

For Office Use Only
 Group ID: _____
 Partner ID: _____
 Date Received: _____
 Date Approved: _____
 Approved by (name): _____



Email to: TxStreamTeam@txstate.edu
 Send to: Texas Stream Team
 The Meadows Center - Texas State University
 601 University Drive
 San Marcos, TX 78666-4616

RIPARIAN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING FORM

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY

Sample Date

M	M	D	D	Y	Y	Y	Y
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Sample Time (military)

H	H	M	M
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Citizen Scientist's Name _____

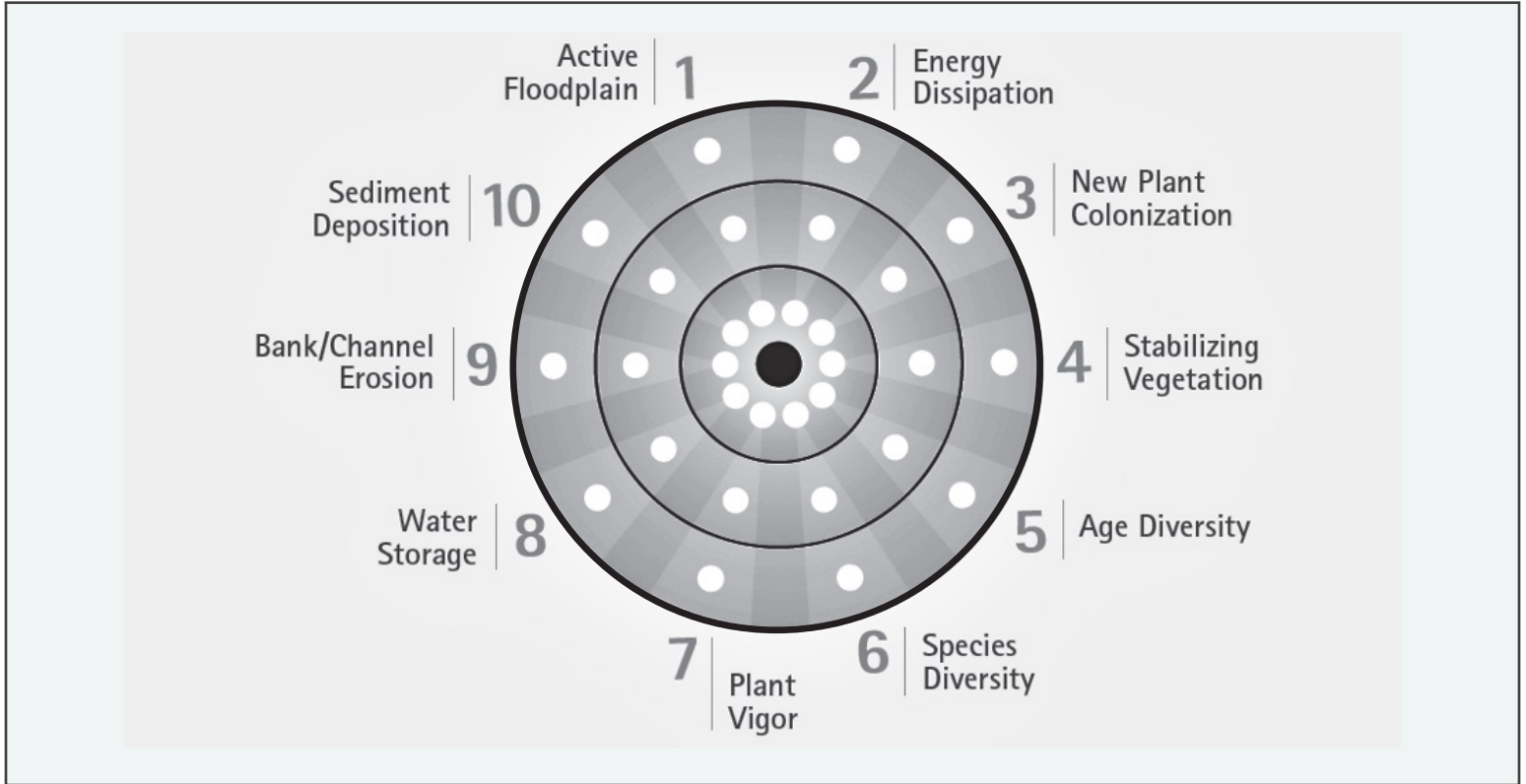
Site Description _____

Group or Affiliation _____

Site ID #

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Bank evaluated: Left Right Both



Please be sure to include 1-4 photos when submitting your monitoring form.

NUMBER OF CIRCLES IN BULL'S-EYE: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	NUMBER OF CIRCLES IN MID ZONE: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>	NUMBER OF CIRCLES IN OUTER ZONE: <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>
Presence of Litter: Please check Yes or No	Identified Species and Comments:	
MONOFILAMENT REMOVED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Amount (please circle): 0-5 ft 6-15 ft 16 ft+	_____ _____ _____ _____	
NURDLE SURVEY <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
TRASH REMOVED <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
TOTAL TIME SPENT SAMPLING AND TRAVELING <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/> Minutes	TOTAL ROUNDTRIP DISTANCE TRAVELED <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/> Miles	TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS <input style="width: 60px;" type="text"/>

I certify that all procedures, including the items listed in the Quality Control Checklist in the Texas Stream Team training manuals, have been followed.

 CERTIFIED CITIZEN SCIENTIST'S SIGNATURE

 DATE

 DATA COORDINATOR'S SIGNATURE

 DATE

RIPARIAN FIELD QUALITY CONTROL CHECKLIST

The following Field Quality Control Checklist is used by the Texas Stream Team Citizen Scientist to verify that the data are collected using approved protocols.

RIPARIAN INDICATORS	OUTER ZONE Poor, Dysfunctional Condition	MID ZONE At-Risk Condition	BULL'S-EYE High Functional Condition
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Active Floodplain Does floodwater have access to a floodplain? Look for recently deposited debris or silt from recent floods.	Limited or no apparent floodplain where floodwater can spread out and slow down.	Floodplain too far above channel to be very effective.	Floodplain clearly defined, allowing for floodwater to overflow channel, spread out, and slow down.
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Energy Dissipation Check if there is enough “stuff” in channels, on banks and in the floodplain to dissipate flood energy.	Not many energy dissipating features in the channel, on the banks, or in the floodplain.	Only some energy dissipating features present.	Abundance of energy dissipaters present in the channel, on the banks, and in the floodplain.
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. New Plant Colonization Look for new plants successfully colonizing on fresh sediment.	Not much colonization; sediment deposits and point bars are bare.	Only some new plant colonization is on fresh sediment.	Abundance of new plants colonizing on fresh sediment.
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Stabilizing Vegetation Look for strong stabilizing plants along banks — those with a stability rating (SR) of 6 or greater.	Not much of bank is covered with stabilizing vegetation and tree roots.	Some gaps present and/or some vegetation lacks sufficient stability rating.	Banks covered with stabilizing vegetation.
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Age Diversity Look for young, middle-aged and mature riparian plants present.	Few to no young and middle-age trees, shrubs, riparian grasses or sedges.	Only a few young and/or middle-age riparian plants present.	In addition to older riparian plants, young and middle-aged plants are abundant.
<input type="checkbox"/> 6. Species Diversity Look for the presence of several key, native riparian plant species.	No or low diversity: Only 1-2 native species of riparian trees, shrubs, and/or only 1-2 grasses and sedges.	Modest diversity: 3-4 species of native riparian trees, shrubs, and/or 3-4 grasses and sedges.	More than 5 different species of native riparian trees, shrubs, and/or more than 5 species of grasses and sedges.
<input type="checkbox"/> 7. Plant Vigor Are riparian plants vigorous and healthy? Consult your Field Guide for information about a particular plant's palatability for grazing and browsing.	Unhealthy riparian plants. Woody plants show signs of heavy or chronic browsing; a Severe browse line can be noted. Riparian grasses and sedges compromised by grazing, mowing, or trampling.	Low vigor: Woody plants show signs of heavy browsing or hedging; A browse line may be present. Grasses and sedges show signs of heavy use, grazing, mowing, or trampling, only in places.	Healthy, vigorous riparian plants. Woody plants show little or no sign of heavy browsing or hedging. Grasses and sedges show little or no sign of heavy grazing, mowing, trampling, or other impairments.
<input type="checkbox"/> 8. Water Storage Are the banks and floodplain storing water? Use your Field Guide to identify key Wetland Obligate and Facultative Wetland plants.	No OBL or FACW species are present, indicating a lack of water being stored in the riparian area.	Only a few OBL and FACW plant species present—and only along the stream's edge.	Several wetland plant species present—at water's edge and out on the floodplain too.
<input type="checkbox"/> 9. Bank/Channel Erosion Look to see if bank and channel erosion is balanced with deposition on point bars.	Continuous, active and extreme bank erosion with no apparent balancing by point bar deposition. Channel may appear either too wide or too deep.	Widespread bank erosion, beyond meander bends and not balanced by point bar deposition. Channel looks out of balance.	Light and balanced bank erosion on meander bends being compensated by deposition on point bars downstream. Channel appears to be of size and depth to manage sediment.
<input type="checkbox"/> 10. Sediment Deposition Look to see if sediment is being deposited in a balanced way — on point bars downstream from eroded banks.	Clearly excessive amounts of sediment, often in middle of the channel.	Some excessive sediment deposition, some mid-channel bars, but otherwise sediment is where it should be, on point-bars.	Normal and balanced Sediment deposition.