

Addendum to “Use of Periphytic Chlorophyll a in Application of AQUATOX in the Lower Boise River TMDL Analysis”

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On 4/29/2013 Tom Dupuis wrote:

“Attached is the pebble count data that was used to normalize the measured periphyton data, this is the same data that showed on the screen in the last modeling meeting. On the “Overall Summary” sheet I’ve added an example of how the pebble counts were used to normalized measured data, namely, the fraction of the reach that was greater than sand and silt was simply multiplied by the measured data. For example, at Eckert, the measured value for this example event was 94 mg/m², and 81% of the site was greater than sand and gravel, and so the normalized value was 81% of the measured value, or 76 mg/m².”

Table 1

| Pebble Count | | Eckert Rd | Glenwood | Middleton | Ft Boise WMA |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Mean % size class | | 11/18/1997 | 2/27/1995 | 11/24/1997 | 1/26/1998 |
| Mean % very large boulders | 4096-2048 mm | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.98 | 0.00 |
| Mean % large boulders | 2047-1024 mm | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean % medium boulders | 1023-512 mm | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean % small boulders | 511-256 mm | 1.68 | 0.62 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Mean % large cobbles | 255-128 mm | 36.44 | 14.27 | 2.00 | 0.69 |
| Mean % small cobbles | 127-64 mm | 29.10 | 33.91 | 14.43 | 7.59 |
| Mean % very coarse gravel | 63-32 mm | 8.88 | 20.25 | 17.54 | 19.07 |
| Mean % coarse gravel | 31-16 mm | 3.34 | 4.11 | 9.13 | 16.96 |
| Mean % medium gravel | 15-8 mm | 1.45 | 5.83 | 5.36 | 8.70 |
| Mean % fine gravel | 7.9-4 mm | 0.27 | 0.00 | 2.08 | 0.79 |
| Mean % very fine gravel | 3.9-2 mm | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5.48 | 0.00 |
| Mean % sand | 1.9-0.062 mm | 18.84 | 21.03 | 38.40 | 29.80 |
| Mean % silt | <.062 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.61 | 16.41 |
| % substrate greater than sand and silt | | 81 | 79 | 57 | 54 |
| chl a (mg/m ²) measured in Oct. 2005 in riffles | | 94 | 158 | 93 | 162 |
| chl a (mg/m ²) for reach (normalized by pebble count) | | 76 | 125 | 53 | 87 |
| deconstructed chl a (mg/m ²) for riffles | | 94 | 158 | 93 | 162 |

Examination of the **Pebble Count** worksheet (pebble count normalization example.xls) shows that the pebble counts were averaged across riffle, pool, and run habitats. Therefore, they represent the suitable substrate for periphyton. Unless a transect was in water too deep for sampling, all three habitats were sampled and all pebble counts were used. Furthermore, in the linked study that I have examined, the model was set up (arbitrarily?) with 80% riffle and 20% run, and the periphyton were assigned an equal preference for riffle and for run. I believe the deconstruction based just on pebble counts is correct in this application.

