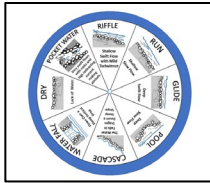
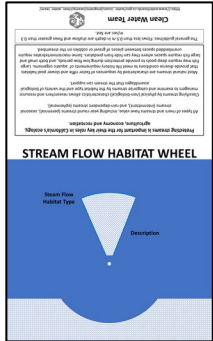


THE CLEAN WATER TEAM'S STREAM FLOW HABITAT GUIDE

SUPPLIES:

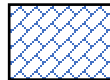
- Print the "Stream Flow Habitat Guide" file on legal sized paper (8.5" x 14")
- Scissors and or paper craft knife.
- Glue stick
- Metal paper fastener (½ inch or 1 ½ inch)
- Paperboard, poster paper or a recycled cereal box



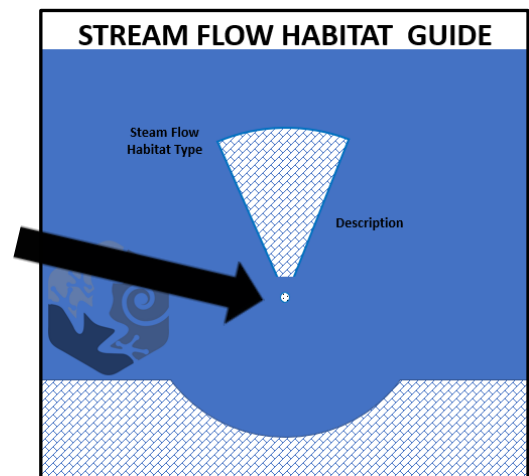
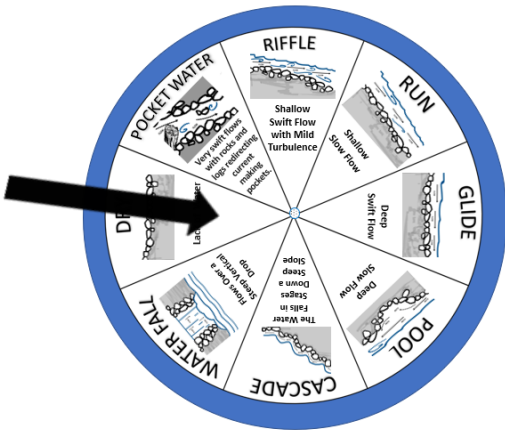
INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Use a glue stick and attach the printed Stream Flow Habitat Guide page and the wheel onto separate sheets of paperboard.

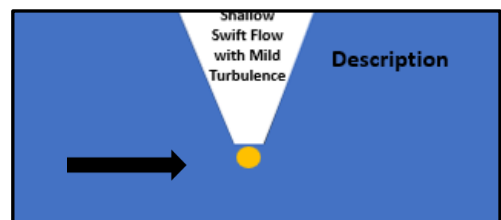
2. Cut away the areas indicated with a pattern fill.



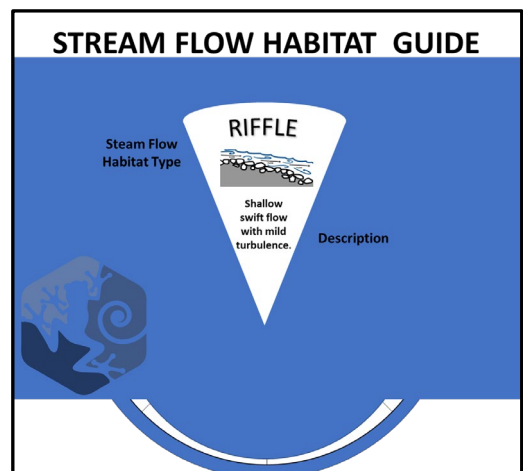
3. Make a hole in the wheel holder and the wheel as indicated by the arrows in the images below.



4. Attach the wheel to the wheel holder using the metal paper connector.



5. Fold the wheel holder over so that your finish Stream Flow Habitat Guide's wheel looks like this. Open the holder back up and add some glue to the inside edges on the left and right taking caution to ensure that the wheel spins. The close the wheel holder again, and press when the glues was added. Your Stream Flow Habitat Guide is now complete.



To ensure the safety of yourself and the learners in your setting, it is your responsibility to ensure proper adult supervision and other appropriate safety measures are provided as needed.



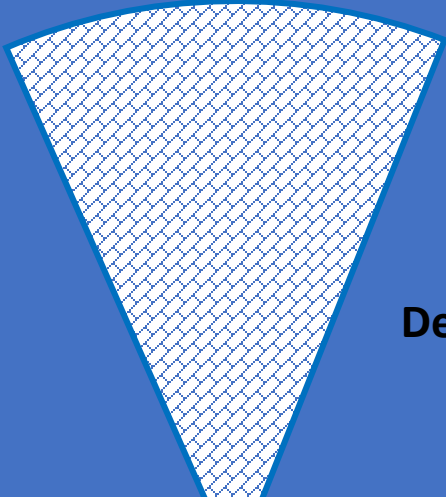
Clean Water Team

As a general guideline flows less than 0.5 m in depth are considered shallow and anything greater would be deep. Water flowing more than 0.3 m/sec are considered fast.

Protecting streams is important for their key roles in California's ecology, agriculture, economy and recreation. All types of rivers and streams have value, including year-round streams (perennial), seasonal streams (intermittent), and rain-dependent streams (ephemeral). Classifying streams by physical (non-biological) characteristics allows researchers and resource managers to examine and categorize streams by the habitat type and the variety of biological assemblages that the stream can support. Most natural streams are characterized by sequences of faster riffles and slower pool habitats that provide diverse conditions to meet life history requirements of aquatic organisms. Large fish may require deep pools to provide protection during low flow periods, and both small and large fish require spaces where they can hide from predators. Some macroinvertebrates require unembedded spaces between pieces of gravel or cobbles on the streambed.

STREAM FLOW HABITAT GUIDE

**Stream Flow
Habitat Type**



Description

