



In 2023 LRWP will be taking on an ambitious new project to create a quality educational video series that can be used with our in-person water quality monitoring training. Please consider the opportunity to underwrite one of these video releases as a way to support our community engagement work. Each video project will be limited to one donor at \$300 each who will be named in the thank yous at the end of their chosen video project. The videos will be featured in a variety of community outreach and education settings.

If you would like to underwrite one of these projects please fill out this form with the required information and check the box of your preferred underwriting video theme. We will honor preferences on a first come first serve basis.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact us at:

www.lowerraritanwatershed.org
info@lowerraritanwatershed.org

Name: _____

Email: _____ Phone: () - _____

Total Donation Amount: \$ _____

Each video is offered as a \$300 underwriting opportunity

Payable via: (circle one) **Check / Cash / Online Credit Card** at <https://lowerraritanwatershed.org/give/>

Credited Names

Please list the name(s) to be credited in the chosen video (*please print clearly*)

- ~~1) Epifaunal Substrate / Available Habitat~~ - Epifaunal substrate refers to in-stream fish habitat, or structures such as submerged logs, large rocks, undercut banks, and other stable habitat features.
- ~~2) Embeddedness~~ - The second habitat parameter, embeddedness, refers to the amount of sands and sediments that bury rocks in the bottom of your stream.
- ~~3) Stream Velocity and Depth Combinations~~ - Stream velocity and depth is assessed using four relative categories of velocity and depth.
- 4) Sediment Deposition** - Streams deposit sediments naturally in their slow moving areas. Sediments include things like silt, sands and gravels.
- 5) Channel Flow Status** - Our fifth habitat parameter, channel flow status, assesses the water level within a stream.
- 6) Channel Alteration** - Channel alteration refers to human modifications of the stream channel within your 300-foot site.
- 7) Frequency of riffles** - Riffles are indications of rocky substrate, and are good source of oxygenation for macroinvertebrates, so assessing them is important.
- 8) Bank Stability** - Bank stability assesses the areas of erosion and steepness of banks.
- 9) Bank Vegetative Protection** - Bank vegetation considers the amount of natural vegetation that exists on our stream banks.
- 10) Riparian Vegetation Zone Width** - Much like bank vegetation, riparian vegetation is the natural vegetation that exists along either side of the stream.