River Visit

River Discovery Day

Name_____

Fauna Check

Fauna - the animals of a particular region, habitat

Animal	Location	Alone?	Comments

No legs

Phantom midge larva

Water fleas
(cyclops and daphnia)

Pond snail

Tadpole

Leech

Bloodworm

6 legs

Water beetle larva

Backswimmer

Whirligig beetle

Water beetle

Pond skater

Lesser water boatman

4 legs

Newt

8 legs

Water spider

Water mite

More than 8 legs

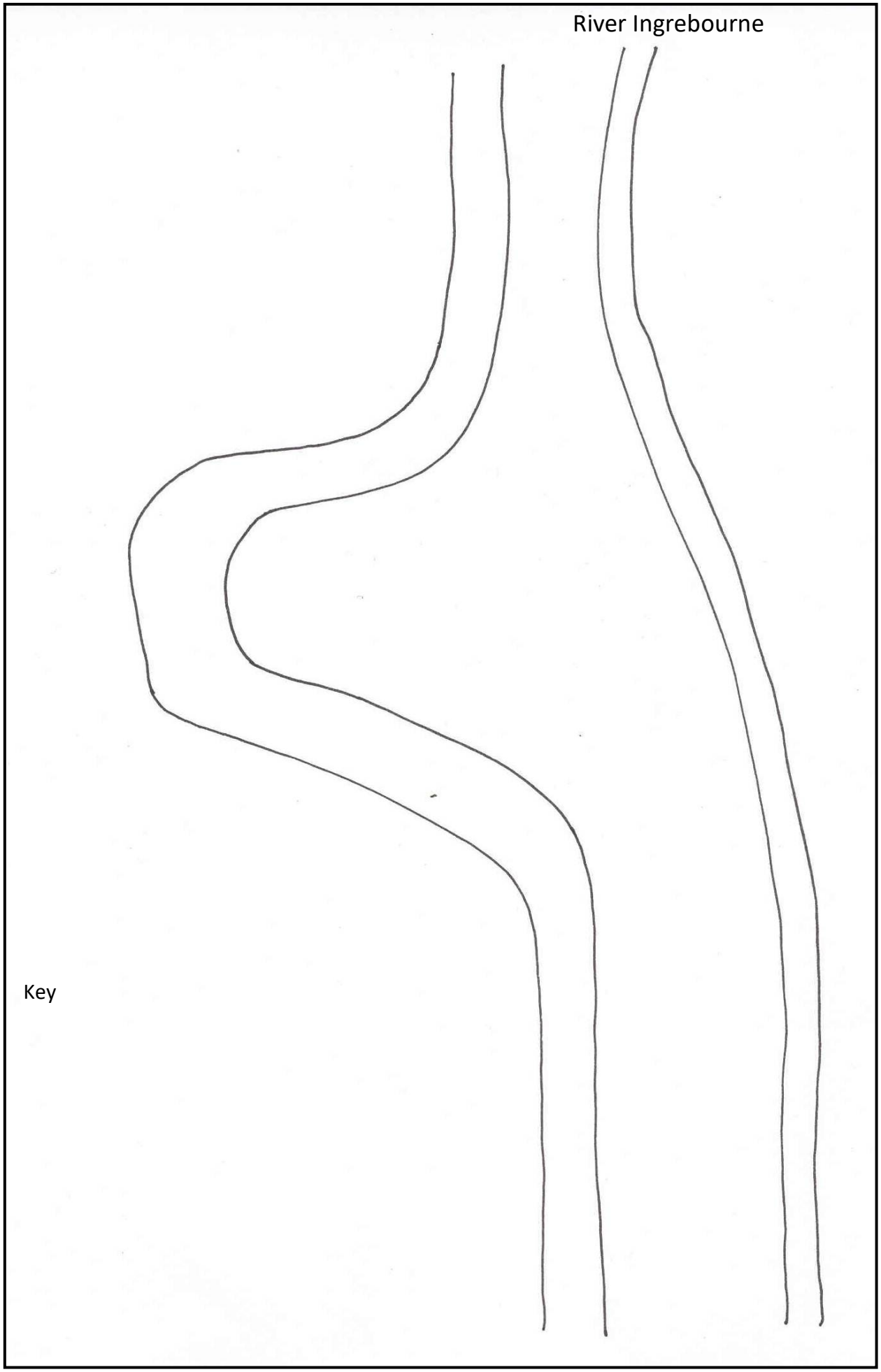
Water louse

Freshwater shrimp

Stone loach
Scientific name: *Barbatula barbatula*

Minnow
Scientific name*: Phoxinus phoxinus*

European Bullshead
Scientific name*: Cottus gobio*


River Ingrebourne
Key

Natural Meander Site Ingrebourne River

Task 1: Channel Profile investigation

Aims:

- To investigate the channel profile of the natural meander

Hypothesis:

- The outside of the bend will have a greater water depth than the inside of the bend.

Equipment:

- Two Ranging Poles
- Tape Measure

Method:

1. Measure the width of the river channel from where the water touches the bank at both sides. The width usually varies between 2.6 – 6.6 metres.

2. Divide this width by 4 or 5 to give equal intervals to measure the depth of the water. Record the intervals on your table distance from the river bank.

3. At each interval use a meter rule to measure the depth of the river.

Results:

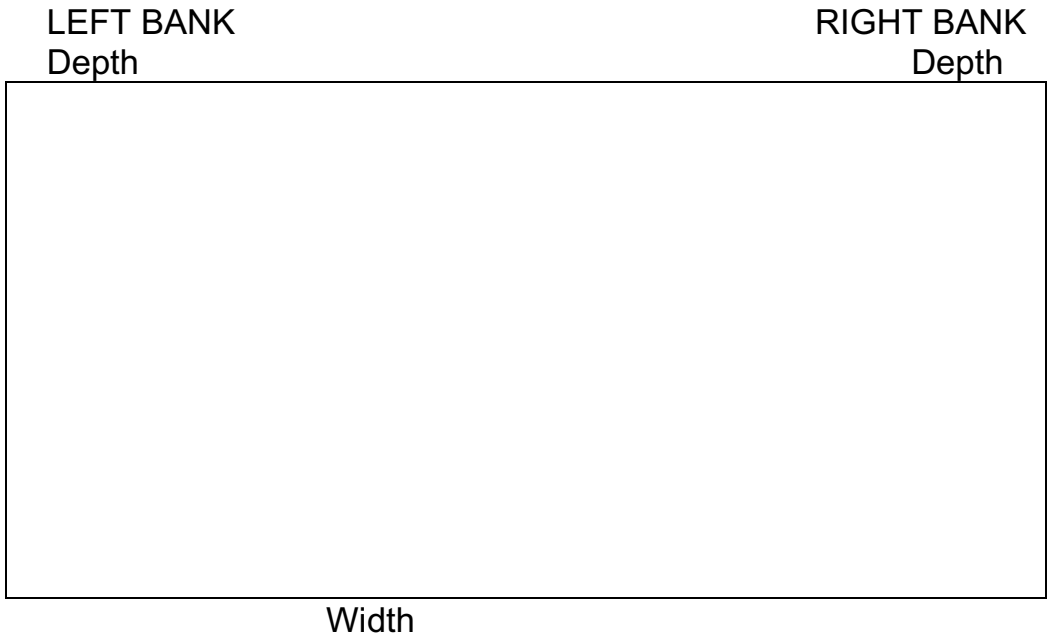
River Width _____metres

Distance from bank	Nearside 0m	1st Interval __m	2nd Interval __m	3rd Interval __m	4th Interval __m	Far side _____m
Water depth	0mm					0mm

Possible limitations with this method:

_____
_____
_____
_____

Plot the depths and widths of your river below



Task 3: River velocity investigation

Aims:

- To compare the velocity (speed) of a river at the outside and inside bend of a meander
- To investigate how the human management of rivers can affect velocity

Hypothesis:

- River velocity will vary across the channel

Equipment:

- Ranging poles
- Floating object e.g. an orange
- Tape measure
- Stop watch

Method:

1. Two students should hold ranging poles 3m apart with a tape measure between them close to the far side of the bank.

2. Gently place a satsuma into the water at 0 m and time how long it takes for satsuma to travel from one ranging pole to the other, record the results on your table.

3. Repeat the measurement 2 more times

4. Repeat step 2 and 3 in the middle of the river and close to the right bank of the river.

Results:

Time in seconds to travel set distance of 3 metres	Inside bend	Middle	Outside bend
1st repeat			
2nd repeat			
3rd repeat			
Average			

Possible limitations with this method:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____