

Monitoring Station: _____

Site Description
Ohio's Stream-Dwelling Salamander Monitoring Program

Follow instructions on the back of this form.

Location: _____

Stream name: _____ **Property owner:** _____

County: _____ **Township:** _____

UTM North (or Lat): _____ **UTM East (or Long):** _____

Elevation: _____ M or Ft.

Nearest street intersection: _____

Compass Direction to the nearest intersection: _____ **Distance to nearest intersection:** _____

Nearest National Weather Service Station: _____

Stream channel modifications:	*None/Natural Channel	*Recovered	* Recovering	* Recent or No Recovery	
Substrate types; Estimate % of each type present:	Bldr Slabs _____%	Boulders _____%	Cobble _____%		
Gravel _____%	Sand _____%	Bedrock _____%	Silt _____%	Leaf pack / Woody debris _____%	
Fine detritus _____%	Clay or Hardpan _____%	Muck _____%	Artificial _____%		
Avg. Bankfull width:	* >4.6 meters	* 3.1 - 4.6 meters	* 2.1 - 3.6 meters	* 1.5 - 2.3 meters	* <1.5meters

Riparian Zone and Floodplain Quality (looking downstream)

<u>Riparian Bank Width</u>		<u>Floodplain Quality</u>	
L	R (Per Bank)	L	R (Most Predominant per Bank)
*	* Wide >10m	*	* Mature Forest, Wetland
*	* Moderate 5-10m	*	* Immature Forest, Shrub or Old field
*	* Narrow <5m	*	* Residential, Park, New Field
*	* None	*	* Fenced Pasture
		*	* Conservation Tillage
		*	* Urban or Industrial
		*	* Open Pasture, Row Crop
		*	* Mining or Construction

Plant communities: _____

Stream gradient: * Flat * Flat to Moderate * Moderate * Moderate to Severe * Severe

Rough Sketch of Site

Grid spacing is approximately _____ meters between lines.

Photograph of site attached? Yes No	Topo Map or soil map showing location of site attached? Yes No
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This form completed by (names): _____ **on (date):** _____

Instructions for the Site Description Form for Ohio's Stream-Dwelling Salamander Monitoring Program

Monitoring Station: write number provided by survey coordinator.

Location: write location of site using landmarks and descriptions that will be of greatest value for future relocation.

Stream name : name of stream, preferably from USGS or soil map. **Property owner:** owner of property where site is located.

County: county where site is located.

Township: township where site is located.

UTM North (or Lat): from a GPS unit, if available.

UTM East (or Long): from a GPS unit, if available.

Elevation: from a GPS unit, if available; indicate units, M or Ft.

Nearest street intersection: complete street names of the nearest intersection to the site.

Compass Direction to the nearest intersection: N, S, E, or W

Distance to nearest intersection: distance to above named intersection; indicate units.

Nearest National Weather Service Station: name of the nearest weather station that serves the area where the site is located.

Stream channel modifications: circle one; None/Natural Channel: no evidence of altering of the stream channel. Recovered: history of channel modifications, but channel appears to have returned to natural state. Recovering: has some of the signs of "Recent or No Recovery"(see below), but not as severe. Site appears to be recovering from earlier modifications. Recent or No Recovery: evidence of recent modifications that has caused the site to have low sinuosity, entrenchment, no flood plain, the absence of or poorly developed point bars, poor or no pool riffle-run-pool development, high width/depth ratio, and highly embedded substrates.

Substrate types; Estimate % of each type present: estimate the percentage of each substrate type found along the 60 meter stretch of your site; Bldr Slabs: Greater than 256 mm, flat instead of round (ratio of 1st to 2nd longest dimensions >2). Boulders: Greater than 256 mm, round, above ratio <2. Cobble: Stones greater than 64 mm but less than 256 mm. Gravel: Particles 64 mm or less, but at least 2 mm in size. Sand: Particles less than 2 mm in size, gritty texture when rubbed between fingers. Bedrock: Streambed characterized by the presence of monolithic bedrock outcropping. May be fractured, and often associated with boulder and cobble substrates. Leaf pack / Woody debris: leaves, twigs, sticks, and other woody debris. Fine detritus: fine, partially decomposed plant material that has accumulated within the stream channel as a precursor to the development of muck deposits. Clay or Hardpan: This substrate type is typically found when the streambed has eroded to a depositional clay layer within the underlying sub-soil. This substrate is typically hard and gummy and is difficult to penetrate. Unlike Silt, this substrate type is not deposited in the stream channel by recent fluvial processes. Muck: Decayed organic matter with little or no clay content. Differs from Silt by being almost entirely organic in nature, less dense, and more odorous. Artificial: substrates not naturally occurring but placed there through human activity.

Bankfull width: circle one: Measured in relatively straight segments of the stream, preferably in riffle sections (or glides/runs if no riffle sections in the site). Circle average measurement from 3 locations. Refer to "Standard Methods for Surveying and Monitoring" for instructions for measuring bankfull width.

Riparian Zone and Floodplain Quality (looking downstream)

Riparian Bank Width : estimate the width of the riparian zone on each side of the site that is naturally vegetated. Circle one for each bank. "L" and "R" are left and right of stream, looking downstream.

Floodplain Quality: the best description of the land use adjacent to each bank. Circle one for each bank: "L" and "R" are left and right of stream, looking downstream. If the adjacent land use varies significantly along the 60-meter segment, circle the two most appropriate selections.

Plant communities: record the type of plant community in the riparian zone of the site (i.e. dominant species).

Stream gradient: circle the one that best describes the average gradient (change in elevation) found within the 60 meter segment of stream.

Rough Sketch of Site : make a sketch of the site showing any important features within or adjacent to the water. Water flow should go from left to right of paper.

Grid spacing is approximately _____ meters between lines: estimate the scale of your sketch by writing the number of meters that is represented by each square on the grid.

Photograph of site attached? Circle one. Photographs are extremely useful. 35mm color slides are preferred.

Topo Map or soil map showing location of site attached? Circle one. Topographical maps can be accessed for free at www.topozone.com.

This form completed by (names): write the names of all involved in filling out this data sheet on (date): day, month, and year form was completed.