Greenline Worksheet

Name: _____ Group #: _____
Date: _____ Site ID: _____

SITE OBSERVATIONS:
Type of waterbody (e.g., stream, lake, wetland):_____
Water appearance (e.g., clear, brown, foamy, milky):_____
What type of land uses are in the immediate area?_____
What type of land uses are in the surrounding area?_____

	Vegetation Categories				
	Deep Rooted Plants		**Shallow Rooted Plants**		
	Sedges & Rushes	Shrubs & Trees	Grasses	Forbs	Bare Ground
Row 1: Record each observation as a slash mark in the appropriate box.					
Row 2: Total number of observations for each category.					
Row 3: Total number of observations for the entire greenline (sum of all observations in Row 2).					
Row 4: Proportion of each category (divide row 2 vlaues by total in row 3).					
Row 5: Multiply each value in row 4 by the factor in each category. Record in row 6.	X 10	X 8	X 6	X 3	X 1
Row 6: Score for each category.					

Total Score (add up all scores in Row 6):_____

Site Scores
7 - 10 healthy banks
4 – 7 semi healthy banks
0 – 4 unhealthy banks

The higher the score, the more the stream banks will resist erosion.

Ground Cover

Name: _____ Group #: _____
Date: _____ Site ID: _____

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Water appearance (e.g., clear, brown, foamy, milky):_____
What types of land uses are in the immediate area?_____
What types of land uses are in the surrounding area?_____

At each step along the transect record. with a slash mark, the type of ground cover you see. Add the slash marks for each row and record in the Category Total column. Because there are 100 observations, the total will equal the percent.

	Transects Perpendicular to the stream (20 paces per transect)					
	1	2	3	4	5	Category Total (percent of total)
Live vegetation						=
Litter (dead vegetation or sticks)						=
Rocks						=
Bare ground						=

The percentage of each category above may vary depending on where the site is. A mixture of cover types is ideal because each provides a different service. Although bare ground does nothing, vegetation functions well as a filter and also buffers against erosion. Rock does little to filter pollutants, but does protect against erosion. Litter serves both functions.

Canopy Cover

Name: _____ Group #: _____
Date: _____ Site ID: _____

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Type of waterbody (e.g., stream, lake, wetland):_____
Water appearance (e.g., clear, brown, foamy, milky): _____
What types of land uses are in the immediate area?_____
What types of land uses are in the surrounding area?_____

	"Miss" (Open sky)	**"Hit" (Vegetation)**
Row 1: At each step along the water's edge, record with a slash whether you see a "miss" (open sky) or a "hit" (vegetation) in your ocular tube.		
Row 2: Total # of slash marks for each category.		
Row 3: Total number of observations		
Percent canopy cover. Divide total "hits" (Row 2) by total observations (Row 3) and multiply by 100.		

The more covered area available, the more shading the stream receives. This keeps the water cool, provides food for aquatic organisms, and woody debris that falls into the stream provides fish habitat.

Wildlife Signs

Name: _____ Group #: _____
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What types of land uses are in the immediate area?_____
What types of land uses are in the surrounding area?_____

COMMON NAME	How is it using the riparian area?	TYPE OF OBSERVATION
e.g., American Dipper	e.g., food, shelter, traveling through	e.g., V, O

Types of Observations
V = saw animal
T = track
S = scat
B = bones
O = other sign such as burrow, teeth marks, nests