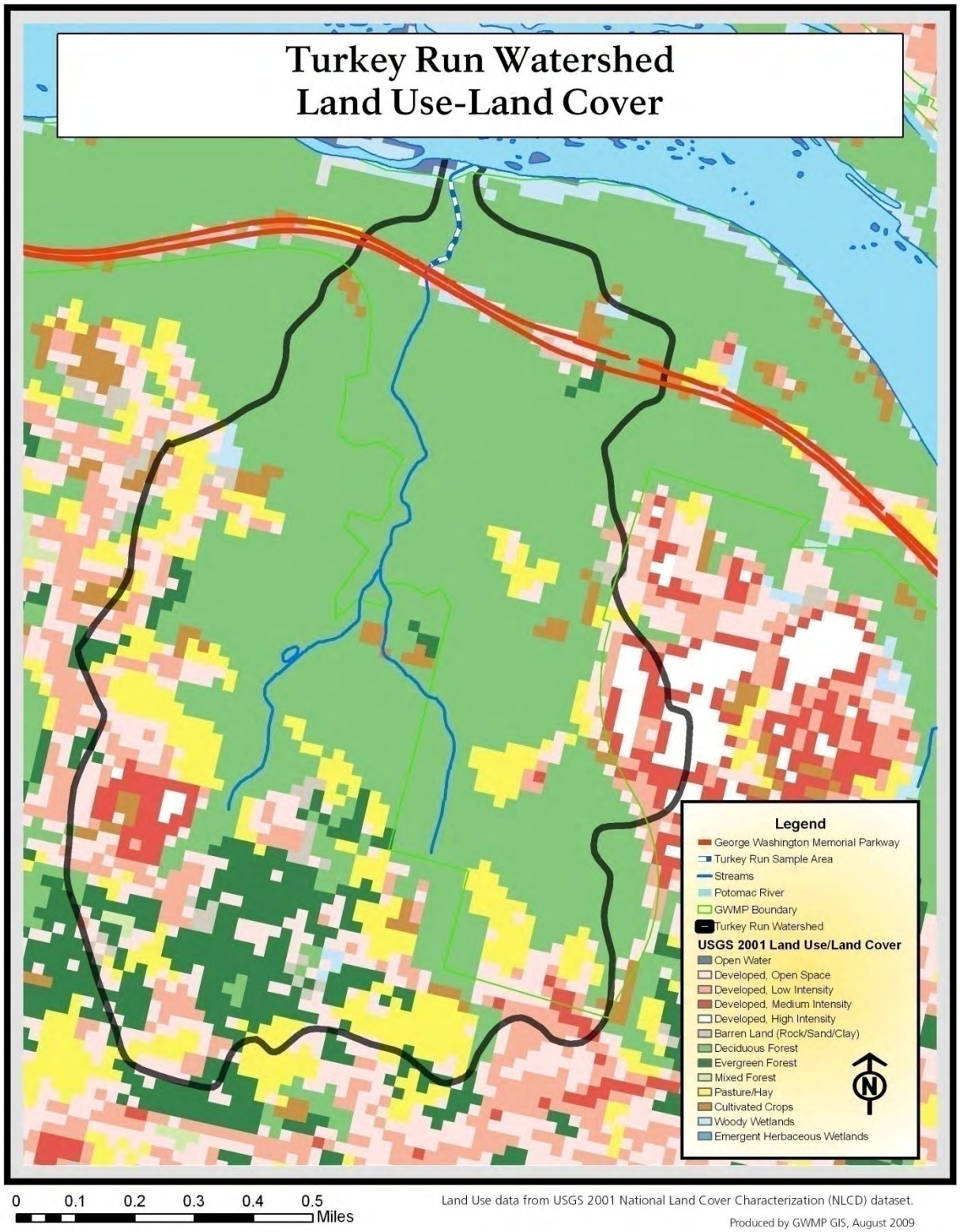


Figure 25: Watershed Land Use: Turkey Run

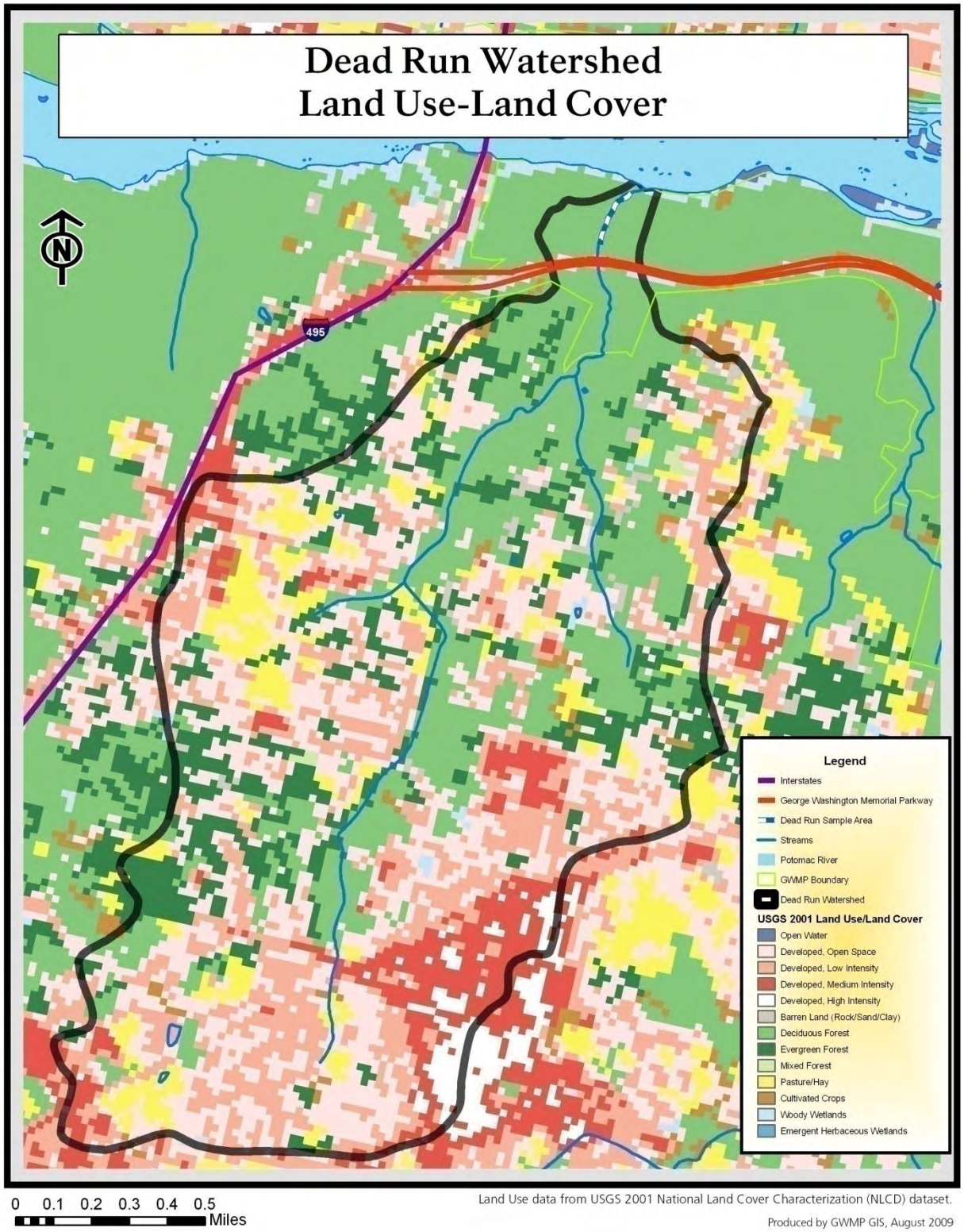


Figure 26: Watershed Land Use: Dead Run

Figure 27: Watershed Land Use: Pimmit Run

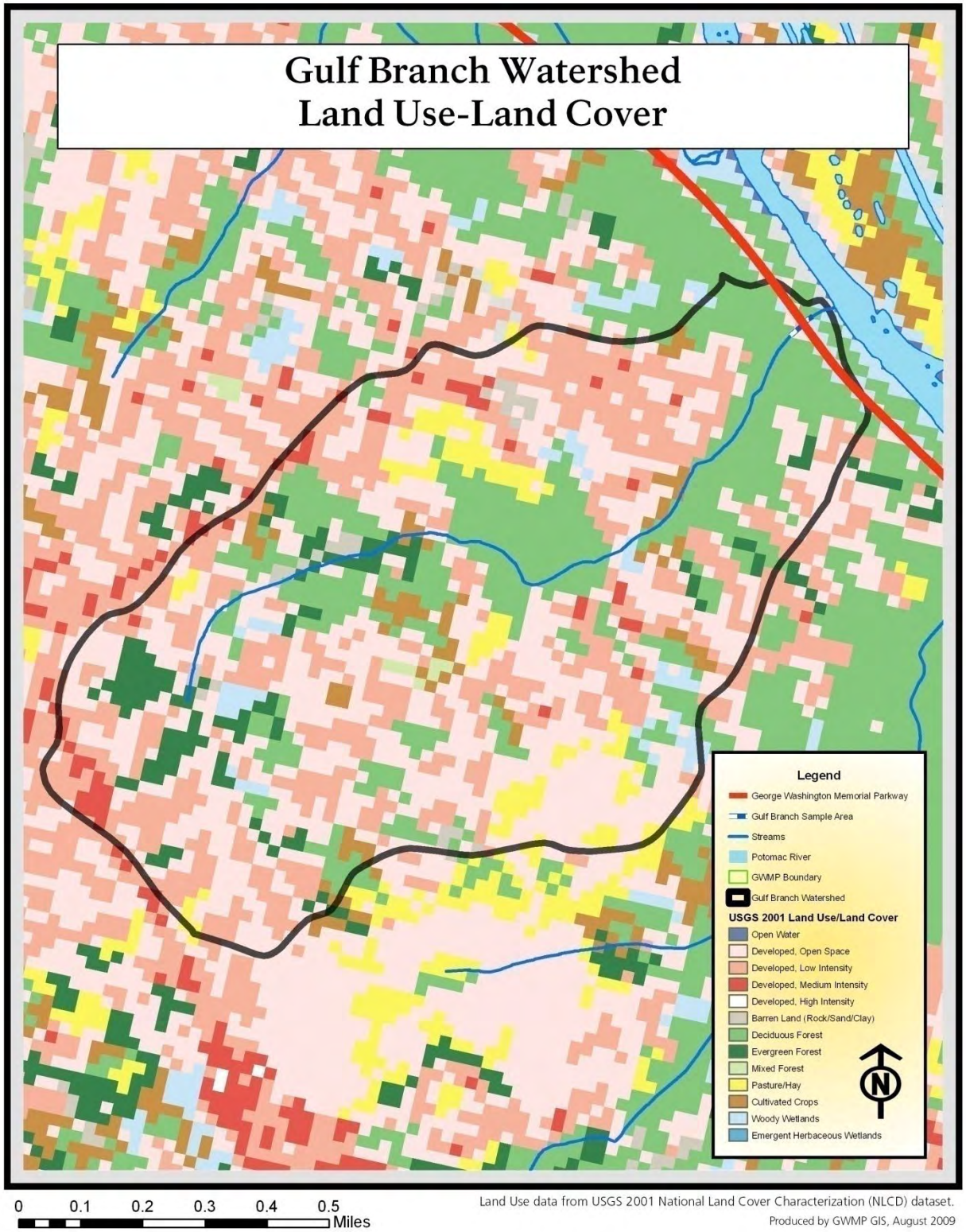


Figure 28: Watershed Land Use: Gulf Branch

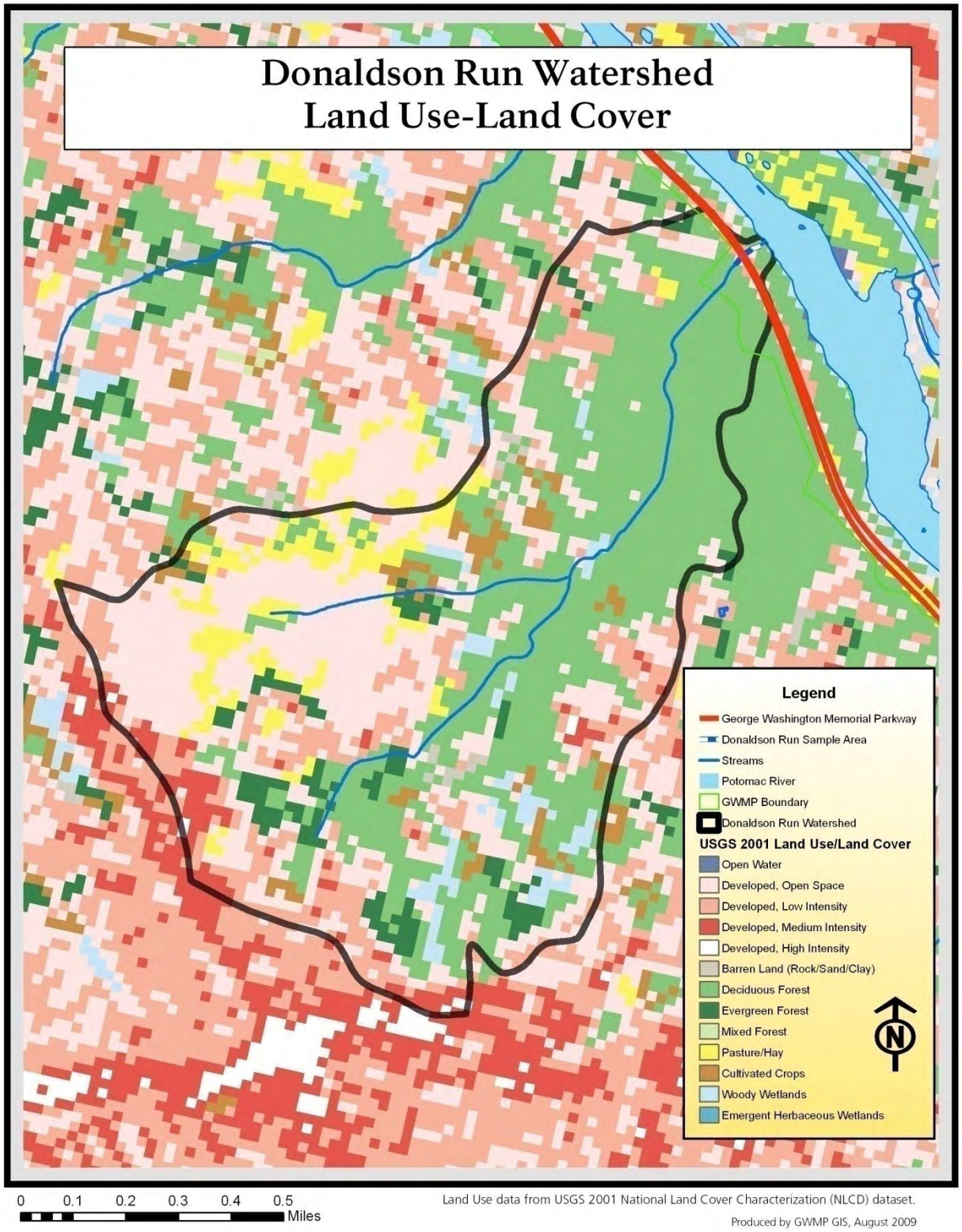


Figure 29: Watershed Land Use: Donaldson Run

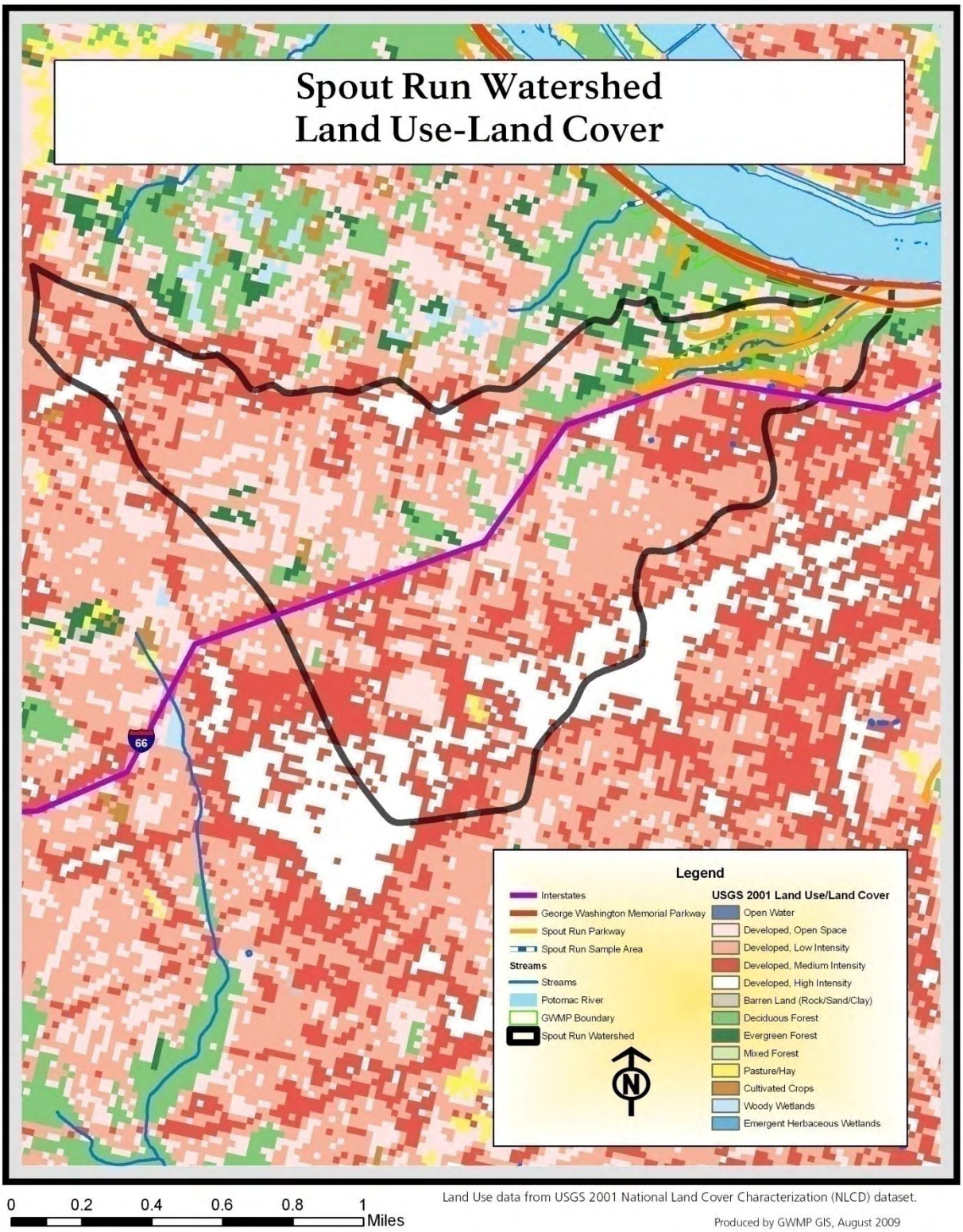


Figure 30: Watershed Land Use: Spout Run

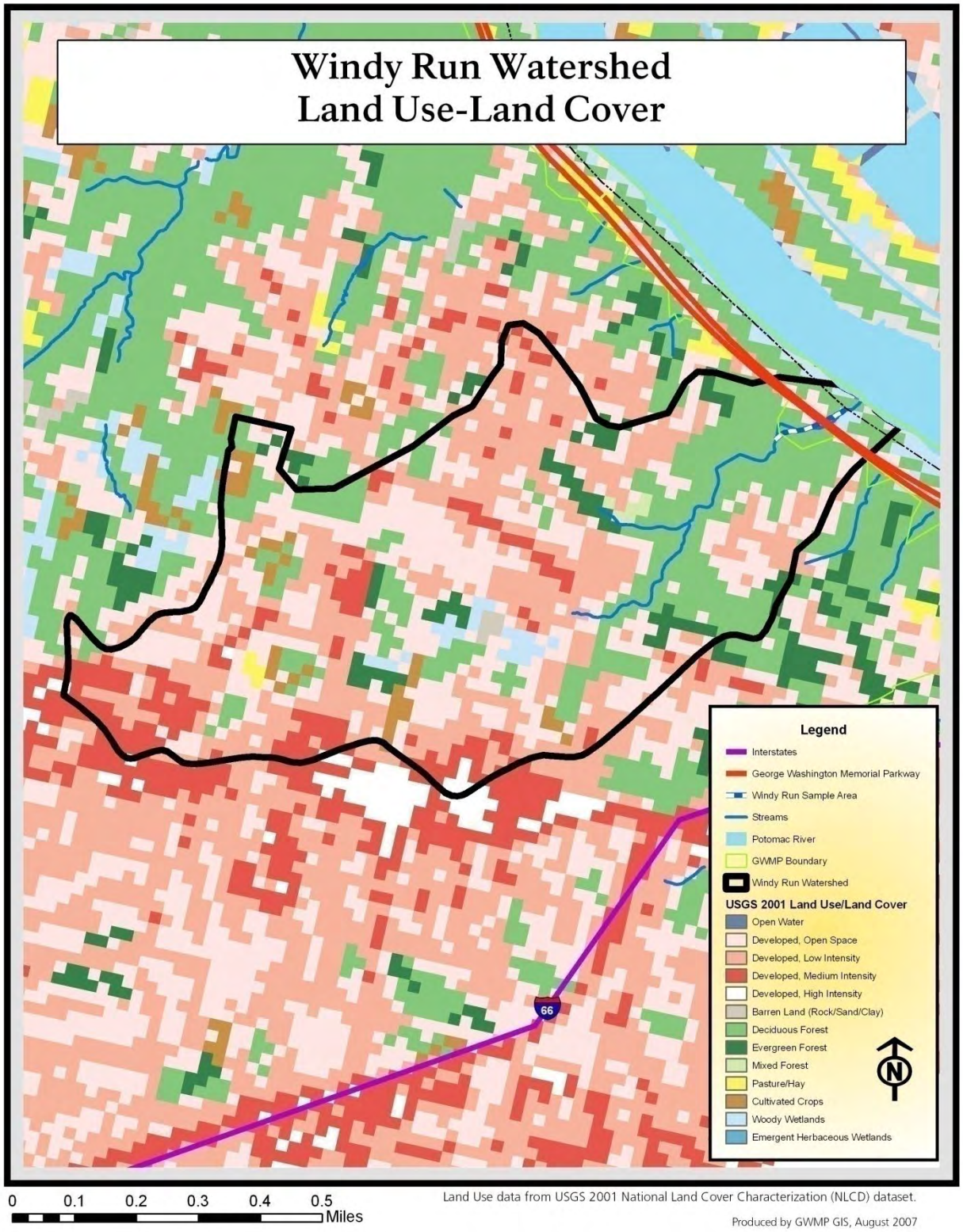


Figure 31: Watershed Land Use: Windy Run

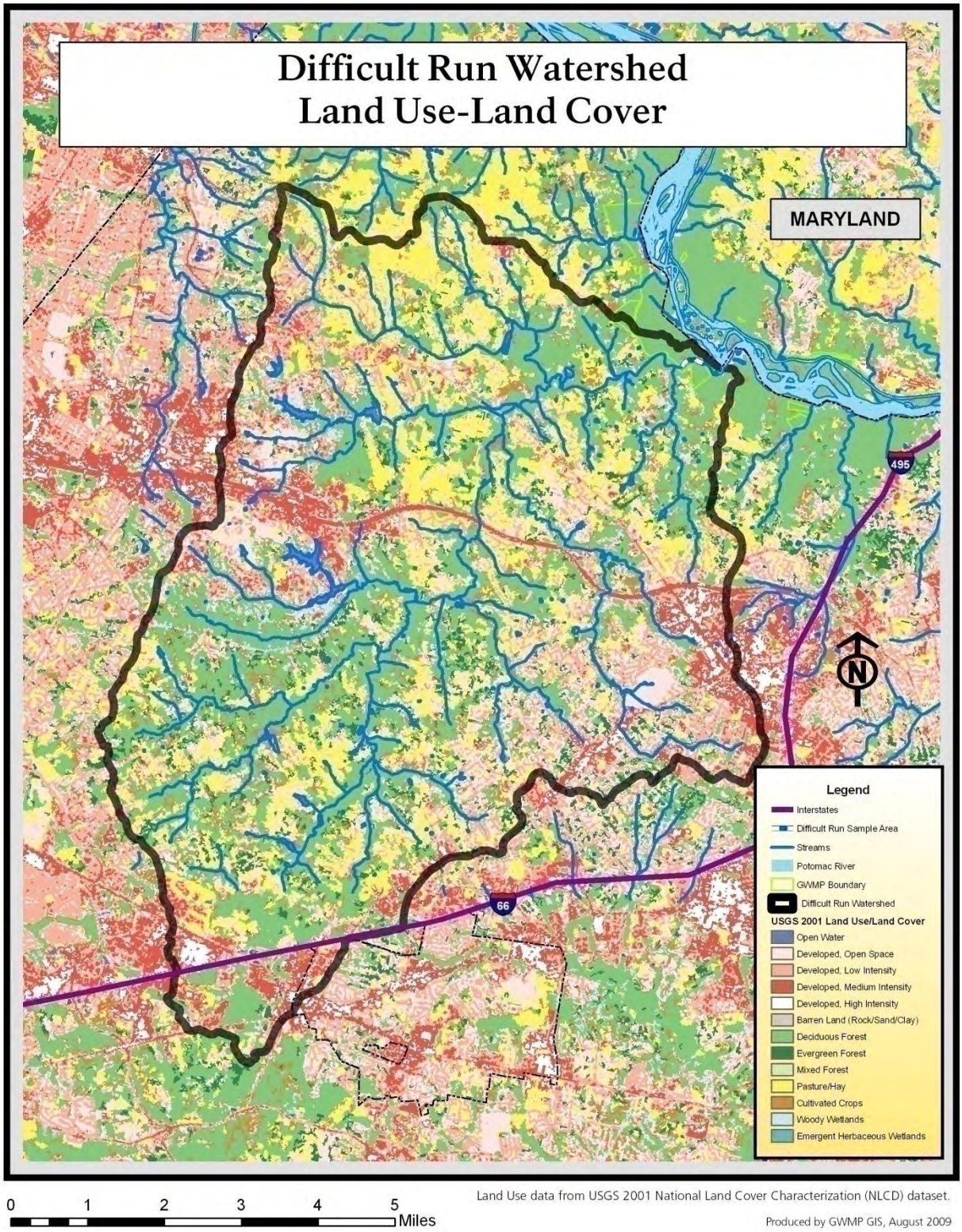


Figure 32: Watershed Land Use: Difficult Run

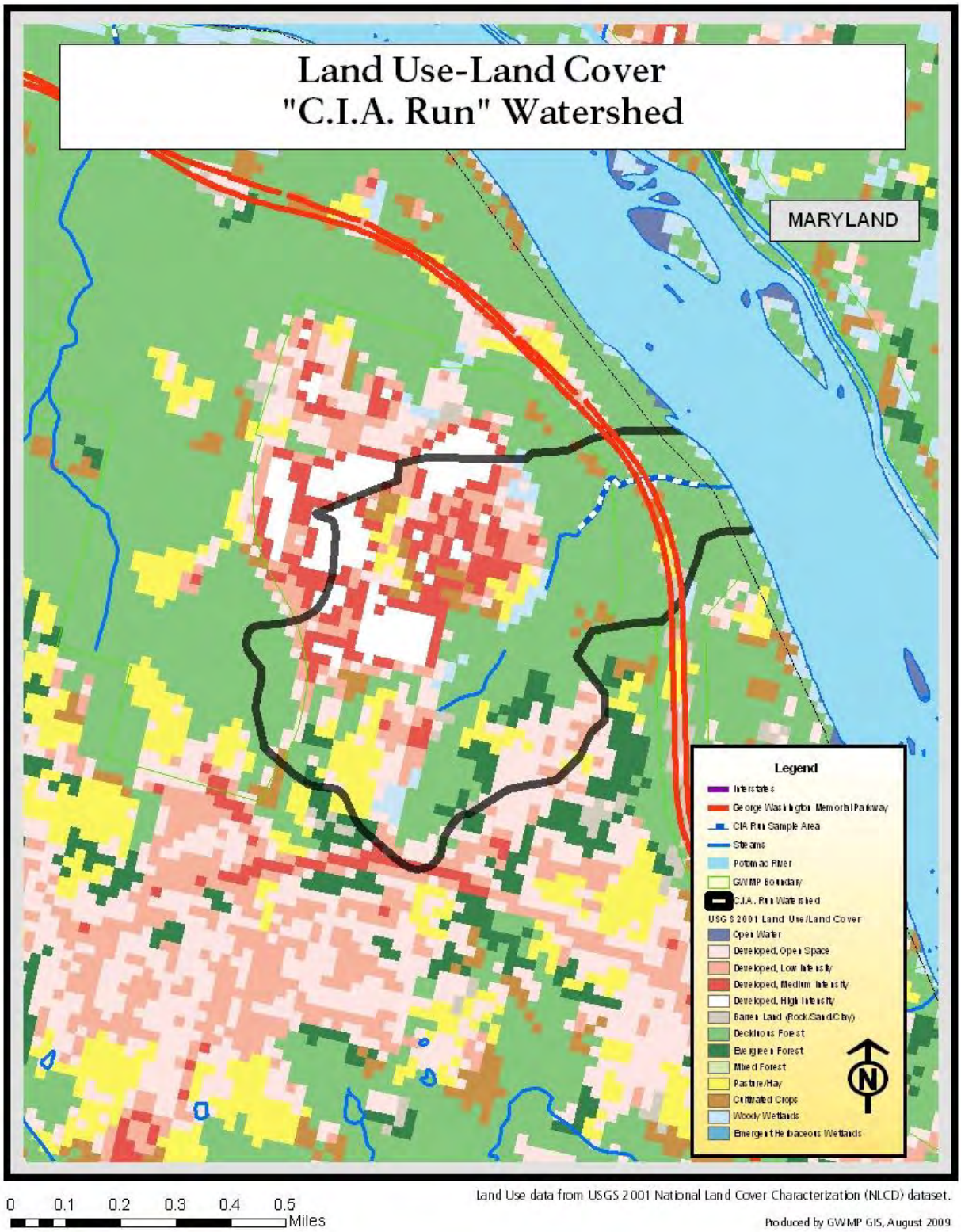


Figure 33: Watershed Land Use: CIA Run

Figure 34a: Watershed Land Use

1993

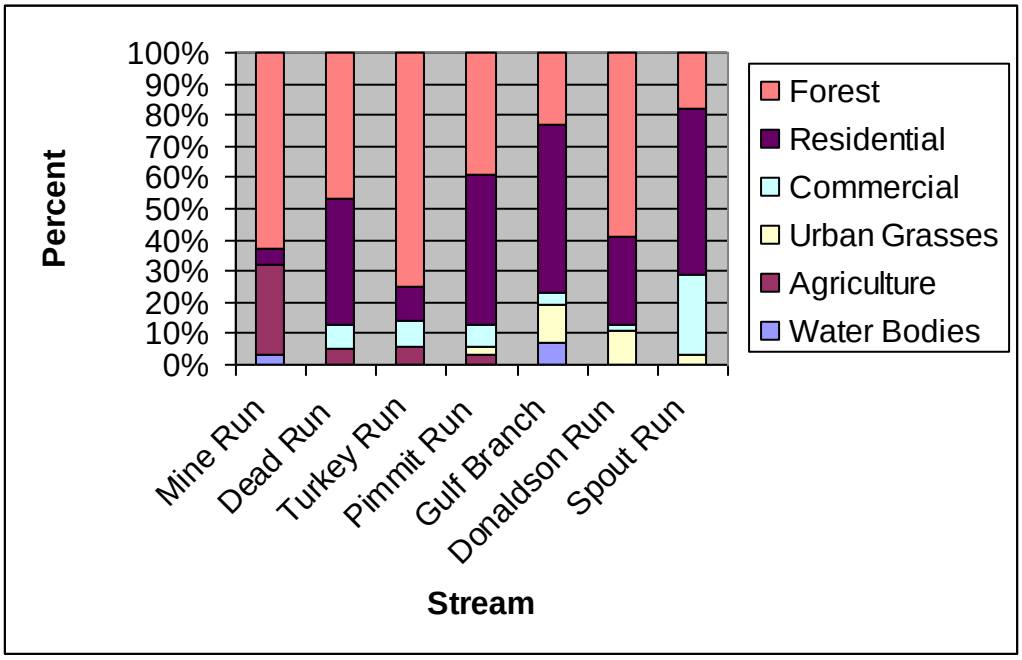


Figure 34b: Watershed Land Use

2001

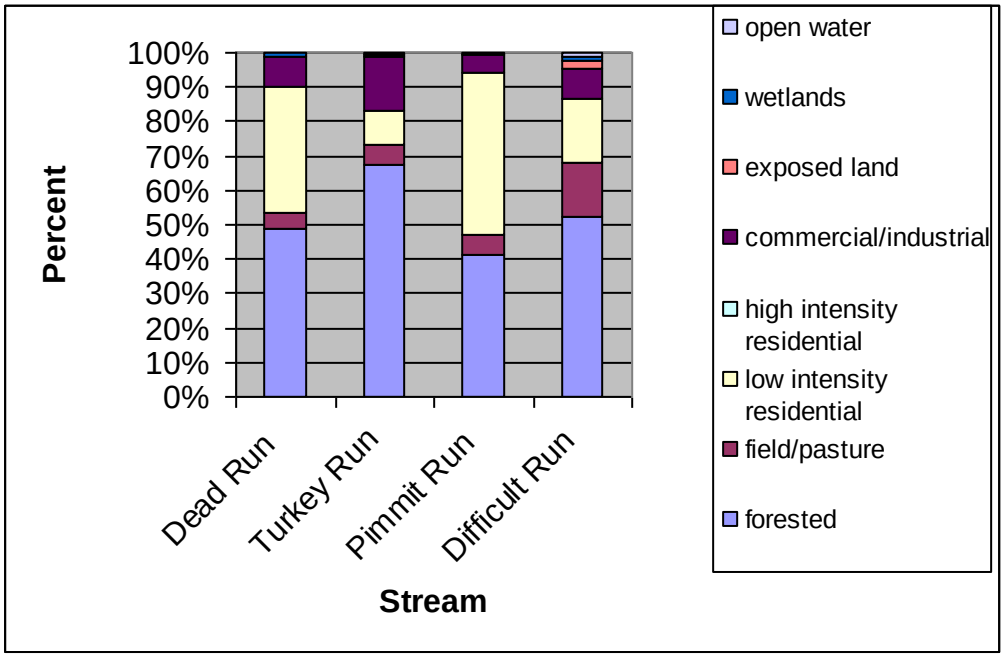
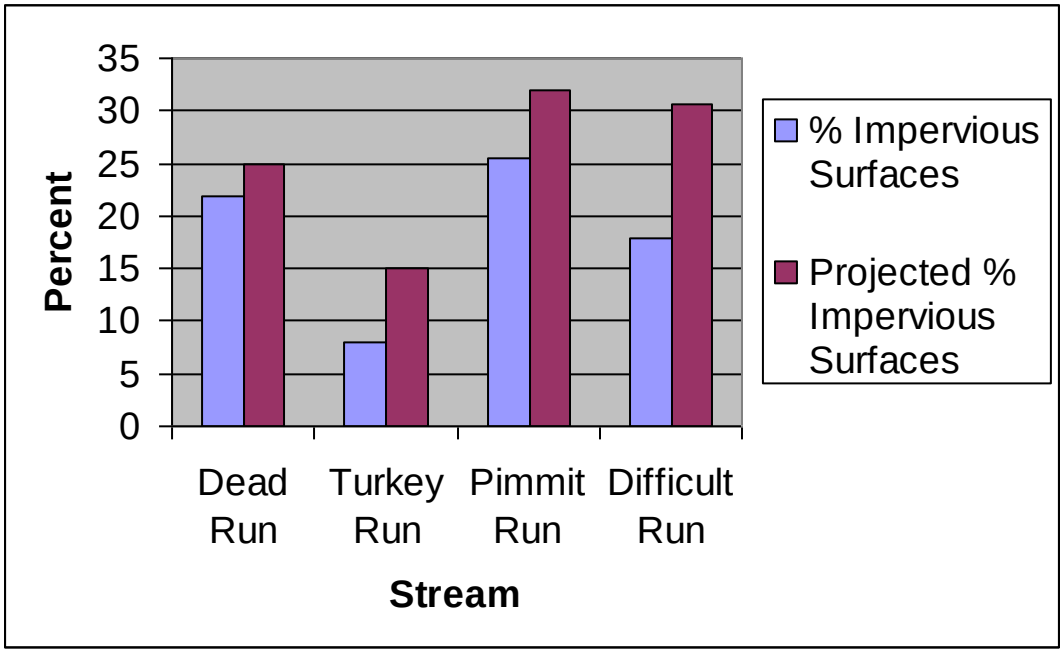


Figure 35: Impervious Surfaces in Fairfax County Watersheds (2001)



Effects of 2001 Pesticide Spill on Gulf Branch and Donaldson Run

On August 23, 2001 Donaldson Run and Gulf Branch were contaminated with pesticide runoff from a neighboring golf course, killing fish and macroinvertebrates. Two rounds of samples had been collected pre-contamination and one round post-contamination provided valuable data prior to and after impact. Data from rounds one and two, pre-contamination, for Donaldson Run revealed macroinvertebrate density / (richness) of 23.93 / (13) and 4.20 / (13). Round three, post-contamination, data revealed a density / (richness) of 0.03 / (2). The minimal number of macroinvertebrates (200) were not present at Donaldson Run during round two, stations two and three, and all stations in round three (Table 2). Gulf Branch recorded 20.80 / (14), 2.42 / (9), and 0.98 / (3) for density / richness per round in 2001. Only round one had statistically valid counts for Gulf Branch. Data from 2001 revealed significant impacts between sampling rounds, and of valid samplings, pre-contamination health scores were 5.50 and 6.67 for Donaldson Run and Gulf Branch respectively.

In 2002 density / (richness) were recorded as 26.17 / (11), and 17.85 / (10) for rounds one and two of Donaldson Run. Gulf Branch density / (richness) were 21.56 / (13) and 18.04 / (17). Donaldson Run round two, station two was the only sampling event that had less than the

required 200 macroinvertebrates. Stream health scores were 4.20 for Donaldson Run and 4.17 for Gulf Branch.

In 2003, Gulf Branch and Donaldson Run were monitored for three rounds, two years after pesticide contamination. Density / (richness) of benthic macroinvertebrates collected during 2003 at Donaldson Run was approximately 14.30 / (13), 26.30 / (10), and 28.37 / (13) during rounds one, two, and three, while Gulf Branch density / (richness) were 1.86 / (11), 3.54 / (9), and 13.84 / (11). In 2003, Donaldson Run received an average health score of 4.78, and Gulf Branch received an average health score of 4.25. At least 200 individuals were collected at Donaldson Run making all samples for Donaldson Run statistically valid. At Gulf Branch five of nine samplings produced less than 200 individuals.

Density / (richness) values for Donaldson Run in 2006 were 52.11/ (8) and 58.85 / (12) for rounds one and two, with an average health score of 4.17. Density / (richness) values for Gulf Branch were 16.53 / (12) and 113.86 / (12) for rounds one and two, with a health score of 5.00 for 2006.

Density / (richness) values (macroinvertebrates per square foot / (number of species found)) for Donaldson Run in 2007 were 59.4/ (12) and 42.23/ (13) for rounds one and two, with an average health score of 5. Density / (richness) values for Gulf Branch in 2007 were 11.67/ (12) and 26.795/ (11) for rounds one and two, with an average health score of 4.5.

Density/ (richness) values at Donaldson Run in 2008 were 28.94/ (11) [Round 1], 98.00/ (11) [Round 2], and 72.17/ (11) [Round 3]. The 2008 season average health score for Donaldson Run is 5.67. The density/ (richness) values at Gulf Branch in 2008 were 65.07/ (13) [Round 1], 82.00/ (10) [Round 2], and 145.67/ (10) [Round 3]. The 2008 season average health score for Gulf Branch is 5.22. For 2010, the average health score for Donaldson was only 3.00, while the average health score for Gulf Branch was only 3.33. However, species density was not tested for the 2010 season.

There is no data to support whether a recovery to pre-contamination conditions has occurred for Donaldson Run and Gulf Branch. Past species density / (richness) calculations were not explained in previous reports. Prior to the sampling season of 2007, the sampling technique used did not produce statistically valid results for many sampling sites because less than 200 macroinvertebrates were collected. Therefore, a statistical analysis comparing data collected for each season prior to 2007 would not be valid for most sites. It is impossible to statistically

analyze the density/ (richness) data for the years 2001-2010, and therefore no claim can be made on whether the species density / (richness) has returned to pre-contamination levels.

SOURCES OF ERROR

There are many causes of error. The sites are not always the same from year to year. As water levels change, riffle positions also change. Some sites from previous years are no longer fit to be sampled, so other nearby riffles were chosen. Also, the amount of time between rounds at each site varied some due to scheduling constraints. Streams were sampled in the same order as in 2008, but the 2009 researchers sampled the streams in a different order. We attempted to line up dates as closely as possible, but exact matches were next to impossible due to weekends or other arrangements. The greatest potential for human error arises from the subjectivity of the habitat assessment. Estimating the riffle composition, stream bank erosion and shade cover vary from person to person. It is similar when it comes to judging stream flow rate; for example, what was considered "normal" this year may have been "low" last year. Without knowledge of stream-flow regularity, it remains difficult to assess the stream flow rate.

We also want to recognize that there was also chance for human error while conducting chemistry testing in the lab. Although we followed protocol as closely as possible, there is always a small chance that the samples may get contaminated somehow. For example, the chlorine testing produced highly varying results. Our results showed that many streams had no chlorine at all; though this may be due to the change from chlorine to chloramine in tap water as mentioned above. However, there were also two different samples (Dead Run round 1, and Donaldson Run round 2) that had chlorine levels of .13 which seems unusually high.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the data collected we can see there is a possible link between increased human development outside of GWMP and stream health scores. Most development occurs outside the park boundaries. Active communication and partnerships with the park and its watershed neighbors are needed to develop management strategies that reduce their impact on these streams. Public awareness programs could be implemented further to inform local landowners, community leaders and policy makers on ways to improve watershed health. Signage at monitoring sites and watershed boundaries could increase awareness (Fairfax County Storm Water Planning Division, 2001). Hazardous waste collection and disposal methods could be

publicized throughout communities. Another means is to promote the "Adopt a Stream" program, which promotes stewardship between residents and their local watershed. Also, future renovation or development projects need to consider environmentally friendly storm water management and land use practices, such as riparian revegetation and tree planting (Fairfax County, 2001). This would help to prevent or diminish impacts on these and other Potomac tributaries.

Water chemistry parameters are affected by sunlight, which regulates photosynthesis and respiration of the algae and in turn affect levels of dissolved oxygen. We suggest continuing to match the times of day, the dates, and the intervals when sampling is done. Furthermore, sites should be monitored the same day or should not be spread out more than one day. Nitrate, turbidity, and conductivity levels may spike during rainy periods. For this reason it is a good idea to keep track of rainfall (Appendix 35). A storm the day before a sampling period may account for a spike in nitrate, turbidity or conductivity levels. If monitors come across unusual readings in the field on the YSI meter, it is a good idea to take a water sample back to headquarters. For example, if the conductivity or pH is way out of the normal range, a sample should be brought back so that thorough chemical testing can be performed.

Collections of beetles, where present, were taken at each station during the 2009 season. This collection was the beginning of a Parkway-wide beetle survey continuing into 2010. Studies such as this could be performed on different groups of organisms to get a better idea of the diversity and condition of the riparian habitat.

There is a concern about stream bank loss due to erosion for the GWMP. Stream bank erosion is monitored using the VASOS data protocol; however it is a subjective, rather than quantitative, test. To keep track of this stream bank loss more accurately, it is recommended that bank to bank measurements at each sampling station are conducted and site photos be taken every year. These pictures can then be compared to determine if the problem is getting worse. By improving erosion monitoring, we can better inform park managers where to anticipate infrastructure stabilization and prevent large-scale erosional damage. This could result in significant cost savings. The procedure for gauging stream bank composition is unclear. Vegetation measurement parameters should be clarified.

There are a few changes to the database would be beneficial to future years. The habitat assessment only allows the user to select one description for surface appearance of the water; it would be beneficial if multiple selections could be made because the options are not mutually

exclusive. There could be a section added that allowed one to record wildlife sightings such as deer, groundhogs, etc. Precipitation and temperature are important. There should be a section similar to "current weather" to record more detailed information about previous weather events. Since turbidity is no longer tested and nitrate strips are no longer used, that section of the database could be taken out. It would be useful if a new section including the chemicals we now test for was put in so that chemistry test results could be recorded with other data.

For future water quality monitors, there are several recommendations we can offer to better the summer experience. This year we were not able to organize much in the way of education and outreach. School was out for summer, and it was difficult to find other parties that would be interested. Previous years suggest the Langley School, Gulf Branch Nature Center, and Potomac Overlook Regional Park, and the Bridging the Watershed program as possible avenues for demonstrations or talks. We recommend trying to organize such events early, since the sampling and writing the report can be very time consuming as the summer progresses. The end-of-season presentation should be completed with enough time to present to park management, GWMP sites, and other organizations (Gulf Branch Nature Center, Potomac Overlook Regional Park).

There were significant changes made to the chemistry testing regimen in 2010. Whereas previous years tested for only nitrite/nitrate and turbidity, we tested nitrate, phosphorus, acid-neutralizing capacity, and chlorine. Due to safety restrictions, chemical testing should NOT be done in the office. All testing should be done at the CUE lab. It would be useful for future interns to receive a more thorough orientation to the lab testing procedures as well as an orientation to all safety guidelines. Since the county changed from using chlorine to chloramines in the tap water, we suggest switching to a chloramine test next year. Additional testing is recommended for streams that show high ion concentrations or high levels of phosphorus or nitrates.

Starting in 2011, there is a possibility that this program would use three SCA interns instead of two. A third intern would be helpful to get more education and outreach activities done. We suggest that one intern stay back while the other two go out to do field work. The person who stays back can rotate everyday or every couple of days. The person in the office would work on finding outreach activities and/or updating the report and data entry. This could make the whole process much more efficient and may leave time for further research later in the

summer. For example, with a little more time Windy, Difficult, and CIA Run could be tested three times instead of two.

CONCLUSIONS

The George Washington Memorial Parkway Stream Monitoring Program efforts have provided valuable baseline data and have proven to be useful in identifying health trends of the seven original monitored streams as well as providing data on three additional streams. Furthermore, Dead Run, Turkey Run, Pimmit Run, Gulf Branch, Donaldson Run, and Spout Run have consistently been rated as "unhealthy" streams during all monitoring seasons. These monitoring efforts have also proven to be useful in identifying impacts; such as the case with the 2001 contamination of Gulf Branch and Donaldson Run. Gathering data from streams that have never been monitored is also important for evaluating the water quality in a large area.

Continuation of this stream monitoring program will account for annual variation and improve estimates of stream health. Furthermore, the data collected during the stream monitoring program will continue to be shared with local agencies to aid in future stream protection and restoration efforts. These efforts allow the George Washington Memorial Parkway to work with its upstream neighbors to better protect water resources, both inside and outside park boundaries.

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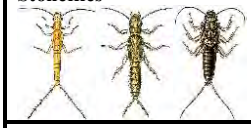
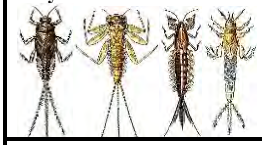
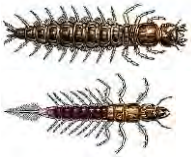
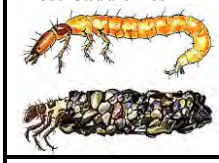
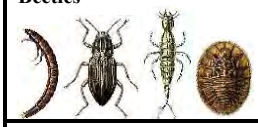
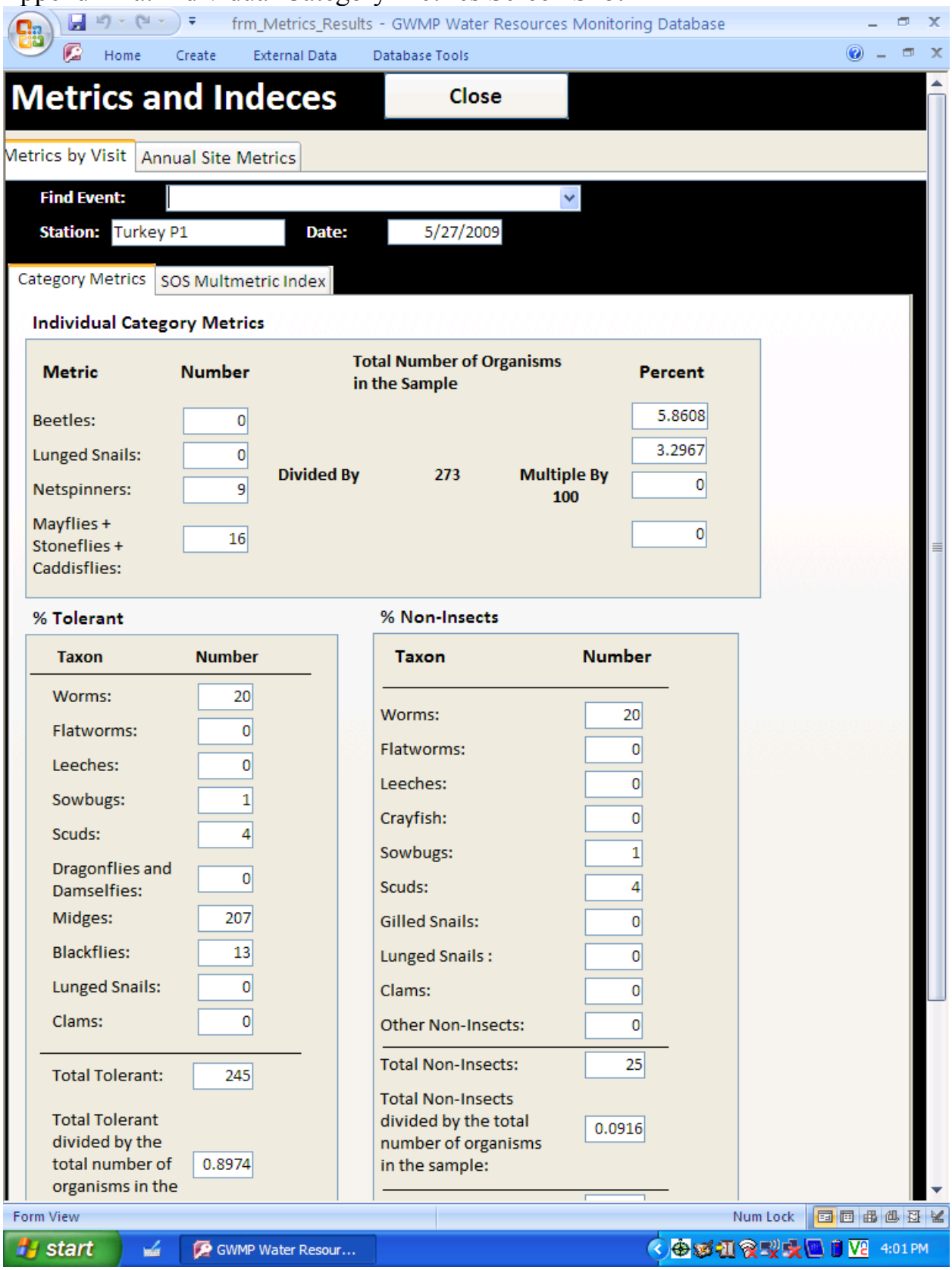
Appendix 1: Virginia Save Our Streams Macroinvertebrate Tally Sheet

Macroinvertebrates	Tally	Count
Worms		
Flat Worms		
Leeches		
Crayfishes		
Sowbugs		
Scuds		
Stoneflies 		
Mayflies 		
Dragonflies and Damselflies		
Hellgrammites, Fishflies, and Alderflies 		

Illustrations from: Voshell, J. R., Jr. 2001. Guide to the Common Freshwater Invertebrates of North America. MacDonald and Woodward Publishing Co. With permission of the author.

Macroinvertebrates	Tally	Count
Common Netspinner Caddisfly		
Most Caddisflies 		
Beetles 		
Midges		
Black Flies		
Most True Flies		
Gilled Snails		
Lunged Snails		
Clams		
Other		
Total number of organisms in the sample		

Appendix 2a: Individual Category Metrics Screen Shot



Appendix 2b: Individual Category Metrics Data Sheet

Metric	Number		Total number of organisms in the sample		Percent
Mayflies + Stoneflies + Most Caddisflies		Divide by		Multiply by 100	
Common Netspinners		Divide by		Multiply by 100	
Lunged Snails		Divide by		Multiply by 100	
Beetles		Divide by		Multiply by 100	

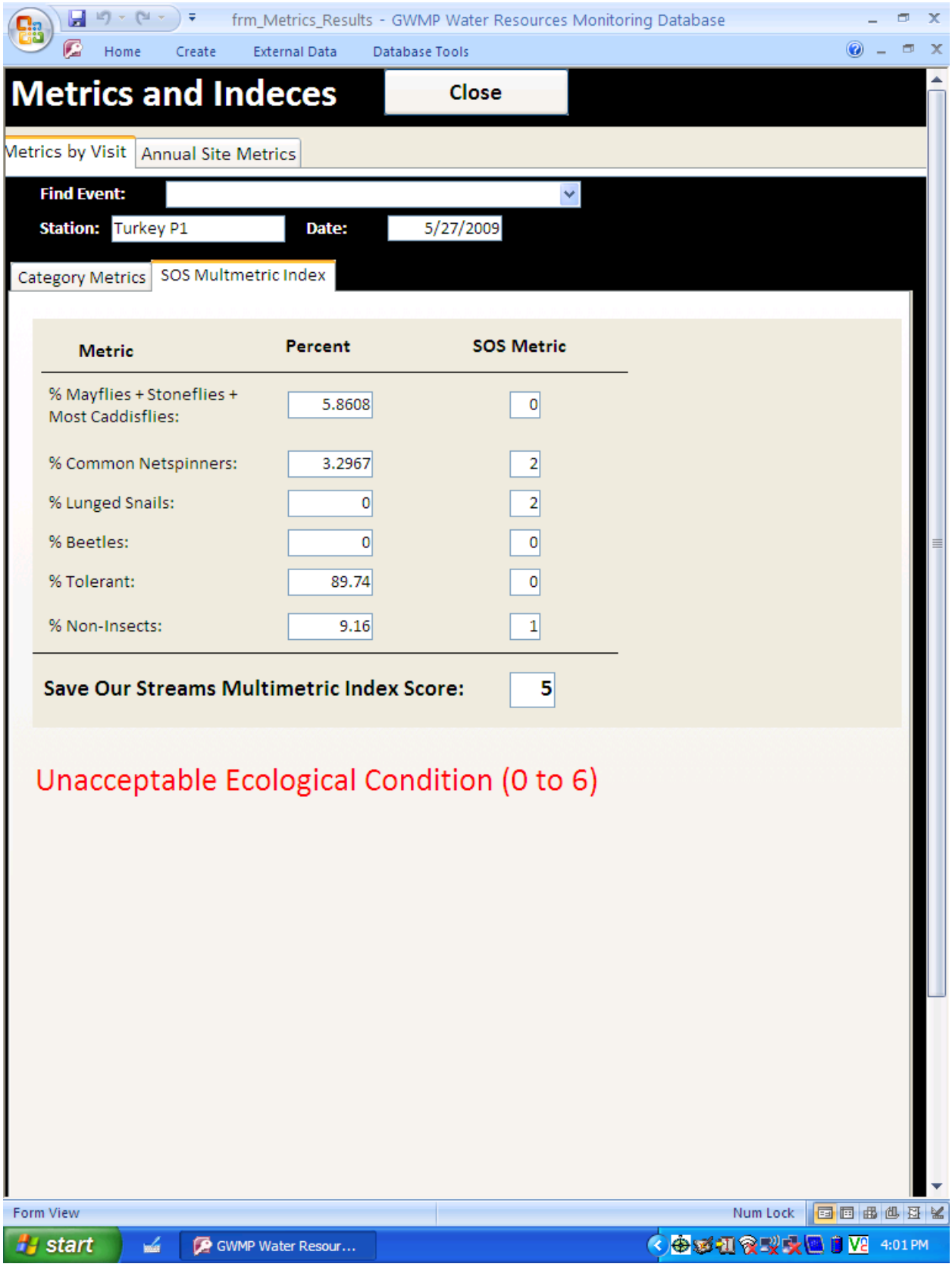
% Tolerant

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	

% Non-Insects

Taxon	Number
Worms	
Flatworms	
Leeches	
Crayfish	
Sowbugs	
Scuds	
Gilled Snails	
Lunged Snails	
Clams	
Other non-insects (organisms without 6 jointed legs)	
Total Non-Insects	
Total Non-Insects divided by the total number of organisms in the sample	
Multiply by 100	

Appendix 3a: Save Our Streams Multimetric Index Screen Shot



Appendix 3b: Save Our Streams Multimetric Index Sheet

Determine whether each metric should get a score of 2, 1, or 0. Write your metric value from the previous page in the 2nd column (Your Metric Value). Put a check in the appropriate boxes for 2, 1, or 0. Then calculate the subtotals and Save Our Streams Multimetric Index score and determine whether the site has acceptable or unacceptable ecological condition.

Metric	Your Metric Value	2	1	0
% Mayflies + Stoneflies + Most Caddisflies		Greater than 32.2	16.1 – 32.2	Less than 16.1
% Common Netspinners		Less than 19.7	19.7 – 34.5	Greater than 34.5
% Lunged Snails		Less than 0.3	0.3 – 1.5	Greater than 1.5
% Beetles		Greater then 6.4	3.2 – 6.4	Less than 3.2
% Tolerant		Less than 46.7	46.7 – 61.5	Greater than 61.5
% 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 Save Our Streams Multimetric Index score:_____

_____Acceptable ecological condition (7 to 12) _____Unacceptable ecological condition (0 to 6)

Appendix 4: YSI, Pro Plus, Meter Instructions (YSI, 1997)

When storing the YSI meter always keep the probe in the storage chamber. Always keep the circular sponge damp using three to six drops of distilled water to moisten it.

Calibration for Dissolved Oxygen

CALIBRATION - DISSOLVED OXYGEN

The Pro Plus offers several options for calibrating dissolved oxygen: DO% in water saturated air, DO mg/L and DO ppm in a solution of known dissolved oxygen determined by a Winkler Titration, and a Zero point. If performing a zero point calibration, you must also perform a %, mg/L, or ppm calibration following the zero calibration. For both ease of use and accuracy, YSI recommends performing the following 1-point DO % water saturated air calibration:

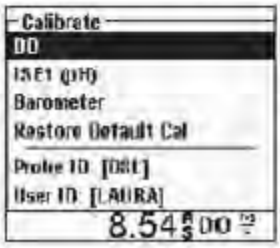
> *It is not necessary to calibrate in both % and mg/L or ppm. Calibrating in % will simultaneously calibrate mg/L and ppm and vice versa.*

Calibrating DO % in Water Saturated Air:
1-Point Calibration

The supplied sensor storage container (a grey sleeve for a single port cable or a screw on plastic cup for the dual-port and Quatro cables) can be used for DO calibration purposes.

Moisten the sponge in the storage sleeve or plastic cup with a small amount of clean water. The sponge should be clean since bacterial growth may consume oxygen and interfere with the calibration. If using the cup and you no longer have the sponge, place a small amount of clean water (1/8 inch) in the plastic storage cup instead.

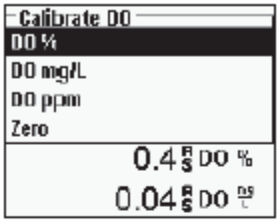
Make sure there are no water droplets on the DO membrane or temperature sensor. Then install the storage sleeve or cup over the sensors. The storage sleeve ensures venting to the atmosphere. If using the cup, screw it on the cable and then disengage one or two threads to ensure atmospheric venting. Make sure the DO and temperature sensors are not immersed in water. Turn the instrument on and wait approximately 5 to 15 minutes for the storage container to become completely saturated and to allow the sensors to stabilize.



Press Cal . Highlight Probe ID or User ID if you wish to add, select, edit, or delete an ID. Probe ID must be enabled in the System GLP menu to appear in the Calibrate menu. User ID will appear automatically. Select 'None' if you do not want a User ID stored with the calibration. When enabled, these IDs are stored with each calibration record in the GLP file.

27

After selecting your User ID and/or Probe ID if appropriate, highlight DO and press enter.



Highlight **DO %** and press enter to confirm.

The instrument will use the internal barometer during calibration and will display this value in brackets at the top of the display. Highlight **Barometer** and press enter to adjust it if needed. If the barometer reading is incorrect, it is recommended that you calibrate the barometer. Note - the barometer should be reading "true" barometric pressure (see Barometer section for more information on "true" barometric pressure). If the value is acceptable, there is no need to change it or perform a barometer calibration.

The Salinity value displayed near the top of the screen is either the salinity correction value entered in the Sensor menu or the Salinity value as measured by the conductivity sensor in use and enabled. If you are not using a conductivity sensor, the Salinity correction value should be the salinity of the water you will be testing. Highlight **Salinity** and press enter to modify this setting if necessary. See the **Salinity Correction** section of this manual for more information.

Wait for the temperature and DO% values under "Actual Readings" to stabilize, then highlight **Accept Calibration** and press enter to calibrate. Or, press Esc to cancel the calibration. If User Field 1 or 2 are enabled in the GLP menu, you will be prompted to select these inputs and then press Cal to complete the calibration. The message line at the bottom of the screen will display "Calibrating Channel..." and then "Saving Configuration...".

Calibrating DO% in Water Saturated Air:
2-Point Calibration with Zero Solution

Place the sensor in a solution of zero DO.

A zero DO solution can be made by dissolving approximately 8 - 10 grams of sodium sulfite (Na_2SO_3) into 500 mL tap water or DI water. Mix the solution thoroughly. It may take the solution 60 minutes to be oxygen-free.

Press Cal. Highlight Probe ID or User ID if you wish to add, select, edit, or delete an ID. Probe ID must be enabled in the System GLP menu to appear in the Calibrate menu. When enabled, these IDs are stored with each calibration record in the GLP file.

After selecting the Probe ID and/or User ID if appropriate, highlight DO and press enter. Highlight **Zero** and press enter. Wait for the temperature and DO% values under "Actual Readings" to stabilize, then press enter to **Accept Calibration**. If User Field 1 or 2 are enabled, you will be prompted to select the fields and then press Cal to complete the calibration. The screen will then prompt for a follow-up second point calibration.

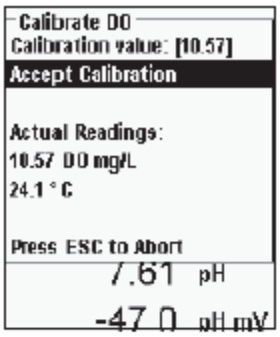
Highlight **DO%** and press enter to continue with the next calibration point. Rinse the sensor of any zero oxygen solution using clean water. Then follow the steps under Calibrating DO % in Water Saturated Air to complete the second point.

Calibrating in mg/L or ppm as a Titration:
1-Point Calibration

Place the sensor into an adequately stirred sample that has been titrated to determine the dissolved oxygen concentration. Allow the sensor to stabilize.

Press Cal. Highlight Probe ID or User ID if you wish to add, select, edit, or delete an ID. Probe ID must be enabled in the System GLP menu to appear in the Calibrate menu. When enabled, these IDs are stored with each calibration record in the GLP file.

After selecting the Probe ID and/or User ID if appropriate, highlight DO and press enter. Highlight **DO mg/L or ppm** and press enter.



Highlight **Calibration value** and press enter to manually input the sample's dissolved oxygen value. Highlight **Accept Calibration** and press enter once the temperature and Dissolved Oxygen readings stabilize. Or, press Esc to cancel the calibration. If User Field 1 or 2 are enabled in the GLP menu, you will be prompted to select the fields after selecting **Accept Calibration**. After making your selection, press Cal to complete the calibration. After completing the calibration, the message line will display "Calibrating Channel..." and then "Saving Configuration...".

Calibrating in mg/L or ppm as a Titration:
2-Point Calibration with Zero Solution

Place the sensor in a solution of zero DO.

A zero DO solution can be made by dissolving approximately 8 - 10 grams of sodium sulfite (Na_2SO_3) into 500 mL tap water. Mix the solution thoroughly. It may take the solution 60 minutes to be oxygen-free.

Press Cal. Highlight Probe ID or User ID if you wish to add, select, edit, or delete an ID. Probe ID must be enabled in the System GLP menu to appear in the Calibrate menu. When enabled, these IDs are stored with each calibration record in the GLP file.

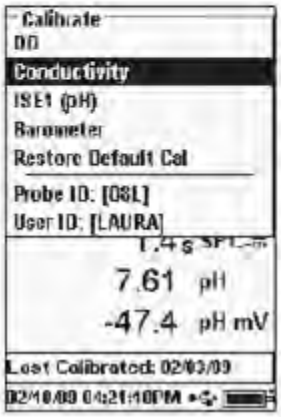
After selecting the Probe ID and/or User ID if appropriate, highlight DO and press enter. Highlight **Zero** and press enter. Wait for the temperature and DO% values under "Actual Readings" to stabilize, then press enter to **Accept Calibration**. If User Field 1 or 2 are enabled, you will be prompted to select the fields and then Press Cal to complete the calibration. The screen will then prompt for a follow-up second point calibration.

Highlight the desired calibration units (mg/L or ppm) and press enter to continue with the next point. Rinse the sensor of any zero oxygen solution using clean water. To complete the second calibration point, follow the steps under Calibrating in mg/L or ppm as a Titration: **1-Point Calibration.**

Calibrating for Conductivity

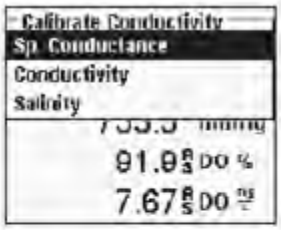
CALIBRATION - CONDUCTIVITY

> ⓘ *The 6051030 ISE/conductivity cable has a specialized calibration container that resembles a large test tube. This calibration chamber can be used to calibrate the conductivity sensor with an ISE sensor installed. A ring-stand should be used to support this chamber.*



Press Cal . Highlight Probe ID or User ID if you wish to add, select, edit, or delete an ID. Probe ID must be enabled in the System GLP menu to appear in the Calibrate menu. User ID will appear automatically. Select 'None' if you do not want a User ID stored with the calibration. When enabled, these IDs are stored with each calibration record in the GLP file.

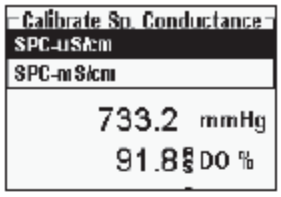
After selecting the User ID and/or Probe ID if appropriate, highlight **Conductivity** and press enter.



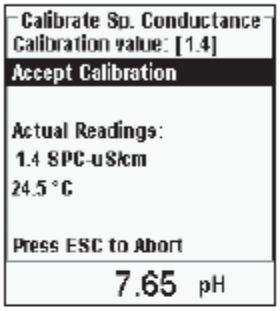
Highlight the desired calibration method; **Sp. Conductance, Conductivity,** or **Salinity** and press enter. YSI recommends calibrating in specific conductance for greatest ease.

Calibrating in Specific (Sp.) Conductance or Conductivity

Place the sensor into a fresh, traceable conductivity calibration solution. The solution must cover the holes of the conductivity sensor that are closest to the cable. Ensure the entire conductivity sensor is submerged in the solution or the instrument will read approximately of half the expected value!



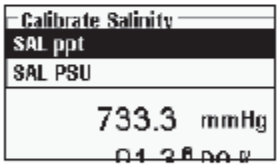
Choose the units in either **SPC-us/cm, C-us/cm** or **SPC-ms/cm, C-ms/cm** and press enter.



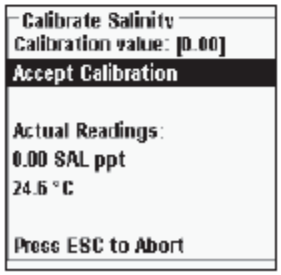
Highlight **Calibration value** and press enter to input the value of the calibration standard. Then, once the temperature and conductivity readings stabilize, highlight **Accept Calibration** and press enter. Or, press Esc to cancel the calibration. If User Field 1 or 2 are enabled in the GLP menu, you will be prompted to select the fields and then press Cal to complete the calibration. After completing the calibration, the message line at the bottom of the screen will display "Calibrating Channel..." and then "Saving Configuration...".

Calibrating in Salinity

Place the sensor into a salinity calibration solution. The solution must cover the holes of the conductivity sensor that are closest to the cable. Ensure the entire conductivity sensor is submerged in the solution or the instrument will read approximately of half the expected value!



Select **SAL ppt** or **SAL PSU** and press enter.



Highlight **Calibration value** and press enter to input the value of the calibration standard. Then, once the temperature and conductivity readings stabilize, highlight **Accept Calibration** and press enter. Or, press Esc to cancel the calibration. If User Field 1 or 2 are enabled, you will be prompted to select the fields and then press Cal to complete the calibration.

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YSI Meter Operating Instructions

1. After calibrating for dissolved oxygen, remove probe from calibration chamber.

2. Put probe in water making sure the entire probe must be covered in water, particularly the two holes at the top of the probe, which measure conductivity.

3. Scroll through options by pressing MODE. Dissolved oxygen is displayed in mg/L or %, conductivity is displayed in µS, specific conductivity is displayed with a flashing µS.

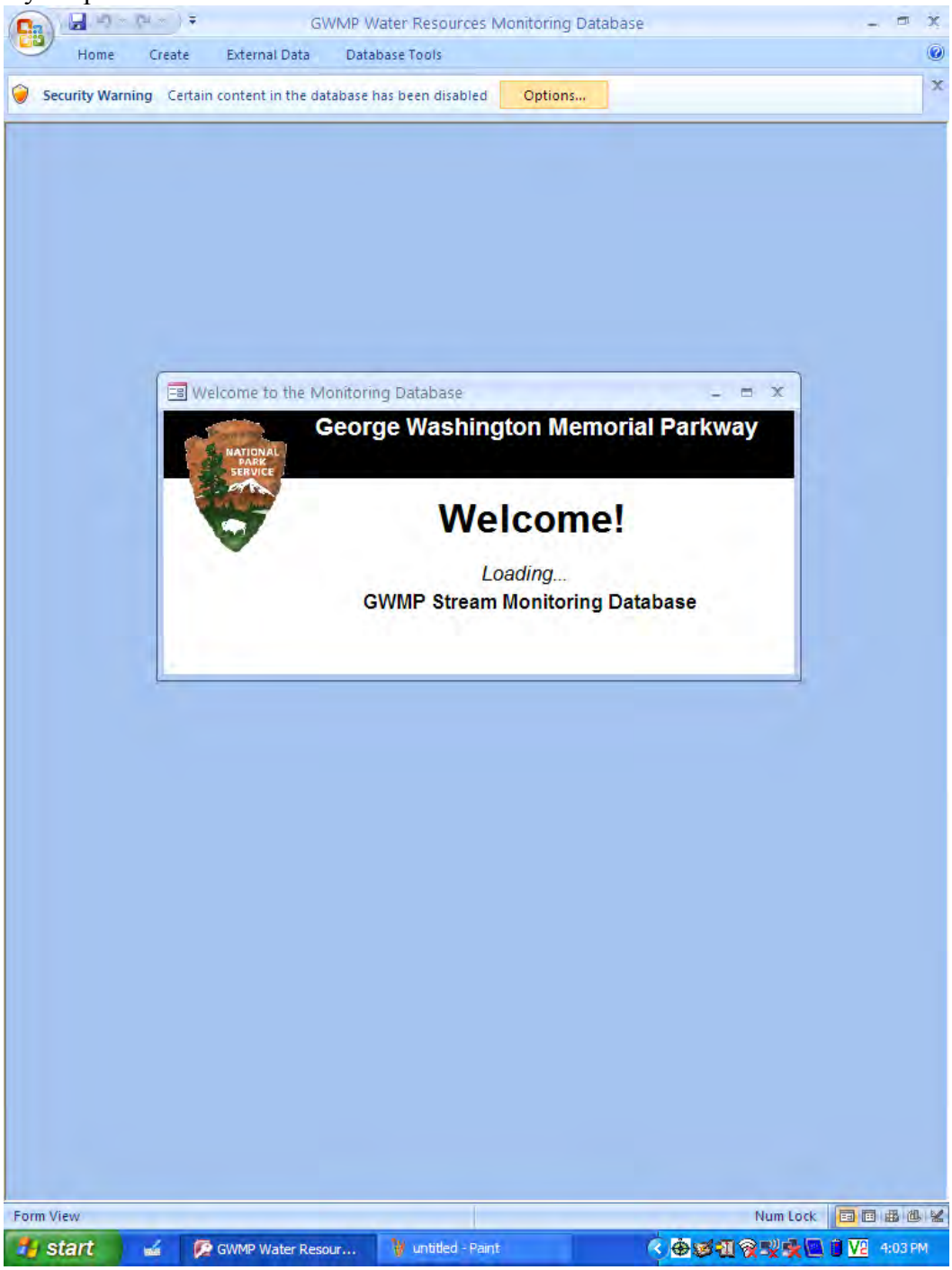
Take readings only when the YSI meter readings have stabilized

Appendix 5: Water Quality Monitoring Database & Field Laptop

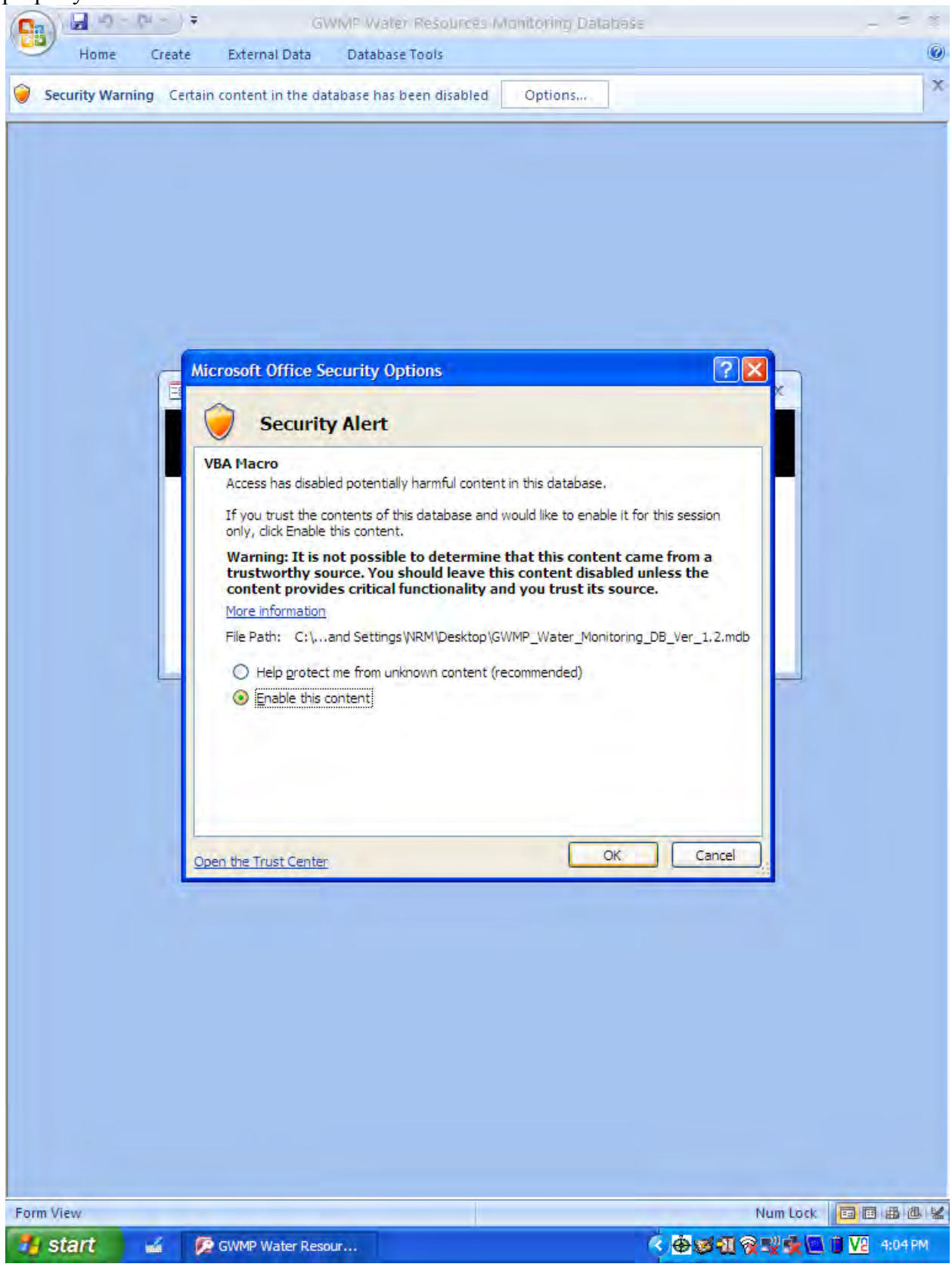
For the 2010 year a database was produced by Geoff Sanders for the stream monitoring program. Below is a short introduction on how to use the database.

Opening the Database

Every time the database opens it needs permission to load. You must click on the top button that says "options".



Next you must click the button that says enable content, and then the database should load properly.

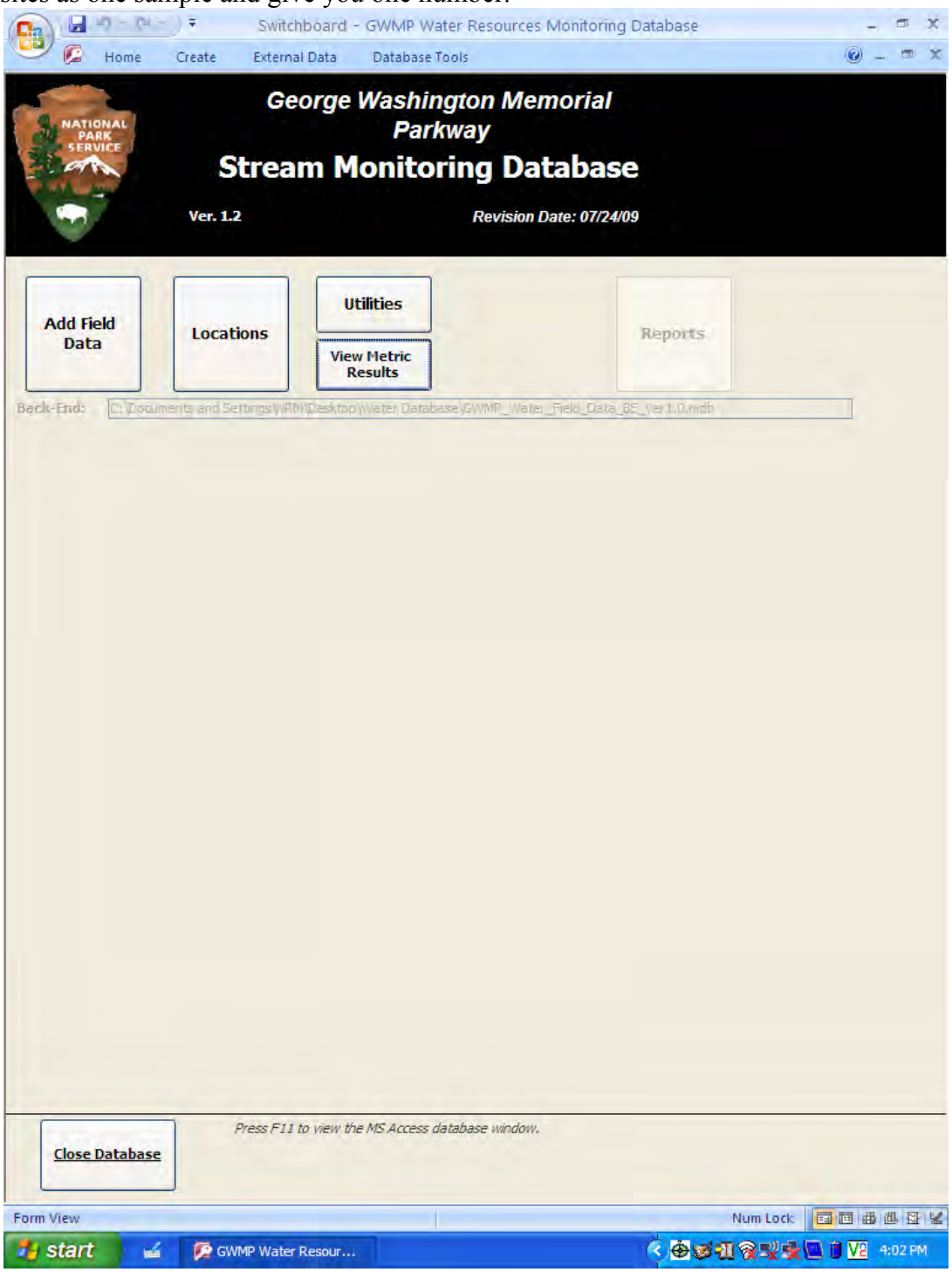


Linking the back end
The database consists of two separate files, the "backend" file and the database. The backend is what stores all the data and the database file is the user interface. After the back end file is moved or when installing a new database the files must be linked together. Open the database and if you try and access any of the information stored you will get an error message. Once you click "ok" it should automatically open a window to link the tables. Click the browse button and locate the back end file on the computer and click ok. The browse window should close and you can then click the link table's button. A small window should open telling you that the tables are now linked.

Adding Field Data
To add field data, click the "add field data" button on the switchboard in the database. Before you can enter any data into the form you must select a station name which is the stream you are visiting. You can then fill out the forms. The Database is set up in tabs, each tab labeled with the information that it contains.
A very useful tool to use while entering data is the built in database calculator. This calculator is accessed by clicking the square button with the table on it next to the end time box, on the top right of the window. Once open you must click in the box you wish the numbers to go into. The "target" field in the calculator will display where you have selected. Now you can type away on the calculator. When you want to insert a number into the selected box, click the right hand arrow next to the number. If you would like to use the addition or subtraction function on the calculator, select the field, type your first number, hit the function you would like the calculator to perform then hit the calc button. If adding more than two numbers the calc button must be clicked after each number is input.
The first time a user accesses the database and tries to enter field data they will have to create their information. This is done by opening field data and selecting your station. Immediately in the first tab click the add personnel. Enter your First name, last name and email address. You can then click the close button; only click the new record button if there is another person that needs to enter their data. Once done your last and first names should appear in the" data collected by" drop down menu in the database.
Improving the accuracy of the mouse pen
To recalibrate the mouse pen, click the [Start Menu] and click [Control Panel]. Go to [Tablet and Mouse Settings]. Under the <Calibration> title, hit the [Calibrate…] button. Hit the middle of the crosshairs as *slowly and precisely as possible*. Click [OK] and you're done.

Tips with the Input Panel (where you write stuff)
You can open it up permanently with the< keyboard icon> next to the [Start Menu].
It recognizes cursive.
You can delete text by crossing it out with about 3 horizontal lines (strikethroughs) without lifting your pen, but it might take some practice.
There are three modes: the freestyle, boxed letters, and normal keyboard; you can change them on the left.
The Input Panel sometimes freezes. So does the calculator.
Viewing the Data
Once field data is collected it is automatically stored in the database. The form can now be closed which brings you back to the switchboard. Click on view metric results. This will open a

new window. In the drop down menu select the event that you would like to view. You can now you the category metrics, or if you click the “SOS Multimetric” tab it will display the score the stream received for that event. However if you would like to cumulatively view the score the stream received over all the events you have to scroll up and click on the “annual site metric” tab. You will have to select a stream and a year. Now the database will cumulatively view all the sites as one sample and give you one number.



The Switchboard view, with buttons to access different parts of the database.

Sampling Events - GWMP Water Resources Monitoring Database

Home | Create | External Data | Database Tools

Browse Existing Events -> | Create New Event | Close Form

Station Name: Turkey P1 | Add Location

Date: 5/27/2009 | Start Time (24 hr.): 13:50 | End Time:

Current Mode: BROWSE ONLY -- Click to Edit

Event Info | Stream Data | Macroinvertebrate Tally | Habitat Assessment

Weather Conditions: Drizzle or light rain | ☑ **Precipitaion in last 24 hrs.**

Event Notes:

Biological Monitoring Collection Times

Collection Times (sec):		Area Sampled:		Comments Related to Sampling:
Net1:	90	Net1:	3x3	
Net2:		Net2:		
Net3:		Net3:		
Net4:		Net4:		

Are there any discarging pipes? ☐ If so, how many?

Stream Conditions

Wetted Width (ft):

Stream Flow Rate: ☐ High ☑ Normal ☐ Low ☐ Negligible

Water Depth Riffle: **Avg Stream Depth:**

Water Temp (C): 15.5 **Air Temp:**

Water Chemistry

pH: Conductivity: 0 Oxygen: % mg/L

LaMotte Kit Turbidity Results, JTU:

Vol: ○ 25 mL ○ 50 mL ○ < 2.5 ○ ~2.5 ○ 5 ○ 10 ○ 15 ○ 20

Squirts: ○ 25 ○ 30 ○ 35 ○ Other

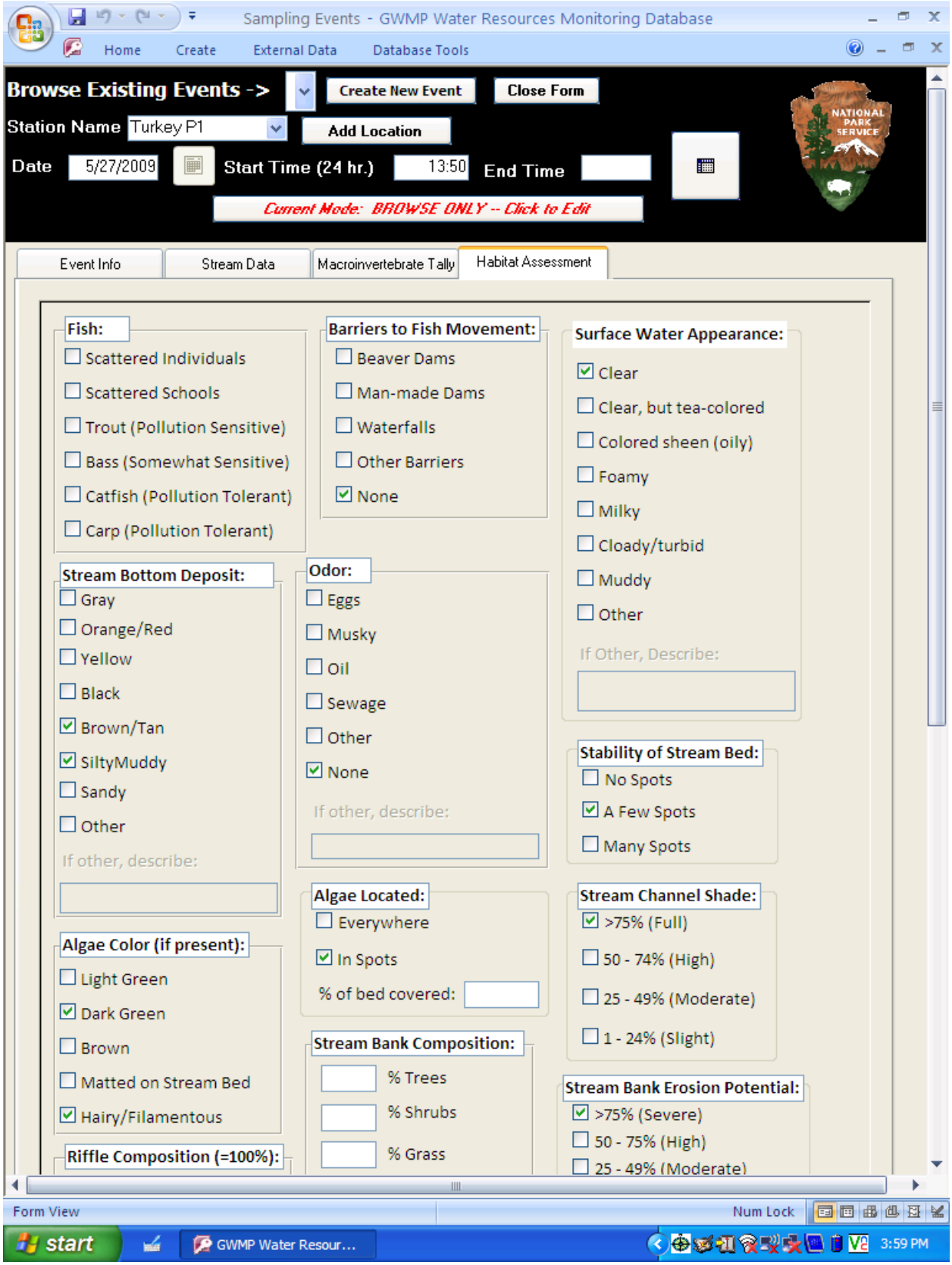
Chemical Tests (Refer to NVSWCD instructions as needed):

Nitrate/Nitrite Test Strip Results :

Form View | Num Lock

start | GWMP Water Resour... | 4:00 PM

The stream data section of the database.



The Habitat assessment of the database.

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1					
Stream	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Date	Certified Monitor
Mine Run P1	38.99983	77.255833	5m downstream from road	6/2/2010	Rita duMais Nina Wester
Mine Run P2	39	77.256	15m upstream from road	6/2/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Mine Run P3	39.00001667	77.25633	25m upstream from road	6/3/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P1	38.92933	77.118667	30 meters upstream Glebe Road Route 123 Bridge	6/3/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P2	38.929833	77.118667	50 meters upstream Glebe Road, Route 123 Bridge	6/32010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P3	38.9301667	77.119	80 meters upstream Glebe Road, Route 123 Bridge	6/4/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P1	38.925167	77.113667	50m downstream from GW Pkwy	6/4/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P2	38.925	77.114167	directly under bridge	6/4/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P3	38.9245	77.114667	15 m upstream from bridge	6/3/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Turkey Run P1	37.966	77.1567	base of Switchback trail	6/9/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Turkey Run P2	37.9648	77.1567	100m downstream from GW Pkwy	6/9/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Turkey Run P3	37.9638	77.157	50m downstream from GW Pkwy	6/8/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Dead Run P1	38.967	77.1725	15-20m upstream from mouth	6/10/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Dead Run P2	38.96633	77.173167	50 m downstream	6/10/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Dead Run P3	38.965167	77.173667	70m downstream of GW Pkwy bridge, below falls	6/10/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Donaldson P1	38.919836	77.1078389	10m upstream from mouth	6/11/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Donaldson P2	38.919667	77.108167	beneath GW Parkway bridge	6/11/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Donaldson P3	38.9195	77.10833	15m upstream from GW parkway	6/112010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Spout Run P1	38.9013	77.0835	next to drainage pipe, off Spout Run Pkwy, under GW	6/14/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Spout Run P2	38.9003	77.0847	200 m upstream from P1	6/14/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Spout Run P3	38.8983	77.086	below Spout Run, ~50 m upstream of 2nd drainage pipe	6/14/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Windy Run P1	N 38° 54' 20.34"	W 077° 05' 39.08"	After 2nd crossing of stream	6/30//2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Windy Run P2	N 38° 54' 19.31"	W 077° 05' 40.62"	Below GWMP Bridge	6/30/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Windy Run P3	N 38° 54' 19.09"	W 077° 05' 44.13"	After GWMP bridge, located at the third crossing of the stream.	6/30/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Difficult Run P1	N 38° 58' 36.27"	W 077° 14' 23.40"		7/1/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Difficult Run P2	N 38° 58' 37.42"	W 077° 14' 27.50"		7/1/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Difficult Run P3	N 38° 58' 36.03"	W 077° 14' 39.40"		7/1/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
CIA Run P1				7/2/2010	
CIA Run P2				7/2/2010	
CIA Run P3				7/2/2010	

Stream	Average stream width (ft)	Average stream depth (in)	Flow rate (High/Normal/Low/Negligible)	Weather last 24 hours	Water Temp
Mine Run P1	9.0	4.6	Normal	Humid, sunny, hot	20.1
Mine Run P2	12.4	2.5	Normal	Humid, sunny, hot	
Mine Run P3	12.3	7	Normal	Humid, sunny, hot	
Pimmit Run P1	27.4	6	Normal	Humid, sunny, hot	23.7
Pimmit Run P2	37.1	11	Normal	Thunderstorm, heavy rain, sunny	
Pimmit Run P3	30	6.4	Normal	Thunderstorm, heavy rain, sunny	21.6
Gulf Branch P1	17.8	9	Low	Thunderstorms, hot, humid	20.5
Gulf Branch P2	15	4.9	Normal		
Gulf Branch P3	20.2	7.4	Normal		
Turkey Run P1	20.8	3.2	Normal	Cloudless. Humid, hot	
Turkey Run P2	15.15	4.3	Normal		
Turkey Run P3	15.7	3	Low		18.6
Dead Run P1	13.6	5.9	Normal	Heavy Rain, Sunny, Humid	20.5
Dead Run P2	12.8	15.0	Normal	Heavy Rain, Sunny, Humid	18.8
Dead Run P3	17.5	6.3	Normal	Heavy Rain, Sunny, Humid	18.2
Donaldson P1	24.0	4.4	Normal	Hot, Humid, Cloudless	19.2
Donaldson P2	11.3	10	Normal	Hot, Humid, Cloudless	20.0
Donaldson P3	16.6	5.3	Normal	Humid, warm	20.4
Spout Run P1	11.8	5.8	Normal	hot and humid	21.5
Spout Run P2	11.8	4.3	Normal	Hot, humid	21.9
Spout Run P3	15.7	7.0	Normal	hot humid	22.5
Windy Run P1	6.7	6.8	Normal	Partly Cloudy	19.8
Windy Run P2	12.9	7.4	Normal	Partly Cloudy	20.5
Windy Run P3	9.1	4	Low	Partly Cloudy	20.6
Difficult Run P1	48.8	7.6	Normal	Sun	21.9
Difficult Run P2	36	12.5	Normal	Sun	22.7
Difficult Run P3	60.5	1.7	Normal	Sun	23.2
CIA Run P1	5.8	2.3	Low	Sun	17
CIA Run P2	8.3	3.3	Normal	Sun	17.3
CIA Run P3	6.4	3.9	Low	Sun	18.1

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1						
Stream	Collection Time (net1)	Collection Time (net2)	Collection Time (net3)	Collection Time (net4)	First Page Comments	Net Area
Mine Run P1	90					3x3
Mine Run P2	60					3x3
Mine Run P3	60					2x3
Pimmit Run P1	90					3x3
Pimmit Run P2	90					3x3
Pimmit Run P3	90					3x3
Gulf Branch P1	90					3x3
Gulf Branch P2	90					3x3
Gulf Branch P3	90					3x3
Turkey Run P1	90				Saw deer and fox; salamander got caught in net	3x3
Turkey Run P2	90					3x3
Turkey Run P3	90					3x3
Dead Run P1	90	90				3x3
Dead Run P2	90	30				3x3
Dead Run P3	90					3x3
Donaldson P1	90					3x3
Donaldson P2	90					3x3
Donaldson P3	90					3x3
Spout Run P1	90					3x3
Spout Run P2	90					3x3
Spout Run P3	90	90				3x3
Windy Run P1	90	90				3x3
Windy Run P2	90					2x3
Windy Run P3	90	90	90			2x3
Difficult Run P1	90					3x3
Difficult Run P2	60					2x3
Difficult Run P3	60					3x3

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1									
Stream	Worms	Flatworms	Leeches	Crayfish	Sowbugs	Scuds	Stoneflies	Mayflies	Dragonflies and Damselflies
Mine Run P1	17	2	0	0	0	11	23	2	1
Mine Run P2	70	0	0	0	0	3	18	0	1
Mine Run P3	53	0	0	2	1	20	14	2	29
Pimmit Run P1	22	4	2	0	7	1	8	17	0
Pimmit Run P2	6	1	0	0	10	1	0	58	0
Pimmit Run P3	1	3	0	0	4	0	0	141	0
Gulf Branch P1	10	5	27	0	0	20	0	9	0
Gulf Branch P2	11	1	6	0	32	6	0	2	0
Gulf Branch P3	15	0	39	0	0	7	0	3	0
Turkey Run P1	5	1	0	0	0	26	1	53	0
Turkey Run P2	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	12	0
Turkey Run P3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	17	0
Dead Run P1	8	0	34	1	0	34	0	28	1
Dead Run P2	14	0	2	1	0	5	0	50	0
Dead Run P3	65	0	5	0	0	1	0	15	0
Donaldson P1	75	2	34	0	0	51	0	82	0
Donaldson P2	2	3	35	1	0	4	0	69	0
Donaldson P3	2	1	27	0	0	2	0	17	0
Spout Run P1	15	7	15	0	0	67	0	86	0
Spout Run P2	26	9	25	0	0	42	0	55	0
Spout Run P3	35	17	47	1	1	29	0	27	0
Windy Run P1	7	21	34	0	2	0	0	29	0
Windy Run P2	8	12	44	4	3	0	0	48	0
Windy Run P3	4	17	35	1	2	0	0	27	0
Difficult Run P1	3	4	4	0	0	17	0	35	0
Difficult Run P2	1	12	2	1	0	14	0	13	2
Difficult Run P3	1	31	1	0	0	7	5	22	0
CIA Run P1	4	0	8	0	3	19	0	0	0
CIA Run P2	2	1	10	2	1	19	0	5	0
CIA Run P3	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	3	0

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1									
Stream	Hellgrammites, Fishflies, and Alderflies	Common Netspinners	Most Caddisflies	Beetles	Midges	Blackflies	Most True Flies	Gilled Snails	Lunged Snails
Mine Run P1	0	192	49	20	6	0	38	1	0
Mine Run P2	1	271	39	16	13	0	16	0	0
Mine Run P3	0	26	1	10	3	0	43	0	0
Pimmit Run P1	0	16	9	0	115	3	8	0	1
Pimmit Run P2	0	49	24	0	50	3	2	0	0
Pimmit Run P3	0	17	5	1	69	1	2	0	0
Gulf Branch P1	0	19	0	0	89	14	15	0	0
Gulf Branch P2	0	12	3	0	153	3	4	2	0
Gulf Branch P3	0	52	9	0	75	32	31	0	1
Turkey Run P1	0	127	6	5	30	2	7	0	0
Turkey Run P2	0	132	2	1	54	1	7	1	0
Turkey Run P3	0	177	5	2	11	2	0	0	0
Dead Run P1	0	37	3	0	54	0	2	0	0
Dead Run P2	0	25	16	0	101	1	7	0	0
Dead Run P3	0	123	17	1	110	9	9	0	0
Donaldson P1	0	35	7	0	75	5	12	0	49
Donaldson P2	0	242	9	0	76	19	23	0	9
Donaldson P3	0	133	6	0	48	10	8	0	10
Spout Run P1	0	4	0	0	129	0	10	1	3
Spout Run P2	0	20	1	0	80	2	0	0	8
Spout Run P3	0	42	0	0	51	1	2	0	3
Windy Run P1	0	83	15	0	29	1	5	0	0
Windy Run P2	0	60	4	0	14	8	7	0	1
Windy Run P3	0	101	8	0	38	7	3	0	6
Difficult Run P1	2	103	144	122	20	2	2	0	1
Difficult Run P2	0	104	101	49	9	1	1	0	0
Difficult Run P3	1	293	76	91	9	8	0	0	0
CIA Run P1	0	64	36	0	41	7	18	0	0
CIA Run P2	0	79	11	0	60	2	15	0	0
CIA Run P3	0	135	43	0	23	0	5	0	0

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1						
Stream	Clams	Total Organisms	Metric 1 - Percent Mayflies, Stoneflies, and Most Caddisflies	Metric 2 - Percent Common Netspinners	Metric 3 - Percent Lunged Snails	Metric 4 - Percent Beetles
Mine Run P1	3	365	20.747	52.6027	0	5.4795
Mine Run P2	3	448	12.7232.	60.4911	0	3.5714
Mine Run P3	1	205	8.2927	12.6829	0	4.878
Pimmit Run P1	0	213	15.9624	7.5117	0.4695	0
Pimmit Run P2	0	204	40.1961	24.0196	0	0
Pimmit Run P3	0	244	78.4314	7.8431	0	0
Gulf Branch P1	0	218	4.3296	9.1346	0	0
Gulf Branch P2	0	202	2.1277	5.1064	0	0
Gulf Branch P3	0	221	4.5455	19.697	0.3788	0
Turkey Run P1	0	263	48.289	0	0	1.9011
Turkey Run P2	0	218	1.9455	10.1167	0.7782	0.7782
Turkey Run P3	0	219	10.2599	24.3502	0	0.9576
Dead Run P1	0	201	15.3465	18.3168	0	0
Dead Run P2	0	222	29.7297	11.2613	0	0
Dead Run P3	0	355	9.0141	34.6479	0	0.2817
Donaldson P1	0	430	20.8431	8.1967	11.4754	0
Donaldson P2	0	492	15.8537	49.187	1.8293	0
Donaldson P3	0	264	8.7121	50.3788	3.7879	0
Spout Run P1	0	337	25.5193	1.1869	0.8902	0
Spout Run P2	0	311	20.8955	7.4627	2.9851	0
Spout Run P3	0	256	10.5469	16.4062	1.1719	0
Windy Run P1	0	226	19.469	36.7257	0	0
Windy Run P2	0	206	24.4131	28.169	0.4695	0
Windy Run P3	0	249	14.0562	40.5622	2.4096	0
Difficult Run P1	2	461	38.8286	22.3427	0.2169	26.4642
Difficult Run P2	0	310	36.7742	33.5484	0	15.8065
Difficult Run P3	1	546	18.8645	53.663	0	16.6667
CIA Run P1	0	200	18	32	0	0
CIA Run P2	0	206	7.7295	38.1643	0	0
CIA Run P3	0	223	21.1982	62.212	0	0

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1					
Stream	Metric 5 - Percent Tolerant	Metric 6 - Percent Non-Insect	Score	Ecological Conditions	Fish Water Quality Indicators
Mine Run P1	10.96	9.32	7	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Mine Run P2	19.42	16.29	6	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Mine Run P3	52.2	37.56	6	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Pimmit Run P1	72.77	17.37	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Schools
Pimmit Run P2	34.8	8.82	8	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Pimmit Run P3	11.76	3.92	10	Acceptable	Scattered Schools
Gulf Branch P1	79.33	29.81	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Gulf Branch P2	90.21	24.68	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Gulf Branch P3	64.02	23.48	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Turkey Run P1	24.33	12.17	6	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Turkey Run P2	79.38	47.47	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Turkey Run P3	60.74	21.07	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Dead Run P1	64.85	38.12	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Dead Run P2	55.41	9.91	7	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Dead Run P3	53.52	20	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Donaldson P1	68.15	49.41	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Donaldson P2	30.08	10.98	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Donaldson P3	37.88	15.91	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Spout Run P1	70.03	32.05	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Spout Run P2	71.64	41.04	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Spout Run P3	71.88	51.95	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Windy Run P1	41.59	28.32	5	Unacceptable	No Fish
Windy Run P2	42.25	33.80	5	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Windy Run P3	43.78	26.1	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Difficult Run P1	11.50	6.72	10	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Difficult Run P2	13.23	9.68	10	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Difficult Run P3	10.62	7.51	8	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
CIA Run P1	41	17	7	Acceptable	No Fish
CIA Run P2	45.89	16.91	5	Unacceptable	No Fish
CIA Run P3	14.29	3.69	7	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1						
Stream	Barriers to Fish Movement	Surface-water appearance	Stream Bed Deposit	Odor	Stability of stream: Bed sinks beneath your feet	Algae Color(Light green/Dark green/Brown coated/Matted on streambed/Hairy)
Mine Run P1	No Barriers	Clear	Silty/Muddy	No odor	no spots	none
Mine Run P2	No Barriers	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silt/Sand	no odor	no spots	
Mine Run P3	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silt	No odor	No Spots	Dark Green
Pimmit Run P1	None	Clear	Silty/Muddy	None	Few Spots	Light and Dark Green
Pimmit Run P2	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silt/Sand	No Odor	Many Spots	
Pimmit Run P3	Waterfalls	Clear	brown/silty/sandy	No odor	A Few Spots	Light/Dark Green
Gulf Branch P1	Waterfalls	Foamy	Brown/silty/sandy	No Odor	No Spots	
Gulf Branch P2	Other	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silt/Sand	None	Few Spots	Dark Green/ Matted
Gulf Branch P3	Other	Clear	Silty/Sandy	None	No Spots	Dark Green/Matted
Turkey Run P1	No barriers	clear	Brown/silty	none	Few Spots	
Turkey Run P2	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/silt/sand	None	Few Spots	
Turkey Run P3	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/silt/ sand	no odor	Few Spots	
Dead Run P1	Waterfalls	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silt	No odor	Many Spots	Light and Dark Green/Brown/ Matted/Hairy
Dead Run P2	No Barriers	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silt	None	Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted/Hairy
Dead Run P3	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silty/Sand	Musky	No Spots	Dark Green/Matted
Donaldson P1	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silt/Sand	None	No Spots	Dark Green/Matted
Donaldson P2	Waterfalls	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silty/Sandy	None	A Few Spots	Light/Dark Green/ Matted
Donaldson P3	Waterfalls	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silt/Sand	No Odor	No Spots	
Spout Run P1	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silt/Sandy	Sewage	Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted/Hairy
Spout Run P2	None	Oily	Brown/Silty	Sewage	Few Spots	Dark Green
Spout Run P3	Waterfalls	Oily	Brown/Silty	Sewage	Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted/Hairy
Windy Run P1	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silt/Sand	No Odor	Few Spots	Dark Green/Matted
Windy Run P2	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/Silt/Sand	No Odor	Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted
Windy Run P3	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/ Silty	No Odor	Few Spots	Light and Dark Green/Matted
Difficult Run P1	None	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silty	No Odor	Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted
Difficult Run P2	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silty	No Odor	Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted
Difficult Run P3	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Silt/Sand	No Odor	Many Spots	Dark Green/ Brown Coated/ Matted/Hairy
CIA Run P1	None	Oily	Brown/Silt/Sand	No Odor	Many Spots	Dark Green/ Brown Coated/ Matted/Hairy
CIA Run P2	None	Oily	Brown/Silt/Sand	No Odor	Many Spots	Dark Green/ Brown Coated/ Matted/Hairy
CIA Run P3	None	Clear, but tea-colored	Brown/Silty	No Odor	Few Spots	Dark Green/ Brown Coated/ Matted/Hairy

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1							
Stream	Algae located(In Spots/Everywhere)	Percent algae	Stream channel shade	% Silt	% Sand	% Gravel	% Cobbles
Mine Run P1	In Spots	5	High	0	20	30	50
Mine Run P2			High	10	0	30	60
Mine Run P3	In Spots	5	High	0	0	30	70
Pimmit Run P1	In Spots	3	Moderate	1	1	8	90
Pimmit Run P2	In Spots	40	Full	10	5	15	70
Pimmit Run P3			Slight	10	50	10	30
Gulf Branch P1			High	0	60	10	30
Gulf Branch P2	In Spots	5	High	10	20	30	40
Gulf Branch P3	In Spots	3	High	0	10	80	10
Turkey Run P1	In Spots	20	Full	0	25	30	45
Turkey Run P2			Full	0	80	15	5
Turkey Run P3			Full	2	8	50	40
Dead Run P1	In Spots	40	Full	5	10	10	75
Dead Run P2	In Spots	40	Full	5	10	10	75
Dead Run P3	In Spots	3	High	10	10	0	80
Donaldson P1	In Spots	5	High	2	8	10	80
Donaldson P2	In Spots	30	Moderate	0	10	30	60
Donaldson P3			Moderate	0	5	15	80
Spout Run P1	In Spots	25	High	0	5	55	40
Spout Run P2	In Spots	5	Full	0	10	0	90
Spout Run P3	In Spots	10	Slight	0	10	35	55
Windy Run P1	In Spots	10	High	10	20	40	30
Windy Run P2	In Spots	20	Full	5	15	40	40
Windy Run P3	In Spots	30	Full	5	5	30	60
Difficult Run P1	Everywhere		Moderate	25	0	0	75
Difficult Run P2	Everywhere		Slight	20	0	40	40
Difficult Run P3	Everywhere		Slight	0	10	30	60
CIA Run P1	Everywhere		Full	5	5	45	45
CIA Run P2	Everywhere		Full	5	25	30	40
CIA Run P3	Everywhere		Full	10	20	40	30

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 1						
Stream	Stream channel erosion potential	% Trees	% Shrubs	% Grass	% Bare Soil	% Rocks
Mine Run P1	Slight	10	10	0	50	30
Mine Run P2	Moderate	5	0	5	90	0
Mine Run P3	Slight	20	20	0	10	50
Pimmit Run P1	High	50	20	0	0	30
Pimmit Run P2	High	50	20	0	0	30
Pimmit Run P3	High					
Gulf Branch P1	High	20	30	0	0	50
Gulf Branch P2	Severe	30	30	0	0	40
Gulf Branch P3	High	10	0	0	60	30
Turkey Run P1	High	10	40	0	50	0
Turkey Run P2	Severe	10	90	0	0	0
Turkey Run P3	High	80	10	0	0	10
Dead Run P1	Severe	10	0	0	5	85
Dead Run P2	Severe	10	0	0	5	85
Dead Run P3	High	20	10	0	20	50
Donaldson P1	Moderate	10	0	5	0	85
Donaldson P2	Slight	10	90	0	0	0
Donaldson P3	Slight	20	30	0	0	50
Spout Run P1	High	20	50	0	0	30
Spout Run P2	Moderate	5	10	5	10	70
Spout Run P3	Slight	20	80	0	0	0
Windy Run P1	Moderate	40	10	10	20	20
Windy Run P2	Severe	20	10	5	60	5
Windy Run P3	High	20	20	0	50	10
Difficult Run P1	Moderate	30	0	20	20	30
Difficult Run P2	Moderate	60	0	10	0	30
Difficult Run P3	Moderate	10	60	20	0	10
CIA Run P1	High	15	5	0	80	0
CIA Run P2	High	40	0	0	40	20
CIA Run P3	High	25	5	0	65	5

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 2					
Stream	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Date	Certified Monitor
Mine Run P1	39	77.26	5m downstream from road	6/17/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Mine Run P2	39	77.26	15m upstream from road	6/17/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester

Mine Run P3	39	77.26	25m upstream from road	6/17/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P1	38	77.16	base of Switchback trail	6/18/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P2	38	77.16	100m downstream from GW Pkwy	6/18/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P3	38	77.16	50m downstream from GW Pkwy	6/18/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P1	39	77.17	15-20m upstream from mouth	6/22/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P2	39	77.17	50 m downstream	6/22/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P3	39	77.17	70m downstream of GW Pkwy bridge, below falls	6/22/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Turkey Run P1	39	77.12	30 meters upstream Glebe Road Route 123 Bridge	6/23/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Turkey Run P2	39	77.12	50 meters upstream Glebe Road, Route 123 Bridge	6/23/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Turkey Run P3	39	77.12	80 meters upstream Glebe Road, Route 123 Bridge	6/23/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Dead Run P1	39	77.11	50m downstream from GW Pkwy	6/24/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Dead Run P2	39	77.11	directly under bridge	6/24/2010	Normal
Dead Run P3	39	77.11	15 m upstream from bridge	6/25/2010	Normal
Donaldson P1	39	77.11	10m upstream from mouth	6/25/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Donaldson P2	39	77.11	beneath GW Parkway bridge	6/25/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Donaldson P3	39	77.11	15m upstream from GW parkway	6/28/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Spout Run P1	39	77.08	next to drainage pipe, off Spout Run Pkwy, under GW	6/29/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Spout Run P2	39	77.08	200 m upstream from P1	6/29/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Spout Run P3	39	77.09	below Spout Run, ~50 m upstream of 2nd drainage pipe	6/29/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Windy Run P1	N 38° 54' 20.34"	W 077 05' 39.08"	After 2nd crossing of stream	7/23/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Windy Run P2	N 38° 54' 19.31"	W 077 05' 40.62"	Below GWMP Bridge	7/23/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester`
Windy Run P3	N 38° 54' 19.09"	W 077 05' 44.13"	After GWMP bridge, located at the third crossing of the stream.	7/23/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Difficult Run P1	N 38° 58' 36.27"	W 077 14' 23.40"		7/26/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Difficult Run P2	N 38° 58' 37.42"	W 077 14' 27.50"		7/26/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Difficult Run P3	N 38° 58' 36.03"	W 077 14' 39.40"		7/26/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
CIA Run P1				7/27/10	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
CIA Run P2				7/27/10	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
CIA Run P3				7/27/10	Rita duMais and Nina Wester

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 2									
Stream	Average stream width	Average stream depth	Flow rate	Weather last 24 hours	Temp	Collection Time (net1)	Collection Time (net2)	Collection Time (net3)	Collection Time (net4)
Mine Run P1	10.6	3.2	Normal	Cloudless	21.1	90			
Mine Run P2	12.5	2.8	Normal	Cloudless	21.6	90			
Mine Run P3	13.2	7.7	Normal	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	22.5	90	60		
Pimmit Run P1	20	5.8	Normal	Cloudless	21	90	30		
Pimmit Run P2	20.2	6	Normal	Cloudless	21.8	90			
Pimmit Run P3	16.3	7	Normal	Cloudless	24.1	90			
Gulf Branch P1	12.4	3.6	Low	Cloudless	21.6	90			
Gulf Branch P2	9.9	11.1	Low	Cloudless	21.9	90	90		
Gulf Branch P3	19.6	2	Low	Cloudless	22.3	90	60		
Turkey Run P1	23.4	1.5	Low	Cloudless	21	90			
Turkey Run P2	8.7	2.4	Low	Cloudless	21.3	90			
Turkey Run P3	15.2	2.6	Low	Cloudless	22.1	90			
Dead Run P1	7.25	3.7	Low	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	24.9	90	60	60	
Dead Run P2	15.8	3	Low	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	23.1	90	90		
Dead Run P3	15.2	7.4	Low	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	23.2	90			
Donaldson P1	25.3	3.9	Normal	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	23.1	90			
Donaldson P2	11	4	Normal	Cloudless	24.2	90			
Donaldson P3	9.9	5.2	Normal	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	23.1	90			
Spout Run P1	12.5	9.3	Normal	Overcast	23.5	90	90	90	
Spout Run P2	16.9	12.5	Normal	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	24.9	90	90	60	
Spout Run P3	13.1	5	Normal	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	25	90	90	90	60
Windy Run P1	8.4	8.7	Normal	Cloudless	22.7	90	90		
Windy Run P2	10.5	3.5	Normal	Cloudless	23.4	90	60		
Windy Run P3	13.5	2.6	Normal	Cloudless	24.1	90			
Difficult Run P1	47.1	6.1	High	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	25.9	60			
Difficult Run P2	62	16	High	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	26.1	30			
Difficult Run P3	64.2	11.6	High	Cloudy or Partly Cloudy	26.3	30			
CIA Run P1	20.9	6.0	Normal	Cloudless	20.9	90	90		

CIA Run P2	10.2	2.0	Normal	Cloudy or Party Cloudy	21.1	90	90		
CIA Run P3	7.7	5.3	Normal	Overcast	21.7	90			

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 2									
Stream	Worms	Flatworms	Leeches	Crayfish	Sowbugs	Scuds	Stoneflies	Mayflies	Dragonflies and Damselflies
Mine Run P1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mine Run P2	33	6	10	1	4	4	37	9	2
Mine Run P3	26	3	29	0	1	10	41	9	10
Pimmit Run P1	13	25	3	1	15	4	0	55	0
Pimmit Run P2	21	6	6	0	15	0	0	38	1
Pimmit Run P3	3	20	4	0	29	2	0	214	0
Gulf Branch P1	14	2	14	0	3	25	0	10	0
Gulf Branch P2	12	2	25	0	2	5	0	8	0
Gulf Branch P3	28	2	28	0	3	0	0	0	0
Turkey Run P1	0	1	9	0	1	21	0	14	0
Turkey Run P2	6	0	18	0	0	0	0	6	0
Turkey Run P3	6	0	7	0	1	3	0	32	0
Dead Run P1	6	1	25	2	0	26	0	6	0
Dead Run P2	10	0	8	1	0	11	0	11	0
Dead Run P3	3	1	3	1	0	1	0	11	0
Donaldson P1	13	0	17	0	0	50	0	30	0
Donaldson P2	30	0	48	2	0	1	0	26	0
Donaldson P3	4	4	51	0	2	6	0	18	0
Spout Run P1	9	9	17	0	10	2	0	0	0
Spout Run P2	2	5	44	0	5	5	0	0	0
Spout Run P3	4	16	47	1	4	6	0	0	0
Windy Run P1	9	44	8	5	2	0	0	18	0
Windy Run P2	7	18	8	2	0	0	0	7	0
Windy Run P3	14	69	12	1	0	0	0	10	0
Difficult Run P1	10	36	5	0	0	17	1	40	0
Difficult Run P2	1	1	3	0	0	6	0	9	0
Difficult Run P3	0	14	0	0	0	5	0	17	0
CIA Run P1	4	0	3	20	1	15	1	9	0
CIA Run P2	3	0	9	25	1	9	0	9	0
CIA Run	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	1	0

P3									

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 2									
Stream	Hellgrammites, Fishflies, and Alderflies	Common Netspinners	Most Caddisflies	Beetles	Midges	Blackflies	Most True Flies	Gilled Snails	Lunged Snails
Mine Run P1	0	142	53	36	8	0	14	0	0
Mine Run P2	2	383	63	20	25	7	17	0	0
Mine Run P3	2	73	13	24	13	4	40	0	0
Pimmit Run P1	0	46	28	2	44	5	1	0	0
Pimmit Run P2	0	69	72	1	17	1	2	0	0
Pimmit Run P3	0	120	12	1	27	0	1	0	0
Gulf Branch P1	0	70	3	0	71	20	11	0	1
Gulf Branch P2	0	58	0	1	63	5	21	0	2
Gulf Branch P3	0	71	0	0	23	6	40	0	0
Turkey Run P1	0	192	8	3	33	2	6	0	0
Turkey Run P2	0	189	1	5	19	3	4	0	0
Turkey Run P3	0	399	22	2	21	5	0	0	0
Dead Run P1	0	106	24	0	26	8	1	0	0
Dead Run P2	0	60	24	0	111	0	10	0	0
Dead Run P3	0	84	4	1	123	5	8	0	0
Donaldson P1	0	19	7	0	53	3	2	0	15
Donaldson P2	0	108	6	0	49	3	18	0	9
Donaldson P3	0	35	7	0	24	0	7	0	44
Spout Run P1	0	71	0	0	70	0	3	0	10
Spout Run P2	0	69	0	2	52	2	5	0	8
Spout Run P3	0	21	0	0	58	2	0	0	6
Windy Run P1	0	43	59	0	25	2	3	0	0
Windy Run P2	0	28	27	0	109	0	3	0	0
Windy Run P3	0	25	5	0	62	3	0	0	0
Difficult Run P1	4	126	355	170	5	0	0	0	1
Difficult Run P2	3	60	159	62	6	0	1	0	0
Difficult Run P3	0	105	5	54	56	0	0	0	0
CIA Run P1	0	38	36	1	75	0	5	0	0
CIA Run	1	53	23	1	70	0	6	0	0

P2									
CIA Run P3	0	25	53	2	122	0	6	0	0

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 2							
Stream	Clams	Total Organisms	Metric 1 - Percent Mayflies, Stoneflies, and Most Caddisflies	Metric 2 - Percent Common Netspinners	Metric 3 - Percent Lunged Snails	Metric 4 - Percent Beetles	Metric 5 - Percent Tolerant
Mine Run P1	1	276	21.7391	51.4493	0	13.0435	8.33
Mine Run P2	9	622	17.2468	60.6013	0	3.1646	15.82
Mine Run P3	13	290	20.3226	23.5484	0	7.7419	34.84
Pimmit Run P1	0	242	34.2975	19.0083	0	0.8264	45.04
Pimmit Run P2	0	248	44.1767	27.7108	0	0.4016	26.91
Pimmit Run P3	0	333	52.194	27.7136	0	0.2309	19.63
Gulf Branch P1	0	244	5.3279	28.6885	0.4098	0	61.48
Gulf Branch P2	0	204	3.9216	28.4314	0.9804	0.4902	56.86
Gulf Branch P3	0	201	0	35.3234	0	0	44.78
Turkey Run P1	2	292	7.5342	65.7534	0	1.0274	23.63
Turkey Run P2	0	251	2.7888	75.2988	0	1.992	18.33
Turkey Run P3	0	498	10.8434	80.1205	0	0.4016	8.63
Dead Run P1	3	234	12.8205	45.2991	0	0	40.6
Dead Run P2	0	246	14.2276	24.3902	0	0	56.91
Dead Run P3	0	245	6.1224	34.2857	0	0.4082	55.51
Donaldson P1	0	209	17.7033	9.0909	7.177	0	72.25
Donaldson P2	0	300	10.6667	36	3	0	46.67
Donaldson P3	0	202	12.3762	17.3267	21.7822	0	66.83
Spout Run P1	0	201	0	35.3234	4.9751	0	63.18
Spout Run P2	0	200	0	34.5	4	1	62
Spout Run P3	0	219	0	12.7273	3.6364	0	86.67
Windy Run P1	0	218	35.3211	19.7248	0	0	41.28
Windy Run P2	0	209	16.2679	13.3971	0	0	67.94
Windy Run P3	0	201	7.4627	12.4378	0	0	79.6
Difficult Run P1	13	783	50.5747	16.092	0.1277	21.7114	11.11
Difficult Run P2	4	315	53.3333	19.0476	0	19.6825	4.76
Difficult Run P3	0	253	8.5938	41.0156	0	21.0938	29.3
CIA Run P1	0	208	22.1154	18.2692	0	0.4808	47.12
CIA Run P2	0	210	15.2381	25.2381	0	0.4762	43.81

CIA Run P3	0	218	24.7706	11.4679	0	0.9174	57.34

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 2				
Stream	Metric 6 - Percent Non-Insect	Score	Ecological Conditions	Fish Water Quality Indicators
Mine Run P1	5.43	8	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Mine Run P2	10.6	6	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Mine Run P3	26.63	8	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Pimmit Run P1	25.21	8	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Pimmit Run P2	19.28	8	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Pimmit Run P3	13.39	8	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Gulf Branch P1	24.18	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Gulf Branch P2	23.53	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Gulf Branch P3	30.35	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Turkey Run P1	11.64	5	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Turkey Run P2	9.56	5	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Turkey Run P3	3.41	6	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Dead Run P1	26.92	4	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Dead Run P2	12.2	5	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Dead Run P3	3.67	6	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Donaldson P1	45.45	3	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Donaldson P2	30	2	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Donaldson P3	54.95	2	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
Spout Run P1	28.36	0	Unacceptable	No Fish
Spout Run P2	35	0	Unacceptable	No Fish
Spout Run P3	50.91	2	Unacceptable	No Fish
Windy Run P1	31.19	7	Acceptable	No Fish
Windy Run P2	16.75	6	Unacceptable	No Fish
Windy Run P3	47.74	4	Unacceptable	No Fish
Difficult Run P1	10.47	11	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
Difficult Run P2	4.76	12	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals

Difficult Run P3	7.42	7	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
CIA Run P1	20.67	7	Acceptable	Scattered Individuals
CIA Run P2	22.38	5	Unacceptable	Scattered Individuals
CIA Run P3	4.13	8	Acceptable	No Fish

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 2						
Stream	Barriers to Fish Movement	Surface-water appearance	Stream Bed Deposit	Odor	Stability of stream	Algae Color
Mine Run P1	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy	No Odor	No Spots	None
Mine Run P2	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	No Spots	None
Mine Run P3	Waterfalls	Muddy	Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green
Pimmit Run P1	No Barriers	Clear	Sandy	No Odor	No Spots	None
Pimmit Run P2	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/Tan/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown Coated
Pimmit Run P3	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Light Green/Dark Green
Gulf Branch P1	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	None
Gulf Branch P2	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green
Gulf Branch P3	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown Coated
Turkey Run P1	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	A Few Spots	Light Green/Dark Green
Turkey Run P2	Waterfalls	Clear	Silty/Sandy	No Odor	Many Spots	Dark Green
Turkey Run P3	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	No Spots	Light Green/ Dark Green
Dead Run P1	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green
Dead Run P2	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark green/Brown Coated
Dead Run P3	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown Coated
Donaldson P1	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	A Few Spots	None
Donaldson P2	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green
Donaldson P3	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Light Green/Dark Green/Brown
Spout Run P1	Waterfalls	Oily	Brown/Tan/Sandy	No Odor	Many Spots	Dark Green/Brown
Spout Run P2	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty	Musky	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown
Spout Run P3	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy	No Odor	Many Spots	Dark Green/Brown
Windy Run P1	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Sandy	No Odor	No Spots	None
Windy Run P2	None	Clear	Brown/Tan/Sandy	No Odor	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Matted
Windy Run P3	None	Clear	Brown/Tan/Sandy	No Odor	No Spots	None
Difficult Run P1	Waterfalls	Muddy	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	Many Spots	Brown/Matted/Hairy
Difficult Run P2	Waterfalls	Muddy	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	Many Spots	Light Green/Dark Green/Brown/Matted/Hairy
Difficult Run P3	Waterfalls/High water flow	Muddy	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	Many Spots	Brown/Matted/Hairy
CIA Run P1	No Barriers	Oily	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	Many Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted
CIA Run P2	No Barriers	Oily	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	No Spots	None

CIA Run P3	No Barriers	Foamy	Brown/Tan/Silty	No Odor	Many Spots	Brown/Matted

Round 2								
Stream	Algae located	Percent algae	Stream shade	% Silt	% Sand	% Gravel	% Cobbles	Stream channel erosion potential
Mine Run P1	None	0	High	30	10	40	20	Slight
Mine Run P2	None	0	High	15	20	35	40	High
Mine Run P3	In Spots	10	Moderate	0	30	50	20	Moderate
Pimmit Run P1	None	0	Moderate	0	30	50	20	Moderate
Pimmit Run P2	In Spots	10	Slight	5	15	60	20	Moderate
Pimmit Run P3	In Spots	40	High	10	5	15	70	High
Gulf Branch P1	None	0	Moderate	0	5	10	85	High
Gulf Branch P2	In Spots	3	Moderate	0	30	40	30	Moderate
Gulf Branch P3	In Spots	50	Moderate	0	30	40	30	High
Turkey Run P1	In Spots	10	Full	20	5	50	25	High
Turkey Run P2	In Spots	80	Full	0	40	20	40	High
Turkey Run P3	in spots	10	Full	5	20	45	30	High
Dead Run P1	Everywhere	100	High	10	10	40	40	High
Dead Run P2	In Spots	25	High	0	10	10	80	Moderate
Dead Run P3	In Spots	40	Full	20	10	50	20	High
Donaldson P1	None	0	Full	10	20	60	10	Moderate
Donaldson P2	In Spots	50	Slight	0	10	10	80	Moderate
Donaldson P3	In Spots	40	High	5	5	60	30	Moderate
Spout Run P1	In Spots	40	Moderate	0	10	50	40	High
Spout Run P2	In Spots	20	Slight	10	10	20	60	High
Spout Run P3	In Spots	10	Slight	5	20	65	10	Severe
Windy Run P1	N/A	0	Full	0	10	30	60	Severe
Windy Run P2	In Spots	30	Full	0	10	10	80	Severe
Windy Run P3	N/A	0	Full	0	0	10	90	Severe
Difficult Run P1	Everywhere	100	Moderate	0	0	20	80	High
Difficult Run P2	Everywhere	100	Slight	0	0	10	90	High
Difficult Run P3	Everywhere	100	Slight	0	0	5	95	Severe
CIA Run P1	Everywhere	100	Full	0	10	20	70	Severe
CIA Run P2	N/A	0	High	20	20	20	40	Severe
CIA Run P3	In Spots	50	Full	0	2	8	90	Severe

Round 2								
	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	% Trees	% Shrubs	% Grass	% Bare Soil	% Rocks
Mine Run P1	3x3			5	20	20	55	0
Mine Run P2	3x3			30	5	5	60	0
Mine Run P3	3x3	3x3		10	0	30	20	40
Pimmit Run P1	3x3	3x3		40	0	0	10	50
Pimmit Run P2	3x3			20	0	5	60	15
Pimmit Run P3	3x3			20	20	20	20	20
Gulf Branch P1	3x3			10	20	0	70	0
Gulf Branch P2	3x3	3x3		10	0	40	10	40
Gulf Branch P3	3x3	2x3		20	0	30	30	20
Turkey Run P1	3x3			20	10	0	60	10
Turkey Run P2	3x3			30	0	0	60	10
Turkey Run P3	3x3			20	40	10	25	5
Dead Run P1	3x3	2x3	2z3	10	10	0	5	75
Dead Run P2	3x3	3x3		10	10	5	70	5
Dead Run P3	3x3			10	0	10	0	80
Donaldson P1	3x3			30	25	5	0	40
Donaldson P2	3x3			5	75	0	5	15
Donaldson P3	3x3			10	75	0	0	15
Spout Run P1	3x3	3x3	3x3	5	20	0	15	40
Spout Run P2	2x3	2x3	2x3	20	10	10	10	50
Spout Run P3	2x3	2x3	2x3	10	0	0	80	10
Windy Run P1	3x3	3x3		20	50	0	30	0
Windy Run P2	3x3	3x3		30	20	0	50	0
Windy Run P3	3x3			30	15	0	50	5
Difficult Run P1	3x3			20	5	5	35	35
Difficult Run P2	2x3			10	0	5	5	80
Difficult Run P3	2x3			50	5	5	10	30
CIA Run P1	3x3	3x3		40	10	0	50	0
CIA Run P2	3x3	2x3		25	5	0	50	20
CIA Run P3	2x3			25	20	0	50	5

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3					
Stream	Latitude	Longitude	Description	Date	Name of Certified Monitor
Mine Run P1	39	77.26	5m downstream from road	7/7/2010	Rita duMais, Nina Wester
Mine Run P2	39	77.26	15m upstream from road	7/7/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Mine Run P3	39	77.26	25m upstream from road	7/7/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P1	38	77.16	base of Switchback trail	7/8/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P2	38	77.16	100m downstream from GW Pkwy	7/8/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Pimmit Run P3	38	77.16	50m downstream from GW Pkwy	7/8/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P1	39	77.17	15-20m upstream from mouth	7/12/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P2	39	77.17	50 m downstream	7/12/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Gulf Branch P3	39	77.17	70m downstream of GW Pkwy bridge, below falls	7/12/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Turkey Run P1	39	77.12	30 meters upstream Glebe Road Route 123 Bridge	7/13/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Turkey Run P2	39	77.12	50 meters upstream Glebe Road, Route 123 Bridge	7/13/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Turkey Run P3	39	77.12	80 meters upstream Glebe Road, Route 123 Bridge	7/13/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Dead Run P1	39	77.11	50m downstream from GW Pkwy	7/15/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Dead Run P2	39	77.11	directly under bridge	7/15/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Dead Run P3	39	77.11	15 m upstream from bridge	7/16/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Donaldson P1	39	77.11	10m upstream from mouth	7/16/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Donaldson P2	39	77.11	beneath GW Parkway bridge	7/16/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Donaldson P3	39	77.11	15m upstream from GW parkway	7/20/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Spout Run P1	39	77.08	next to drainage pipe, off Spout Run Pkwy, under GW	7/20/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Spout Run P2	39	77.08	200 m upstream from P1	7/20/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester
Spout Run P3	39	77.09	below Spout Run, ~50 m upstream of 2nd drainage pipe	7/20/2010	Rita duMais and Nina Wester

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3							
Stream	Average stream width	Average stream depth	Flow rate	Weather last 24 hours	Water Temp	Collect. Time (net1)	Collect. Time (net2)
Mine Run P1	10.4	4.2	Normal	Cloudless	22.5	60	
Mine Run P2	12	2.6	Normal	Cloudless	22.9	30	
Mine Run P3	8.5	3.4	Normal	Cloudless	24.2	60	
Pimmit Run P1	9	6.4	Normal	Cloudless	25.2	90	
Pimmit Run P2	25.9	5.4	Normal	Cloudless	26.0	90	
Pimmit Run P3	23.0	4.8	Normal	Cloudless	27.3	90	
Gulf Branch P1	11.1	4.9	Normal	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	22.2	90	90
Gulf Branch P2	11.6	6.5	Normal	Overcast	22.7	90	90
Gulf Branch P3	16.2	2.88	Normal	Overcast	22.8	90	
Turkey Run P1	12.3	10.0	Normal	Drizzle/Light Rain	21.2	90	
Turkey Run P2	8.6	2.2	High	Overcast	21.2	90	
Turkey Run P3	15.1	4.4	Normal	Overcast	21.3	90	
Dead Run P1	6.7	10.1	High	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	22.9	90	60
Dead Run P2	13	4.2	High	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	23.2	90	
Dead Run P3	13.1	9.8	Normal	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	23.5	90	
Donaldson P1	24.6	4.3	Normal	Cloudless	23.6	90	30
Donaldson P2	12.5	6.5	Normal	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	24.2	90	60
Donaldson P3	7.2	4.9	Normal	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	23.0	90	
Spout Run P1	14.3	10.2	Normal	Overcast	24.2	90	
Spout Run P2	13.1	7.7	Normal	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	24.6	90	
Spout Run P3	15.0	6.6	Normal	Cloudy/Partly Cloudy	25.3	90	60

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3										
Stream	First Page Comments	Worms	Flatworms	Leeches	Crayfish	Sowbugs	Scuds	Stoneflies	Mayflies	Dragonflies and Damselflies
Mine Run P1	Found two salamanders and one fish in net	24	10	2	1	1	3	46	3	2
Mine Run P2	Found two salamanders and one fish in net	19	6	0	3	0	2	66	1	1
Mine Run P3	Found one salamander in net	7	0	10	3	4	12	41	6	16
Pimmit Run P1		11	79	2	0	15	3	0	23	0
Pimmit Run P2	Found 2 horsehair worms, 2 Fish, and 1 eel. Also, there is a notable algae bloom occurring near this site.	15	58	1	0	6	1	0	3	0
Pimmit Run P3		2	86	0	0	5	0	0	17	1
Gulf Branch P1		2	2	43	0	0	21	0	19	0
Gulf Branch P2		53	1	21	1	8	19	0	15	0
Gulf Branch P3		29	2	16	0	4	0	0	0	0
Turkey Run P1		4	0	4	1	0	8	0	8	0
Turkey Run P2	The water is extremely cloudy From thunderstorms from last night.	5	1	11	4	0	7	1	5	0
Turkey Run P3	Found 2 salamanders in net	4	0	3	4	0	6	0	21	0
Dead Run P1	Saw toad on rock	3	0	7	2	1	5	0	8	0
Dead Run P2		4	2	7	1	0	2	0	0	0
Dead Run P3		6	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1
Donaldson P1		6	3	43	0	0	9	0	20	0
Donaldson P2		9	8	9	1	0	0	0	76	0
Donaldson P3		5	1	31	0	0	1	0	88	0
Spout Run P1		20	8	20	0	1	2	0	97	0

Spout Run P2		40	10	9	2	1	1	0	26	0
Spout Run P3		46	45	6	0	0	0	0	71	0

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3										
Stream	Hellgrammites, Fishflies, and Alderflies	Common Netspinners	Most Caddisflies	Beetles	Midges	Blackflies	Most True Flies	Gilled Snails	Lunged Snails	Clams
Mine Run P1	1	124	18	20	38	2	21	0	0	1
Mine Run P2	2	292	25	21	19	4	13	0	0	2
Mine Run P3	1	64	7	23	11	0	8	0	0	0
Pimmit Run P1	0	69	63	1	31	6	0	0	0	0
Pimmit Run P2	0	284	176	1	63	11	0	0	0	0
Pimmit Run P3	0	79	86	0	52	3	1	0	0	0
Gulf Branch P1	0	75	2	0	55	3	10	0	0	0
Gulf Branch P2	0	122	0	0	137	12	9	0	2	0
Gulf Branch P3	0	38	0	1	88	9	14	0	1	0
Turkey Run P1	0	144	54	0	6	0	5	0	0	0
Turkey Run P2	0	142	10	3	18	3	4	0	0	0
Turkey Run P3	0	234	23	2	16	3	3	0	0	0
Dead Run P1	0	142	63	2	89	2	6	0	0	0
Dead Run P2	0	56	71	1	100	1	1	0	0	0
Dead Run P3	0	26	6	1	141	0	4	0	1	0
Donaldson P1	0	113	0	1	81	0	4	0	10	0
Donaldson P2	0	101	1	0	21	0	1	0	9	0
Donaldson P3	0	15	0	3	55	0	1	0	5	0
Spout Run P1	0	23	1	0	83	0	0	0	0	0
Spout Run P2	0	26	0	0	91	0	1	1	0	0
Spout Run P3	0	31	0	0	62	0	2	0	1	0

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3									
Stream	Total Organisms	Metric 1 - Percent Mayflies, Stoneflies, and Most Caddisflies	Metric 2 - Percent Common Netspinners	Metric 3 - Percent Lunged Snails	Metric 4 - Percent Beetles	Metric 5 - Percent Tolerant	Metric 6 - Percent Non-Insect	Score	Ecological Conditions
Mine Run P1	317	21.1356	39.1167	0	6.3091	26.18	13.25	7	Acceptable
Mine Run P2	476	19.3277	61.6445	0	4.4118	11.13	6.72	7	Acceptable
Mine Run P3	213	25.3521	30.0469	0	10.7981	28.17	16.9	9	Acceptable
Pimmit Run P1	303	28.3828	22.7723	0	0.33	48.51	36.3	5	Unacceptable
Pimmit Run P2	619	28.9176	45.8805	0	0.1616	25.04	13.09	6	Unacceptable
Pimmit Run P3	332	31.0241	23.7952	0	0	44.88	28.01	6	Unacceptable
Gulf Branch P1	232	9.0517	32.3276	0	0	54.31	29.31	4	Unacceptable
Gulf Branch P2	419	3.75	30.5	0.5	0	63.25	26.25	2	Unacceptable
Gulf Branch P3	202	0	18.8119	0.495	0.495	73.76	25.74	3	Unacceptable
Turkey Run P1	226	26.4957	61.5385	0	0	9.4	7.26	6	Unacceptable
Turkey Run P2	214	7.4766	66.3551	0	1.4019	21.03	13.08	5	Unacceptable
Turkey Run P3	323	13.7931	73.3542	0	0.627	10.03	5.33	6	Unacceptable
Dead Run P1	330	21.5152	43.0303	0	0.6061	32.42	5.45	6	Unacceptable
Dead Run P2	246	28.8618	22.7642	0	0.4065	47.15	6.5	6	Unacceptable
Dead Run P3	203	11.33	12.8079	0.4926	0.4926	73.4	3.45	5	Unacceptable
Donaldson P1	290	6.8966	38.9655	3.4483	0.3448	52.41	24.48	1	Unacceptable
Donaldson P2	236	32.6271	42.7966	3.8136	0	23.73	15.25	5	Unacceptable
Donaldson P3	205	42.9268	7.3171	2.439	1.4634	47.8	20.98	5	Unacceptable
Spout Run P1	255	38.4314	9.0196	0	0	52.55	20.0	8	Acceptable
Spout Run P2	208	12.5	12.5	0	0	73.08	30.77	4	Unacceptable
Spout Run P3	264	26.8939	11.7424	0.3788	0	60.61	37.12	5	Unacceptable

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3					
Stream	Fish Water Quality Indicators	Barriers to Fish Movement	Surface-water appearance	Stream Bed Deposit	Odor
Mine Run P1	Scattered Individuals	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/Tan/SIlty/Muddy	None
Mine Run P2	Scattered Individuals	No Barriers	Clear	Brown/Tan/SIlty/Muddy	None
Mine Run P3	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Pimmit Run P1	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	None
Pimmit Run P2	Scattered Individuals/ Scattered Schools	No Barriers	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Pimmit Run P3	Scattered Schools	No Barriers	Clear but tea colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Gulf Branch P1	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Oily	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	None
Gulf Branch P2	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Clear But Tea Colored	Brown/tan/Silty/Muddy	Musky
Gulf Branch P3	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Clear but tea-colored	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Turkey Run P1	Scattered Individuals	No Barriers	Muddy	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Turkey Run P2	Scattered Individuals/Scattered Sc hools	Waterfalls	Cloudy/Turbid	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy	Other
Turkey Run P3	Scattered Individuals	No Barriers	Muddy	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Dead Run P1	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Muddy	Silty/Muddy	No Odor
Dead Run P2	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	None	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Dead Run P3	Scattered Schools	Waterfalls	Muddy	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy	No Odor
Donaldson P1	Scattered Individuals	None	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Sandy/	No Odor
Donaldson P2	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	No Odor
Donaldson P3	Scattered Individuals	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Sandy	No Odor
Spout Run P1	No Fish	Waterfalls	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy	Musky
Spout Run P2	No Fish	None	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/Muddy/Sandy	Sewage
Spout Run P3	No Fish	None	Clear	Brown/Tan/Silty/MuddySandy	Sewage

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3									
Stream	Stability of stream	Algae Color	Algae located	Percent algae	Stream shade	% Silt	% Sand	% Gravel	% Cobbles
Mine Run P1	No Spots	Light Green/Dark Green/Matted	In Spots	10	High	10	10	30	50
Mine Run P2	A Few Spots	None	N/A		Full	10	0	10	80
Mine Run P3	A Few Spots	Brown Coated/Matted	In Spots	20	High	5	10	25	60
Pimmit Run P1	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown Coated/Matted	In Spots	40	Moderate	0	20	20	60
Pimmit Run P2	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown CoatedMatted	In Spots	40	High	5	20	40	35
Pimmit Run P3	A Few Spots	Dark green/Brown Coated/Matted/Hairy	Everywhere	100	Moderate	0	10	40	50
Gulf Branch P1	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Matted	In Spots	60	High	0	10	20	70
Gulf Branch P2	No Spots	None	N/A	0	Full	10	0	30	60
Gulf Branch P3	No Spots	None	N/A	0	Moderate	0	10	50	40
Turkey Run P1	Many Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted	In Spots	40	Full	10	0	20	70
Turkey Run P2	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Matted	In Spots	10	Moderate	10	10	60	20
Turkey Run P3	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted	In Spots	25	Full	10	10	30	50
Dead Run P1	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted	Everywhere	100	Full	10	10	0	80
Dead Run P2	Many Spots	Light Green/Matted	In Spots	5	High	10	20	20	50
Dead Run P3	Many Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted	In Spots	5	High	5	10	30	55
Donaldson P1	A Few Spots	Dark Green/Matted	In Spots	10	Moderate	0	10	30	60
Donaldson P2	Many Spots	Dark Green/Matted	In Spots	20	Slight	5	5	40	50
Donaldson P3	Many Spots	Dark Green/Matted	In Spots	60	Slight	0	5	20	75
Spout Run P1	A Few Spots	Dark Green	In Spots	5	Moderate	10	5	30	55
Spout Run P2	Many Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted	Everywhere	100	Full	0	10	20	70
Spout Run P3	Many Spots	Dark Green/Brown/Matted	Everywhere	100	Full	0	0	20	80

Appendix 6: 2010 Data Collection

Round 3					
Stream	Stream channel erosion potential	Area 1	Area 2	Area 3	Area 4
Mine Run P1	Moderate	3x3			
Mine Run P2	Moderate	3x3			
Mine Run P3	Moderate	3x3			
Pimmit Run P1	Moderate	3x3			
Pimmit Run P2	High	3x3			
Pimmit Run P3	Moderate	3x3			
Gulf Branch P1	High	2x3	3x3		
Gulf Branch P2	Moderate	3x3	3x3		
Gulf Branch P3	High	3x3			
Turkey Run P1	High	3x3			
Turkey Run P2	Severe	3x3			
Turkey Run P3	Moderate	3x3			
Dead Run P1	Moderate	2x3	2x3		
Dead Run P2	Slight	2x3			
Dead Run P3	High	2x3			
Donaldson P1	Moderate	2x3	2x3		
Donaldson P2	Moderate	2x3	1x3		
Donaldson P3	Moderate	3x3			
Spout Run P1	Moderate	3x3			
Spout Run P2	High	3x3			
Spout Run P3	High	3x3	2x3		

Appendix 7: Water Chemistry Data
Round 1, Summer 2010

Stream Site	Day	Time	pH	Temp	DO %	DO mg/L	Cond. uS
Mine P1	6/2/10	7:16 AM	7.47	20.1	94	8.5	148.1
Mine P2	6/2/10	7:30 AM					
Mine P3	6/3/10	7:34 AM	7.7	24.2	96	8.1	151.2
Pimmit P1	6/3/10	7:39 AM	7.85	23.7	91	7.7	332.6
Pimmit P2	6/3/10	7:44 AM					
Pimmit P3	6/4/10	8:12 AM	7.59	21.6	93	8.2	310.3
Gulf P1	6/4/10	7:47 AM	7.34	20.5	89	7.8	316.3
Gulf P2	6/4/10	7:51 AM					
Gulf P3	6/8/10	4:29 PM					
Turkey P1	6/9/10	3:57 PM					
Turkey P2	6/9/10	4:00 PM					
Turkey P3	6/8/10	4:31 PM	7.87	18.6	97	9.1	345.3
Dead P1	6/10/10	8:00 AM					
Dead P2	6/10/10	10:18 AM	7.81	18.2	94	8.9	260.3
Dead P3	6/10/10	1:01 PM					
Donald.P1	6/11/10	10:15 AM	7.50	19.2	87	8.1	441.5
Donald.P2	6/11/10	1:16 PM	7.60	20.0	94	8.6	436.1
Donald.P3	6/11/10	1:21 PM	7.65	20.4	93	8.5	441.9
Spout P1	6/14/10	9:27 AM	7.71	21.5	86	7.6	673.0
Spout P2	6/14/10	11:04 AM	7.84	21.9	94	8.3	675.0
Spout P3	6/14/10	1:00 PM	7.81	22.5	86	7.4	605.0
Windy P1	6/30/10	9:15 AM	7.54	19.8	88	8.1	547.7
Windy P2	6/30/10	11:09 AM	7.36	20.5	90	8.1	553.0
Windy P3	6/30/10	1:12 PM	7.36	20.6	85	7.6	558.0
Difficult P1	7/1/10	10:04 AM	7.72	21.9	101	8.9	223.6
Difficult P2	7/1/10	11:33 AM	7.73	22.7	104	9.0	224.9
Difficult P3	7/1/10	4:04 PM	7.40	23.2	83	7.1	229.6
CIA P1	7/2/10	9:46 AM	7.61	17.0	91	8.9	837.0
CIA P2	7/2/10	12:12 PM	7.69	17.3	89	8.6	839.0
CIA P3	7/2/10	1:48 PM	7.59	18.1	90	8.6	874.0

Appendix 7: Water Chemistry Data
Round 2, Summer 2010

Stream Site	Day	Time	pH	Temp	DO %	DO mg/L	Cond. uS
Mine P1	6/17/10	8:49 AM	7.67	21.1	89	7.8	149.9
Mine P2	6/17/10	10:43 AM	7.55	21.6	88	7.7	149.3
Mine P3	6/18/10	7:21 AM	7.65	22.5	90	7.8	152.2
Pimmit P1	6/18/10	9:46 AM	7.68	21.0	85	7.4	316.6
Pimmit P2	6/18/10	11:23 AM	7.79	21.8	100	8.8	317.1
Pimmit P3	6/18/10	1:14 PM	7.56	24.1	91	7.8	321.6
Gulf P1	6/22/10	8:01 AM	7.43	21.6	86	7.6	404.9
Gulf P2	6/22/10	10:00 AM	7.46	21.9	93	8.1	405.9
Gulf P3	6/22/10	11:34 AM	7.47	22.3	90	7.8	404.7
Turkey P1	6/23/10	8:01 AM	7.92	21.0	93	8.4	384.7
Turkey P2	6/23/10	10:04 AM	7.95	21.3	94	8.3	384.9
Turkey P3	6/23/10	12:23 PM	7.90	22.1	97	8.5	361.4
Dead P1	6/24/10	1:21 PM	7.85	24.9	90	7.4	270.7
Dead P2	6/25/10	8:37 AM	7.84	23.1	90	7.7	271.6
Dead P3	6/25/10	9:45 AM	7.64	23.2	91	7.8	272.5
Donald. P1	6/25/10	11:17 AM	7.56	23.1	88	7.5	454.8
Donald. P2	6/25/10	1:46 PM	7.69	24.2	85	7.1	450.8
Donald. P3	6/28/10	8:17 AM	7.69	23.1	88	7.5	450.2
Spout P1	6/29/10	9:14 AM	7.77	23.5	84	7.1	585
Spout P2	6/29/10	11:51 AM	7.88	24.9	94	7.8	628
Spout P3	6/29/10	1:28 PM	7.87	25	91	7.5	623
Windy P1	7/23/10	8:14 AM	7.51	22.7	83	7.1	574
Windy P2	7/23/10	10:15 AM	7.37	23.4	80	6.8	574
Windy P3	7/23/10	12:00 PM	7.41	24.1	87	7.3	574
DifficultP1	7/26/10	8:30 AM	7.68	25.9	95	7.7	196.7
DifficultP2	7/26/10	10:15 AM	7.66	26.1	97	7.8	191.6
DifficultP3	7/26/10	12:21 PM	7.38	26.3	91	7.3	191.1
CIA P1	7/27/10	9:53 AM	7.6	20.9	86	7.7	785
CIA P2	7/27/10	11:20 AM	7.53	21.1	82	7.3	795
CIA P3	7/27/10	12:51 PM	7.57	21.7	69	6.1	831

Appendix 7: Water Chemistry Data
Round 3, Summer 2010

Stream Site	Day	Time	pH	Temp	DO %	DO mg/L	Cond. uS
Mine P1	7/7/10	8:57 AM	7.61	22.5	81	7.1	150.6
Mine P2	7/7/10	10:27 AM	7.57	22.9	89	7.6	150.2
Mine P3	7/7/10	12:43 PM	7.7	24.2	96	8.1	151.2
Pimmit P1	7//8/10	9:03 AM	7.85	25.2	96	7.9	352.2
Pimmit P2	7/8/10	10:34 AM	8.06	26	101	8.2	344.9
Pimmit P3	7/8/10	12:25 PM	8.3	27.3	110	8.7	343
Gulf BranchP1	7/12/10	9:29 AM	7.52	22.2	89	7.7	386
Gulf BranchP2	7/12/10	10:36 AM	7.49	22.7	91	7.8	387.7
Gulf BranchP3	7/12/10	12:34 PM	7.47	22.8	89	7.6	388.3
Turkey P1	7/13/10	8:41 AM	7.75	21.2	93	8.3	218.2
Turkey P2	7/13/10	9:53 AM	7.73	21.2	94	8.3	232.4
Turkey P3	7/13/10	11:23 AM	7.68	21.3	93	8.2	234.8
Dead P1	7/15/10	9:26 AM	7.66	22.9	89	7.7	181.6
Dead P2	7/15/10	10:59 AM	7.71	23.2	95	8.1	188.6
Dead P3	7/16/10	8:59 AM	7.58	23.5	90	7.6	210.2
Donaldson. P1	7/16/10	11:50 AM	7.5	23.6	79	6.7	417.5
Donaldson. P2	7/16/10	1:19 PM	7.66	24.2	90	7.5	417.3
Donaldson. P3	7/20/10	9:04 AM	7.73	23	91	7.8	394.3
Spout P1	7/20/10	11:56 AM	7.86	24.2	93	7.8	646
Spout P2	7/20/10	1:13 PM	7.84	24.6	79	6.6	652
Spout P3	7/20/10	2:24 PM	7.94	25.3	94	7.7	647

Appendix 8
Water Chemistry Lab Results Round 1

Stream	Acid Neutralizing Capacity (ANC) (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	Phosphorus (mg/L)	Chlorine (mg/L)
Mine	32.7	1.5	.41	.02
Pimmit	52.9	2.1	.49	.03
Gulf Branch	63.2	1.2	.40	.04
Turkey	76.8	1.6	.28	.02
Dead	53.2	1.9	.20	.13
Donaldson	48.8	2.1	.53	.04
Spout	83.6	2.6	.66	.03
Windy	60.8	3.6	.27	.05
Difficult	43.6	1.3	.14	.02
CIA	54	2.1	.42	.00

Appendix 8
Water Chemistry Lab Results Round 2

Stream	ANC (mg/L)	Nitrate (mg/L)	Phosphorus (mg/L)	Chlorine (mg/L)
Mine	45.6	1.5	.24	.02
Pimmit	72	1.8	.94	.03
Gulf Branch	54.8	2.6	.29	.03
Turkey	78.8	2.0	.38	.02
Dead	65.6	1.5	.37	.00
Donaldson	56	3.4	.30	.13
Spout	82	2.9	.71	.02
Windy	58.8	3.3	.67	.01
Difficult	47.6	1.3	.33	.00
CIA	50.8	1.9	.56	.00

Appendix 8
Water Chemistry Lab Results Round 3

Stream	ANC	Nitrate (mg/L)	Phosphorus (mg/L)	Chlorine (mg/L)
Mine	44.4	1.0	.00	.04
Pimmit	60	1.0	.43	.02
Gulf Branch	63.3	2.4	.74	.00
Turkey	85.2	1.6	.40	.00
Dead	62	1.4	.36	.00
Donaldson	53.2	2.7	.62	.03
Spout	85.2	2.7	.62	.01

Appendix 9: Land Cover Classification Description

1. *Open Water* – all areas of open water, generally with less than 25% cover of vegetation/land cover.
2. *Low Intensity Residential* – Includes areas with a mixture of constructed materials and vegetation. Constructed materials account for 30-80 percent of the cover. Vegetation may account for 20 to 70 percent of the cover. These areas most commonly include single-family housing units. Population densities will be lower than in high intensity residential areas.
3. *High Intensity Residential* – Includes highly developed areas where people reside in high numbers. Examples include apartment complexes and row houses. Vegetation accounts for less than 20 percent of the cover. Constructed materials account for 80 to100 percent of the cover.
4. *Commercial/Industrial/Transportation* – Includes infrastructure (e.g. roads, railroads, etc.) and all highly developed areas not classified as High Intensity Residential.
5. *Transitional* – Areas of sparse vegetative cover (less than 25 percent of cover) that are dynamically changing from one land cover to another, often because of land use activities. Examples include forest clearcuts, a transition phase between forest and agricultural land, the temporary clearing of vegetation, and changes due to natural causes (e.g. fire, flood, etc.).
6. *Deciduous Forest* – Areas dominated by trees where 75 percent or more of the tree species shed foliage simultaneously in response to seasonal change.
7. *Evergreen Forest* – Areas dominated by trees where 75 percent or more of the tree species `maintain their leaves all year. Canopy is never without green foliage.
8. *Mixed Forest* – Areas dominated by trees where neither deciduous nor evergreen species represent more than 75 percent of the cover present.
9. *Pasture/Hay* – Areas of grasses, legumes, or grass-legume mixtures planted for livestock grazing or the production of seed or hay crops.
10. *Row Crops* – Areas used for the production of crops, such as corn, soybeans, vegetables, tobacco, and cotton.
11. *Urban/Recreational Grasses* – Vegetation (primarily grasses) planted in developed settings for recreation, erosion control, or aesthetic purposes. Examples include parks, lawns, golf courses, airport grasses, and industrial site grasses.
12. *Woody Wetlands* – Areas where forest or shrubland vegetation accounts for 25-100 percent of the cover and the soil or substrate is periodically saturated with or covered with water.
13. *Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands* – Areas where perennial herbaceous vegetation accounts for 75-100 percent of the cover and the soil or substrate is periodically saturated with or covered with water.

Appendix 10: Location Data

Monitoring: Summer 2009					
Stream	Station	County	State	Latitude	Longitude
Turkey	1	Fairfax	VA	N 38 57.56.15	W 77 9.24.91
Turkey	2	Fairfax	VA	N 38 57.51.20	W 77 9.24.25
Turkey	3	Fairfax	VA	N 38 57.49.60	W 77 9.25.9
Dead	1	Fairfax	VA	N 38 58.00.955	W 77 10.20.20
Dead	2	Fairfax	VA	N 38 57.56.62	W 77 10.25.34
Dead	3	Fairfax	VA	N 38 57.54.98	W 77 10.26.11
Pimmit	1	Fairfax	VA	N 38 55.46.92	W 77 7.5.49
Pimmit	2	Fairfax	VA	N 38 55. 50.26	W 77 7.11.12
Pimmit	3	Fairfax	VA	N 38 55.50.81	W 77 7.14.59
Gulf Branch	1	Arlington	VA	N 38 55.29.00	W 77 6.50.86
Gulf Branch	2	Arlington	VA	N 38 55.20.07	W 77 6.52.44
Gulf Branch	3	Arlington	VA	N 38 55.29.76	W 77 6.51.39
Donaldson	1	Arlington	VA	N 38 55.11.84	W 77 6.27.20
Donaldson	2	Arlington	VA	N 38 55.11.06	W 77 6.28.84
Donaldson	3	Arlington	VA	N 38 55.10.26	W 77 6.29.71
Mine	1	Fairfax	VA	N 38 59.59.47	W 77 15.22.95
Mine	2	Fairfax	VA	N 38 59.59.25	W 77 15.24.85
Mine	3	Fairfax	VA	N 38 59.58.98	W 77 15.30.06
Spout	1	Arlington	VA	N 38 54.4.46	W 77 5.1.73
Spout	2	Arlington	VA	N 38 54.4.05	W 77 5.2.69
Spout	3	Arlington	VA	N 38 54.3.05	W 77 5.4.36
Difficult	1	Fairfax	VA	N 38 58.36.27	W 77 14.23.40
Difficult	2	Fairfax	VA	N 38 58.37.42	W 77 14 27.50
Difficult	3	Fairfax	VA	N 38 58.36.03	W 77 14.39.40
Windy	1	Arlington	VA	N 38 54.20.34	W 77 5.39.08
Windy	2	Arlington	VA	N 38 54.19.31	W 77 5.40.62
Windy	3	Arlington	VA	N 38 54.19.09	W 77 5.44.13
CIA	1	Fairfax	VA	N 38 58.14.56	W 77 08.12.24
CIA	2	Fairfax	VA	N 38 58.14.31	W 77 08.13.61
CIA	3	Fairfax	VA	N 38 58.14.84	W 77 08.15.05

Monitoring: Summer 2009		
Stream	Station	Location
Turkey	1	at the base of the switchback trail
Turkey	2	100m downstream from GWMP, 40m upstream from site 1
Turkey	3	50m downstream from GWMP, 20m upstream from site 2
Dead	1	15-20m upstream from mouth
Dead	2	50m upstream from site 1, 10-20m upstream from large waterfalls
Dead	3	70-80 downstream of GWMP bridge, below waterfalls
Pimmit	1	70m upstream of Glebe Rd (123 bridge)
Pimmit	2	90m upstream of Glebe Rd (123 bridge)
Pimmit	3	120m upstream of Glebe Rd, at start of a bend in the run
Gulf Branch	1	20m downstream of GWMP, the edge of the GW closest to Potomac
Gulf Branch	2	Directly below GWMP on edge closest to Potomac
Gulf Branch	3	20m upstream of site 2, 10-15m from GWMP's inland edge
Donaldson	1	10m upstream from mouth
Donaldson	2	beneath GWMP bridge
Donaldson	3	15m upstream from GWMP, below the 6ft waterfalls

Mine	1	5m downstream from road
Mine	2	15m upstream from road
Mine	3	25m upstream from road
Spout	1	next to drainage pipe off Spout Run Parkway
Spout	2	100m upstream from site 1
Spout	3	50m upstream of second drainage pipe
Difficult	1	Near island,. When stream widens
Difficult	2	by a brush pile on large rocks (probably won't be there next season)
Difficult	3	Next to fallen log leading to island
Windy	1	Upstream near the large drop-off
Windy	2	Right under GWMP
Windy	3	Right near the stream crossing
CIA	1	20m upstream of Potomac Heritage Trail.
CIA	2	Next to small tributary (sample upstream of it)
CIA	3	75m downstream of Culvert

Appendix 11:Net New Development 2002-2010

Arlington County, VA

Year	Office SF	Retail SF	Other SF	Residential Units	Hotel Rooms
2002	956,983	195,595	8,184	1,959	350
2003	330,029	88,723	148,562	1,092	0
2004	-3,628	7,934	471,547	432	0
2005	524,613	114,422	72,104	1,121	0
2006	1,321,168	75,481	193,588	1,339	4
2010	374,379	75,768	0	242	0
Total	3,503,544	557,923	893,985	6,185	354

Source: Arlington County Department of Community Planning Housing and Development, Planning Research and Analysis Team.
All data is reported in Square Feet (SF) unless noted.

Appendix 12: Acres of Land by General Land Use Category

Fairfax County, January 2004

Existing Land Use	Total Acres	Percent of Total
Residential	130,903	57.5
Industrial	9,389	4.1
Commercial	9,990	4.4
Parks and Recreation	28,108	12.3
Public	23,657	10.4
Vacant and Natural Uses	25,712	11.3
Fairfax County	227,759	100

Appendix 13: Acres of Land by Planned Land Use Category

Fairfax County, January 2004		
Planned Land Use	Total Acres	Percent of Total
Residential	143,496	63
Industrial	8,290	3.6
Commercial/Retail Office	5,259	2.3
Public Facilities and Mixed Use	26,725	11.7
Parks, Recreation, and Floodplains	43,852	19.3
Fairfax County	227,622	100

Appendix 14: Percent Impervious Surfaces, Stream Protection Strategy, January 2001		
Stream	% Impervious Surfaces	Projected % Impervious Surfaces
Dead Run	21.9	25
Turkey Run	8	15
Pimmit Run	25.53	32
Difficult Run	17.89	30.58

Appendix 15: Statistically Invalid Sampling Data ’01-‘09

Table 2: Statistically Invalid Sampling Data (<200 macroinvertebrates): 2001-2009

2001				
Of 63 Stations	Stream	Round	Station	Total # of macroinvertebrates
	Dead	1	1	174
	Dead	1	2	99
	Dead	1	3	175
	Turkey	1	1	175
	Turkey	1	2	175
	Dead	2	2	174
	Dead	2	3	144
	Turkey	2	3	91
	Gulf Branch	2	1	64
	Gulf Branch	2	2	84
	Gulf Branch	2	3	113
	Donaldson	2	2	70
	Donaldson	2	3	183
	Spout	2	3	24
	Mine	3	2	141
	Turkey	3	2	57
	Turkey	3	3	187
	Gulf Branch	3	1	41
	Gulf Branch	3	2	23
	Gulf Branch	3	3	42
	Donaldson	3	1	1
	Donaldson	3	2	2
	Donaldson	3	3	0
	Spout	3	1	154
2002				
Of 45 Stations	Stream	Round	Station	Total # of macroinvertebrates
	Donaldson	2	2	81
2003				
Of 63 Stations	Stream	Round	Station	Total # of macroinvertebrates
	Gulf Branch	1	1	32
	Gulf Branch	1	2	109
	Gulf Branch	1	3	66
	Gulf Branch	2	1	105
	Gulf Branch	2	2	74
	Spout	2	1	172
	Spout	2	2	88

	Dead	3	2	136
2006				
Of 45 Stations	Stream	Round	Station	Total # of macroinvertebrates
	Gulf Branch	1	2	160
2007				
Of 57 Stations	Stream	Round	Station	Total # of macroinvertebrates
	Dead	1	2	130
2010				
Of 90 Stations	Stream	Round	Station	Total # of macroinvertebrates
	Spout	2	3	165

Appendix 16: Insect Descriptions

Distinguishing Characteristics
Beetle Larvae

- **Small Bristles of hair protruding from their back end, Moves in and out to breathe**
- **Can be very small**
- **Dark to light brown**
- **Visually similar to a meal worm**
- **Six legs**
- **Has an exoskeleton that looks harder than a midge**
- **Segments are smooth and straight**
- **Moves sluggishly**
- **Darkened head**

Midges

- **Tiny (size of a paint brush hair)**
- **Soft worm like body**
- **Will "dance" when poked, sort of like a spasm**
- **Has two prolegs (caterpillar-like legs, rather than insect-like legs) at the head and tail**
- **Vary in color from white to red to brown to see through**
- **Head is fatter than tail**
- **Will inch along like an inchworm when undisturbed**
- **Head is very defined, is a dark color and has pincers**

Black Flies

- **Will cling one end to the side of the ice tray and leave other end dangling free**
- **Normally mottled black and white**
- **Small like a midge**
- **Bowling pin shape with a fat head and tail area**
- **Blackened head**

Planarian

- **Has two spots for eyes**
- **Will glide along**

- **Usually white color, but can be dark**
- **Looks like a long blob**

Sow bug

- **Looks like a roley poley (also an armadillo)**
- **More than 6 legs**
- **Hard plated exoskeleton**
- **Usually gray with white legs**
- **Short antennae**

Scud

- **Swims sideways**
- **Very quick**
- **Looks similar to a shrimp**
- **Darts around**
- **Curved shape**
- **More than 6 legs**
- **Lays on side**
- **Usually clear buy can be dark or greenish**

Stonefly

- **Looks like a small cricket**
- **Has two tails (one may be longer than the other)**
- **Crawls instead of swims**
- **No abdominal gills**
- **Long antenna**
- **Short stout wings**
- **Six legs**

Mayflies

- **Very similar to a stonefly**
- **Short antennae**
- **Abdominal gills, which can vary from puffy stiff and straight**
- **3 tails**
- **Swims by slithering or undulating**
- **Tail can be webbed sometimes**

Damselfly

- **Very larger than many mayflies**
- **3 tails (oar shape)**
- **Large protruding jaw**
- **Large bug eyes**
- **Short antennae**
- **Long thin abdomen**

- **Premature wings folded in close to the body**

Hellgrammite

- **6 legs**
- **Large spikes coming out of abdomen behind legs**
- **Looks kind of like a millipede**
- **Large pincers on head**
- **Head looks similar to an overgrown netspinner**

Caddisfly

- **Two prologs on tail**
- **Six legs**
- **Bright orange**
- **Usually lighter in color then a net spinner**
- **Usually does not have darkened plates behind the head**
- **One back plate**
- **More defined head than netspinner**
- **No abdominal gills**
- **Practically no antenna**
- **Two small pincers**
- **Abdominal segments are bulgy**
- **Normally has a very hooked tail**

Net Spinner

- **Darker in color than a common caddisfly**
- **Fluffy abdominal gills**
- **3 dark plates behind head**
- **Fluff on tail end**

Dragon Fly

- **Large hinged protruding jaw**
- **Big bug shaped eyes**
- **Short antenna**
- **Three short triangular tails**
- **Flat, broad and wide abdomen, which is usually what distinguishes it**
- **Usually are quite big (like damselflies), the smaller varieties were rare**

Snail

- **Lunged**
  - **Opening opens to the left**
- **Gilled snail**
  - **Opening opens to the right**

True fly-Crane Fly

- **Can be very small and midge like to very large and fat**
- **Darkened head**
- **Caterpillar like**

- **Has bristles or branches on one end**
- **Rings with small rounded spikes on then, separate segments of body**
- **Excrete abundantly (useful to keep in separate beaker)**

Appendix 17: Driving Directions

Mine Run

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Take I-495 South exit
3. Stay in right lane merging onto I-495 and take Langley/Great Falls exit
4. Turn right at 1st light onto west 193 and go approximately 4 miles
5. Turn right at 1st light onto Old Dominion
6. Continue straight to pay booth and into Great Falls Park
7. Pass visitor center and proceed to the end of the first long parking lot and park closest to the road
8. Mine Run will be in the forested gap between the two parking lots

Comments: green signs also present for direction to Great Falls Park

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Take Old Dominion back towards 193
2. Turn left at stoplight onto 193 and proceed approximately 4 miles
3. Go through first stoplight and stay in the left lane
4. Turn left at second stoplight onto I-495 North
5. Stay in right-most lane and take first exit onto GWMP
6. Turn left into parkway headquarters

Dead Run

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Drive past Turkey Run Park sign
3. Drive past 1st I-495 North/South exit sign
4. At 2nd I-495 South sign turn on hazard lights and slow
5. Turn off the parkway and onto the shoulder immediately after white arrow signs, park on grass just before Dead Run sign
6. Walk towards bridge and down the slope, stream is at the bottom of the hill

Comments: use caution when walking down the hill, it's a steep grade covered in loose dirt

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Turn on hazard lights and wait for an opening in traffic
2. Merge in to traffic headed North and merge immediately into the left lane
3. At a service road on the left, turn hazard lights on again and complete a U-turn
4. Proceed Southbound on GWMP
5. Turn left into parkway headquarters

Turkey Run

1. Exit through back entrance of parkway headquarters

2. Turn left at bottom of hill
3. Drive past parking lot C-3 (on left) and C-2 (on right) and enter lot C-1 (on right)
4. Park by interpretive wayside in near left corner
5. Follow trail downhill towards Potomac River, stay to the right
6. At the trailhead at the bottom of the hill, turn left
7. Turkey Run will be about 300 yards down the trail

Alternate directions

1. Turn right onto the GWMP
2. Take the first exit (Turkey Run Park)
3. Pass the entrance to the park
4. Turn on hazard lights and start to slow down
5. When you get under the parkway pull onto the side of the road and park.
6. Cross the road and proceed down the hill until you reach the water
7. Site 3 will be on your right

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Hike back up trail
2. Turn left out of the parking lot
3. Follow loop back to headquarters

Pimmit Run

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Take 1st exit, Turkey Run Park (Washington exit)
3. Follow loop around and to the left and merge into GWMP Southbound
4. Take 123 North exit (Chain Bridge/Washington exit)
5. Take right at light (onto North Glebe)
6. Go straight under bridge and park behind "Dead End" sign
7. Hiking back the way you drove, find trail on left shoulder
8. Follow trail to the left towards Pimmit Run

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Follow trail back up the hill
2. Turn left/straight out of parking lot onto Glebe Rd (towards Chain Bridge)
3. Turn left onto Chain Bridge Rd
4. Turn right onto GWMP North
5. Turn right into parkway headquarters

Gulf Branch

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Take 1st exit, Turkey Run Park (Washington exit)
3. Follow loop around and to the left and merge into GWMP Southbound
4. Take 123 North exit (Chain Bridge/Washington exit)
5. Take right at light (onto North Glebe)
6. Take Military Road exit
7. Proceed through first stop sign
8. Follow signs to Military Road (2 left's after exit)
9. Turn left onto 36th Road (not 36 Street)
10. Drive approximately 0.1-0.2 miles and park at trail head (across Nelson Street intersect)
11. Hike to bottom of stairs and turn left onto trail
12. Proceed to station locations

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Hike trail back to vehicle
2. Turn around, back towards Military Rd
3. Watch for sign for 120 North and turn right toward Chain Bridge
4. Merge on to N. Glebe Rd. heading down the hill
5. At the bottom of the hill, turn left onto Chain Bridge Rd
6. Turn right onto GWMP West
7. Turn right into parkway headquarters

Donaldson Run

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Take 1st exit, Turkey Run Park (Washington exit)
3. Follow loop around and to the left and merge into GWMP Southbound
4. Take 123 North exit (Chain Bridge/Washington exit)
5. Take right at light (onto North Glebe Rd)
6. Take Military Road exit
7. Proceed through stop sign.
8. Follow signs to Military Road (2 left's after exit)
9. Turn left onto Marcey Road
10. Drive back to Donaldson Run Park HQ and park just beyond HQ building, if full then park in lot outside HQ driveway entrance
11. Walk to the end of the paved road and find trail heading downhill
12. At the trailhead at the bottom of the hill, take the trail to the right
13. Proceed to station locations

Alternate Route:

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Take 1st exit, Turkey Run Park (Washington exit)
3. Follow loop around and to the left and merge into GWMP Southbound
4. Take exit toward Rosslyn
5. Bear right and keep following signs toward Rosslyn
6. At stop sign, turn right
7. As soon as possible, merge into left lane
8. Keep following road and follow signs for GWMP
9. Turn left at second light near key bridge
10. Merge onto GWMP west
11. Follow GWMP and pass Overlook 1 heading toward headquarters
12. Turn on Hazards
13. Before the bridge that has the "Donaldson Run" sign attached to it, pull on to side of road
14. Walk toward bridge and walk down the side and under the overpass until you get to the Potomac Heritage Trail
15. Once on path, turn right and follow path until you find stairs leading down to site locations

NOTE: This is a shorter, but much steeper walk

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Hike back to vehicle

2. Drive out on Marcey Rd
3. Turn right onto Military Rd
4. Watch for sign for 120 North and turn right toward Chain Bridge
5. Merge on to N. Glebe Rd. heading down the hill
6. At the bottom of the hill, turn left onto Chain Bridge Rd
7. Turn right onto GWMP West
8. Turn right into parkway headquarters

Spout Run

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Take 1st exit, Turkey Run Park (Washington exit)
3. Follow loop around and to the left and merge into GWMP Southbound
4. Take GWMP (South) to Ronald Reagan National Airport, go into Airport and fallow signs for GWMP North toward Washington (This may seem far to drive, but it is very simple and less stressful.)
5. Merge into left lane near TRI, and turn on hazard lights just after 1st Spout Run Parkway exit sign
6. Take Spout Run Parkway exit, slowing to prepare to pull off the road.
7. Enter exit in the right lane and park on grassy shoulder just behind the exit sign
8. Walk up side of road and cross when it is safe to do so
9. There is a storm drain just beyond the bridge on the left side of the road
10. Carefully walk through the brush and vegetation over the storm drain down into the stream

Comments: This is the most dangerous of the streams to sample. Be sure to wear orange vests when walking along the road and be sure to watch your footing while climbing down into the stream

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Return to vehicle as safely as possible
2. Turn on hazard lights and merge on to Spout Run Parkway
3. Stay in right lane of parkway and turn right at stoplight on Lorcom Ln
4. Turn right at the bottom of the hill onto Nelly Custis Dr
5. Nelly Custis Dr. becomes Military Rd
6. Watch for sign for 120 North and turn right toward Chain Bridge
7. Merge on to N. Glebe Rd. heading down the hill
8. At the bottom of the hill, turn left onto Chain Bridge Rd
9. Turn right onto GWMP North
10. Turn right into parkway headquarters

Difficult Run

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters (front entrance) onto GWMP
2. Take I-495 South exit
3. Stay in right lane merging onto I-495 and take Langley/Great Falls exit
4. Turn Right at the light onto 193.
5. Take a left into the gravel parking lot of Difficult Run Valley Park.
6. Hike downstream (to the left) to sites.

To Return to Headquarters:

7. Turn Right onto 193.
8. Go through first stoplight and stay in the left lane
9. Turn left at second stoplight onto I-495 North
10. Stay in right-most lane and take first exit onto GWMP

11. Turn left into parkway headquarters

Windy Run

1. Turn Right out of Parkway Headquarters
2. Take 1st exit, Turkey Run Park (Washington exit)
3. Follow loop around and to the left and merge into GWMP Southbound
4. Stay in the right lane and take the exit for 123 Chain Bridge Rd. North
5. Turn right at the light onto Glebe rd.
6. Take exit for Military road and turn left onto Military Road.
7. Follow Military Road and keep left onto Nelly Custis Drive
8. Turn Left onto Lorcom Ln.
9. Take the next left onto Kenmore St. Follow it down to the end and park.
10. Follow sign to Potomac Heritage Trail and proceed to sites.

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Turn Right onto Lorcom Ln.
2. Turn Right onto Nelly Custis Drive. This becomes Military Road.
3. Watch for sign for Chain Bridge. Turn right onto ramp and merge onto N. Glebe road (120).
4. Turn Left at the light onto Chain Bridge Road
5. Turn right at sign for GWMP West.
6. Turn right into Parkway Headquarters.

CIA Run

1. Turn Right out of Parkway Headquarters
2. Take 1st exit, Turkey Run Park (Washington exit)
3. Follow loop around and to the left and merge into GWMP Southbound
4. Stay in the right lane and take the exit for 123 Chain Bridge Rd. North
5. Take immediate exit left to return back on the parkway west
6. Look for long stone wall on the right hand side.
7. Once you see the large CIA sign before the entrance turn on the emergency lights and start to pull over after the sign
8. Walk back to the wall and proceed down the side of the hill
9. Look out for spiderwebs!

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Follow stream back up towards the parkway
2. Turn on the emergency lights and enter back onto the parkway going west
3. Turn right into parkway headquarters

Center for Urban Ecology

1. Take a right onto the GWMP
2. Take the first Exit and to head east on the GWMP
3. Take the 123 north exit
4. Turn left on Glebe road and cross over the Chain Bridge (the actual bridge)
5. Turn right onto Canal Rd
6. Turn left onto Arizona St
7. Turn right onto Macarthur Blvd.
8. Keep right to stay on MacArthur Blvd.
9. Turn right onto Elliot Pl.
10. Take an immediate right to enter CUE

To return to Headquarters

1. Turn left onto Elliot Pl.

2. Turn left onto MacArthur Blvd.
3. Turn left onto Arizona St.
4. Turn right onto Canal Rd
5. Turn left onto the Chain Bridge (the actual bridge)
6. Turn right on Chain Bridge Rd (Rt. 123) immediately after crossing the bridge
7. Turn right onto GWMP heading west towards 495
8. Turn right into headquarters.

Dick's Sporting Goods (For uniform)

1. Turn right from parkway headquarters front entrance onto GWMP
2. Take I-495 South exit towards Richmond/Alexandria
3. Take exit #49 onto I-66 West toward Front Royal/Manassas
4. Take exit #55/VA-7100 onto John F Herrity PKY(VA-7100) toward Herndon/Reston
5. Turn right on Fair Lakes PKY
6. Turn right on Fair Lakes Cir
7. Arrive at, Fairfax, on the left

Pants-Convertible Zip-off Quick Dry pants ~$20-30.

Shirts-2 or 3 navy blue T-shirts (previously purchased at Wal-Mart) ~$20 for 3.

To Return to Headquarters:

1. Turn right out of the parking lot
2. Turn right onto Fair Lakes Pkwy
3. Turn left onto West Ox Rd. / VA 608 N
4. Merge on to 50 East towards I-66
5. Merge left onto I-66 East towards Washington
6. Merge onto I-495 North towards Baltimore
7. Merge onto GWMP
8. Turn left into parkway headquarters

Closest Wal-Mart

1. Start out going WEST on GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PKWY N / GW PKWY N.
2. Start out going WEST on GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PKWY N / GW PKWY N.
3. Merge onto I-66 W via EXIT 49 toward MANASSAS / FRONT ROYAL.
4. Take the FAIRFAX CO PKY / VA-7100 exit- EXIT 55- toward RESTON / HERNDON / SPRINGFIELD.
5. Merge onto VA-7100 N / FAIRFAX COUNTY PKWY / JOHN F JACK HERRITY PKWY via EXIT 55B toward RESTON / HERNDON.
6. Turn LEFT onto FAIR LAKES PKWY.
7. Turn LEFT onto FAIR LAKES SHOPPING CTR.
8. Turn RIGHT to stay on FAIR LAKES SHOPPING CTR.
9. End at Wal-Mart:
   13059 Fair Lakes Shopping Ctr, Fairfax, VA 22033, US

Total Est. Time: 25 minutes Total Est. Distance: 19.02 miles

REI sporting goods

1. Start out going WEST on GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PKWY N / GW PKWY N.
2. Merge onto I-495 S / CAPITAL BELTWAY toward ALEXANDRIA / RICHMOND.

3. Merge onto I-66 W via EXIT 49 toward MANASSAS / FRONT ROYAL.
4. Merge onto US-50 E / LEE JACKSON MEMORIAL HWY via EXIT 57A toward FAIRFAX.
5. Keep RIGHT at the fork to continue on US-50 E / LEE JACKSON MEMORIAL HWY.
6. Turn RIGHT onto WAPLES MILL RD / VA-665 S.
7. Turn RIGHT onto RANDOM HILLS RD.
8. Turn LEFT onto RANDOM WALL WAY.
9. Turn RIGHT onto GRAND COMMONS AVE.
10. End at REI: 11950 Grand Commons Ave, Fairfax, VA 22030, US

Total Est. Time: 24 minutes Total Est. Distance: 17.82 miles

Appendix 18: Supplies

Always consult report for previous year's notes on the sample stations.
(i.e. Number of Macro- invertebrates, location of site, etc.)

1. **Cell Phone**
2. **3'x 3' kick-seine net (1/16-inch mesh)**
3. **Waders**
4. **Two backpacks**
5. **Collapsible table**
6. **Uniform**
7. **Two collapsible seats**
8. **Timer**
9. **Field first aid kit**
10. **Meter stick**
11. **Magnifying glass**
12. **Collection vials and Ethyl Alcohol**
13. **Pens/Pencils**
14. **Measuring tape**
15. **Brush**
16. **Forceps**
17. **Two ice cube trays**
18. **Virginia Save Our Streams benthic macroinvertebrate tally sheets (Appendix 1)**
19. **YSI meter, model 85**
20. **YSI meter, model 60**
21. **Squirt bottle with DI water**
22. **Hand sanitizer**
23. **Flagging**
24. **Sunscreen and bug spray**
25. **Virginia Save Our Streams stream quality survey form (Appendix 8)**
26. **Digital Camera**
27. **XPLORE tablet**
28. **Keys to vehicle**
29. **Traffic safety vests**
30. **Water bottle (to drink)**
31. **Hat**

Appendix 19: Calibration Chemicals Ordering Information:

YSI Meter
YSI Inc.: 937-767-7241 Fax: 937-767-9353
1700/1725 Brannum Lane
Yellow Springs, OH 45387

Appendix 20: Sampling Procedure

1. At each station, as a team, choose the sample area with best sampling conditions:
    a. Riffle of desired area (e.g. 3'x 3', 3'x 2', or 3'x 1').
    b. Mixture of small, medium, and moderately large cobbles with moderate flow, approximately 3-5 inches deep.
    c. Area with directional flow of water, or construct boundaries to direct flow.
2. Place kick-seine net perpendicular to water flow immediately downstream of sampling area.
3. Angle the net approximately 45 degrees, or greater, to streambed to allow capture of dislodged macroinvertebrates.
4. Place rocks along net bottom to prevent loss of macroinvertebrates.
5. The holding team member of the monitoring team keeps net in place and records elapsed time while the kicking team member scrubs and removes large rocks from the sample area.
6. When ready, the kicking team member vigorously churns the designated sample area by shuffling their feet.
7. Churning time depends on area of sample: 90 seconds for a 3'x 3' net, 60 seconds for a 3'x 2' net, and 30 seconds for a 3'x 1' net.
8. When time expires, rocks that held the bottom of the net are scrubbed and removed.
9. The net is then carefully lifted out of the water in a scooping motion to avoid sample loss.
10. The holding team member lays out the net on a table for sorting, while the kicking team member returns the riffle back to its original state.
11. All visible macroinvertebrates are removed from the net with forceps and placed in ice cube trays filled with stream water.
12. Each piece of detritus is carefully searched for clinging macroinvertebrates.
13. The net is picked until macroinvertebrates become difficult to find.
14. The net is then rolled from each side while the side facing the table is checked for macroinvertebrates.
15. Once the net is rolled up it is placed aside.
16. Macroinvertebrates on the table are then tallied and table is washed.
17. The net is then placed back on the table and steps 11-16 are repeated once.
18. At the end of the tally the net and table are washed clean for the next sample.

Appendix 21: Orientation Duties

1. Acquire and organize sampling equipment
2. Conduct calibration of water chemistry devices
3. Review previous report
4. Become certified as stream monitor
5. Obtain uniform
6. Complete online security training
7. Obtain login/password information for use of office computers
8. Complete first-aid/CPR training
9. Navigate to stream stations (same stations as previous years) using GPS unit and flag for future sampling
10. Attend a Bridging the Watershed orientation/seminar
11. Visit the Center for Urban Ecology and meet with the Water Resource Specialists

Appendix 22: Points of Interest

All directions from Brookmont housing:
6201 Broad St.
Bethesda, MD 20816

Safeway Food and Drug

1. Head Northwest from Broad St. (go 0.2 mi.)
2. Turn right at Maryland Ave. (go 0.1 mi.)
3. Turn right at MacArthur Blvd. (go 0.2 mi.)
4. Turn hard left at Sangamore Rd. (go 353 ft.)
5. Continue on Brooks Ln. (go 0.3 mi.)
6. Arrive at Safeway

U.S. Post Office

1. Head Northwest from Broad St. (go 0.2 mi.)
2. Turn right at Maryland Ave. (go 0.1 mi.)
3. Turn right at MacArthur Blvd. (go 0.6 mi.)
4. Bear left at MacArthur Blvd. NW (go 0.3 mi.)
5. Turn left at Loughboro Rd. NW (go 1.1 mi.)
6. Bear left at Nebraska Ave. NW (go 1.0 mi.)
7. Turn right at Van Ness St. NW (go 0.2 mi.)
8. Turn right at Wisconsin Ave. NW (go 0.2 mi.)
9. Arrive at U.S. Post Office *(4005 Wisconsin Ave. NW, Washington D.C, 20016)*

Gas Station

1. Head Northwest from Broad St. (go 0.2 mi.)
2. Turn right at Maryland Ave. (go 0.1 mi.)
3. Turn right at MacArthur Blvd. (go 0.4 mi.)
4. Arrive at Hilltop Exxon

Sibley Memorial Hospital

1. Head Northwest from Broad St. (go 0.2 mi.)
2. Turn right at Maryland Ave. (go 0.1 mi.)
3. Turn right at MacArthur Blvd. (go 0.6 mi.)
4. Bear left at MacArthur Blvd. NW (go 0.3 mi.)
5. Turn left at Loughboro Rd. NW (go 0.1 mi.)
6. Arrive at Sibley Memorial Hospital (*5255 Loughboro Rd NW, Washington, DC 20016)*

Appendix 23: Flag Color By Site

Stream Name	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3
Mine Run	Blue	Blue	Blue
Pimmit Run	Blue	Yellow	Yellow
Gulf Branch	Blue	Orange	Orange
Turkey Run	Blue	Orange	Orange
Dead Run	Blue	Blue	Orange
Donaldson Run	Pink	Pink	Pink
Spout Run	Pink	Blue	Blue
Windy Run	White with yellow polka dots	Blue	Blue
Difficult Run	Blue	Blue	Blue
CIA Run	Blue	Blue	Blue

Appendix 24
Field Protocol Checklist

	Calibrate field equipment monthly, or before use if using quarterly
	Load field equipment into vehicle (see checklist)
	Measure stream wetted width
	Collect samples (ANC & Nutrients) after rinsing bottles 3x with stream water
	Record visual data (color, flow, algae etc)
	Record air temperature
	Record data from ProPlus (1 reading per 10 ft.of stream width)
	Rinse ProPlus probe with DI water
	Place samples in cooler, refrigerate until analysis is done

Appendix 25

WATER CHEMISTRY FORM vers 3.1 11/2007 Park/Unit 4 letter Code:_____

Print on water resistant paper

Site ID	Waterbody Name:	□ photographs
Date:_____/___/___	Start Time: ___:___ AM / PM	Data Collected By:

	Dist. (ft)	Depth(ft)	Flow (ft/s)	Dist. (ft)	Depth(ft)	Flow (ft/s)
Ambient Temperature (C):						
Weather Conditions:						
Algae (% cover):						
Algae appearance:						
Stream Conditions:						
Stream Wetted Width (ft):						
FIELD EQUIPMENT:						
Replace battery? □ yes □ no						
Maintenance:						
				Mean		

Probe Readings	pH	Temp(EC)	DO(%)	DO(mg/L)	Specific Conduct. (µS)	Salinity (ppt)
		/			/	/
		/			/	/
		/			/	/
		/			/	/
Mean						

Samples Collected	Preservation Method	Container	Amount	location @ site:
Nutrients	Refrigeration	Acid-washed lmHDPE	125 mL	
ANC	Refrigeration	Clean smHDPE	500 mL	

NOTES:

To Be Completed in Lab: Location of Lab:_____

Date & Time of Analysis:_____ Analyzed by:_____

ANC Data

Expected Range	Sample Volume	Titration Cartridge	Digit Multiplier	# of Digits for Phenol	Bromcresol Endpoint	# of Digits for Bromcresol
10-40 mg/L	100 mL	0.1600	0.1		4.9 (light pink)	
40-160 mg/L	25 mL	0.1600	0.4		4.6 (light pink)	
100-400 mg/L	100 mL	1.600	1.0		4.6 (light pink)	

ANC Calculations

Phenolphthalein Alkalinity	Total Alkalinity (mg/L $CaCO_3$)	Hydroxide Alkalinity	Carbonate Alkalinity	Bicarbonate Alkalinity	Microequivalents/L Alkalinity

NUTRIENT ANALYSES

Analytical Method:	Sample Reading (mg/L):	Blank:
Total Phosphorus, LR TNT		
Nitrate, HR TNT		
Free Ammonia (*ONLY if pH is >7!!)		
Monochloramine (*ONLY if pH is >7 !!)		
DPD Total Chlorine		

*DO NOT run Free Ammonia and Monochloramine analysis if pH is less than 7.0!!

NOTES:

Data Entered:_____ By:_____

Into:_____

Appendix 26a : Chemical Testing Step-by-Step Instructions, Total Chlorine

chlorine.pdf - Adobe Reader

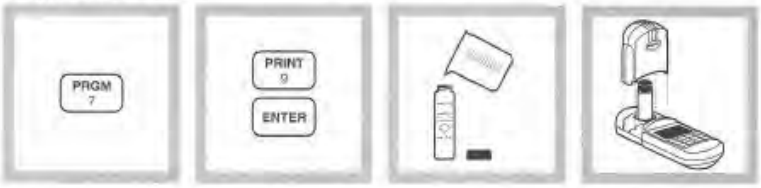
File Edit View Document Tools Window Help

1 / 2 70.2% Find

Method 8167

CHLORINE, TOTAL (0 to 2.00 mg/L) **For water, wastewater and seawater**

DPD Method (Powder Pillows or AccuVac Ampuls)
USEPA accepted for reporting water and wastewater analyses*
Using Powder Pillows



1. Enter the stored program number for total chlorine (Cl_2) powder pillows.

Press: **PRGM**

The display will show:

PRGM ?

Note: *For most accurate results, perform a Reagent Blank Correction using deionized water (see Section 1).*

2. Press: **9 ENTER**

The display will show **mg/L, Cl2** and the **ZERO** icon.

3. Fill a sample cell with 10 mL of sample (the blank).

Note: *Samples must be analyzed immediately and cannot be preserved for later analysis.*

4. Place the blank into the cell holder. Tightly cover the sample cell with the instrument cap.

5. Press: **ZERO**

The cursor will move to the right, then the display will show:

0.00 mg/L Cl2

Note: *If Reagent Blank Correction is on, the display may flash "limit". See Section 1.*

6. Fill a second cell to the 10-mL mark with sample.

7. Add the contents of one DPD Total Chlorine Powder Pillow to the sample cell (the prepared sample). Cap and swirl the sample cell vigorously to dissolve the powder.

Note: *It is not necessary that all the powder dissolves.*

8. Press:

TIMER ENTER

A three-minute reaction period will begin. A pink color will develop if chlorine is present.

Note: *The SwifTest Dispenser for Total Chlorine can be used in place of the powder pillows in step 7.*

9. After the timer beeps, place the prepared sample into the cell holder. Tightly cover the sample cell with the instrument cap.

10. Press: **READ**

The cursor will move to the right, then the result in mg/L total chlorine will be displayed.

Note: *If the sample temporarily turns yellow after sample addition, or the display flashes "limit", it is due to high chlorine levels. Dilute a fresh sample and repeat the test. A slight loss of chlorine may occur during dilution. Multiply the result by the dilution factor; see Section 1. Or use the High Range Total Chlorine test, program #8.*

Note: *Standard Adjust may be performed using a prepared standard (see Standard Adjust in Section 1).*

Appendix 26b: Chemical Testing Step-by-Step Instructions, Nitrate

NITRATE, High Range, Test 'N Tube (0 to 30.0 mg/L NO_3^--N)

Chromotropic Acid Method **For water and wastewater**

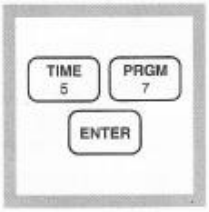
1. Enter the stored program number for Test 'N Tube nitrate nitrogen (NO_3^--N).

Press: **PRGM**

The display will show:

PRGM ?

Note: *If samples cannot be analyzed immediately, see Sampling and Storage on page 321.*



2. Press: **57 ENTER**

The display will show **mg/L, NO3-N** and the **ZERO** icon.

Note: *For alternate forms (NO_3) press the* **CONC** *key.*

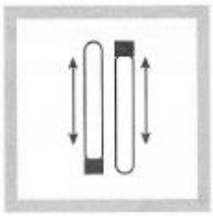
3. Insert the COD/TNT Adapter into the cell holder by rotating the adapter until it drops into place. Then push down to fully insert it.

Note: *For proof of accuracy, use a 20 mg/L NO_3^--N standard in place of the sample.*

Note: *For increased performance, a diffuser band covers the light path holes on the adapter. Do not remove the diffuser band.*

4. Remove the cap from a Nitrate Pretreatment Solution Vial and add 1 mL of sample (the blank).

Note: *For most accurate results, perform a Reagent Blank Correction using deionized water (see Section 1).*



5. Cap the tube and invert 10 times to mix.

Note: *This test is technique-sensitive. Low results may occur if these instructions are not followed. Hold the vial vertical with the cap up. Invert the vial so the cap points down. Wait for all of the solution to flow to the cap end. Pause. Return the vial to the upright position. Wait for all the solution to flow to the vial bottom. This process equals 1 inversion. Do this 10 times.*

6. Clean the outside of the vial with a towel.

Note: *Wipe with a damp towel and follow with a dry one to remove fingerprints and other marks.*

7. Place the blank in the vial adapter with the Hach logo facing the front of the instrument.

Push straight down on the top of the vial until it seats solidly into the adapter.

Note: *Do not move the vial from side to side as this can cause errors.*

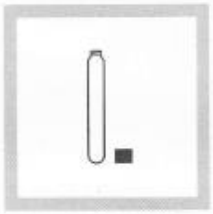
8. Cover the vial tightly with the instrument cap.

9. Press: **ZERO**

The cursor will move to the right, then the display will show:

0.0 mg/L NO3-N

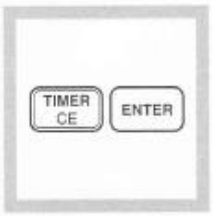
Note: *If Reagent Blank Correction is on, the display may flash "limit". See Section 1.*



10. Remove the vial from the instrument. Remove the cap from the vial.

11. Using a funnel, add the contents of one NitraVer X Reagent B Powder Pillow to the vial. Cap. Invert 10 times to mix (this will be the prepared sample).

Note: *See Step 5 for inversion instructions*



12. Press:

TIMER ENTER

A five-minute reaction period will begin. Do not invert the vial again.

Note: *A yellow color will develop if nitrate nitrogen is present.*

Note: *Complete Steps*

13. After the timer beeps, clean the outside of the vial with a damp towel and follow with a dry one to remove fingerprints and other marks.

14. Place the prepared sample in the adapter with the Hach logo facing the front of the instrument.

Push straight down on the top of the vial until it seats solidly into the adapter.

Note: Do not move the vial from side to side as this can cause errors.

15. Cover the vial tightly with the instrument cap.

16. Press: **READ**

The cursor will move to the right, then the result in mg/L nitrate nitrogen (NO_3-N) will be displayed.

Note: Standard Adjust may be performed using a prepared standard (see Standard Adjust in Section 1).

Sampling and Storage

Collect samples in clean plastic or glass bottles. Store at 4 °C (39 °F) or lower if the sample is to be analyzed within 24 to 48 hours. Warm to room temperature before running the test. For longer storage periods (up to 14 days), adjust sample pH to 2 or less with sulfuric acid, ACS (about 2 mL per liter). Sample refrigeration is still required.

Before testing the stored sample, warm to room temperature and neutralize with 5.0 N Sodium Hydroxide Standard Solution.

Do not use mercury compounds as preservatives.

Correct the test result for volume additions; see *Correction for Volume Additions* in *Section 1* for more information.

Appendix 26c : Chemical Testing Step-by-Step Instructions,
Total Phosphorus

75% Find

PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL (0.00 to 3.50 mg/L PO_4^{3-}) For water, wastewater and seawater

PhosVer 3 with Acid Persulfate Digestion* USEPA Accepted for reporting wastewater analysis**
Test 'N Tube Procedure

1. Turn on the DRB200 Reactor. Heat the reactor to 150 °C.

Note: See DRB200 instrument manual for selecting preprogrammed temperature applications.

2. Enter the stored program number for total phosphorus, (PO_4^{3-}). Test 'N Tube.

Press: **PRGM**

The display will show:

PRGM ?

Note: For most accurate results, perform a Reagent Blank Correction using deionized water (see Section 1).

3. Press: **82 ENTER**

The display will show **mg/L, PO4** and the **ZERO** icon.

Note: For alternate forms (P, P_2O_5), press the **CONC** *key.*

4. Insert the COD/TNT Adapter into the cell holder by rotating the adapter until it drops into place. Then push down to fully insert it.

Note: A diffuser band covers the light path holes on the adapter to give increased performance. The band should NOT be removed.

5. Use a TenSette Pipet to add 5.0 mL of sample to a Total and Acid Hydrolyzable Test Vial.

Note: Adjust the pH of stored samples to 6-8 before analysis.

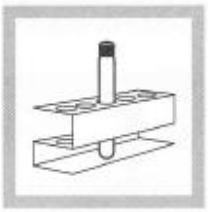
6. Using a funnel, add the contents of one Potassium Persulfate Powder Pillow for Phosphonate to the vial.

7. Cap tightly and shake to dissolve.

8. Place the vial in the DRB200 Reactor. Heat the vial for 30 minutes.

* Adapted from *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater.*
** Procedure is equivalent to USEPA Method 365.2 and Standard Method 4500-P B. 5 and P.E.

507



9. Carefully remove the vial from the reactor. Place it in a test tube rack and allow to cool to room temperature.

Note: *Vials will be hot.*

10. Use a TenSette Pipet to add 2.0 mL of 1.54 N sodium hydroxide to the vial. Cap and mix.

11. Clean the outside of the vial with a towel.

Note: *Wiping with a damp towel, followed by a dry one, will remove fingerprints or other marks.*

12. Place the sample vial in the adapter.

Push straight down on the top of the vial until it seats solidly into the adapter.

Note: *Do not move the vial from side to side as this can cause errors.*

13. Tightly cover the vial with the instrument cap.

14. Press: **ZERO**

The cursor will move to the right, then the display will show:

0.00 mg/L PO4

Note: *For multiple samples, zero only on the first sample. Read the remaining samples after adding the PhosVer 3 reagent.*

15. Remove the cap from the vial. Using a funnel, add the contents of one PhosVer 3 Phosphate Reagent Powder Pillow to the vial.

16. Cap tightly and shake for 10-15 seconds.

Note: *The powder will not completely dissolve.*

17. Press:

TIMER ENTER

A 2-minute waiting period will begin.

Note: *Read samples between 2 and 8 minutes after the addition of the PhosVer 3 reagent.*

Note: *A blue color will form if phosphate is present.*

18. After the timer beeps, clean the outside of the sample vial with a towel.

Note: *Wiping with a damp towel, followed by a dry one, will remove fingerprints or other marks.*

19. Place the prepared sample vial in the adapter.

Push straight down on the top of the vial until it seats solidly into the adapter.

Note: *Do not move the vial from side to side as this can cause errors.*

20. Tightly cover the vial with the instrument cap.

21. Press: **READ**

The cursor will move to the right, then the result in mg/L phosphate (PO_4^{3-}) will be displayed.

Note: *Standard Adjust may be performed using a prepared standard (see Section 1).*

IMPORTANT NOTE:

The test range for total phosphate is limited to 0 to 3.5 mg/L PO_4^{3-}. Values above 3.5 mg/L may be used to estimate dilution ratios, but should NOT be used for reporting purposes. If a value above 3.5 mg/L PO_4^{3-} is obtained, dilute the sample and repeat the digestion and the colorimetric test.

Appendix 27 Lab Protocol Checklist

File

Lab Protocol Checklist

	Let samples, test tubes and reagents stand until room temperature
	Turn on digester (Hach DR8200) and set to appropriate temp. & time for PO4 (150°/30min.)
	Label test tubes to reflect sample location, including "blank"
	Program DR890 for appropriate test you are running
	Always wear gloves!
	Run analysis in well ventilated area
	Run analysis for:
	PO4 (Method 8190)
	NO3 (10020)
	Free Ammonia (Method 10200) except when pH is lower than 7.0!!
	Monochloramine (Method 10200) except when pH is lower than 7.0!!
	Total Chlorine (DPD method 8167)
	Record Data
	Discard waste separately in appropriate HAZMAT container (see clean up protocol)

Appendix 28: Tolerant Species Chart

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Average
Mine	27.52667	19.66333	21.82667	23.00556
Pimmit	39.77667	30.52667	39.47667	36.59333
Gulf Branch	77.85333	54.37333	63.77333	65.33333
Turkey	54.81667	16.86333	13.48667	28.38889
Dead	57.92667	51.00667	50.99	53.30778
Donaldson	45.37	61.91667	41.31333	49.53333
Spout	71.18333	70.61667	62.08	67.96
Windy	42.54	62.94		52.74
Difficult	11.78333	15.05667		13.42
CIA	33.72667	49.42333		41.575

Appendix 29a: Water Chemistry Charts, ANC (mg/L)

Stream	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Average
Mine	32.7	45.6	44.4	40.9
Pimmit	52.9	72	60	61.63333
Gulf Branch	63.2	54.8	63.3	60.43333
Turkey	76.8	78.8	85.2	80.26667
Dead	53.2	65.6	62	60.26667
Donaldson	48.8	56	53.2	52.66667
Spout	83.6	82	85.2	83.6
Windy	60.8	58.8		59.8
Difficult	43.6	47.6		45.6
CIA	54	50.8		52.4

Appendix 29b: Water Chemistry Charts, Nitrate (mg/L)

Stream	Round1	Round 2	Round 3	Average
Mine	1.5	1.5	1	1.333333
Pimmit	2.1	1.8	1	1.633333
Gulf Branch	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.066667
Turkey	1.6	2	1.6	1.733333
Dead	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.6
Donaldson	2.1	3.4	2.7	2.733333
Spout	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.733333
Windy	3.6	3.3		3.45
Difficult	1.3	1.3		1.3
CIA	2.1	1.9		2

Appendix 29c: Water Chemistry Charts, Phosphorus (mg/L)

Stream	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Average
Mine	0.41	0.24	0	0.216667
Pimmit	0.49	0.94	0.43	0.62
Gulf Branch	0.4	0.29	0.74	0.476667
Turkey	0.28	0.38	0.4	0.353333
Dead	0.2	0.37	0.36	0.31
Donaldson	0.53	0.3	0.62	0.483333
Spout	0.66	0.71	0.62	0.663333
Windy	0.27	0.67		0.47
Difficult	0.14	0.33		0.235
CIA	0.42	0.56		0.49

Appendix 29d: Water Chemistry Charts, Chlorine (mg/L)

Stream	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Average

Mine	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.026667
Pimmit	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.026667
Gulf Branch	0.04	0.03	0	0.023333
Turkey	0.02	0.02	0	0.013333
Dead	0.13	0	0	0.043333
Donaldson	0.04	0.13	0.03	0.066667
Spout	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02
Windy	0.05	0.01		0.03
Difficult	0.02	0		0.01
CIA	0	0		0

Appendix 30: Specific Conductivity Chart (uS)

Stream	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Average
Mine	149.65	150.4667	150.6667	150.2611
Pimmit	321.45	318.4333	346.7	328.8611
Gulf Branch	316.3	405.1667	387.3333	369.6
Turkey	345.3	377	228.4667	316.9222
Dead	260.3	271.6	193.4667	241.7889
Donaldson	439.8333	451.9333	409.7	433.8222
Spout	651	612	648.3333	637.1111
Windy	552.9	574		563.45
Difficult	226.0333	193.1333		209.5833
CIA	226.0333	803.6667		514.85

Appendix 31: Temperature Chart (°C)

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Average
Mine	22.15	21.73333	23.2	22.36111
Pimmit	22.65	22.3	26.16667	23.70556
Gulf Branch	**20.5**	21.93333	22.56667	21.66667
Turkey	18.6	21.46667	21.23333	20.43333
Dead	**18.2**	23.73333	23.2	21.71111
Donaldson	19.86667	23.46667	23.6	22.31111
Spout	21.96667	24.46667	24.7	23.71111
Windy	20.3	23.4		21.85
Difficult	22.6	26.1		24.35
CIA	17.46667	21.23333		19.35

Appendix 32: pH Chart

	Round	Round	Round 3	Average

	1	2		
Mine	7.59	7.62	7.63	7.61333
Pimmit	7.72	7.68	8.07	7.82333
Gulf Branch	7.34	7.45	7.49	7.42667
Turkey	7.87	7.92	7.72	7.83667
Dead	7.81	7.78	7.65	7.74667
Donaldson	7.58	7.65	7.63	7.62
Spout	7.79	7.84	7.88	7.83667
Windy	7.42	7.43		7.425
Difficult	7.62	7.57		7.595
CIA	7.63	7.57		7.6

Appendix 33: Dissolved Oxygen Chart (%)

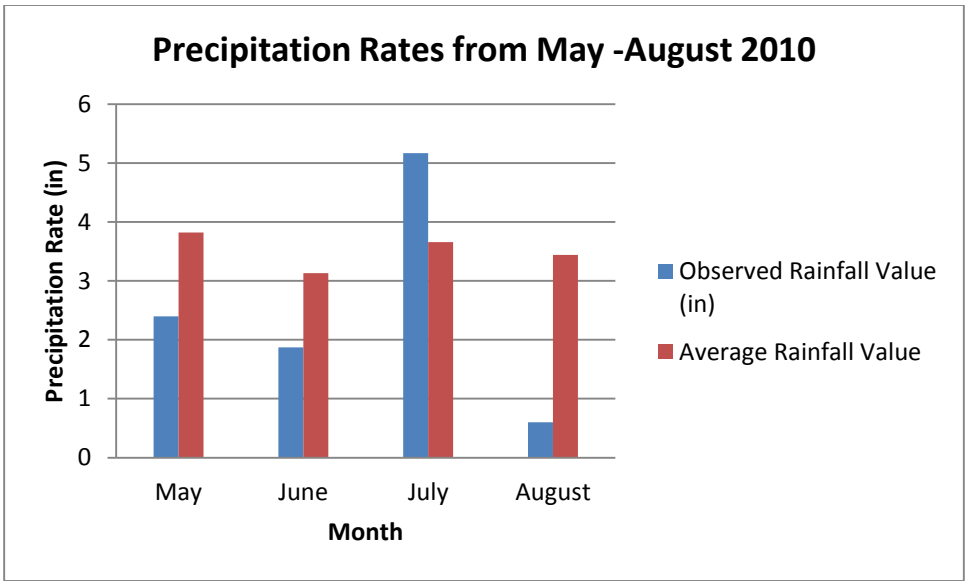
	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Average
Mine	95	89	88.67	90.89
Pimmit	92	92	102.33	95.44333
Gulf Branch	89	89.67	89.67	89.44667
Turkey	97	94.67	93.33	95
Dead	94	90.33	91.33	91.88667
Donaldson	91.33	87	86.67	88.33333
Spout	88.67	89.67	88.67	89.00333
Windy	87.67	83.33		85.5
Difficult	96	94.33		95.165
CIA	90	79		84.5

Appendix 34: Sampling Dates and Times

Round 1			Round 2			Round 3		
Mine P1	6/17/2010	8:49 AM	Mine P1	6/17/2010	8:49 AM	Mine P1	7/7/2010	8:57 AM
Mine P2	6/17/2010	10:43 AM	Mine P2	6/17/2010	10:43 AM	Mine P2	7/7/2010	10:27 AM
Mine P3	6/18/2010	7:21 AM	Mine P3	6/18/2010	7:21 AM	Mine P3	7/7/2010	12:43 PM
Pimmit P1	6/18/2010	9:46 AM	Pimmit P1	6/18/2010	9:46 AM	Pimmit P1	7//8/10	9:03 AM
Pimmit P2	6/18/2010	11:23 AM	Pimmit P2	6/18/2010	11:23 AM	Pimmit P2	7/8/2010	10:34 AM
Pimmit P3	6/18/2010	1:14 PM	Pimmit P3	6/18/2010	1:14 PM	Pimmit P3	7/8/2010	12:25 PM
Gulf P1	6/22/2010	8:01 AM	Gulf P1	6/22/2010	8:01 AM	Gulf BranchP1	7/12/2010	9:29 AM
Gulf P2	6/22/2010	10:00 AM	Gulf P2	6/22/2010	10:00 AM	Gulf BranchP2	7/12/2010	10:36 AM

Gulf P3	6/22/2010	11:34 AM	Gulf P3	6/22/2010	11:34 AM	Gulf BranchP3	7/12/2010	12:34 PM
Turkey P1	6/23/2010	8:01 AM	Turkey P1	6/23/2010	8:01 AM	Turkey P1	7/13/2010	8:41 AM
Turkey P2	6/23/2010	10:04 AM	Turkey P2	6/23/2010	10:04 AM	Turkey P2	7/13/2010	9:53 AM
Turkey P3	6/23/2010	12:23 PM	Turkey P3	6/23/2010	12:23 PM	Turkey P3	7/13/2010	11:23 AM
Dead P1	6/24/2010	1:21 PM	Dead P1	6/24/2010	1:21 PM	Dead P1	7/15/2010	9:26 AM
Dead P2	6/25/2010	8:37 AM	Dead P2	6/25/2010	8:37 AM	Dead P2	7/15/2010	10:59 AM
Dead P3	6/25/2010	9:45 AM	Dead P3	6/25/2010	9:45 AM	Dead P3	7/16/2010	8:59 AM
Donald. P1	6/25/2010	11:17 AM	Donald. P1	6/25/2010	11:17 AM	Donaldson. P1	7/16/2010	11:50 AM
Donald. P2	6/25/2010	1:46 PM	Donald. P2	6/25/2010	1:46 PM	Donaldson. P2	7/16/2010	1:19 PM
Donald. P3	6/28/2010	8:17 AM	Donald. P3	6/28/2010	8:17 AM	Donaldson. P3	7/20/2010	9:04 AM
Spout P1	6/29/2010	9:14 AM	Spout P1	6/29/2010	9:14 AM	Spout P1	7/20/2010	11:56 AM
Spout P2	6/29/2010	11:51 AM	Spout P2	6/29/2010	11:51 AM	Spout P2	7/20/2010	1:13 PM
Spout P3	6/29/2010	1:28 PM	Spout P3	6/29/2010	1:28 PM	Spout P3	7/20/2010	2:24 PM
Windy P1	7/23/2010	8:14 AM	Windy P1	7/23/2010	8:14 AM			
Windy P2	7/23/2010	10:15 AM	Windy P2	7/23/2010	10:15 AM			
Windy P3	7/23/2010	12:00 PM	Windy P3	7/23/2010	12:00 PM			
DifficultP1	7/26/2010	8:30 AM	DifficultP1	7/26/2010	8:30 AM			
DifficultP2	7/26/2010	10:15 AM	DifficultP2	7/26/2010	10:15 AM			
DifficultP3	7/26/2010	12:21 PM	DifficultP3	7/26/2010	12:21 PM			
CIA P1	7/27/2010	9:53 AM	CIA P1	7/27/2010	9:53 AM			
CIA P2	7/27/2010	11:20 AM	CIA P2	7/27/2010	11:20 AM			
CIA P3	7/27/2010	12:51 PM	CIA P3	7/27/2010	12:51 PM			

Appendix 35: Rainfall Data 2010



Appendix 36: Developmental Activities

- Visit Clara Barton House
- Visit Mt. Vernon
- Tour USGS office
- Visit Prince William County Forrest Park or other neighboring park
- Tour regional Park Service office
- Go out to do field work with principal investigators around the DC area
- Ride along with park police
- Assist with other surveys going on in the park (like Brent Steury's snail survey)
- Canoe around Dyke Marsh
- Help with clearing invasive plants
- Visit Glen Echo
- Explore Great Falls Park
- Visit Teddy Roosevelt Island