






20. HABITAT SURVEY

Habitat Diversity relates to the conditions of the flow as observed on the water surface and to the depth of water. Each combination of flow condition and depth observed at the site is recorded by entering a tick in the appropriate box. These ticks are summed to give the Habitat Diversity Index.

FLOW CONDITION

Pool (deep)	still water, no observable flow, in the main channel.	
Shallow pool	water less than knee deep	
Glide/run	water can be seen to be moving, surface disturbed by dimples or ripples	

Broken water	water surface undulates and some white water present	
Lateral	still water, no observable flow, found on channel margins	
Isolated pools	isolated pools on bed of channel or perched on channel margins	

DEPTH

Shallow	less than knee deep
Deep	more than knee deep

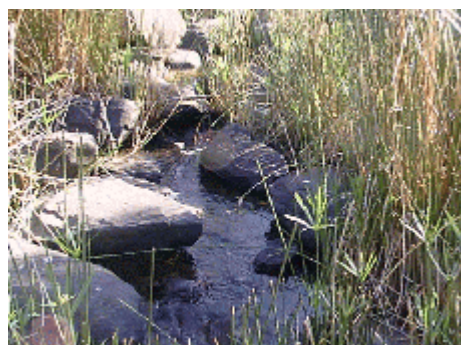
Habitat cover relates to the physical environment in which stream organisms can take refuge. It is assessed according to the presence or absence of six components. Each component observed at the site is recorded by entering a tick in the appropriate box. These ticks are totalled to give the Habitat Cover Index.

COVER

Open interstitial space	these are spaces between or under the material making up the bed.
Overhanging vegetation	this relates to overhanging vegetation that is close to or in contact with the water surface.
Marginal vegetation	this is vegetation that is partially inundated by water, at the water's edge.
Instream vegetation	this is vegetation that occurs within the flow.
Under-cut banks	these are banks which are under-cut within the water.
Snags	these are pieces of lodged debris that are totally or partially submerged e.g tree branches, old pipes.

The score for the **TOTAL HABITAT INDEX** is obtained by adding the scores for the diversity and cover indices.

Marginal vegetation



Overhanging vegetation and snags



Marginal vegetation and instream vegetation

