

WAV Baseline Stream Monitoring Datasheet

Updated April 2026

Station Info

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

Station name*: End time*:

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 th ft)	Depth (10 th 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

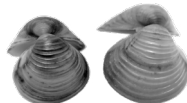
Do you suspect you observed any of these species? Collect a sample and photo and report to WAV/DNR for new finds. Remember to clean and disinfect your boots, waders, and monitoring equipment before leaving your stream site to prevent the spread of AIS.

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



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Date data entered into SWIMS?

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