Big Darby Creek State and National Scenic River

Ohio
Stream Quality Monitoring
2008 Annual Report

Big & Little Darby Creek
State and National Scenic River
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Contents

Introduction

Ohio Scenic Rivers Program
With more than 60,000 miles of streams, Ohio is a water-rich state. Many of Ohio's streams support thriving plant and animal communities, including Ohio's state designated scenic rivers. Administered by the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, the Ohio Scenic Rivers Program oversees 14 state designated scenic river systems, comprising 800 river miles along 26 stream segments. These streams represent some of the best of Ohio's waterways.

Stream Quality Monitoring Project
Developed in 1983, the Ohio Stream Quality Monitoring (SQM) Project uses volunteers in aquatic macroinvertebrate monitoring to compile biological and water quality data on the state's scenic rivers. The Ohio SQM Project is an excellent, simple and cost-effective method of assessing a stream's health.

Aquatic macroinvertebrates are organisms that lack a backbone (invertebrate), are large enough in size to view with the naked eye (macro), and spend at least a portion of their lives in the water (aquatic). Macroinvertebrates, such as various aquatic insects (e.g. mayfly, stonefly), are good indicators of stream health. When negative impacts to a stream occur, the result may show a decline or absence of certain macroinvertebrate species. Through consistent monitoring, changes observed in the macroinvertebrate community help the Ohio Scenic Rivers Program in detecting and addressing potential impacts to a stream.

The Ohio Scenic Rivers Program compiles volunteer field assessment information into a statewide database. The database serves as a tool to track short- and long-term changes and trends over time.

SQM Project Relies on Volunteers
Coordinated by the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves, the Ohio SQM Project provides opportunities for public participation in scenic river protection efforts. Many local, youth and conservation organizations, individuals and families are committed to monitoring more than 150 stations along Ohio's scenic rivers.

SQM volunteers collect macroinvertebrate data from selected monitoring stations, also referred to as monitoring sites or reference stations, at least three times during the monitoring season. Volunteers complete field assessment forms which document taxonomy, tolerance and abundance of collected organisms.

SQM Annual Report
The information collected by volunteers has become a critical tool for the documenting of the health of Ohio's state scenic, wild and recreational rivers. This report is a compilation of field data collected during 2008 by volunteers and staff. It also represents a year of dedication and commitment shown to Ohio's special waterways by thousands of SQM volunteers.

Big & Little Darby Creek
State and National Scenic River
Overview

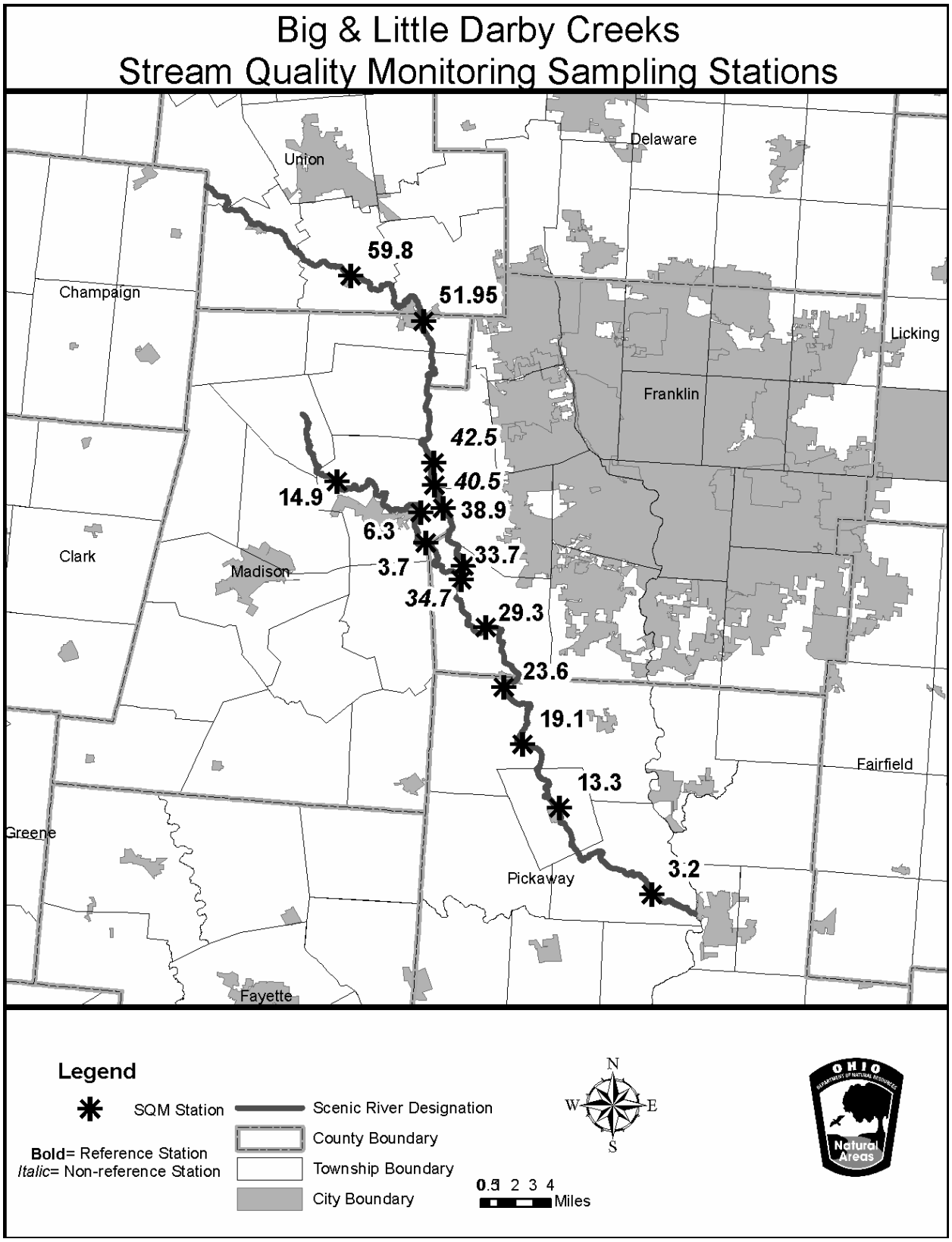
The Big and Little Darby creeks flow from the gently rolling hills of Logan and Champaign counties before turning south through the glacial till plains of Union, Madison and Franklin counties. In southern Franklin County, the creeks converge and from there Big Darby Creek continues through Pickaway County before joining the Scioto River in Circleville.

Eighty-four miles of the Darby Creek system were designated as Ohio's 10th scenic river in 1984. A decade later, these creeks became Ohio's third national scenic river. Boulders, rocks and cobbles left in the valley by receding glaciers more than 13,000 years ago created an exceptional warm-water habitat. More than 100 species of fish, 41 species of freshwater mussels and aquatic insects inhabit the Darby Creek system. Nearly 100 species of breeding birds may also be found in the forested lands along the riverbanks. These wooded corridors are a vital part of the Darby creeks' exceptional habitat and water quality.

The Darby Creek corridor also possesses a wealth of history and numerous archaeological sites. Sites ranging from the remnants of small camps to sizeable prehistoric villages and burial mounds provide glimpses into the lives of Ohio's prehistoric inhabitants, including the Paleo-Indians, the Adenas and more recently, the Wyandot Indians.

Before European settlement, the Darby Creek watershed was blanketed in tall grass prairies and oak-hickory savannahs. Considered "barren" by early settlers, these prairies were too wet to plow in the spring and so dry in the late summer that they were subject to burning. Today, most of the pre-settlement prairies have been drained and converted to cropland and housing developments. Fortunately, small populations of native prairie plants, such as big bluestem, purple coneflower, stiff goldenrod and whorled rosinweed, are still found in isolated areas of the Darby Plains. Several sites such as Smith Cemetery and Bigelow Cemetery in Madison County are protected through Ohio's state nature preserve system.

The Big and Little Darby Creeks are popular streams for canoeing, fishing, bird watching and other outdoor activities. Additional information about public access facilities on the Darby Creeks is available by the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves by calling 614-265-6453 or visiting www.ohiodnr.com/dnap.


Big & Little Darby Creeks
Stream Quality Monitoring Sampling Stations
Union
Delaware
Champaign
Licking
Franklin
Clark
Madison
Fairfield
Greene
Pickaway
Fayette
59.8
51.95
42.5
40.5
14.9
38.9
6.3
33.7
3.7
34.7
29.3
23.6
19.1
13.3
3.2
Legend
SQM Station
Scenic River Designation
County Boundary
Township Boundary
City Boundary
Bold= Reference Station
Italic= Non-reference Station
N
W
E
S
0.5 2 3 4
Miles
OHIO
Natural Areas

2008 Stream Quality Monitoring Participants

Whether their contribution was a one-time event or a recurring adventure in stream exploration, the individuals and organizations listed below played a significant role in protecting the Darby Creeks. Their time and dedication to this river and the Ohio SMQ Program are greatly appreciated. Special thanks are also extended to the Darby Creek Scenic River Advisory Council, Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park, private landowners and to all of the Darby Creek partners for their continued efforts. These reference stations are also closely monitored by the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves staff.

Big Darby Creek

River Mile 3.2 - State Route 104
Mary Warren
Lisa Strohm

River Mile 13.3 - Water Street, Darbyville
Jeff, Rachel and Tyler Lewis
Anthony Sasson

River Mile 19.1 - Scioto-Darby Road Bridge
David Trego
Chris Rea

River Mile 23.6 - Orient Railroad Trestle
Helen, Gary, and Don Hollis

River Mile 29.3 - Trapper John's Canoe Livery
Doreen and John McBee

River Mile 33.7 - Indian Ridge, Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park
Mike Hall and Family
Franklin Heights High School
Hilliard Station Sixth Grade
Hilliard Tharp Sixth Grade
Chris Rea and Family

River Mile 34.7 - Cedar Ridge, Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park *(non-reference site)*
Norwich Elementary
Mitchem Family

River Mile 38.9 - U.S. Route 40 Bridge
Tim Hetzler
Chance Dummitt

River Mile 40.4/40.5 - Battelle North *(non-reference site)*
John Tholen

River Mile 42.1- Sasson Riffle at Sycamore Plains,
Prairie Oaks Metro Park *(non-reference site)*
Anthony Sasson
Jeff Lewis

River Mile 51.95 - Plain City Waste Water Treatment Facility
Neil Gibson

River Mile 59.8 - Unionville Center
Eric Slosser
Chris Hall
David Barfuss

Little Darby Creek

River Mile 3.7 - Central Ohio Anglers and Hunters Club (COAHC)
Mike Hall and Family
COAHC Jr. Archery Club
Franklin Heights High School

River Mile 6.3 - U.S. Route 40, West Jefferson
Dick and Kathy Miller
Rob and Ricki Lowry

River Mile 14.9 - Goodson Road-
Bob Braithwaite
Jim and Nicholas Andrix
Roberts Family

The continued success of the Ohio SQM Project depends on the commitment and dedication of these (and past) volunteers. We would like to acknowledge volunteers *Mike Hall and Family, Tim Hetzler, Chance Dummitt, David Barfuss*, *Rob and Ricki Lowry, Mary Warren and Lisa Strohm, David Trego, Chris Rea, Dick and Kathy Miller, Jeff Lewis, Anthony Sasson Helen and Gary Hollis, COAHC Jr. Archery Club, Franklin Heights High School, Hilliard Station and Hilliard Tharp 6th grade schools, Bob Braithwaite, Jim Andrix, Doreen and John McBee, John Tholen and Neil Gibson* for monitoring at least three times during the 2008 season.

If you are interested in becoming a volunteer for the Ohio SQM Project on Darby Creek, please contact the Central Ohio SQM Coordinator at 614-265-6422 or the Division of Natural Areas and Preserves at 614-265-6453.

Stream Quality Monitoring Station Descriptions

Big and Little Darby creeks are largely agricultural watersheds. Most land bordering the stream is privately owned with very little public access. Where possible, sampling stations are located at, or adjacent to areas where public access to the stream is permitted. The following are brief descriptions of official SQM stations on the Big Darby Creek and Little Darby Creek scenic rivers.

Big Darby Creek

River Mile 3.2-State Route 104, Jackson Twp.
Located just downstream from the S.R. 104 Bridge in Pickaway County, this site is the furthest downstream reference station on Big Darby Creek. During the heavy flooding of June 1997, the adjacent trailer park was severely damaged and has been permanently closed. Parking is available in front of the closed trailer park. A moderately steep path leads to the creek.

River Mile 13.3-Water Street, Village of Darbyville
Located just downstream of the S.R. 316 Bridge in Pickaway County, this reference site is accessed by private property along the west side of the river. An island divides the riffle at this location. The riffle east of the island is monitored.

River Mile 19.1-Scioto-Darby Road Bridge, Darby Twp.
An island divides the riffle area of this remote station located in Pickaway County. Sampling is conducted on the riffle south of the island located just upstream from the Scioto-Darby Road Bridge. Parking for several vehicles is available on the east side of the creek along the road. Access to this site is through private property, so it is necessary to obtain permission from landowner.

River Mile 23.6-Orient Railroad Trestle, Village of Orient
Located just upstream from the railroad trestle in Pickaway County, the length of this riffle is relatively short and has a step gradient at the mouth of the riffle. The site may be accessed from the west side of the creek. A small pull-off is located under the railroad trestle along Darby Creek Rd. A trail leads to the creek from the road. This riffle has a steep gradient and the current is extremely swift. Caution should be taken when at this site. A good population of dobson fly larvae has been observed here.

River Mile 29.3-Trapper John's Canoe Livery, Pleasant Twp.
Trapper John's Canoe Livery is located in Franklin County in Darbydale at the corner of S.R. 665 and Harrisburg-Georgesville Road. There is plenty of parking and easy access to the riffle upstream of the canoe launching area. This is private property so permission must be obtained from the canoe livery. Strong currents and deep pockets of water are characteristic of this area, so volunteers are urged to exercise caution when monitoring this site.

River Mile 33.7-Indian Ridge, Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park, Pleasant Twp.
Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park in Franklin County is one of the few public facilities that provide ready access to the Darby creeks. The Indian Ridge Public Use Area entrance is one mile south of the main park entrance off Darby Creek Drive. Restroom facilities and ample parking make this an excellent site for large groups.

River Mile 34.7-Cedar Ridge, Battelle Darby Metro Park *(non-refernce site)*
Battelle-Darby Creek Metro Park in Franklin County is one of the few public facilities that provide ready access to the Darby Creeks. The Cedar Ridge Public Use Area is the main entrance for the park off Darby Creek Drive. Restroom facilities and ample parking make this an excellent site for large groups.

River Mile 38.9-U.S. Route 40 Bridge, Prairie Twp.
The riffle is located just upstream of the Rt. 40 overpass and is accessed toward the southwest quadrant of the bridge. There is a dead end road that leads to the creek.

River Mile 40.5-Battelle Institute of Technology, Jefferson Twp.
This riffle is located on the Battelle Institute of Technology's property off of Plain City-Georgesville Road. This site is off limits to public access and is monitored by a Battelle employee.

River Mile 42.1 Sasson Riffle-Sycamore Plains, Prairie Oaks Metro Park*(non-reference site)*
The riffle is located at the Sycamore Plains access of Prairie Oaks Metro Park. This entrance is located on Amity Road several miles from the main entrance of the park at 3225 Plain City-Georgesville Road. The riffle is named for the volunteer who monitors the site, Anthony Sasson. Mr. Sasson, , a devoted supporter of Darby Creek, has spent much of his career with The Nature Conservancy and is dedicated to the conservation of this unique watershed.

River Mile 51.95-Plain City Waste Water Treatment Facility, Village of Plain City
This site is located at the wastewater treatment facility and upstream from the railroad trestle in Madison County. Permission from the facility should always be granted before monitoring. The riffle is located adjacent and downstream of the wastewater effluent discharge. Good populations of damselfly larvae and some pollution-tolerant organisms, such as leeches and bloodworm midge larvae, have been observed.

River Mile 59.8-Unionville Road Bridge, Village of Unionville Center
This furthest upstream site is located in Unionville Center in Union County; it is a short distance downstream from the bridge. Although wide and pooled immediately under the bridge, the creek narrows into a riffle area 15 feet wide. Access to the riffle area is easiest from the north side of the creek via private property. Landowner permission is required.

Little Darby Creek

River Mile 3.7-Central Ohio Anglers and Hunters Club (COAHC), Jefferson Twp.
COAHC is a private club located south of West Jefferson along the south side of Little Darby Creek in Madison County. Permission from COAHC should be granted before monitoring. Several COAHC members monitor this station; however, it is not accessible to the general public. The current can be swift and deep through this area. Since Little Darby Creek has a higher stream gradient than Big Darby Creek, currents tend to be swifter.

River Mile 6.3-U.S. Route 40, Village of West Jefferson
This site is located adjacent to the McDonald's restaurant in West Jefferson, Madison County. The sampling station is approximately one-tenth of a mile downstream from the bridge, just downstream of the second island. In December 2000, the McDonald's Corporation donated 8.84 acres of floodplain adjacent to the Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves to help protect the creek. This riffle is quite small, but offers good riparian buffer and in-stream habitat.

River Mile 14.9-Goodson Road, Jefferson Twp.
Goodson Rd runs west toward Little Darby Creek off Taylor-Blair Rd before making a sharp turn to the north towards U.S. Route 42. The riffle area in Madison County is just west of this turn and may not be accessed without first obtaining the landowner's permission.

Sampling Results and General Trends

Weather conditions for the 2008 season were favorable for field monitoring in the summer and fall months. However, April and May experienced above normal rainfall and prohibited volunteers from accessing some the riffles until after June 30, the typical deadline for spring monitoring. Central Ohio was subjected to a year of slightly above-normal levels of precipitation, as data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) indicates. We require three readings to calculate a Cumulative Index Value (CIV). All sites were monitored at least three times for the 2008 monitoring season.

Volunteers and staff on Big Darby Creek conducted a total of 55 assessments at ten official monitoring sites in 2008. In addition, volunteers monitored two alternate sites on Big Darby Creek at river miles 34.7 and 40.5. Big Darby Creek recorded an average CIV of 27.89, corresponding to the excellent range for stream quality. The average taxonomic diversity per assessment was 12 macroinvertebrate orders (e.g. stonefly, damselfly, mayfly, etc.).

Volunteers and staff on Little Darby Creek conducted a total of 13 assessments at three official monitoring sites in 2008. Little Darby Creek recorded an average CIV of 27.36, also meeting the excellent range of stream quality. The average taxonomic diversity per assessment was 11 macroinvertebrate orders.

The average CIV for the Big Darby is down slightly from the 2007 average of 27.95. The average of the Little Darby is up from the 2007 average of 25.21. The continued stability in the overall CIV average over the past four years reflects the data that has been compiled since the state designation in 1984. While most sites on the Big and Little Darby continue to show constant improvement in the macroinvertebrate community, there are a few areas that are showing a downward trend in the biological diversity. Development and agriculture continue to put pressure on the northern and southern parts of the watershed. We will continue to closely monitor these sites and hope to see continuous improvement in the average CIVs over the next several years. Overall, the Big and Little Darby Creeks are in excellent condition.

Volunteer and staff data are used for the Ohio SQM Project as a water quality-screening method. The data helps in detecting significant changes in stream quality based on CIV data from sites that have been monitored for many years over time by staff and trained volunteers. In the event that significant CIV declines are noticed for a particular site, potential problems that may be causing stream degradation can be further investigated and addressed.

The staff of the Ohio Scenic Rivers Program appreciates the assistance we received from our dedicated volunteer monitors. It is only through their efforts that it was possible to complete the SQM samples in the Big and Little Darby during 2008. Working together has produced significant results but additional volunteers are needed to monitor at all reference sites to ensure accurate and thorough data. For more information, please contact the Central Ohio SQM Coordinator at (614) 265-6456.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

In 1999, the Scenic River Program added Total Suspended Solids (TSS) monitoring to the Stream Quality Monitoring (SQM) Project. The purpose of this addition is to estimate the amount of soil sediments impacting a stream by estimating the turbidity of the water. These sediments are attributed to problems originating upstream of the sampling site. The equipment is calibrated to predict TSS at 90% accuracy. The measurements are accurate enough to determine the changes in sediment rates in a stream at a given location and time.

Variables such as amount of precipitation, slope and gradient of the river system, soil type, time of year data is collected, amount of development, amount of riparian corridor, velocity of the river flow, and the amount of waste water effluent have an effect on the TSS value.

Precipitation amount is important because of the increased potential for sediments to be carried into the river during a rain event. The TSS value may appear higher than normal if precipitation amounts are not taken into account. Since large rain events usually happen in the spring and early summer, the time of year the samples are taken could affect the TSS score. The gradient of the stream is important as well. Sediments do not settle out as easily in high gradient streams because the velocity of the water washes it downstream. In low gradient streams, sediment has a chance to settle out, resulting in a lower TSS value. Soil types impact TSS values because some soil types erode faster than others. A better understanding of the types of soils within the watershed may give way to a better understanding of the baseline TSS values for a stream.

Development in an area can cause changes in the TSS score. Areas cleared for new buildings are often not covered, causing an acute rise in the amount of suspended solids in nearby streams. Impermeable surfaces can also cause chronic elevation of TSS values because there is no buffer to absorb or trap runoff. Wastewater treatment plant effluent would only affect TSS scores in low flow situations, and only if the plant employs only primary or secondary treatment.

The actual process of taking a sample is simple. Using a clear Lucite sediment stick developed by the Lake Soil and Water Conservation District, a water sample is collected from the stream. Keeping the sample materials suspended, water is then poured out of the tube until the 0.4-inch target dot is visible on the tube bottom. A reading of the water column height is taken from the markings on the stick to the nearest ¼ inch. A conversion table is then used to convert the sediment stick reading to total suspended solids measurement in the form of an estimate of the weight of solids suspended in the water column (mg/L).

The TSS measurement can further be used to estimate water quality through the use of the following scale:

TSS <10 mg/L = excellent water quality
TSS 10-28 mg/L = normal water quality
TSS 29-133 mg/L = impaired stream
TSS >133 mg/L = severely impacted stream

2008 Results: A total of 33 TSS readings were taken on Big Darby Creek. Big Darby Creek had a median of 7 mg/L of TSS, which corresponds to the excellent range. The data set ranged from <6.2 mg/L to as high as 45 mg/L of total suspended solids. A total of 7 TSS readings were taken on Little Darby Creek. Little Darby Creek had a median of 7 mg/L of TSS, which corresponds to the excellent range. The data set ranged from <6.2 mg/L to as high as 22 mg/L of total suspended solids.

Comparisons of Collected Stream Quality Monitoring Data

Monitoring of the same reference station is performed a minimum of three times per year consistently year after year. An assessment of the diversity and tolerance levels of taxonomy collected generates the Cumulative Index Value (CIV) for the site on a given date. Field assessment results are used as basic indicators of long-term changes in a stream's macroinvertebrate community and help Scenic Rivers staff identify pronounced stream quality problems.

The following Table 1 identifies the 20 macroinvertebrates assessed and their general tolerance to pollutants. Pollution-intolerant organisms, such as those listed in Group I, require unpolluted, high quality water in order to survive. Pollution-tolerant organisms, such as those listed in Group III, are extremely tolerant of deteriorated water conditions.

Table 1. Macroinvertebrate Pollution Tolerance

Group I Taxa **Pollution Intolerant**	**Group II Taxa** **Moderately Tolerant**	**Group III Taxa** **Pollution Tolerant**
Water Penny Beetle Larvae (WP) Mayfly Nymphs (MF) Stonefly Nymphs (ST) Dobsonfly Larvae (DO) Caddisfly Larvae (CD) Riffle Beetle Adult (RI) Other Snails (OS)	Damselfly Nymphs (DA) Dragonfly Nymphs (DR) Crane Fly Larvae (CR) Beetle Larvae (BL) Crayfish (CF) Scuds (SC) Clams (CL) Aquatic Sowbugs (SW)	Black Fly Larvae (BF) Aquatic Worms (AW) Midge Larvae (MI) Pouch Snails (PS) Leeches (LE)

Tables 2 and 3 represents the mean CIV for each SQM reference station sampled on the river during 2008. In addition, the table uses symbols (◆) to indicate those macroinvertebrates found to be present at least once during the year at the respective reference station. Each macroinvertebrate is identified by a two-letter code given in Table 1. A CIV of 23 or greater indicates *Excellent* stream quality; a CIV of 17-22 indicates *Good* stream quality; a CIV of 11-16 suggests *Fair* stream quality; and a CIV of 10 or less reflects *Poor* stream quality. Situated beside the CIV are the symbols + (improved), = (equal), or – (lower) indicating the relationship to the previous years CIV.

For the full range of CIV attained at all sites monitored during the year including non-reference stations, please see the *Appendix*.

Table 2. 2008 Big Darby Creek Mean CIV by Reference Station

STATION	WP	MF	ST	DO	CD	RI	OS	DA	DR	CR	BL	CF	SC	CL	SW	BF	AW	MI	PS	LE	CIV
3.2	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆		◆		30+
13.3	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆			◆	◆			29+
19.1	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆		◆			28+
23.6	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆		◆	27=
29.3	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆			◆	◆	◆				◆	◆			21-
33.7	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	30-
38.9	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆		◆			◆		◆		23+
42.1	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆		28+
51.95	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆		◆			◆				18-
59.8	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	30+

Table 3. 2008 Little Darby Creek Mean CIV by Reference Station

STATION	WP	MF	ST	DO	CD	RI	OS	DA	DR	CR	BL	CF	SC	CL	SW	BF	AW	MI	PS	LE	CIV
3.7	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆			28+
6.3	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆			◆	◆			27-
14.9	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	27-

Figures 1.1 and 2.1 represents the maximum and minimum range of CIVs recorded during the year for each reference station. Figures 1.2 and 2.2 represents the mean CIV at each reference station over many years.

Figure 1.1. 2008 Big Darby Creek CIV Maximum and Minimum Ranges

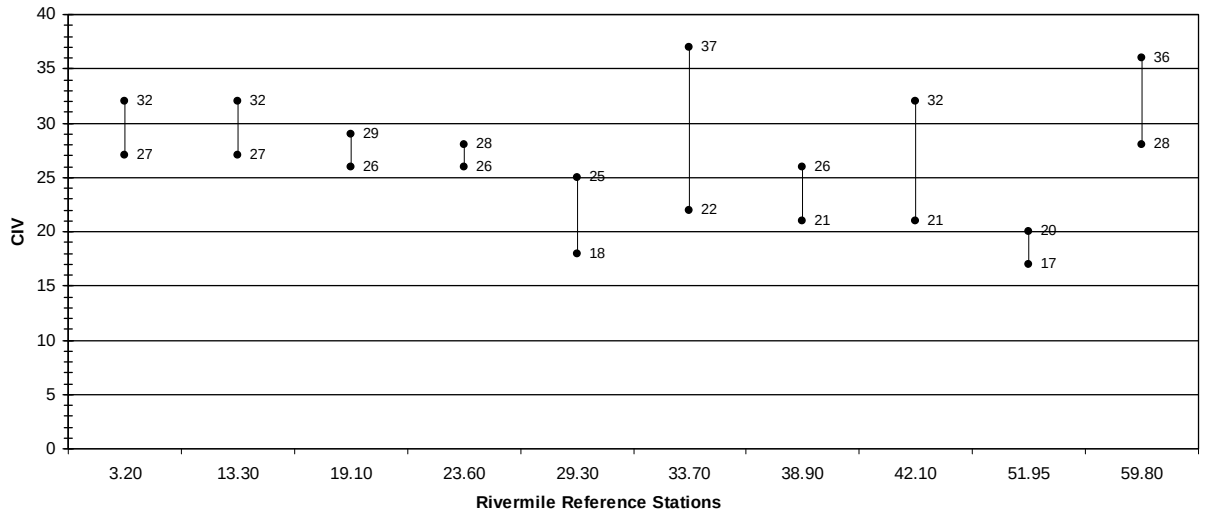


Figure 1.2. Big Darby Creek Mean CIVs: 1999-2008

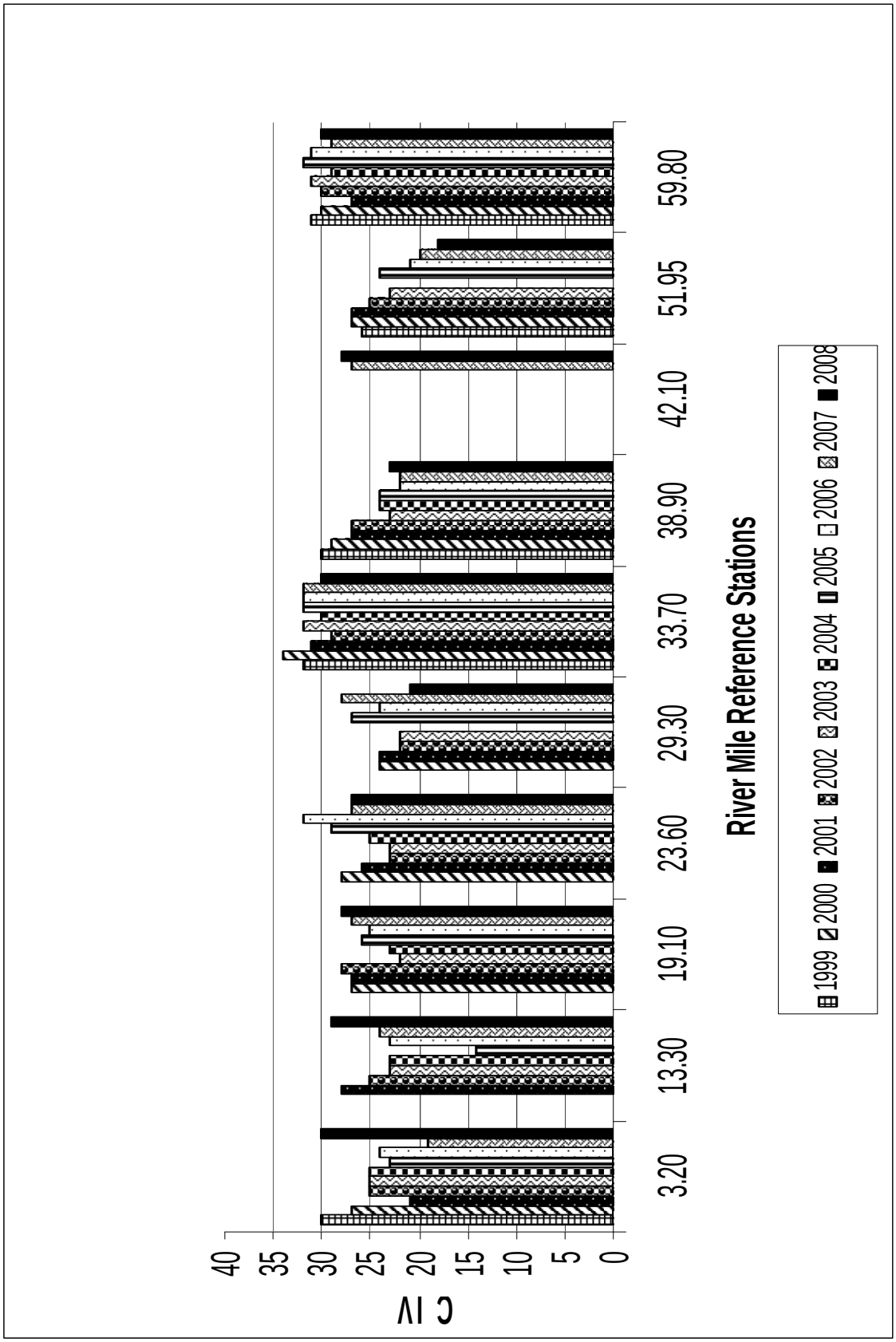


Figure 2.1. 2008 Little Darby Creek CIV Maximum and Minimum Ranges

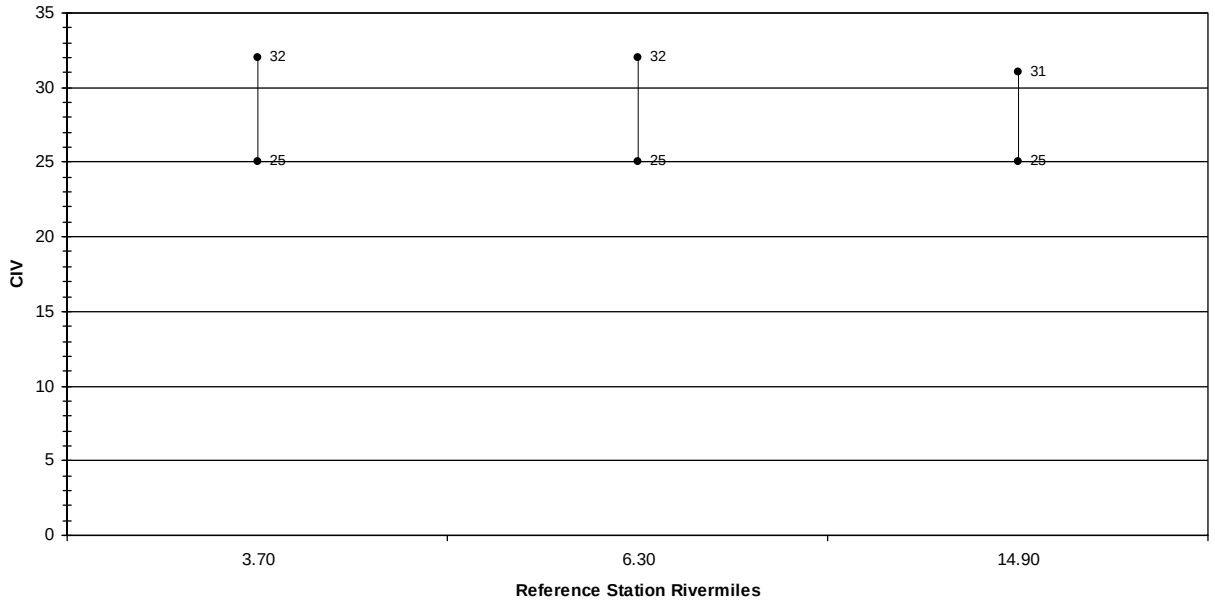
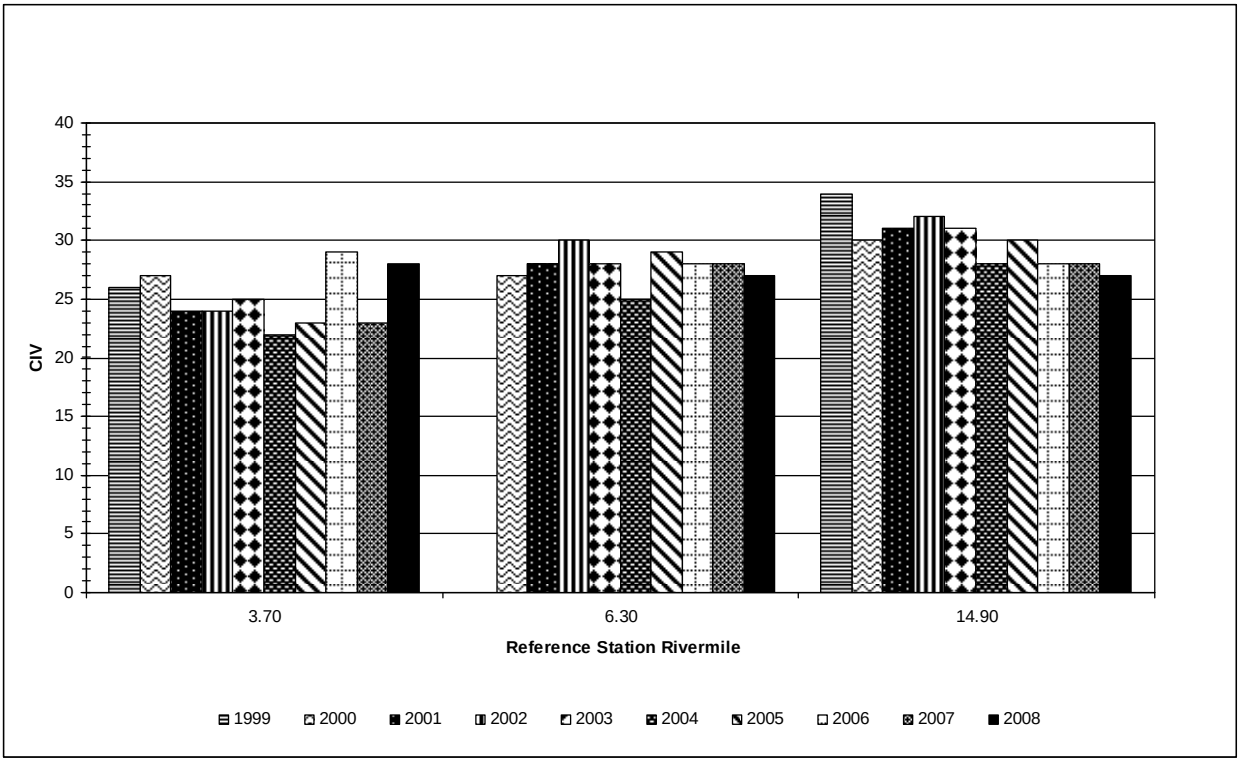


Figure 2.2. Little Darby Creek Mean CIVs: 1999-2008



Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI)

The Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI) is a system developed and employed by the Ohio Enironmental Protection Agency (OEPA) to measure physical habitat conditions in and around rivers and streams in Ohio. During 1998, the Stream Quality Monitoring Project staff tested a modified version of the QHEI, referred to as *Citizen's QHEI,* to gather baseline measurements at reference stations on several of Ohio's scenic rivers. It is anticipated that such measurements will become yet another annual tool that will be used to monitor habitat and water quality conditions on all Ohio scenic rivers.

Beginning in 2001, Central Ohio Scenic Rivers staff completed QHEI evaluations at four reference stations on Big Darby Creek. These habitat conditions will be re-evaluated every five years.

Results from 2001 QHEI are included below. When attempting to interpret this data, it is important to recognize that OEPA generally concludes that any site receiving a QHEI value greater than 60 meets current warmwater habitat (WWH) standards. Meeting WWH standards suggests that such locations should be adequate for supporting reproducing communities of fish and macroinvertebrate life. Sites attaining QHEI scores of greater than 80 are generally believed to contain exceptional habitat conditions for warmwater communities.

Tables 4 and 5 have been prepared to assist with determining the relationship between habitat conditions (measured by the QHEI) and macroinvertebrate community performance (measured by the Cumulative Index Value), at each of the reference stations on selected rivers.

Table 4. 2001 Big Darby Creek QHEI and SQM Assessment Data

Reference Station	QHEI	Attainment Status	2001 Average CIV	SQM Assessment
RM 3.2	80.5	FULL	21	GOOD
RM 13.3	78	FULL	28	EXCELLENT
RM 19.1	*	*	*	*
RM 23.6	*	*	*	*
RM 29.3	*	*	*	*
RM 33.7	82.5	FULL	31	EXCELLENT
RM 38.9	72.5	FULL	27	EXCELLENT
RM 51.95	*	*	*	*
RM 59.8	*	*	*	*

Table 5. 2001 Little Darby Creek QHEI and SQM Assessment Data

Reference Station	QHEI	Attainment Status	2001 Average CIV	SQM Assessment
RM 3.7	*	*	*	*
RM 6.3	*	*	*	*
RM 14.9	*	*	*	*

***No data available**

Appendix
Stream Quality Monitoring Data by Monitoring Station

2008 CIVs by Monitoring Station
BIG DARBY CREEK

STATION	DATE	WP	MF	ST	DO	CD	RI	OS	DA	DR	CR	BL	CF	SC	CL	SW	BF	AW	MI	PS	LE	CIV
3.20	6/19/2008	A	A	B		B	B	B			B	B	A				A	A	B			27.00
3.20	8/18/2008	A	B	A	A	A	A	A	A		A		A		A			A	B		A	32.00
3.20	10/6/2008	B	A	A	A	C	B	A	B	A	A				B				B			30.00
13.30	6/19/2008	A	B	A		B	B	B		A	A	B			A			A	B			28.00
13.30	8/10/2008		B	B		B	C	C	A	A	B	B	B					B	B			27.00
13.30	10/19/2008	B	B	B	B	C	B	B	A	B	B		A		B			A				32.00
19.10	7/23/2008	B	B	B	A	C	B	B		A		B			B		A		A			29.00
19.10	9/22/2008	A	A	C	B	C	C	C			B				A				C			26.00
19.10	11/2/2008	A	A	C	A	C	B	C			B	A	A		B							29.00
23.60	7/23/2008	A	B	A		B	A	B		A	A	B	A					A	A			28.00
23.60	7/30/2008	A	A	A		B	B	B			A	B			A		B	A	A		A	28.00
23.60	10/4/2008	A	A	B	A	C	B	A						A			A		A		A	26.00
29.30	5/28/2008	B	A	B			B		A				A	A				A				19.00
29.30	8/8/2008	B	B	B		B	B					B							B			18.00
29.30	10/13/2008	A	C	C	A	C	A		A			A	A						A			25.00
33.70	4/24/2008	B	B	A	A	B	A	B			A	B	A		B				B		A	31.00
33.70	5/27/2008		B	B	A	A	A	B	A		A	B	A		A			A	B			33.00
33.70	5/30/2008	A	A	A		A	B	A					A				A		B			22.00
33.70	6/21/2008	C	B	B	A	B	A	B	A	A		B	A		B			A				32.00
33.70	7/17/2008	A	A	A		A	A	B		A					A				A			25.00
33.70	8/16/2008	B	C	B	A	C	B	B	A		A	B	A		A			A	A		A	34.00
33.70	9/18/2008	B	A	A	A		A	A	A				B		B					A		25.00
33.70	9/22/2008	B	A	B	A	A		A	A	A		A	B		A							28.00
33.70	9/22/2008	B	A	B	A			A	A	A	A	A	B		A	A	A	A		A		32.00
33.70	9/22/2008	B	A	B	B	A	B	A	A	B	A	A	B		A			A		A		35.00
33.70	9/22/2008	A	A	C	A	B	B	B	A		B		B		B			A	B			31.00
33.70	9/23/2008	C	B	B	B	A	A	A	A	A			B		A							29.00
33.70	9/24/2008	B	B	B	B	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	B		A		A		A	A		36.00
33.70	9/24/2008	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	A	A	A		B		B	A	A	A	A	A		37.00
33.70	9/25/2008	B	A	B	B	A	A	B	B	A			B	A	B							31.00
33.70	9/30/2008	C	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	A		B	B			A	A					32.00
33.70	10/2/2008	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	A		B		A				A			32.00
33.70	10/5/2008	A	A	A	A	A		B	A	A	A	A	A		A							30.00
33.70	10/7/2008	B	A	B	B			B	A	A			B		A					A		24.00
33.70	10/7/2008	B	A	B	B	A		B	B				B	A	A	A				A		29.00

2008 CIVs by Monitoring Station BIG DARBY CREEK																						
STATION	DATE	WP	MF	ST	DO	CD	RI	OS	DA	DR	CR	BL	CF	SC	CL	SW	BF	AW	MI	PS	LE	CIV
33.70	10/7/2008	B	B	A	B			B	A				B		A					A		22.00
33.70	10/9/2008	B	B	B	B	A		B	B	B			B		B					A		27.00
33.70	10/16/2008	B	A	A	A			B	A	A			B		B	A				B		26.00
33.70	10/23/2008	B	B	B	B	B	A	B	A	A	A		B		A					A		32.00
34.60	5/18/2008	B	A	B	A	A	B	B	A	A			B		A			B			A	31.00
38.90	6/18/2008	B	A	B		B	A	A					B		A							22.00
38.90	8/12/2008	B		B		B	B	A		A			B		A							21.00
38.90	10/18/2008	B	B	B	A	B	A	B		A		B						A		B		26.00
42.10	7/16/2008	A				B	B	B				B	A		A		B	B		A		21.00
42.10	7/16/2008	B	A	A		B	B	B			A	B	A		B		A	A	A			29.00
42.10	8/16/2008	B	B	B	A	C	B	B		A	B	A	B		A					A		32.00
42.10	8/16/2008	B	B	B		C	C	B	A	A	B	B	B									28.00
42.10	10/19/2008	B	B	C		C	B	B	B	A	B	B	B					B				29.00
51.95	7/29/2008	B	B			A	A	B					B		A			A				20.00
51.95	9/7/2008	B	B	A	A		A						B					A				18.00
51.95	11/1/2008	B	B	A			A	A					B									17.00
59.80	6/10/2008	C	A	A		B	B	B	A	A	B		A					B	A			28.00
59.80	8/5/2008	B	B	B	A	B	B	B			A	A	B		B			A			A	30.00
59.80	8/16/2008	B	B	A	A	B	B	A			A		A		A				A			28.00
59.80	9/18/2008	B	B	A	A	C	B	A	A	A	A	A	B		A		A	A		A		36.00
59.80	10/16/2008	A	A	A	A	B	A	A	A	A			A		A				A			30.00

2008 CIVs by Monitoring Station LITTLE DARBY CREEK																						
STATION	DATE	WP	MF	ST	DO	CD	RI	OS	DA	DR	CR	BL	CF	SC	CL	SW	BF	AW	MI	PS	LE	CIV
3.70	5/7/2008	B	B	B		B	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		A			A	A			32.00
3.70	7/5/2008	B	B	A		A	A	A			A	A		B				A				25.00
3.70	7/12/2008	A	A	A		A	A	A		A		A	A		A							26.00
6.30	5/25/2008	B	A	B	A	A	B	B			A	A			A			A				28.00
6.30	6/22/2008	B	B	A		A	A	C		A			A		B			A				25.00
6.30	7/27/2008	B	B	B	A	A	B	B	A	A		A	B		B			B				32.00
6.30	8/23/2008	A	B	A	A	A	B	B					B		B							25.00
6.30	10/4/2008	B	C		A	C	A	B				A	B		B			A	A			26.00
6.30	10/18/2008	B	B	B	B		B	A	B	B	A		A		B							28.00
14.90	7/18/2008	B	B		A	C	A	B		A	A	A	B		A			A		B	A	31.00
14.90	8/28/2008	B	C		A	C	B				A		B		A	A		A		B		25.00
14.90	9/28/2008	B	C	B	A	C	A				B	B	B					A		B		26.00

2008 CIVs by Monitoring Station LITTLE DARBY CREEK																						
STATION	DATE	WP	MF	ST	DO	CD	RI	OS	DA	DR	CR	BL	CF	SC	CL	SW	BF	AW	MI	PS	LE	CIV
14.90	10/11/2008	B	B		A	C	A		A		A	B	A		A		A		B			27.00