

**BIOLOGICAL INTEGRITY OF
STREAMS IN THE REDWATER RIVER TMDL
PLANNING AREA (HUC 10060002)
BASED ON THE STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF
THE BENTHIC ALGAE COMMUNITY**

Prepared for:

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Summary

In June of 2003, periphyton samples were collected from 8 sites on East Redwater River, Horse Creek, and Pasture Creek for the purpose of assessing whether these streams are water-quality limited and in need of TMDLs. The samples were collected following MDEQ standard operating procedures, processed and analyzed using standard methods for periphyton, and evaluated following modified USEPA rapid bioassessment protocols for wadeable streams.

A large percentage of highly motile diatoms resulted in moderate impairment from sedimentation and partial support of aquatic life uses at sites 04 and 02 on the East Redwater River and at the upper site on Horse Creek. A very large percentage of motile diatoms resulted in severe impairment and nonsupport of aquatic life uses at the lower site on Horse Creek.

A large percentage of pollution tolerant diatoms resulted in moderate impairment from organic loading and partial support of aquatic life uses at the upstream site on the East Redwater River and at both sites on Horse Creek. These sites are also affected by elevated concentrations of dissolved solids (salinity).

Large percentages of *Rhoicosphenia abbreviata* resulted in depressed diatom species richness, diversity, and equitability values at East Redwater River sites 01 and 03 and, to a lesser extent, at Pasture Creek site 01. *R. abbreviata* prefers cool, flowing, fresh waters with higher levels of dissolved oxygen. In large numbers, it is more typical of mountain streams than of plains streams. Its abundance in these samples may be the result of higher current velocities at these sites, an influx of fresher (less saline) waters, and the relatively early sampling dates.

Pasture Creek had the best water quality and biological integrity of the three streams. Diatom metrics indicate little or no excess sedimentation and only minor organic loading here. Major diatom species at the upstream site indicate significantly higher salinity levels than the downstream site. The downstream site also supported the largest percentage of Rhopalodiales among samples in the sample set, indicating that nitrogen may be the limiting nutrient here.

Introduction

This report evaluates the biological integrity¹, support of aquatic life uses, and probable causes of stress or impairment to aquatic communities in Horse Creek, Pasture Creek, and the East Redwater River in the Redwater River TMDL planning area of northeastern Montana. The purpose of this report is to provide information that will help the State of Montana determine whether these streams are water-quality limited and in need of TMDLs.

The federal Clean Water Act directs states to develop water pollution control plans (Total Maximum Daily Loads or TMDLs) that set limits on pollution loading to water-quality limited waters. Water-quality limited waters are lakes and stream segments that do not meet water-quality standards, that is, that do not fully support their beneficial uses. The Clean Water Act and USEPA regulations require each state to (1) identify waters that are water-quality limited, (2) prioritize and target waters for TMDLs, and (3) develop TMDL plans to attain and maintain water-quality standards for all water-quality limited waters.

Evaluation of aquatic life use support in this report is based on the species composition and structure of periphyton (benthic algae, phytobenthos) communities at eight sites that were sampled in June of 2003. Periphyton is a diverse assortment of simple photosynthetic organisms called algae that live attached to or in close proximity of the stream bottom. Some algae form long filaments or large colonies that are conspicuous to the unaided eye. But most algae, including the ubiquitous diatoms, can be seen and identified only with the aid of a microscope. The periphyton community is a basic biological component of all aquatic ecosystems. Periphyton accounts for much of the primary production and biological diversity in Montana streams (Bahls et al. 1992). Plafkin et al. (1989) and Barbour et al. (1999) list several advantages of using periphyton in biological assessments.

¹ *Biological integrity* is defined as “the ability of an aquatic ecosystem to support and maintain a balanced, integrated, adaptive community of organisms having a species composition, diversity, and functional organization comparable to that of natural habitats within a region” (Karr and Dudley 1981).

Project Area and Sampling Sites

The project area is located in Dawson, McCone, and Richland Counties in northeastern Montana. Horse Creek is a west side tributary of the upper Redwater River near Circle (HUC 10060002). Pasture Creek and the East Redwater River are east side tributaries of the Redwater River near the lower end of the drainage.

The streams are located in the Northwestern Great Plains and Northwestern Glaciated Plains Ecoregions (Woods et al. 1999). The surface geology of the area consists of coal-bearing sedimentary rocks of the Fort Union Formation and sandstones and shales of the Montana Group (Renfro and Feray 1972). The climate is semiarid and continental, with cold winters and hot, dry summers. Upland vegetation is predominantly mixed grassland steppe (USDA 1976). The main land uses are livestock grazing and dry land farming.

Periphyton samples were collected at 4 sites on East Redwater River and 2 sites each on Horse Creek and Pasture Creek (Table 1). Elevations at the sample sites range from about 2,500 to 2,000 feet. The streams are classified C-3 in the Montana Surface Water Quality Standards.

Methods

Periphyton samples were collected following standard operating procedures of the MDEQ Planning, Prevention, and Assistance Division. Using appropriate tools, microalgae were scraped, brushed, or sucked from natural substrates in proportion to the importance of those substrates at each study site. Macroalgae were picked by hand in proportion to their abundance at the site. All collections of microalgae and macroalgae were pooled into a common container and preserved with Lugol's (IKI) solution.

The samples were examined to estimate the relative abundance and rank by biovolume of diatoms and genera of soft (non-diatom) algae according to the method described in Bahls (1993). Soft algae were identified using Smith (1950), Prescott (1962, 1978), John et al. (2002),

and Wehr and Sheath (2003). These books also served as references on the ecology of the soft algae, along with Palmer (1969, 1977).

After the identification of soft algae, the raw periphyton samples were cleaned of organic matter using sulfuric acid, potassium dichromate, and 3% hydrogen peroxide. Then, permanent diatom slides were prepared using Naphrax™, a high refractive index mounting medium, following *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* (APHA 1998). At least 400 diatom cells (800 valves) were counted at random and identified to species. The following were the main taxonomic references for the diatoms: Krammer and Lange-Bertalot 1986, 1988, 1991a, 1991b; Lange-Bertalot 2001; Krammer 2002. Diatom naming conventions followed the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (<http://www.itis.usda.gov>). For taxa not yet included in ITIS, naming conventions followed those adopted by the Academy of Natural Sciences for USGS NAWQA samples (Morales and Potapova 2000). Van Dam et al. (1994) was the main ecological reference for the diatoms.

The diatom proportional counts were used to generate an array of diatom association metrics (Table 6). A metric is a characteristic of the biota that changes in some predictable way with increased human influence (Barbour et al. 1999). Diatoms are particularly useful in generating metrics because there is a wealth of information available in the literature regarding the pollution tolerances and water quality preferences of common diatom species (e.g., Lowe 1974, Beaver 1981, Lange-Bertalot 1979, 1996, Van Dam et al. 1994).

Values for selected diatom metrics were compared to biocriteria (numeric thresholds) developed for streams in the Great Plains ecoregions of Montana (Table 2). These criteria are based on the distribution of metric values measured in least-impaired reference streams (Bahls et al. 1992) and metric values measured in streams that are known to be impaired by various sources and causes of pollution (Bahls 1993). The biocriteria in Table 2 are valid only for samples collected during the summer field season (June 21-September 21). (NOTE: The samples analyzed for this report were collected just prior to the summer field season.)

The criteria in Table 2 distinguish among four levels of stress or impairment and three levels of aquatic life use support: (1) no impairment or only minor impairment (full support); (2) moderate impairment (partial support); and (3) severe impairment (nonsupport). These impairment levels correspond to excellent, good, fair, and poor biological integrity, respectively.

Quality Assurance

Several steps were taken to assure that the study results are accurate and reproducible. Upon receipt of the samples, station and sample attribute data were recorded in the Montana Diatom Database and the samples were assigned a unique number, e.g., 3023-01. The first part of this number (3023) designates the sampling site (East Redwater River on state land) and the second part (01) designates the number of periphyton samples that have been collected at this site for which data have been entered into the Montana Diatom Database.

Sample observations and analyses of soft (non-diatom) algae were recorded in a lab notebook along with information on the sample label. A portion of the raw sample was then used to make duplicate diatom slides. The slide used for the diatom proportional count will be deposited in the Montana Diatom Collection at the University of Montana Herbarium (MONTU) in Missoula. The duplicate slide will be retained in Helena at the offices of *Hannaea*. Diatom proportional counts have been entered into the Montana Diatom Database.

Results and Discussion

Results are presented in Tables 3, 4, and 5, which are located near the end of this report following the references section. Appendix A consists of a series of diatom reports, one for each sample. Each diatom report contains an alphabetical list of diatom species and their percent abundances, and values for 66 different diatom metrics and ecological attributes (Table 6).

Sample Notes

Some of the samples in this sample set (RDWEC04, 02, and 01) were septic, black in color, and smelled of rotten eggs (H₂S). Decomposition of soft algae in these samples was not complete, however, allowing for identification of most specimens. Diatoms and blue-green algae (cyanobacteria) were more resistant to decay than green algae, which were the most problematic to identify. The samples from HRSEC01, RDWEC02, and RDWEC04 were silty to extremely silty. Fine particulate organic matter (FPOM) was abundant in the sample collected from RDWEC04. The samples from HRSEC02, RDWEC01, 03, and 04, and both sites on Pasture Creek contained bits and pieces of aquatic macrophytes and/or terrestrial plants.

Non-Diatom Algae (Table 3)

These streams supported 13 genera of non-diatom algae in 3 algal divisions (Table 3). Green algae and cyanobacteria were the most diverse and most abundant groups of non-diatom algae. A filamentous chrysophyte (*Tribonema*) was present at upstream sites. Each site supported from 1 to 8 genera of non-diatom algae.

Diatoms accounted for most of the biovolume in samples from upper Horse Creek and upper Pasture Creek (Table 3). The filamentous green alga *Rhizoclonium* was the most abundant alga in all of the other samples. *Rhizoclonium* has been reported to cause problems in standing and slowly flowing waters across the western United States (Wehr and Sheath 2003). Algae interfere with water uses—e.g., fishing, swimming, boating, and irrigation—only when standing crops are excessive. Mat-forming filamentous algae are normal components of many aquatic ecosystems, including prairie streams, and there is no evidence from this study that standing crops of *Rhizoclonium* are excessive in these streams. Also, criteria have not been established for determining when algal growth in prairie streams is excessive.

Cyanobacteria, some species of which can fix atmospheric nitrogen, were common in the upper reaches of the East Redwater River and in Horse Creek and Pasture Creek. Nitrogen may

be the limiting nutrient at these sites. Cyanobacteria were absent from the lower sites on East Redwater River.

The filamentous chrysophyte *Tribonema* is known to favor cool water temperatures. *Tribonema* was common in samples collected from RDWEC03 and upper Horse Creek and upper Pasture Creek.

Diatoms (Table 4)

Of the 11 major diatom species in the study area, only *Rhoicosphenia abbreviata* is sensitive to organic pollution (class 3). Four of the major species are most tolerant of organic pollution (class 1). These species were most abundant at the upper East Redwater site and in Horse Creek. The remaining 6 major species are somewhat tolerant of organic pollution and these (class 2) species were abundant at all sites except upper Horse Creek (Table 4).

East Redwater River. A large percentage of highly motile diatoms resulted in moderate impairment from sedimentation and partial support of aquatic life uses at sites 04 and 02. A low pollution index and low species richness also indicated moderate impairment at the upper site (04). The dominant species here were *Navicula veneta* and *Nitzschia aurariae*. Both of these species are tolerant of high levels of BOD₅ and dissolved solids, hence the most likely causes of impairment at site 04 are excessive sedimentation, organic loading, and salinity.

Extremely low species richness and diversity values indicate severe stress for a prairie stream at site 03 (Table 4). *Rhoicosphenia abbreviata* accounted for nearly 60% of the diatom assemblage at this site. This autotrophic, alkaliphilous, periphytic diatom prefers cool, flowing waters, fairly high levels of dissolved oxygen, and large amounts of inorganic nutrients (Van Dam et al. 1994). Although initially believed to be an “oligohalobe” (Patrick and Reimer 1966), Krammer and Lange-Bertalot (1986) report it from “electrolytically rich to brackish inland waters and seacoasts”. They also observe it to be a “guter Verschmutzungsindikator” (good pollution indicator) of moderate organic loading. *R. abbreviata* most likely flourished here because of higher current velocities, cooler waters, and lower concentrations of dissolved solids

at this site. These are attributes that are more common in mountain streams, where diatom species richness and diversity tend to be lower. In terms of overall water quality, this site was superior to the upstream site (04), with which it shared only 16% of its diatom assemblage.

Besides moderate impairment from sedimentation, site 02 had a slightly depressed pollution index, indicating minor to moderate impairment from organic loading. The dominant species here (*Cyclotella meneghiniana*, *Navicula recens*, *Nitzschia frustulum*) are only somewhat tolerant of organic pollution and elevated dissolved solids. Though present here, the pollution tolerant species *Navicula veneta* and *Nitzschia aurariae* were much less abundant than they were upstream at site 04. Site 02 shared only about 31% of its diatom assemblage with the next upstream site (03), which indicates that a moderate change in environmental conditions occurred between the two sites.

The diatom assemblage from the East Redwater River near its mouth (site 01) was very similar to the assemblage at station 03 in that it was dominated by *Rhoicosphenia abbreviata* (Table 4). Like station 03, this site likely had higher current velocities, cooler waters, and lower concentrations of dissolved solids than other sites. Hence, the moderate stress noted here was probably natural and related to superior water quality (for a prairie stream) rather than to some form of pollution. The diatom assemblages at sites 01 and 03 have much in common with diatom assemblages from mountain streams. Although site 01 shared only about 35% of its diatom assemblage with the next upstream site (02), it shared 72% of its diatom assemblage with site 03. The fact that these sites were sampled early in the season, just before the summer sampling season, might also help to explain why they supported unusually high percentages of *Rhoicosphenia abbreviata* and low species richness and diversity values.

Horse Creek. Diatom metrics indicate moderate organic loading at both sites, moderate sedimentation at the upper site, and severe sedimentation at the lower site (Table 4). (Note: some sedimentation and internal organic loading may be natural in prairie streams.) Diatom species richness, diversity, and equitability values were low to moderately low at the two sites. The cause of this low diversity is likely a combination of organic loading and excessive salinity. Some of the most common diatom species in Horse Creek (*Navicula veneta*, *Nitzschia aurariae*,

Nitzschia closterium, *Nitzschia palea*, *Nitzschia obtusa*) tolerate both elevated concentrations of dissolved solids and heavy organic loading. Nitrogen-fixing diatoms were present but not abundant at the upper site on Horse Creek, indicating that nitrogen may be the limiting nutrient here. The two Horse Creek stations had little in common floristically, indicating that a major change in environmental conditions occurred between them.

Pasture Creek. Pasture Creek had the best water quality and biological integrity of the three streams. Diatom metrics indicate little or no excess sedimentation and only minor organic loading for a prairie stream. Major diatom species at the upstream site, especially *Fragilaria famelica* and *Tabularia fasciculata*, indicate significantly higher levels of salinity than at the downstream site, where *Rhoicosphenia abbreviata* was the dominant species. The latter species indicates higher current velocities and cooler, fresher waters than upstream. The downstream site also supported the largest percentage of Rhopalodiales among samples in this sample set, indicating that nitrogen may be the limiting nutrient here. The two sites on Pasture Creek shared about 43% of their diatom assemblages, which indicates that only a minor to moderate change in environmental conditions occurred between them.

Modal Categories (Table 5)

Several ecological attributes were selected from the diatom reports in the appendix and modal categories of these attributes were extracted to characterize water quality tendencies in tributaries of the Redwater River (Table 5).

Most diatoms at several sites were highly motile nitrogen heterotrophs that tolerate elevated levels of organics and prefer brackish, eutrophic, and alkaline waters. These sites have more salinity and more organic loading than the typical prairie stream in eastern Montana. The modal category for some of the attributes and sites was “not classified”, which means that the ecological preferences of the diatoms that comprise the largest group have yet to be determined.

Modal categories at some other sites represent a significant improvement in water quality. For example, most diatoms at East Redwater sites 01 and 03 and both sites on Pasture Creek were “not motile”. This is unusual for prairie streams and is due to the large percentages of *Rhoicosphenia abbreviata* and other non-motile diatoms at these sites. At other sites, the modal category was the more typical “highly motile”. At most sites, the modal category for salinity was “brackish” or “brackish-fresh”, but it was “fresh” at East Redwater sites 01 and 03 and in lower Pasture Creek (PSTRC01). At the lower site on Horse Creek, the modal category for pH was “circumneutral”, whereas it was “alkaliphilous” at most of the remaining sites. Nitrogen autotrophs (not heterotrophs) dominated the samples from lower East Redwater River and lower Pasture Creek, confirming the lower levels of organic loading at these sites. Diatoms at these sites also indicated higher concentrations of dissolved oxygen than the other sites.

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Table 1. Location of periphyton sampling stations in the Redwater River TMDL planning area, 2003.

Station	MDEQ Station Code	Hannaea Sample Number	Latitude	Longitude	Sample Date
East Redwater River on state land	M48RDWEC04	3023-01	47 45 29	104 55 22	6/19/2003
East Redwater River below North Fork	M48RDWEC03	3022-01	47 49 54	104 59 56	6/19/2003
East Redwater River at County Road 308	M48RDWEC02	3020-01	47 51 58	105 03 58	6/19/2003
East Redwater River near mouth	M48RDWEC01	3021-01	47 54 01	105 10 20	6/19/2003
Horse Creek 5 miles above Circle	M48HRSEC02	3363-01	47 27 24	105 41 15	6/4/2003
Horse Creek near mouth above Highway 13	M48HRSEC01	3019-01	47 25 26	105 34 44	6/4/2003
Pasture Creek below Highway 200	M48PSTRC02	3025-01	47 36 48	105 08 49	6/20/2003
Pasture Creek near mouth	M48PSTRC01	3024-01	47 42 23	105 14 44	6/20/2003

Table 2. Diatom association metrics used by the State of Montana to evaluate biological integrity in prairie streams: references, range of values, expected response to increasing impairment or natural stress, and criteria for rating levels of biological integrity. The lowest rating for any one metric is the rating for that site.

Biological Integrity/ Impairment or Stress/ Use Support	No. of Species Counted ¹	Diversity Index ² (Shannon)	Pollution Index ³	Siltation Index ⁴	Disturbance Index ⁵	% Dominant Species ⁶	Similarity Index ⁷
Excellent/None Full Support	>39	>3.99	>2.25	<50.0	<25.0	<25.0	>59.9
Good/Minor Full Support	30-39	3.00-3.99	1.76-2.25	50.0-69.9	25.0-49.9	25.0-49.9	40.0-59.9
Fair/Moderate Partial Support	20-29	2.00-2.99	1.25-1.75	70.0-89.9	50.0-74.9	50.0-74.9	20.0-39.9
Poor/Severe Nonsupport	<20	<2.00	<1.25	>89.9	>74.9	>74.9	<20.0
References	Bahls 1979 Bahls 1993	Bahls 1979	Bahls 1993	Bahls 1993	Barbour et al. 1999	Barbour et al. 1999	Whittaker 1952
Range of Values	0-100+	0.00-5.00+	1.00-3.00	0.0-90.0+	0.0-100.0	~5.0-100.0	0.0-100.0
Expected Response	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Increase	Increase	Increase	Decrease

¹Based on a proportional count of 400 cells (800 valves)

²Base 2 [bits] (Weber 1973)

³Composite numeric expression of the pollution tolerances assigned by Lange-Bertalot (1979) to the common diatom species

⁴Sum of the percent abundances of all species in the genera *Navicula*, *Nitzschia*, and *Surirella*

⁵Percent abundance of *Achnanthyidium minutissimum* (synonym: *Achnanthes minutissima*)

⁶Percent abundance of the species with the largest number of cells in the proportional count

⁷Percent Community Similarity (Whittaker 1952)

Table 4. Percent abundance of major diatom species¹ and values of selected diatom association metrics for periphyton samples collected from the Redwater TMDL planning area in 2003. Underlined values indicate minor stress; **bold values** indicate moderate stress; **underlined and bold** values indicate severe stress; all other values indicate no stress and full support of aquatic life uses when compared to criteria for plains streams in Table 2.

Species/Metric	PTC ²	Station										
		EREDW04	EREDW03	EREDW02	EREDW01	HRSEC02	HRSEC01	PSTRC02	PSTRC01	PSTRC00	PSTRC01	
<i>Cyclotella meneghiniana</i>	2	12.78	0.22	14.22	0.23	2.16	1.50	0.71				
<i>Fragilaria famelica</i>	2	1.22	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.72	22.70	6.13				
<i>Navicula recens</i>	2	0.67	1.34	12.53	4.47	4.49	0.92					
<i>Navicula veneta</i>	1	17.00	1.34	8.24	1.26	13.90	3.11	1.65				
<i>Nitzschia aurariae</i>	1	29.78		6.66		19.35						
<i>Nitzschia closterium</i>	2	3.78		3.84		17.07	0.92					
<i>Nitzschia frustulum</i>	2	8.78	26.76	15.58	12.73	6.37	23.62	17.69				
<i>Nitzschia obtusa</i>	1	0.22				34.55						
<i>Nitzschia palea</i>	1	3.44	1.90	4.74	1.83	24.52	1.73	1.42				
<i>Rhoicosphenia abbreviata</i>	3	0.44	58.68	5.87	50.69	0.96	0.35	37.26				
<i>Tabularia fasciculata</i>	2	0.22	1.23	0.56	3.21	0.86	21.20	9.91				
No. of Species Counted		28	<u>18</u>	57	<u>36</u>	28	<u>31</u>	<u>39</u>				
Shannon Diversity		<u>3.34</u>	<u>1.84</u>	4.28	<u>2.97</u>	<u>3.38</u>	<u>3.34</u>	<u>3.27</u>				
Pollution Index		1.38	2.54	<u>1.79</u>	2.43	1.38	<u>1.86</u>	2.32				
Siltation Index		78.44	38.41	71.11	29.36	91.47	45.51	32.55				
Disturbance Index		0.00	0.00	0.23	2.75	0.00	0.00	1.65				
% Dominant Species		<u>29.78</u>	58.68	15.58	50.69	24.52	23.62	<u>37.26</u>				
Percent Rhopalodiales		0.00	0.00	0.23	0.46	0.00	0.00	2.71				
Similarity Index ³			16.04	30.97	35.15	22.86		42.96				

¹A major diatom species accounts for 10.0% or more of the cells at one or more stations in a sample set.

²(Organic) Pollution Tolerance Class (Lange-Bertalot 1979): 1 = most tolerant; 2 = tolerant; 3 = sensitive.

³Percent Community Similarity (Whittaker 1952) when compared to the diatom assemblage at the adjacent upstream station.

Table 5. Modal categories for selected ecological attributes of diatom species in streams of the Redwater TMDL planning area. Categories that represent significantly better water quality compared to other sites in the sample set are given in **bold face type**.

Ecological Attribute	Station				PSTRC01			
	EREDW04	EREDW03	EREDW02	EREDW01		HRSEC02	HRSEC01	PSTRC02
Motility ¹	Highly Motile	Not Motile	Highly Motile	Not Motile	Highly Motile	Highly Motile	Not Motile	Not Motile
pH ²	Alkaliphilous	Alkaliphilous	Alkaliphilous	Alkaliphilous	Circumneutral	Circumneutral	Alkaliphilous	Alkaliphilous
Salinity ²	Brackish-Fresh	Fresh	Brackish-Fresh	Fresh	Brackish-Fresh	Brackish-Fresh	Brackish-Fresh	Fresh
N Uptake ²	Facultative Heterotrophs	Autotrophs (high organics)	Autotrophs (high organics)	Autotrophs (high organics)	Not Classified	Obligate Heterotrophs	Obligate Heterotrophs	Autotrophs (high organics)
O ₂ Demand ²	Low	Fairly High	Not Classified	Fairly High	Not Classified	Low	Moderate	Fairly High
Saprobity ²	alpha-Meso-saprobous	beta-Meso-saprobous	beta-Meso-saprobous	beta-Meso-saprobous	Not Classified	alpha-Meso-saprobous	alpha-Meso-saprobous	beta-Meso-saprobous
Trophic State ²	Eutraphentic	Eutraphentic	Eutraphentic	Eutraphentic	Not Classified	Not Classified	Eutraphentic	Eutraphentic

¹Dr. R. Jan Stevenson, Michigan State University, digital communication.

²Van Dam et al. 1994

Table 6. Metrics and ecological attributes that are calculated from diatom proportional counts. Source: Van Dam et al. 1994, unless otherwise indicated.

Metric	Category or Reference	Metric	Category or Reference
Valves Counted	Barbour et al. 1999	Nitrogen Uptake (% by Category)	Not Classified
Cells Counted	Barbour et al. 1999		Nitrogen Autotroph (low organics)
Total Number of Species	Barbour et al. 1999		Nitrogen Autotroph (high organics)
Total Number of Species	Barbour et al. 1999		Facultative Nitrogen Heterotroph
Percent Dominant Species	Barbour et al. 1999		Obligate Nitrogen Heterotroph
Shannon's Diversity Index	Barbour et al. 1999	Oxygen Demand (% by Category)	Not Classified
Pollution Index	Lange-Bertalot 1979		Continuously High
Pollution Tolerance (% by (Lange-Bertalot 1979)	Most Tolerant		Fairly High
	Tolerant		Moderate
	Sensitive		Low
Siltation Index	Bahls 1993		Very Low
Disturbance Index	Bahls 1993	Saprobity (% by Category)	alpha-Mesosaprobous/Polysaprobous
Stability Index	Bahls (unpublished)		Polysaprobous
Percent Rhopalodiales	Stevenson & Pan 1999		alpha-Mesosaprobous
Percent Aerophiles	Johansen 1999		Oligosaprobous
Percent Centrics			Not Classified
Heavy Metals Index	Bahls (unpublished)		beta-Mesosaprobous
Motility (% by Category) (Stevenson, R.J., pers. com.)	Moderately Motile	Trophic State (% by Category)	Eutraphentic
	Not Motile		Dystrophic
	Variable Motility		Not Classified
	Highly Motile		Hypereutraphentic
pH (% by Category)	Acidophilous		Meso-eutraphentic
	Indifferent		Mesotraphentic
	Alkalibiontic		Oligo-mesotraphentic
	Circumneutral		Oligotraphentic
	Acidobiontic		Variable
	Not Classified	Moisture (% by Category)	Not Classified
	Alkaliphilous		Rarely Outside Waterbodies
Salinity (% by Category)	Marine		Mainly in Waterbodies; Sometimes Wet
	Not Classified		Mainly in Waterbodies; Regularly Wet
	Very Fresh		Mainly Wet Places; Sometimes in Water
	Fresh		Exclusively Outside Waterbodies
	Brackish-fresh	Similarity Index (Whitaker 1952)	Compared to Reference Sample No. XXXX-XX
	Brackish		