

# WAV Baseline Stream Monitoring Datasheet

Updated April 2026

## Station Info

Station ID\*:  Date\*:  mm  dd  yyyy  Start time\*:   AM  PM

Station name\*:  End time\*:   AM  PM

Team member name(s)\*:

Fieldwork comments and streamside observations:

## Weather

Weather:  Sunny  Cloudy  Snow  
(choose one)  Partly sunny  Rain  Thunderstorms

Weather over past two days:

Sampling date:  Primary  Other  
(choose one)  Safety

Current stream condition:  Normal  Dry  
(choose one)  Flooding  Stagnant  
 Frozen  Other/ Below normal

## Water Quality

Temperature

Air temp:  °C  
Water temp:  °C

Dissolved oxygen (D.O.)

Method:  Hach Kit  LaMotte Kit  
 Meter  Other

Meter calibrated?:  Yes  No

Hach Kit measurements:  
# of drops  ÷ # of tubes   
final D.O.  mg/L  
D.O. saturation  %

## Transparency

Tube length:  
 60 cm  100 cm  120 cm

Trial 1:  cm  
Trial 2:  cm

## pH

Method:  Meter  Test strip

Meter calibrated?:  Yes  No

pH

## Specific conductance

Meter calibrated?:  Yes  No

Specific conductance:   us/cm  ms/cm

## Streamflow

Streamflow monitored?  Yes  No Streamflow method:  WAV float  Flow meter  Other

Streamflow comments:

Streamflow, only if using flow meter:  cfs

## WAV float method measurements

Length assessed  ft  
Stream width:  ft

### Stream depth measurements:

- Measure water depth at equal intervals across the stream, typically every foot across the stream.
- The first depth is always zero to represent the stream edges.
- If the stream is >20 ft wide, divide your stream width by 20 points to determine your equal intervals spacing.
- Only measure in decimal feet (not feet and inches)!

Depth (10 <sup>th</sup> ft)	Depth (10 <sup>th</sup> ft)
1	11
2	12
3	13
4	14
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
10	20

## Velocity float trials

Float the tennis ball four times to calculate streamflow in SWIMS.

1	<input type="text"/>	seconds
2	<input type="text"/>	seconds
3	<input type="text"/>	seconds
4	<input type="text"/>	seconds

## Velocity correction factor

Choose the stream bottom type:

- 0.8 (Rough)  
 0.9 (Smooth)

# Biotic Index (complete once in Spring and Fall)

Check the box for each animal species that is present in your sample. Use tools such as the *Key to Macroinvertebrate Life in the River* to help you identify aquatic invertebrates in your stream. \*Note: animals are not to scale!

## Group 1: Sensitive to pollutants.



Stonefly Larva (two tails)



Dobsonfly Larva



Alderfly Larva



Water Snipe Fly Larva

Number of group 1 species

## Group 2: Semi-sensitive to pollutants.



Caddisfly Larva (with or without a case)



Dragonfly Larva



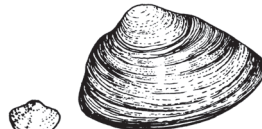
Water Penny



Crayfish



Crane Fly Larva



Freshwater Mussel or Fingernail Clam



Mayfly Larva (usually three-tails)



Damselfly Larva (three tails)



Riffle Beetle Larva or Adult

Number of group 2 species

## Group 3: Semi-tolerant of pollutants.



Black Fly Larva



Non-Red Midge Larva



Orb Snail



Gilled Snail (right-side opening)

(all orb or gilled snails)



Amphipod or Scud

Number of group 3 species

## Group 4: Tolerant of pollutants.



Pouch Snail (left-side opening)



Aquatic Sowbug or Isopod



Bloodworm Midge Larva (red color)



Leech



Tubifex Worm

Number of group 4 species

## Aquatic Invasive Species

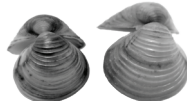
Do you suspect you observed any of these species? Collect a sample and photo and report to WAV/DNR for new finds. Remember to clean and disinfect your boots, waders, and monitoring equipment before leaving your stream site to prevent the spread of AIS.

Rusty Crayfish



Yes  No  Didn't look for it

Freshwater Golden Clam



Yes  No  Didn't look for it

New Zealand Mudsail (tiny, right-side opening)



Yes  No  Didn't look for it

Faucet Snail (right-side opening)



Yes  No  Didn't look for it