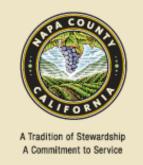




Using Citizen Science: Monitoring Streamflow and Trash



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www.napawatersheds.org

Objectives

- ◆ Visually monitor streamflow

 When and where do our streams go dry in

 Summer and re-wet in Fall?
- ◆ Identify trash pollution Litter and garbage can be a problem in urban streams
- Provide a community engagement tool
- Build foundation for larger WQ monitoring program
- ◆ Start simple keep it simple



Watershed + Community

Community Stewardship +

Watershad Core

Historical Ecology

reamflow & Litter

Add Your Observation

See Observation Results



Citizen Science Stream Flow & Trash

Why It's important How to use the tool

monitor our streams and rivers.

local steams to run dry in the summer. This natural cycle or pattern of flowing and nonflowing conditions in our waterways is an important function and critical to our native aquatic plants, animals and fish. Too much or too little water at the wrong place or at the wrong time can cause changes in stream ecology and

Trash - Trash is pollution and harms water quality and degrades stream habitat. It is important to keep litter out of our local waterways. Knowing where trash is accumulating and how it got there is crucial to solving the problem. Turgeting community education on the environmental impacts of littering helps solve the

Ten monitoring sites have been selected due to their importance within our watershed. At each stream site the focus is assessing two parameters: Stream Flow and Trash.

Prequent monitoring of these select sites at regular intervals allows Citizen Science to know when certain stream reaches go dry and if there is a trash problem in the area. Click on the 'how to use the tool' tab above to add your obse



The Citizen Science Tool can be used on any mobile device with internet



This tool helps record data while in

Stream Flow Observation Guide

The presence and timing of stream flow is an indicator as to the health of a stream. It is important to monitor stream flow conditions over the course of the year to determine when a stream goes dry, since the timing can be critical to local animal, plant and fish species. To help you choose the correct stream flow rate refer to the images below.

Dry



The creek bed is completely dry, there is no water.

Separated Pools

The water is not connected, it is isolated, separated by rocks or other streambed materials.

Flowing - Slow

Flowing - Still



The water is not moving but is continuous, if a leaf were on the surface of the water it would not move downstream.

Flowing - Fast

is moving quickly, white caps be visible, but are not a

Water is slowly moving. Small ripples can be seen on the surface.

Trash is a form of pollution that negatively affects our waterways. To help you choose the level of trash present refer to the images below.

Trash Observation Guide



Trash cannot be seen on the banks or in the water without searching for it; less than one piece of trash is seen for every 30 feet.

Slightly Littered



A few pieces of trash can be seen, but the majority of the area is free of trash. There is less than 10 pieces on the bank or in the water.

Littered

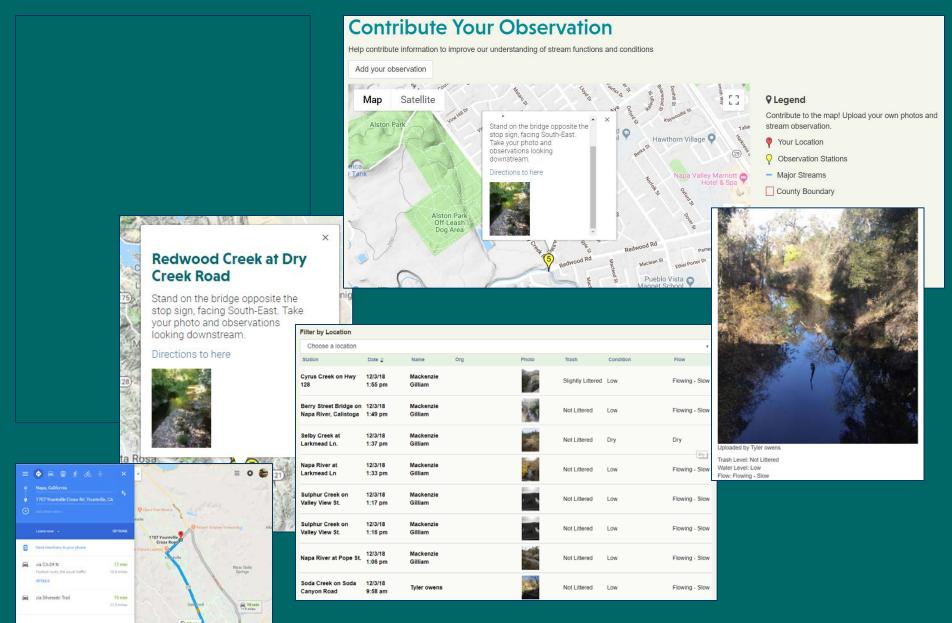


Trash is spread throughout the majority of the area, with a few areas remaining clean. There are 10 or more pieces of trash within the vicinity.



Trash is seen throughout the area, large piles have accumulated. A serious lack of concern for the area is felt.





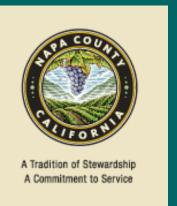
Over 250 observations!

Next

- Create compelling infographics
- Illustrate results alongside stream gage data
- Engage youth through school programs via RCD partnership
- Add additional monitoring parameters
- Develop mobile app to allow uploads from any location

https://www.napawatersheds.org/observation-help

Sign-up on the site to get weekly WICC Info!



Jeff Sharp 707-259-5936 jeff.sharp@countyofnapa.org

