

Mystery Water Sample: Use maps of stream turbidity and conductivity to identify the source of the samples.

Sample ID	Turbidity	Conductivity	Ecoregion
A			
B			
C			
D			



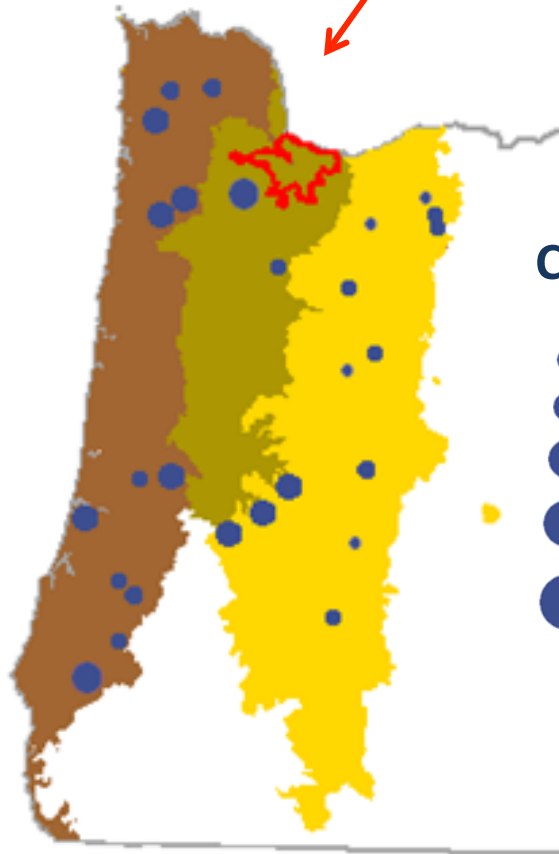
CASCADES TO COAST
GK12 FELLOWSHIP



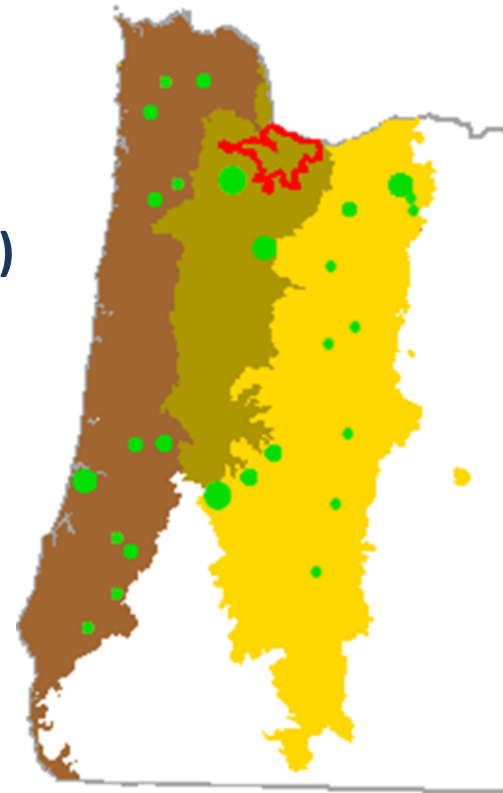
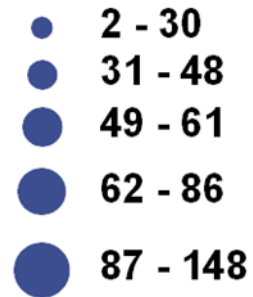
Portland State
UNIVERSITY

Turbidity and Conductivity Maps

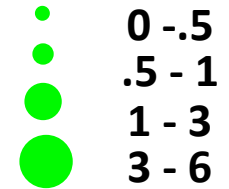
Portland



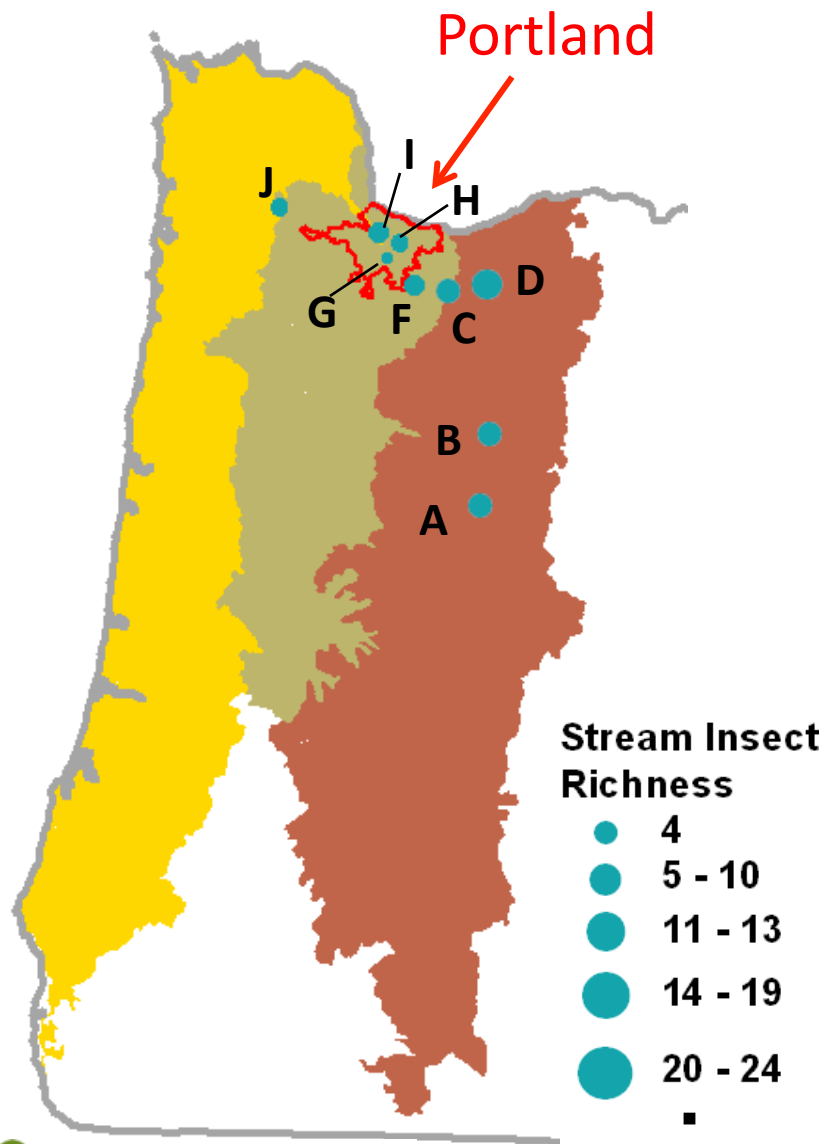
Conductivity (Us)



Turbidity NTU's



Bioassessment Data Analysis: Choose a stream and use the IBI to determine pollution level.



Sample ID	IBI Score	Category
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
H		
I		

Lawn Watering: Use a biodiversity index to compare the similarity of lawn watering patterns in two neighborhoods.

Biodiversity Index

Step 1: Choose a block or street to measure.

Step 2: Count the number of runs in the sample. A run is a group letters that are the same. Draw alternating lines above and below the letters (W=water, N=no water).

Example:

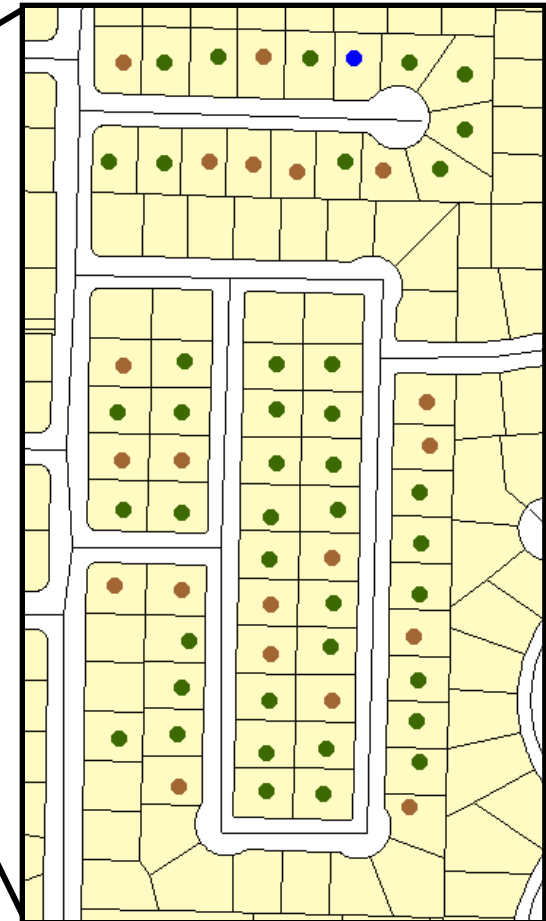
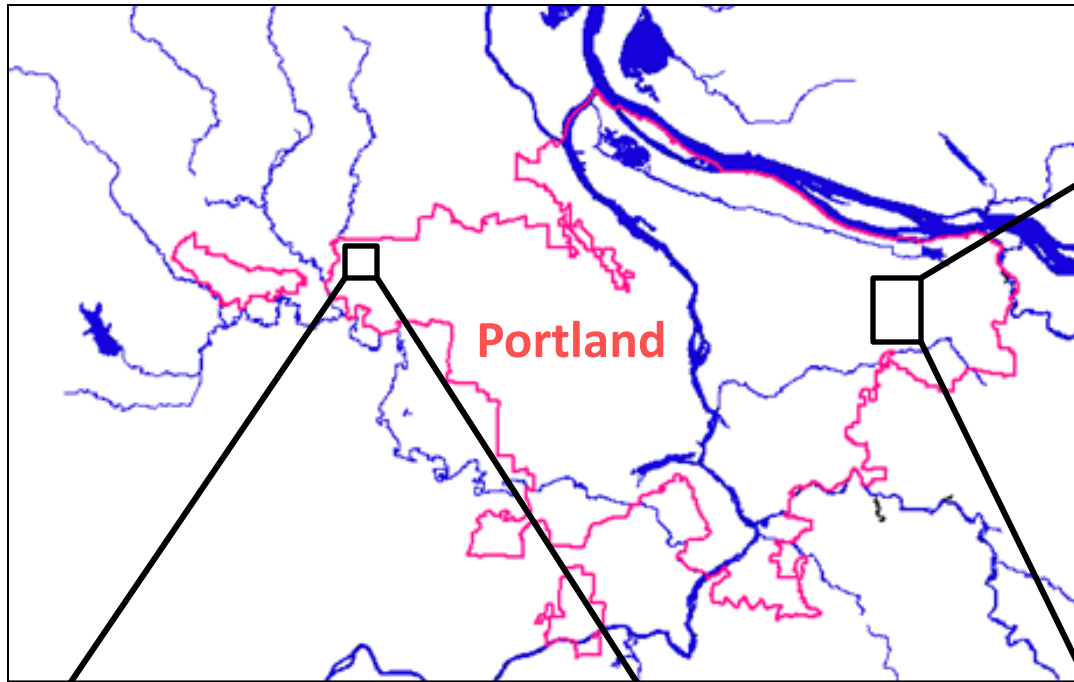
 **WNNNNWNWWWW = 5 runs**

Step 3: Count the number of individuals (yards) in the sample. This example has eleven yards.

Step 4: Calculate the Biodiversity Index. Use the following formula:

$$\text{Biodiversity Index} = 1 - (\text{number of runs} / \text{number of yards}) = 1 - (5/11) = .55$$

**The Diversity Index increases as spatial patterns become more similar*



- Watered
- Not Watered
- Not Applicable