

# NJ Fish Index of Biotic Integrity



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# Program Objectives



- Determine the current Status of fish communities, which reflect overall ecological integrity of the water resource.
- Integrate Fish IBI with existing benthic macroinvertebrate environmental indicator.
- Establish a routinely monitored network, so that Trends in ecological integrity can be determined.

# Program Objectives (cont.)



- Verify Compliance with primary goals of Clean Water Act
- Evaluate the Causes of degraded water resources and the relative contribution of pollution sources.
- Evaluate Effectiveness of restoration programs and control strategies.

# WHY Do We Monitor?

USEPA National Guidance, “Elements of a State Water Monitoring and Assessment Program”, adopted March 2003, requires development of long term monitoring strategy



- To include assessment of all waters of state (rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, estuaries, oceans, wetlands & groundwater)



# USEPA Strategic Elements

## Strategy must include discussion of 9 basic elements for each waterbody type

- Monitoring objectives
- Monitoring design
- Core & supplemental water quality indicators
- Quality assurance
- Data management
- Data analysis/assessment
- Reporting
- Programmatic evaluation
- General support and infrastructure planning

# Core & Supplemental Water Quality Indicators

## Biological Indicators

- Provide measure of biological condition that integrates chemical and physical stressors over larger spatial and temporal scales than direct measurements
- At least 3 different principal indicators recommended, including benthic macroinvertebrates, fish, and periphytic algae
  - Need three to integrate different levels of integration due to mobility and life history characteristics



# What is a Fish Index of Biotic Integrity?

- Using fish assemblages to assess the overall health of a stream ecosystem
- A scoring system based on multiple attributes (metrics) of a fish assemblage
- Individual metrics are summed and overall score used to determine health of a water body
- Metrics selected based on how well they indicate anthropogenic stressors

# Why Use Fish as Biological Monitors?



- Fish are long-lived and are therefore good indicators of long-term disturbances
- Fish assemblages generally consist of a number of trophic levels
- Fish are at the top of the food chain in aquatic environments
- Fish are easy to collect and identify
- The NJ Fish IBI is a true Index of Biotic Integrity

# Healthy Fish Community



Brook Trout



Smallmouth Bass



Swallowtail Shiner



Satinfin Shiner



Margined Madtom



Cutlips Minnow



Slimy Sculpin

# Impaired Fish Community



Mummichog



Banded Killifish



Green Sunfish



White Sucker



Common Carp



# Methods

## Backpack Electrofishing



## Barge Electrofishing



# Northern IBI

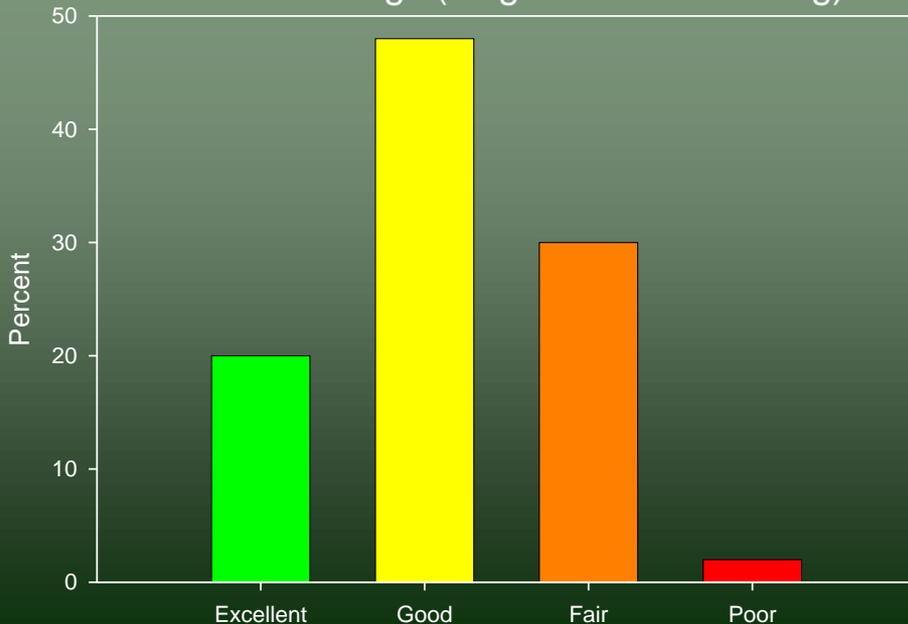
- Program Implemented in 2000
- 100 Fixed Site Network
- 20 Sites per Year, 5 Year Rotation
- Index Period – June through Mid-October
- Round 2 Sampling Initiated in 2005



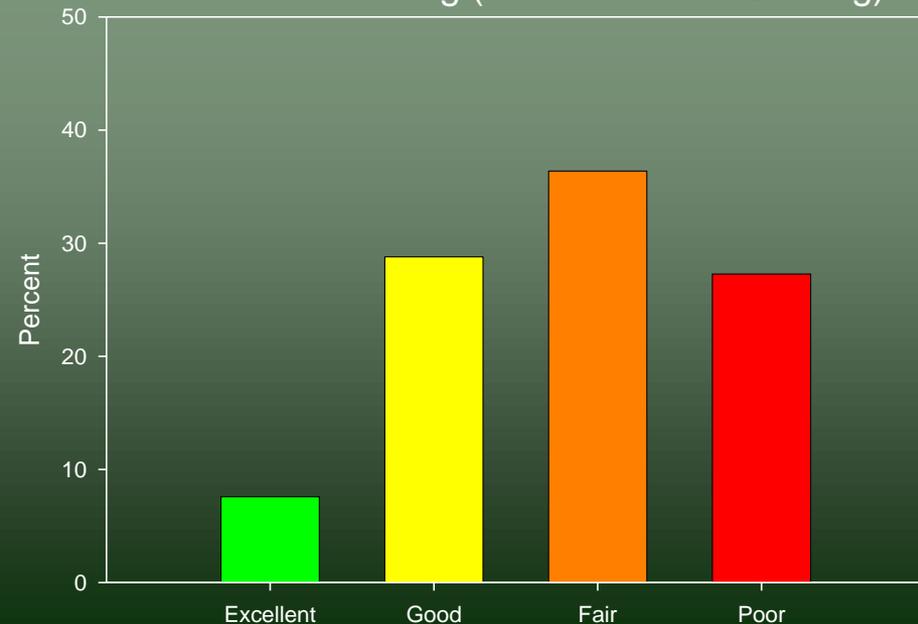
# Metric Recalibration

- Round 1 sampling completed in 2004
- Metrics recalibrated in 2005 by BFBM using Round 1 data
- Analysis and modifications reviewed by Fish IBI Workgroup (USEPA, USGS, NJDEP-BFF, NJDEP-BWQS&A)
- Final metric revisions greatly increased sensitivity to anthropogenic stressors

Round 1 Ratings (Original Metric Scoring)



Round 2 Scoring (Revised Metric Scoring)



# Integrated Report



## *2006 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bwqsa/integratedlist2006Report.html>

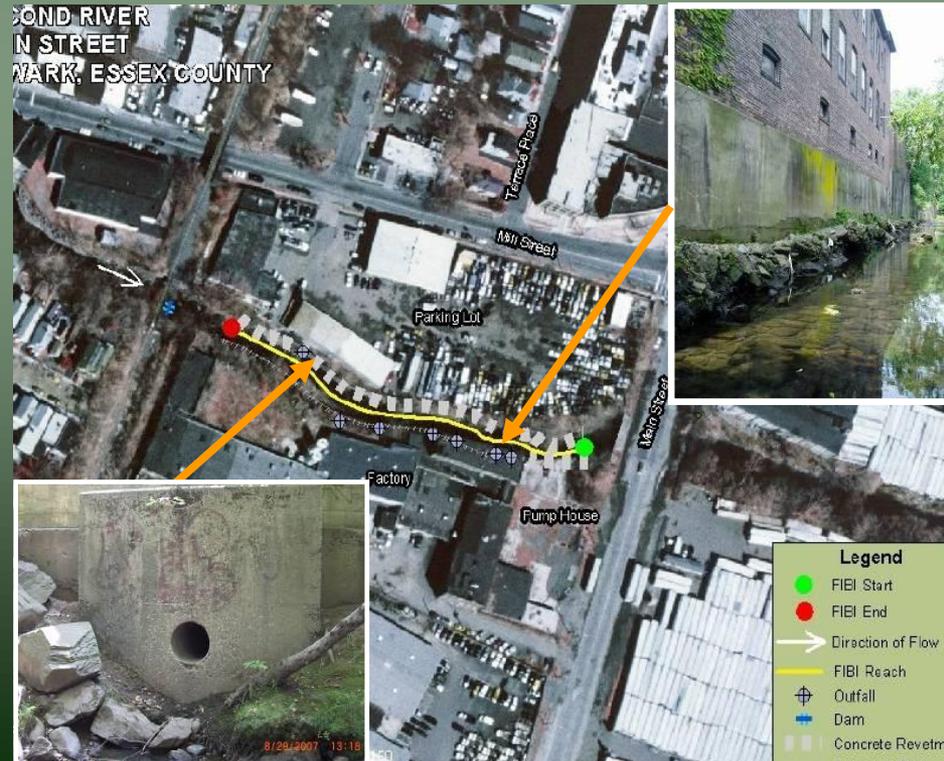
- Fish IBI data is used, in concert with available benthic macroinvertebrate data, to help the Department measure aquatic life designated use attainment, as elaborated in the *2006 New Jersey Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report*

# Integrated Report

## 2006 Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Methods document

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/wms/bwqsa/docs/2006AppendixGIntegratedWQMAMethodology.pdf>

- Sites with an FBI rating of "poor" are considered to be impacted significantly enough that, for purposes of the Department's Water Quality Monitoring and Integrated Assessment Report (40 CFR 130.7 and N.J.A.C. 7:15-6f), they will be categorized as "impaired"



# Waters Needing Special Attention

## C1 Anti-degradation

- Category 1 waters: antidegradation designation - no measurable or predictable water quality change
- One basis - Exceptional Ecological Significance
- Monitoring data used - macroinvertebrates, fish IBI, aquatic-dependent T&E species, habitat, physical / chemical, & impervious cover



# Other Studies

## Stressor Identification

- Provides supplemental information
- In 2006, 2 sites were sampled (Beaver Brook and Drakes Brook)
- Numerous sites on Drakes Brook were evaluated



- Fish IBI enables quick assessment
- No laboratory analysis
- Useful tool for pinpointing stressed areas



# Case Studies

Whippany River – FIBI009

FW2-NTC2

Sampled in 2000 & 2005

FIBI Score – Poor (26)

Habitat Score – Sub-optimal



- Numerous habitat impairments
- No riparian buffer
- Numerous outfalls
- Urbanization (48%)
- 14% impervious cover
- Run-off from roads & parking lots
- High conductivity
- Numerous abnormalities
- No insectivorous cyprinids

# Case Studies

Green Brook – FIBI097a

FW2-NTC2

Sampled in 2005

FIBI Score – Poor (22)

Habitat Score – Marginal



- No riparian buffer
- Severe bank erosion
- Heavy siltation
- Urbanization (65%)
- 22% impervious cover
- Run-off from township park
- High conductivity/low D.O.
- Low benthic insectivore abundance



# Case Studies

Ireland Brook – FIBI051

FW2-NTC2

Sampled in 2003 & 2007

R2 FIBI Score – Poor (26)

R2 Habitat Score – Optimal



- No obvious habitat or water quality impairments
- Good riparian buffer/bank vegetation
- Headwaters mainly urbanized (55%)
- 19% impervious cover
- Severe storm water run-off in headwaters



# Case Studies

Spruce Run – FIBI036

FW2-TPC1

Sampled in 2001 & 2006

R2 FIBI Score – Fair (34)

R2 Habitat Score – Sub-optimal



- Bridge construction just upstream
- Impairments to benthic community
- Insectivorous cyprinids decreased from 66% in 2001 to 16% in 2006
- Flash flooding
- <4% impervious cover
- Limited riparian buffer
- Newly formed sediment bars

# Southern IBI



- Lower Delaware River Drainage
- Developed by NJ Fish & Wildlife
- Piloted by BFBM in 2007
- Index Period – June through Mid-October

# Water Monitoring & Standards

## bureau of freshwater & biological monitoring

Index by Topic

Program Units

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A person wearing a bright yellow raincoat and a dark green vest is holding a large, vibrant orange fish. The fish is held in both hands, and its mouth is slightly open. A light blue thought bubble with a black outline is positioned above the fish's head, containing the text "Any Questions?". Three smaller white circles with black outlines are arranged in a vertical line between the fish's mouth and the thought bubble, suggesting a path of thought or communication.

**Any  
Questions?**