## WV Save Our Streams Volunteer Monitor's Certification

Completed all questions and BMI identification, save the file to your computer and at your earliest convenience email the document to: <a href="mailto:Callie.C.Sams@wv.gov">Callie.C.Sams@wv.gov</a>. The other option is to complete a printed copy and mail it to the address provided on page three.

	unteer Monitor's name
	iliation
Mai	ling Address
Pho	ne number E-mail
	Workshop Date(s)
Volu	Morkshop Date(s)  nteer Monitor's Signature
1	Safety is of critical importance to volunteer stream monitors. Provide five safety recommendations that monitors should follow.  1.
	2
	3.
	4. 5.
	5
2	<b>Macroinvertebrate collection procedures</b> : Arrange the collection tasks below in their appropriate order (i.e. 1, 2, 3 etc.).
	Tasks
	A Select your sample site
	B Remove the net so that the sample is not lost
	C Sort, count and identify your collections
	D Disturb the sample area (rock rubs, kicks, jabs, scraps etc.)
	E Anchor your net and determine the sample size
	F Repeat tasks (A, B, D and E) as needed
	G Consolidate your samples into one composite for the entire reach
	H Evaluate the biological integrity
3	How large is each of your macroinvertebrate sample areas?
	What factor determines the sample size?  Use the standard two-pole kick net for your answer
4	How much of the stream's length should your assessment cover?
5	What is a riparian buffer zone?

1 https://go.wv.gov/sos

	Provide three reasons why riparian buffers are so important for stream health.
	1.
	2. 3.
6	Name a collection process used to characterize the surface sediments of a stream channel.
7	The process named above uses a measurement to categorize the particle size. Which of the (axis) below determines the category?  Figure 1. Axes of a pebble
	A. (Long axis) length B. (Intermediate axis) width C. (Short axis) height
8	The condition of the biological components (also known as <b>biological integrity</b> ) is often determined in rivers and streams by the collection and assessment of what community of aquatic organisms?
9	Provide three reasons why this community is most often chosen?
10	The most sensitive <b>order</b> of macroinvertebrates of many rocky-bottom wadeable streams and rivers is  The <b>order</b> that is described as having three or
	two tails and gills on the lower portion of the body is  The <b>arder</b> that is often found in cases made of stream bottom materials such as sticks, leaves, gravel or
	The <b>order</b> that is often found in cases made of stream bottom materials such as sticks, leaves, gravel or sand grains is
11	The original concept of Save Our Streams was developed in 1969 by a Maryland chapter of what national organization?
12	Describe the " <b>embeddedness</b> " habitat condition and discuss one example of a monitoring and/or assessment procedure related to the condition.

https://go.wv.gov/sos

Please print clearly.	
13	Define non-point source pollution and provide two examples.
14	Various kinds of watercolors and odors are often indicators of certain conditions in rivers and streams. Provide one example of a watercolor and one example of a water odor and describe the condition that each represents.
15	Various physiochemical conditions (e.g., temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, conductivity etc.) should be analyzed as part of your stream assessment. List two and briefly describe the importance of each condition.

Continue your certification by identifying the <u>BMIs</u> to the lowest possible taxonomic level, which is usually order or family. You can use the accepted common names or scientific names as your answers. Go to the website below to complete the BMI-ID portion of your test.

https://dep.wv.gov/WWE/getinvolved/sos/Pages/MacroID.aspx

Upon completion mail or email your certification test and BMI-IDs to the Program Coordinator.

WV Department of Environmental Protection Save Our Streams Program 47 School Street, Suite 301 Philippi, WV 26476

Attn: Callie Cronin Sams E-mail: <u>Callie.C.Sams@wv.gov</u>

3 https://go.wv.gov/sos