

BLUE THUMB REPORT ON BARON FORK CREEK

DEGREDAATION OF A PRISTINE OZARK
STREAM

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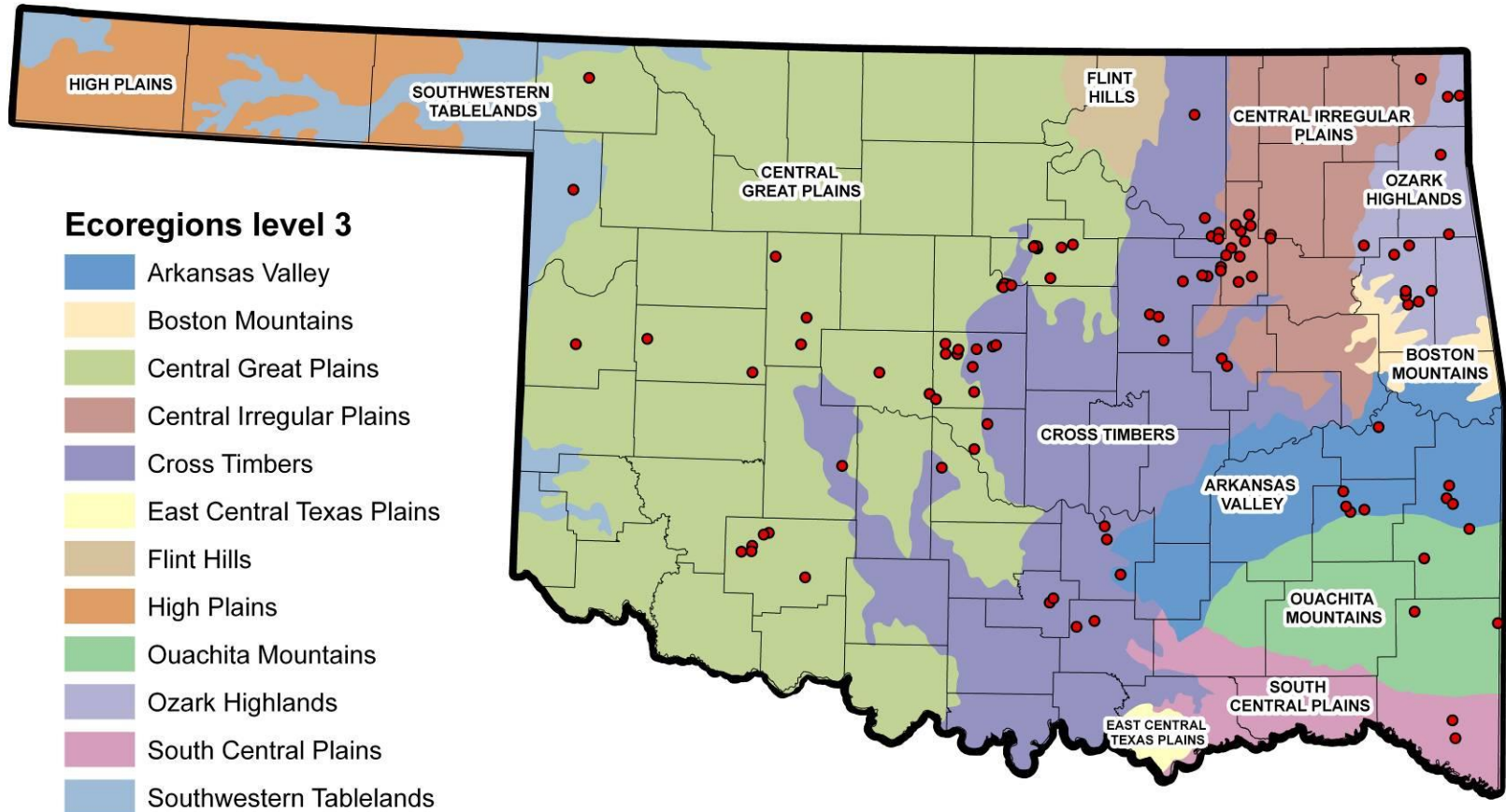
Blue Thumb Water
Pollution Education Program

Each Volunteer monitors a stream

- Performs chemical assay each month
- Assists with Collection of macroinvertebrates twice a year
- Assists with fish collections about every 5 years.

What Ecoregion are we In?

Blue Thumb Stream Monitoring Sites 2009







Fish Collections





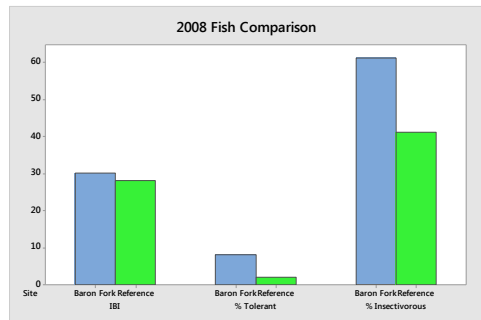
Analysis of fish collections

- Collections from 2008 and 2013 compared to reference Ozark streams
- Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) based on:
 - Number of species
 - Number of intolerant vs tolerant species
 - Number of Sunfish species
 - Number of gravel spawners
 - Proportion that are insectivorous
- Grade of “A” for IBI >87% of reference

Fish

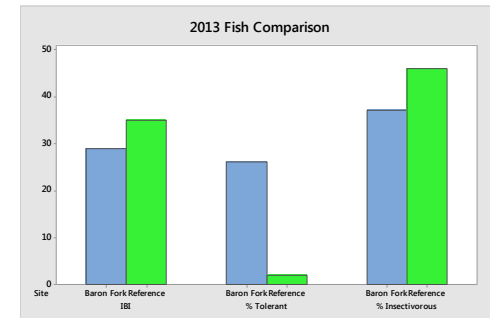
2008 collection

- A was overall score
- IBI 30 (vs 28 for ref)
- 8% tolerant individuals vs 2% for reference
- 61% insectivorous vs 41%



2013 collection

- B was overall score
- IBI 29 (vs 35 for ref)
- 26% tolerant individuals vs 2% for reference
- 37% insectivorous vs 46%



FISH COMPARISON IS BASED ON ONLY ONE COLLECTION FROM EACH TIME PERIOD

Sampling error cannot be estimated

MACROINVERTEBRATE COLLECTIONS

26 collections: 13 from winter, 13 from
summer



Macroinvertebrates

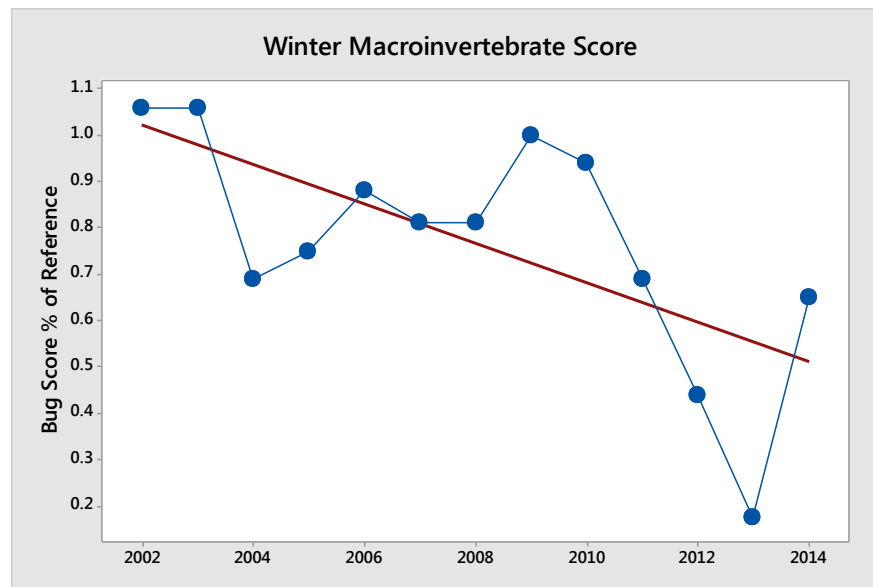
- Six indices of habitat quality based on macroinvertebrates
- Those indices rely on:
 - Number of species - community diversity
 - Abundance of intolerant taxa

A single score calculated and compared to reference

- “A” for score $>83\%$ of reference
- “B” for score 54 to 82% of reference
- “C” for score 53 to 21% of reference
- “D” for score $<20\%$ of reference

Macroinvertebrate results – 26 collections

- All summer collections received “A”, within 83% of reference streams
- Of the first 7 winters: 5 “A”s; 2 “B”s
 - GPA of 3.7
- Of the last 6 winters: 2 “A”s, 2 “B”s, 1 “C”, 1 “D”
 - GPA of 2.8



In what ways did winter collections deteriorate?

- Taxa Richness was lower – less community diversity
- Fewer intolerant species – EPT richness dropped
 - Mayflies, Stoneflies, Caddisflies

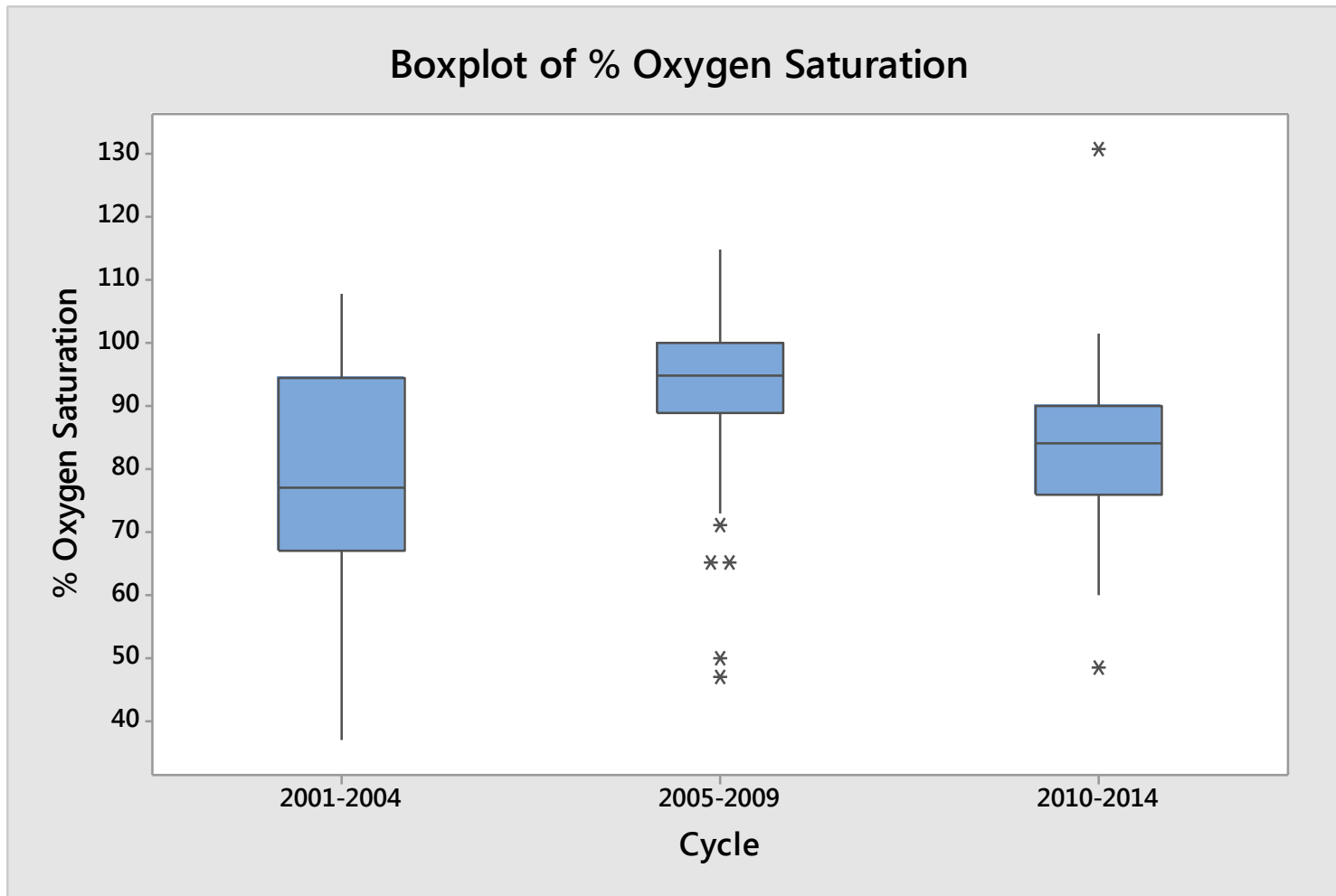
WATER CHEMISTRY RESULTS

Total of 142 visits, seven tests per visit

Oxygen as % of saturation

- 130 to 80% good
- 79 to 50% caution
- Below 50% poor

Most oxygen levels were good



During the last two years Oxygen levels dropped

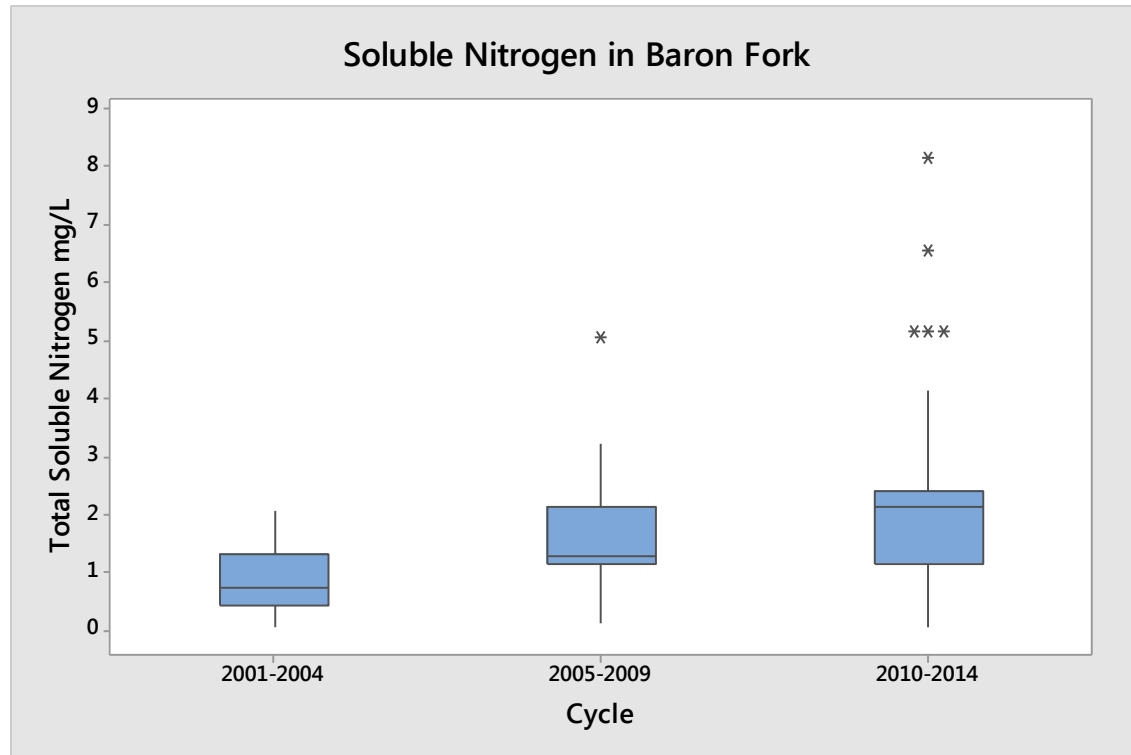
- In first 12 yrs: 28% of 123 readings were “Poor” (<50%)
- In the last 2 yrs: 65% of 17 readings were “Poor”
- That change coincided with a period of drought.

Soluble Nitrogen (nitrates)

- In Baron Fork soluble nitrogen is nearly all nitrates as ammonia and nitrites are near zero

131 Nitrate readings

- In First 44 readings: 2 were “poor” (>1.4 mg/L)
- In second 44 readings: 15 were “poor”
- In last 43 readings: 27 were “poor”



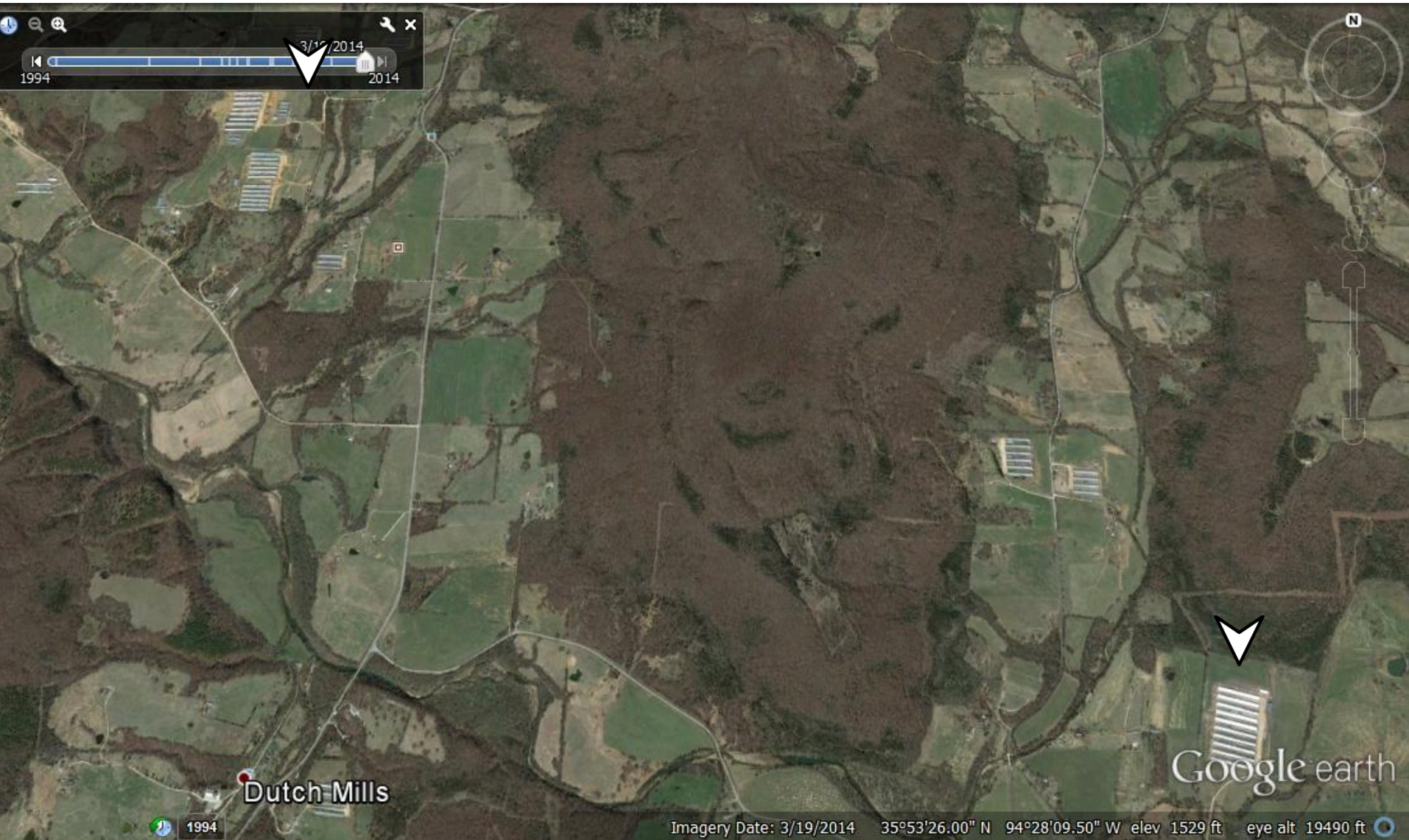
Our data suggest a deterioration in quality of this stream

- Evidence is from
 - Fish collections
 - Macroinvertebrate collections
 - Water chemistry
- Changes escape casual observation but are evident with long-term assessment.

We can only speculate on causes

- Google Earth images from 2003 and 2014 compared
 - Four places along the river show loss of all trees in the riparian zone
 - 25 new poultry houses near the river

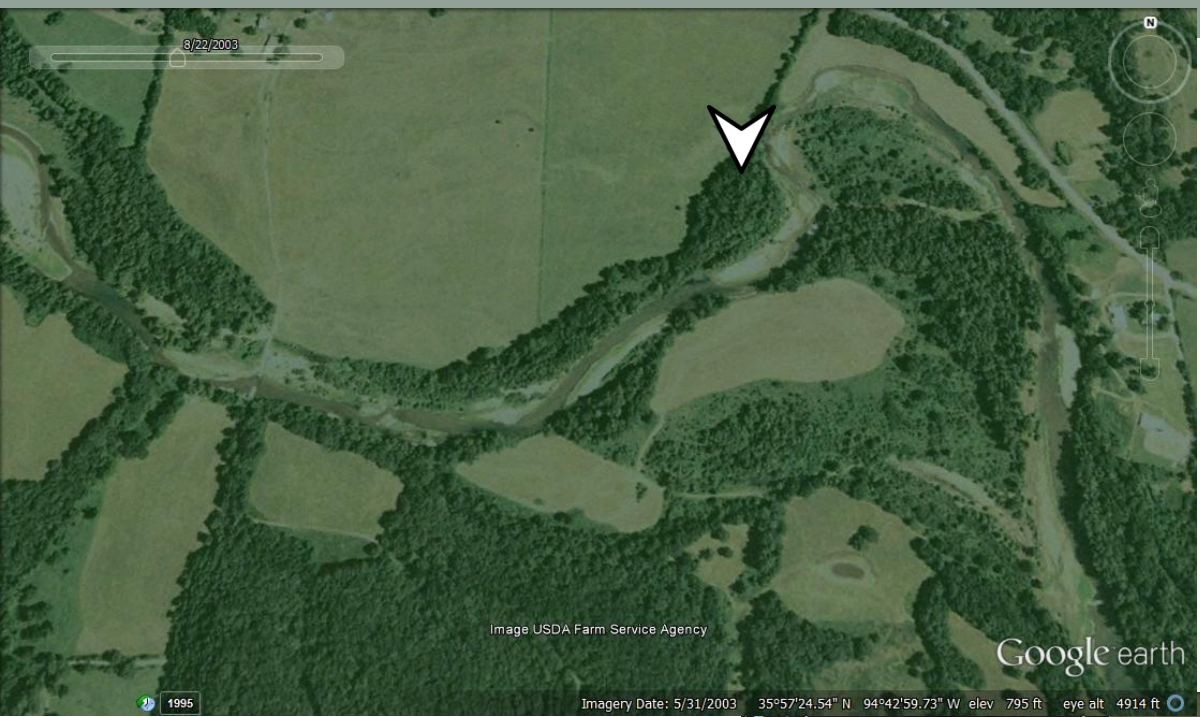




Dutch Mills

Google earth

Imagery Date: 3/19/2014 35°53'26.00" N 94°28'09.50" W elev 1529 ft eye alt 19490 ft



Global Climate Change

- Increase in droughts
- Increase in flooding
- Makes protection of the riparian zone even more important







Baron Fork River has deteriorated

- Changes were small, not visible to casual observation
- Long-term study shows these changes quite convincingly