

# **Environmental Study of Proposed Diversion Sites G-10 and G-14 on the Guadalupe River**

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*by*

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## 1.0

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Studies in the West Central area of the Trans-Texas Program have considered possible alternatives for making more water available for San Antonio through diversions from the Guadalupe River near Gonzales (G-10) and at Lake Dunlap (G-14). The diversions and their implications are discussed in the West Central Study Area Phase I Interim Report (HDR, 1994). The objective of this study was to determine the possible effects of diversion of water from the two sites using Rapid Bioassessment Protocols (RBA) II and V (Plafkin et al, 1989) and develop information on fish community habitat relationships that will be utilized in the Texas Water Development Board's (TWDB) Microhabitat Assessment Technique (MAT) for flow assessment. Identification of fish species present in different habitats was conducted. Macroinvertebrates were identified to the level required for the RBA II protocol. Water analyses were conducted at each site during each sampling event. The findings of these studies are presented in the report.

## 2.0

## INTRODUCTION

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### 2.1 Study Area

The study area consisted of the Guadalupe River in Central Texas from Lake Dunlap (below the City of New Braunfels) to just below the City of Cuero. The study sites were selected to have the upper three for use in describing the environmental conditions associated with the G-14 diversion site and the lower three were for describing the environmental conditions associated with the G-10 diversion site. Figure 1 describes the general study area. The area near Lake Dunlap to east of Seguin is in the Blackland Prairie. Through the study area the river lies in a broad, flat valley and is characterized by meanders. In the Blackland Prairie area there are three hydropower dams that have converted the river into a series of long riverine reservoirs. These are Lakes Dunlap, McQueeney, and Placid built in 1929 and 1930. They are narrow, moderately deep, usually murky, and have heavy bottom deposits of mud. East of Seguin the river enters the sandy Post Oak Belt near its westernmost boundary. The stream appearance changes little. The valley remains broad, the water murky, and the pools long and separated by short, graveled riffles. Lake Gonzales (H-4) and Lake Wood (H-5) have converted much of the river into standing water. These lakes are similar to the three described for the area above. Near Gonzales the Guadalupe receives the San Marcos River, which increases the flow. Near Cuero the river traverses the Oak Savanna vegetative region and the river has heavily forested riparian areas. In the upper part of the study area in the Blackland prairie area primary land use in the watershed is farming dominated by corn, sorghum, and cotton production. From Gonzales down the primary use is rangeland for cattle production with many improved pastures containing Coastal Bermuda grass which may also be baled for hay production. In many areas cattle use the stream for watering.

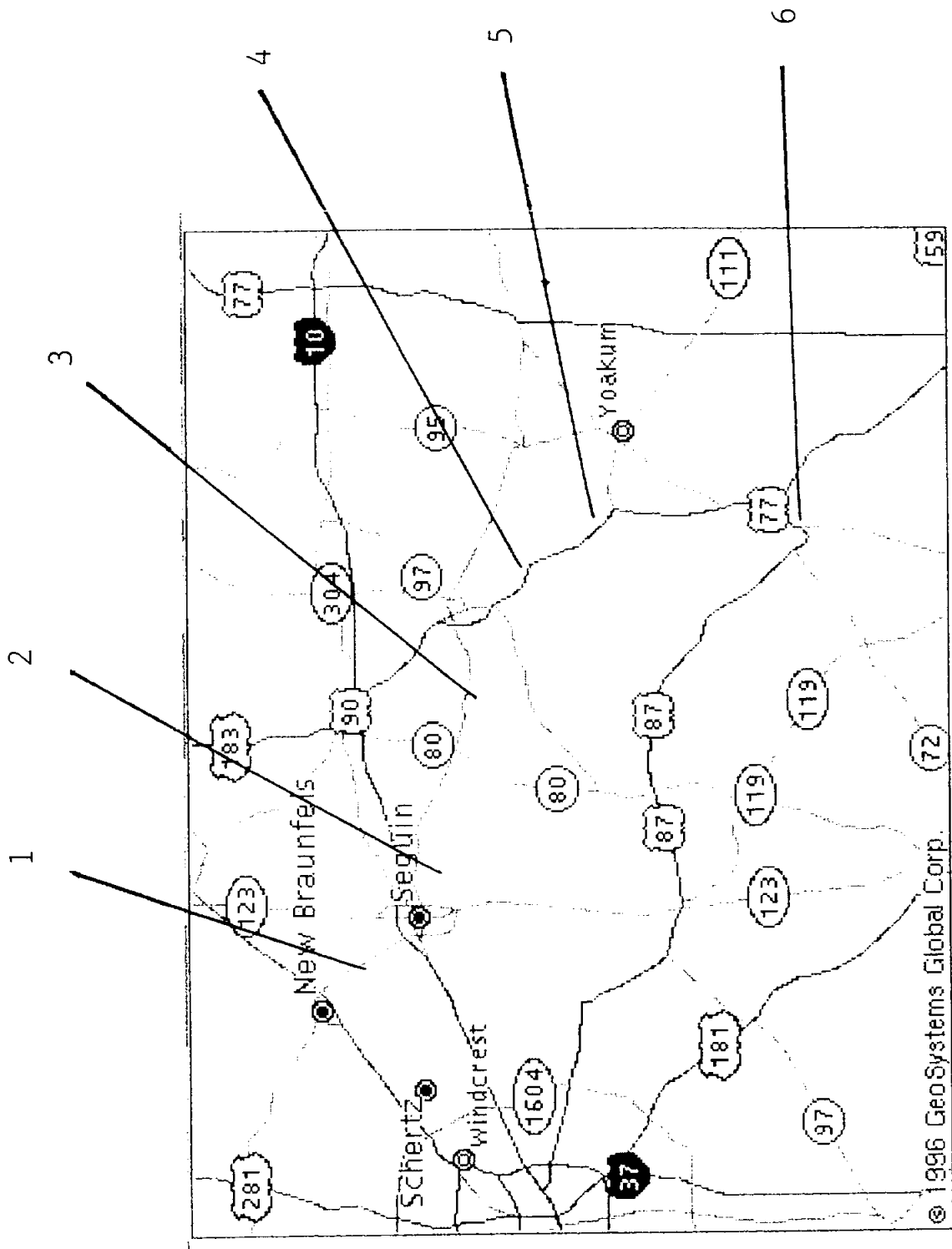


Figure 1. General study area.

## **2.2 Water Quality**

The methods utilized to determine the existing water quality were chemical and biological. The chemical methods indicate that the stream meets the standards set by the TNRCC. The biological methods indicate that the stream at all sites non impaired to moderately impaired. A comparison of the results of this study with the TNRCC Stream standards are shown in Appendix 1.

## **2.3 Protected Species**

The fish surveys conducted indicated that the Guadalupe Bass occurred in the area (Sites 1 and 3). Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD) has indicated the possible presence of the Blue Sucker in the area (Bauer and Spain 1991), but none were found during this study. Cagle's Map turtle a federally listed in category II is found in the study area (Killebrew 1991). No effort was made in this study to collect species other than fish and macroinvertebrates.

## **2.4 Climate**

The study area is humid subtropical with hot summers. Rainfall averages 33 inches annually and is heaviest in May and September (Mathews and Tallent 1996). The prevailing winds are southeasterly, often pushing warm, moist air from the Gulf of Mexico during spring, summer and fall. This leads to very sporadic rainfall often from thunderstorms during these months. In the winter some Polar air gets into the area and is often stopped by warmer air off the Gulf. This results in mild winters for most of the time. Rainfall during the winter is usually distributed along frontal boundaries giving a more uniform coverage of rain than the thunderstorms that predominate during the rest of the year (Mathews and Tallent 1996).

## **2.5 Geology**

In the upper part of the study area the surface deposits are from the Eocene. The surface deposits become progressively younger as you go down stream. In the Cuero area the surface deposits are from the Pliocene (Arbingast et al, 1976). The Guadalupe and its tributaries have cut into these deposits and have redeposited alluvium along the floodplain. This has resulted in various deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel often carried from far upstream.

# **3.0 SITE SELECTION**

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## **3.1 Basic Strategy**

An important step in environmental assessment of the aquatic communities is the selection of the study sites. An important consideration in the site selection was the requirement for riffle areas if possible for use in the RBA II and V protocols. Additionally staff of the TWDB wanted sites that had representative habitat and hydrological conditions which would allow them to obtain information that would be useful in their MAT protocol. Initially Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) employees were contacted in the various counties within the study area. They assisted in finding cooperative landowners that would make sites available to study. They were also generally familiar with where riffles occurred along the



river from their work with farmers and ranchers. TWDB staff participated in the selection of sites. Once sites were chosen the actual sampling began. Photos were made of the sites during the summer (Appendix 3).

### **3.2 Soil Associations**

In the upper area of the study where Blackland Prairie was the general soil type, next to the river dark gray to reddish brown calcareous clay loams and clays were prevalent. The soils along the river changed to light brown to dark gray sandy loams, clay loams and some clays where sandy soils were dominant away from the river (Arbingast et al 1976).

### **3.3 Ecological Considerations**

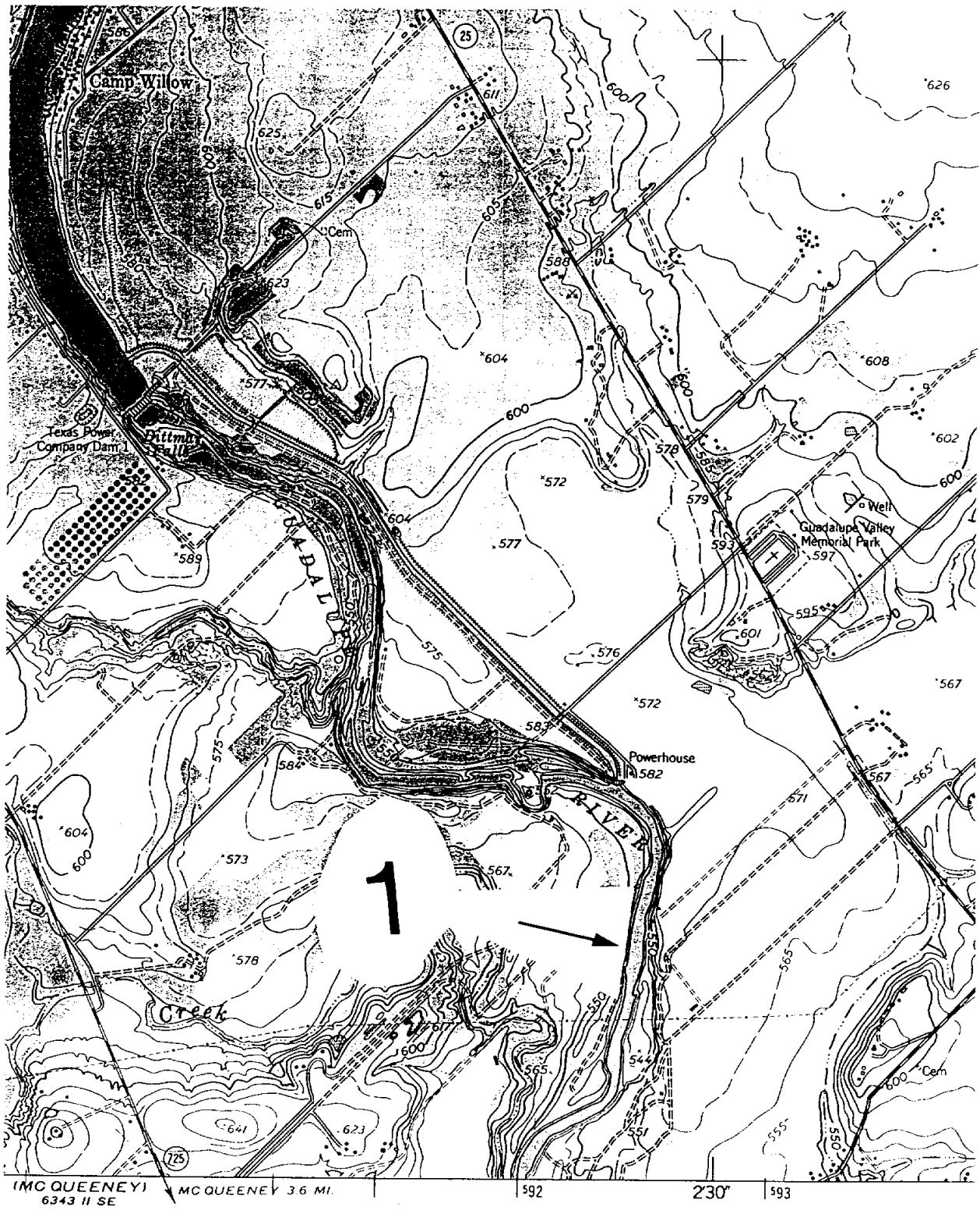
The G-14 area included three sampling sites. Site 1 was located below Lake Dunlap and above Lake McQueeney (Fig. 2). Site 2 was located just above the Sequin Wastewater Treatment Plant discharge and was accessed through the Gary Rainwater farm (Fig. 3). Site 3 was located near a bridge over the Guadalupe near the small community of Oak Forest below Sequin (Fig. 4). The G-10 area included three sampling sites. Site 4 was located below Gonzales and was accessed through the King Ranch (Fig. 5). Site 5 was located near the Steen community and was accessed through the Joel Steen farm (Fig. 6). Site 6 was located where Hwy 72 crosses the Guadalupe and the USGS Station 08175800 is located (Fig. 7).

### **3.4 Hydrological and Geomorphic Criteria**

The intent of the study was to sample during the warm season (May - October) and the cool season (November - April) at three different flow regimes: 50%, 30% and 20% below median annual flow, provided the flows were available during the allotted time for the study. It was finally decided that the Cuero gage (#08175800) would be used to determine times for sampling at all sites. When it became obvious that all required flows would not occur during the study period it was decided by TWDB staff that if a needed flow did not occur during a particular month, sampling was to be done during the first week of the next month in any case. The TWDB staff monitored the sites at different flows to determine if channel morphometry, hydraulics, and habitat conditions occurred at each study site.

### **3.5 Field Reconnaissance**

As indicated under 3.1, local NRCS staff were utilized to help locate suitable sites for study. Participating in this phase were Dr. Glenn Longley, Director of the Edwards Aquifer Research & Data Center (EARDC) at Southwest Texas State University, two graduate students Grant Phillips and John Senter. Participating TWDB staff included Raymond Mathews Jr., fisheries biologist/ecologist (Contract Manager), Greg Malstaff, geomorphologist; and James Tallent, civil engineer and hydrologist. The ecologists offered ideas for sites based on suitable habitat for USEPA - RBA protocols II and V. The hydrologist and geomorphologist looked at the sites to determine their suitability for hydrological modeling. The interdisciplinary approach assures that all aspects of the study were considered during this phase.



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Figure 2. Site 1.

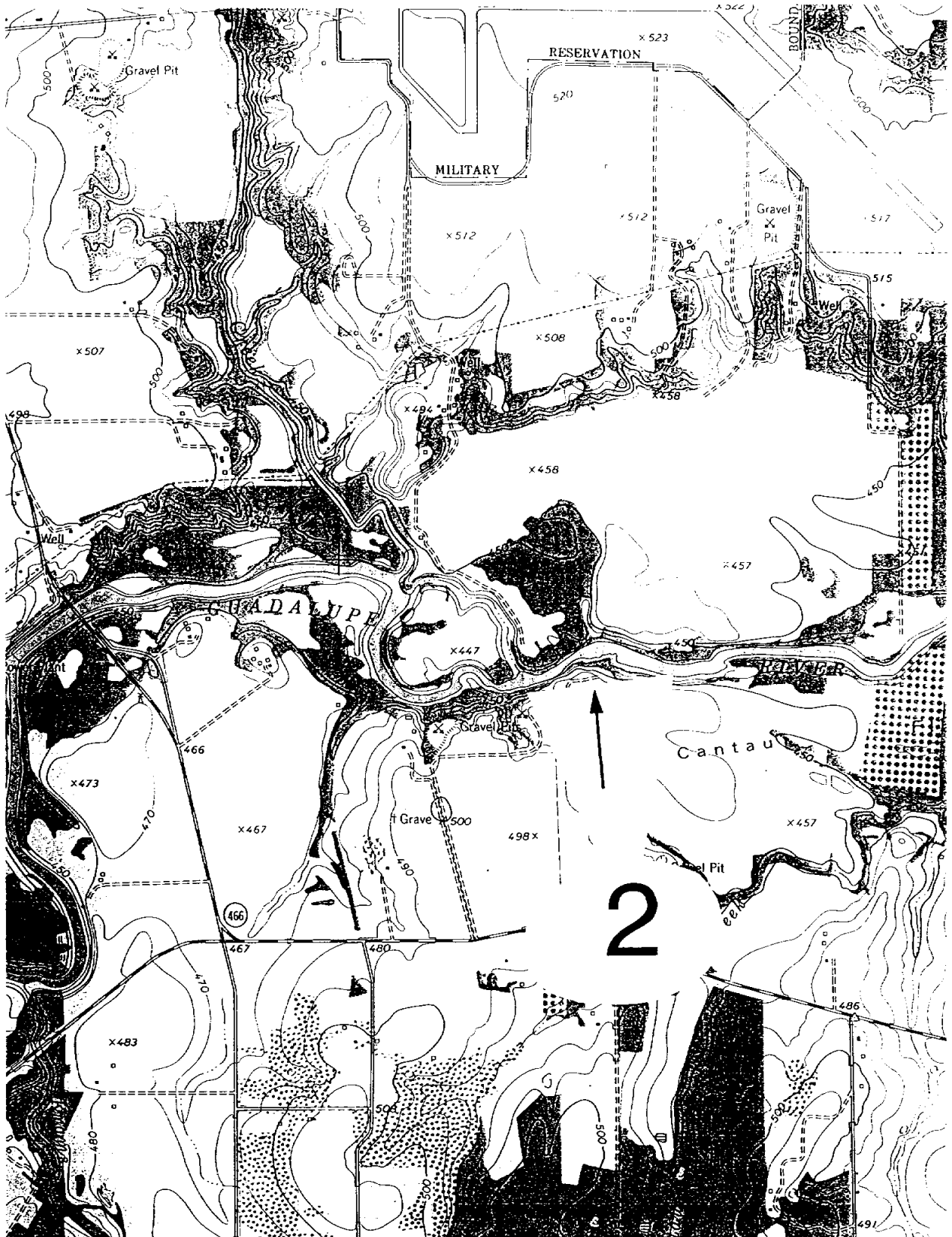


Figure 3. Site 2.

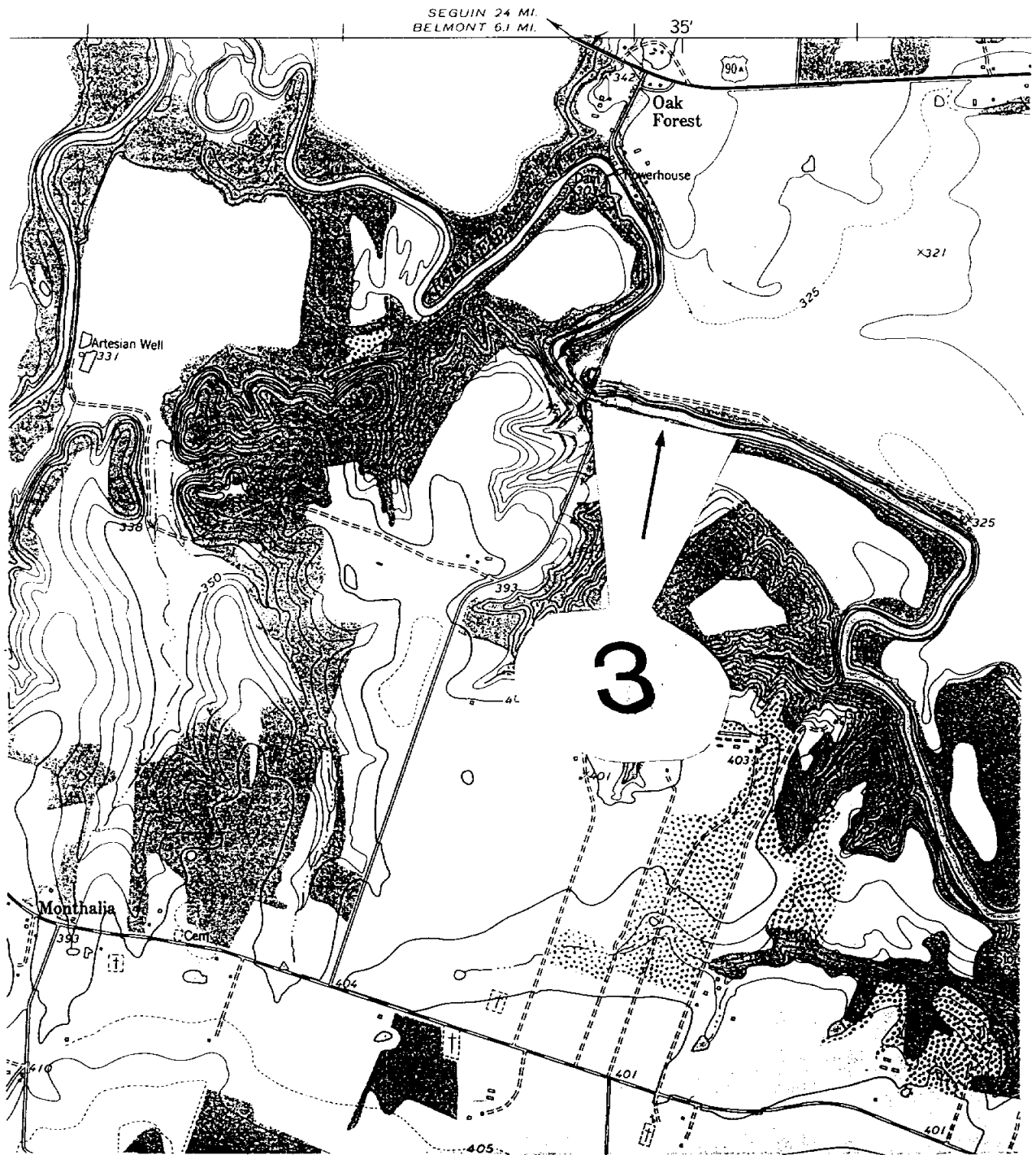


Figure 4. Site 3.

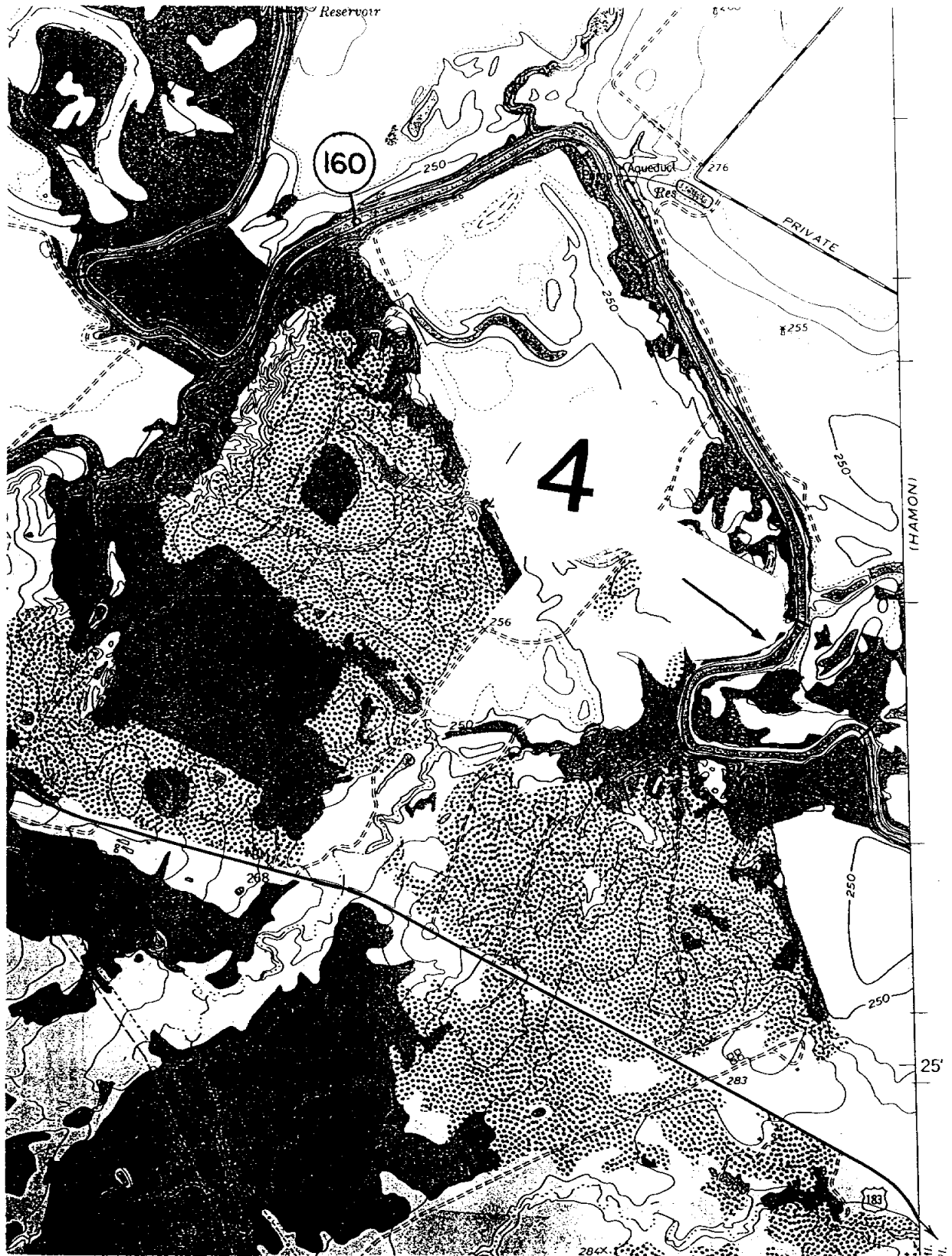


Figure 5. Site 4.



Figure 6. Site 5.

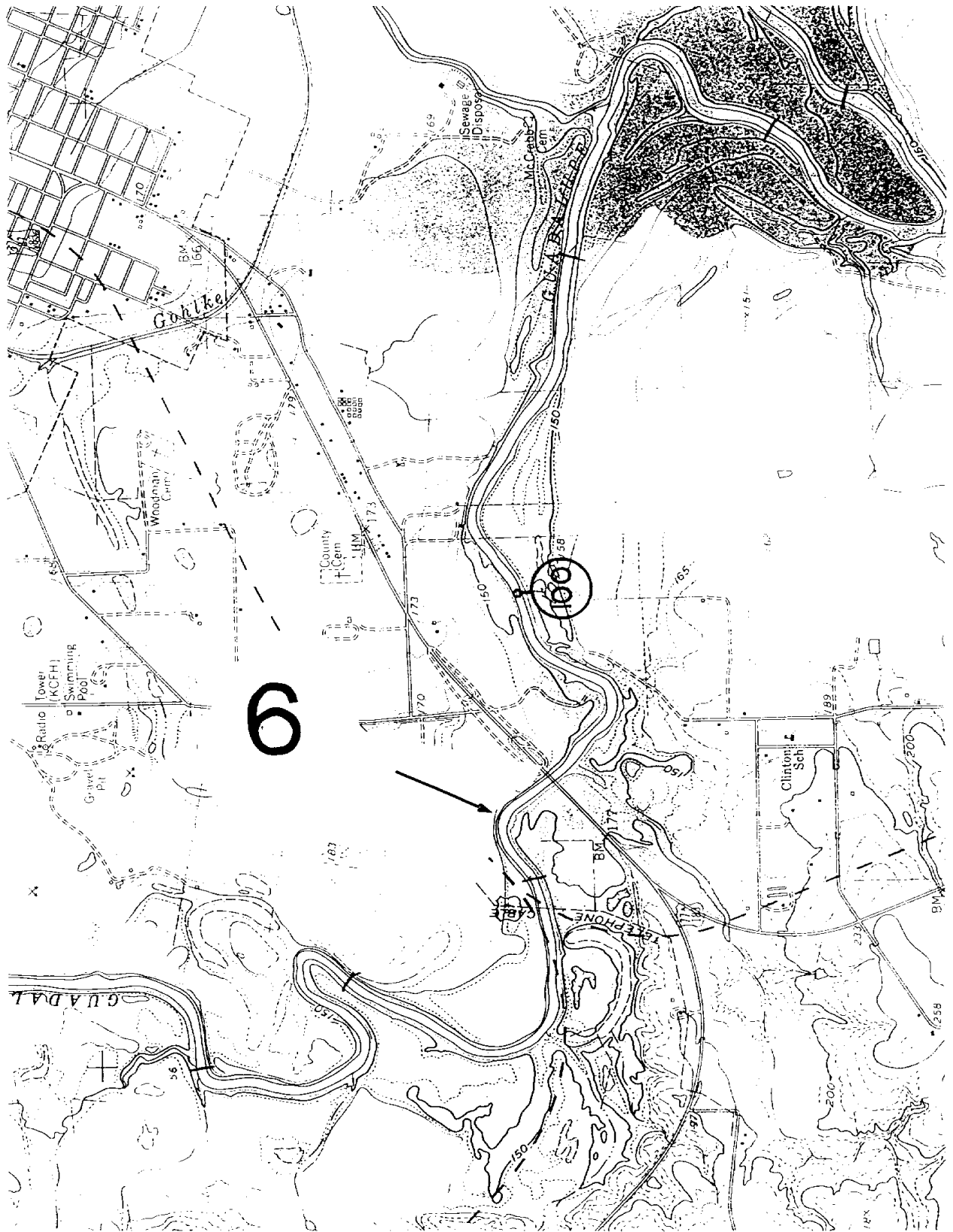


Figure 7. Site 6.

## 4.0

## DATA COLLECTION

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### 4.1 Bathymetric

This work is to be done by the TWDB.

### 4.2 Hydrological

Additional work is to be done primarily by the TWDB staff. The stream flow information from the USGS gage at Cuero was used to select sampling times for all sites. Stream flow for the study period is shown in Figure 8. It should be noted that this graph illustrates instantaneous daily flows and is not entirely representative of stream conditions due to scale. The gage was so far removed from the upper stations that it was not useful for determining sample times. It was noted during the study that flows at all sites varied considerably during each day. It was discovered, by talking with Guadalupe Blanco River Authority staff, that these daily wide fluctuations in flow were the result of filling reservoirs of the hydroelectric dams upstream and then releasing flows at levels that allowed for more efficient generation of electricity. It is likely that these daily fluctuations have far more effect on the stream communities than any other factor. The reason is that during low flows considerable amounts of the habitat are dewatered.

### 4.3 Habitat assessment

US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) and TPWD have been using RBA Protocols II and V all across the state for developing criteria for setting stream classifications (Bayer et al, 1992). TWDB staff have developed their own system, known as MAT, for describing instream flow needs (Mathews and Bao 1991). Other techniques have been used for similar purposes, especially prominent is the Instream Flow Incremental Methodology (IFIM) that has been used extensively below dams (Stalnaker, Lamb, Henriksen, Bovee and Bartholow, 1995). This study utilizes the combination of RBA protocols and MAT.

#### 4.31 *Diversion Site Descriptions and flows sampled*

The two proposed diversion sites are shown in Figure 9. The flows sampled for each of the study sites is given in Table 1. The individual study sites are described in Figures 10-15.

#### 4.32 *Habitat Mapping and Photodocumentation*

Limited data was collected by the biologists. Figures 2-7 show the study sites. The photos of the different habitats at each site are found in the Appendices.

#### 4.33 *Microhydraulic Effect of Habitat*

This work is to be completed by TWDB staff.

#### 4.34 *Instream Habitat Classification*

Habitat is basically a locality, site or particular type of environment on a microscale that is occupied by an organism or population of organisms.



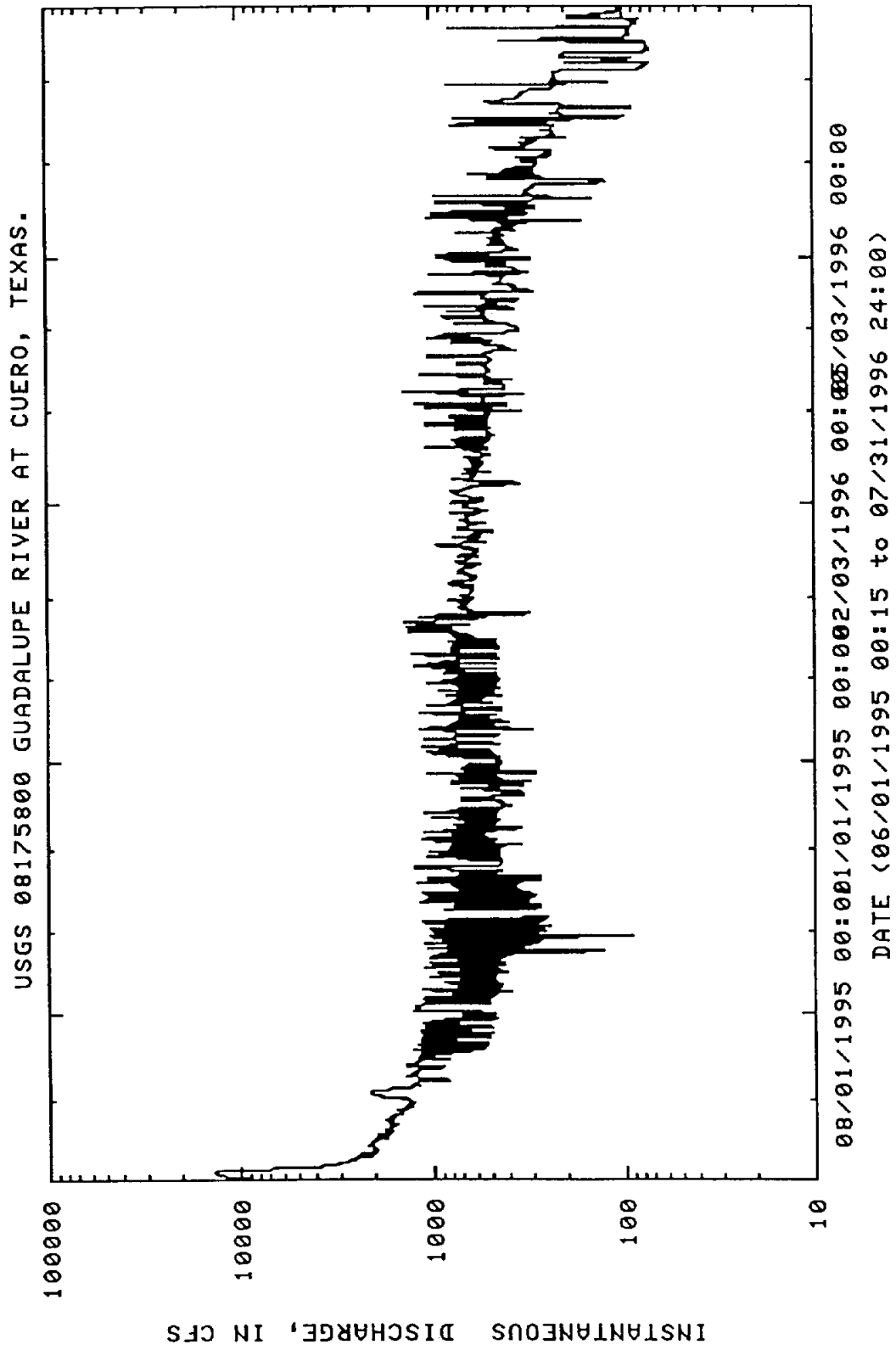


Figure 8. Instantaneous daily flows at USGS Cuero gage during the study period.

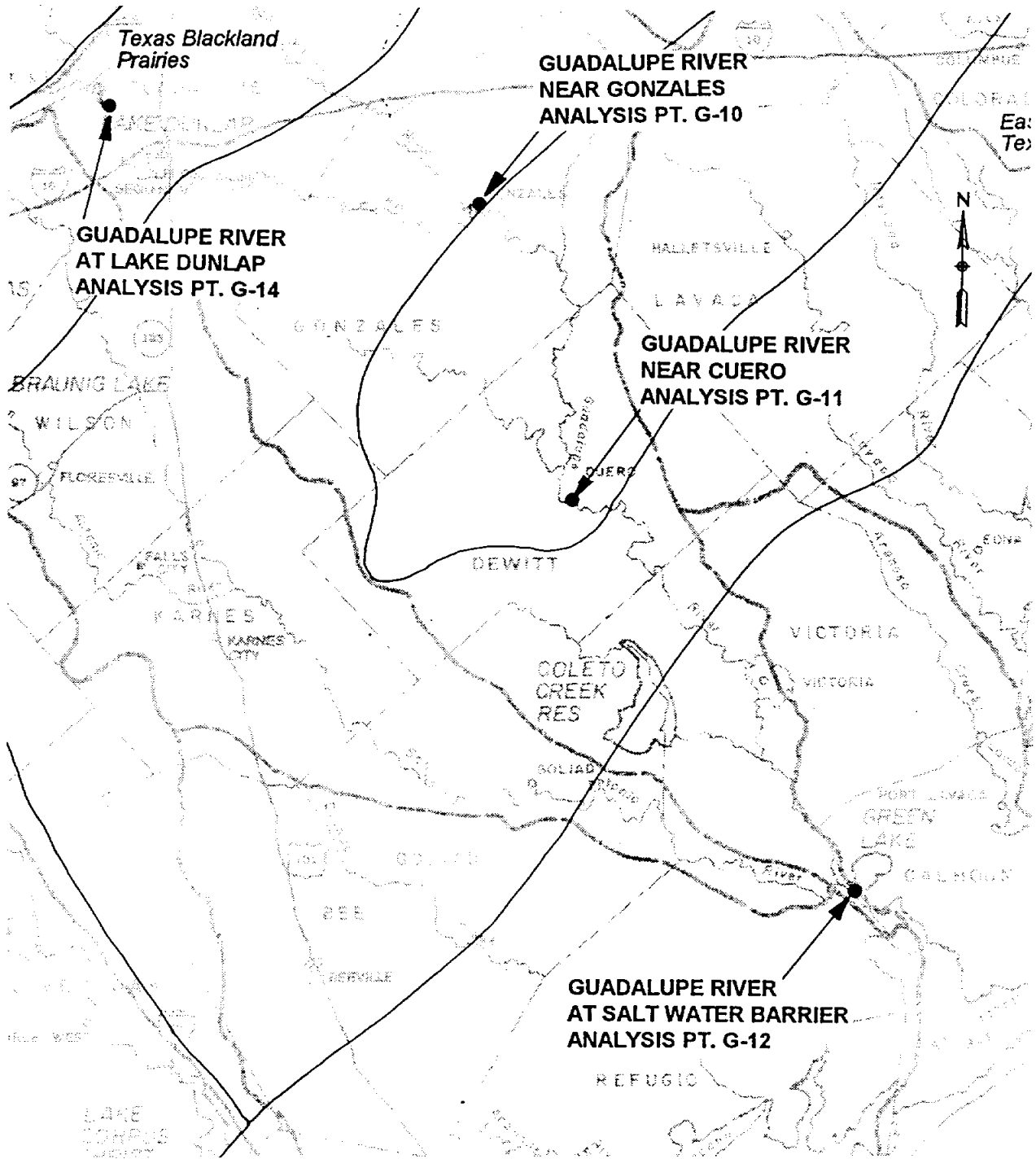
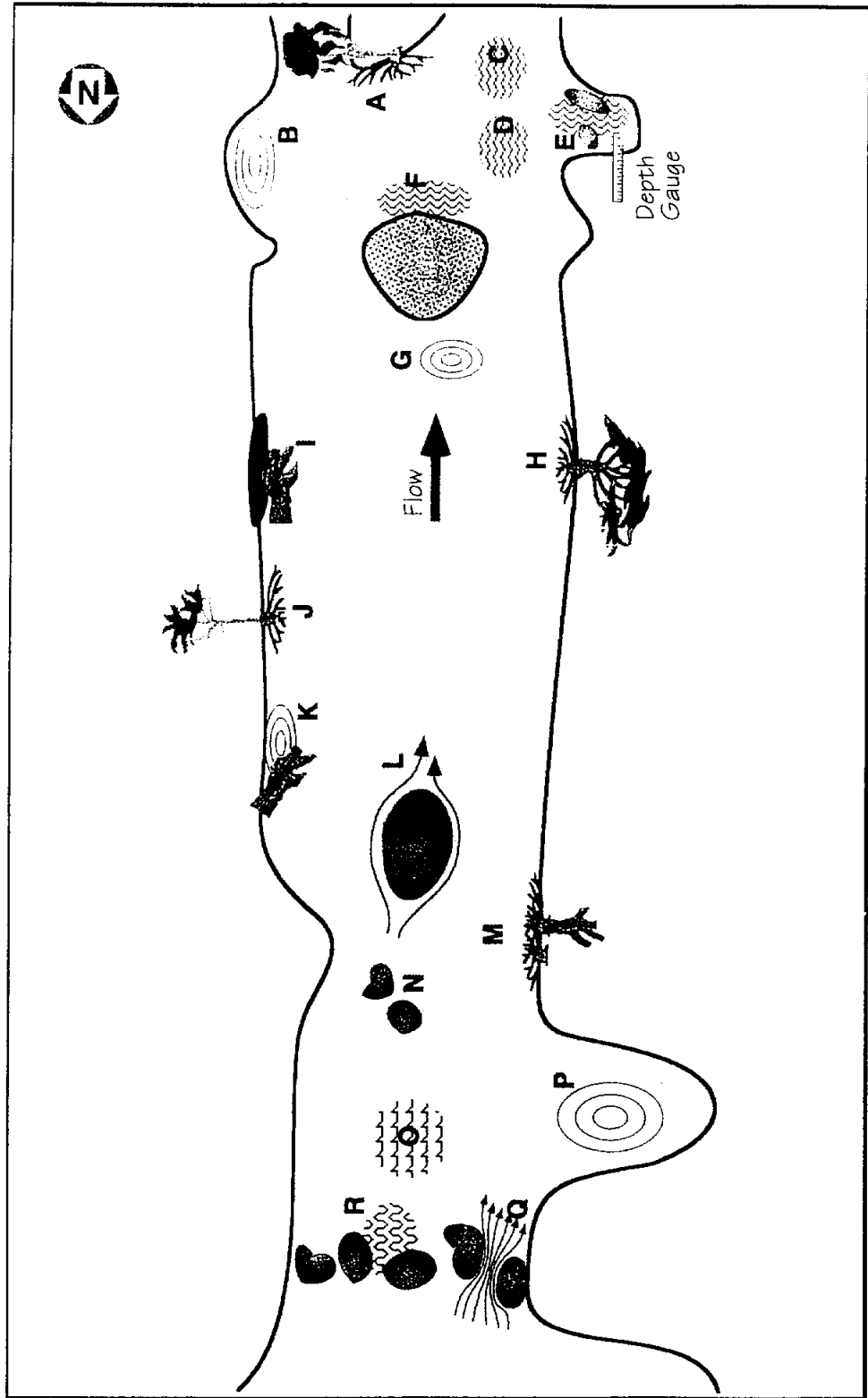


Figure 9. Locations of G-10 and G-14 proposed diversion sites.

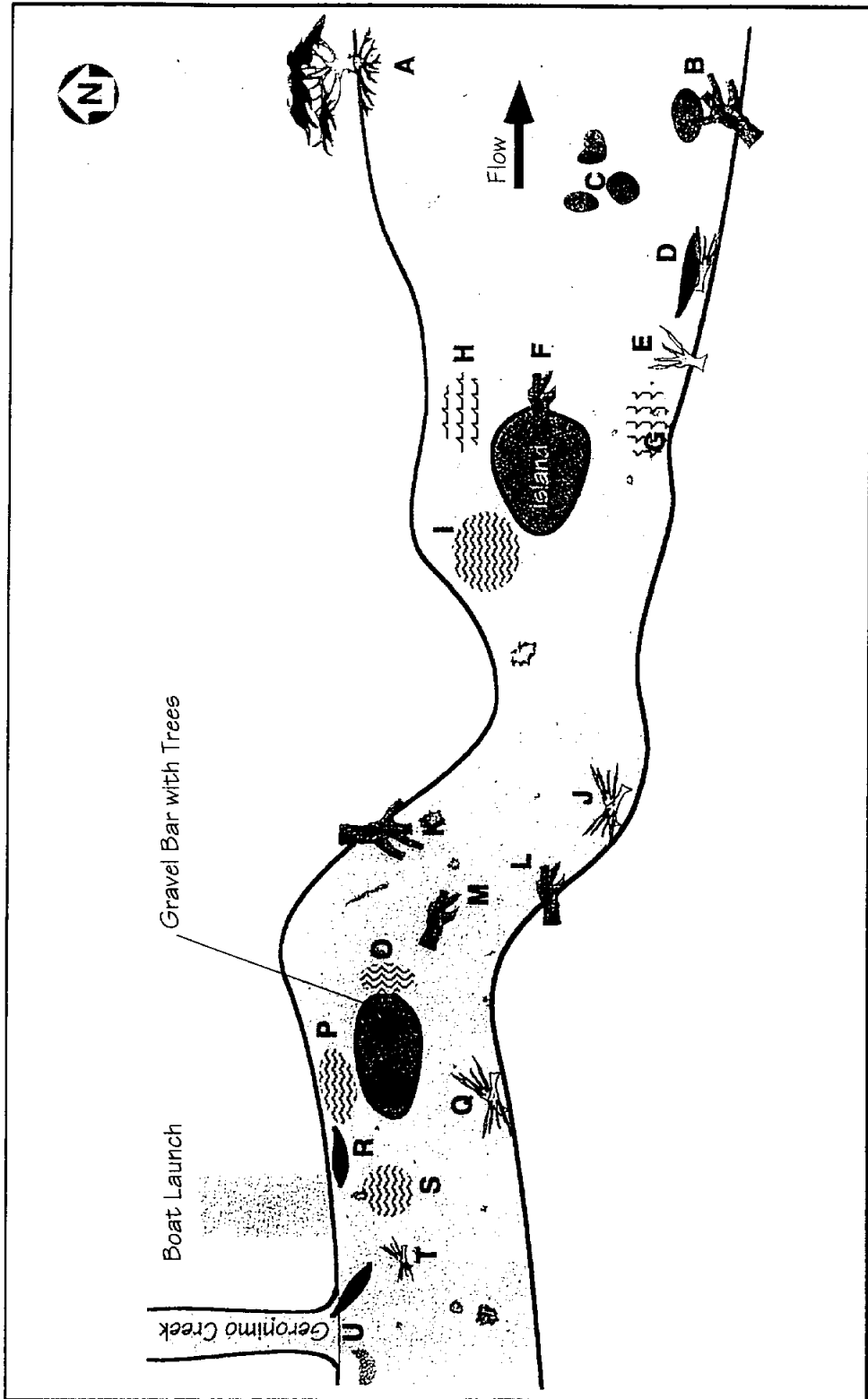
Table 1. Flows at USGS Cuero gage during sample times.

Collection Periods	Season	Q (cfs in 2nd hr) at Cuero	Flow Characteristic
Site 1			
DATE			
8/28/95	Hot	248	<Low
12/20/95	Cold	924-791	Med
2/7/96	Cold	672	Med
5/7/96	Hot	429	Low
6/14/96	Hot	279	<Low
7/2/96	Hot	231	<Low
Site 2			
DATE			
8/30/95	Hot	332	Low
12/29/95	Cold	819	Med
4/3/96	Cold	753	Med
5/13/96	Hot	372	Low
6/10/96	Hot	463	Low
7/5/96	Hot	231	<Low
Site 3			
DATE			
10/5/95	Hot	744	Med
1/3/96	Cold	781	Med
4/6/96	Cold	356	<Low
5/13/96	Hot	386	Low
6/13/96	Hot	282	<Low
7/4/96	Hot	119	<Low
Site 4			
DATE			
9/4/95	Hot	267	<Low
1/4/96	Cold	712	Med
4/3/96	Cold	786	Med
5/8/96	Hot	482	Low
6/11/96	Hot	325	<Low
7/5/96	Hot	229	<Low
Site 5			
DATE			
10/3/95	Hot	924	High
1/2/96	Cold	672	Med
4/2/96	Cold	1025	High
5/10/96	Hot	444	Low
6/12/96	Hot	342	<Low
7/3/96	Hot	229	<Low
Site 6			
DATE			
9/28/95	Hot	460	Low
1/4/96	Cold	730	Med
4/2/96	Cold	776-981	Med
5/8/96	Hot	490	Low
6/12/96	Hot	297	<Low
7/3/96	Hot	229	<Low



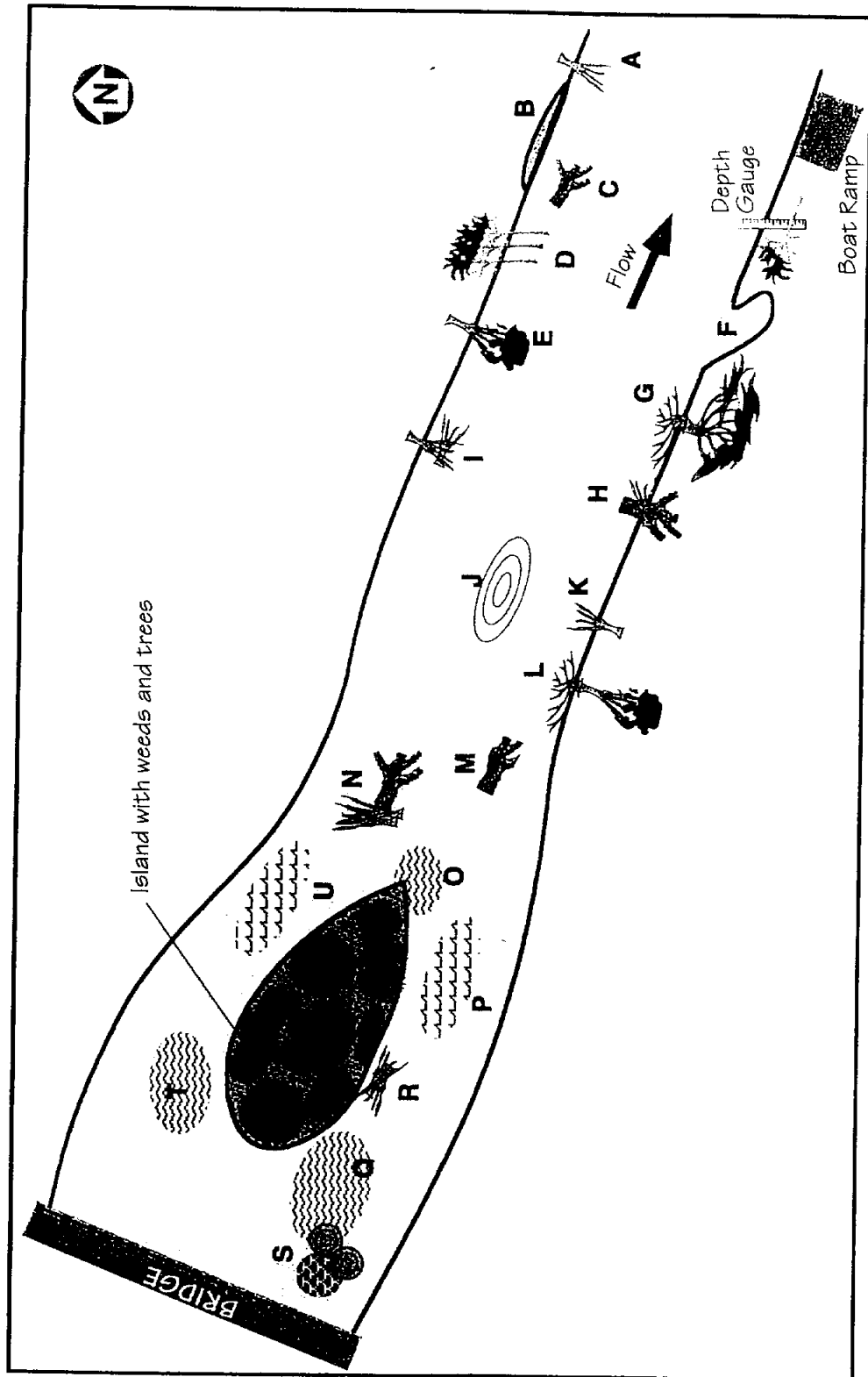
Sketch Map of Site 1

Figure 10.



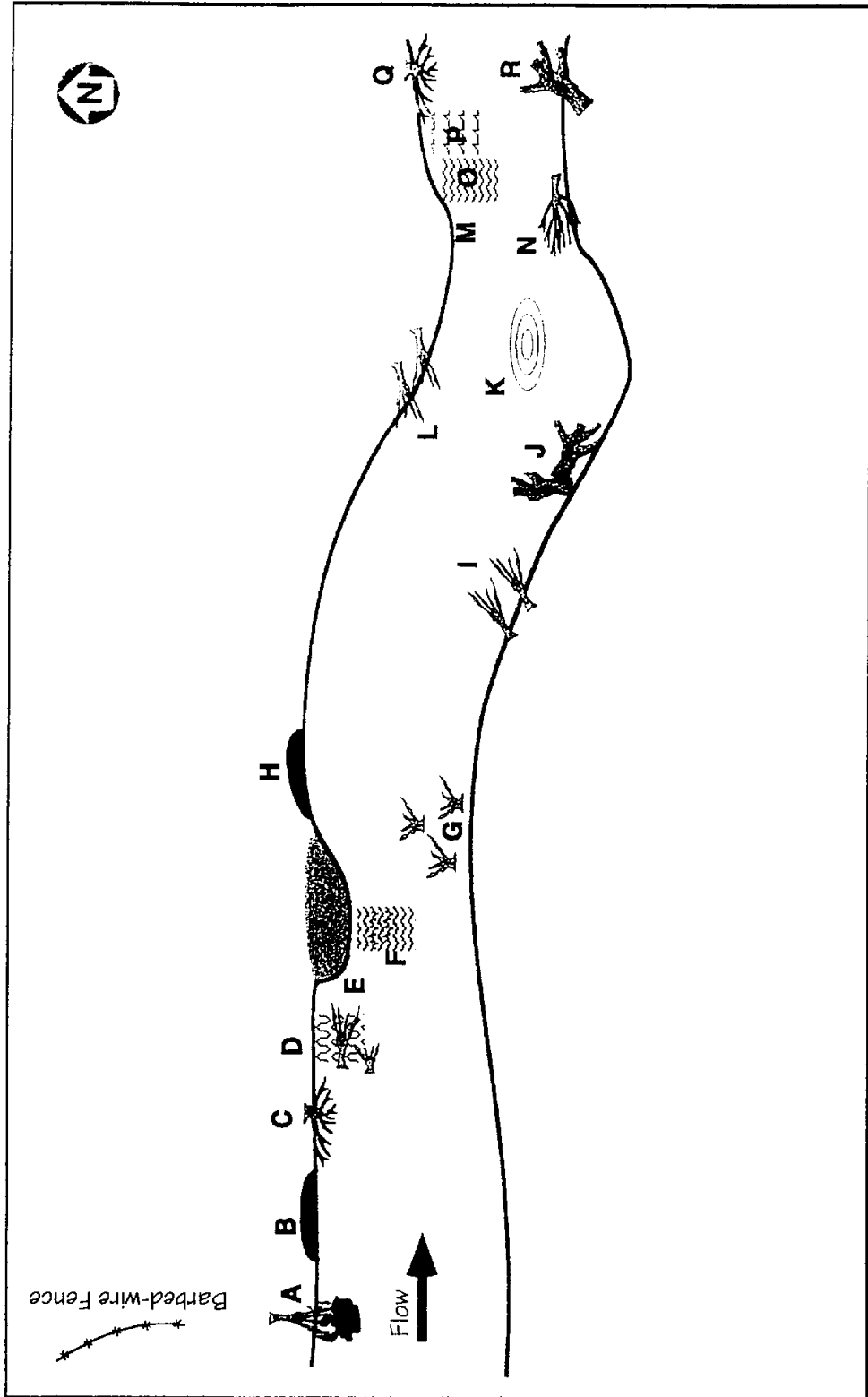
Sketch Map of Site 2

Figure 11.



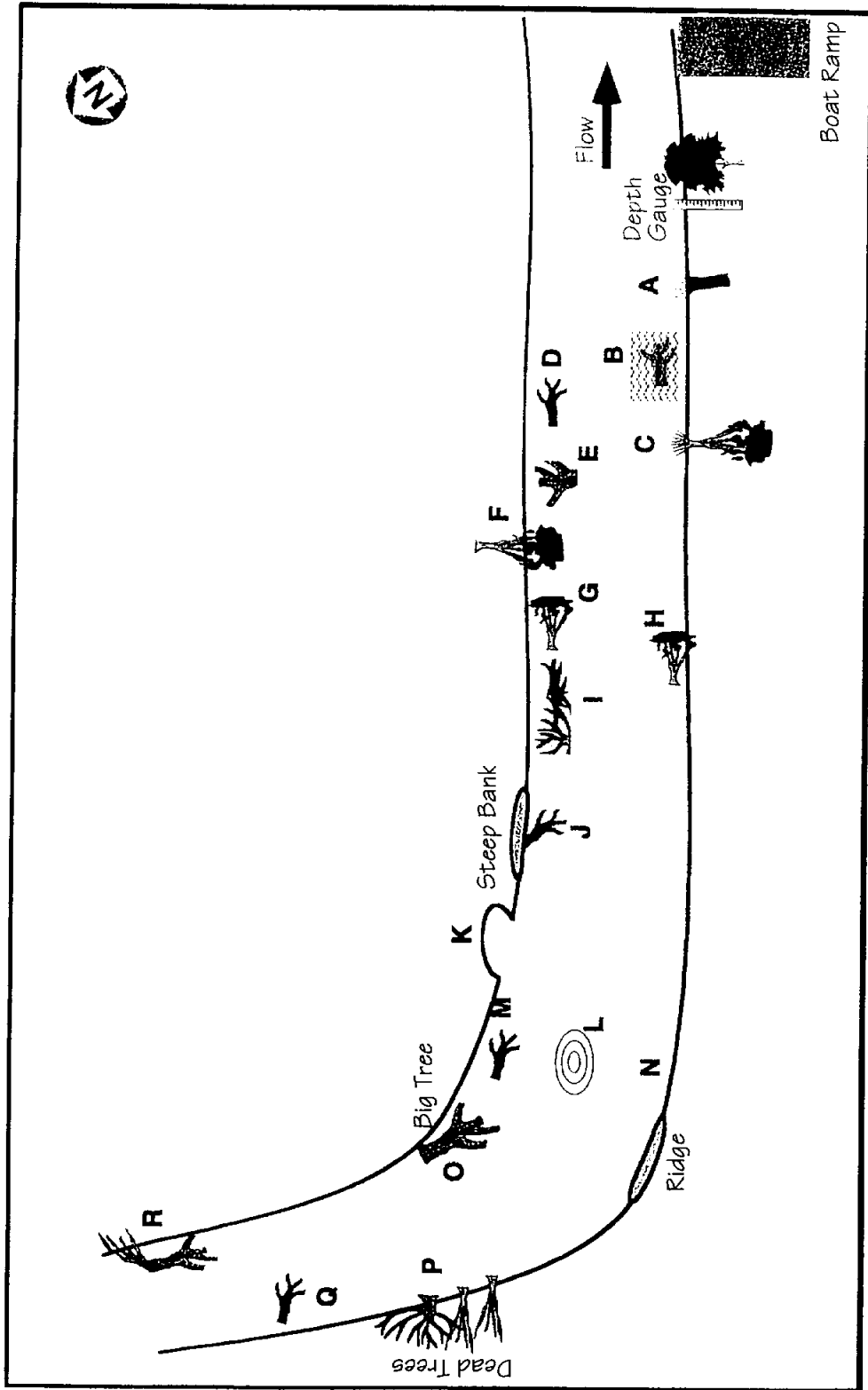
Sketch Map of Site 3

Figure 12.



Sketch Map of Site 4

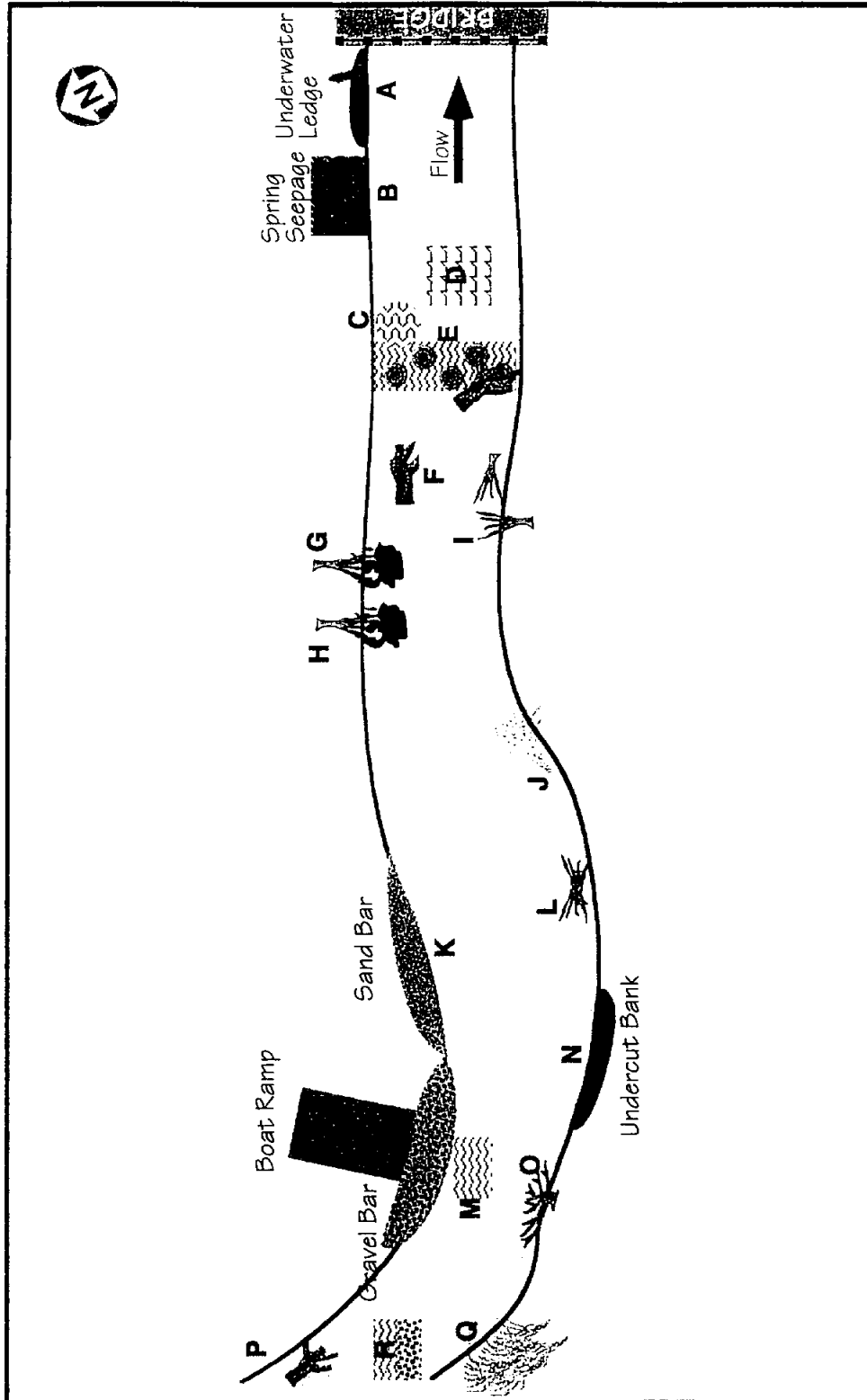
Figure 13.



Sketch Map of Site 5

Figure 14.





Sketch Map of Site 6

Figure 15.

## **4.4 Biological Assessment**

Water development projects such as the ones proposed alter the natural flow of a stream. It is important to know what the impact of the altered flows will be on the biological community. This information is important since it may be necessary to mitigate the effects of the altered flows by various management options.

### **4.41 Biological Indices**

The indices used in this study have been developed by EPA and modified by TPWD for the purpose of categorizing stream segments. Additionally the MAT methodology developed by TWDB has been considered by gathering data in such a way that it will be useful for this technique.

### **4.42 Biological Sampling Techniques**

The recommended techniques given in EPA - Rapid Bioassessment Protocol (RBP)'s II and V [also known as the Index of Biological Integrity (IBI)] were used to collect organisms. In addition, effort was made to collect fish in the different types of habitats found at each of the study sites. The information resulting from this sampling is found in the following locations: RBP II - (Table 2); RBP V - (Table 3) and bubble diagrams of fish located in the different habitats at each collecting site at each sampling date (Appendices 2 - 36). Lists of all fish collected during the study are given in Table 4. Lists of all invertebrates collected during the study are given in Table 5.

## **4.5 Chemical - Physical - Microbiological Assessment**

Stream quality was also assessed utilizing grab samples taken at the same time the macroinvertebrate and fish sampling was done. Efforts were made to obtain the following parameters in the field: temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, specific conductance. Samples were also obtained for analysis of BOD<sub>5</sub>, TOC, nitrate, sulfate, ortho- and total phosphate, turbidity and TSS. In addition samples were taken for fecal coliform and fecal streptococcus. All analyses were done in accordance with EPA standards for testing. The results of the analyses are given in Table 6.

## **4.6 Biological Assessment of Habitat Utilization and Availability Conditions**

The TWDB staff will complete this portion of the study utilizing MAT methods.

## **5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

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A better method for determining when to sample for the different flow rates needs to be developed. To try and utilize gages far removed from sampling sites is not reasonable, particularly when there are reservoirs in between the gage and the site to be sampled. Since the flow in the Guadalupe through the study area is so variable and using one afternoon's flow to predict a sampling time for the next day is not reliable, some reasonable method needs to be arrived at that will yield the information sought by the TWDB.



Table 3. Rapid Bioassessment Protocol V Metrics, Biological Condition Scores and Impairment Assessment

Sample Date:	28-Aug-95	20-Dec-95	7-Feb-96	7-May-96	14-Jun-96	2-Jul-96	Avg. Raw Score	Avg. Metric Score
Site 1								
Sample Date:	28-Aug-95	20-Dec-95	7-Feb-96	7-May-96	14-Jun-96	2-Jul-96		
Metric Used:								
Total # of Species	18	16	12	16	10	11	9.8	5
# of cyprinid sp.	3	4	3	3	2	2	2.8	3
# of benthic invertebrates	1	1	0	1	1	0	0.7	1
# of Sunfish Species	7	5	4	5	5	5	5.2	5
% Tolerat	27%	23%	0%	41%	51%	78%	0.0	5
% Omnivores	1%	1%	0%	81%	81%	90%	0.8	5
% Insectivores	82%	79%	0%	1%	1%	2%	108.3	5
% piscivores	2%	1%	10%	4.7%	3%	0%	0.0	5
Total # of fish, per min	23	3	10	4.73	0%	0%	0.4	1
% Hybrids	0%	0%	0%	36%	1	46%	0.0	5
% non-native species	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0	5
% Disease/Abnormalities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0	5
IBI Score	42	42	42	42	42	44	46	46
Score Interpretation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
IBI - Index of Biotic Integrity	NI = non impaired, SI = slightly impaired, MI = moderately impaired							
Score Interpretation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Site 2								
Sample Date:	30-Aug-95	29-Dec-95	3-Apr-96	13-May-96	10-Jun-96	5-Jul-96		
Metric Used:								
Total # of Species	12	14	12	12	20	21	10.3	5
# of cyprinid sp.	3	4	3	2	3	3	3.3	5
# of benthic invertebrates	0	1	2	4	1	1	1.0	1
# of Sunfish Species	6	4	4	7	7	6	5.2	5
% Tolerat	40%	62%	32%	68%	33%	71%	0.1	5
% Omnivores	3%	3%	26%	30%	10%	12%	0.8	5
% Insectivores	78%	51%	16%	64%	86%	86%	0.1	5
% piscivores	9%	4%	3%	6%	2%	2%	33.6	5
Total # of fish, per min	0%	21	0%	6.33	48	0%	0.1	5
% Hybrids	17%	7%	0%	15%	0%	11%	0.0	5
% non-native species	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0	5
% Disease/Abnormalities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0	5
IBI Score	44	44	36	42	42	44	48	48
Score Interpretation	NI	NI	SI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
IBI - Index of Biotic Integrity								
Score Interpretation	NI	NI	SI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
Site 3								
Sample Date:	5-Oct-95	3-Jan-95	6-Apr-96	13-May-96	13-Jun-96	4-Jul-96		
Metric Used:								
Total # of Species	22	12	9	14	11	13	9.6	5
# of cyprinid sp.	4	5	3	3	3	3	3.5	5
# of benthic invertebrates	1	0	0	1	1	1	0.7	1
# of Sunfish Species	11	4	4	6	5	5	5.8	5
% Tolerat	54%	69%	88%	68%	88%	81%	0.1	5
% Omnivores	12%	4%	2%	14%	8%	15%	0.9	5
% Insectivores	71%	91%	97%	80%	9%	81%	0.0	5
% piscivores	7%	3%	1%	5%	2%	4%	14.0	5
Total # of fish, per min	8.25	17.23	7	7	23	26	0.0	5
% Hybrids	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.1	5
% non-native species	11%	10%	1%	7%	8%	12%	0.1	5
% Disease/Abnormalities	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.0	5
IBI Score	43	40	40	42	40	38	46	46
Score Interpretation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	SI	NI	NI
IBI - Index of Biotic Integrity								

Table 3 continued.

Sample Date:	4-Sep-95	4-Jan-96	3-Apr-96	8-May-96	11-Jun-96	5-Jul-96	Ave. Raw Score	Ave. Metric Score
Site 4								
Metric Used:	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score
Total # of Species	16	5	16	5	10	5	14	5
# of cyprinid sp.	4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3
# of benthic invertebrates	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	1
# of Sunfish Species	6	3	7	3	2	3	4	5
% Tolerant	68%	12%	61%	86%	89%	1	69%	1
% Omnivores	15%	6%	6%	4%	3%	5	3%	5
% Insectivores	76%	69%	86%	88%	93%	5	93%	5
% piscivores	10%	22%	9%	8%	2%	3	3%	1
Total # of Indiv. per min	9	0	12.75	23.25	34.5	1	26.75	1
% Hybrid	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5	0%	5
% non-native species	16%	14%	19%	7%	1%	5	4%	5
% Disease/Anomalies	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5	0%	5
IBI Score	42	44	44	44	34	42	38	47.6
Score Interpretation	NI	NI	NI	NI	SI	NI	SI	NI
IBI = Index of Biotic Integrity								
Sample Date:	3-Oct-95	2-Jan-96	2-Apr-96	10-May-96	12-Jun-96	3-Jul-96	Ave. Raw Score	Ave. Metric Score
Site 5								
Metric Used:	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score
Total # of Species	13	5	13	5	16	5	14	5
# of cyprinid sp.	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3
# of benthic invertebrates	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	3
# of Sunfish Species	6	6	5	5	6	5	7	5
% Tolerant	74%	11%	79%	41%	54%	1	38%	1
% Omnivores	19%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5	3%	5
% Insectivores	68%	83%	90%	64%	80%	5	81%	5
% piscivores	14%	16%	2%	30%	15%	5	10%	5
Total # of Indiv. per min	8	0.5	35.5	0	9	1	0	9.4
% Hybrid	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5	0%	5
% non-native species	7%	16%	8%	32%	11%	1	9%	1
% Disease/Anomalies	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5	0%	5
IBI Score	38	46	40	44	44	44	44	48
Score Interpretation	SI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
IBI = Index of Biotic Integrity								
Sample Date:	28-Sep-95	4-Jan-96	2-Apr-96	8-May-96	12-Jun-96	3-Jul-96	Ave. Raw Score	Ave. Metric Score
Site 6								
Metric Used:	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score	Raw Score	Metric Score
Total # of Species	15	5	7	10	16	5	11	5
# of cyprinid sp.	3	3	3	3	4	3	2	3
# of benthic invertebrates	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	1
# of Sunfish Species	5	6	2	3	6	3	5	5
% Tolerant	61%	65%	81%	80%	82%	1	69%	1
% Omnivores	5%	2%	3%	7%	2%	5	2%	5
% Insectivores	87%	88%	97%	89%	94%	5	91%	5
% piscivores	8%	5%	0%	3%	4%	3	4%	3
Total # of Indiv. per min	3.75	1	64.75	13.75	49.75	3	31.25	3
% Hybrid	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	5	0%	5
% non-native species	10%	8%	1%	4%	1%	1	3%	1
% Disease/Anomalies	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5	0%	5
IBI Score	46	40	40	48	48	40	40	45.6
Score Interpretation	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI	NI
IBI = Index of Biotic Integrity								

Table 4. Fish collected at all locations.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>SITES</u>					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	American eel				x		
<i>Astyanax mexicanus</i>	Mexican tetra	x	x	x		x	x
<i>Campostoma anomalum</i>	central stoneroller	x	x		x		
<i>Cichlasoma cyanoguttatum</i>	Rio Grande cichlid	x	x	x	x		
<i>Cyprinella lutrensis</i>	red shiner	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Cyprinella venusta</i>	blacktail shiner	x		x	x	x	x
<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>	gizzard shad	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Erimyzon oblongus</i>	creek chubsucker					x	
<i>Etheostoma lepidum</i>	greenthroat darter					x	
<i>Etheostoma spectabile</i>	orangethroat darter	x				x	
<i>Fundulus notatus</i>	blackstripe topminnow	x				x	x
<i>Gambusia affinis</i>	western mosquitofish	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Hybopsis aestivalis</i>	speckled chub		x	x		x	x
<i>Ictalurus natalis</i>	yellow bullhead	x		x			
<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>	channel catfish	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Ictiobus bubalus</i>	smallmouth buffalo		x		x	x	x
<i>Lepisosteus oculatus</i>	spotted gar		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Lepisosteus osseus</i>	longnose gar		x			x	x
<i>Lepomis auritus</i>	redbreast sunfish	x	x	x			x
<i>Lepomis cyanellus</i>	green sunfish	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Lepomis gulosus</i>	warmouth	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>	bluegill	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Lepomis megalotis</i>	longear sunfish	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Lepomis microlophus</i>	redeer sunfish		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Lepomis punctatus</i>	spotted sunfish	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	inland silverside	x	x				x
<i>Micropterus dolomieu</i>	smallmouth bass		x				
<i>Micropterus punctulatus</i>	spotted bass		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>	largemouth bass	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Micropterus treculi</i>	Guadalupe bass	x		x			
<i>Minytrema melanops</i>	spotted sucker						x
<i>Moxostoma congestum</i>	gray redhorse		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	striped mullet						x
<i>Notropis amabilis</i>	Texas shiner		x				
<i>Notropis volucellus</i>	mimic shiner		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Notropis stramineus</i>	sand shiner	x					
<i>Percina macrolepida</i>	bigscale logperch	x	x				
<i>Pimephales vigilax</i>	bullhead minnow	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Poecilia latipinna</i>	sailfin molly	x	x		x		
<i>Pomoxis annularis</i>	white crappie			x		x	
<i>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</i>	black crappie			x		x	
<i>Pylodictis olivaris</i>	flathead catfish	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 5. Invertebrates collected at all locations.

Order	Family	SITES					
		1	2	3	4	5	6
Oligochaeta	Lumbriculidae						
	Tubificidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tricladida	Planariidae	X	X	X			
Gastropoda	Physidae	X		X	X	X	X
	Limnaeidae			X	X	X	
Pelecypoda	Planorbidae	X					
	Sphaeriidae	X			X		
	Louisiana fatmucket				X		
Decapoda	Corbiculidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Cambaridae	X	X		X		
Amphipoda	Hyallelidae	X					
Ephemeroptera	Baetidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Caenidae	X		X	X		X
Plecoptera	Ephemeridae						
	Heptageniidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Leptophlebiidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Oligoneuriidae	X			X	X	X
	Tricorythidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Perlidae		X	X	X	X	X
Trichoptera	Hydropsychidae	X	X		X	X	X
	Glossomatidae		X	X	X		
Anisoptera	Leptoceridae	X	X		X	X	X
	Philopotamidae	X			X		
	Helicopsychidae		X	X	X	X	X
	Gomphidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Libellulidae	X			X	X	X
Zygoptera	Coenagrionidae	X	X		X	X	
Hemiptera	Corixidae			X	X		
	Mesoveliidae			X			
	Naucoridae		X	X	X	X	X
Coleoptera	Elmidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Psephenidae	X	X				
	Dryopidae				X		
Megaloptera	Corydalidae	X	X		X	X	X
Lepidoptera	Pyralidae	X	X	X	X	X	X
Diptera	Ceratopogonidae		X	X			
	Simuliidae	X					X
	Tabanidae		X	X			
	Tipulidae			X			
	Col Chironomidae	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 6. Physical, Chemical and Bacteriological data.

SRL DATE	TIME	FECAL COLIFORM	FECAL STRIP	FC/FB RATIO	BOD (mg/L)	TOC (mg/L)	pH	TEMP (C)	CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/L)	NITRATE (mg/L)	NITRITE (mg/L)	SULFATE (mg/L)	O-PHOS (mg/L)	T-PHOS (mg/L)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	TSS (mg/L)
26-Aug-95	1315	14	16	0.25	<2.0	1.92	7.5	29.0	401	8.2	1.2	<0.1	29.9	0.01	0.02	2.37	9.76
20-Oct-95	1200	6	24	0.33	<2.0	5.1	7.2	15.7	489	11.1	0.5	<0.1	29.9	0.038	0.06	7.3	<10.0
13-Mar-96	1130	30	14	2.14	<2.0	7	7.3	24.0	428	10.11	0.5	<0.1	29.3	0.01	0.06	11.3	24.8
14-Jun-96	030	322	148	2.18	<2.0	2.8	7.8	28.0	504	7.82	0.5	<0.1	37.4	0.04	0.02	5.8	<3.0
2-Jul-96	500	55	8	7.80	<2.0	7.7	7.2	14.5	481	7.48	0.5	<0.1	28.4	<0.01	<0.01	2.1	7
MINIMUM		4	8	0.28	<2.0	1.92	7.2	14.5	481	7.48	0.5	<0.1	28.4	<0.01	<0.01	2.1	7
MAXIMUM		322	148	7.80	<2.0	7.7	7.8	28.0	504	7.82	0.5	<0.1	37.4	0.04	0.02	5.8	24.8
AVERAGE		72	32	2.53	1.18	5.17	7.6	23.4	478	8.57	0.88	0	33.27	0.04	0.04	3.71	13.93
CG = coliforms have grown together, and cannot be counted																	
SRL DATE	TIME	FECAL COLIFORM	FECAL STRIP	FC/FB RATIO	BOD (mg/L)	TOC (mg/L)	pH	TEMP (C)	CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/L)	NITRATE (mg/L)	NITRITE (mg/L)	SULFATE (mg/L)	O-PHOS (mg/L)	T-PHOS (mg/L)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	TSS (mg/L)
30-Aug-95	1445	142	70	2.00	<2.0	2.49	7.7	25.0	405	7.5	<0.1	<0.10	29.6	0.07	0.02	1.8	10
29-Oct-95	1315	0	28	0.00	<2.0	4.51	7.8	12.0	865	10.26	1.7	<0.1	41.6	0.13	0.12	1.73	2.16
3-Apr-96	1215	4	72	0.03	<2.0	4.1	8.3	19.9	572	13.7	1.1	<0.1	34.4	0.05	0.11	3.7	<10
13-May-96	1440	16	82	0.11	<2.0	3.4	7.8	27.8	475	9.81	2.1	<0.1	37.8	0.08	0.11	5.7	<10
10-Jun-96	1030	10	100	0.90	<2.0	4.2	7.1	27.7	543	8.91	2.1	<0.1	38.6	0.04	0.12	2.3	<10
2-Aug-96	300	9	100	0.09	<2.0	4	8.1	27.9	559	8.38	1.1	<0.1	33.8	<0.01	<0.01	1.73	2.19
MINIMUM		9	245	7.1	<2.8	4.75	7.1	12.3	475	4.29	1.1	<0.1	45.8	0.16	0.32	5.2	18
MAXIMUM		152	184	2.88	<2.8	5.51	8.2	28.8	518	10.26	1.7	<0.1	35.97	0.07	0.02	3.78	9.59
AVERAGE		34	71	6.48	11.97	3.18	7.8	24.1	512	8.17	0.85	0	33.97	0.07	0.02	3.78	9.59
SRL DATE	TIME	FECAL COLIFORM	FECAL STRIP	FC/FB RATIO	BOD (mg/L)	TOC (mg/L)	pH	TEMP (C)	CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/L)	NITRATE (mg/L)	NITRITE (mg/L)	SULFATE (mg/L)	O-PHOS (mg/L)	T-PHOS (mg/L)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	TSS (mg/L)
5-Oct-95	1200	60	34	1.76	<2.0	2.1	7.8	24.3	502	7.8	1.1	<0.1	30.9	0.18	0.06	1.53	7.68
3-Jan-96	1200	18	18	1.13	<2.0	2.71	8	10.9	373	10.26	1.7	<0.1	33.2	0.02	0.02	1.63	30
14-Apr-96	1120	102	260	0.39	<2.0	5.2	7.8	18.5	524	10.35	0.9	<0.1	51.4	0.08	0.08	43.7	77
12-Jun-96	900	372	362	0.97	<2.0	3	8.1	29.9	485	8.8	0.7	<0.1	33.4	0.04	0.07	12.8	24
4-Jul-96	800	120	58	2.22	<2.0	2.7	7.2	28.2	475	8.18	0.22	<0.1	35.8	0.07	0.02	18.2	21.2
MINIMUM		18	16	0.992	<2.8	2.46	7.4	11.3	418	6.18	0.2	<0.1	30.8	<0.01	<0.01	1.53	7.88
MAXIMUM		372	382	1.47	<2.8	5.51	8.2	28.8	524	10.26	1.7	<0.1	54.4	0.08	0.08	52.7	77
AVERAGE		113	137	0.83	1.48	3.81	7.8	21.8	472	8.17	0.85	0	34.13	0.07	0.02	18.93	31.51
SRL DATE	TIME	FECAL COLIFORM	FECAL STRIP	FC/FB RATIO	BOD (mg/L)	TOC (mg/L)	pH	TEMP (C)	CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/L)	NITRATE (mg/L)	NITRITE (mg/L)	SULFATE (mg/L)	O-PHOS (mg/L)	T-PHOS (mg/L)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	TSS (mg/L)
4-Sep-95	1130	42	39	1.11	<2.0	2.7	6.7	30.0	422	5.9	0.2	<0.1	32.4	0.02	0.02	7.9	13
6-Jan-96	1115	8	6	1.00	<2.0	2.44	8.4	11.3	525	9.74	0.6	<0.1	34.6	0.03	0.03	9.2	6.11
3-Apr-96	935	30	12	2.50	<2.0	2.66	8.2	24.0	459	8.86	0.9	<0.1	33.1	0.06	0.09	17.4	28
8-May-96	1015	42	188	0.22	<2.0	4.3	8.4	28.7	512	8.73	0.2	<0.1	38.6	0.05	<0.05	11	14
11-Jun-96	1230	138	62	2.23	<2.0	2.4	8.4	31.1	502	8.51	0.2	<0.1	34.6	0.02	0.02	12.2	16.5
5-Jul-96	1230	128	68	1.88	<2.0	2.44	8.7	11.3	418	5.99	0.29	<0.1	31.4	<0.01	<0.01	17.5	21
MINIMUM		42	39	1.11	<2.0	2.44	8.4	11.3	418	5.99	0.29	<0.1	31.4	<0.01	<0.01	17.5	21
MAXIMUM		138	188	2.23	<2.0	5.51	8.4	31.1	1938	18.1	1.8	<0.1	54.4	0.08	0.08	52.7	77
AVERAGE		41	48	1.48	1.48	3.81	7.9	23.2	732	7.78	0.82	0	34.73	0.07	0.02	9.97	15.32
SRL DATE	TIME	FECAL COLIFORM	FECAL STRIP	FC/FB RATIO	BOD (mg/L)	TOC (mg/L)	pH	TEMP (C)	CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/L)	NITRATE (mg/L)	NITRITE (mg/L)	SULFATE (mg/L)	O-PHOS (mg/L)	T-PHOS (mg/L)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	TSS (mg/L)
3-Oct-95	1130	138	160	0.84	<2.0	2.39	7.4	26.9	404	6.3	0.91	<0.1	28.1	0.19	0.04	no sample	29.5
2-Jan-96	1130	18	20	0.90	<2.0	3.14	7.8	12.0	507	9.74	0.4	<0.1	33.9	0.03	0.09	no sample	28
2-Apr-96	1240	144	734	0.22	<2.0	4.5	7.5	26.8	451	7.23	0.8	<0.1	33.9	0.04	0.05	26.5	4.1
10-May-96	1315	14	308	0.05	<2.0	3.8	7.4	28.4	528	8.13	0.7	<0.1	34.6	0.07	0.07	12.9	23
12-Jun-96	1300	138	18	7.87	<2.0	5.5	7.8	32.1	437	8.17	<0.1	<0.1	31.4	<0.01	<0.01	16.7	20.5
MINIMUM		13	18	0.816	<2.8	2.39	7.4	12.9	451	6.24	0.8	<0.1	31.4	<0.01	<0.01	4.9	20.5
MAXIMUM		164	738	1.48	<2.8	5.51	8.4	32.1	1938	18.1	1.8	<0.1	54.4	0.08	0.08	52.7	77
AVERAGE		77	211	2.43	1.48	3.81	7.7	23.1	581	8.13	0.69	0	31.23	0.09	0.09	17.89	29.37
CG = coliforms have grown together, and cannot be counted																	
SRL DATE	TIME	FECAL COLIFORM	FECAL STRIP	FC/FB RATIO	BOD (mg/L)	TOC (mg/L)	pH	TEMP (C)	CONDUCTIVITY (µmhos/cm)	DO (mg/L)	NITRATE (mg/L)	NITRITE (mg/L)	SULFATE (mg/L)	O-PHOS (mg/L)	T-PHOS (mg/L)	TURBIDITY (NTU)	TSS (mg/L)
26-Sep-95	1030	4	18	0.43	<2.0	2.34	7.4	26.7	430	6.2	0.1	<0.1	33.4	0.04	0.04	1.43	3.8
8-Oct-95	800	8	20	0.40	<2.0	2.61	8.4	12.0	518	10.21	0.8	<0.1	46.8	0.03	0.06	11.3	15
2-Jan-96	845	44	34	1.29	<2.0	2.81	7.8	18.8	481	8.94	0.7	<0.1	38	0.05	0.07	8.6	18
8-May-96	1245	16	222	0.07	<2.0	4.2	7.7	29.8	536	9.02	0.2	<0.1	35.4	0.04	0.06	10.6	14
15-Jun-96	1320	0	148	0.00	<2.0	4.6	8.4	30.0	498	8.18	<0.1	<0.1	36.2	0.07	0.09	20.1	26.7
3-Jul-96	1030	30	54	0.58	<2.0	1.87	7.4	12.8	438	6.44	0.8	<0.1	33.4	0.03	0.04	14.3	21
MINIMUM		4	20	0.20	<2.8	2.61	8.4	12.0	518	10.21	0.8	<0.1	46.8	0.03	0.06	11.3	15
MAXIMUM		44	34	1.29	<2.8	4.2	7.7	29.8	536	9.02	0.2	<0.1	35.4	0.04	0.06	10.6	14
AVERAGE		24	52	0.46	1.81	3.41	7.8	23.8	489	8.68	0.62	0	37.81	0.07	0.07	12.81	16.82
CG = coliforms have grown together, and cannot be counted																	



It is often not possible to put together a sampling trip on such short notice, especially when using graduate students that have classes during the week days.

The biological and chemical-physical information developed during this study is more than adequate to evaluate the present environmental conditions of the study areas. To try to further develop detailed flow information for each study site will require much greater costs, because to do it right should involve the flows being taken at the sites at the times of sampling. I recommend that a beginning and ending flow be measured and that the flows available on regular sampling dates be used instead of trying to get into too narrow flow categories. Practicality has to be an important part of any field study and I feel that under the circumstances found in this river area, a modification of the usual methods must be employed. Based on the information gained from the invertebrate studies in RBA Protocol II, the sites are either non-impaired or moderately impaired (Table 2). The information gained from RBA Protocol V shows that the sites are generally non-impaired (Table 3).

## 6.0

## LITERATURE CITED

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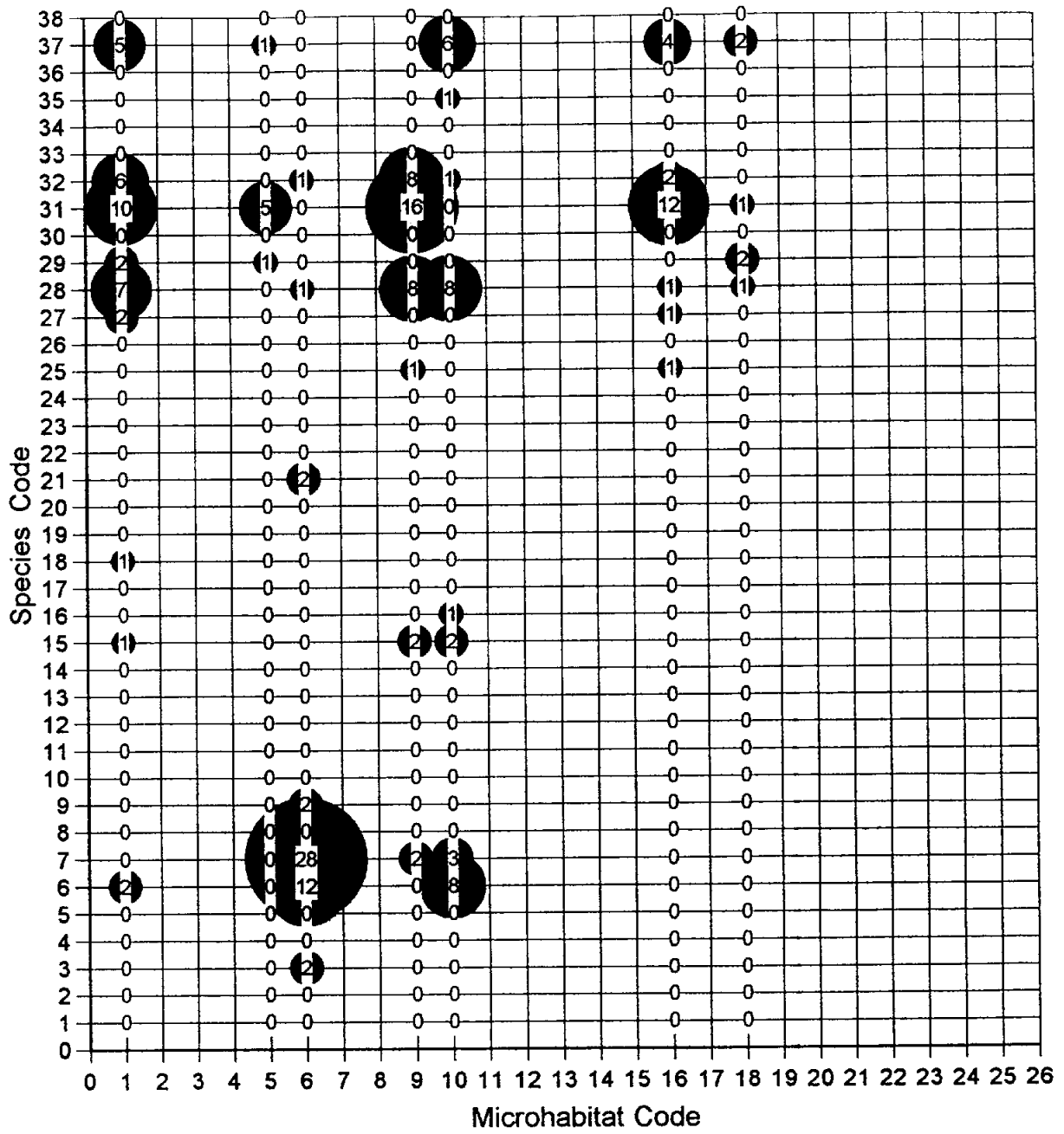
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# APPENDICES

GUADALUPE RIVER BASIN		USES				CRITERIA						
		RECREATION	AQUATIC LIFE	DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY	OTHER	CHLORIDE (mg/L) Annual average not to exceed	SULFATE (mg/L) Annual average not to exceed	TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS (mg/L) Annual average not to exceed	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	PH RANGE	FECAL COLIFORM (#/100 mL) Thirty-day geometric mean not to exceed	TEMPERATURE (°F) Not to exceed
SEGMENT NUMBER	SEGMENT NAME											
1801	Guadalupe River Tidal	CR	E						5.0	6.5-9.0	200	95
1803	Guadalupe River Below San Marcos River	CR	H	PS		100	50	400	5.0	6.5-9.0	200	93
1804	Guadalupe River Below Comal River	CR	H	PS		80	50	400	5.0	6.5-9.0	200	90
1805	Canyon Lake	CR	E	PS/AP		40	40	400	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	90
1806	Guadalupe River Above Canyon Lake	CR	E	PS		40	40	400	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	90
1807	Coletto Creek	CR	H	PS		250	100	500	5.0	6.5-9.0	200	93
1808	Lower San Marcos River	CR	H	PS		60	50	400	5.0	6.5-9.0	200	90
1809	Lower Blanco River	CR	H	PS		40	50	400	5.0	6.5-9.0	200	92
1810	Plum Creek	CR	H			350	150	1,120	5.0	6.5-9.0	200	90
1811	Comal River	CR	H	PS		25	30	400	5.0	6.5-9.0	200	90
1812	Guadalupe River Below Canyon Dam	CR	E	PS/AP		40	40	400	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	90
1813	Upper Blanco River	CR	E	PS/AP		30	35	400	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	92
1814	Upper San Marcos River	CR	E			25	25	380	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	80
1815	Cypress Creek	CR	E	PS		20	20	350	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	86
1816	Johnson Creek	CR	E	PS		20	20	350	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	86
1817	North Fork Guadalupe River	CR	E	PS		20	20	350	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	86
1818	South Fork Guadalupe River	CR	E	PS		20	20	350	6.0	6.5-9.0	200	86

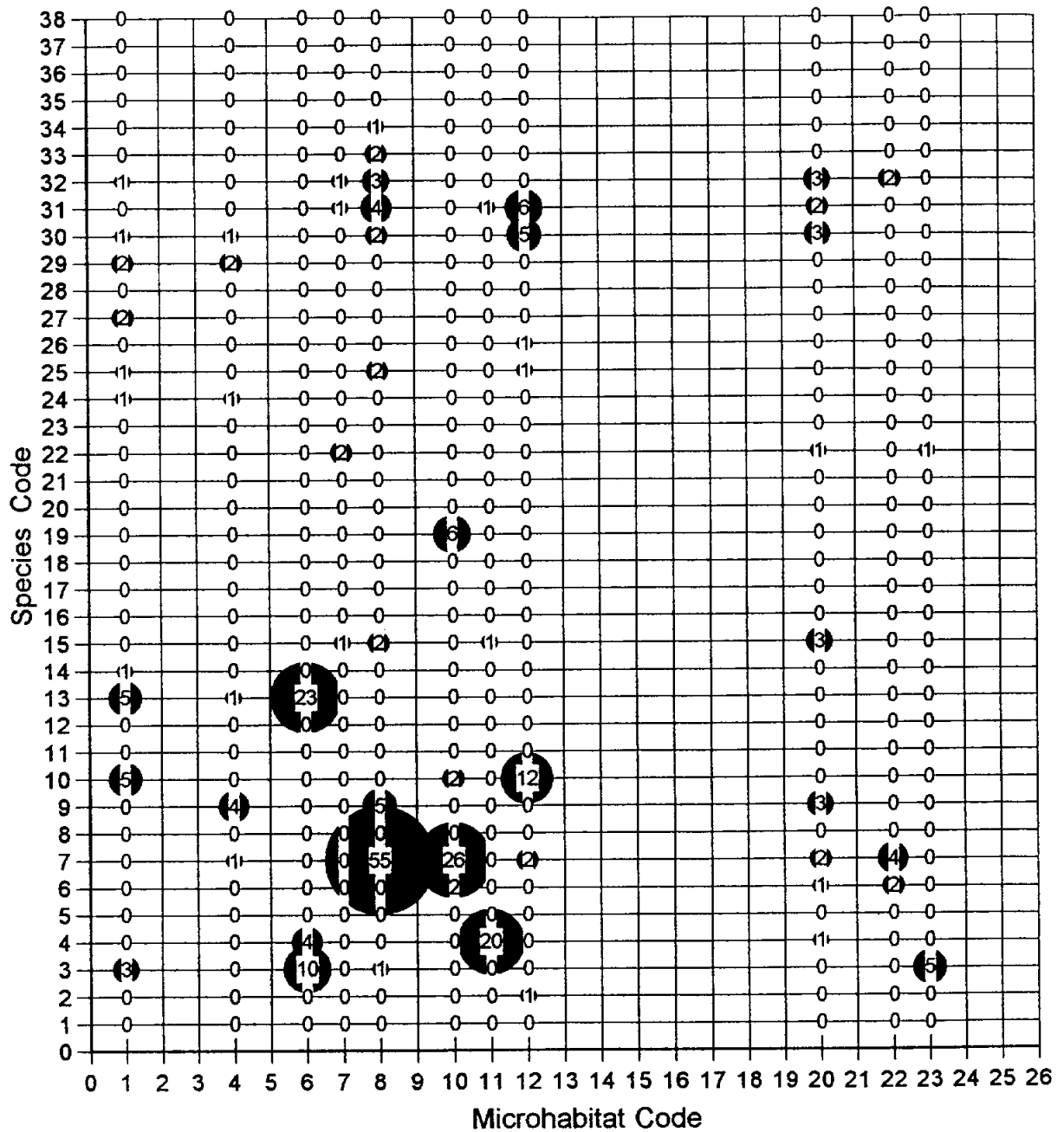
<b>Code</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Habitat</b>
1	<u>Anquilla rostrata</u>	American eel	Pool
2	<u>Lepisosteus oculatus</u>	Spotted gar	Chute
3	<u>Dorosoma cepedianum</u>	Gizzard shad	Rapid
4	<u>Astyanax mexicanus</u>	Mexican tetra	Root wad
5	<u>Hybopsis aestivalis</u>	Speckled chub	Edgewater
6	<u>Notropis venustus</u>	Blacktail shiner	Run
7	<u>Notropis lutrensis</u>	Red shiner	Undercut Bank
8	<u>Notropis stramineus</u>	Sand shiner	Bank snag
9	<u>Notropis volucellus</u>	Mimic shiner	Backwater
10	<u>Pimephales vigilax</u>	Bullhead minnow	Riffle
11	<u>Campostoma ornatum</u>	Central stoneroller	Debris dam
12	<u>Ictiobus bubalus</u>	Smallmouth buffalo	Snag complex
13	<u>Moxostoma congestum</u>	Gray redbhorse	Channel snag
14	<u>Minytrema melanops</u>	Spotted sucker	Eddy pool
15	<u>Ictalurus punctatus</u>	Channel catfish	Glide
16	<u>Pylodictis olivaris</u>	Flathead catfish	P-RW
17	<u>Ictalurus natalis</u>	Yellow bullhead	P-BS
18	<u>Zygonectes notatus</u>	Blackstripe topminnow	P-UB
19	<u>Gambusia affinis</u>	Western mosquitofish	P-SC
20	<u>Poecilia latipinna</u>	Sailfin molly	P-CS
21	<u>Menidia beryllina</u>	Inland silversides	P-DD
22	<u>Micropterus punctatus</u>	Spotted bass	RI-DD
23	<u>Erimyzon oblongus</u>	Creek chubsucker	RU-BS
24	<u>Micropterus treculi</u>	Guadalupe bass	RU-CS
25	<u>Micropterus salmoides</u>	Largemouth bass	BW-CS
26	<u>Lepomis gulosus</u>	Warmouth	SP-BS
27	<u>Lepomis cyanellus</u>	Green sunfish	
28	<u>Lepomis auritus</u>	Redbreast sunfish	
29	<u>Lepomis punctatus</u>	Spotted sunfish	
30	<u>Lepomis microlophus</u>	Redear sunfish	
31	<u>Lepomis macrochirus</u>	Bluegill sunfish	
32	<u>Lepomis megalotis</u>	Longear sunfish	
33	<u>Pomoxis annularis</u>	White crappie	
34	<u>Pomoxis nigromaculatus</u>	Black crappie	
35	<u>Percina macrolepida</u>	Bigscale logperch	
36	<u>Etheostoma spectabile</u>	Orangethroat darter	
37	<u>Cichlasoma cyanoguttatum</u>	Rio Grande cichlid	
38	<u>Mugil curema</u>	Striped mullet	

Appendix 2. Legend.

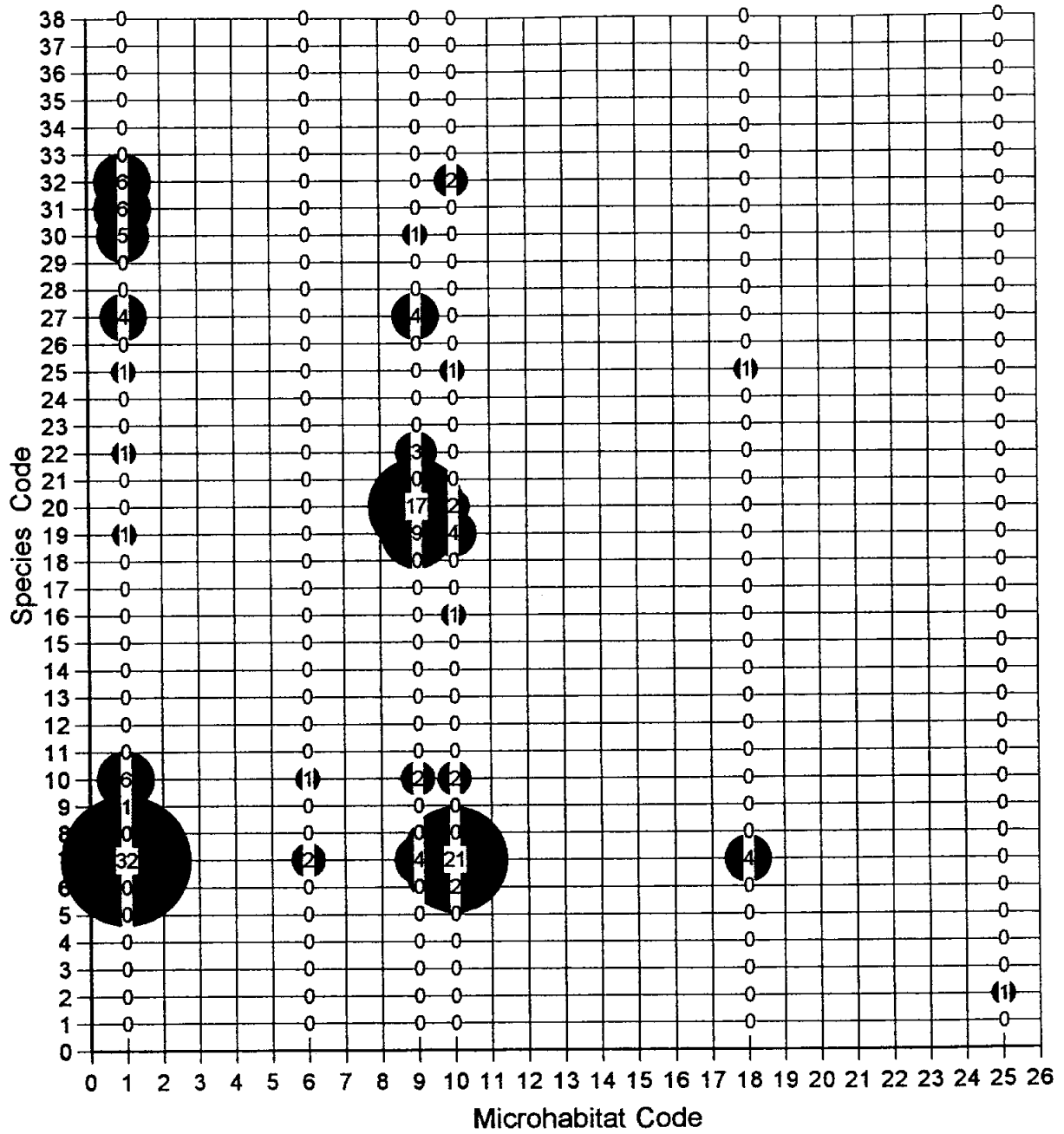


Appendix 2. Site 1 Sample 1, 8-28-95.



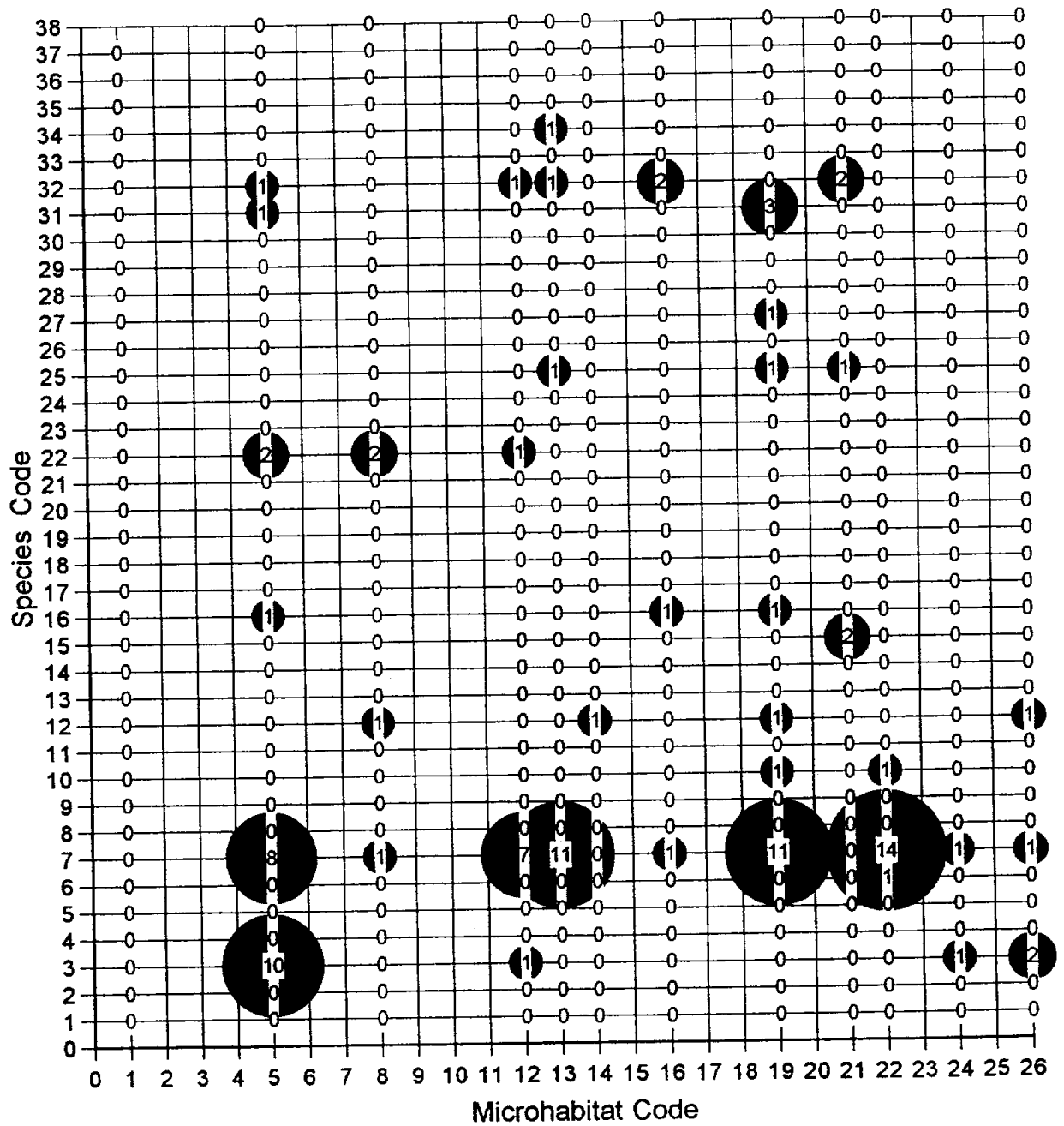


Appendix 2. Site 3 Sample 1, 10-05-95.

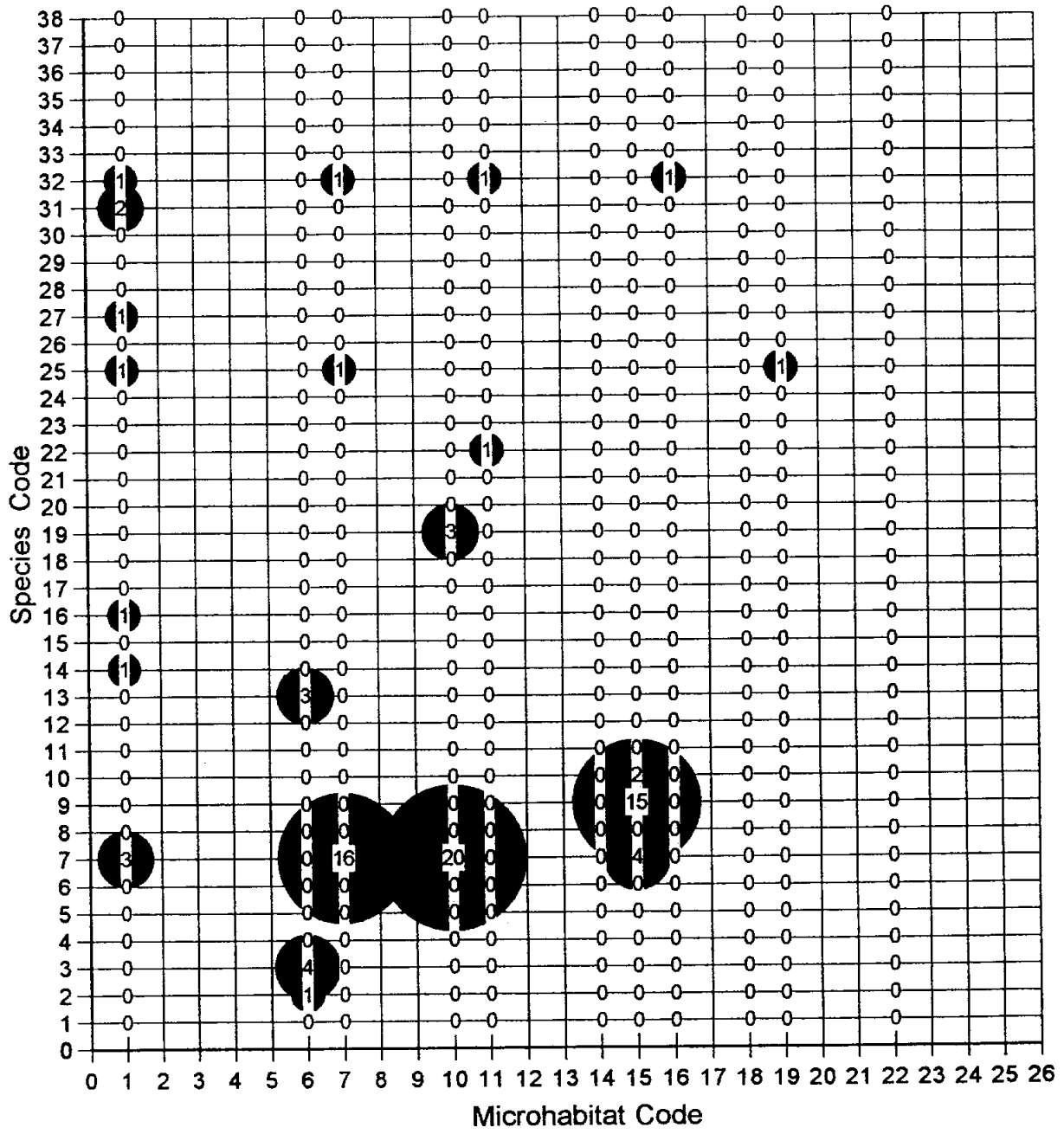


Appendix 2. Site 4 Sample 1, 10-03-95.

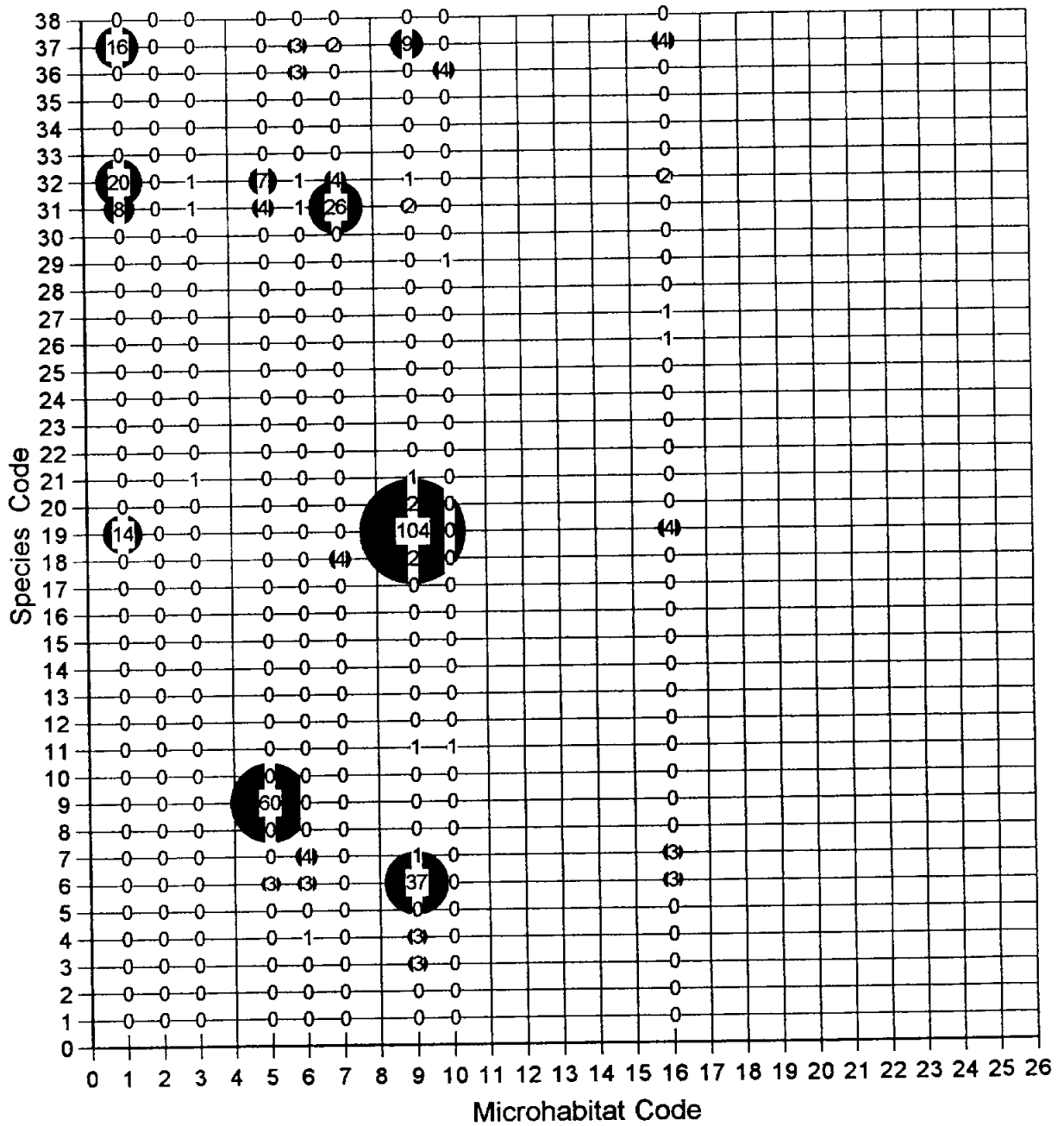




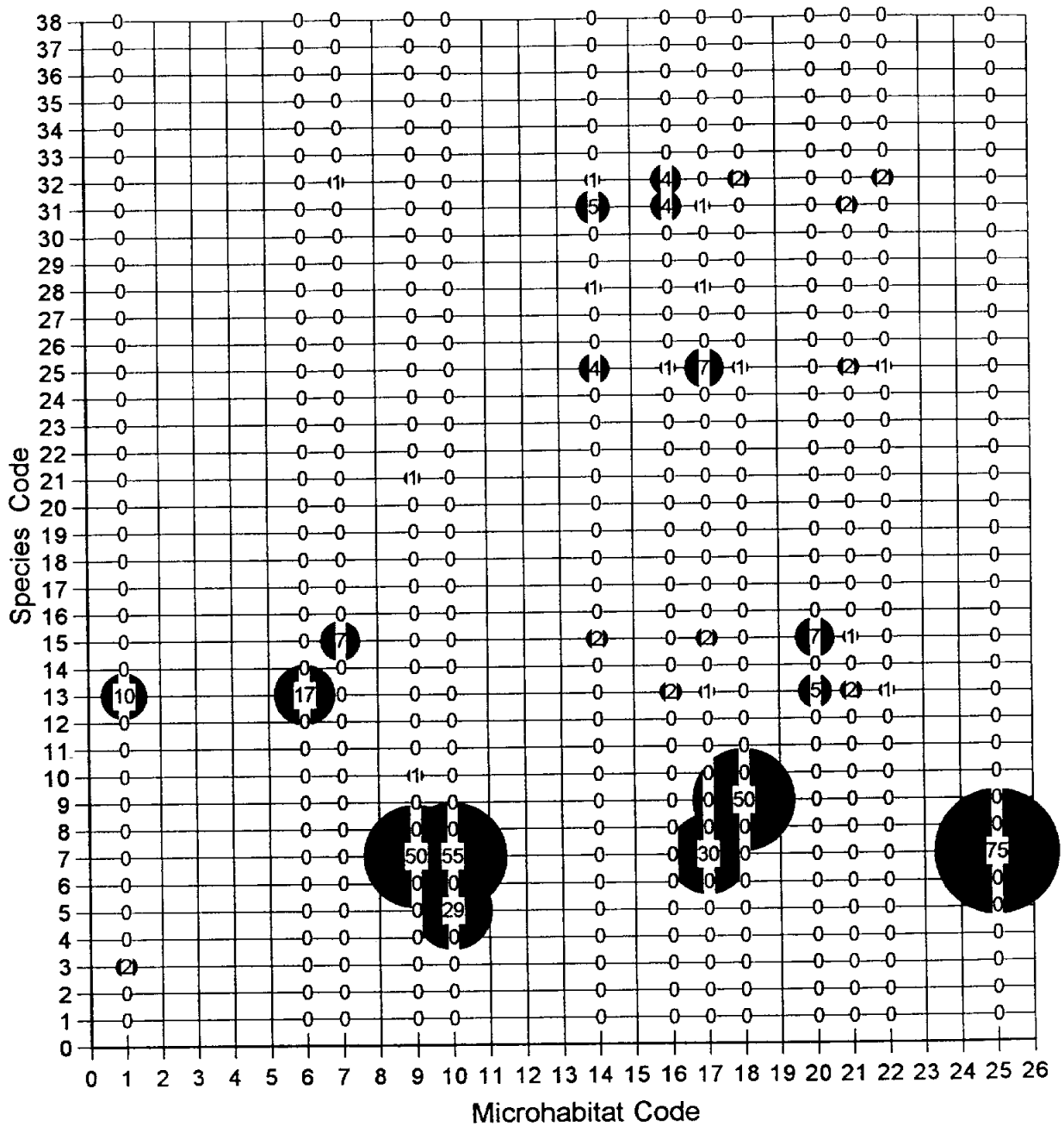
Appendix 2. Site 5 Sample 1, 10-03-95.



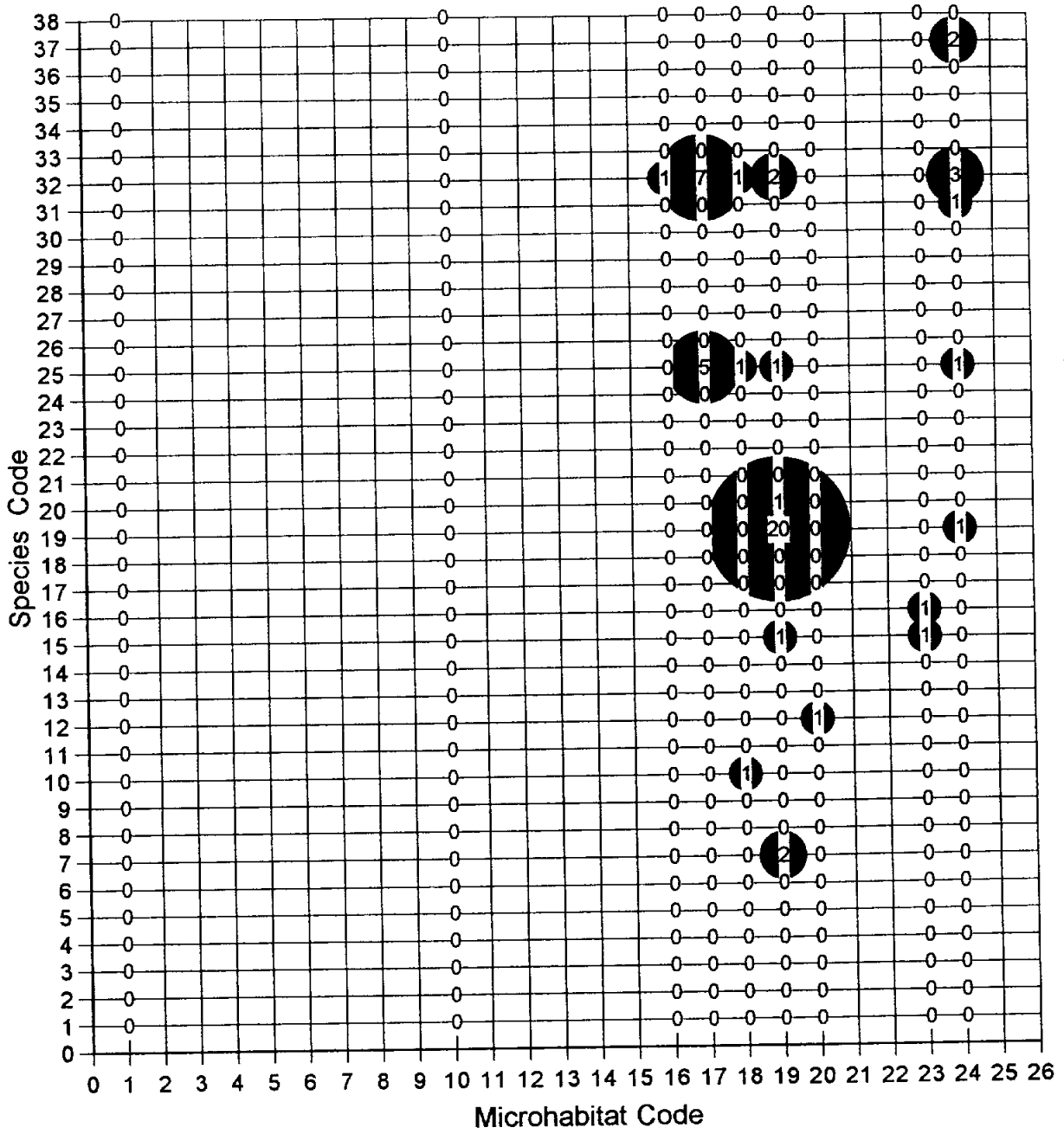
Appendix 2. Site 6 Sample 1, 09-28-95.



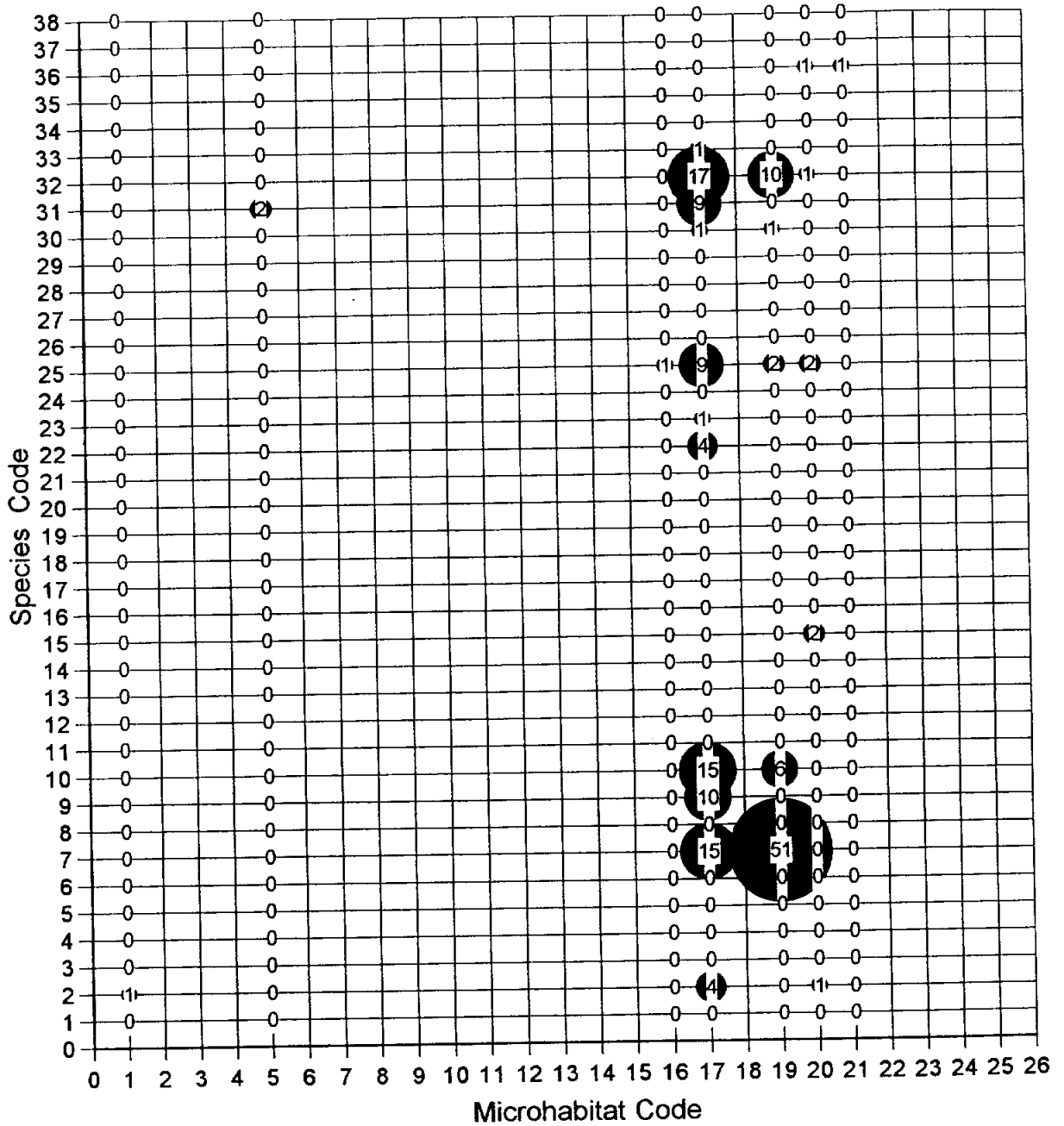
Appendix 2. Site 1 Sample 2, 12-20-95.



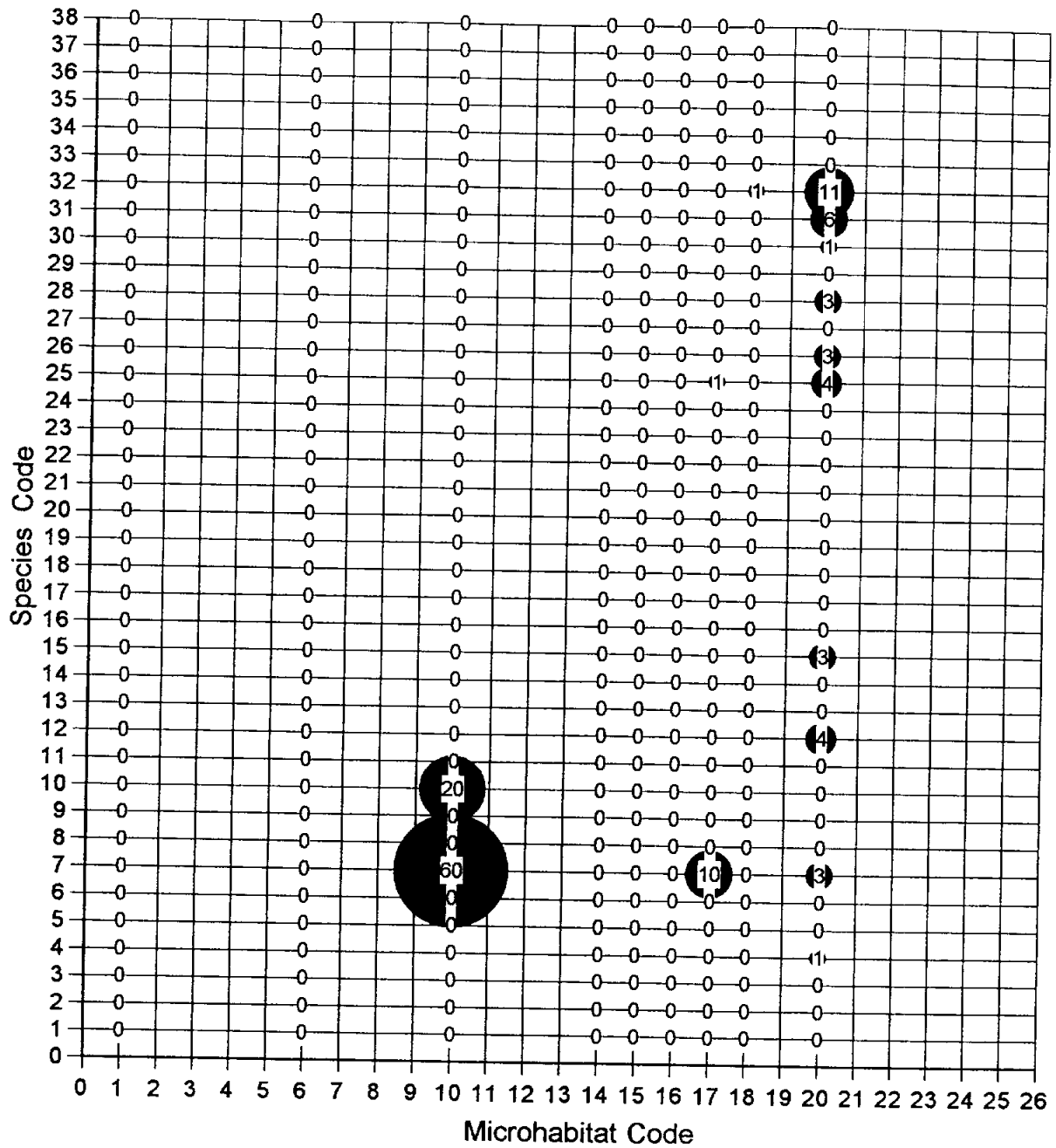




Appendix 2. Site 4 Sample 2, 01-04-96.

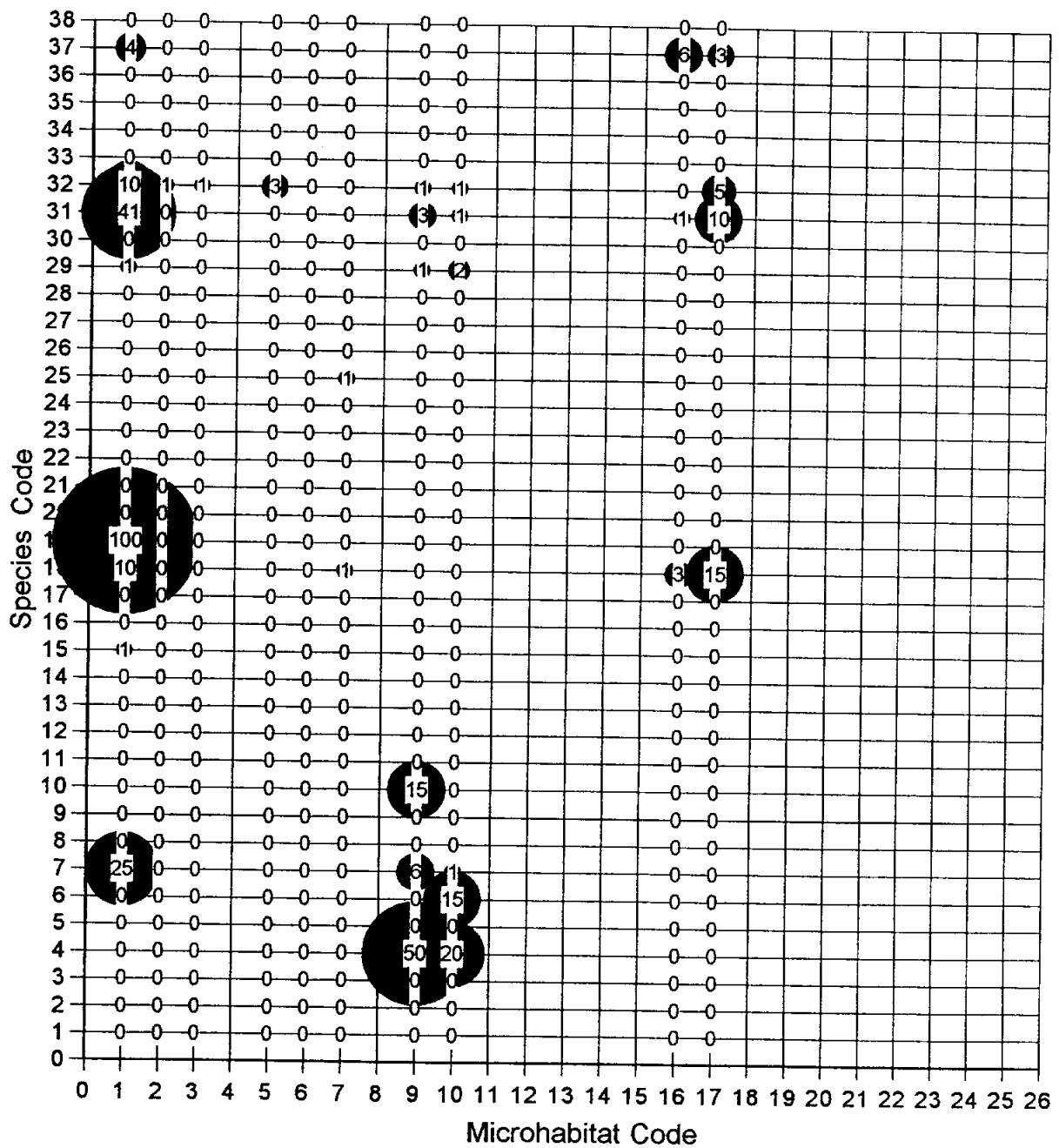


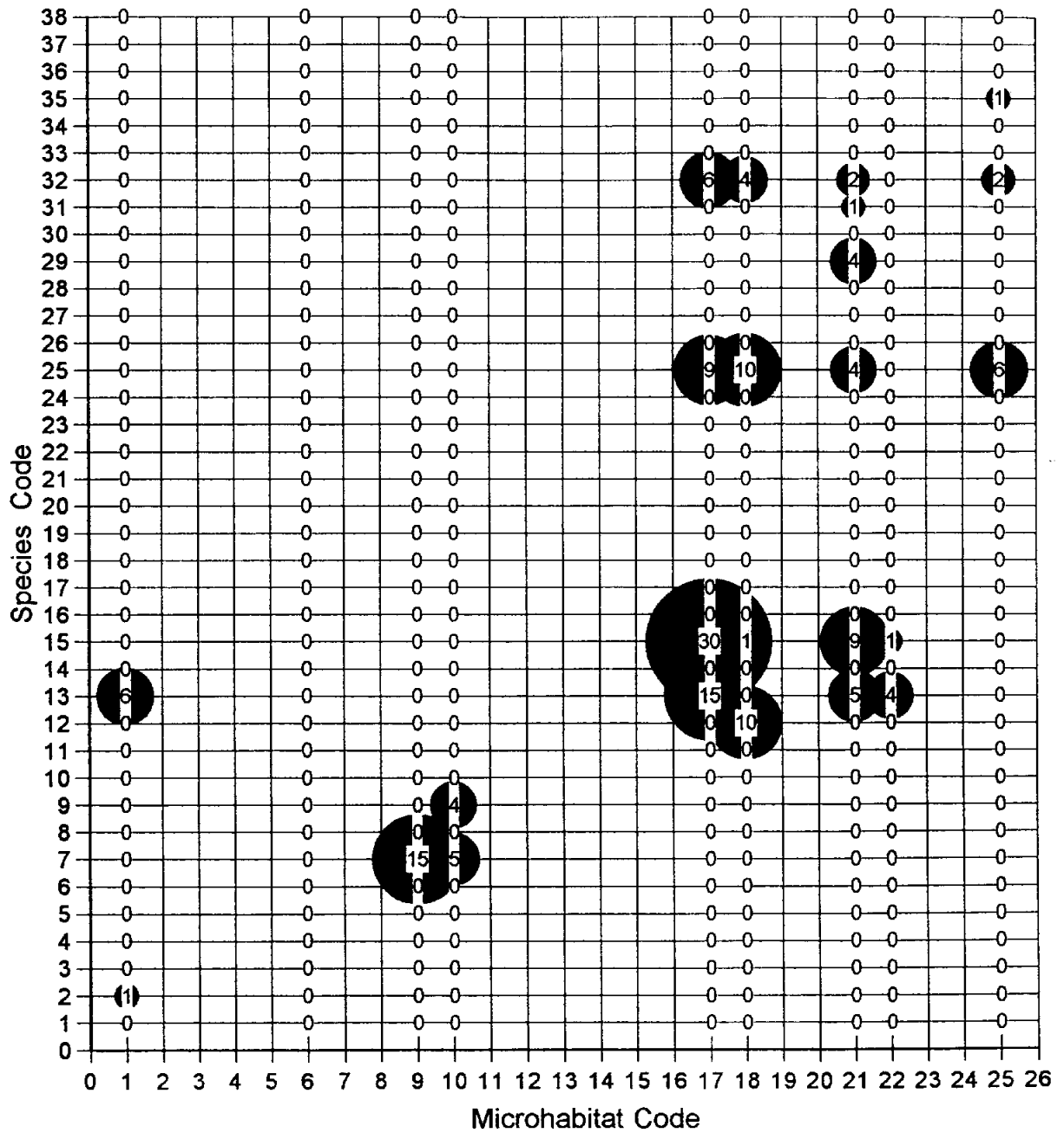
Appendix 2. Site 5 Sample 2, 01-02-96.



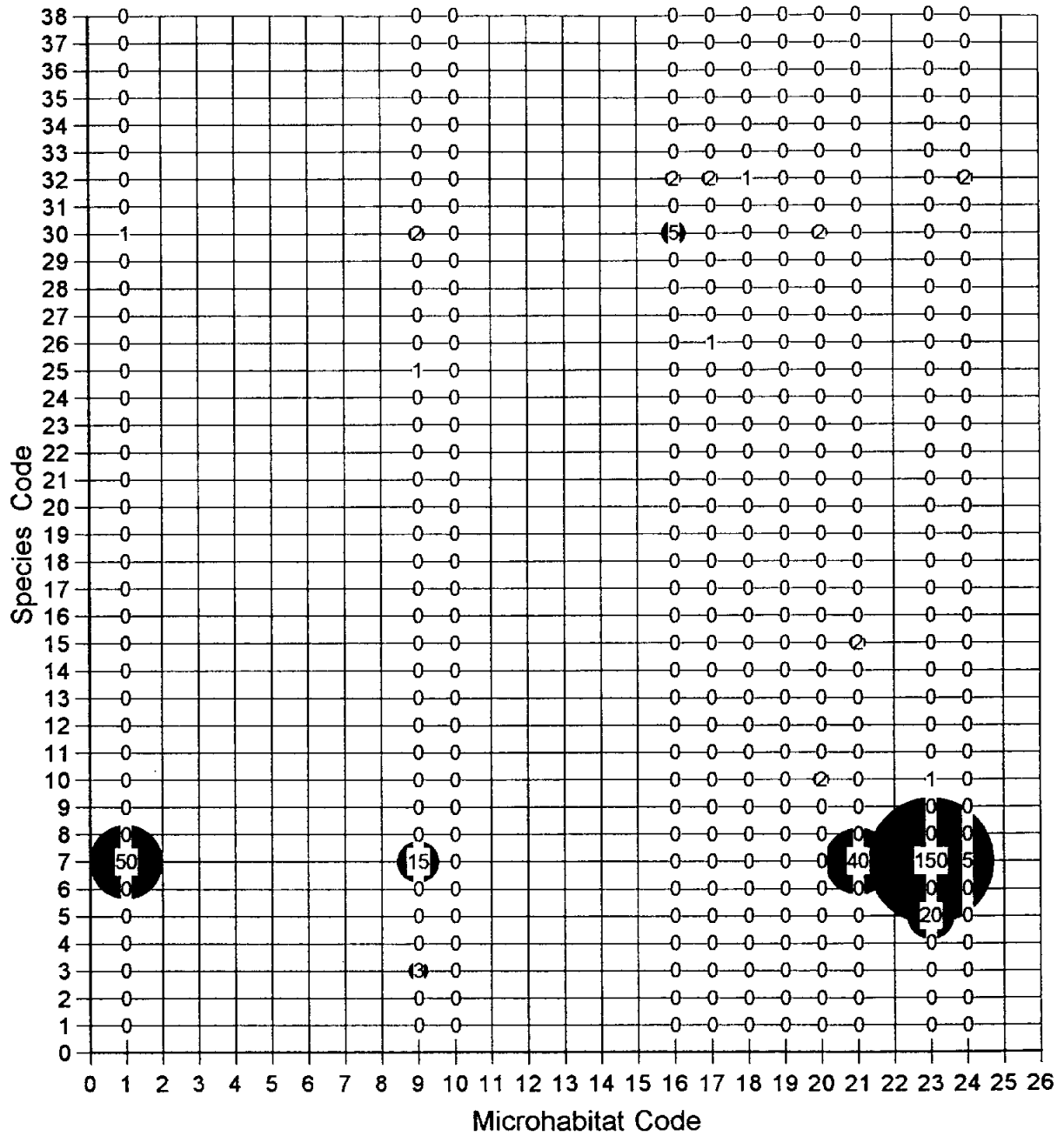
Appendix 2. Site 6 Sample 2, 01-04-96.



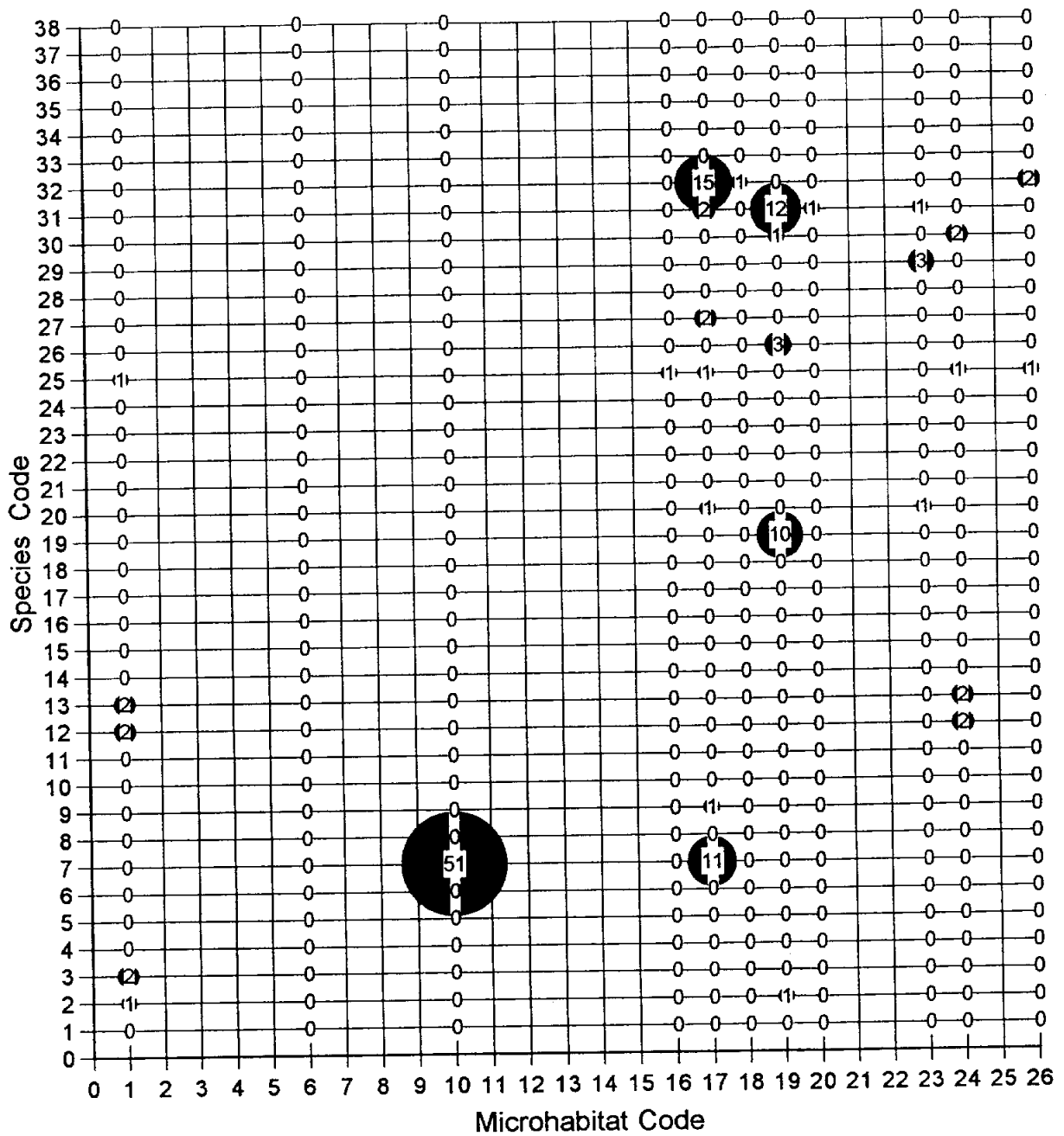




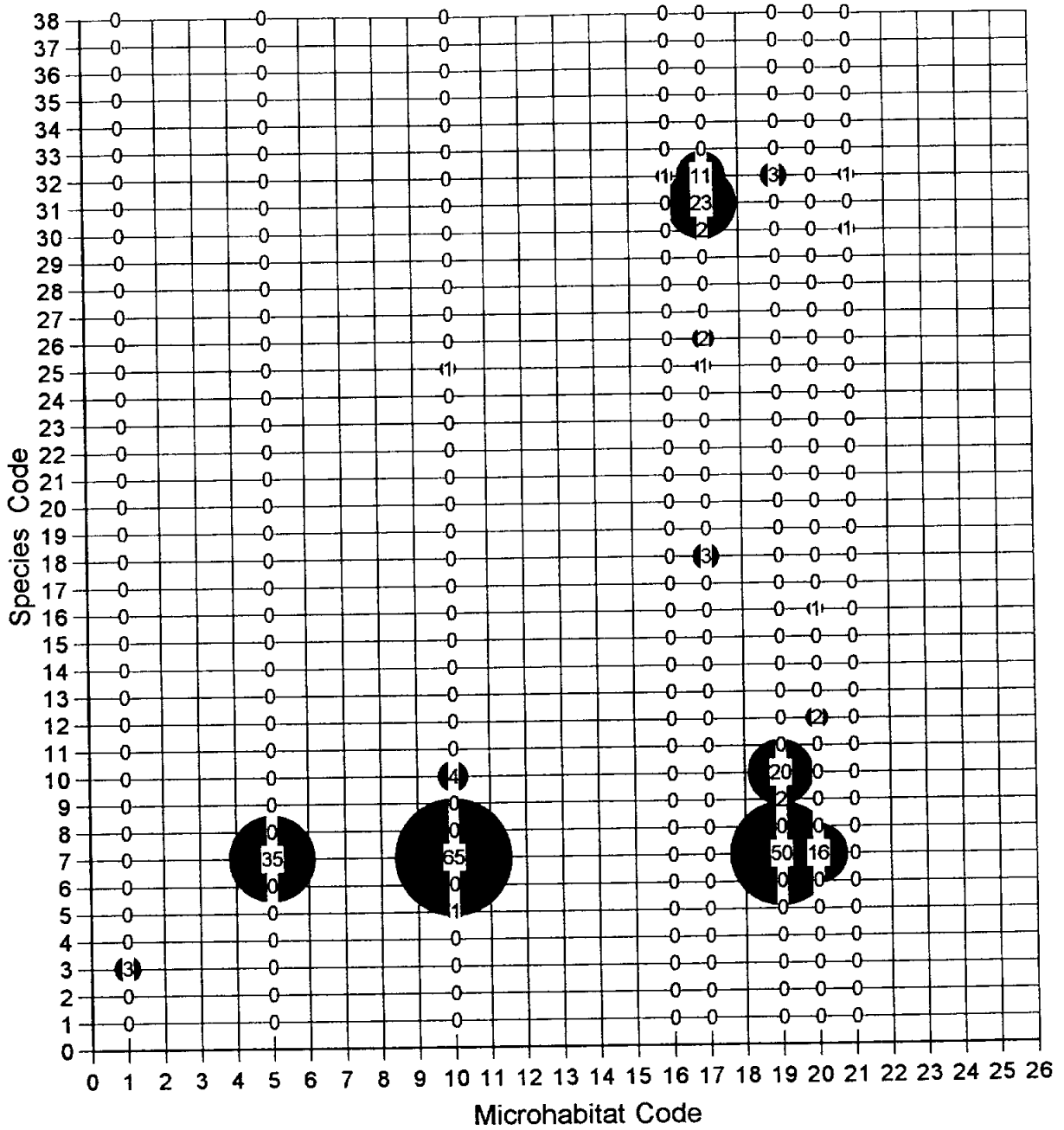
Appendix 2. Site 2 Sample 3, 04-03-96.



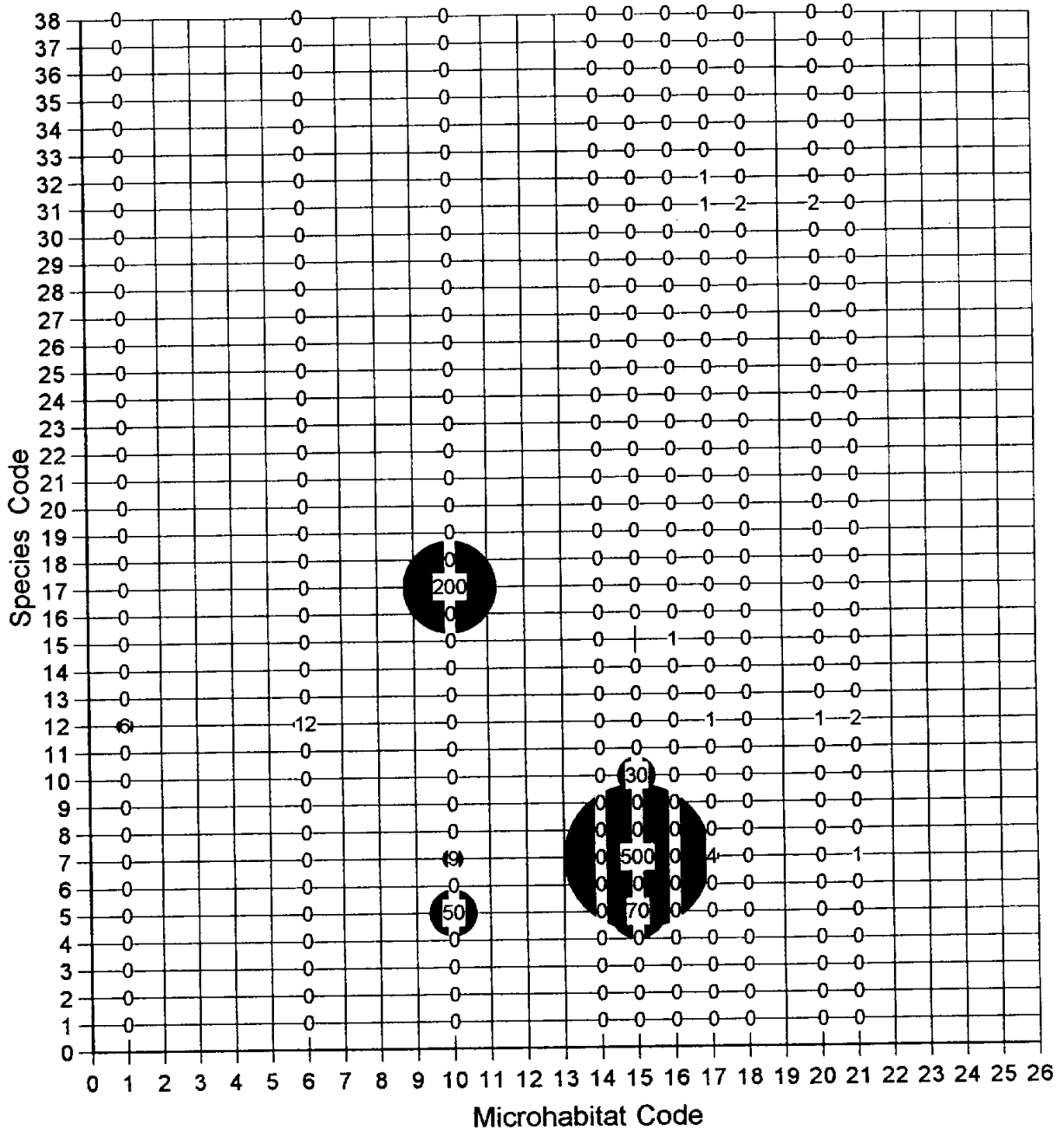
Appendix 2. Site 3 Sample 3, 04-06-96.



Appendix 2. Site 4 Sample 3, 04-03-96.

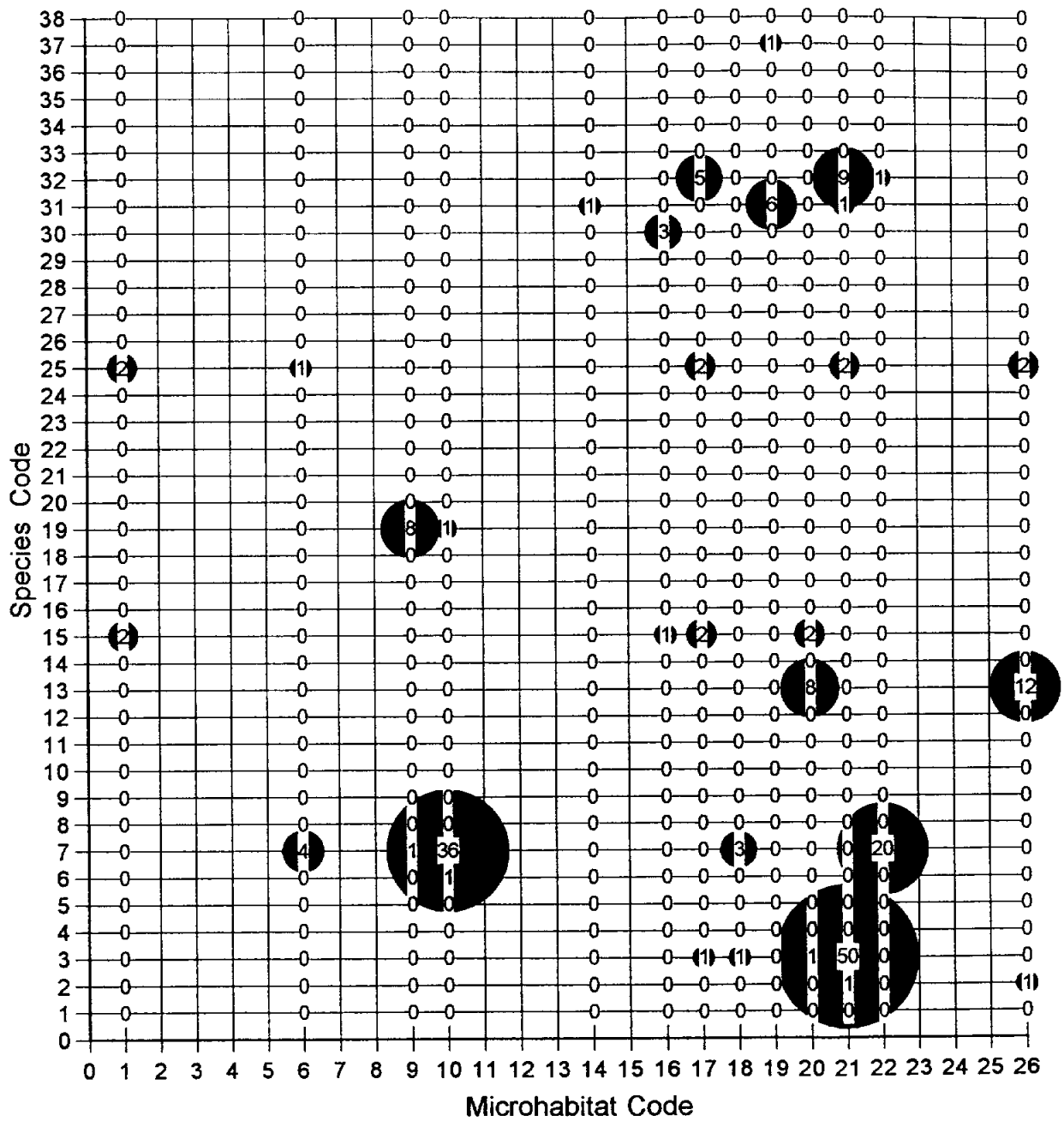


Appendix 2. Site 5 Sample 3, 04-02-96.



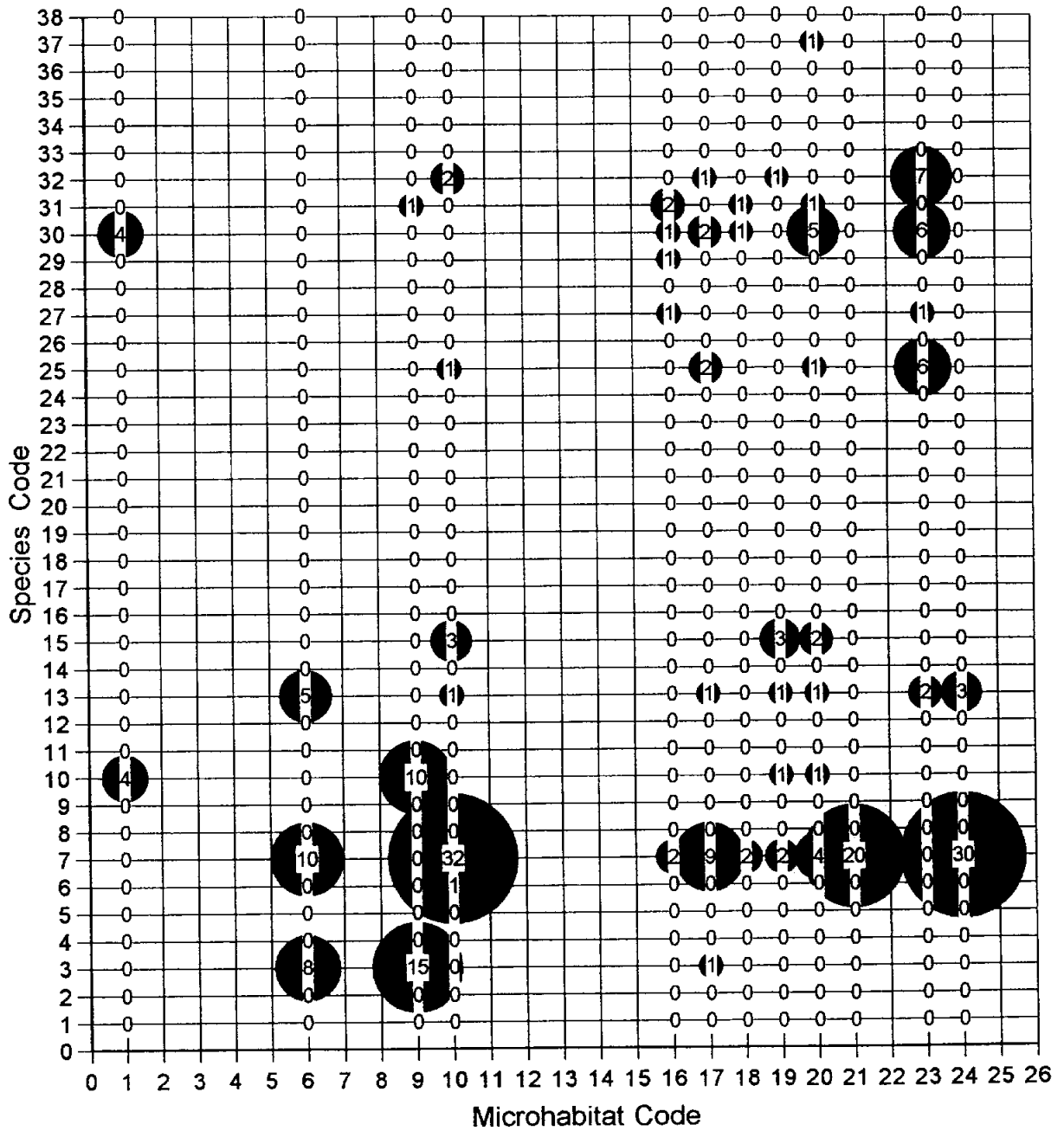
Appendix 2. Site 6 Sample 3, 04-02-96.



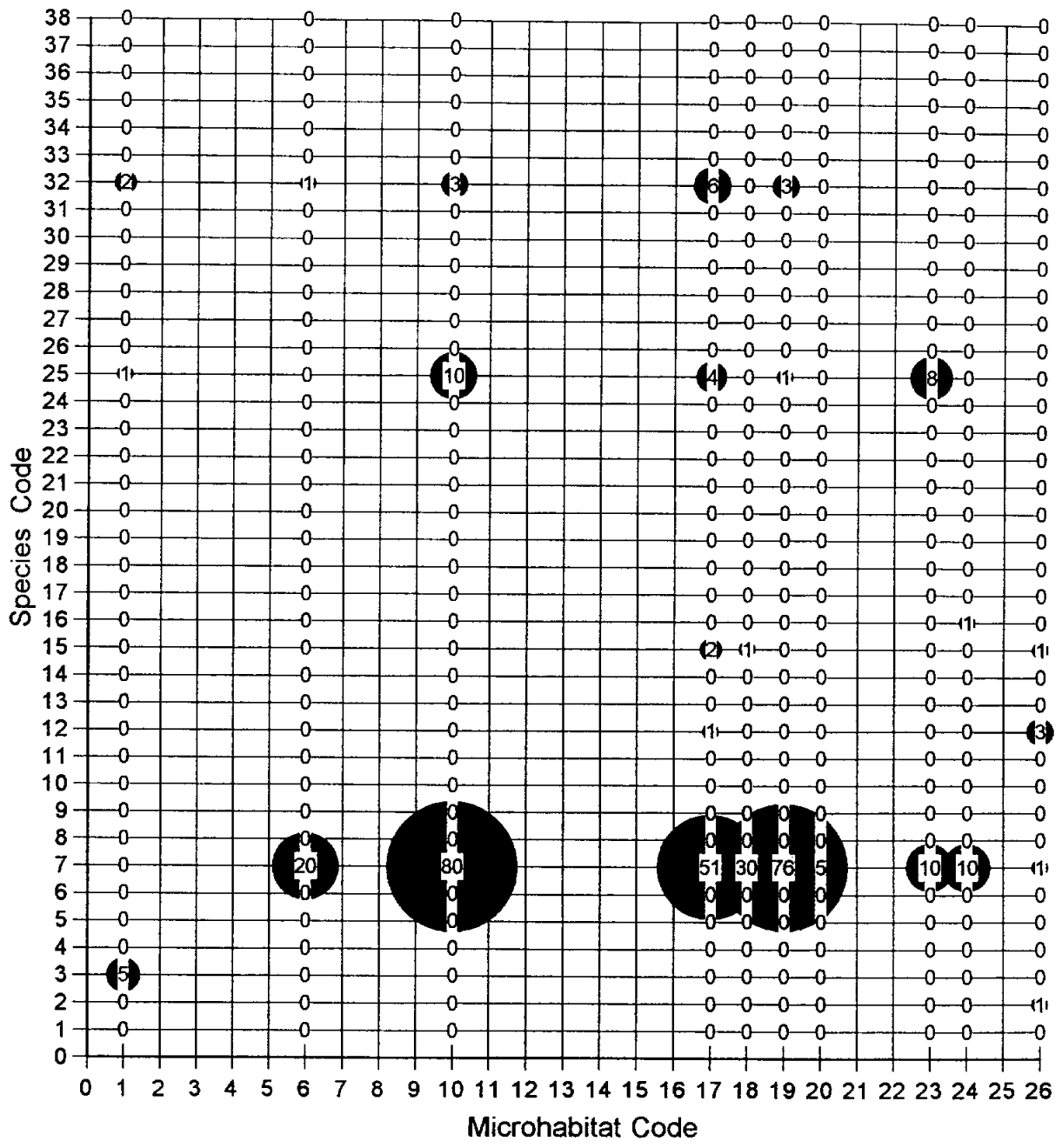


Appendix 2. Site 2 Sample 4, 05-01-96.

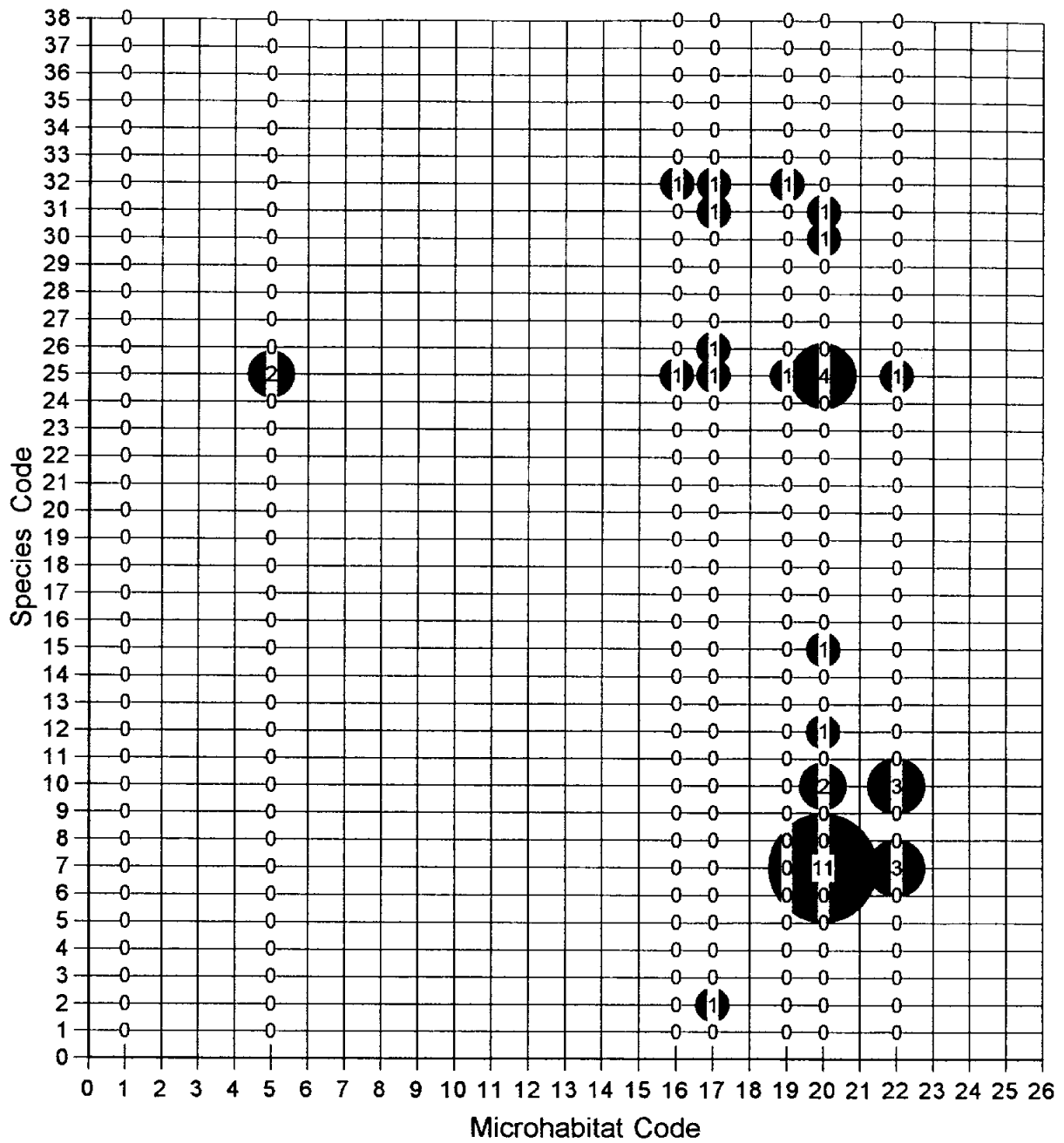




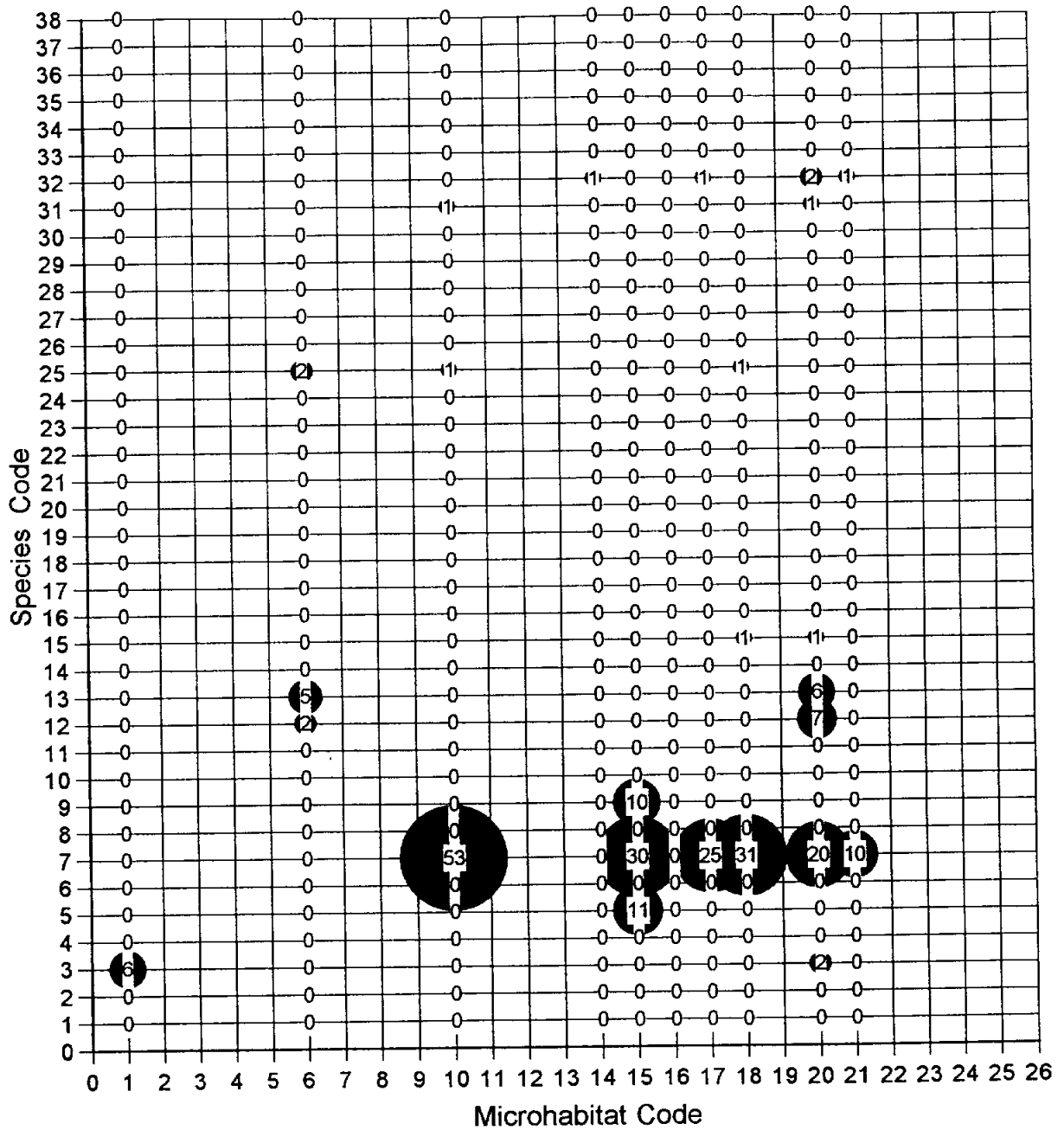
Appendix 2. Site 3 Sample 4, 05-13-96.



Appendix 2. Site 4 Sample 4, 05-08-96.

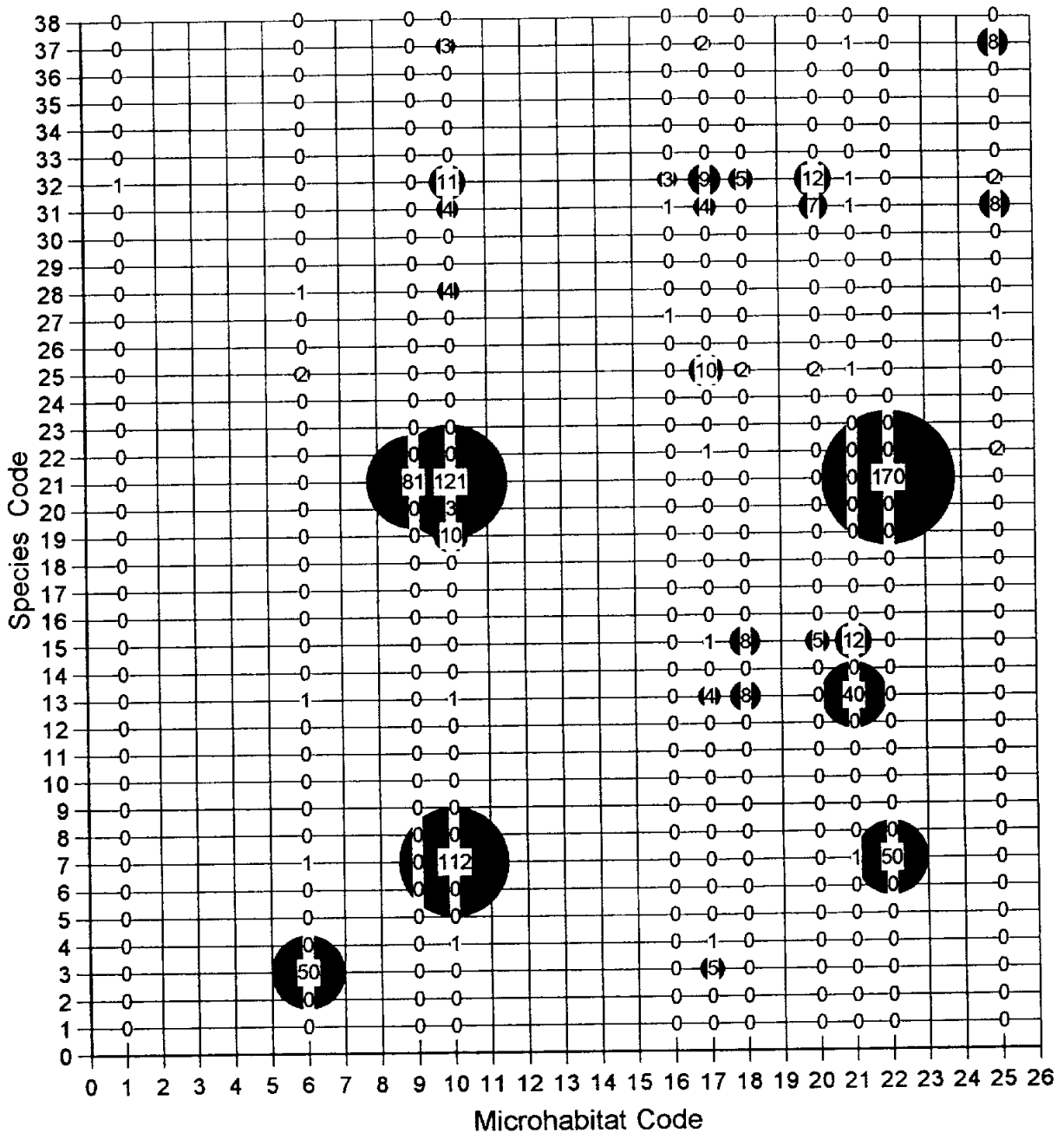


Appendix 2. Site 5 Sample 4, 05-10-96.



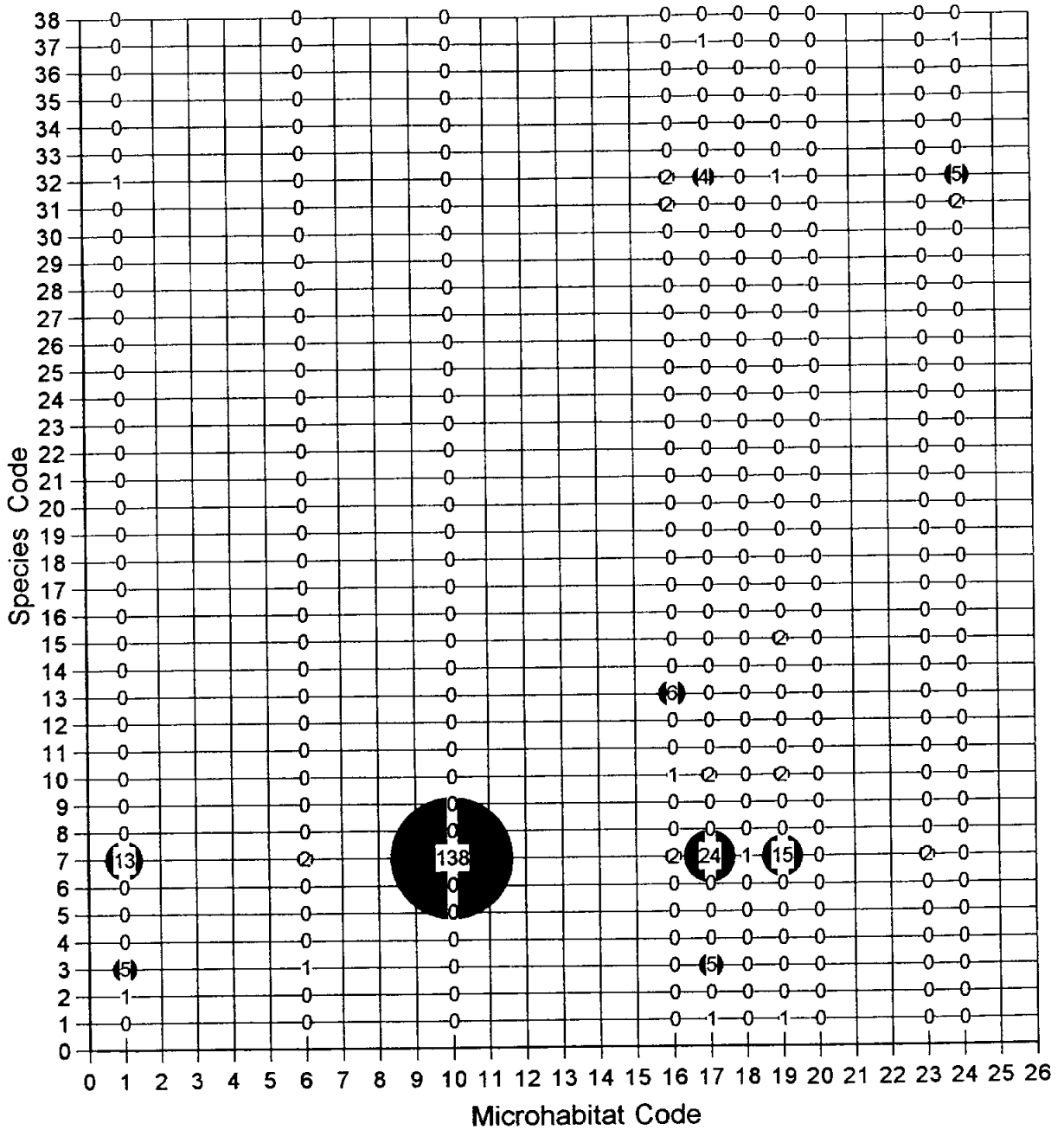
Appendix 2. Site 6 Sample 4, 05-08-96.





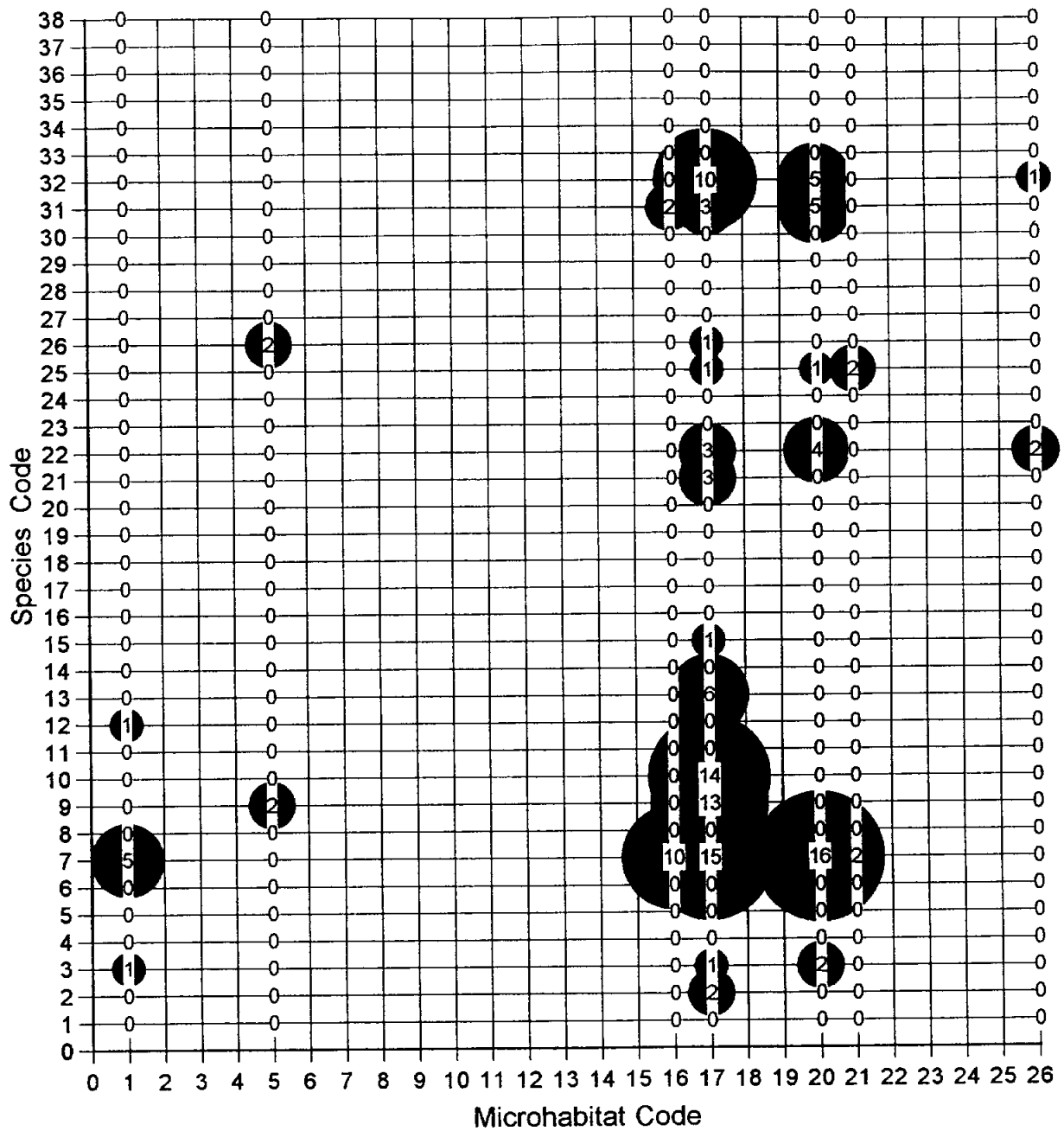
Appendix 2. Site 2 Sample 5, 06-10-96.



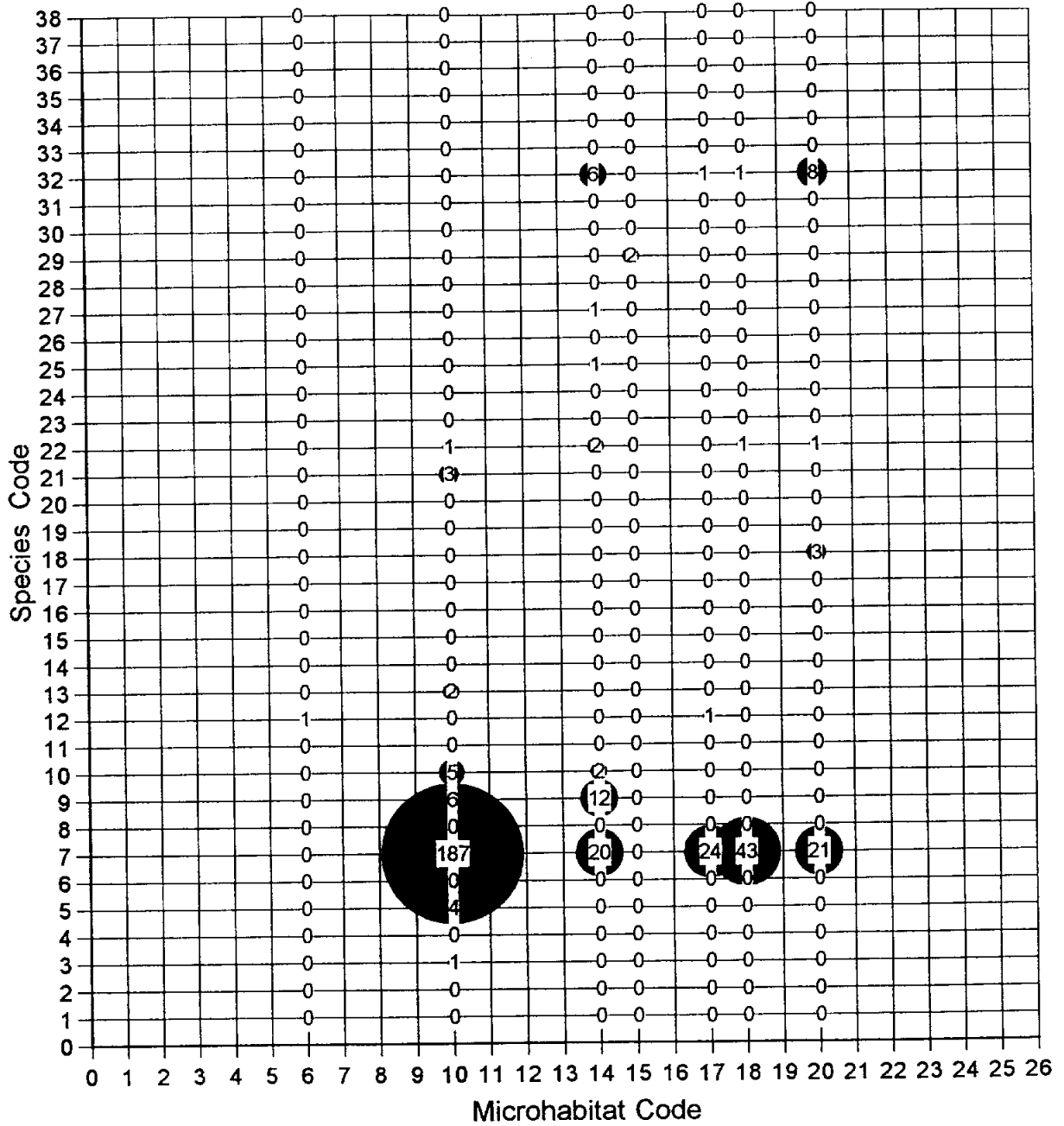


Appendix 2. Site 4 Sample 5, 06-11-96.

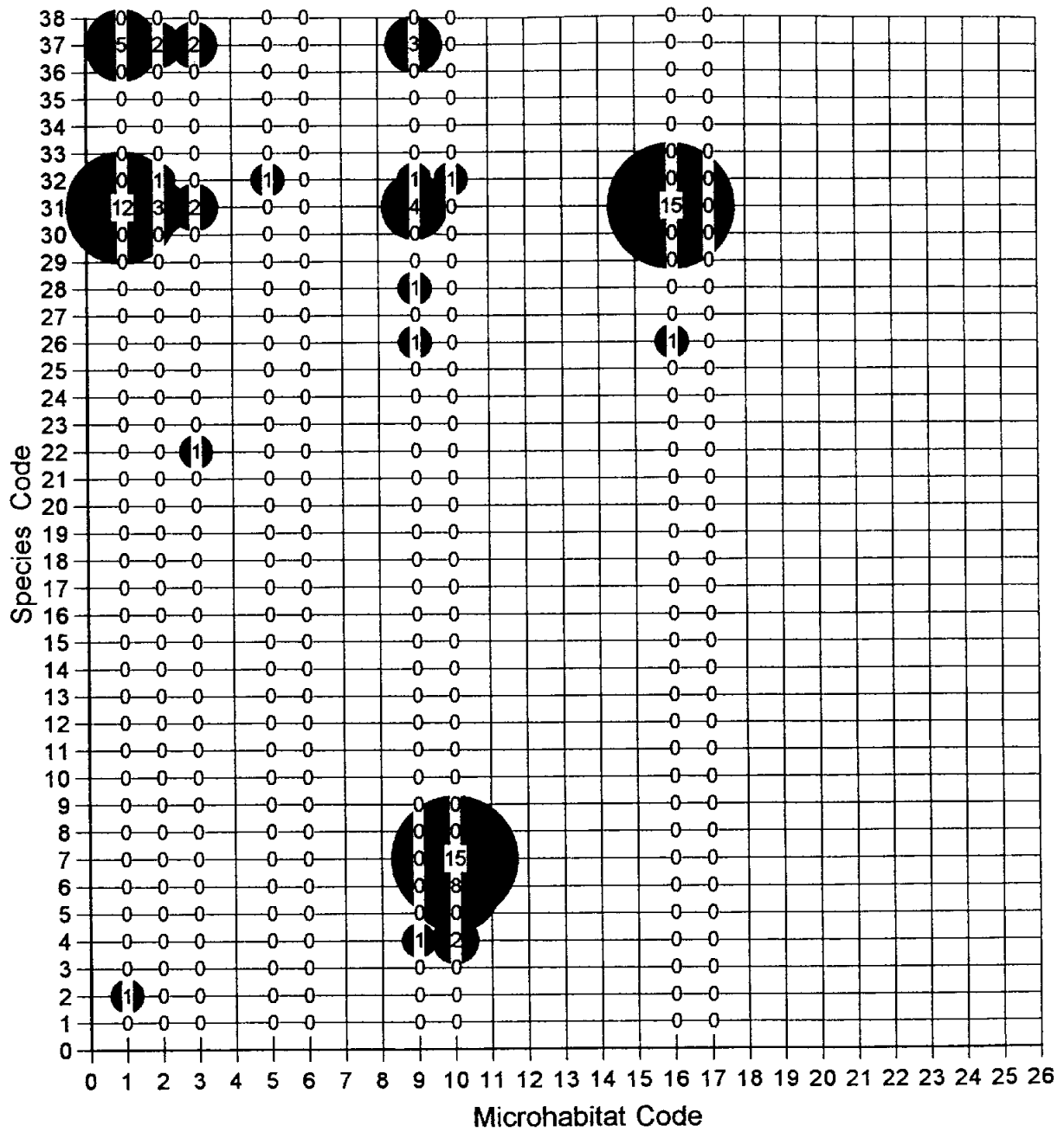




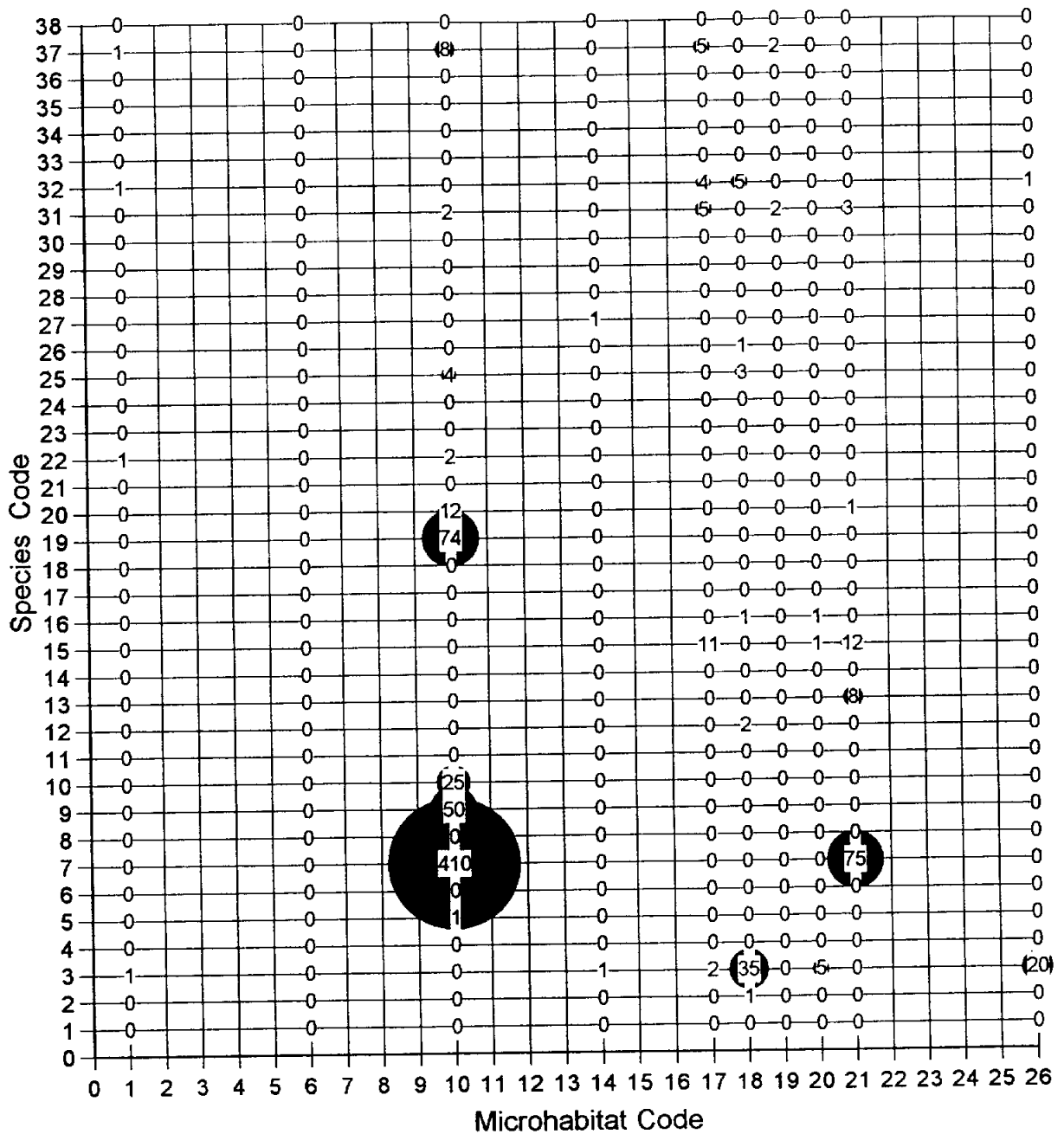
Appendix 2. Site 5 Sample 5, 06-12-96.



Appendix 2. Site 6 Sample 5, 06-12-96.

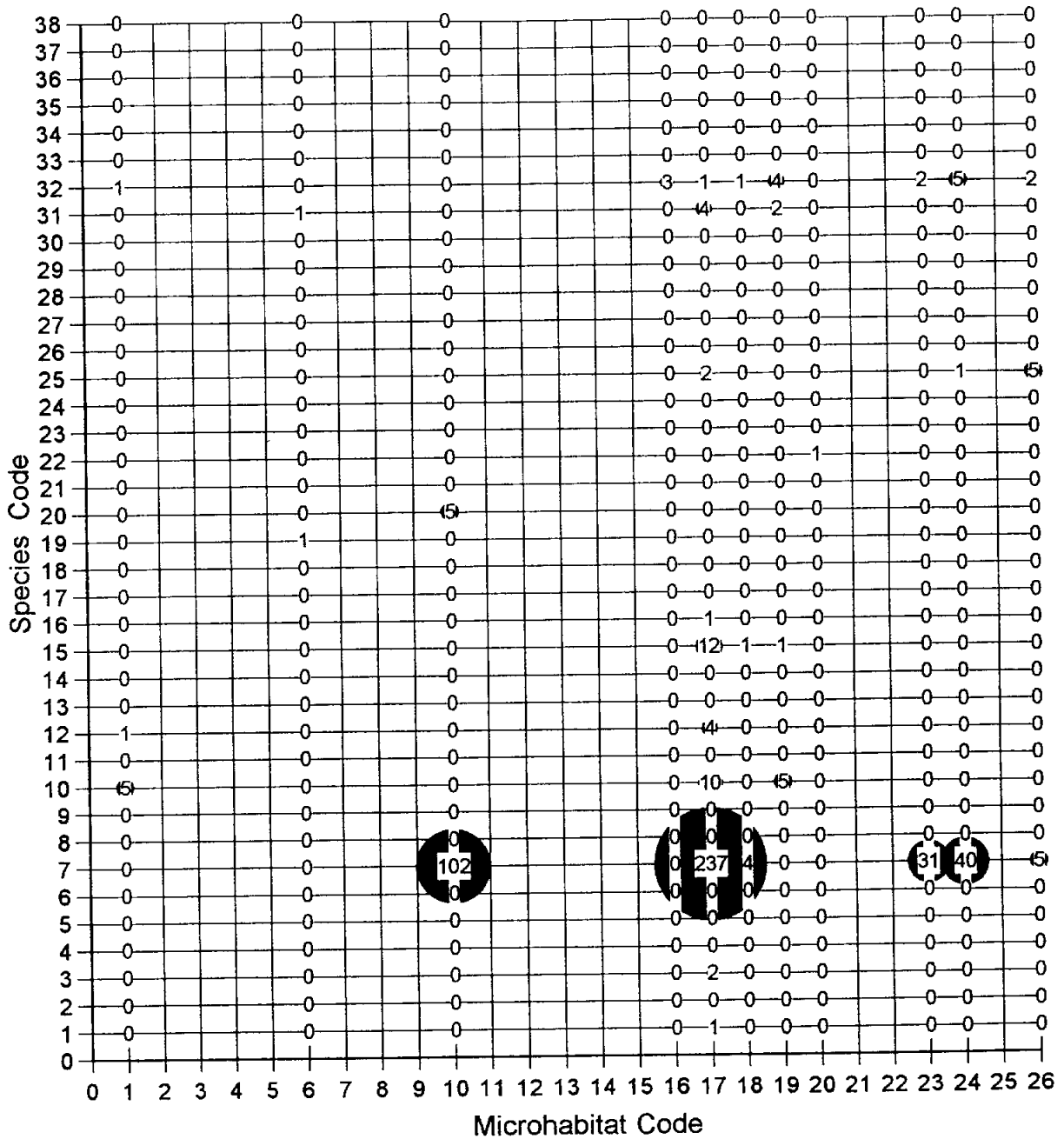


Appendix 2. Site 1 Sample 6, 07-02-96.

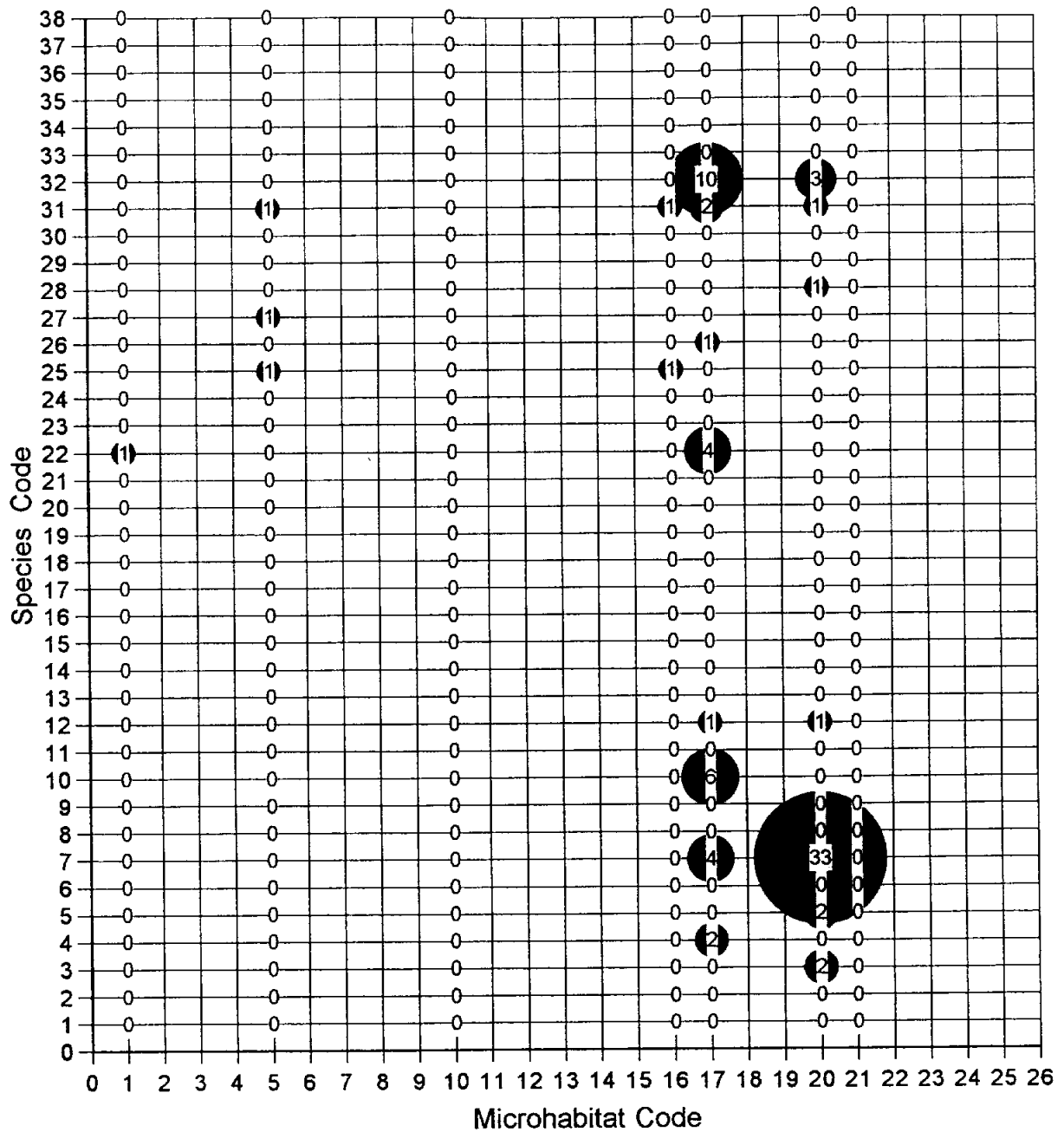


Appendix 2. Site 2 Sample 6, 07-05-96.

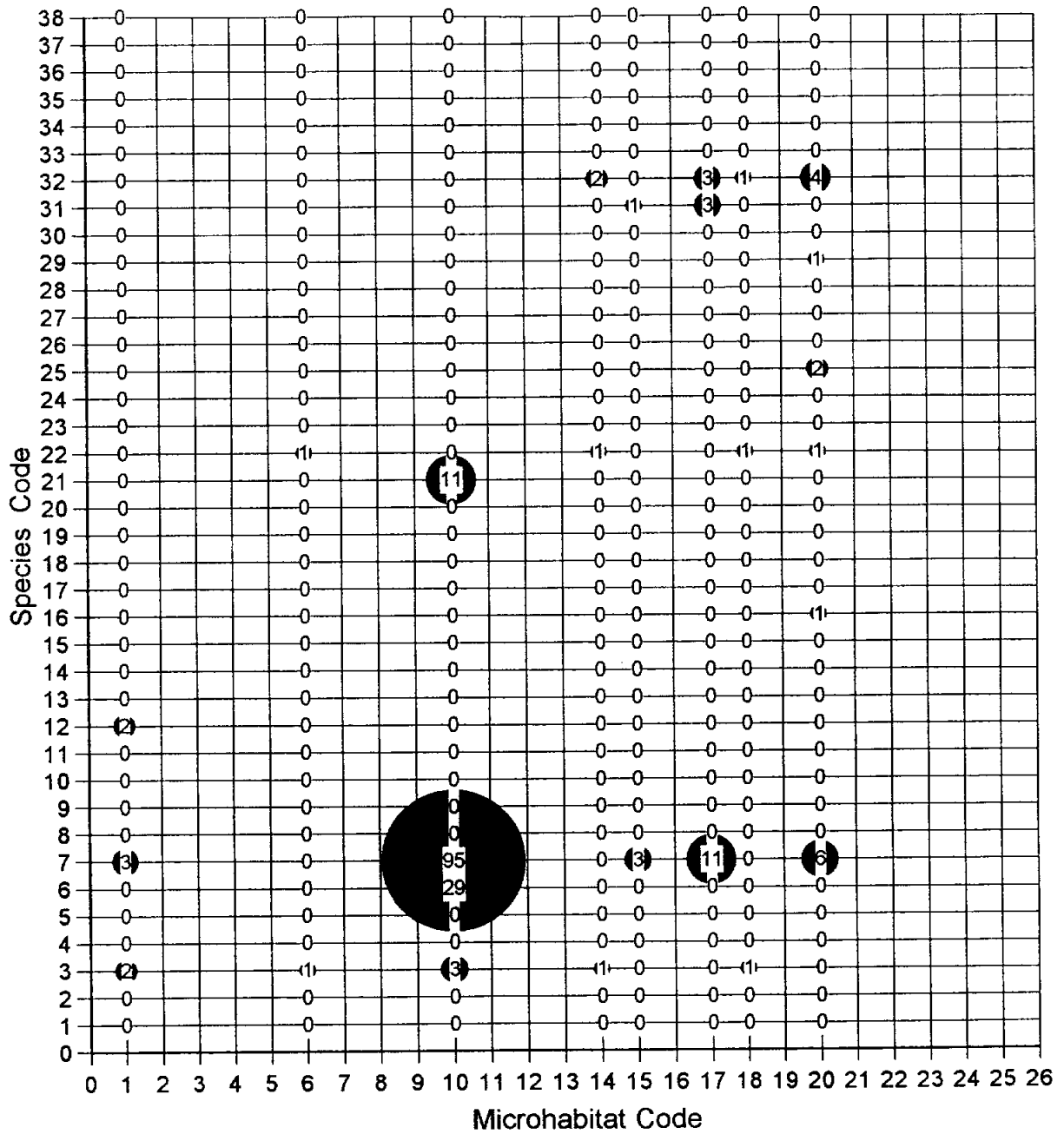




Appendix 2. Site 4 Sample 6, 07-05-96.



Appendix 2. Site 5 Sample 6, 07-03-96.



Appendix 2. Site 6 Sample 6, 07-03-96.

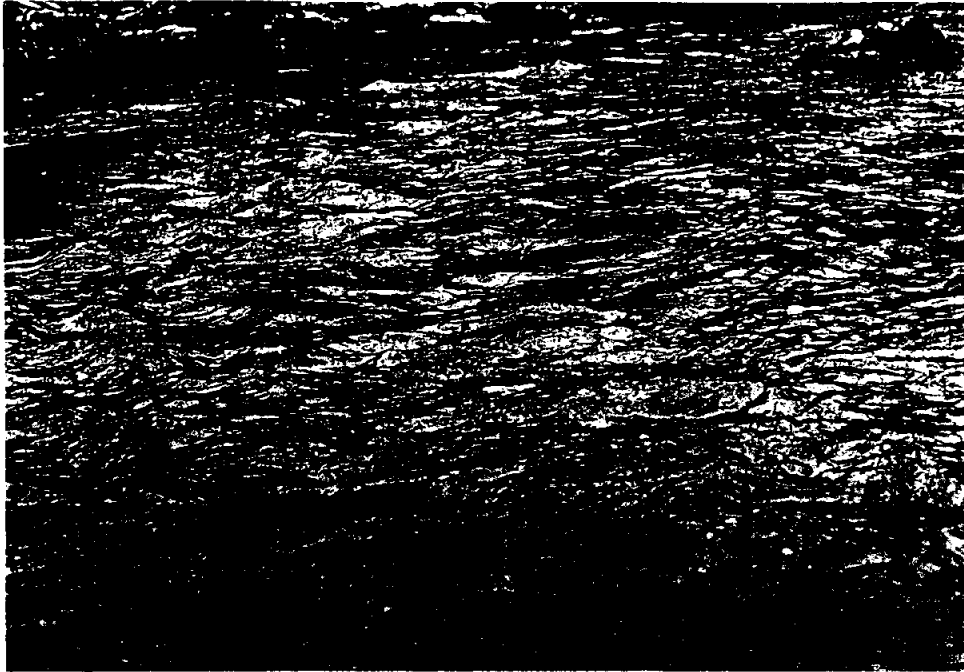




Site 1-A



Site 1-B



Site 1-C



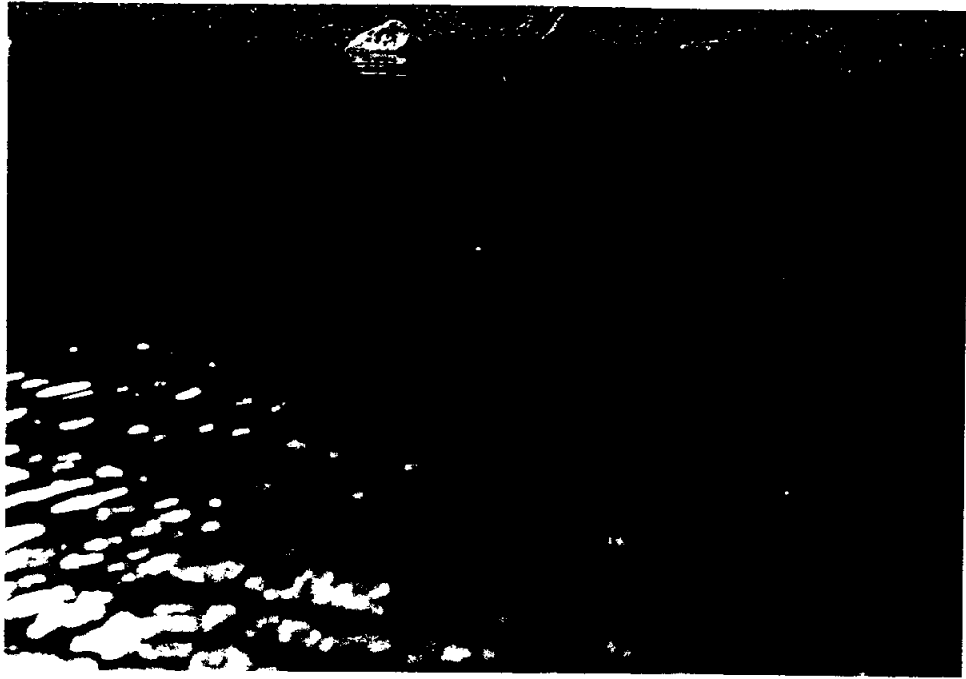
Site 1-D



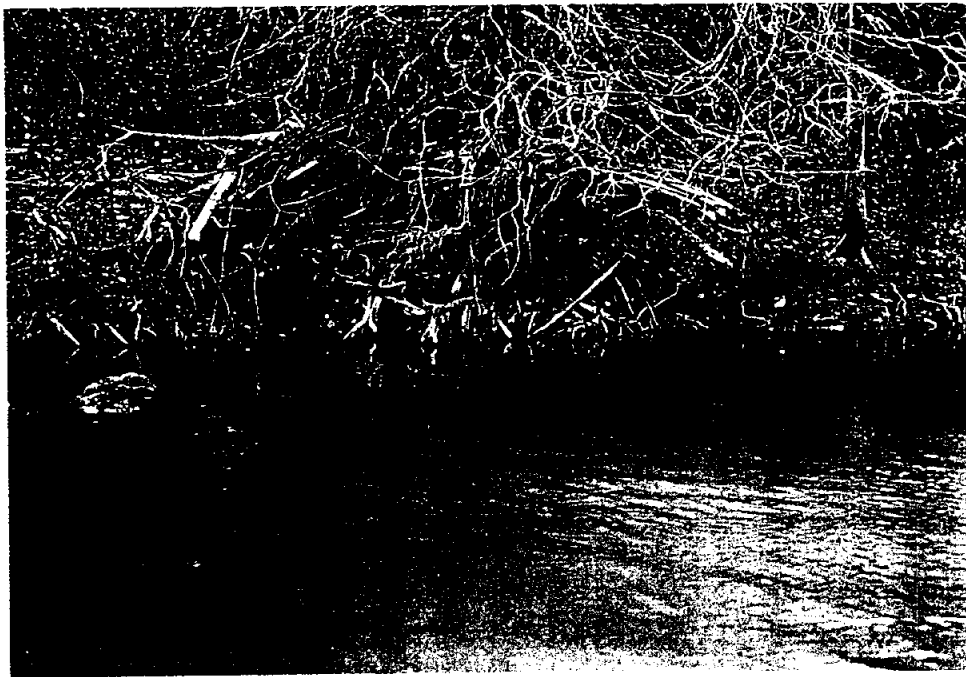
Site 1-E



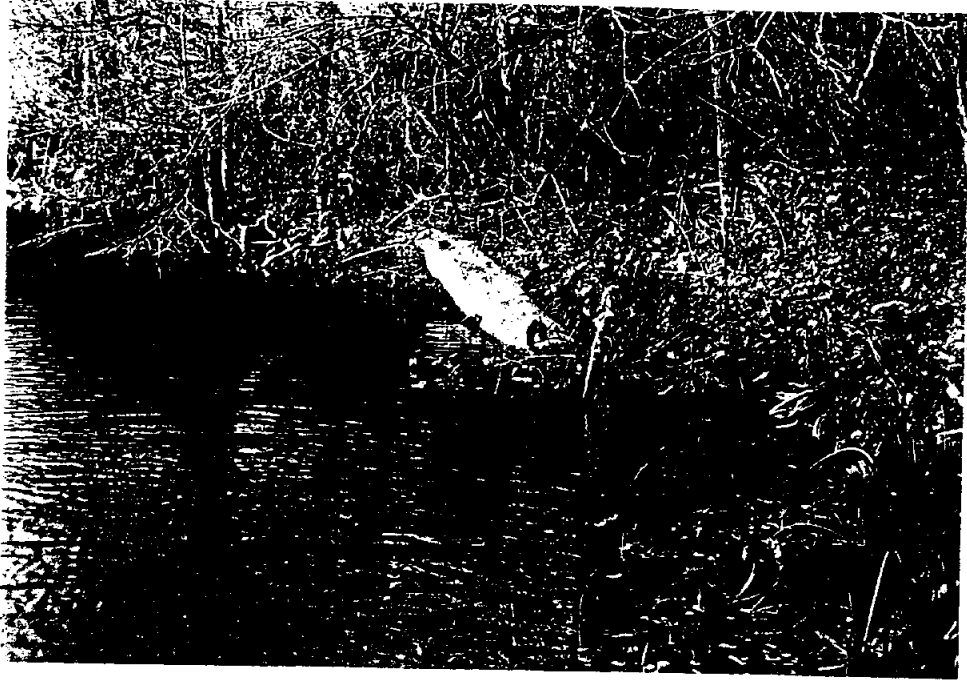
Site 1-F



Site 1-G



Site 1-H



Site 1-I



Site 1-J



Site 1-K



Site 1-L



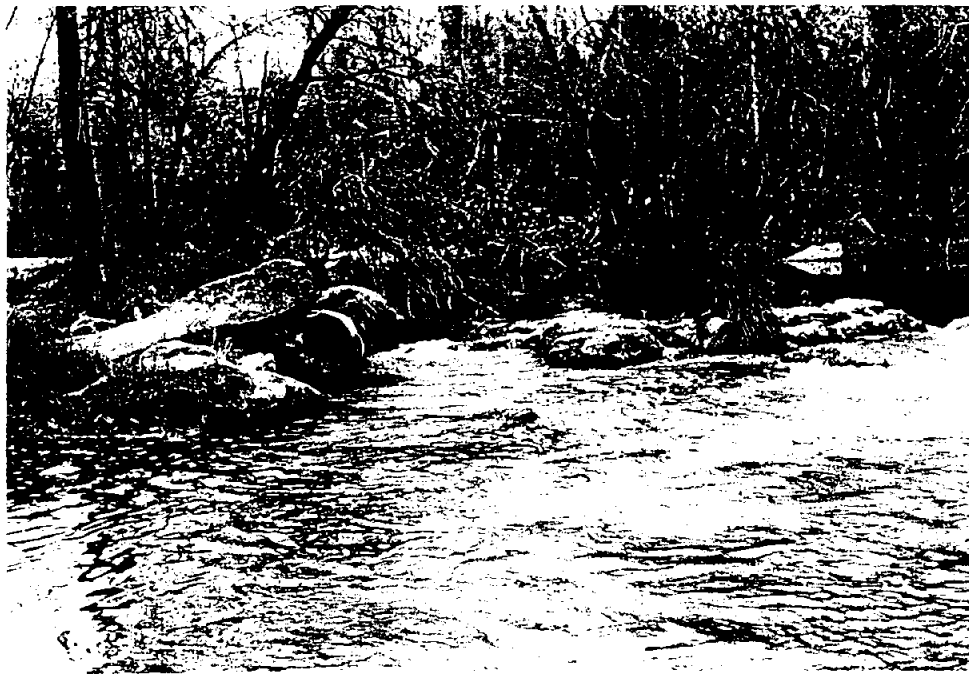
Site 1-M



Site 1-N

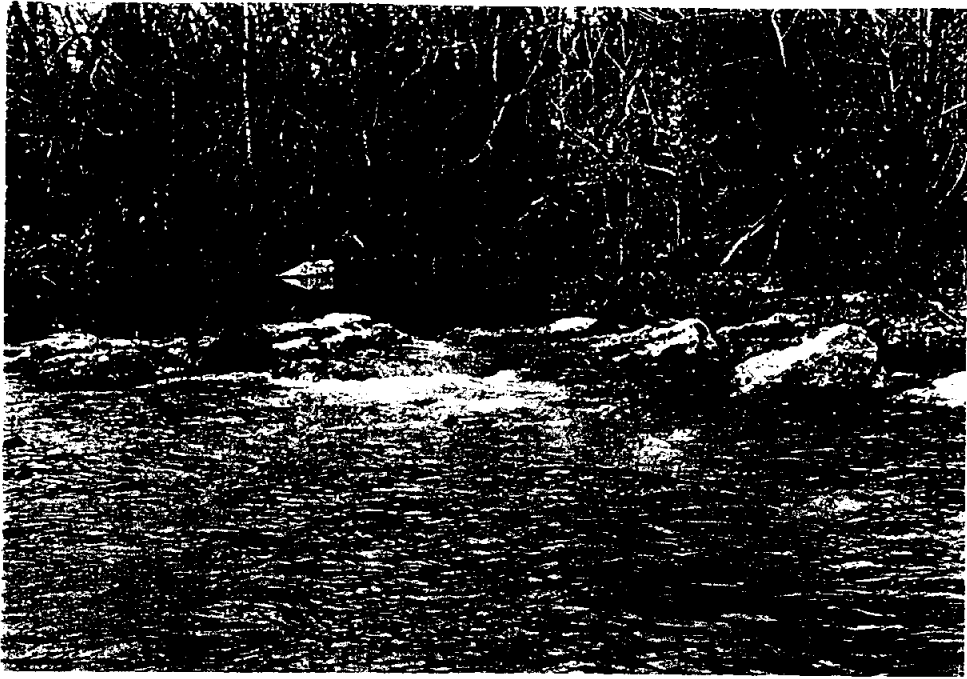


Site 1-0

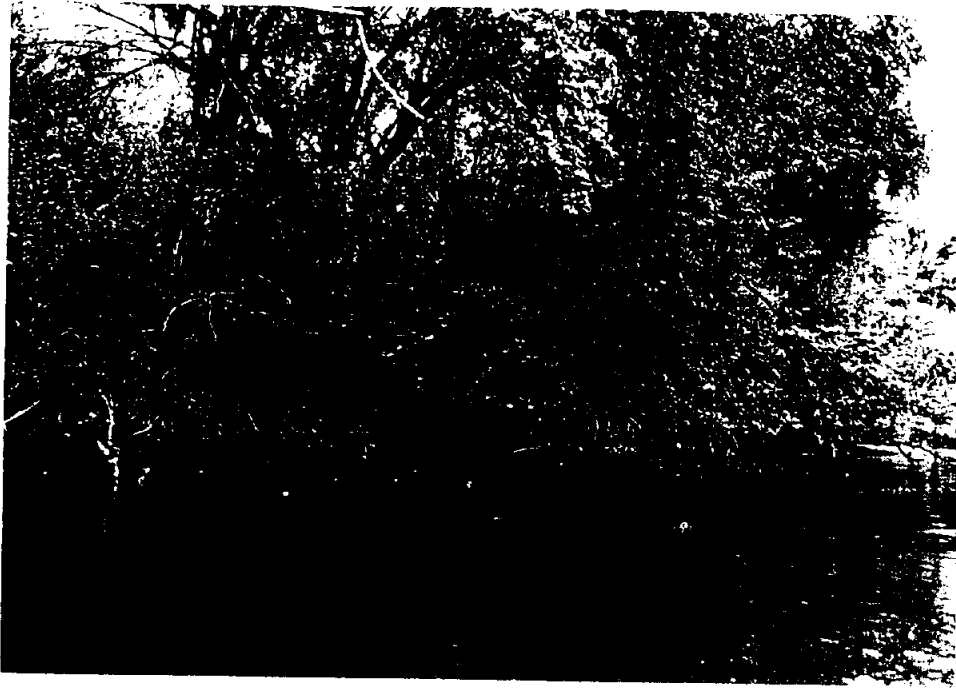


Site 1-P

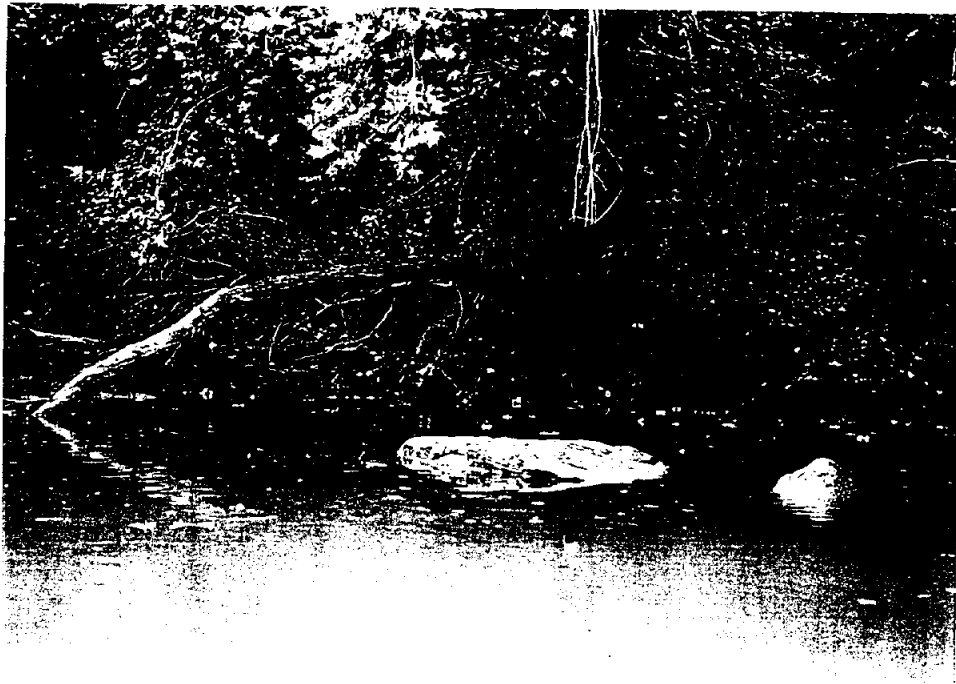




Site 1-Q & R



Site 2-A



Site 2-B



Site 2-C



Site 2-D



Site 2-E



Site 2-F



Site 2-G



Site 2-H & I



Site 3-A



Site 3-B



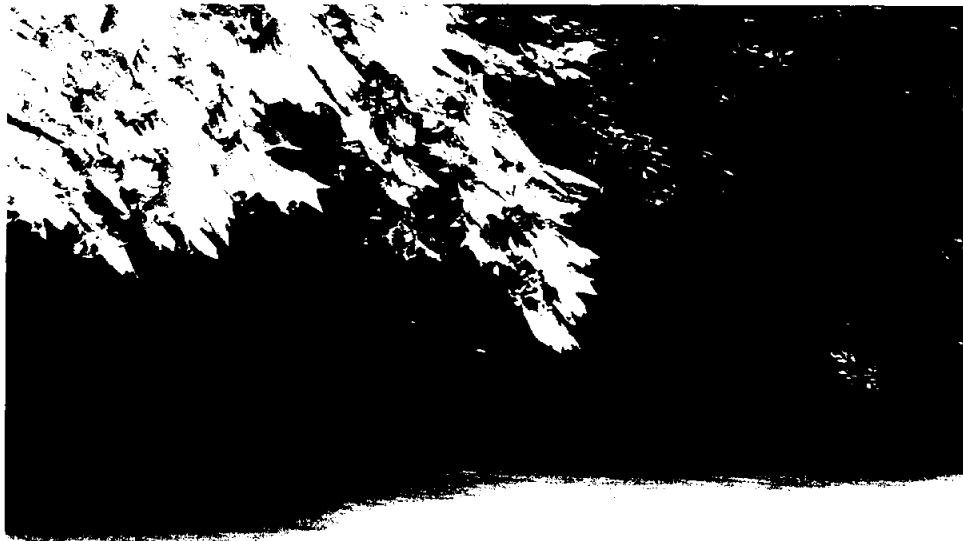
Site 3-C



Site 3-D



Site 3-E



Site 3-F





Site 3-G



Site 3-H



Site 3-I



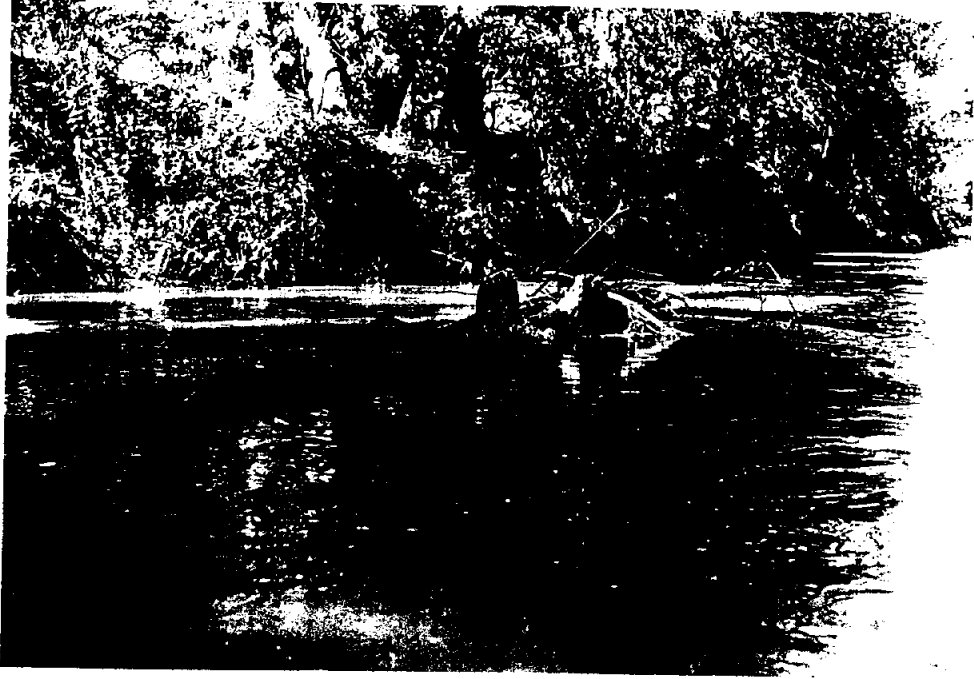
Site 3-J



Site 3-K



Site 3-L



Site 3-M



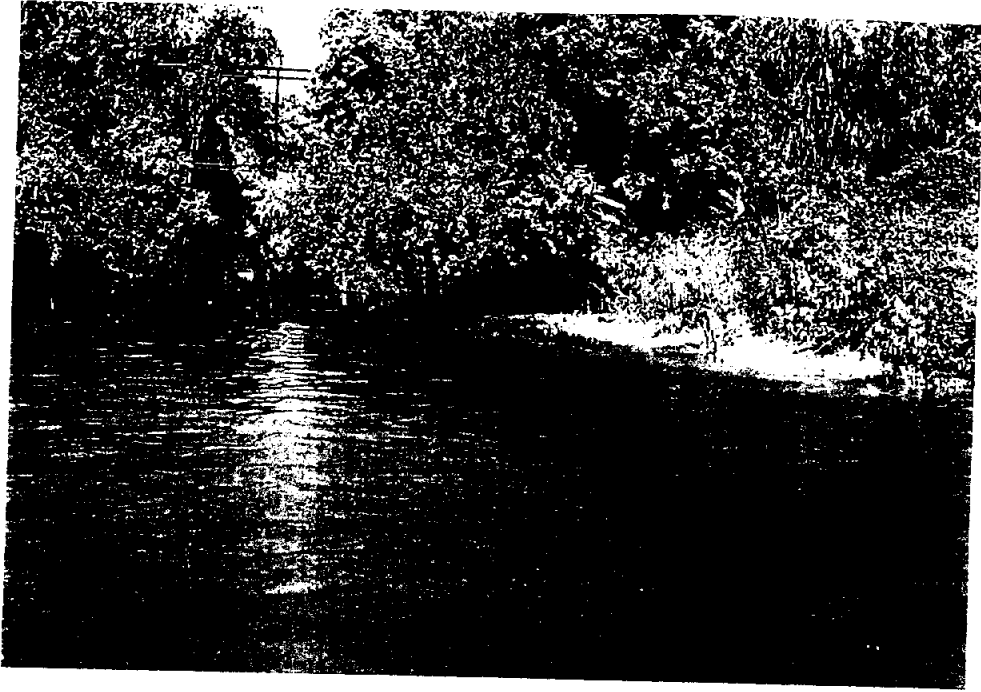
Site 3-N



Site 3-0



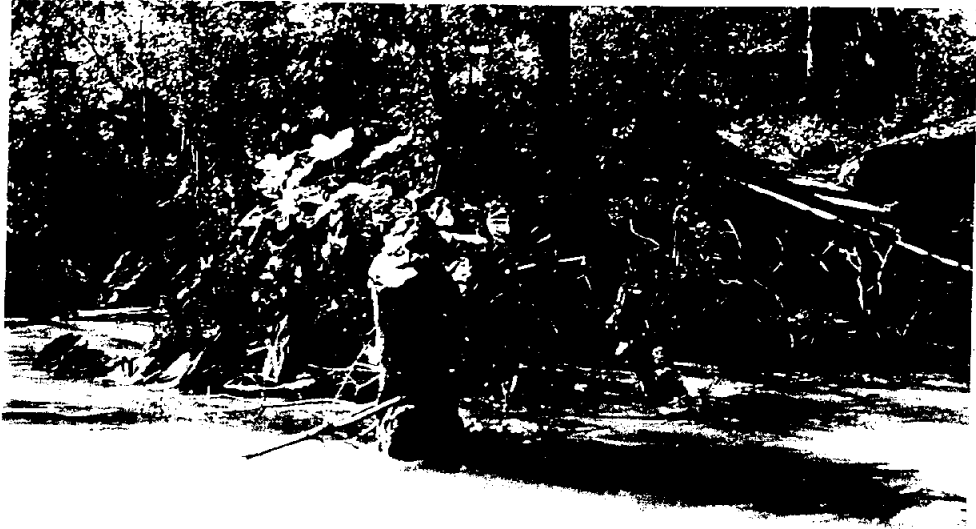
Site 3-P



Site 3-Q



Site 3-R



Site 3-S



Site 3-T



Site 4-D



Site 4-E,F,&G

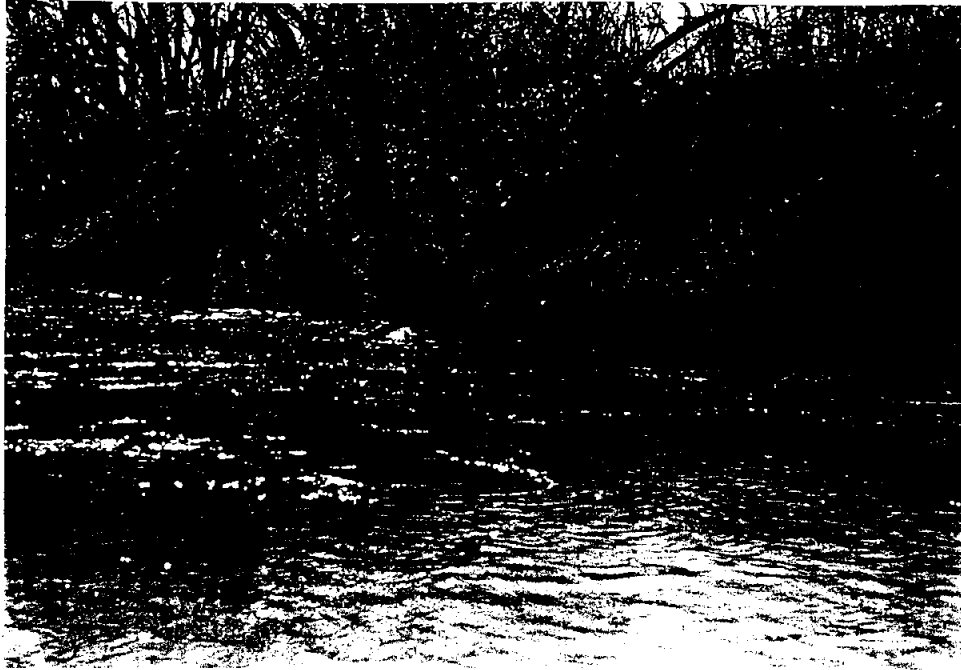




Site 4-G (close-up)



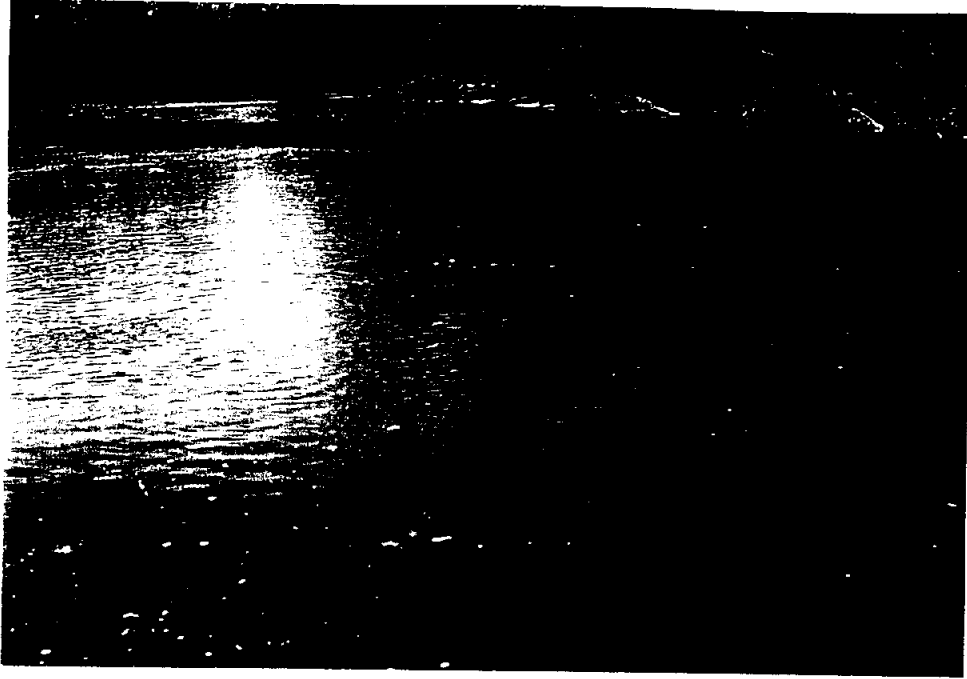
Site 4-H



Site 4-I



Site 4-J



Site 4-K



Site 4-L



Site 4-M



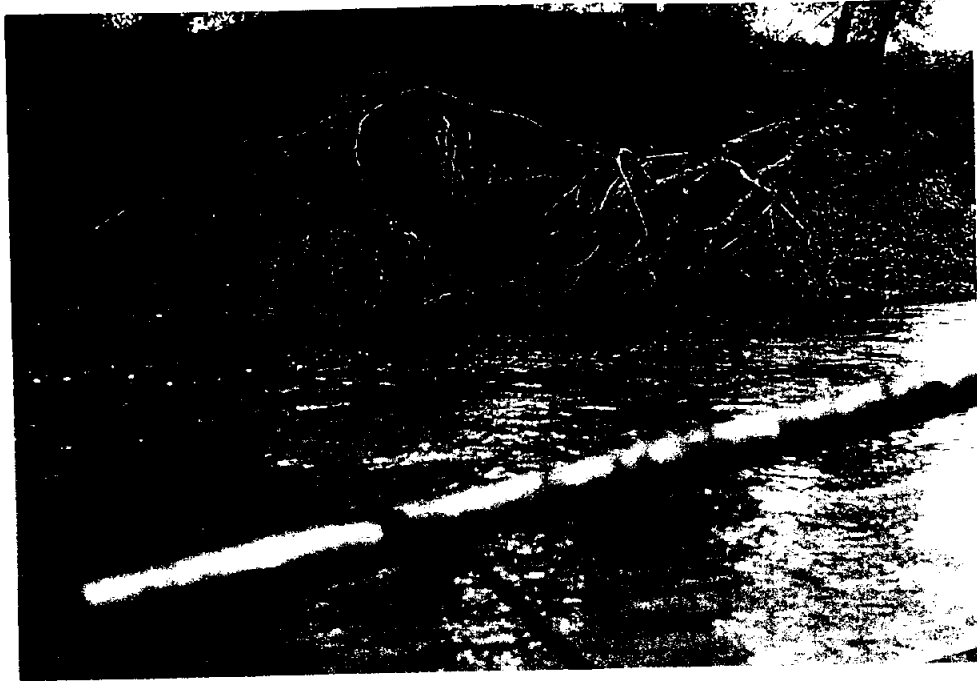
Site 4-N



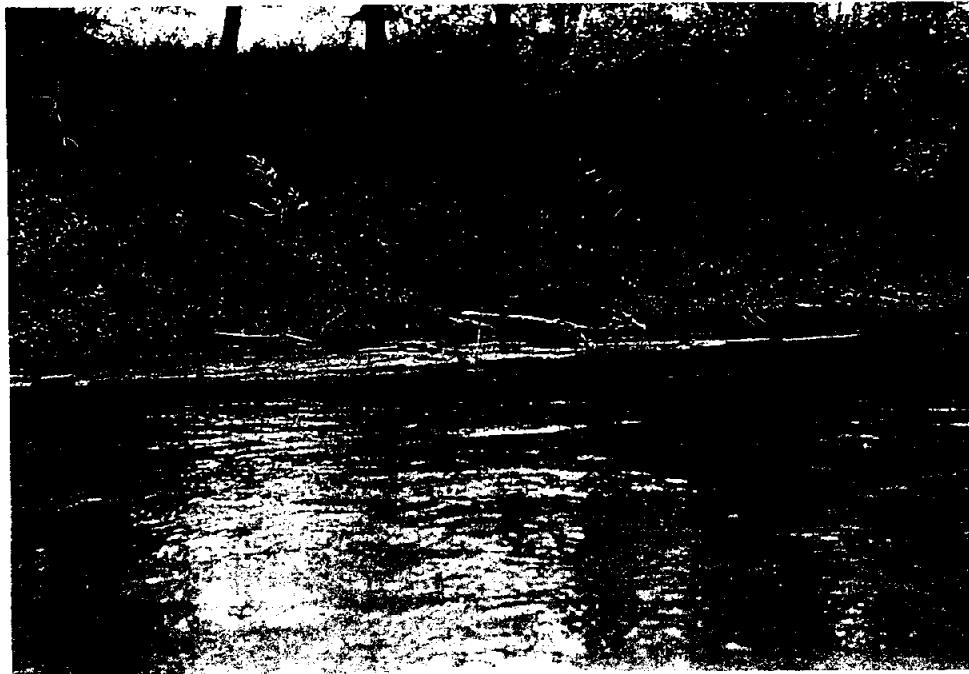
Site 4-0



Site 4-P



Site 5-A



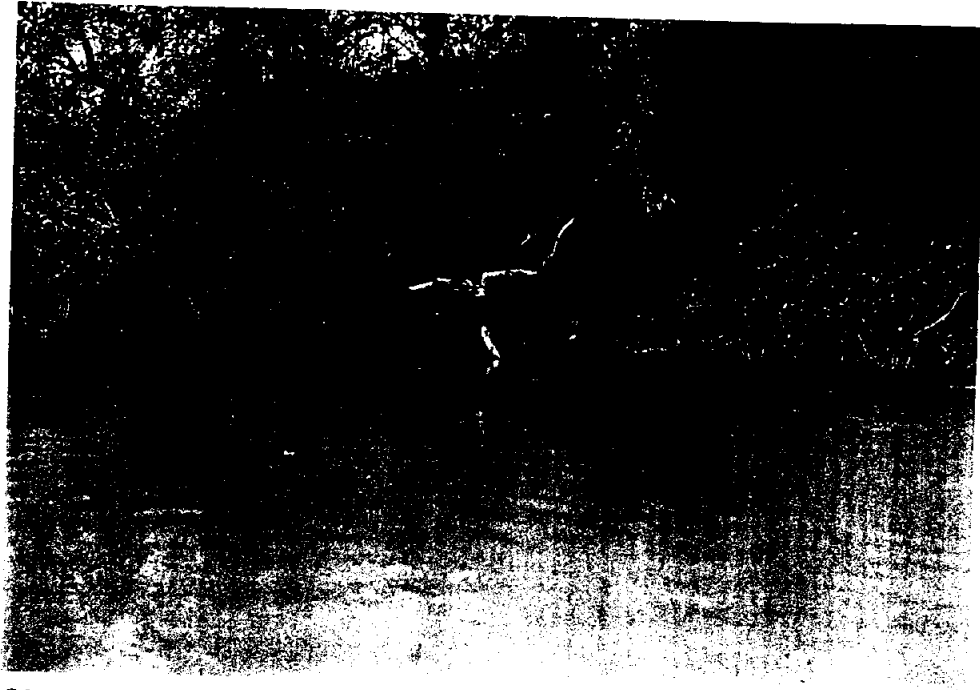
Site 5-B



Site 5-C



Site 5-D

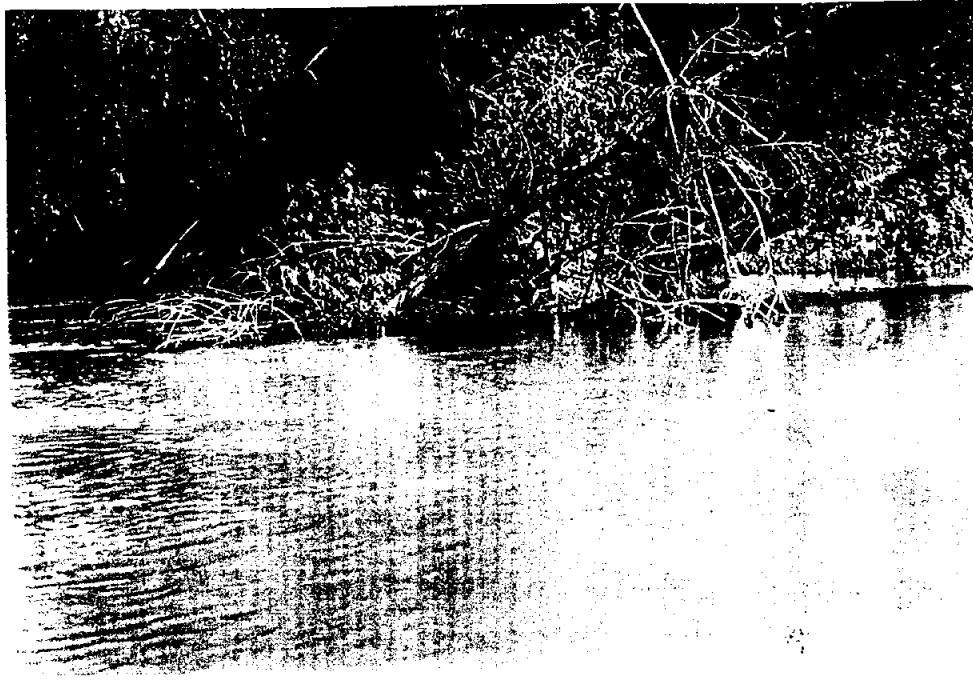


Site 5-E



Site 5-F





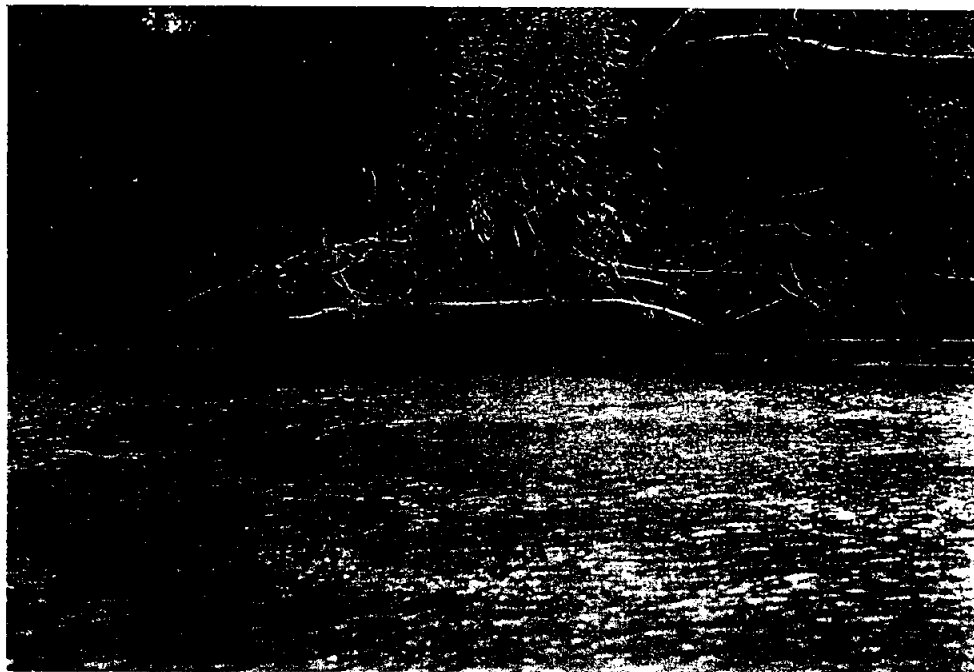
Site 5-G



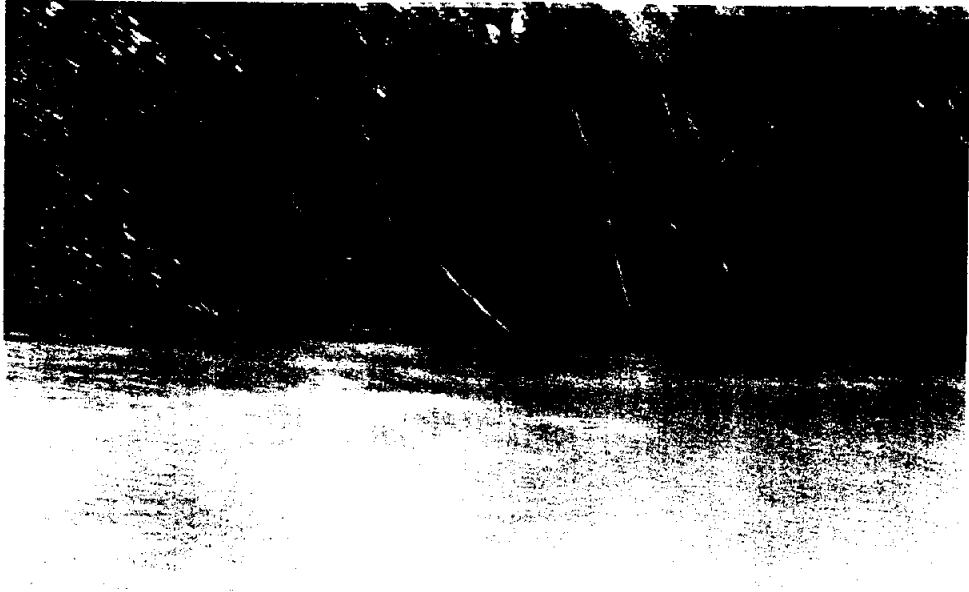
Site 5-H



Site 5-I



Site 5-J



Site 5-K



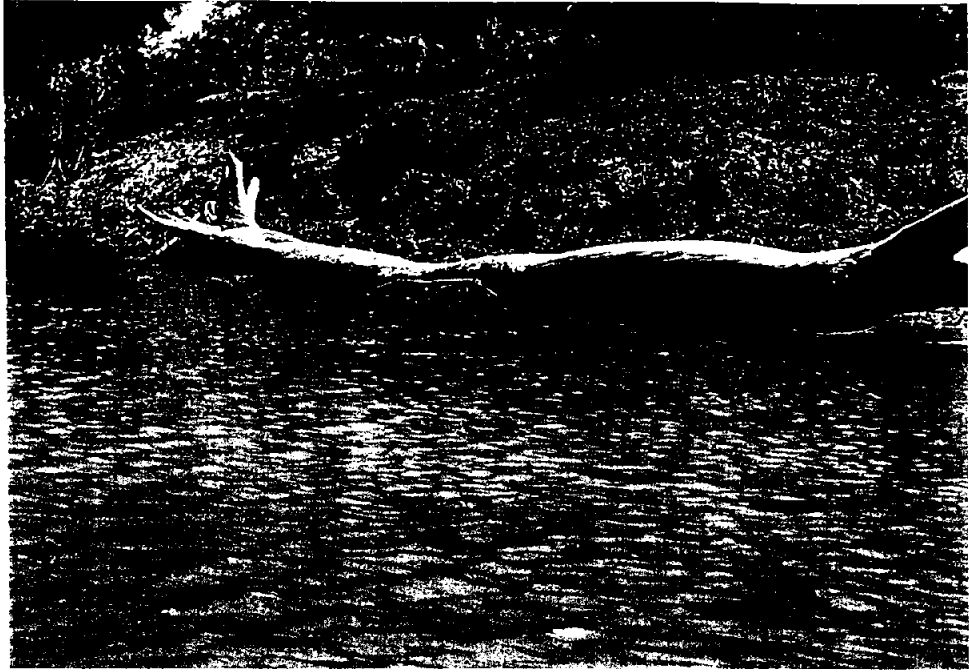
Site 5-L



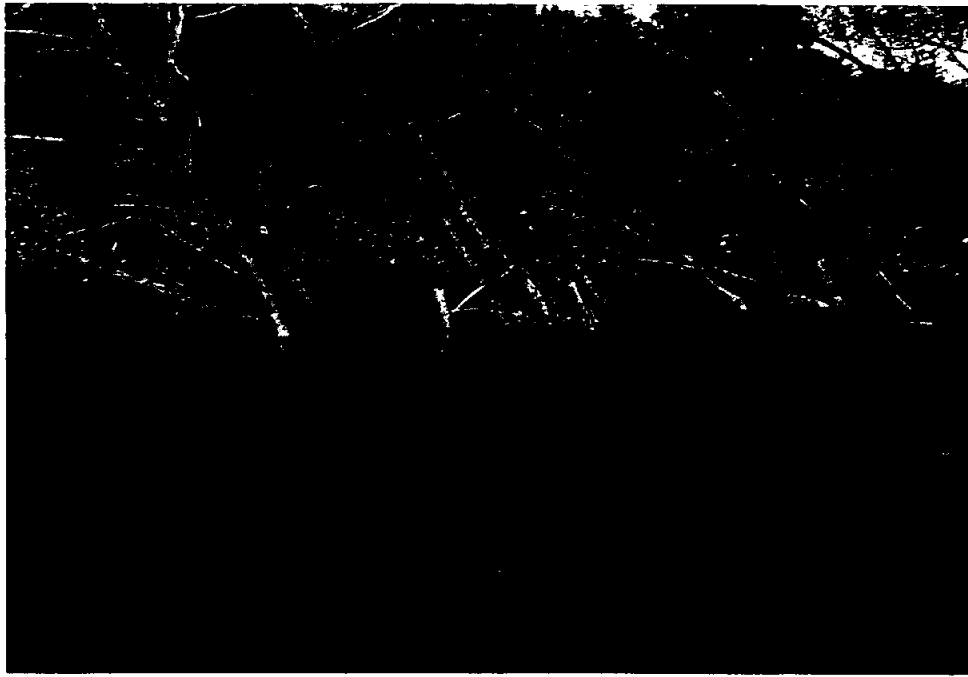
Site 5-M



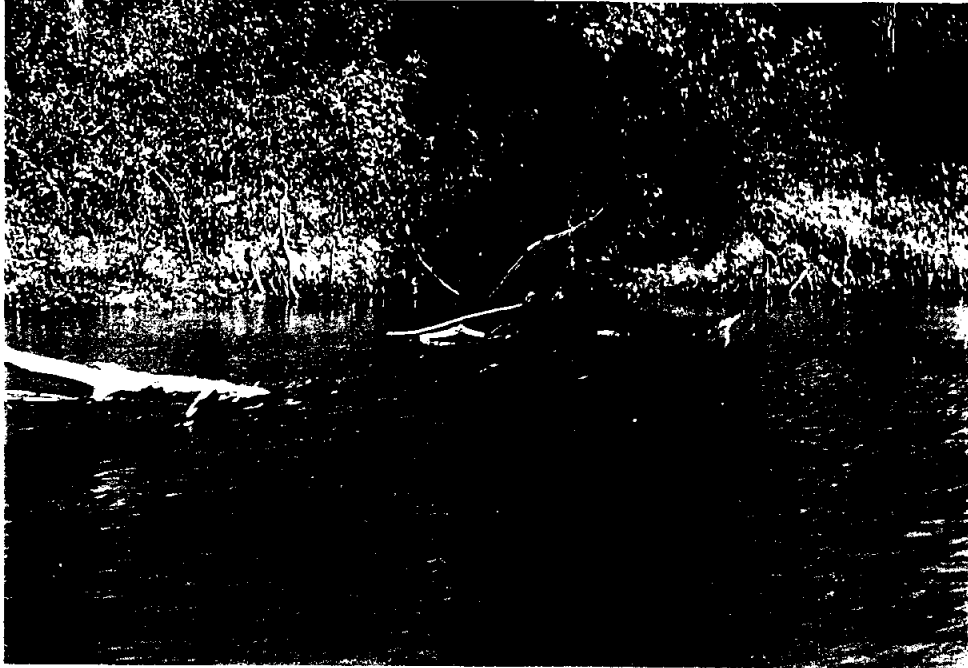
Site 5-N



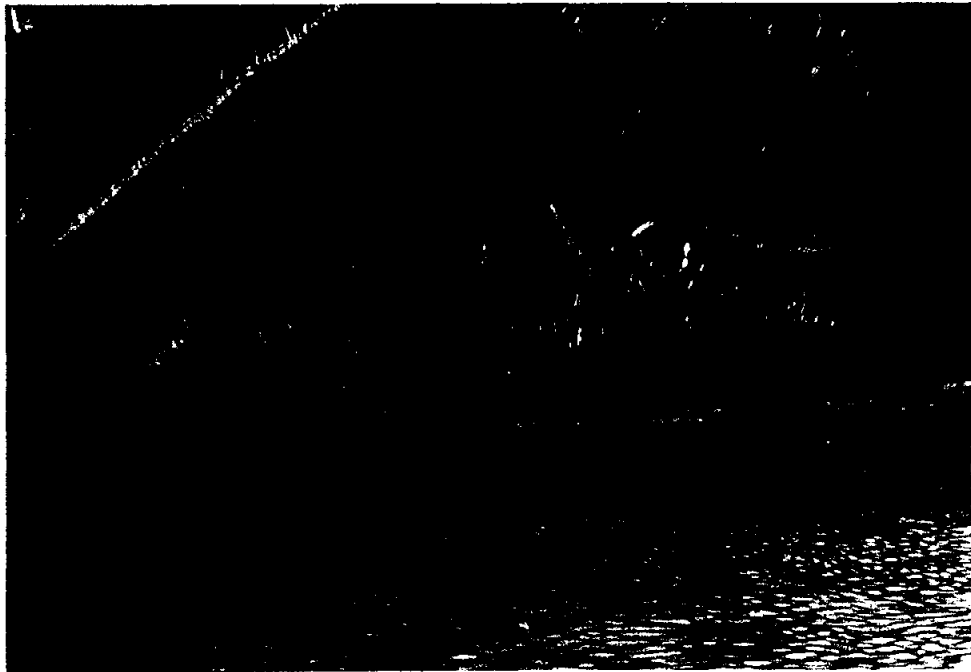
Site 5-0



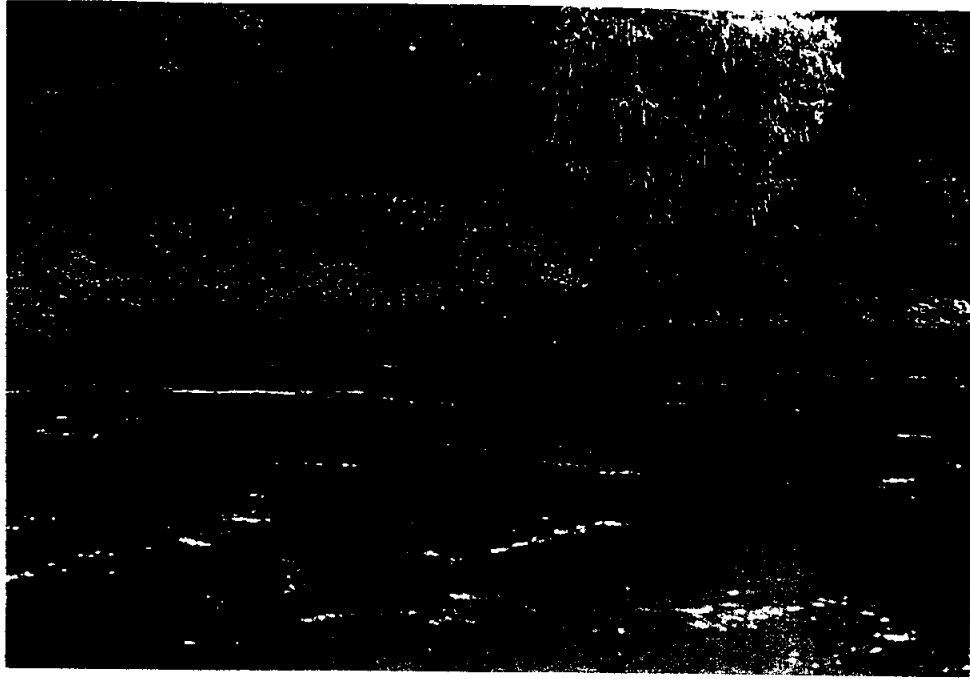
Site 5-P



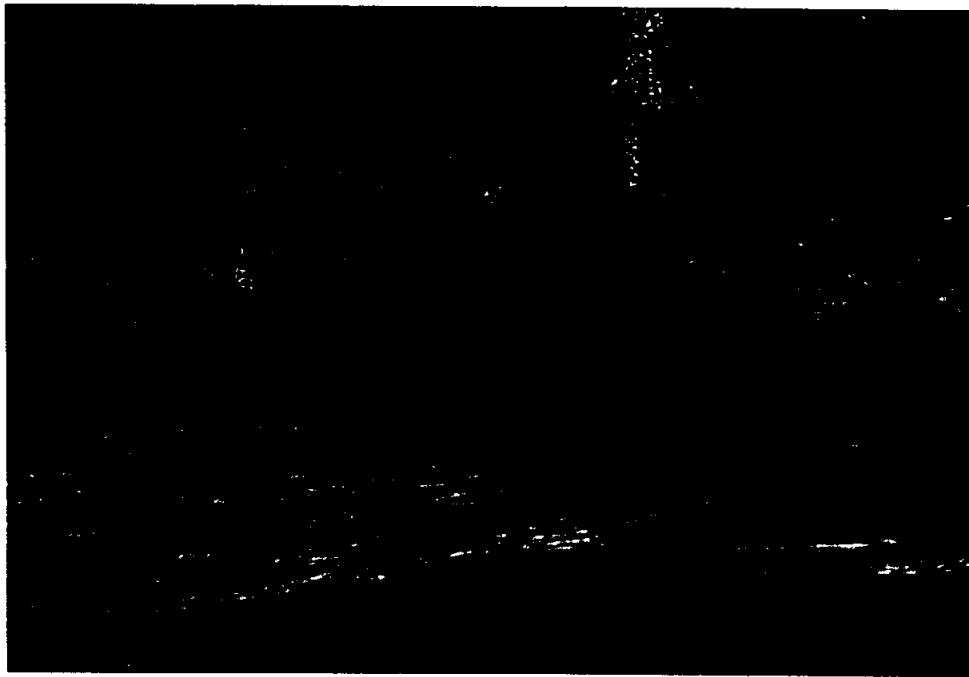
Site 5-Q



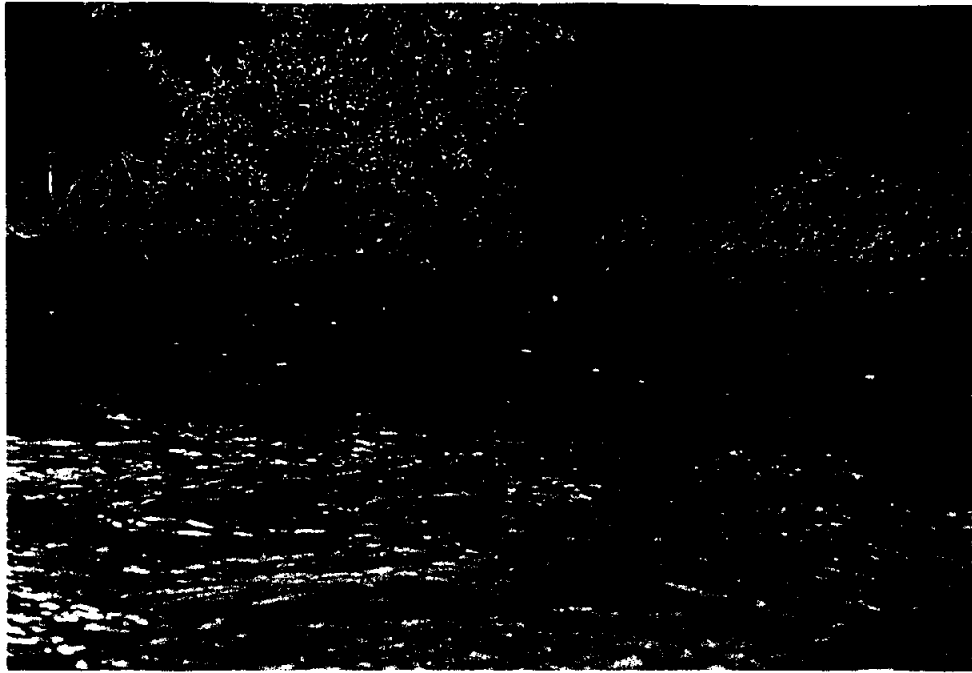
Site 5-R



Site 6-A



Site 6-B



Site 6-C

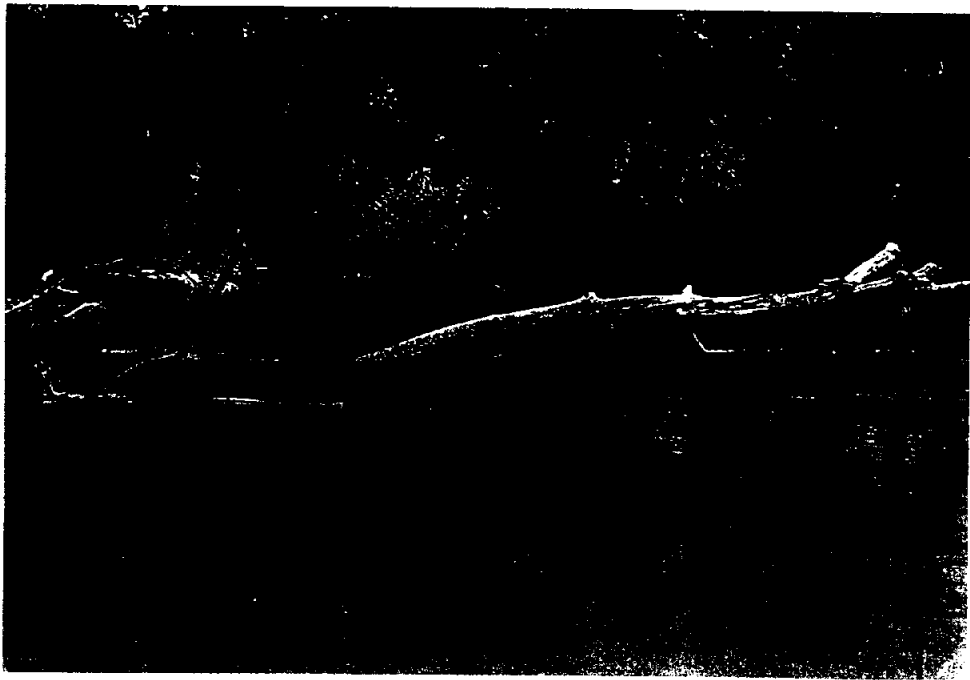


Site 6-D

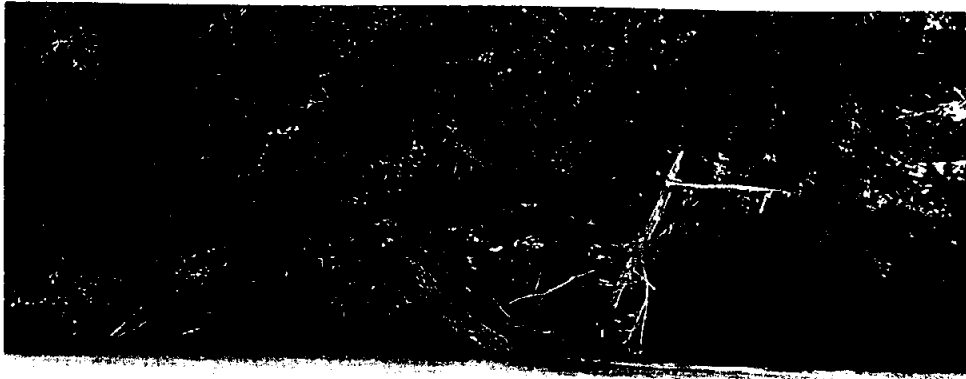




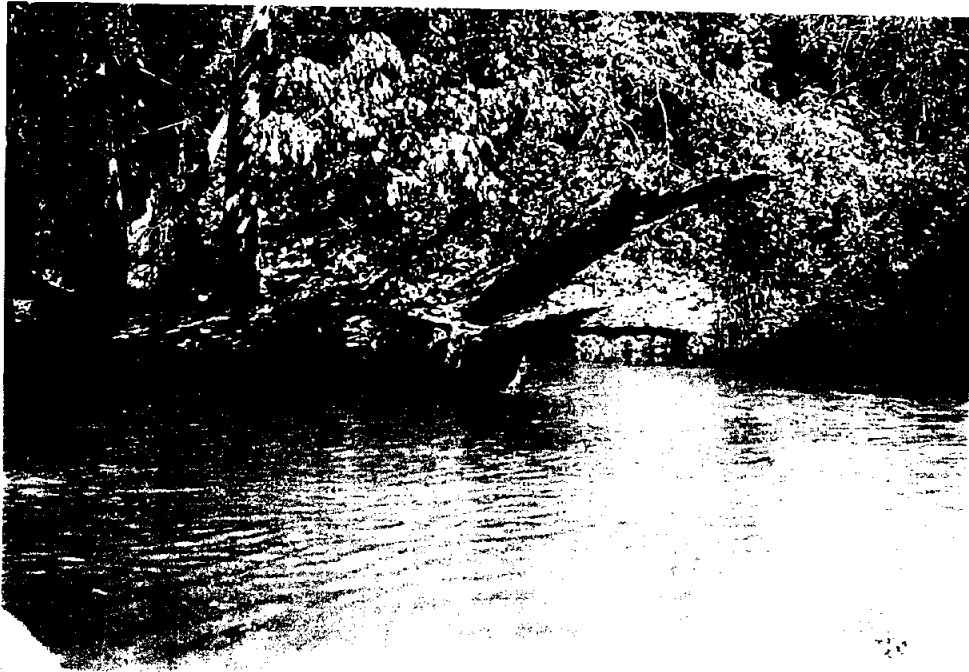
Site 6-E



Site 6-F



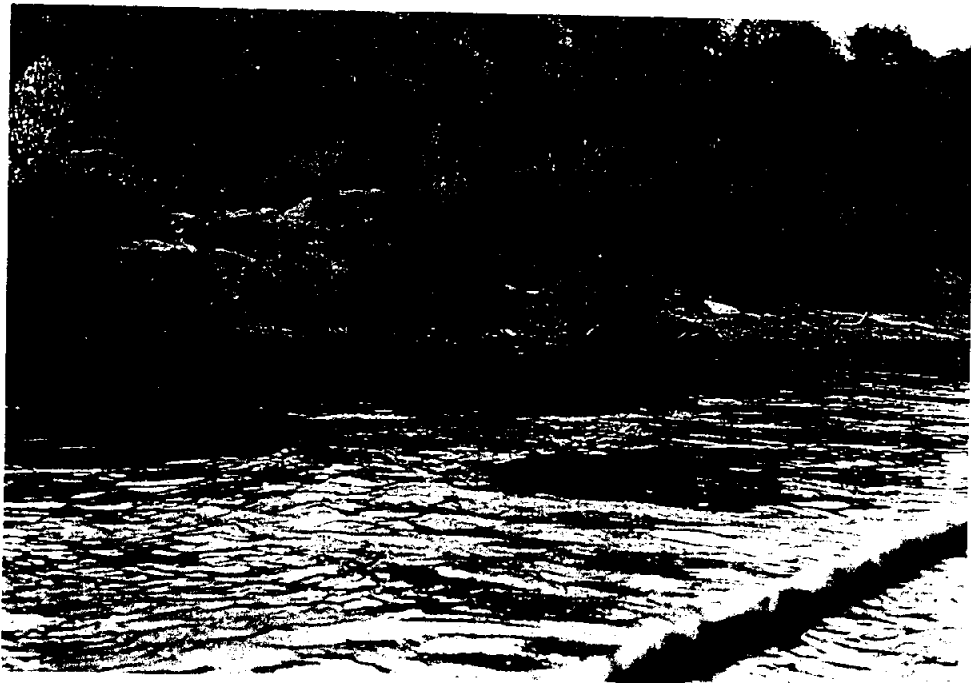
Site 6-G



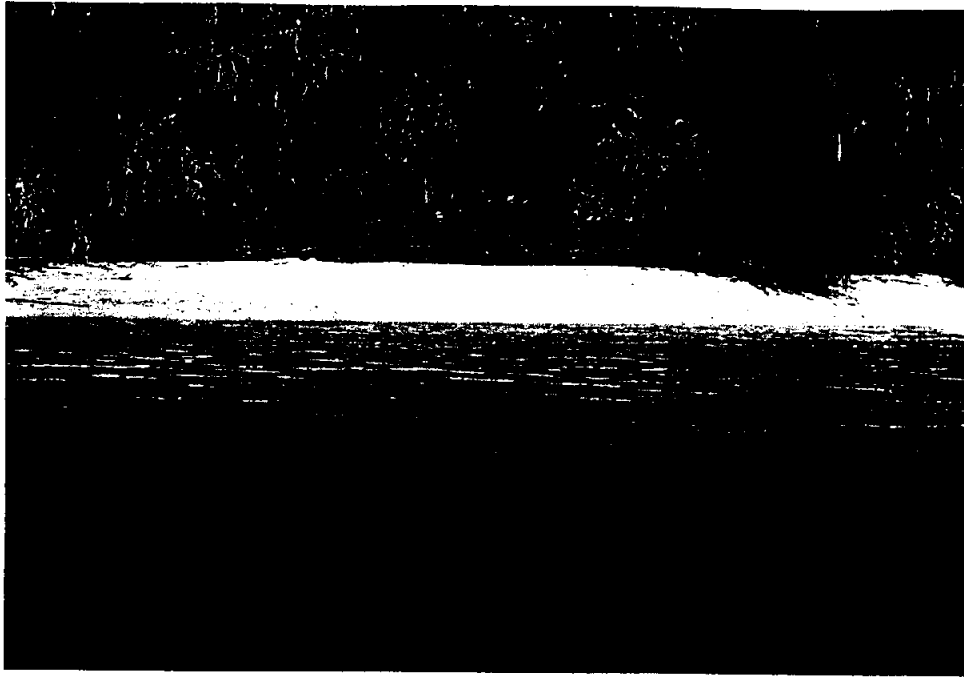
Site 6-H



Site 6-I



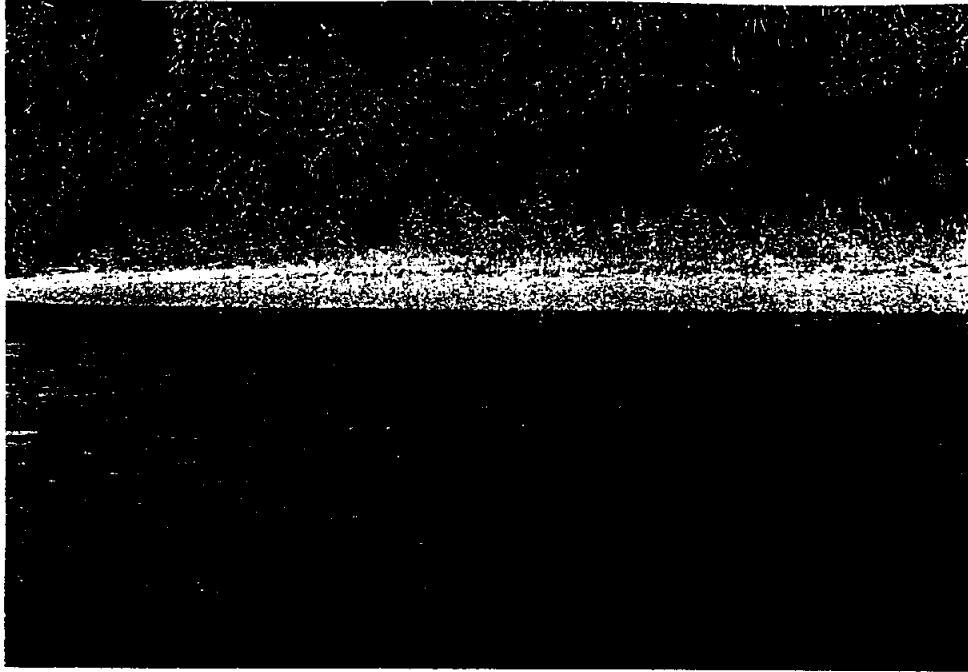
Site 6-J



Site 6-K



Site 6-L



Site 6-M



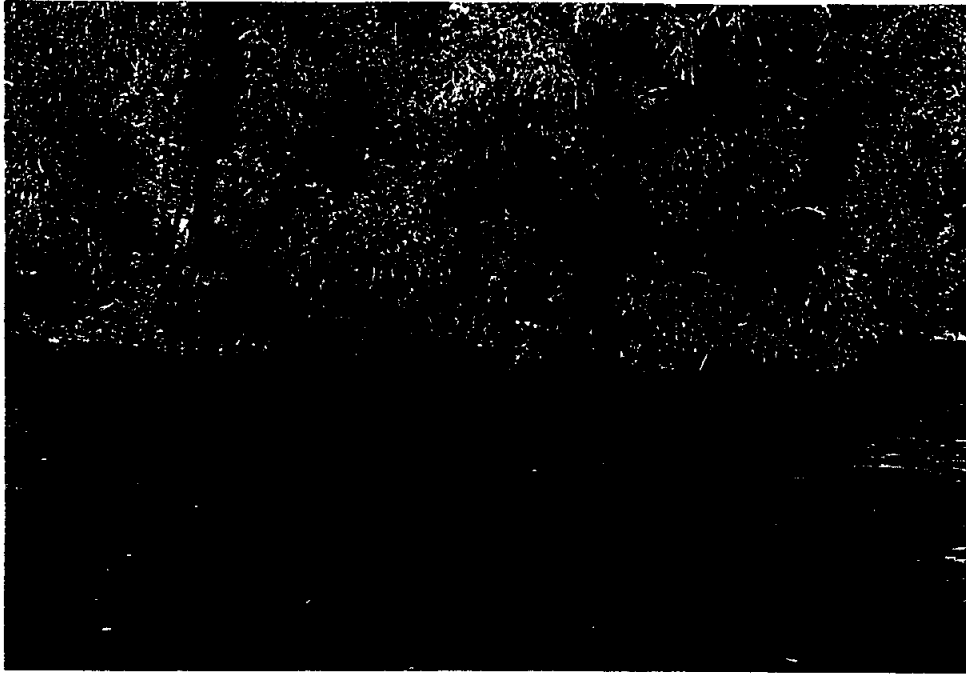
Site 6-N



Site 6-0



Site 6-P



Site 6-Q



Site 6-R