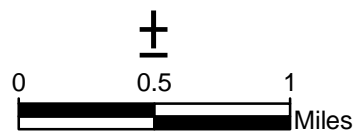
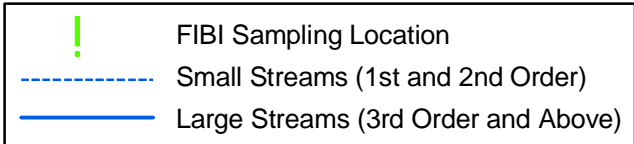


Dry Brook - FIBI100



SUMMARY OF RESULTS

FIBI100 – Dry Brook



| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Stream Name: | Dry Brook |
| 2. Sampling Date: | 07-26-2004 |
| 3. Sampling Location: | Mill Road |
| 4. Municipality: | Branchville |
| 5. County: | Sussex |
| 6. Watershed Management Area: | 1 |
| 7. Contributing Drainage Area: | 16.2 Square Miles |
| 8. Electrofishing Gear: | 2 Backpack |
| 9. FIBI Score and Rating: | 46 - Excellent |
| 10. Habitat Score and Rating: | 130- Sub-Optimal |
| 11. Fishable Species Present: | Yes |
| 12. Relevant AMNET ¹ Station Data: | |
| Proximity of FIBI station to AMNET station: | 0.25 mi. upstream AN0020 |
| AMNET Rating: | Round 1 – Non-impaired Round 2 – N/A Round 3 – Non-impaired |
| 13. Stream Chemistries: | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | 10.63 mg/L |
| Temperature. | 20.1 °C |
| pH | 8.24 |
| Conductivity | 299 µmhos/cm |
| 14. Number of Fish With Anomalies: | 0 |
| 15. Length of Stream Segment Sampled | 150 Meters |
| 16. Water Clarity: | Clear |
| 17. Average Forest Open Canopy: | 9.9% |
| 18. Discharge: | 3.6 ft. ³ /sec |
| 19. Substrate: | 5% Gravel and Sand, 20% Cobble, 75% Boulder |
| 20. Habitat: | 85% Riffle, 10% Run, 5% Pool |
| 21. Snags | Yes |
| 22. Periphyton | Moderate |
| 23. Submerged Aquatic Vegetation | No |
| 24. Other observations: | |
| 25. Number of Fish Species Identified: | 11 |
| 26. Total Number of Fish Collected: | 218 |

¹ AMNET is the acronym for the DEP's ambient benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring network – a series of 820 monitoring stations located throughout the state's waterways that collects data on the health of bottom dwelling stream fauna which in turn is used to assess general water quality.

FIBI100
DRY BROOK
Mill Road
Branchville Township, Sussex County



3

Legend

- ! Start
- ! Finish
- ↻ Direction of Flow
- Segment Sampled



FIBI100- @ Dry Brook
Date Sampled - 7/26/2004

Excellent Good Fair Poor

| | Score |
|--|--------------|
| # of Fish Species | 5 |
| # of Benthic Insectivorous Species (BI) | 5 |
| # of Trout and Centrarchid Species (trout, bass, sunfish, crappie) | 5 |
| # of Intolerant Species (IS) | 5 |
| Proportion of Individuals as White Suckers | 5 |
| Proportion of Individuals as Generalists (carp, creek chub, banded killifish, goldfish, fathead minnow, green sunfish) | 5 |
| Proportion of Individuals as Insectivorous Cyprinids (I and BI) | 5 |
| Proportion of Individuals as Trout OR Proportion of Individuals as Piscivores (Excluding American Eel)* | 3 |
| Number of Individuals in Sample | 3 |
| Proportion of Individuals w/disease/anomalies (excluding blackspot) | 5 |
| Total | 46 |

| Stream Rating | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 45-50 | Excellent |
| 37-44 | Good |
| 29-36 | Fair |
| 10-28 | Poor |

| | Condition Category | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----|----|----|----|--|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Optimal | | | | | Suboptimal | | | | | Marginal | | | | | Poor | | | | | |
| 1. Epifaunal Substrate /Available Cover | Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient). | | | | | 40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale). | | | | | 20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed. | | | | | Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking. | | | | | |
| SCORE 18 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 2. Embeddedness | Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space. | | | | | Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment. | | | | | Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment. | | | | | Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment. | | | | | |
| SCORE 15 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3. Velocity/Depth Regimes | All 4 velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (slow is <0.3 m/s, deep is >0.5 m) | | | | | Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes). | | | | | Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low). | | | | | Dominated by 1 velocity / depth regime (usually slow-deep). | | | | | |
| SCORE 17 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 4. Sediment Deposition | Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% (<20% for low-gradient streams) of the bottom affected by sediment deposition. | | | | | Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% (20-50% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools. | | | | | Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% (50-80% for low-gradient) of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent. | | | | | Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% (80% for low-gradient) of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition. | | | | | |
| SCORE 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 5. Channel Flow Status | Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed. | | | | | Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed. | | | | | Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed. | | | | | Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools. | | | | | |
| SCORE 8 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 6. Channel Alteration | Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern. | | | | | Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present. | | | | | Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted. | | | | | Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. In stream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely. | | | | | |
| SCORE 16 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends) | Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important. | | | | | Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15. | | | | | Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25. | | | | | Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25. | | | | | |
| SCORE 19 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 8. Bank Stability (score each bank) Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream. | Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected. | | | | | Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion. | | | | | Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods. | | | | | Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars. | | | | | |
| SCORE <u>5</u> (LB) | Left | 10 | 9 | | | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| SCORE <u>3</u> (RB) | Right | 10 | 9 | | | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| 9. Bank Vegetative Protection (score each bank) | More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, under story shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally. | | | | | 70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining. | | | | | 50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining. | | | | | Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height. | | | | | |
| SCORE <u>3</u> (LB) | Left | 10 | 9 | | | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| SCORE <u>5</u> (RB) | Right | 10 | 9 | | | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| 10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone) | Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone. | | | | | Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally. | | | | | Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal. | | | | | Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities. | | | | | |
| SCORE <u>0</u> (LB) | Left | 10 | 9 | | | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |
| SCORE <u>2</u> (RB) | Right | 10 | 9 | | | 8 | 7 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 0 | | | |

HABITAT SCORE

130

| HABITAT SCORES | VALUE |
|----------------|-----------|
| OPTIMAL | 160 – 200 |
| SUB-OPTIMAL | 110 – 159 |
| MARGINAL | 60 – 109 |
| POOR | < 60 |

FIBI100

07-26-2004

Dry Brook

LISTED IN ORDER OF ABUNDANCE

| COMMON NAME | SCIENTIFIC NAME | # FOUND | SIZE RANGE (INCHES) |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| Blacknose Dace | <i>Rhinichthys atratulus</i> | 152 | |
| Longnose Dace | <i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i> | 40 | |
| Pumpkinseed | <i>Lepomis gibbosus</i> | 6 | 3.0 – 3.2 |
| Chain Pickerel | <i>Esox niger</i> | 4 | 3.4 – 4.5 |
| Redbreast Sunfish | <i>Lepomis auritus</i> | 4 | 2.8 |
| White Sucker | <i>Catostomus commersoni</i> | 4 | |
| Bluegill | <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> | 2 | 3.0 – 5.1 |
| Golden Shiner | <i>Notemigonus crysoleucas</i> | 2 | |
| Tessellated Darter | <i>Etheostoma olmstedii</i> | 2 | |
| Brown Trout | <i>Salmo trutta</i> | 1 | 10.8 |
| Rainbow Trout | <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> | 1 | 12.0 |

Species Identified at Dry Brook (FIBI100)
(Not to Scale)

John Scarola



Blacknose Dace

John Scarola



Longnose Dace

John Scarola



Pumpkinseed

John Scarola



Chain Pickerel

John Scarola



Redbreast Sunfish

John Scarola



White Sucker

Species Identified at Dry Brook (FIBI100)
(Not to Scale)

John Scarola



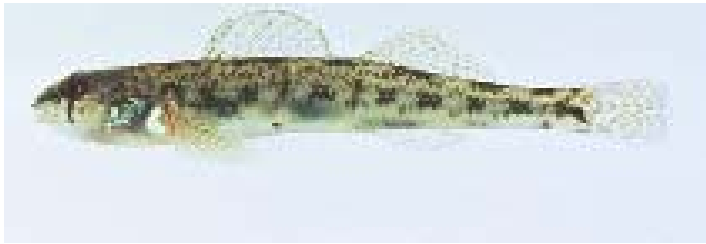
Bluegill

John Scarola



Golden Shiner

John Scarola



Tessellated Darter

John Scarola



Brown Trout

John Scarola



Rainbow Trout