

# Final Report to European Commission

## Contract No. 867UK(H)



Episodic variations in stream water chemistry associated with acid rainfall and run-off and the effect on aquatic ecosystems, with particular reference to fish populations in N.W. England

**Contractor: North West Water Authority**  
**Warrington, U.K.**

**Project Leader : E. Harper**



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ASSOCIATED WITH ACID RAINFALL AND RUN-OFF AND  
THE EFFECT ON AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS, WITH PARTICULAR  
REFERENCE TO FISH POPULATIONS IN N.W. ENGLAND.

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Frontispiece : River Duddon at Duddon Hall looking upstream  
towards fish counter.

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Abstract

1. In the North West region, biological, physical and chemical information was collected over a five year period from over 100 sites on upland streams most of which drained rocks of low buffering capacity.
2. In both Lake District and South Pennine sites striking differences were found between the composition of invertebrate communities inhabiting acid-stressed and less acid-stressed streams. In streams of very low pH (geometric mean pH < 4.5) only Nemouridae, Limnephilidae, Dicranota, Chironomidae and Simuliidae were found. As geometric mean pH increased above pH 4.5 the abundance and diversity of macroinvertebrates increased. The diversity and abundance of acid-sensitive taxa (those which showed a strong statistical correlation with mean pH) increased with stream pH above 5.0.
3. Principal component analysis applied to the Pennine data indicated that approximately 50% of the variation in the acid sensitive species Baetidae, Heptageniidae, Gammarus, Hydropsychidae and Gastropoda could be explained by variation in a principal component "representing" pH, calcium, alkalinity and aluminium (negatively). A more detailed analysis including more sites and salmonid abundance is planned as part of future work.
4. It is suggested that the presence of Baetidae, Heptageniidae, Gammarus, Hydropsychidae and Gastropoda can be used to indicate that a water is suitable for salmonids with respect to acid-stress.
5. Electric fishing surveys showed that acidic streams (geometric mean pH < 5.5) generally had abnormally low densities of salmonids ( $< 0.2m^{-2}$ ) and that 0+ fish were very few or absent. The latter indicates recruitment failure. Salmon were more sensitive than trout to low pH.
6. The fisheries of the Esk and Duddon have declined over recent decades. Whilst this may not be solely due to acidification, on two occasions in recent years there have been simultaneous salmonid mortalities associated with low pH events. On the second of these, a complete record of pH changes was obtained from continuous monitoring equipment. So far as is known, such a record of a mortality of fresh run salmonids is unique, in Britain at least. No further mortalities have been observed in the Esk or Duddon catchments, although a suspected acid related mortality was investigated on the River Glenderamachin (R. Derwent catchment) in June 1984.
7. A number of streams and standing water bodies including Levens water have been identified where fish were present in catchable numbers prior to 1970, but which now appear to be fishless.

8. Preliminary analysis of data from a new fish counter on the River Esk suggests that upstream migration of salmonids may be inhibited by spates when the pH drops to 5.3.
9. Continuous river monitoring has demonstrated a remarkably consistent relationship between river pH and river flow, which appears to be independent of rainfall pH. The change in the nature of this relationship from one year to the next is being investigated as a possible tool for examining trends in acidity by eliminating the effects of seasonal and meteorological factors.
10. Liming of a small acid tributary of the Esk (Spathow Gill) has enabled fish to survive (after restocking) in a stream which had become fishless since around 1970.
11. A combination of selective tributary liming (Esk and Duddon) and restoration of agricultural liming levels to pre 1975 levels (Esk catchment only) shows promise as a short term measure for halting the decline of fisheries in these two catchments. The Authority has now commenced a programme of experimental liming along these lines.

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## EEC ACID RAIN REPORT

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Historical perspective of acid rain events in Europe

The enormous increase in public concern over "acid rain" and its reported effects in the last decade could give the misleading impression that it is a new phenomenon. In fact it is now generally acknowledged that the onset of acidification of sensitive surface waters most probably coincided with the start of the industrial revolution in the 1850's. Diatom records from lake sediments support this view (Battarbee 1984). Loss of fish populations resulting from an increase in the acidity of natural waters was reported in Norway as long ago as the 1920s (Dahl 1926) and in England acid rainfall was recorded locally over 100 years ago (Smith 1872).

However, concern over the acidification of surface waters on a regional basis did not emerge until the early 1970s. In the space of a few years, surface water acidification was recognised in southern Scandinavia (e.g. Gjessing et al 1976), Canada (e.g. Conroy et al 1976) and USA (e.g. Schofield 1976). The effect of acidification on fish populations has caused particular concern. Leivestad et al (1976) documented the decline of Atlantic Salmon populations in rivers in Southern Norway, while a detailed analysis of 700 lakes in this region revealed an association between fishery stocks and water chemistry (Wright & Snekvik 1978). Populations were sparse or absent at pH 5.5 or less. As many as one-third of 2000 lakes assessed in S. Norway are considered to have lost their fish populations since the 1940s (Sevaldrud and Muniz 1980).

#### 1.2 Evidence of potential problems in the UK

Until recently relatively little information was available concerning the effects of acidification in the UK. However, work in geologically sensitive (i.e. susceptible to acidification) areas of Scotland (Harriman & Morrison 1982) and Wales (Stoner et al 84) has shown that fish have become sparse or absent in acidic waters. A comprehensive summary of observations in the UK is given by Warren et al (1986).

In SW Cumbria acid related fish mortalities in 1980 and 1983 in the River Esk and Duddon catchments have been documented (Prigg, 1983a; Crawshaw, 1984). It was these observed mortalities, coupled with a dramatic decline in the numbers of migratory salmonids returning to these two rivers, which initially led to the research programme that is described in this report.

Many previous studies have concentrated on the effects on lakes or tarns and possible remedial measures relevant to standing water bodies. It was felt that a detailed study of effects on streams would add a new perspective to this work, in particular the possibility of monitoring the water quality in detail during the course of a mortality of salmonid fish.

Particular emphasis was placed on an investigation of episodic variations in stream water chemistry and their role in aquatic ecosystems, particularly fish populations.

### 1.3 The Research proposal

The project formed the initial stages of a planned long-term investigation into the acidification of waters in the North West of England and was integrated with relevant studies being carried out by other organisations in the U.K.

In general, the emphasis of the project was to quantify the importance of short-term episodic variations in stream chemistry associated with rainfall, snowmelt and run-off and to place these variations in the context of longer term changes in water quality, particularly acidification, which were receiving more widespread scientific attention. Specifically the project focussed attention on two critical river catchments and measured in-river changes in water chemistry associated with run-off events and the biological impact in the short and medium term. The project was complemented by detailed studies on rainfall chemistry, on soil modifications and on effects in lakes being undertaken by other research institutes (Freshwater Biological Association; Institute of Terrestrial Ecology) and by studies on other waters throughout the north-west of England by the Authority.

One of the areas of the UK receiving the largest input of acidity from the atmosphere has been identified as S.W.Cumbria where surface waters are generally poorly buffered on account of the underlying geology. A decline in migratory salmonid fish populations in the Rivers Esk and Duddon has been observed in recent years and the recorded occurrences of intermittent fish mortalities has been associated with pulses of acidic run-off. These two river catchments offered a combination of features unique within the UK and possibly Europe where precise relationships between river flow, water chemistry, fish movement and biological status could be determined and critical conditions identified. Furthermore, it was proposed to determine the effects of remedial actions, such as changes in agriculture and forestry practices on the catchments, to improve conditions for fauna and flora. The results of this work may have widespread significance.

The work proposed in the project involved:

- (i) Continuous monitoring and data logging at one site in each catchment of pH, temperature, river level (flow) and upstream fish movement; together with automatic sampling of water for chemical analysis in response to rises in river level. Flow gauging facilities already existed at one site on each river, but only the Duddon had an existing fish movement recording weir and station. An early requirement was therefore the construction of such a facility on the Esk.
- (ii) Surveys of invertebrate and fish population distributions in surface waters in the catchments. Population structure, reproductive success, growth rate and movement of fish to compare the status of fisheries in affected and unaffected waters.



- (iii) Collection and chemical analysis of water samples from streams, lakes and tarns in and around the study catchments with the use and development of analytical techniques as appropriate for particular determinands such as monomeric aluminium and humic content. The range of analyses at particular sites included major cations and anions relevant to an understanding of the relationships between deposition and surface water chemistry. Background levels and seasonal trends were determined.
- (iv) Collection and analysis of rainfall samples at suitable sites for each separate rainstorm.
- (v) The co-ordination of data collection; evaluation of records for trend analysis; integration with other research and evaluation of results; proposals for remedial action.

## 2. STUDY AREAS IN THE NORTH WEST

2.1 General description

2.2 Solid geology

2.3 Soil series

2.4 Land Use

## 2. STUDY AREAS IN THE NORTH WEST

### 2.1 Description of catchments See Appendix 10 for outline maps.

The study areas focussed on three regions of North West England - S.W.Cumbria, the Lake District and the Southern Pennines. Each region is described in more detail below:

#### 2.1.1 The English Lake District

The streams of the English Lake District vary from highly acidic to extremely alkaline. All of the acid streams drain bedrock of the Borrowdale volcanic series, Skiddaw slates and igneous intrusions (eg Eskdale granite). The Silurian slates of the Southern Lake District have a higher buffering capacity producing streams of higher alkalinity. Hard alkaline waters drain the carboniferous limestone at the edge of the Lake District.

In the North and West of the central Lake District, acid and alkaline streams have a patchy distribution with alkaline and acid soft water streams occurring in close proximity to each other eg streams in the upper Esk and Duddon catchment described below. Acid streams are rare in the Eastern Lake District (Sutcliffe and Carrick)

#### 2.1.2 S.W.Cumbria (Esk and Duddon)

These two catchments were identified as critically sensitive catchments on the basis of geology and known fishery problems.

The Esk rises on the southern slope of Scafell Pike and is a relatively short river being some 23.6 km to the tidal limit. At the gauging station at Cropple How, 3.4 km above the tidal limit, its catchment area is 70.2 km<sup>2</sup> and its average daily flow (ADF) is approximately 5.6 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

The Duddon rises some 6 km to the south east of the source of the Esk at the top of Wrynose Pass. The distance to the tidal limit is 22.0 km and at Duddon Hall, 1.5 km above the tidal limit the catchment area is 78.2 km<sup>2</sup> and the ADF is approximately 6.2 m<sup>3</sup>/s.

Whilst the ADFs and maximum flows are approximately in the ratio of the catchment areas, the minimum flow on the Esk of 0.09 m<sup>3</sup>/s is approximately one-third of that on the Duddon. This is mainly due to a release of compensation water from Seathwaite Tarn but may also be influenced by a greater proportion of groundwater than the Esk.

#### 2.1.3 The South Pennines

The South Pennine region has been classified as being of high to medium susceptibility to acid deposition (Kinniburgh and Edmunds 1984). The catchments of the streams under study were of two main types, those dominated by blanket peat bog and those dominated by acidic upland grassland, both overlying hard rock of low buffering capacity. Two exceptions were Hurst Reservoir catchment of heather and cranberry moorland and Earnsdale Reservoirs catchment of alkaline grassland.

## 2.2 Solid geology

The upper reaches of the Esk rise on rock of the Borrowdale Volcanic series but lower down the catchment, granite is the dominant feature apart from alluvium and river gravel in the valley bottom. The Duddon catchment is also virtually all underlain by rocks of the Borrowdale Volcanic series. A narrow band of Coniston Limestone does cross the catchment at the southern extremity but it is unlikely that this affects the chemistry of any of the sampling sites in the catchment. Another rock type worthy of mention is the substantial area of Skiddaw Slates to the north of the Esk and Duddon. A number of streams at the eastern end of this area including the upper River Caldew, Grainsgill Beck, and the River Glenderamackin within the Derwent catchment, have some of the lowest calcium concentrations found in the sampling programme.

Crummock Water, Ennerdale Water and Buttermere which are often regarded as "sensitive lakes", lie at the western end of the area of Skiddaw Slates. Wastwater, Thirlmere, Haweswater and Ullswater lie on the Borrowdale volcanics, but the latter two lie on the eastern side of this area which appears to be less susceptible to acidification than the western side.

Coniston Water and Windermere to the south are both in an area of Bannerdale slates, Coniston flags and Stockdale shales which are considerably richer in calcium. These two lakes may therefore be regarded as less sensitive to the effects of acidification.

The underlying rocks in the Southern Pennines are millstone grits and coal measures. The acidic sites under study drained the former. Millstone grits are made up of granites, quartz and cements and would be expected to contribute little buffering capacity to waters draining them.

## 2.3 Soil Series

The chemistry of the surface waters in a catchment is likely to be as much affected by the soils overlying the solid geology as by the underlying rock itself. A brief description is therefore included, the soil series quoted being from the Soil Survey of England and Wales.

Both the Upper Esk and Duddon rise on thin soil described as "humic rankers", a soil type not found elsewhere in northern England apart from parts of the upper Ribble and Lune catchments. The rest of the Esk catchment is mainly typical brown podzolic soils, although in the valley bottom there is the alluvial band already referred to, composed of brown earths or alluvial gleys.

One extra feature in the Duddon catchment is the presence of Cambrian staghomic gley soils in the Cockley Beck, Seathwaite area and on the western slopes in the Ulpha area. Much of Corney Fell, also in this area, is composed of raw oligo-fibrous peat soils from which the streams with the highest humic content flow.

#### 2.4 Land Use

The Valley bottoms of both the Esk and Duddon are used extensively for permanent pasture and were limed extensively in the past though this has declined significantly in the last 10 years. (See Section 7 for changes in this and other uses). The little afforestation in the Esk is restricted to two small coniferous plantations. In the Duddon there is a fairly extensive plantation of 400 hectares (Dunnerdale Forest) consisting of mature conifers and this is being extended to include a further 200 hectares around Grassguards Gill. The existing plantation comprises about 5% of the catchment above Duddon Bridge. There are also deciduous woodlands in the lower parts of the catchment.

In the upper parts of these catchments, the remaining Lake District sites and those of the Pennines, the land is used almost entirely for sheep grazing. Generally, these pastures are on unimproved moorland which in most catchments are dominated by acidic upland grass with some areas of heather (Erica cinerea), bracken (Pteridium aquilinum), peat bog and rocky outcrops. The poorly drained catchments on the Pennines are covered in blanket peat bogs. Two catchments on the Pennines comprise improved dairy/sheep pasture (Earnsdale Reservoir and Turton and Entwistle Reservoir). The land is generally too wet for forestry and where plantations occur they are undergrazed by sheep.

### 3. DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Chemical sampling programme

3.2 Continuous water quality monitors

3.3 Biological surveys for distribution  
of macroinvertebrates

3.4 Fish surveys

3.5 Fish counters

3.6 Other information on fish abundance

3. DATA COLLECTION

3.1 Chemical sampling programme

3.1.1 S.W.Cumbria and Lake District

In order to provide baseline data, 100 sites were selected to be sampled quarterly. These included all 75 sites where biological data were also collected and where, in some cases, extra water samples were taken for more limited analysis. The other 25 sites included, for comparison, sites in largely non-sensitive catchments such as the Lune, and in all cases the sites were chosen at points as far up the catchment as it was reasonably practicable to sample. This programme commenced in 1982.

Analysis of water samples included pH, alkalinity, calcium magnesium; aluminium (total and unacidified); ammoniacal nitrogen; nitrite and nitrate nitrogen; conductivity; chloride; and humic substances (carried out by gas chromatographic comparison with a standard sample of humic and maleic acids).

3.1.2 S.Pennines

One of the objectives of the study was to carry out a comparison of the chemistry of the generally very clear Lake District waters, with the highly coloured peaty Pennine waters and to assess the possible role of these humic substances in modifying the toxic effects of high aluminium concentrations. Accordingly, analysis of samples was as described for the Lake District samples.

A total of 30 sites were selected consisting of 20 reservoirs and 10 stream sites which were either inflows to or outflows from reservoirs. The programme allowed for collection of both chemical and biological data from these sites. (The biological data included separate assessment of the individual feeder streams to any particular reservoir). The programme started in 1984 and all sites were sampled quarterly.

3.2 Continuous water quality monitors

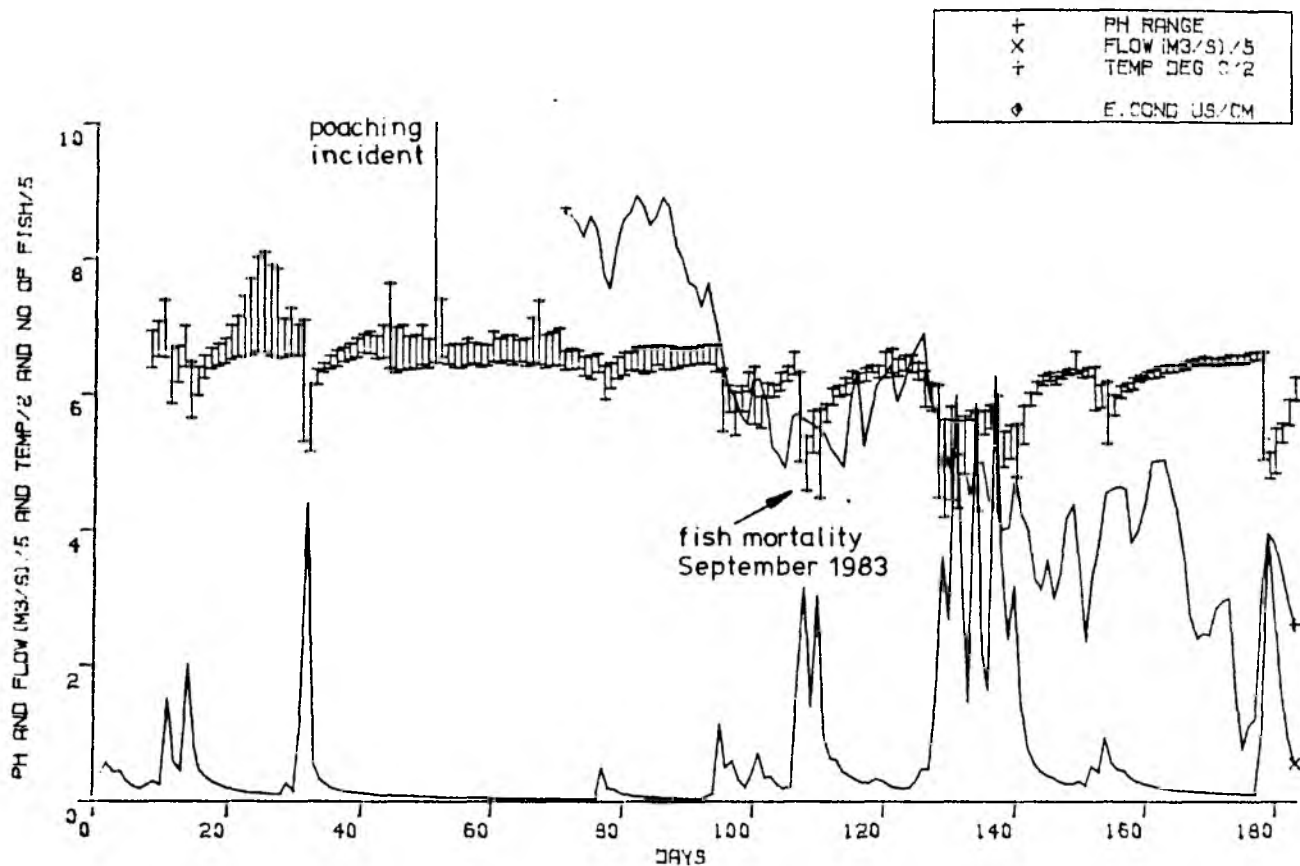
Continuous monitoring of water quality took place at two sites, the River Esk at Cropple How and the River Duddon at Duddon Hall. Both sites were towards the bottom of the catchments at existing flow measurement stations (see Appendix 1).

The Duddon station included an existing nearby fish counting weir, whilst the Esk fish counting weir was constructed during 1985 and commissioned in October 1985. The data currently gathered (April 1986) at both stations is thus:

pH, temperature, electrical conductivity,	
river level at 15 minute intervals	
fish counts in previous 15 minutes	4 lbs (1.8kg)
fish counts " " "	4 lbs (1.8kg)

Figure 7 Summary of data from continuous monitors for the period 1/6/83 to 30/11/83

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL

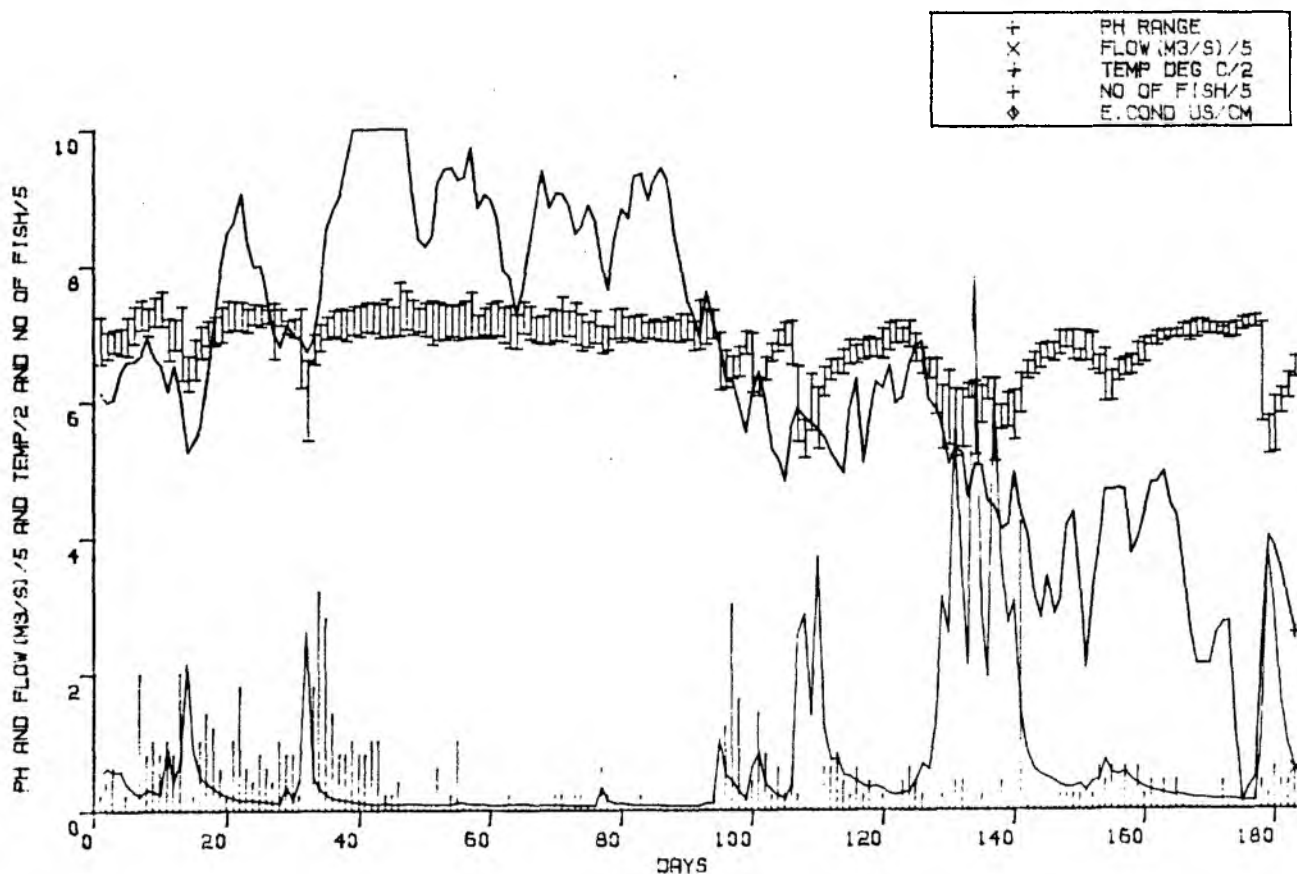
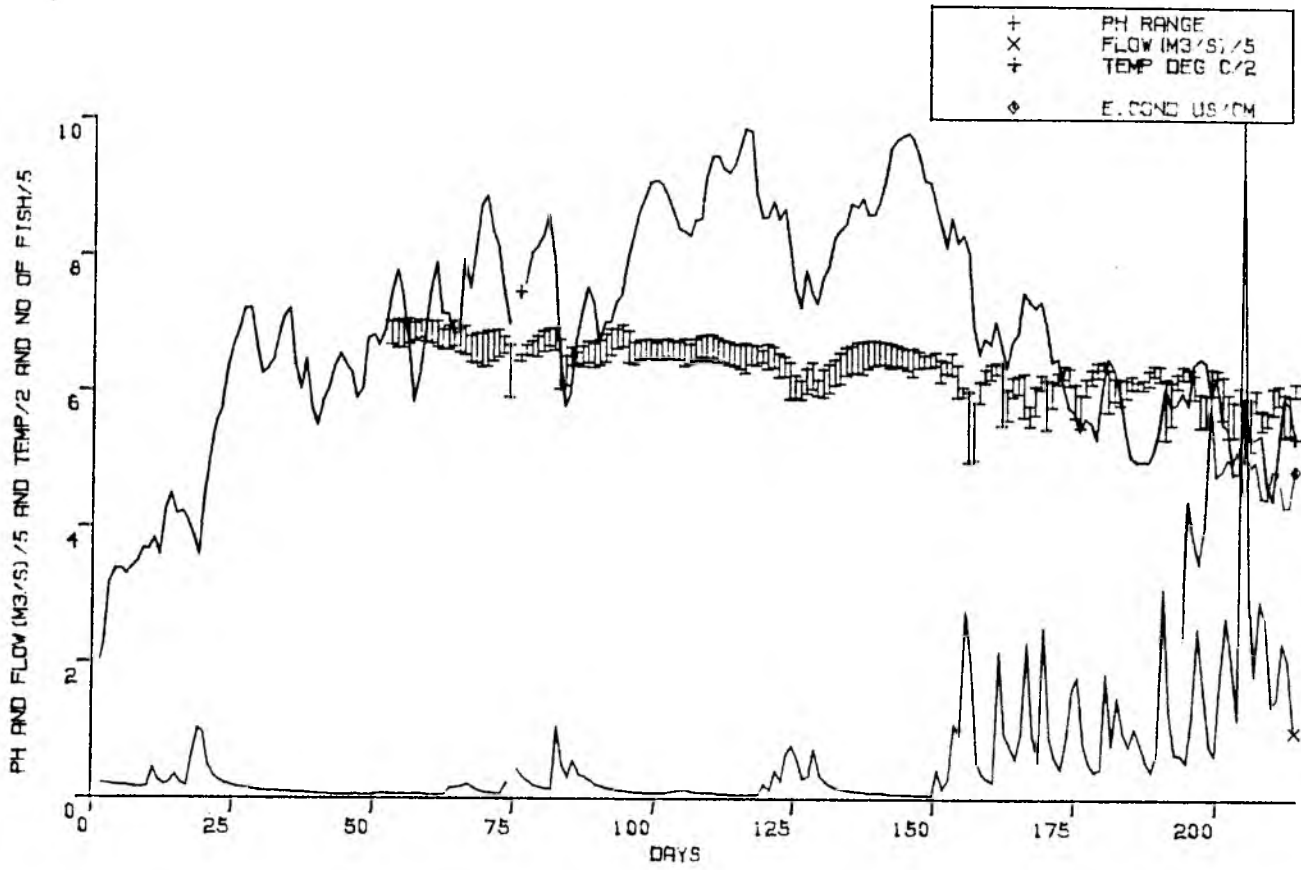




Figure 8 Summary of data from continuous monitors for the period 1/4/84 to 31/10/84

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL

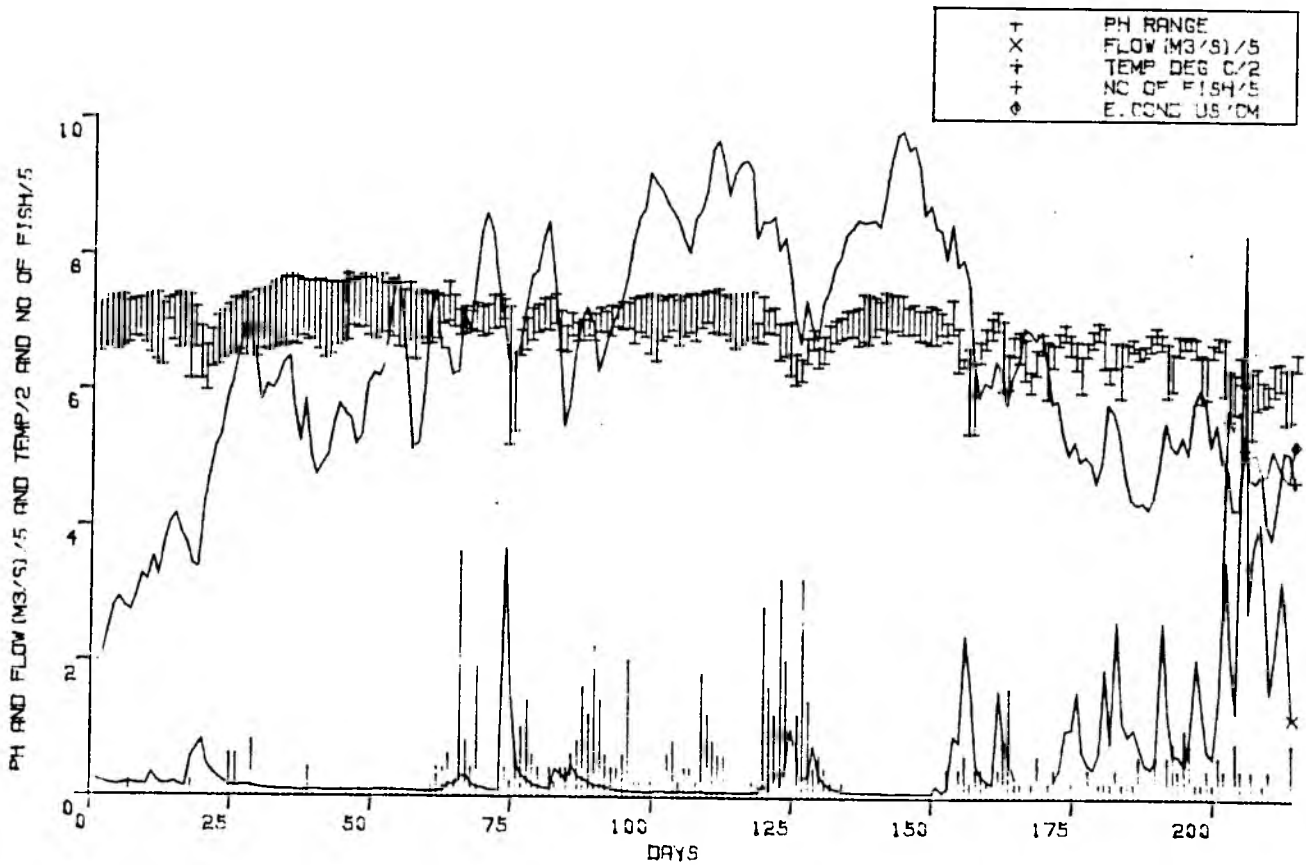
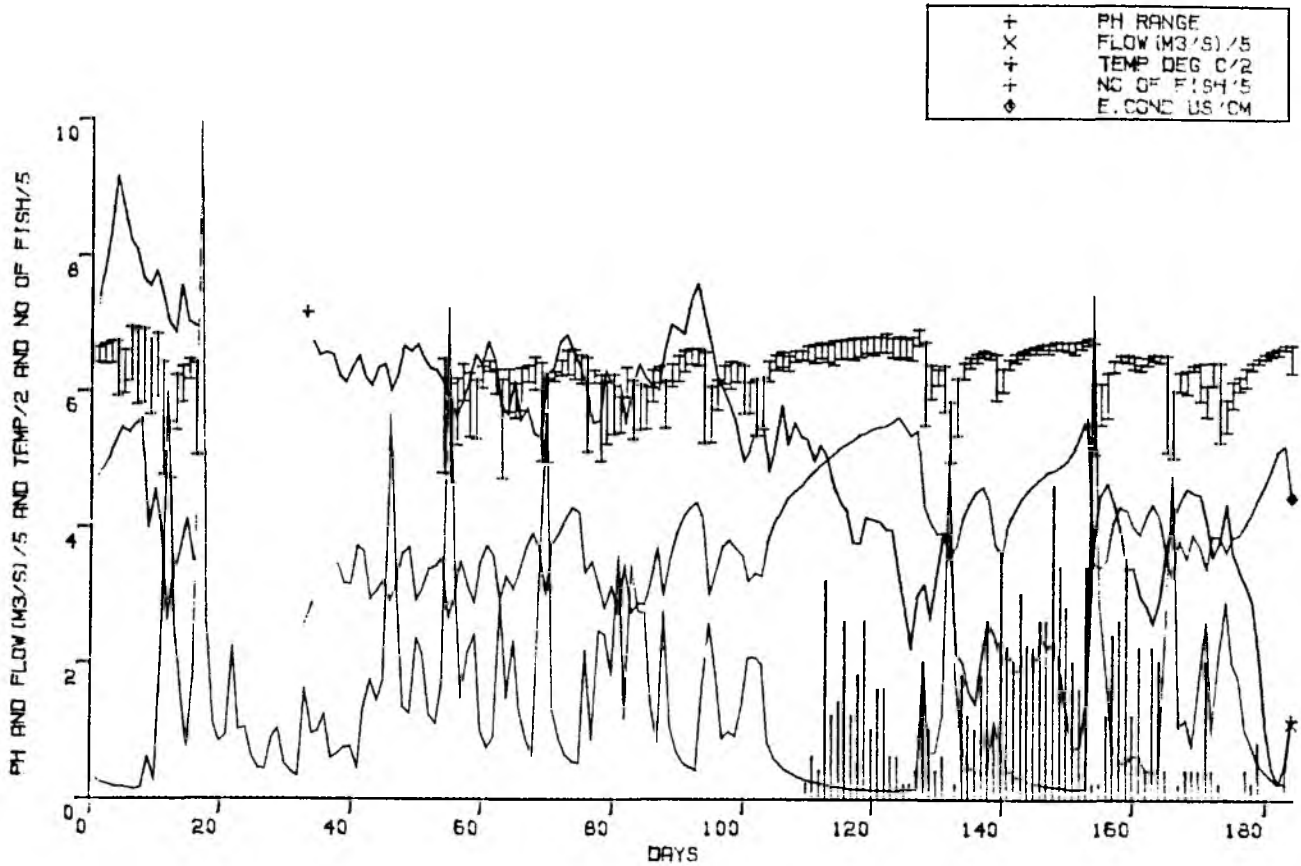


Figure 9 Summary of data from continuous monitors for the period  
1/7/85 to 31/12/85

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL

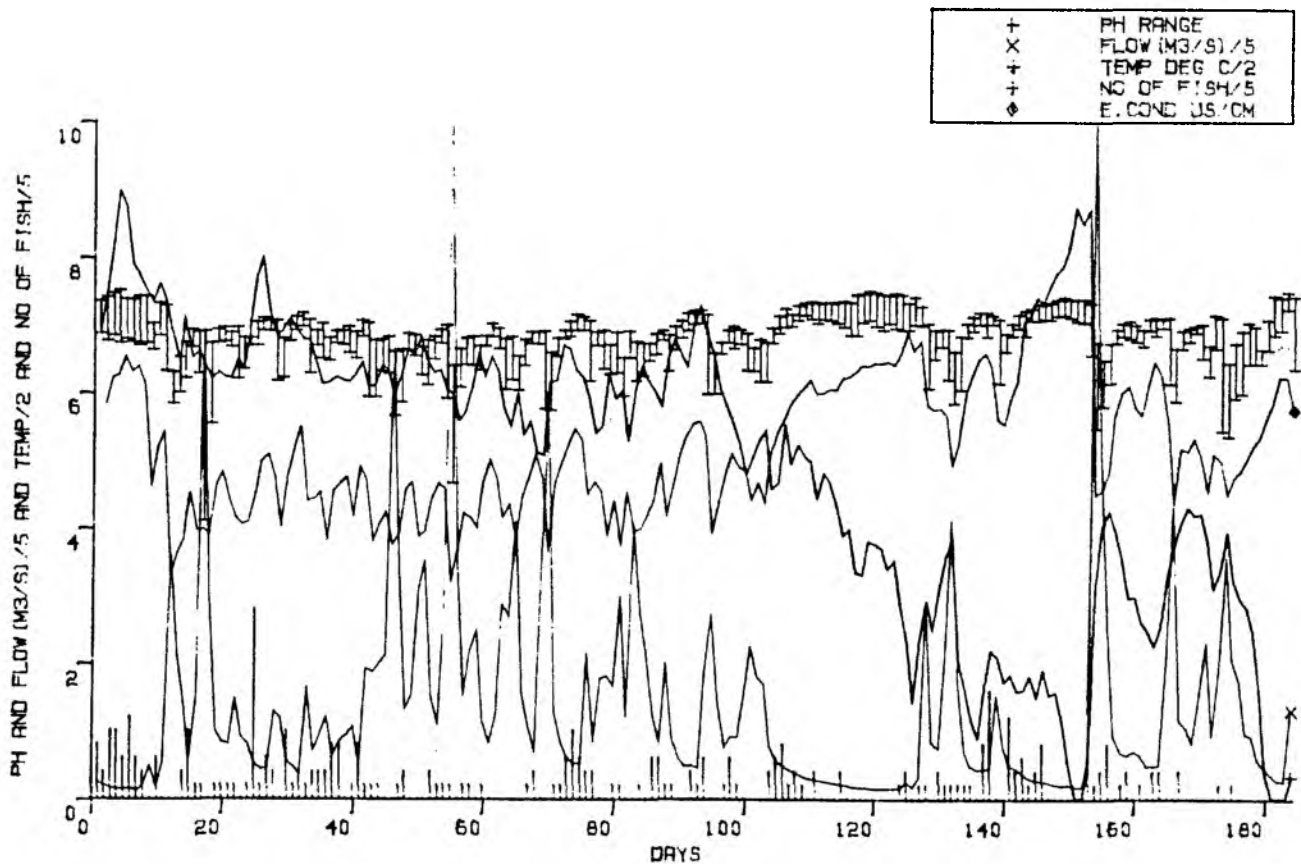
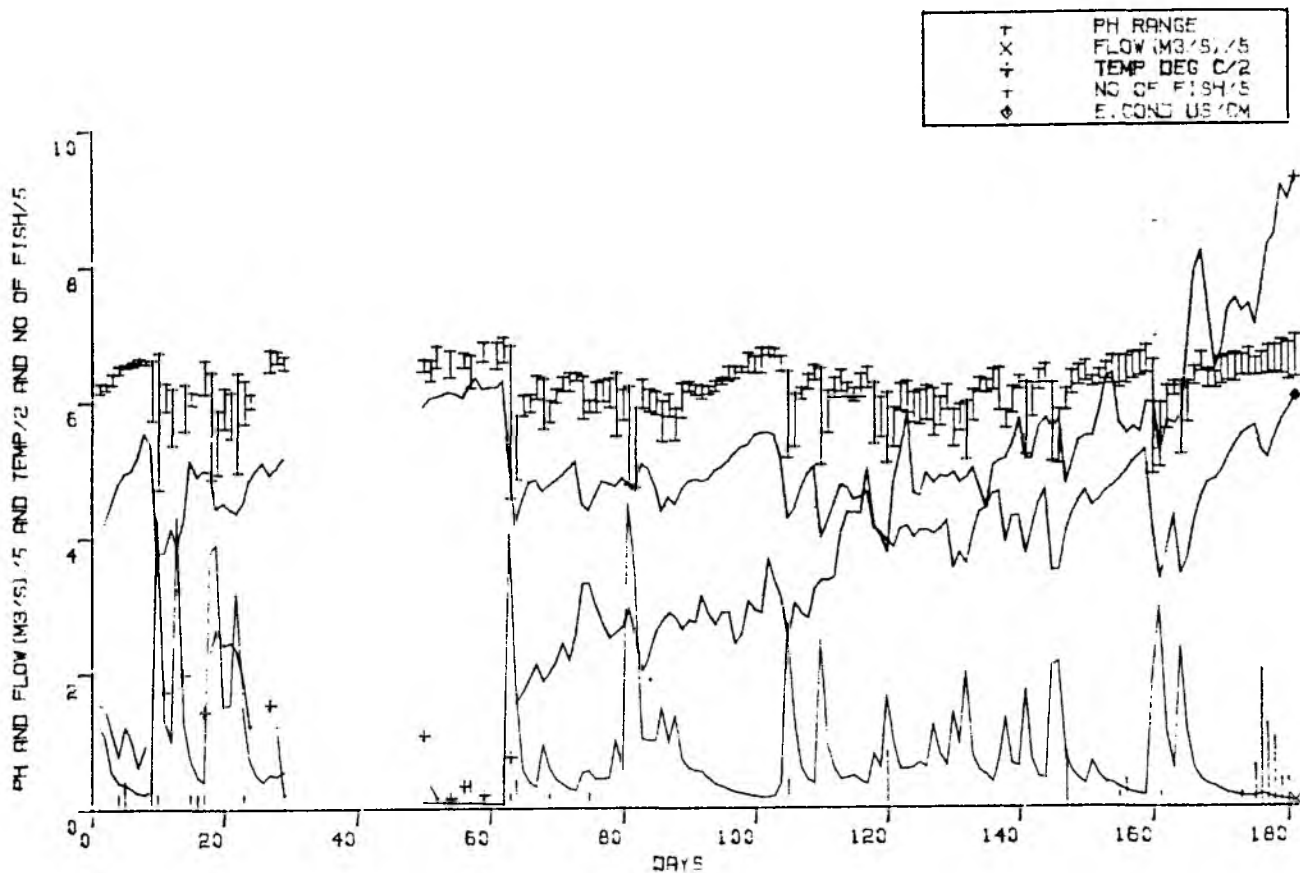
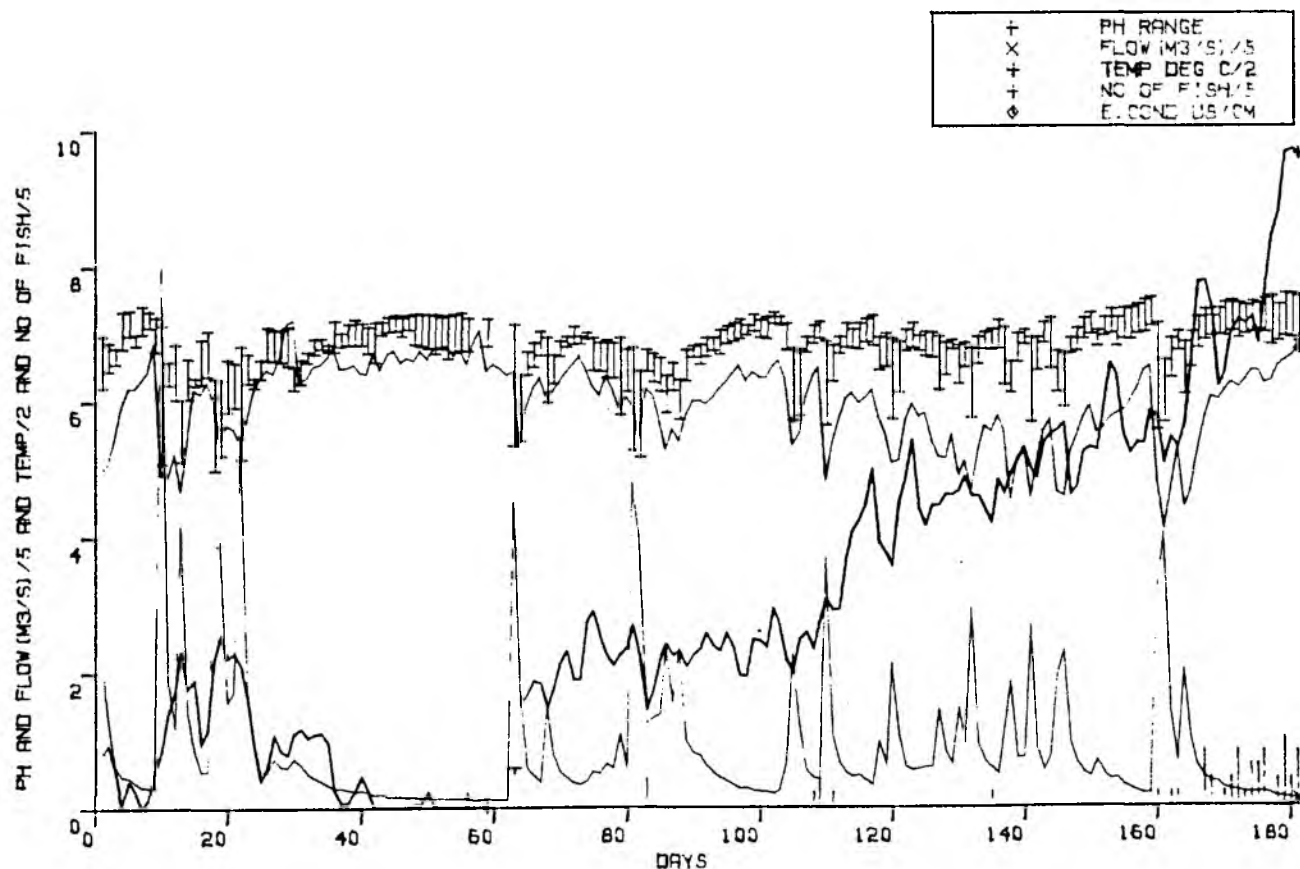


Figure 10 Summary of data from continuous monitors for the period  
1/1/86 to 30/6/86

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL



Automatic water samplers at each site were triggered when the water level reached a pre-set height (which could be varied). Composite samples (made up of 4 half-hourly sub-samples) were then taken at 2 hour intervals for 48 hours. These samples, which gave valuable evidence of the changes in water chemistry during episodic events, were analysed for pH, alkalinity, calcium, aluminium (total and unacidified), magnesium, conductivity, chloride and humic substances.

### 3.2.1 Maintenance of pH probes

The pH probes were replaced at 6 monthly intervals and great care was taken to select probes which did not display a "streaming potential" in the laboratory (i.e. changes in output related to velocity of water past the probe).

Particular care was also taken during the 3 weekly calibration exercise. Low conductivity buffer solutions were utilised, and these were cooled to river water temperature before the calibration took place. This was in order to minimise errors due to rapid changes in the automatic temperature compensation mechanism.

### 3.2.2 Data storage and processing

All the 15 minute readings (which included an indication of when the automatic sampler had operated) were stored on Golden River 10 channel data loggers which were capable of storing up to 40 days data. In practice data was retrieved at 3 weekly intervals on the maintenance and calibration visits. Data were subsequently transferred to an ICL 2970 mainframe computer where all subsequent processing was carried out.

## 3.3 Biological surveys for distribution of macroinvertebrates

### 3.3.1 Structure of sampling programme

The structure of the biological sampling programme developed from initial concern about influences of acidification on the Esk and Duddon, and was extended to cover other likely sensitive areas in the Lake District. This produced data from 75 upland stream sites, typically salmonid nursery streams within the Lake District National Park, divided equally between the Esk, Duddon and a group of other hill-stream sites. The sampling aimed to generate numerical data descriptive of the fish stocks, benthic macroinvertebrates and relevant water chemistry parameters at all sites. (Prigg 1983a).

Subsequent work has sought to provide more detailed biological data on sites which appeared to have acid restricted faunas and to investigate linear (upstream/downstream) changes within these acidified streams. The geographical coverage of streams draining the western mountain mass of the Lake District has been improved by sampling of additional sites.

The study area covering acid streams in the S. Pennines used similar methodology to that employed in the Lake District work.

### 3.3.2 Invertebrate Sampling

Benthic macro-invertebrates were "kick sampled" from riffles in the 75 hill stream sites in the Lake District, in most cases, once in winter, once in late spring and once in late summer during 1982. One kick-sample of invertebrates was collected from riffles at each of the forty-eight sites in the Southern Pennines during the period December 1985 to February 1986. "Kick-Sampling" involved the operator vigorously kicking the substrate immediately upstream of the mouth of a standard pond net (square mesh size = 0.7 mm) for a duration of three minutes whilst moving in an upstream direction sampling all of the apparent micro-habitats present. The samples were preserved in 70% methanol (Pennine sites) or formaldehyde solution (Lake District sites) for later examination in the laboratory where the identification and abundance of invertebrates was recorded using the standard NWWA scale (1=1, 2=2-5, 3=6-20, 4=21-100, 5=101-500, 6=500). (The actual number of animals per sample was recorded for the Pennine sites only and used in the principal component analysis section 5.2.2)

## 3.4 Fish Surveys

### 3.4.1 Structure of Sampling Programme

The programme for the investigation of wild fish stocks in the study area was closely associated with the invertebrate survey work and thus the structure of the programme was as described in 3.3.1, above.

### 3.4.2 Electric Fishing

Fish populations of flowing water sites in the study area were surveyed using multi-catch depletion methods in measured, stop-netted sections. The gear used was a Honda 300E 220v 50 Hz. 300VA A.C.generator and a rectifier unit providing a D.C. output, with on most sites, a stationary cathode and single mobile anode.

The multi catch depletion method used involved either 2 or 3 repeated fishings. In assessing population size from the two catch data, Seber and Le Crens (1967) two catch formula was used, and for three catch data, Zippin's (1956) procedure was applied.

It was readily possible by length/frequency analysis to distinguish 0+ age class salmonids from older age groups, and estimates were made of the population sizes of both age groups independently.

The fork lengths of all salmonids caught were measured to the nearest millimeter. In order to relate fish length data to actual biomass of fish present at a site, crude biomass density estimates were produced for comparative purposes based on the assumption that

$$W = 0.01 \times l^3 \quad \text{where } W = \text{weight g.} \\ \text{and } l = \text{length cms}$$

When compared to estimated biomass density based on measured length/weight relationships which were available for the Esk sites, it was clear that the crude estimate underestimated the field estimate by 7%-41% (i.e. mean condition factor exceeded unity at the Esk sites).

#### 3.4.3 Gill Netting

Fish populations of four acid upland tarns in the S.W. Lake District were sampled by gill netting. The nets used were monofilament sinking gill nets, 36.5m long, and composed of twelve panels of different mesh size ranging from 19mm to 150mm stretched mesh.

In the larger water bodies sampled, Levers Water and Seathwaite Tarn, seven such nets were set and left fishing for one day. Any fish caught were retained for length and weight determination and gut content examination. Tributary streams which could have been utilised by trout as spawning streams were surveyed by electric fishing.

#### 3.4.4 Fish Cages and Trial Stocking

As part of an investigation of three adjacent tributaries of the River Esk differing in their ability to support trout, brown trout were placed in the streams enclosed in cylindrical Netlon plastic mesh cages, 0.65m long with a radius of 0.15m. Each cage held five fish and was staked in the stream in a suitable sheltered location. The survival of the fish and stream water chemistry was monitored in a number of exposures of up to several weeks duration (Prigg 1985a).

Trial stocking with hatchery-reared salmonid fry was carried out on four streams. In the Duddon catchment salmon fry were introduced into the upper reaches of Tarn Beck and Grassguards Gill and their survival monitored by electric fishing survey (Prigg 1983b). In the Esk catchment Spothow Gill and an adjacent unnamed tributary were stocked with trout fry following the application of crushed limestone to the upper catchment of Spothow Gill. The survival of the fry was monitored. (See 6.6.2)

### 3.5 Fish Counters

The fish counter at Duddon Hall on the River Duddon has been in use since 1980, although it is switched off during the winter and spring months when no migratory salmonids are entering the river.

The River Esk counter at Cropple How was commissioned in October 1985.

The purpose of these counters is to record the numbers of adult salmon and sea trout migrating upstream. The counters are fully automatic and operate on the resistivity principle (Lethlean 1951 and Bussell, 1978). They are of the "wide gap" type and span the full width of the river.

Downstream movement of fish is not recorded because of practical constraints with this type of counter which make it impossible to obtain a reliable count of fish moving downstream. Both counters discriminate fish into two size groups, i.e. fish less than 4 lb (1.8 kg) in weight, and fish over 4 lb. The majority of fish under 4 lb are sea trout and those over 4 lb are likely to be salmon.

The data from the counters at both sites were recorded on the Golden River data loggers which also stored data on river level and water quality parameters. As information on fish movement, river level and water quality was collected simultaneously, it was possible to relate upstream movement of salmon and sea trout to the prevailing environmental conditions.

### 3.6 Other Information on Fish Abundance

A number of other sources of information relating to the past state of the fish stocks in the study area have been considered. These include official returns of migratory salmonid catches by licence holders, references in past River Board reports to mortalities in areas we now know to be susceptible to acidification (Prigg 1983a), and recollections and records of individual anglers, riparian owners, local water authority staff etc. (Robinson 1984)

4. WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

4.1 Classification of sites

4.2 pH

4.3 Aluminium

4.4 Humic substances

4.5 Electrical conductivity

4.6 Calcium

4.7 Discussion of results

4.8 Summary



#### 4. WATER QUALITY CONDITIONS

##### 4.1 Classification of sampling sites

A detailed classification of the sampling sites has been carried out (Bull & Hall, 1985) which demonstrated that the sites fell in general into identifiable groups as follows, judged on physical characteristics only although there was some overlap.

Esk & Duddon tributaries

Esk & Duddon main river sites

Other lake district sites

S.Pennine sites

It was noted that the Duddon tributaries included more sites at higher altitude than the Esk, and that the Lake District sites tended to be larger streams than the Esk and Duddon tributaries. This was not unexpected, but needs to be borne in mind when making comparisons between sites.

The sites in the S.Pennines were substantially different for a variety of reasons. Most of the streams in this area are utilised as public water supply reservoirs and are renowned for the highly coloured peaty water they produce as they drain the thick layer of sphagnum bog that covers this part of the S.Pennines.

##### 4.2 pH S.W.Cumbria

The most consistently acid tributaries sampled were a group of Upper Duddon tributaries, Doe House Gill, Gaitscale Gill, Troughton Gill, Mosedale Beck, Dale Head Gill and Black Beck. The group on the Esk in equivalent positions on the catchment exhibited a wider range of pH although the lowest pHs found were similar.

On the Duddon catchment, a marked increase in pH of both tributaries and the main river is found downstream of the confluence with Tarn Beck. There is also a gradual downstream increase in pH on the River Esk but it is much less pronounced.

The net effect is that whilst the upper Duddon is generally slightly more acid than the Esk, the lower Duddon is generally more alkaline (in fact the Duddon Hall site is generally about 1 pH unit more alkaline than the Esk at Cropple How).

Lowest pH recorded in these catchments during routine quarterly sampling was 4.0 on Spothow Gill (tributary of R.Esk).

##### S.Pennines

There are a substantial number of extremely acidic sites in the S.Pennine group. Lowest pH recorded at any site was pH 3.6 at Whiteholme Reservoir but 17% of sites had a minimum pH of less than 4.0 and 37% were less than pH 4.5 whereas in the Lake District group (inc.Esk and Duddon) only 11% were below pH 4.5 and none below pH 4.0. (See Figs 1 & 2)

Figure 1 Histograms showing the numbers of South Pennines sites with particular chemical characteristics

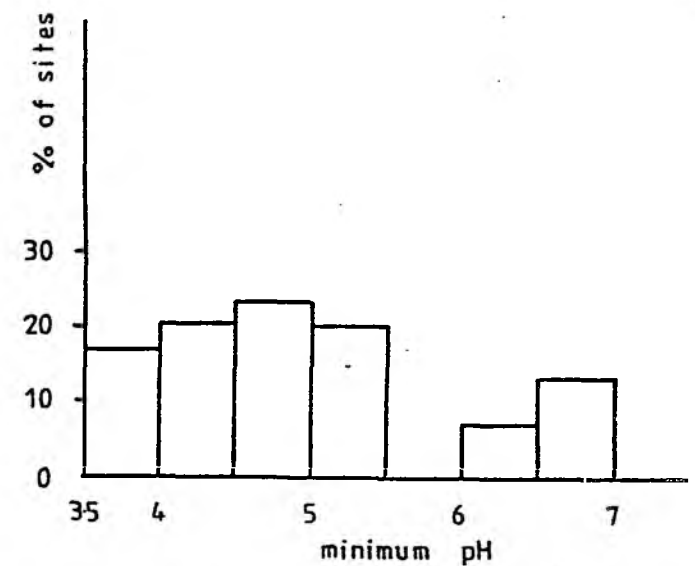
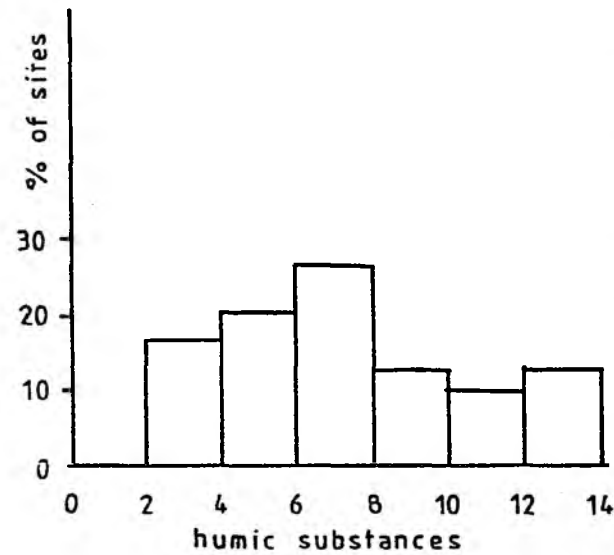
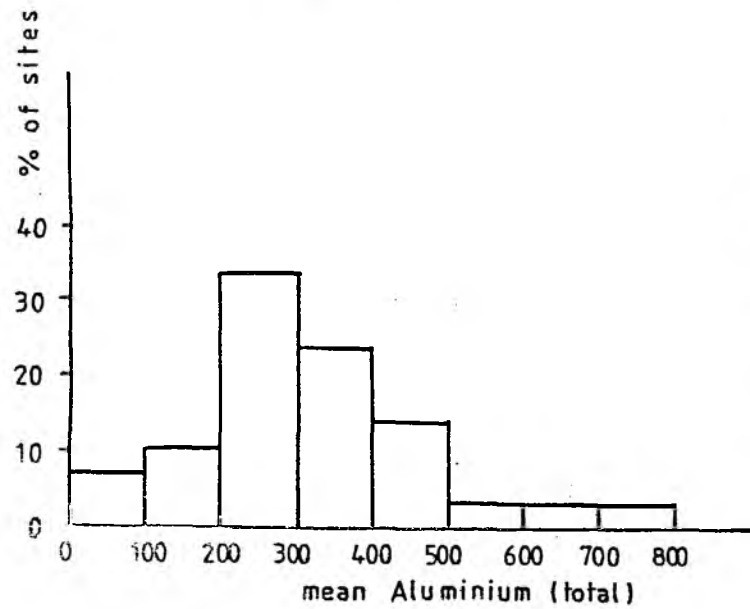
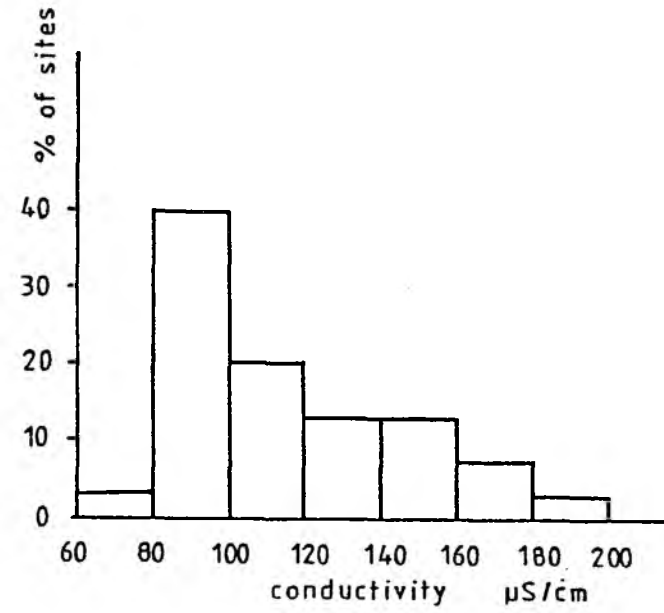
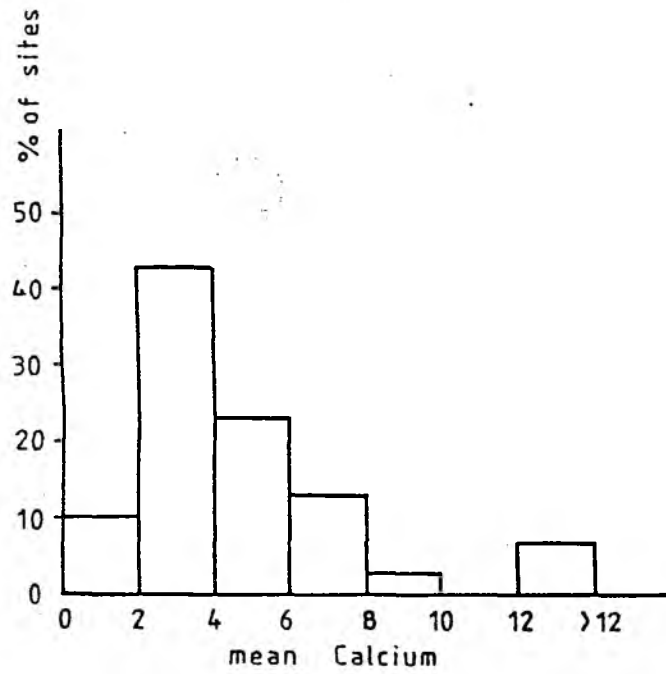
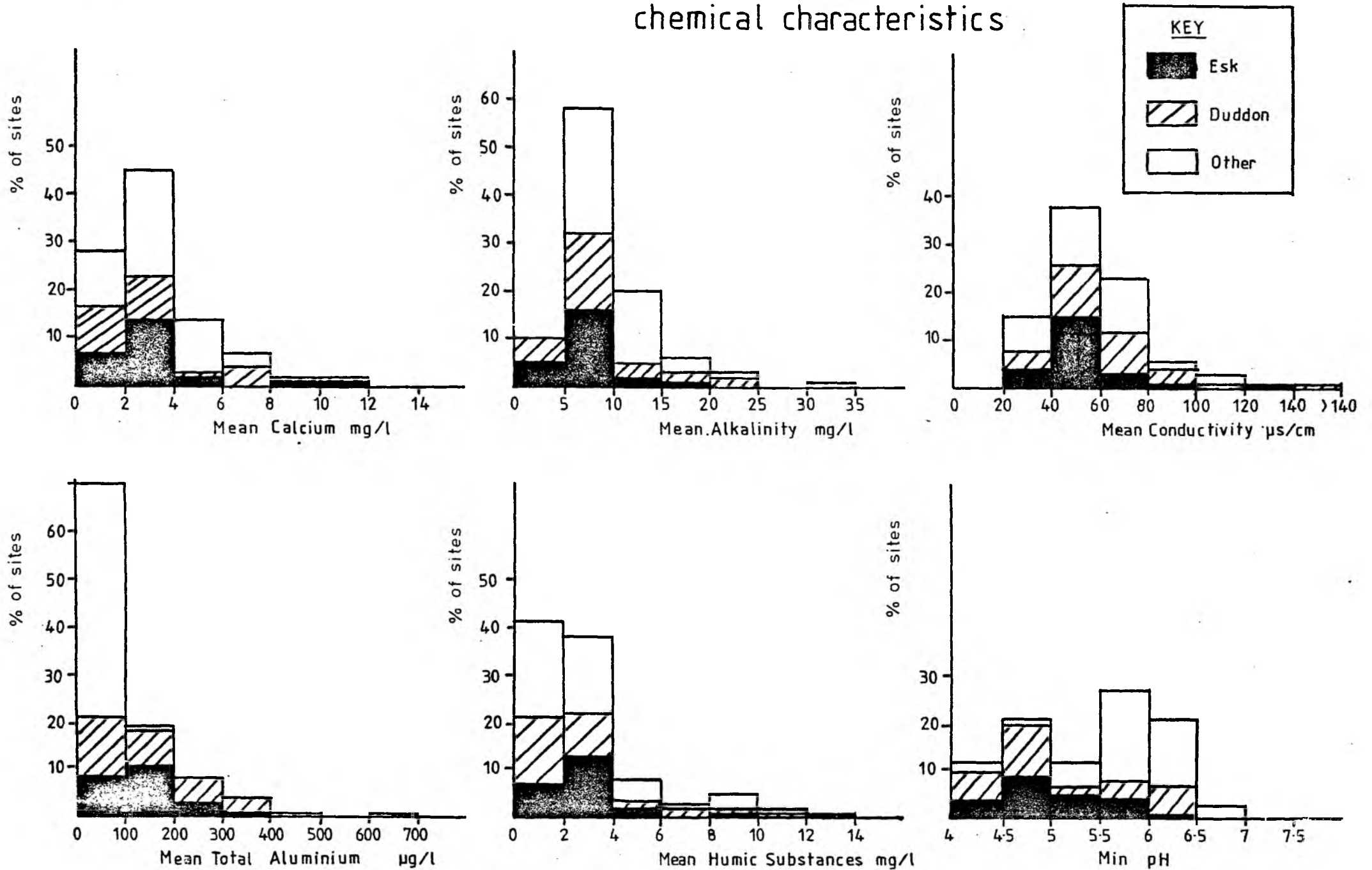


Figure 4

Histograms showing the numbers of Lake District sites with particular chemical characteristics



In "acid sensitive" catchments where the bedrock is resistant to weathering, and the overlying soils are low in calcium and magnesium, there may be insufficient time, or insufficient calcium, for normal buffering mechanisms to operate. In these circumstances, aluminium and manganese from aluminosilicates in clay and soil particles may exchange with some of the hydrogen ions present in the water flowing through or over the soil, and pass into the surface waters initially as  $Al^{3+}$  and  $Mn^{2+}$ .

Speciation of aluminium is extremely complex and may well have considerable influence on the subsequent effects on biota. For example, aluminium complexes can be formed with organic acids of humic origin which greatly reduce its toxicity.

#### S.W.Cumbria and Lake District

For the reasons outlined above, aluminium shows in general a close inverse correlation with pH (see Fig.3) and sample points with low pH nearly all had elevated aluminium levels.

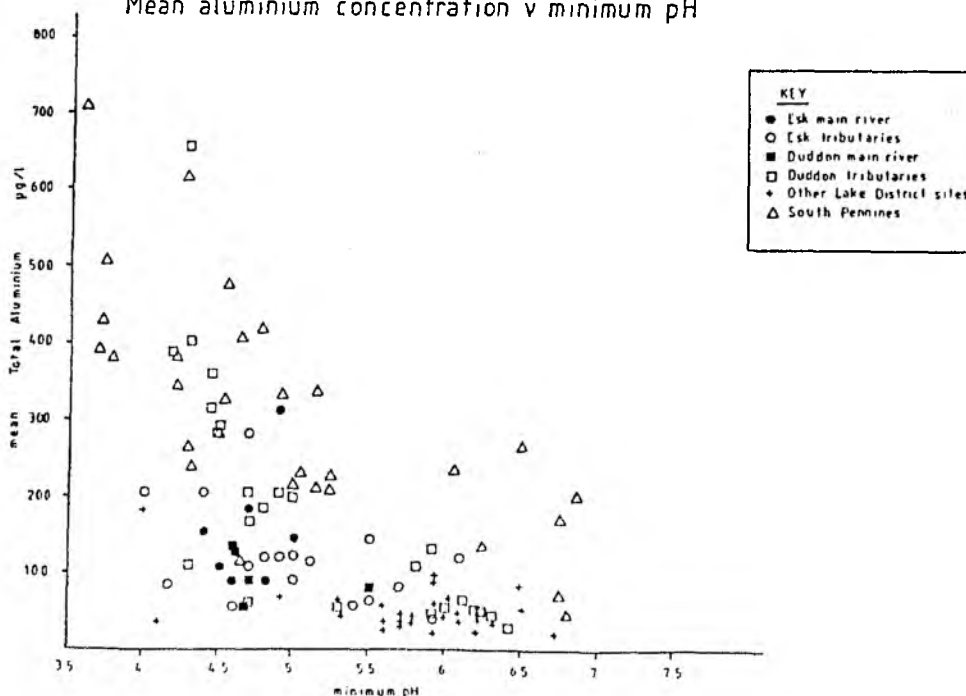
The indications are, from the relatively few samples on the Esk tributaries taken in high flow acid conditions, that despite the evident very rapid fall in pH there was still time for the appropriate exchange reactions to operate, and aluminium to be released into solution.

Thus the concept of "unmodified" rainfall seems an unlikely possibility even in high flows, and it is likely that there will always be aluminium available if there are hydrogen ions available in the surface water to exchange with it.

#### S.Pennines

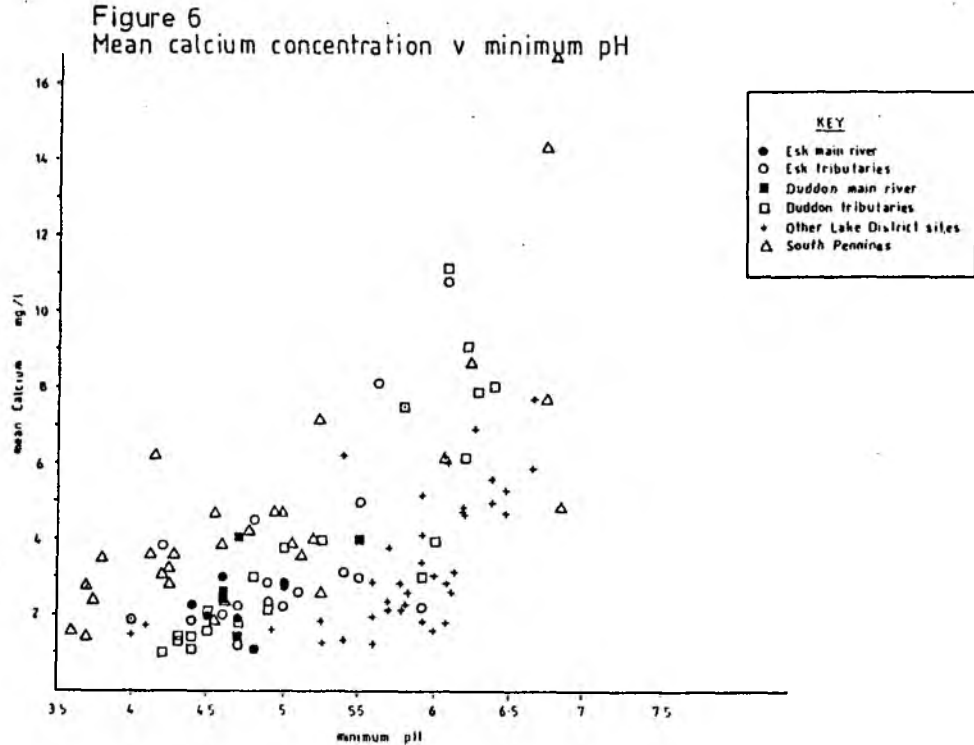
In line with the low pH, aluminium concentrations in the S.Pennine group were generally much higher. 83% had a mean aluminium concentration greater than 200 ug/l as compared with 14% of Lake District sites. In addition to this, however, for any given pH the S.Pennine group tended to have a higher aluminium concentration than the Lake District sites. For instance in the pH range 4.0-5.0 only 26% of sites in the Lake District had mean aluminium greater than 200 ug/l compared to 93% of the Pennine sites. (See Figs 1 & 2)

Figure 3  
Mean aluminium concentration v minimum pH



In the Pennine group, none of the sites had such a low conductivity. Although there was a tendency for the higher pH sites to have a higher conductivity, there was a large degree of scatter, and the most acid site (Whiteholme Reservoir) had the third highest conductivity. (See Fig 5).

4.6 Calcium  
Lake District



In general a similar pattern for calcium distributions was found as for pH, (See Fig. 6) with notable exceptions being Grainsgill Beck and the River Caldew immediately downstream, which along with the upper Esk and upper Duddon, had minimum values of around 0.5 mg Ca/l and mean values below 2.0 mg Ca/l. At these levels the toxicity of aluminium is much enhanced (Brown 1983).

S.W. Cumbria

Calcium concentrations in the Duddon increased considerably between the sampling point downstream of Tarn Beck (mean 2.6 mg Ca/l) and Ulpha (mean 3.8 mg Ca/l). This was mainly due to the influence of a fairly large tributary, Crosby Gill (mean 7.3 mg Ca/l) which drains Ulpha Fell. Calcium levels and to a lesser extent pH continued to rise between Ulpha and Duddon Hall so that the water chemistry of the Duddon at the latter point was very different to the river at the upper sampling sites. Once again, on the Esk there was a downstream increase in calcium but it was less marked than on the Duddon and the mean concentration at the lowest site was only 2.8 mg Ca/l.

Fig.4 demonstrates a weak positive correlation between pH and humic substances, for the Lake District sites showing that it is highly unlikely that organic acids were making a significant contribution to the acidity at the points sampled in the Lake District and S.W.Cumbria.

S.Pennines

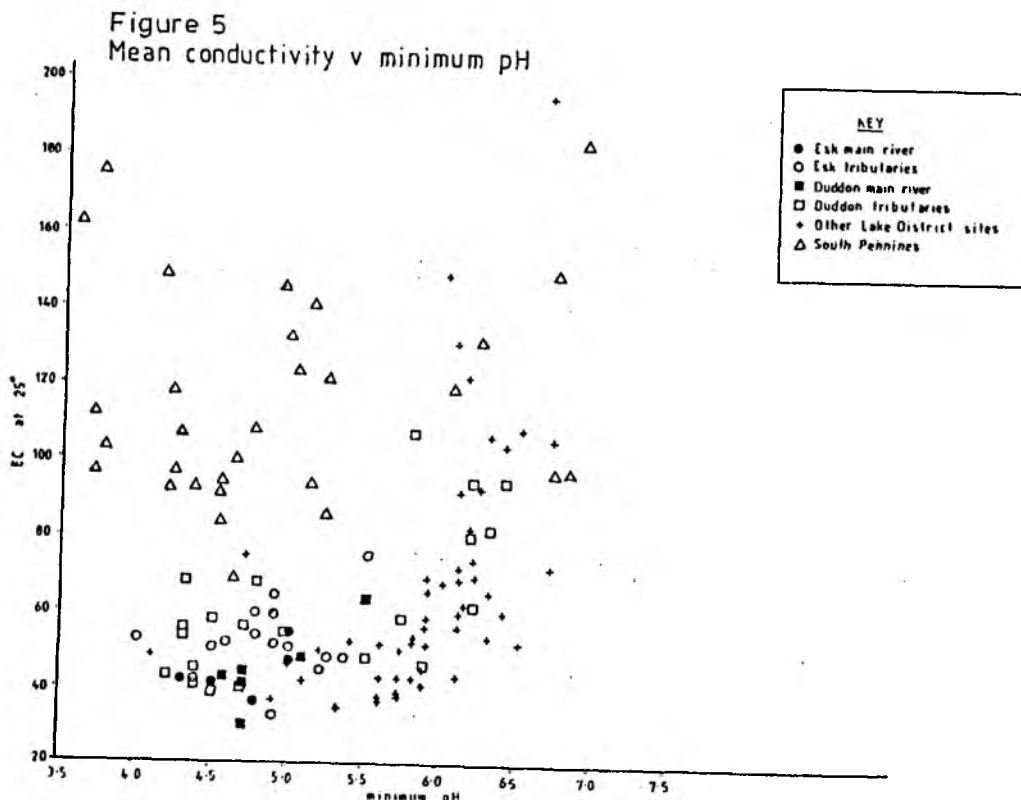
Another major difference between the Lake District and Pennine Groups was the levels of humic substances. For example 79% of the Lake District group had mean humic levels of less than 4mg/l, in contrast to the Pennine group, where only 17% were less than 4 mg/l. Also 23% were greater than 10 mg/l as compared with only 3% of the Lake District sites. (See Figs 1 & 2).

One of the findings of the Lake District sampling was that the higher humic levels were associated with the less acid sites. In the Pennine group a different picture emerged. The sites which were "peatiest" (mean humic substances concentration greater than 10 mg/l) could be divided into two groups, one north of Manchester where the pH was generally high (min. 6.5) and a second group south of Manchester all with pH 5.0.

Overall there does not seem to be a strong correlation between the acidity and the levels of humic material. However, the presence of high humic levels along with high aluminium levels at some sites gave a good opportunity to assess the role of humics in reducing the toxicity of aluminium by complexing, so that the biology of these sites was of particular interest.

4.5 Electrical conductivity

Again there was a marked difference between the Lake District and Pennine groups - not solely related to acidity. Over half of the Lake District group were "very pure" waters where the mean conductivity was less than 60 s/cm. The more acid sites were virtually all in this low conductivity band.



Thus, whilst it is clear from Fig 3 that there is a substantial degree of correlation between pH and aluminium concentrations within each group, the actual pH/aluminium relationship is not the same for both groups.

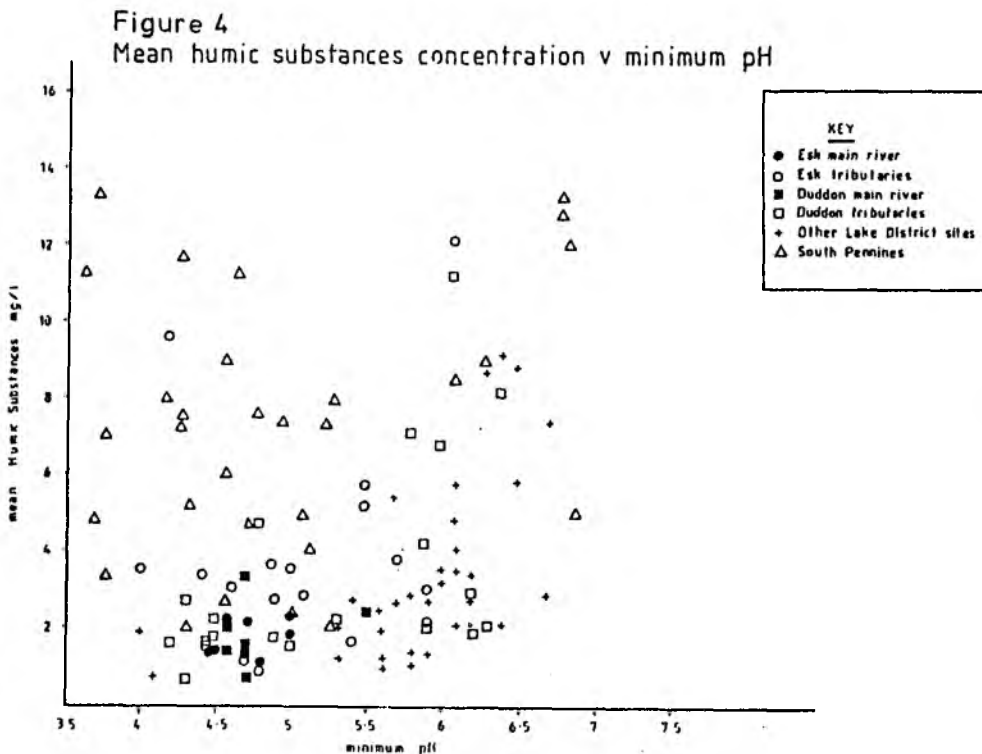
4.4 Humic substances  
S.W. Cumbria

Despite the fact that the Esk passes through the Great Moss, which is an area of peat bog where the river gradient is relatively low the concentrations of humic substances were low throughout. Higher concentrations were found in one or two tributaries such as Mere Beck.

The results from the upper part of the Duddon were very similar to the Esk, but several tributaries, notably Blea Beck (mean 9.7 mg/l, range 5.5-17 mg/l) increased concentrations in the main river between Ulpha and Duddon Bridge.

Lake District

Of the other streams and tributaries sampled, Stock Ghyll (Leven catchment) had the highest concentrations (mean 9.1 mg/l, max. 35.0 mg/l), together with Swindale Beck and other tributaries in the Eamont catchment.



### Pennines

As might be expected, there was a correlation between calcium and pH, with the most acid sites having the lowest calcium concentrations. However, the Pennine group once again displayed a different pattern from the Lake District sites.

Within the pH range 4-5 only 7% of Pennine sites were below 2 mg Ca/l mean calcium concentration. In the Lake District group over half the sites in this pH range were below 2 mg/l. (See Fig 6).

The calcium concentrations of the streams sampled in both the Lake District and Pennine groups were of course extremely low compared with streams draining limestone areas or other calcium rich rocks. (c.f. River Lune at Wath mean 26.2 mg Ca/l) But even the sites with lowest calcium concentrations mentioned above (where there was the possibility of increased aluminium toxicity) had higher concentrations than some Norwegian lakes draining hard granite catchments where mean concentrations as low as 10-20 µEq/l (0.2-0.4 mg Ca/l) are common.

#### 4.7 Discussion of Results

Presumably these increased calcium (and aluminium) concentrations and the associated anions, were partly responsible for the higher electrical conductivity of the Pennine sites as compared to the Lake District group. The fact that so many of the Pennine reservoirs had an extremely low pH despite these increased calcium concentrations indicates that the input of acidity into the system must be extremely high. This is, of course, entirely consistent with the proximity to large emission sources and urban areas known to have caused substantial damage to vegetation in this area (Ferguson and Lee 1983).

#### 4.8 Summary of Observations

Taken as a whole, there were consistent patterns in water quality throughout the region. Significant differences were seen between Lakeland and S.Pennine streams and lakes. The S.Pennine sites tended to be more acid, with higher aluminium concentrations but also with higher concentrations of humic substances. However, there was little correlation between pH and the concentration of humic materials.

The observation that some sites in the S.Pennines were extremely acid, despite higher calcium concentrations and electrical conductivity than at sites of comparable or less acidity in the Lake District, suggested that the S.Pennines was subject to a high acid loading. This was quite consistent with observed effects on vegetation in the area.



4.9 Discussion of results from continuous monitors.  
(River Esk and Duddon).

Figs 7 to 10 show summaries of typical data from the two stations. Mean daily flow, temperatures and conductivity are plotted together with the daily pH range and total daily fish count where it was available.

It can be seen at once that virtually every substantial rise in river flow is accompanied by a fall in the pH. This is true for both stations, except that the Duddon (at this point) tends to be about 1 pH unit more alkaline than the Esk throughout the record. Apart from this, the records are remarkably similar.

Figure 11 Distribution of minimum pH at both sites  
River Esk at Cropple How River Duddon at Duddon Hall

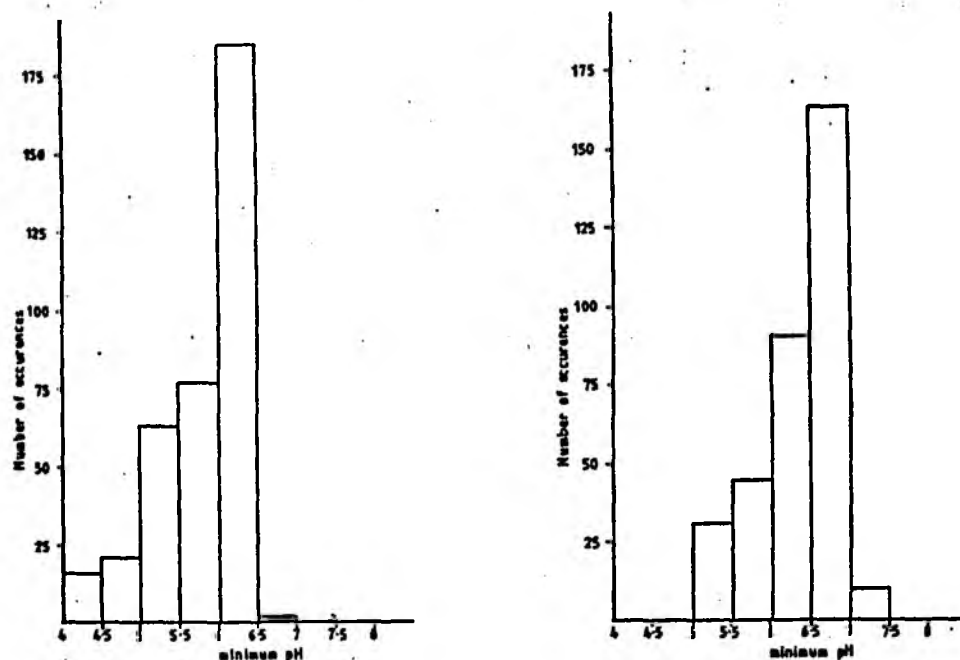


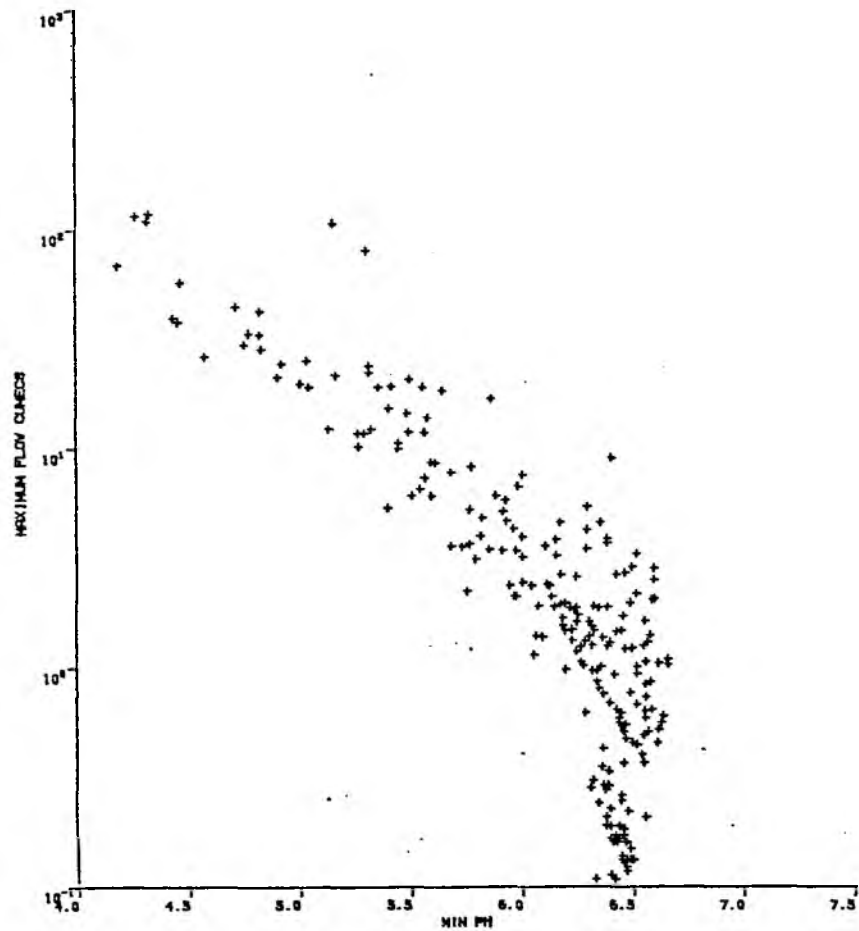
Fig 11 shows the overall distribution of minimum daily pH at both sites, but the most interesting feature is the very strong correlation between flow and pH demonstrated in Figs 12 to 15.

Newson (1984) presented similar data from spot sampling in the Wye (grassland) and Severn (forested) catchments in Plynlimon (Mid Wales). The Severn (and tributaries) showed similar relationships between flow and pH to the Esk and Duddon, but the Wye behaved differently and the pH declined much less at high flows. Newson attributed this to bicarbonate buffering by solution of Calcite and to liming as part of pasture improvements. Those streams not buffered in this way were constantly acid, especially from peaty sources.

The fact that the Esk and Duddon do not behave in this way adds support to the conjecture that humic acids contribute little to the acidity in these two catchments. (See Section 4.4).

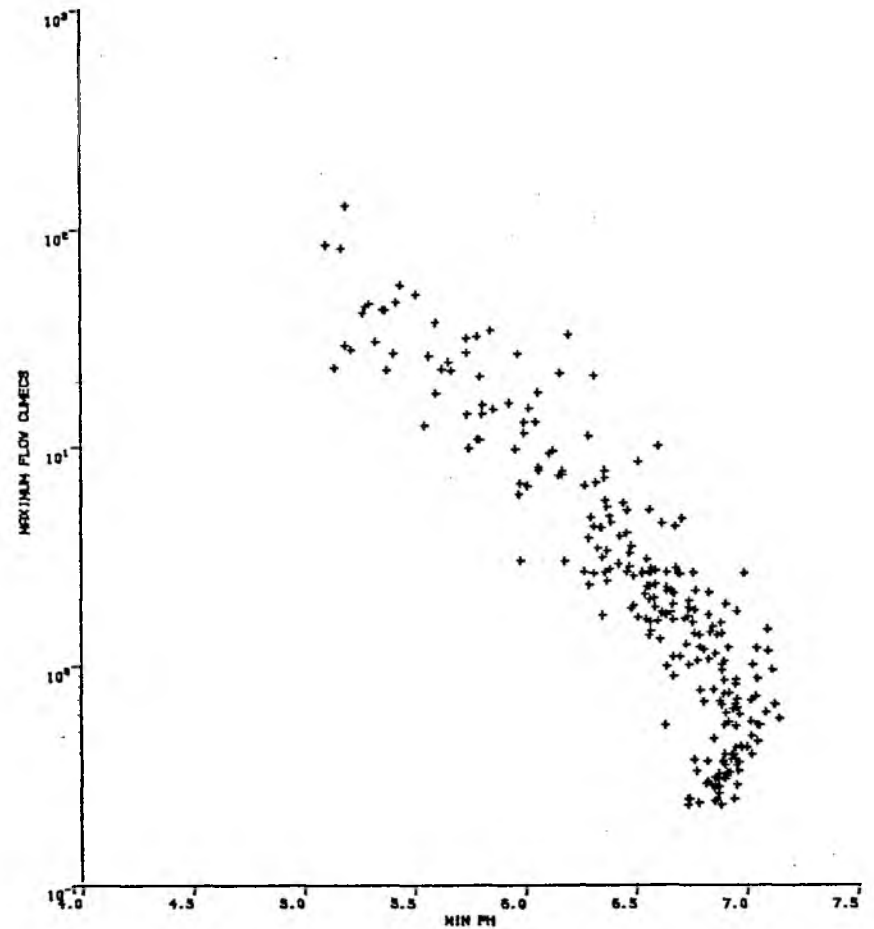
Figure 12 Relationship between Flow and pH during 1983

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1983 1  
END DATE IS 31/12/1983 2400

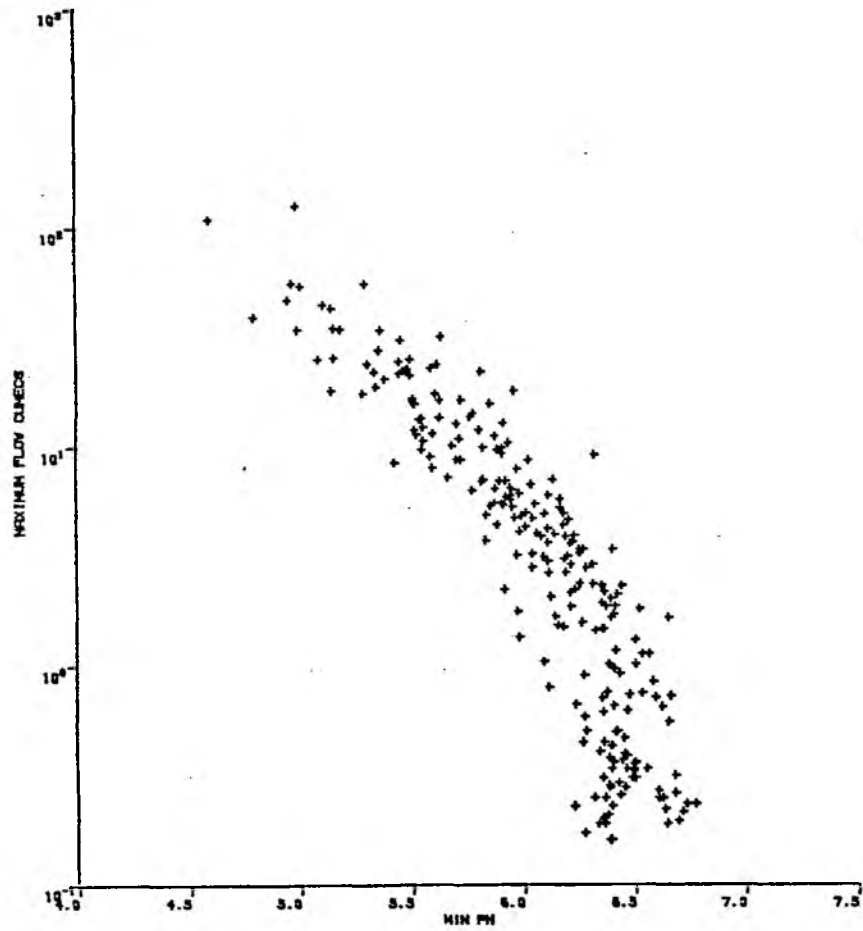
RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL



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END DATE IS 31/12/1983 2400

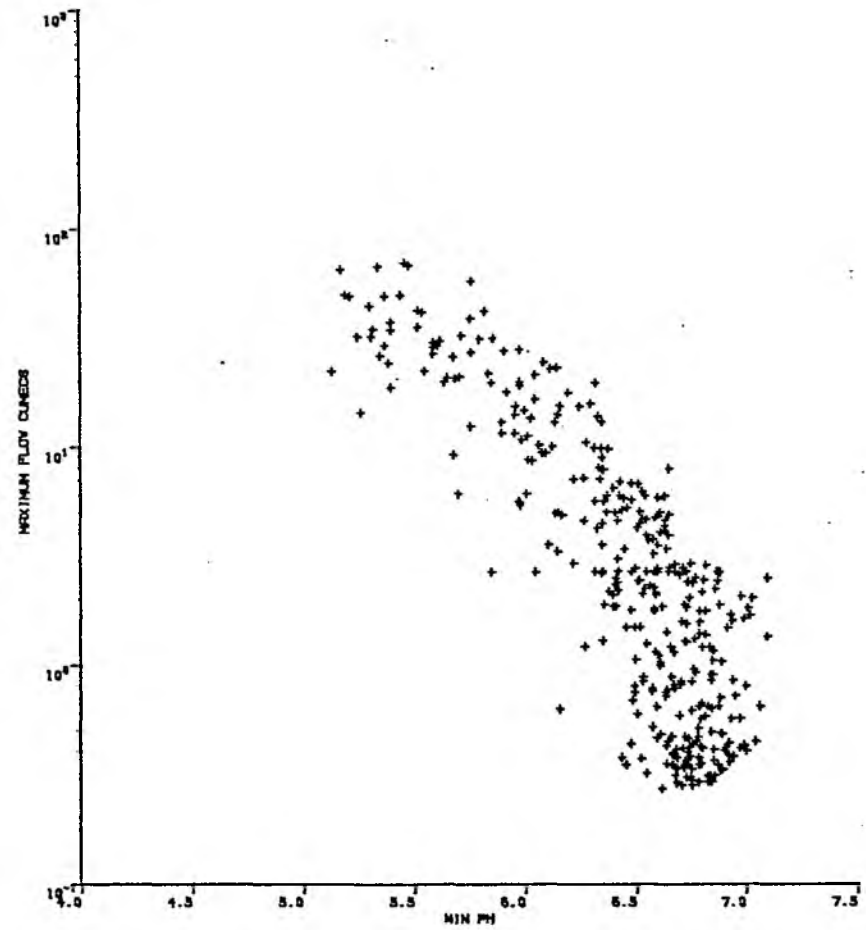
Figure 13 Relationship between Flow and pH during 1984

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1984 1  
END DATE IS 31/12/1984 2400

RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL

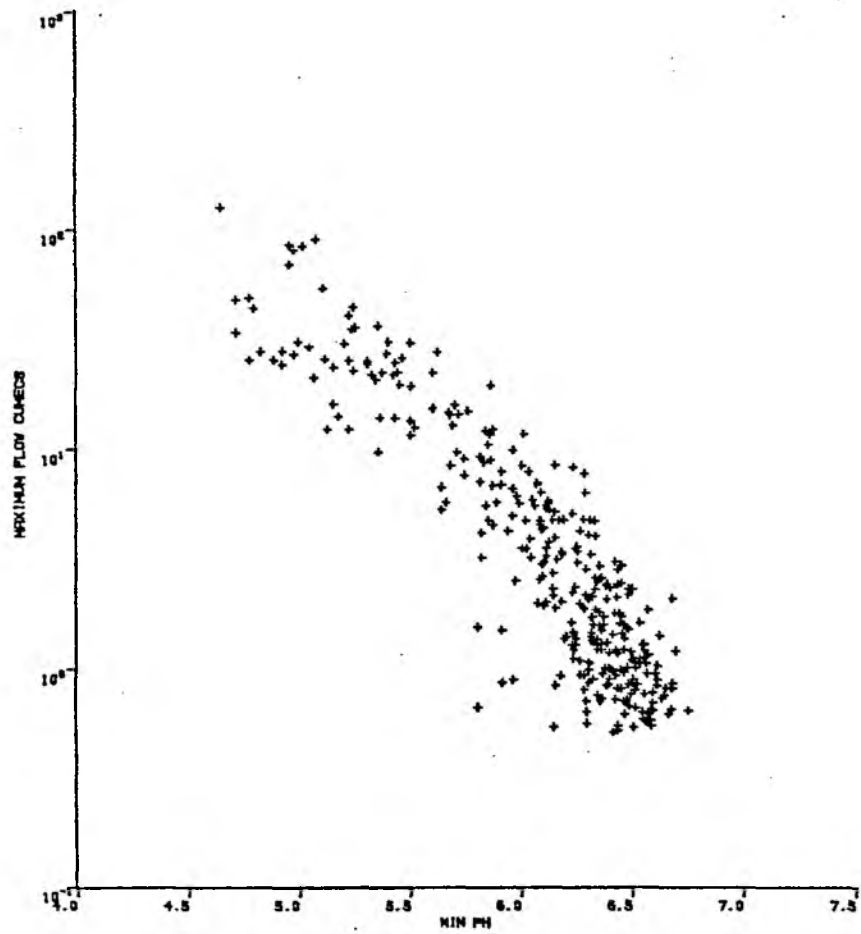


STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1984 1  
END DATE IS 31/12/1984 2400

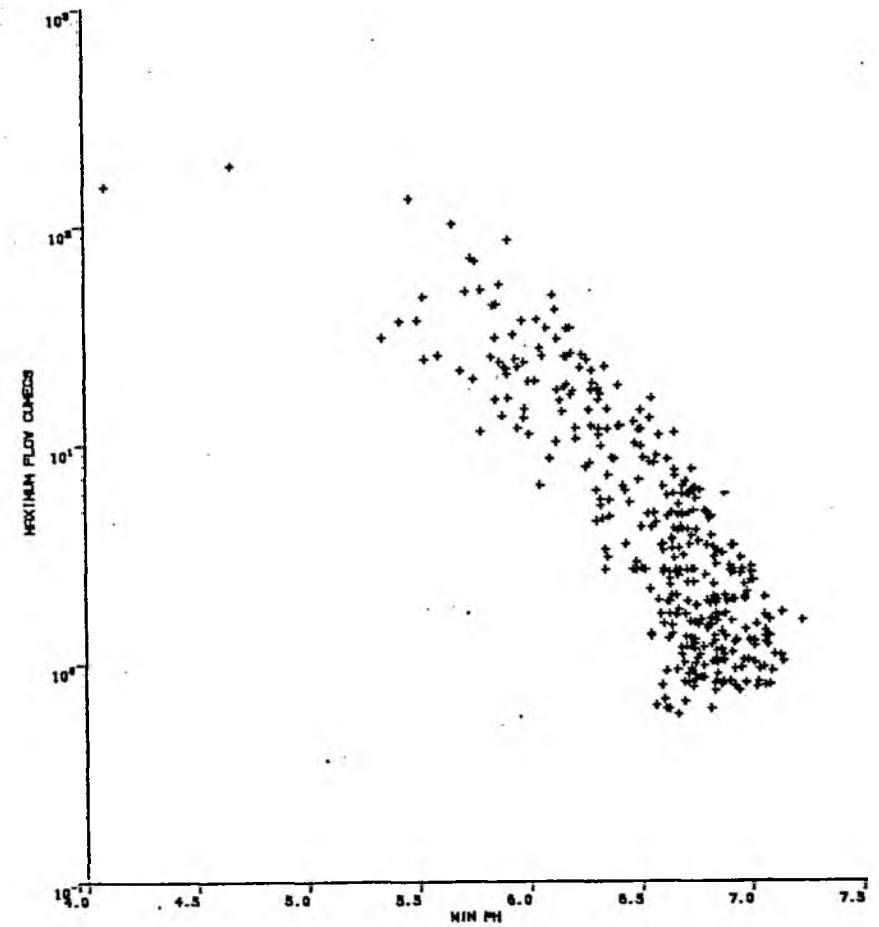
Figure 14 Relationship between Flow and pH during 1985

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW

RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL



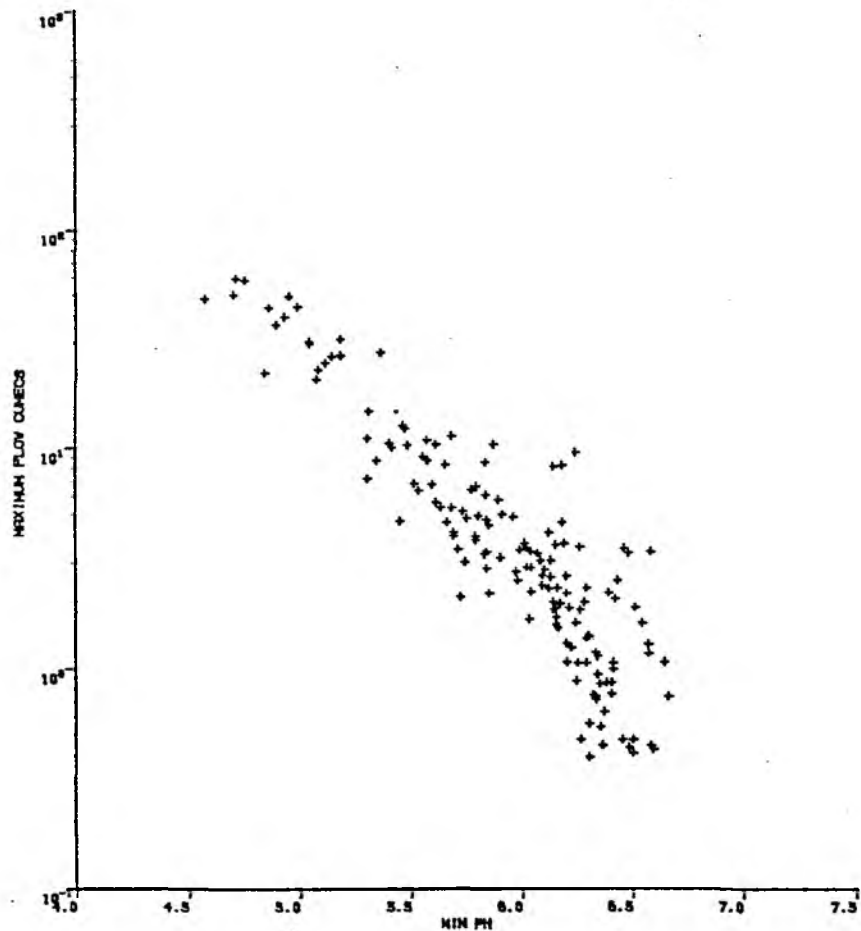
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END DATE IS 31/12/1985 2400



STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1985 1  
END DATE IS 31/12/1985 2400

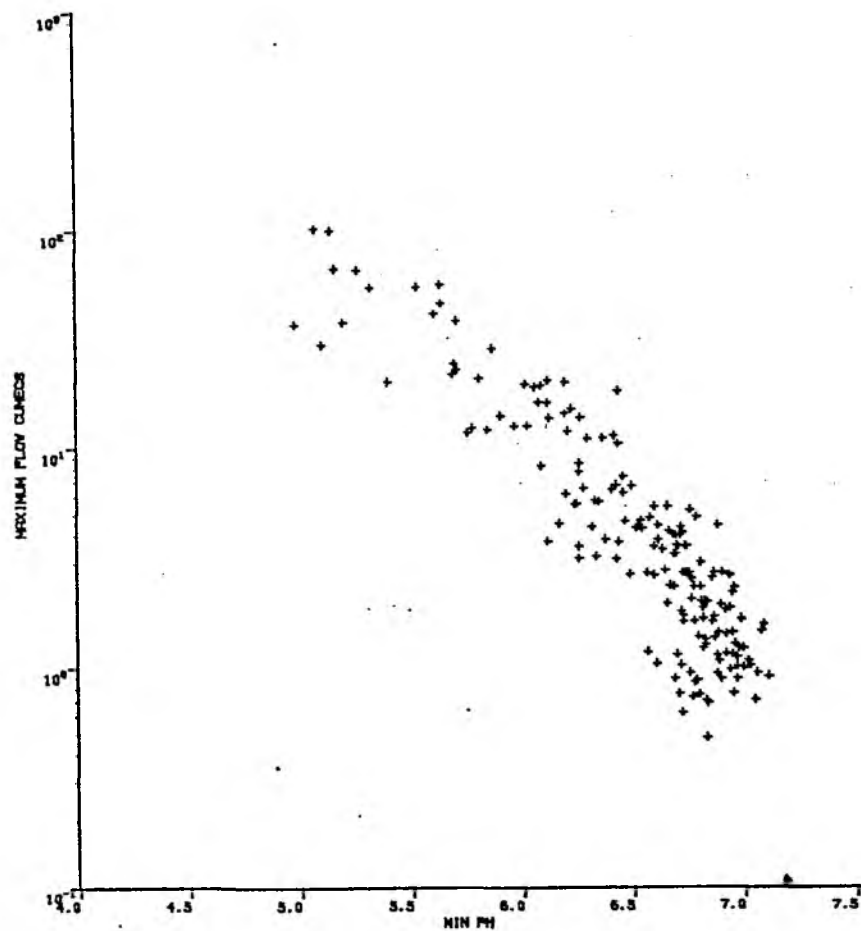
Figure 15 Relationship between Flow and pH during 1986

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



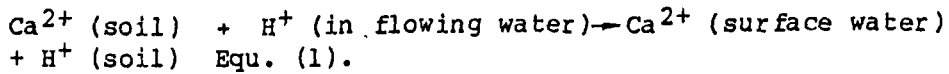
STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1986 1  
END DATE IS 30/ 6/1986 2400

RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL

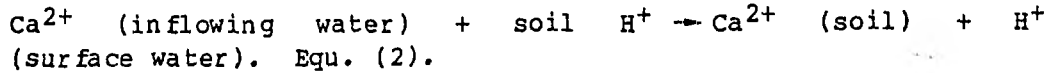


STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1986 1  
END DATE IS 30/ 6/1986 2400

The observed pH/flow relationships are consistent with the behaviours to be expected from an acidified soil which has a reduced ability to release calcium, or other cations, in exchange for  $H^+$  in rain water.



Soil samples taken from a selection of fields in the Esk Catchment have shown that a substantial number of fields are extremely acid (minimum observed pH 4) so that there is plenty of scope for acidification of inflowing water both in the valley bottom and on unimproved land at higher altitude.



When rainfall is more acid than the soil, mechanism (1) comes into operation to reduce the acidity. When rain is less acid than the soil however, a relatively common occurrence on the Esk catchment, mechanism (2) operates, and the surface run-off becomes more acid than the incident rainfall.

The net effect therefore is that the final pH of the run-off is governed by the residence time (which is determined primarily by the rate of flow) and not by the initial pH.

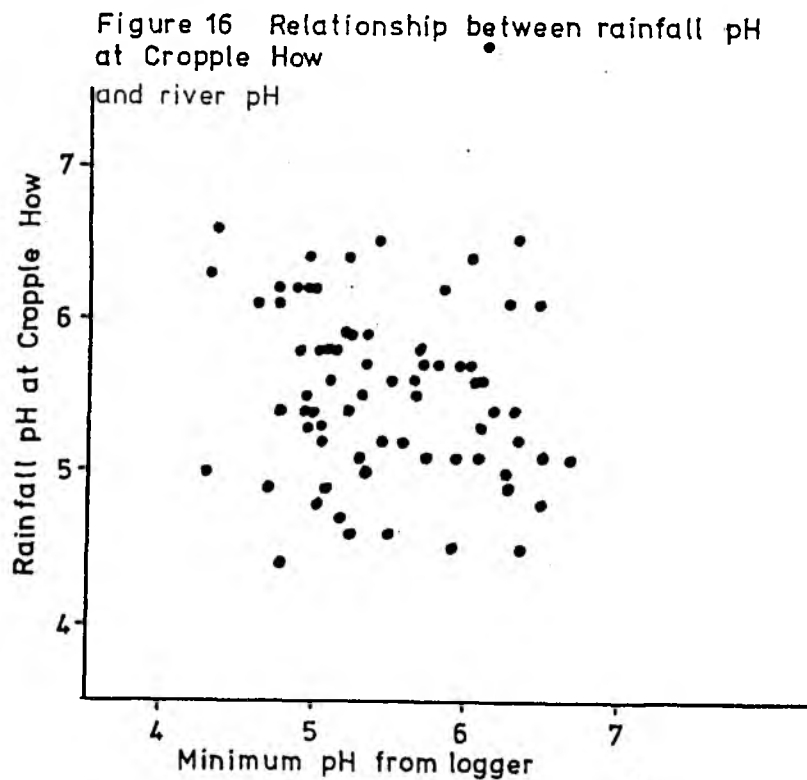
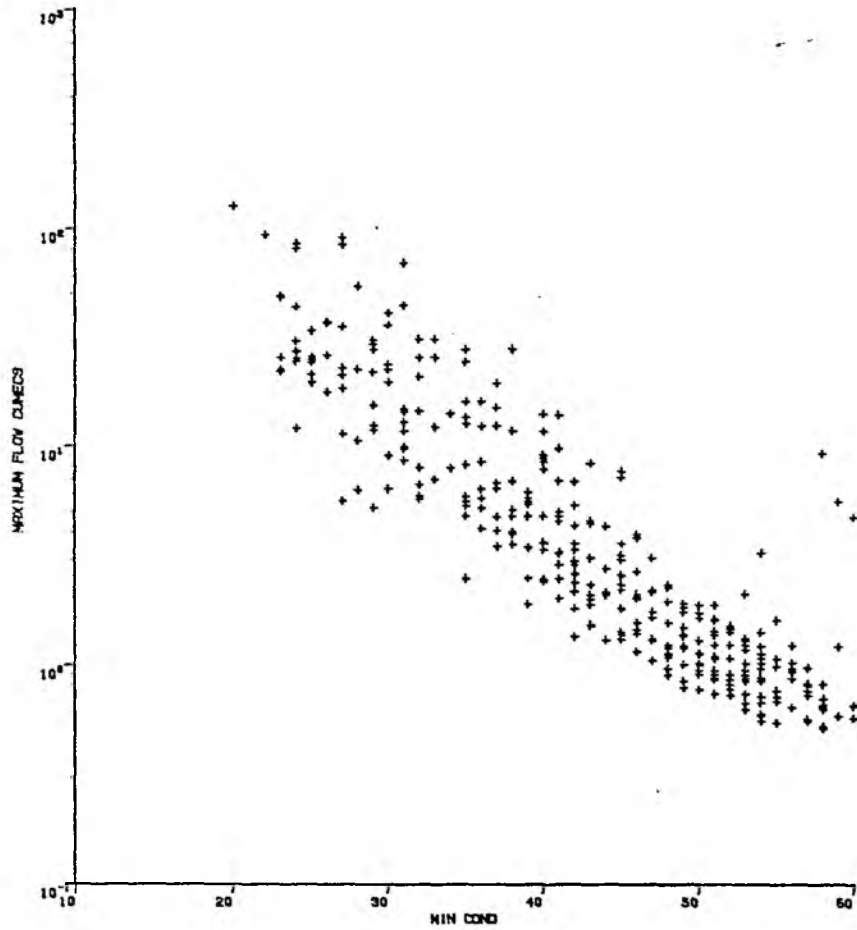


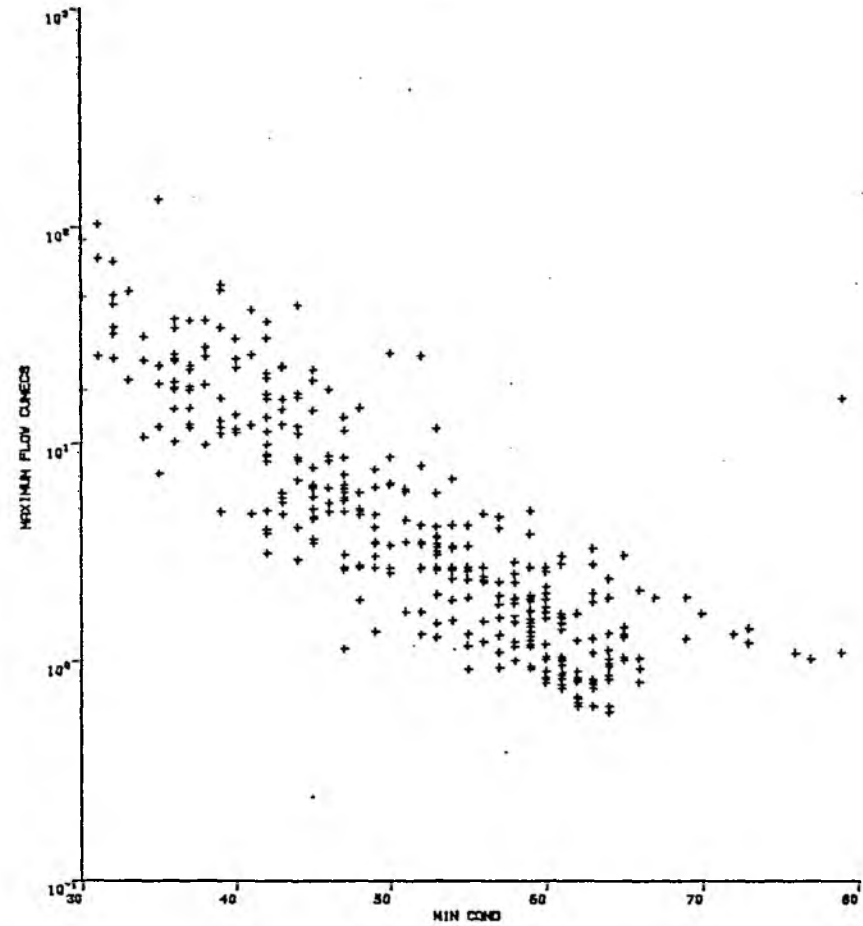
Figure 17 Relationship between Flow and Conductivity during 1985

RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW



STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1985 1  
END DATE IS 31/12/1985 2400

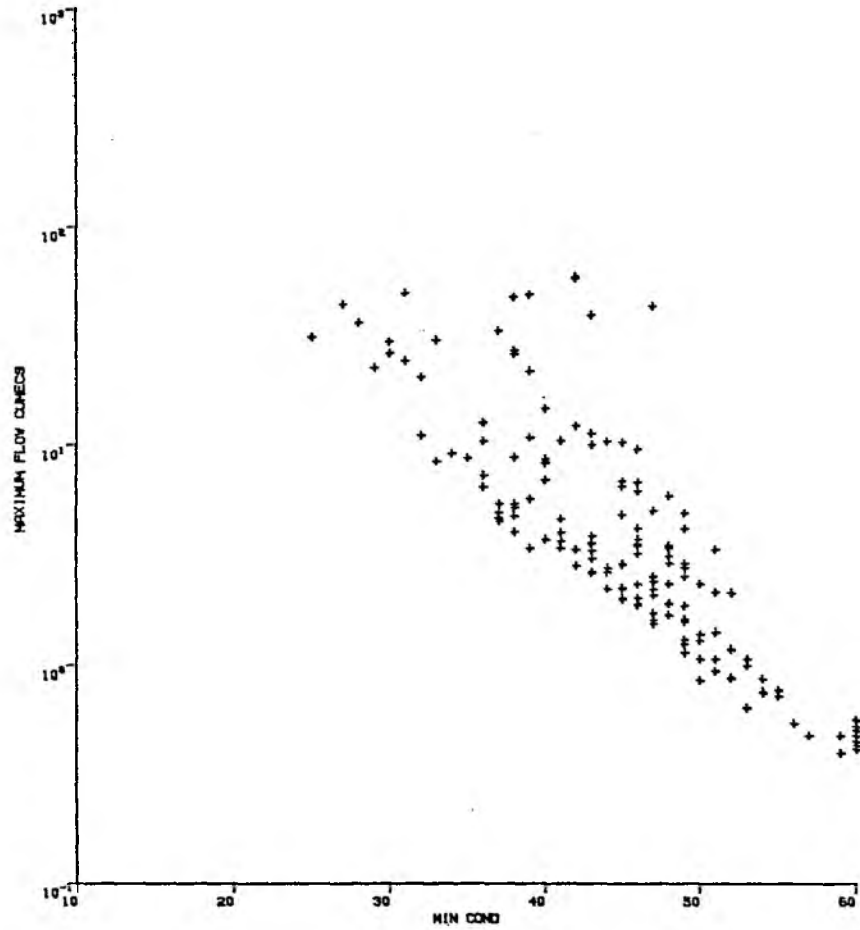
RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL



STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1985 1  
END DATE IS 31/12/1985 2400

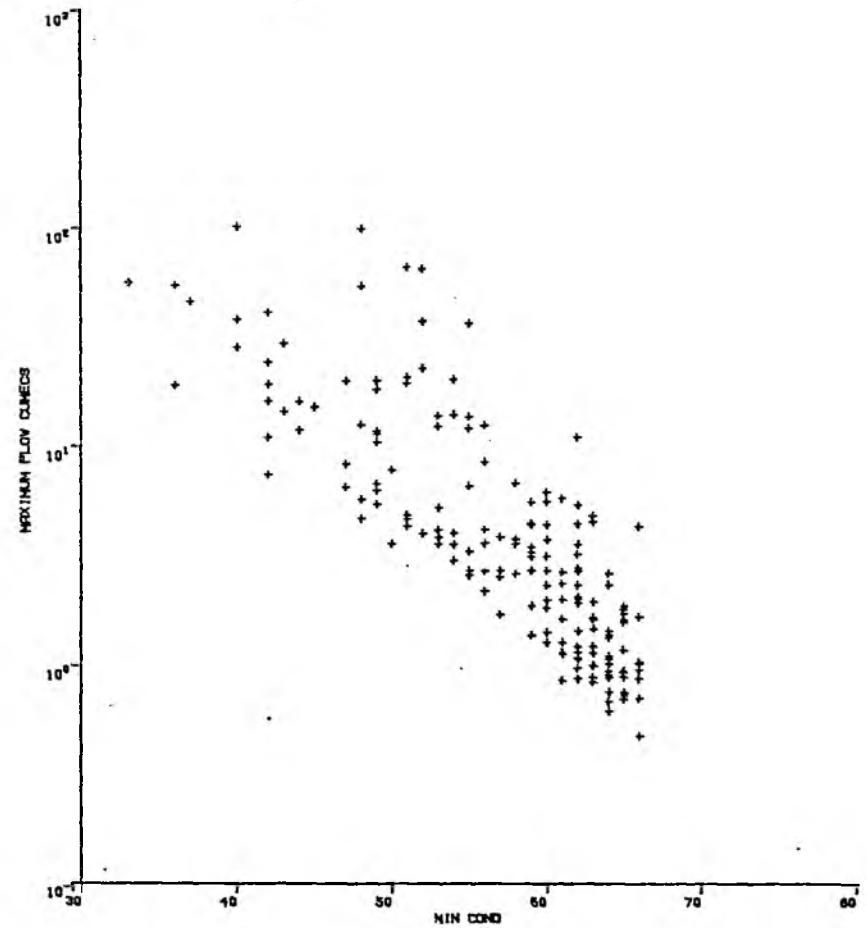
Figure 18 Relationship between Flow and Conductivity during 1986

RIVER ESK AT CROPPE HOW



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END DATE IS 30/ 6/1986 2400

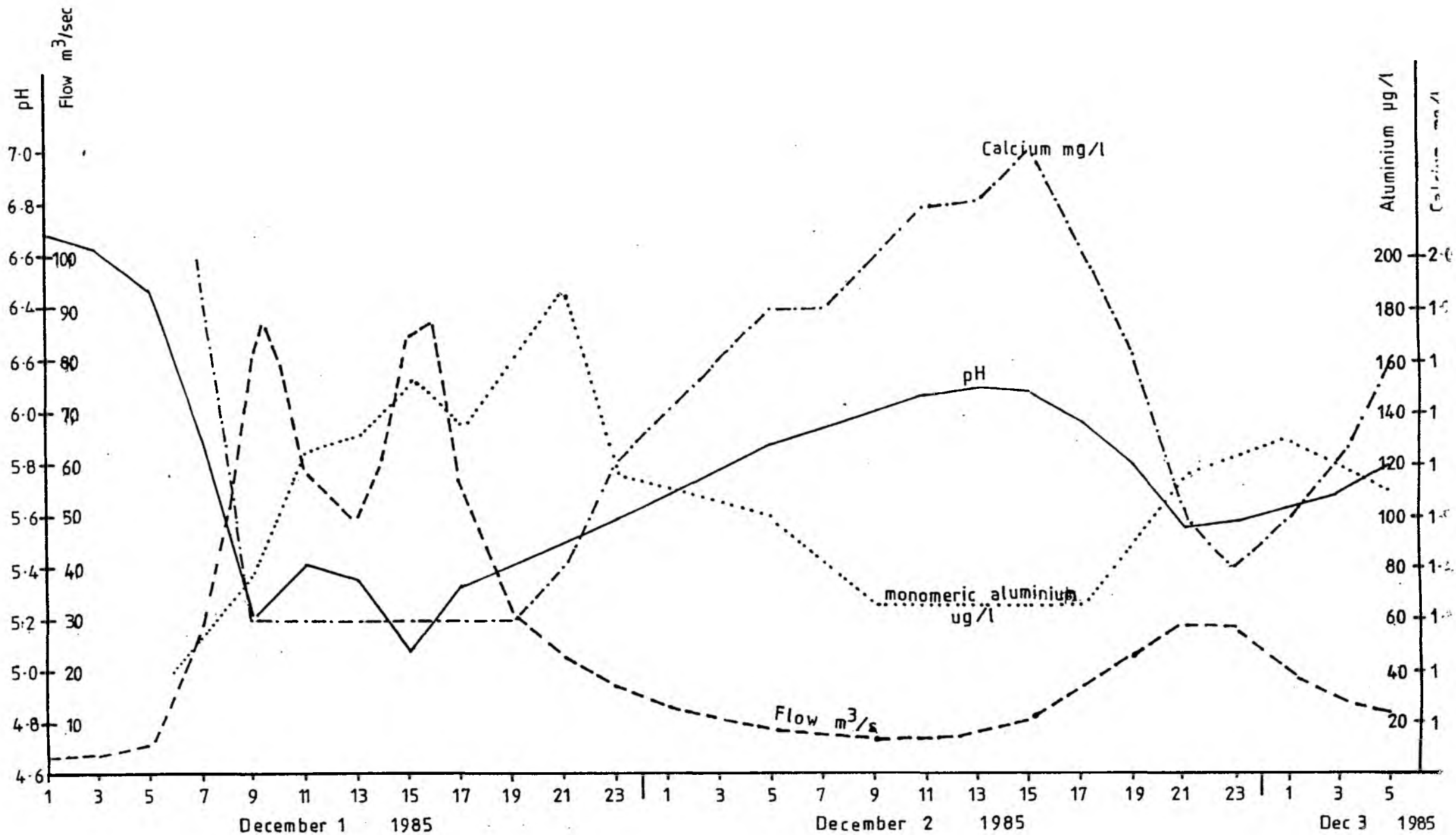
RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON HALL



STARTDATE IS 1/ 1/1986 1  
END DATE IS 30/ 6/1986 2400



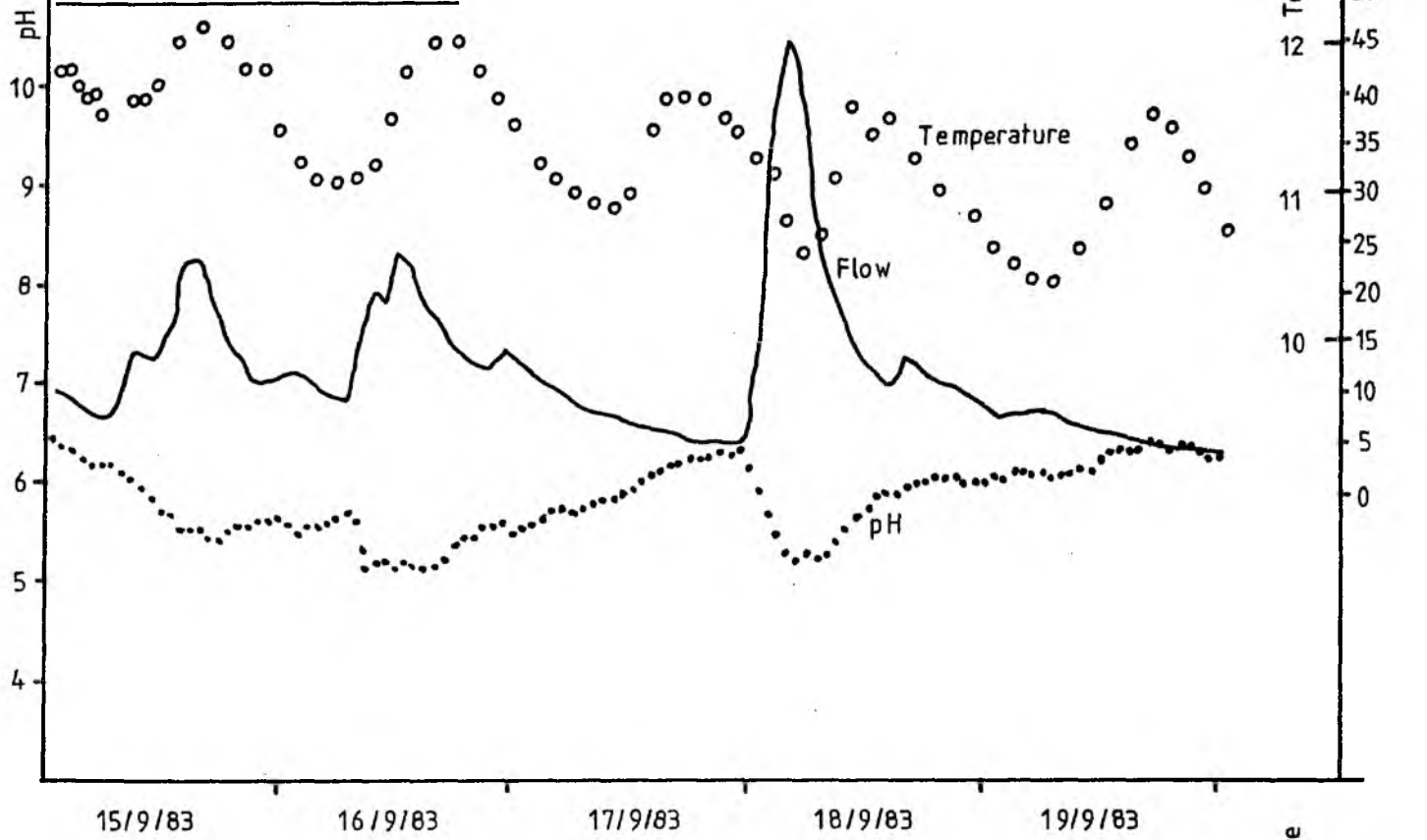
Figure 19 Changes in water quality during a typical episode - from automatic sampler data



# pH and river flows during September 1983 fish mortalities

Figure 20

## Duddon at Duddon Hall



## Esk at Cropple How

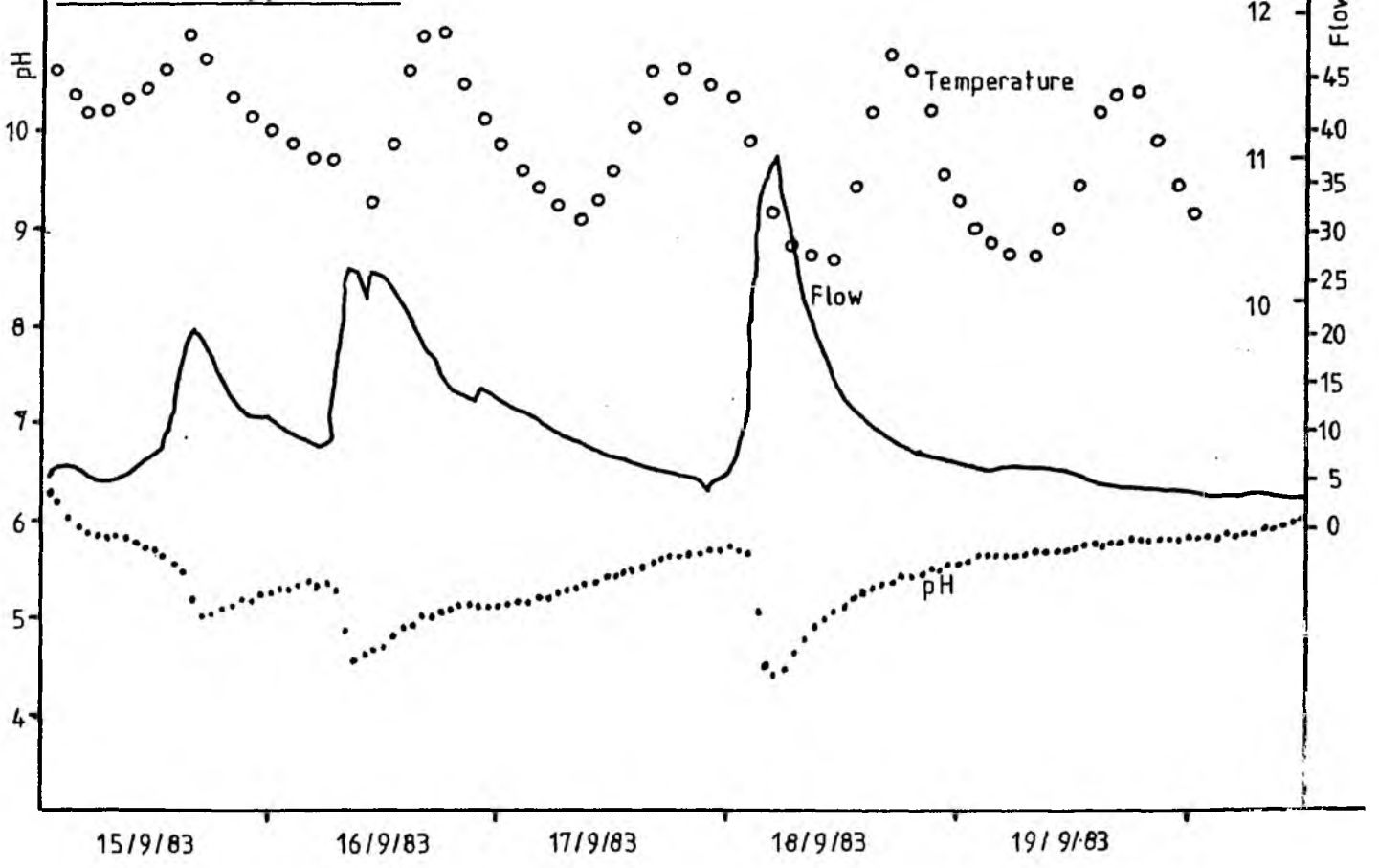


Fig. 16 demonstrates the complete lack of any obvious correlation between the rainfall pH and the river pH as measured at Cropple How.

The ability for either mechanism (1) or (2) to operate will depend on the amount of acid deposition or the extent (in a limited area of the catchment) to which agricultural liming has counteracted this. How rapidly changes in either of these factors will communicate themselves to the surface water is not known but some of the year to year variation evident in Figs 12 - 15, may well be explained by variation in the net deposition pattern. It is intended to pursue this particular aspect in future working, notably in relation to the marked shift towards higher pH evident throughout the flow range in 1984. If this shift in pH was found to be associated with a decrease in the local deposition pattern from 1984 it would of course be a very significant finding.

#### 4.10 Episodic Changes - results from automatic samplers

The discussion in the preceding section centred round pH and demonstrated that, in these two catchments at least, the pH of episodes is reasonably predictable and determined by the river flow. In October 1984 conductivity monitors were installed at both sites and the conductivity/flow relationships are demonstrated in Figs. 17 and 18.

Again a remarkably consistent pattern is evident. There does not seem to be any evidence of significant high conductivity episodes such as caused by sea salt. In all cases a rise in river flow was accompanied by a fall in the conductivity. This was somewhat unexpected in view of the reporting of regular sea salt episodes at Loch Dee in Galloway, (pers comm. R. Harriman).

A large amount of information has also now been obtained from automatic samplers triggered by a rise in river level to a present value. As for pH and conductivity the behaviour of cations such as calcium and aluminium during episodes has been found to be remarkably consistent.

The pattern observed has been that as the flow rises so pH, conductivity and the calcium concentration falls, whilst the aluminium levels rise. A typical episode is shown in Fig 19.

The adverse combination of these various changes would be more than sufficient to explain the observed mortalities of fresh run salmonids in 1980 and 1983. (Fig 20).

5. BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

5.1 The structure of macro-invertebrate communities

5.2 The distribution of indicator species

5.3 Discussion of the spatial and temporal patterns  
of distribution

5.4 Summary

## 5. BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

### 5.1 The Structure of macro-invertebrate communities

#### 5.1.1 Cumbrian hill streams

An analysis of data from a survey carried out in 1982 from 75 hill stream sites showed that most acid streams had macroinvertebrate communities lacking many common and widely distributed Ephemeroptera, Trichoptera, Crustacea and Mollusca in many cases with exceptionally low diversity in terms of number of species present. The acid hill stream faunas were invariably insect dominated, with the Plecoptera providing most species, an average of five or six species being taken in a winter kick sample. Common species apparently unrestricted in their occurrence in the most acid stream (see also Appendix 2) included Plecoptera such as Amphinemura sulcicollis, Protonemura meyeri, Leuctra inermis, Leuctra hippopus and Chloroperla torrentium, caddis including Plectrocnemia conspersa and Rhyacophila dorsalis, and Diptera including Dicranota sp., Chironomidae and Simuliidae.

#### 5.1.2 Pennine Hill Streams

In the Southern Pennines the structure of the invertebrate communities inhabiting hill streams was clearly influenced by pH. Three types of communities could be distinguished and related to changes in pH.

- (i) In streams of very low geometric mean pH (between 3.6 and pH 4.4) only insects from the following families were found and they were neither abundant or diverse : Nemouridae, Limnephilidae, Dicranota sp., Chironomidae and Simulidae. Streams of this type generally drained peat bogs and were more acidic than any of the Lake District sites.
- (ii) In streams of low geometric mean pH (between pH 4.5 and 5.5) the fauna was often abundant and diverse and included species from those groups mentioned above plus Annelida, Hydracarina, Protonemura sp., Amphinemura sp., Leuctra spp, Chloroperla spp, Dytiscidae, Sialis sp., Rhyacophila spp, Plectrocnemia sp and Tipulidae,. All of the above groups had distributions which appeared to be independant of pH above pH 4.5
- (iii) As geometric mean stream pH increased above pH 5.0 there was a general trend for the insect fauna to become more abundant and diverse. The increase in diversity with pH was due to the appearance of species particularly sensitive to low pH including most species of Ephemeroptera plus Ancyclus sp., Gastropoda, Gammarus sp, Taeniopterygidae and Perlodidae.

## 5.2 The distribution of indicator species

### 5.2.1 Cumbrian hill streams

Because of the interest in salmonid fish populations it was of particular note that two common and widespread taxa, Baetis sp. and Gammarus sp., important in the diet of salmonids in streams in which they occur, also appeared to have a distribution pattern closely related to the geometric mean. Both genera were conspicuously and consistently absent from the most acid sites.

Gammarus was the most restricted in distribution, and did not occur in streams where the geometric mean pH was lower than 5.9. The lowest recorded pH from sites with Gammarus came from Fisher Beck and Hardknott Gill (Duddon) where the minimum recorded pH was 5.5. In both these instances the occurrence was sporadic. Such a sporadic occurrence in Hardknott Gill (Duddon) is noted in the literature (Sutcliffe and Carrick, 1973).

The observed distribution of Gammarus in our sites is in general accord with the statement regarding G. pulex that in Britain it has not been found in water with pH consistently below 5.7 (Gledhill et al., 1976).

With the exception of the sporadic occurrence noted above in Hardknott Gill (Duddon), Gammarus was absent from the upper Esk and upper Duddon catchments, and has not been encountered in the main river sampling on either system. All sampled sites with Gammarus had a healthy salmonid fish population, but conversely absence of Gammarus, though noted in all fishless or very low fish density streams, did not specifically indicate such a state, many streams without Gammarus having a good standing crop of juvenile salmonids.

Baetis sp. distribution was less restricted than Gammarus, and all sampled sites with Gammarus present had Baetis recorded at some time. In the most acid sites where it occurred, Baetis was sporadic, not occurring on all sample occasions; this was the case at Linbeck and on the Esk upstream of Hardknott Gill, both with mean pH 5.5. Where an animal is found infrequently or in low numbers at a site it is possible that it has drifted in from a more suitable (more alkaline) tributary upstream. For example, in a South Pennine site, Hurst Reservoir, mayflies were not found in the main feeder (pH 5.25, spot measurement at time of sampling) except downstream of a minor feeder stream (pH 6.74) in which Siphonurus lacustris was abundant. Baetis was not recorded at any sites where the mean pH was less than 6.0 and where the lowest pH recorded was less than 5.5.

The foregoing generalisations derive from 1982 data, but later extensions of the sampling programme support them. Thus, for example, in the upper Glenderamackin catchment (Prigg 1985b) Baetis rhodani was absent from the Glenderamackin upstream of Bannerdale Beck, with mean pH 5.4, sporadic in the Glenderamackin upstream of Bullfell Beck with mean pH 5.9, and present on all sample occasions in Bullfell Beck with mean pH 6.0.

The specific records from which the Baetis occurrences were generalised included B. rhodani, B. scambus, B. muticus, B. tenax, and B. niger, in that order of abundance; distribution relative to pH for all Baetis sp is shown in appendix 3, which also shows the distribution of other mayflies found.

Excluding the markedly seasonal Ephemerellidae, nymphs of the genus Baetis and of the family Heptageniidae were generally the most numerically significant Ephemeropterans in the salmonid nursery streams in Cumbria. It is interesting that in the 1982 survey no samples with Baetis sp. absent had Heptageniidae or Ephemerellidae present, except for one winter sample from the Esk at Cropple How which had an isolated specimen of Rhithrogena semicolorata present.

'For absence of Baetis read absence of mayflies' would be a very attractive generalisation and it is only confounded by the presence of Leptophlebiidae and/or Siphonurus lacustris in some of the very acidic upper catchment sites where Baetis sp is absent in the upper Esk (and Black Beck, Duddon), and by infrequent occurrences of Ameletus inopinatus in sites lacking Baetis at River Duddon (Troutal) and River Derwent (Seathwaite).

Siphonurus lacustris was the only mayfly nymph found in the most acid streams in summer collections in a study of a group of upland stream in central Scotland (Harriman and Morrison, 1982). Regarding Leptophlebiidae, our own studies on a highly acidic 'acid mine drainage-type' polluted stream (Prigg, 1978) showed live, ochre-coated Habrophlebia fusca in some of the acidified sites, and it may be that the family is relatively acid resistant; at the upper Esk sites referred to, the species noted were Paraleptophlebia submarginata and Leptophlebia vespertina.

In the sampling to date, all sites with Baetis sp. present on at least one sampling occasion had trout similarly present. It must be stressed that the sample sites, except for a few very small tributaries in the Upper Duddon catchment which were sampled partly because of their occurrence in an earlier study, were selected as likely to contain trout, with no known physical or chemical environmental limitations on a juvenile trout stock. Within streams meeting such broad environmental criteria as potential upland salmonid nursery streams it is reasonable to propose that the presence of Baetis sp will be associated with the presence of trout. It is unreasonable, and factually incorrect, to suggest that Baetis sp. presence will indicate trout presence in all other stream types.

Total salmonid density in streams with Baetis sp present was in excess of 0.2 salmonids/m<sup>2</sup> in all cases but one, that of an upper site on Mosedale Beck (Wastwater catchment survey, Prigg 1985c) with only 0.1 salmonids/m<sup>2</sup>.

Twenty of the sites without Baetis sp. had trout present, though most of these were sites with very low stock densities.

5.2.2 Pennine Hill Streams

Although the distributions of many of the macroinvertebrate taxa appeared to change with pH some of them occurred too infrequently to be considered as useful indicator species. For example Siphonurus lacustris and Leptophlebia vespertina, mayflies which are known to be tolerant of low pH were only found at two and three of the sites respectively in the Southern Pennines. Some taxa, such as Gammarus sp and Helodidae, are known to be common and widespread in the North West but they were found at few of the sites in this study, perhaps because the sites were predominantly of low pH. However, for completeness some of these taxa are included in Table 5.2 which attempts to use macroinvertebrates to indicate the lower limits of geometric mean of stream pH. The table is based on the survey of the whole North West Water region summarised in Appendices 2, 3 and 4

It is interesting to note that four of these taxa, Heptagenidae, Gastropoda, Ancylus fluviatilis and Gammarus sp all have pH 5.9 as their lower limit of distribution. The presence of these four common and widespread taxa and Baetis rhodani can be used to indicate whether or not the pH of the water is suitable for salmonids (see 5.2.1). Baetis is particularly useful because it can disperse in flight to all suitable sites.

TABLE 5.2.1 The indication of the lower limits of hill-stream mean (Based on a survey 123 hill-streams in the North West Water region)

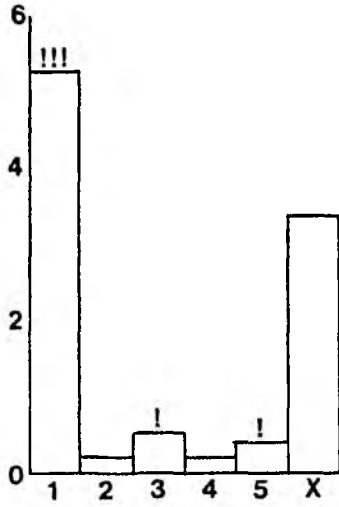
<u>Invertebrates present</u>	<u>Indicated pH</u>
Nemouridae, Limnephilidae, Dicranota, Chironomidae and Simulidae, present in the absence of other macroinvertebrates	pH 4.4
<u>Siphonurus lacustris</u>	pH 4.6
<u>Leptophlebia vespertina</u>	pH 5.0
<u>Isoperla grammatica</u>	pH 5.0
<u>Sphaeridae</u>	pH 5.1
<u>Brachyptera risi</u>	pH 5.3
<u>Hydropsyche instabilis</u>	pH 5.3
<u>Baetis rhodani</u>	pH 5.5
Heptagenidae	pH 5.9
Gastropoda	pH 5.9
<u>Ancylus fluviatilis</u>	pH 5.9
<u>Gammarus pulex</u>	pH 5.9



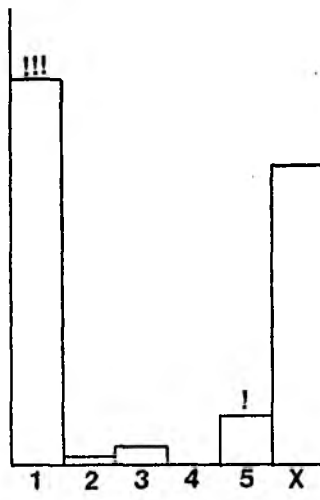
Figure 21

Proportion of variation in the numbers of invertebrates in kick samples attributable to principal components of chemical and physical factors in South Pennine streams. (Only cases where more than 30% of the variance is explained by principal components are included).

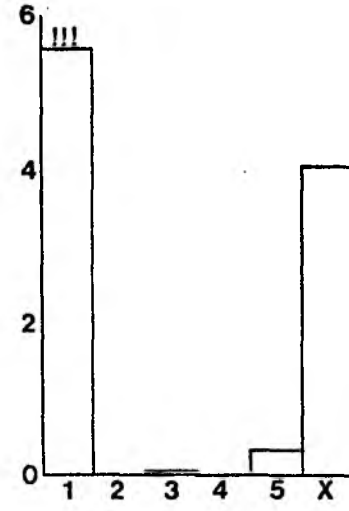
Gastropods and Ancylus.



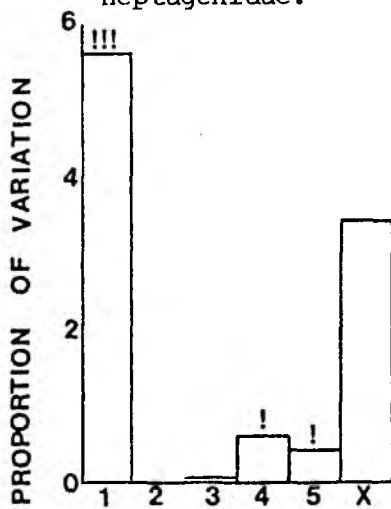
Gammarus.



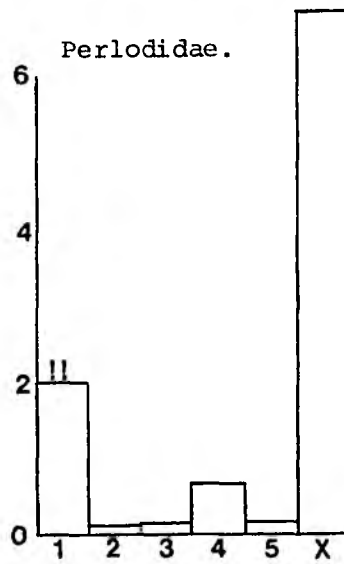
Baetidae.



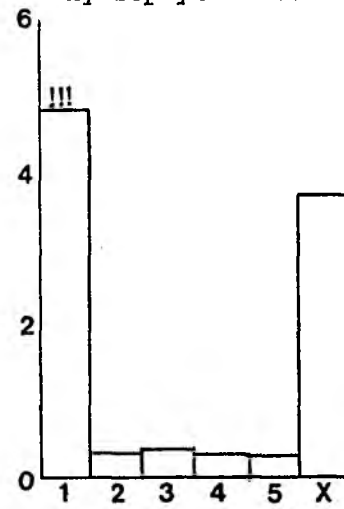
Heptageniidae.



Perlodidae.

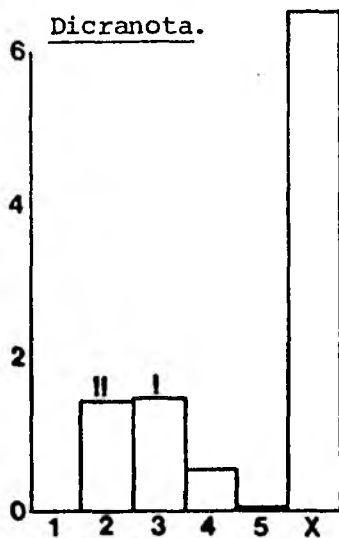


Hydropsychidae.



COMPONENT NUMBER

Dicranota.



!!! =  $p < 0.001$   
 !! =  $p < 0.01$   
 ! =  $p < 0.1$

- 3) Not all of the measured physico-chemical parameters have yet been included in the principal component analysis. The amount of variation attributable to the principal components may be increased when the remaining variables and the data from the Lake District sites are added.

Table 5.2.2 Eigenvectors of chemical and physical components with principal components. High Eigenvectors indicate a strong correlation within any one component.

	Component Number				
	1	2	3	4	5
Alkalinity	0.4586	0.0925	0.1253	0.5583	-0.2029
Calcium	0.4891	0.0987	0.0675	0.0283	-0.4368
Aluminium	-0.4189	0.2158	0.4048	0.0769	-0.6785
Humic Acids	0.2671	0.5641	-0.3157	-0.6144	-0.1868
pH	0.4560	-0.2331	-0.1858	0.1255	0.0072
Magnesium	0.1557	-0.7086	0.2334	-0.4990	-0.2957
Conductivity	0.2674	0.2458	0.7920	-0.1985	0.4305

### 5.3 Discussion of the spatial and temporal patterns of distribution.

#### 5.3.1 Cumbrian hill streams

Given the good indicator status of Baetis, it is justifiable to consider the distribution of acid restricted invertebrate communities as evidenced by lack of Baetis. The geographical pattern of its distribution in Cumbria was broadly comparable to that found for impoverished fish populations (See 6.6.1)

Most of the sites lacking Baetis were found in the headwaters of stream systems radiating from the western mountain mass of the Lake District.

Besides the upper Esk and upper Duddon catchments, affected sites included the extreme upper catchment of the Brathay, the upper main tributaries of Great Langdale Beck, the River Liza, and upper Lingmell Beck.

The main outlying sites lacking Baetis were in the upper Glenderamackin and upper Blea Beck (Lune) catchments. Where Baetis rhodani was not present on all sampling occasions the data showed that it was most likely to be encountered in mid-late summer samples. There were some indications that the frequency of occurrence was notably lower in spring samples from the more acid sites.

An interesting example of what may be a real change in distribution during our survey was noted at the upper Derwent site at Seathwaite. No Baetidae were present in three separate seasonal samples during 1982, but a single autumn sample in 1985 yielded a number of specimens of Baetis rhodani and a single specimen of the caddis Hydropsyche instabilis, not recorded at the site in 1982. This improvement in macroinvertebrate fauna was matched by an increase in juvenile salmonid population as noted in 6.1.3

When considering limited historic data from a series of sites down the River Liza (Prigg 1986b) in relation to recent kick sample records, it is concluded that whilst Baetis rhodani was found at middle and lower sites on the Liza prior to 1980, it was not found subsequently, possibly reflecting a critical acidification trend.

The invertebrate fauna of Spothow Gill on the Esk catchment was monitored before and after the liming exercise (See 6.6.2). The monitoring of the biota is continuing, but no recolonisation by mayflies or other acidification sensitive indicators has yet been observed.

#### 5.3.2 Southern Pennines

As each of the sites has so far only been sampled on one occasion, no comments can be made on the temporal and spatial patterns of distribution of macroinvertebrates in the Southern Pennines.

#### 5.4 Summary

1. Great differences were found between the invertebrate communities inhabiting "acidic" (pH < 5.5) and non acidic (pH > 5.5) hillstreams in the Lake District and South Pennines
2. In streams of very low geometric mean pH (< 4.5), which only occurred in the Pennines, only Nemouridae, Limnephilidae Dicranota sp., Chironomidae and Simuliidae were found.
3. In streams of pH between 4.5 and 5.5 fauna was often abundant and diverse and included, in addition to those mentioned above, Annelida, Hydracarina, Protonemura sp, Amphinemura sp., Leuctra sp, Chlorperla sp, Dytiscidae, Sialis sp, Rhyacophila sp, Plectrocnemia sp and Tipulidae.
4. "Acid-sensitive" taxa occurred in streams with geometric mean pH's above 5.0. The abundances of these taxa gave statistically significant correlations with geometric stream pH and included Baetidae, Heptagenidae, Gammarus sp, Mollusca and Perlodidae. Principal component analysis applied to the Pennine data indicated that the abundance of these animals was related to a component loaded by pH, alkalinity, calcium and aluminium (negatively) and this component could be attributed with approximately 50% of the variation in the numbers of these animals.
5. The presence of Baetidae, Heptagenidae, Gastropoda, Ancylus fluviatilis and Gammarus sp can be used to indicate whether the pH of a water is suitable for salmonids.
6. A more thorough analysis of the data is necessary and will be presented in the future.

6. FISH AND FISHERIES

- 6.1 Fish Distribution
- 6.2 Fish growth and recruitment
- 6.3 Migration and movement patterns
- 6.4 Fish mortalities
- 6.5 Historical information
- 6.6 Discussion of observations
- 6.7 Summary

## 6. FISH AND FISHERIES

### 6.1 Fish Distribution

#### 6.1.1 Esk Fish Populations

In summer 1981, an electric fishing survey covering 23 sites through the Esk catchment drew attention to the apparently fishless state of the upper Esk catchment above the upstream limit of migratory salmonid access, and demonstrated a lack of salmonids in two streams readily accessible to upstream migrants and with a physical character that would be associated with salmonid nursery areas (Spothow Gill and unnamed tributary downstream of Spothow).

Futhermore, several tributary sites had abnormally low densities of resident juvenile salmonids, notably Blea Beck and Whillan Beck. In the case of Blea Beck there was no evidence of successful recruitment that year (no 0+ trout were captured).

Juvenile salmonid densities in the main river sites were very low, most notably at the most upstream site quantitatively sampled, Wha House Bridge.

The juvenile salmonids encountered were largely trout, salmon being found only at one tributary site, Whillan Beck (very low density of 0+ fish), and in one main river site at Forge Bridge.

The 1982 survey again indicated the fishless state of the upper Esk and its tributaries in all sampled sites above impassable falls downstream of the Esk/Lingcove beck confluence.

Spothow Gill still lacked salmonids and had only eels present, but one 1+ or older trout was found in the unnamed tributary downstream of Spothow Gill

The latest survey, in 1984 again showed no salmonids in Spothow Gill or the unnamed tributary downstream.

An interesting observation is that although the tributary streams retained comparable relative ranking in terms of fish stock density as between 1981-1982, in most cases there was evidence of an improved stock of 0+ fish in 1984. 0+ fish were present in Blea Beck and Whillan Beck had more trout, in both the 0+ and 1+ and older grouping than in 1981.

Many of the more acid tributaries and main stream sites had notably higher population densities of 1+ and older salmonids in 1984 than in 1982 or especially 1981. (Prigg 1986a).

Another pointer to an improvement in fish stock between 1981 and 1984 was the distribution of salmon (salmon being more sensitive to acidification effects than trout). Salmon were present at only 2 sites in 1981, 5 sites in 1982 and 6 sites in 1984. However, juvenile salmon were still absent from the upper part of the Esk catchment, the most "upstream" record being a single individual from Birker Beck in 1984.

No fish could be found in Blea Beck (Lune catchment) or Great Langdale Beck at the sites sampled. An abnormally low trout density was recorded from the River Liza site, and the salmonid stock density was even poorer on the River Derwent at Seathwaite.

These streams with poor fish stocks were subject to more detailed investigation. It soon became apparent that the Great Langdale Beck site was subject to complete drying under moderate drought conditions and that the total absence of fish was directly attributable to these physical conditions. However, it was also clear from a survey in July 1983 on a major tributary, Oxendale Beck, not so susceptible to droughting at the survey location, that the trout stock, although present in moderate density, had an unusual population structure, with younger age classes poorly represented relative to older fish, and fry of the year were absent.

Repeat sampling of the Blea Beck (Lune) site in June 1983 produced only three old large trout and a large eel in a 76 m long site. No juvenile trout or fry were present. An additional site 500 m further upstream was fishless, whereas some 500 m downstream, below the A6 road a reasonable trout population with a high proportion of young fish was present. On several occasions in 1983 chemical samples taken through this reach demonstrated a rapid increase of calcium levels and pH with passage downstream.

The fish population of River Liza site was sampled again in October 1985 when a comparable impoverished stock was found. On this occasion two further sites downstream had slightly better trout stocks, though still relatively poor.

The River Derwent at Seathwaite was sampled again in October 1985, and had a markedly improved stock relative to 1982, with both juvenile trout and salmon densities increased. A site identified as of special interest in the 1982 survey was on the River Brathay at Fell Foot, where despite low mean pH and calcium (5.5 and 1.8 mg/l Ca respectively) a reasonable stock of trout was present. It was speculated that the stock might benefit by upstream migration from Little Langdale Tarn, which probably had a less extreme pH regime.

Sampling in June 1983 demonstrated a roughly comparable population at the Fell Foot site, which surprisingly included a number of American Brook Trout (Salvelinus fontinalis). It was later learnt that these fish had been stocked into Little Langdale Tarn in 1982. Two sample points, upstream of both Fell Foot farm and drainage from improved land in the vicinity, were also sampled on the Brathay in June 1983, and both yielded exceptionally low salmonid densities. Interestingly, at one site the four salmonids present were all specimens of Salvelinus fontinalis. The documented greater resistance of this species than Salmo trutta to acidification effects seems relevant in this location.

### 6.1.2 Duddon Fish Populations

In 1982 no evidence could be found of juvenile salmonid populations in Doe House Gill, Gaitscale Gill, Black Beck, and, more significantly, Tarn Beck at the site above Tongue House. Moasdale Beck and The Syke had abnormally low trout densities, with no evidence of 0+ fish, and Castlehow Beck had an odd population structure, having only 0+ fish present. The upper main river had a very sparse trout population. No eels were found at any sites in the catchment further upstream than Grassguards Gill, yet all other sites had eels present. Juvenile salmon were present in Tarn Beck upstream of Gobling Beck, Crosby Gill, Holehouse Gill and Logan Beck, and in the main river sites at Ulpha Bridge and Duddon Bridge.

Many of the tributary streams in the lower half of the catchment were quite productive nursery areas; in the upper catchment Hardknott Gill was the most productive trout nursery area, but its exceptionally high stock density in 1982 was partly an artefact due to drying up of large areas of the stream which concentrated of fish in residual flowing reaches.

The absence of juvenile salmon in the upper Duddon catchment above the Tarn Beck confluence was not anticipated by local Fisheries staff. To further investigate possible restrictive influences on salmon survival 5000 fed salmon fry were stocked into Tarn Beck upstream of Tongue House Farm, and a similar number was released into the upper reaches of Grassguards Gill, above impassable falls. The stocking was undertaken in May 1983. A follow-up survey in Tarn Beck in August 1983 showed no in situ survival, and similar findings were made on Grassguards Gill in September 1983. Three fish samplings in upper Grassguards Gill in 1982-83 failed to produce any salmonids; in fact the only fish found was one eel on one occasion.

A series of samplings of upper Tarn Beck between 1982 and 1986 showed at best exceptionally low trout densities above Tongue House Farm consisting of largely 1+ or older fish which may derive from a stock upstream in Seathwaite Tarn. Below Tongue House Farm, and particularly below the confluences of Long House and Sunny Pike Gills, trout densities improved, and evidence of successful recruitment as judged by the presence of trout fry of the year was noted.

### 6.1.3 Other Cumbrian Stream Sites - Fish Populations

In 1982 fish stock data was acquired on 25 Cumbrian hill streams covering a relatively wide range of stream productivity, but which had no previously known physical or water quality limitation precluding a resident juvenile salmonid population and were expected to contain such a fish fauna. The survey attempted to give a broad cover of possibly sensitive catchments and so for example, relatively harder water hill streams draining from the N. Pennines into the R. Eden catchment, (for which previous data showed uncompromised juvenile salmonid stocks) were not included.

As a result of a fish mortality in June 1984 on the upper reaches of the River Glenderamackin, electric fishing surveys were subsequently conducted in this catchment in May and November 1985. The circumstances of the probable acid event causing the mortality have been described (Prigg 1985b). It is clear from the fish surveys that the upper reaches of the Glenderamackin above Bannerdale Beck are virtually fishless, with no evidence of successful trout recruitment, but that following addition to the flow of the less acidic Bannerdale and Bullfell Becks the main river improves. The latter becks sustain trout (and salmon in the case of Bullfell Beck) and show evidence of successful trout recruitment.

In extending coverage of Lake District catchments, fish surveys were carried out in the Wastwater Catchment (Prigg 1985c), additional sites in the upper Derwent catchment (Langstrath Beck and Greenup Gill), and Buttermere tributaries (Warnscale Beck and Gatesgarthdale Beck). Trout were present at all of these sites (and salmon in abundance in Gatesgarthdale Beck); the only one to show no evidence of trout fry of the year present was Langstrath Beck, though trout densities were low at several of the Wastwater Catchment sites.

#### 6.1.4 Acid Tarns - Fish Populations

The most striking finding of the gill netting surveys was the failure to demonstrate the presence of fish in Levers Water despite significant netting effort in October 1984 and September 1985. On both these occasions electric fishing of the two main tributaries Hawse Beck and Cove Beck also failed to find any trace of fish. (See 6.5.3 for information on historic fish populations).

The Seathwaite Tarn netting (using the same 7 survey nets used at Levers Water) of June 1983 yielded fifteen trout between 18.5 and 32.0 cm long, in good condition. Electric fishing of the main tributary, Tarn Head Moss Beck, demonstrated a fair population of juvenile trout, with fry of the year present.

In June 1985 no fish were found in Stony Tarn, but the Blea Tarn netting yielded large numbers of stunted perch.

### 6.2 Fish Growth and Recruitment

#### 6.2.1 Growth and Condition of Fish

Consideration of the data on mean length of 0+ salmonids shows a number of upper catchment streams in the Esk and Duddon catchments to have very small 0+ trout present by comparison with generally more productive streams sampled at about the same time. There is also a clear tendency for trout fry in the main river sites on the Esk and Duddon to be larger at the more downstream sites.

Considering only the Esk data, there is a moderate consistency of relative ranking of sites based on 0+ trout length in 1981 and 1982, with for example Fisher Beck and Lin Beck producing 0+ trout over 2 cm longer on average when measured in July than Hardknott Gill and Dodknott Gill fish.



The 1982 data were based on electric fishing the Esk sites slightly later in the season than the 1981 sampling (from four to nineteen days later depending on site), and despite the generally greater fry density in the 1982 survey, half of the 1982 sites had recorded mean length of 0+ trout greater than in 1981, though in many cases the differences are not statistically significant.

In all cases where 0+ salmon were recorded on the Esk, their mean length was lower than that of the 0+ trout with which they were competing.

The need to take account of density-dependent influences, and the problems of accounting for different times of sampling make a formal assessment of the role of pH in influencing the mean 0+ salmonid lengths a difficult exercise. However, inspection of the data does suggest that where 0+ trout populations exist in relatively highly acidic upper catchment streams they may well be of low mean length, but there seems to be no very clear and consistent general relationship between this quantity and stream pH regime as defined by our measurements of geometric mean pH or lowest recorded pH.

In considering biotic effects observed in acid hill streams it should be made clear that some of the factors that contribute to acidification susceptibility, such as minimal ground water contribution to stream flow, will also influence other aspects of the stream environment which are potentially limiting, including susceptibility to drought induced loss of wetted bed area, and temperature regime. The latter factor is particularly important to considerations of fish growth in waters of different chemical composition (Edwards et al. 1979). It is also noteworthy that an earlier study on the Duddon showed that temperatures of the upper basin were generally cooler than the lower basin and the cool periods persisted longer (Minshall and Kuehne, 1969). Moreover, certain Plecopteran life cycles were several weeks longer in the upper basin than in the lower basin (Minshall, 1969).

Another aspect of the growth performance of the fish stock observable in the course of the fish population survey was the length/weight relationship in the fish sample. Although this was only formally investigated in the 1982 Esk catchment sampling, it was visually obvious in the course of measuring the fish in other samplings, that the condition factor of 1+ and particularly older fish in some of the highly acid streams was extremely poor. Field notes refer specifically to very thin older specimens in Duddon catchment sites at Moasdale Beck, Duddon downstream of Doe House Gill, and Duddon upstream of Cockley Beck Bridge

### 6.2.2 Recruitment

The sampling of salmonid fry of the year during electric fishing survey in summer or autumn gave a qualitative indication of successful recruitment at the sampled site in that year. In a number of the acidified sites no such evidence of recruitment was recorded, and in a number of cases the sparse population present was strongly biased in favour of older fish. Such findings might arise in a relict resident population which failed to recruit new stock in some "bad" years (due to e.g. higher susceptibility of early life stages to acidification-related stresses) or in a situation where a more or less fishless stream benefitted from upstream immigration of adults perhaps as potential spawners.

Sites at which a very low density of trout was present on some or all sampling occasions but no 0+ trout at the times of sampling include the Glenderamackin above Bannerdale Beck, Tarn Beck upstream of Tongue House, Moasdale Beck, River Brathay sites upstream of Fell Foot, Langstrath Beck, and Blea Beck (Lune).

### 6.3 Migration and Movement Patterns

#### 6.3.1 River Duddon:

Data on pH, water temperature, and river discharge, as well as fish counts, have been available from the Duddon Hall counter site since May 1983. Fish movement over the counter has been recorded at a wide range of flows, but typically increases in discharge encourage upstream movement of fish. Most of this movement takes place during the few days following a spate when flows are declining, and in fact at peak flows, fish movement is reduced (See Figs.7-10 Duddon) As it is at these peaks at which the minimum pH values have been recorded it would be possible to conclude that low pH was inhibiting fish migration. However, an apparent inhibition of upstream movement of migratory salmonids at the peak of spates has also been reported for rivers such as the Lune where there is no evidence of significant reduction of pH during the peaks of spates (Stewart, 1973) Nevertheless, there is some evidence that low pH may be affecting fish migration in the Duddon because in 1983 and summer 1985, when lower minimum pH figures were recorded than in other periods, the failure of fish to move upstream at the peaks of spates was more pronounced. Initial observations suggest that fish movement is inhibited by pH 5.3 or less.

From the data obtained to date there is no evidence that water temperature is having any significant effect on migratory behaviour of salmon and sea trout in the Duddon.

6.3.2 River Esk:

Records of fish movement, flow, pH, water temperature and conductivity have been available from Cropple How site since mid-October 1985. By the end of December 1985 some 425 fish under 4 lb (1.8kg) and 61 fish over 4 lb had been recorded over the counter. Even the limited amount of data available to date has shown a pronounced inhibition of upstream movement of salmon and sea trout at peak flows when the minimum pH values were recorded. On the few occasions when an increase in flow did not result in a substantial drop in pH, inhibition of fish movement did not occur. Examples of this occurred on 5th November and 18th December 1985 when flows rose to 19.6 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> and 28.16 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> respectively, but the minimum pH values recorded were 5.50 and 5.62 (see Fig.9 Esk) On both these dates, 10 fish were recorded over the counter, whereas in the preceding few days only one or two fish per day had been recorded. On the basis of the small number of observations available to date, it would seem that fish movement is reduced when the pH falls below about 5.5

6.3.3 General Comments:

As yet it is not possible to state categorically that low pH flushes are inhibiting upstream movement of salmonids, because these low pH events coincide with peak flows which may in themselves be an inhibitory factor. However, collection of more data should help to resolve this matter. Observations on behaviour of fish when increased flows occur without a significant drop in pH will be particularly valuable.

The data runs available to date are not long enough to determine any trends in the abundance of salmon or migratory trout in these two rivers.

Reported catches of Salmon and Sea Trout  
- Rivers Esk and Duddon

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
<u>Duddon:</u>					
Salmon - nets	5	1	59	51	10
Salmon - rods	5	23	5	7	31
Sea trout - nets	11	15	84	101	38
Sea trout - rods	43	31	13	13	20
<u>Esk</u>					
Salmon - rods	15	7	4	2	38
Sea trout - rods	85	27	27	19	80

#### 6.4 Fish Mortalities

On two occasions in recent years there have been simultaneous fish mortalities in the Rivers Esk and Duddon associated with low pH events.

In June 1980, when a spate occurred following a prolonged dry period, there was a serious mortality in the Esk involving over 100 adult fish and a much larger number of juvenile salmonids. Most of the adults killed were sea trout which had just entered the river from the sea, but a few salmon were also killed. The mortality occurred over several days, and pH levels of 5.0 were recorded. It is suspected that during the peak flows the pH fell even lower. At the same time, there was a report of six dead adult sea trout being found in the River Duddon.

A second set of mortalities occurred in mid-September 1983 when 34 fresh run sea trout and 2 salmon were killed in the lower reaches of the Esk, and 2 dead sea trout and one dead salmon were reported from the Duddon. On this occasion there were no reports of dead juveniles being found.

Records of pH were available for both rivers at this time. In the Esk the pH fell to below 4.5, and then lay for several days between 5.0 and 5.5. (See Fig 20).

Conditions were not as extreme in the Duddon, but on two days in mid-September the pH fell to 5.0.

It is suspected that the actual cause of the fish deaths was elevated concentrations of aluminium, (which is also at its most toxic at pH 5) exacerbated by the reduction in calcium concentrations.

#### 6.5 Historical Information

##### 6.5.1 Electric Fishing Surveys

Numerical fish stock data should provide the best evidence for the historic fishery status of the streams under study, but unfortunately the majority of these clean hill streams received little survey attention in the past.

In the period 1972-75, sites on Smithy Beck, Whinlatter Gill and Aiken Beck, which are all catchments with conifer plantations, were examined to investigate the success of salmon fry planting in hill streams, and detailed data on fish and invertebrates is available (Prigg 1973, Prigg 1976). There was no evidence in the 1982 survey of a decline in the juvenile salmonid nursery potential of any of these streams relative to the 1972-75 surveys.

A limited electric fishing investigation was carried out on the River Liza (another catchment dominated by conifer plantations) in August 1973. A repeat survey at this site in October 1985 showed no significant differences, with a comparable low density trout population and fry of the year still present. Although it was clear from a full consideration of recent chemical and biological data on the Liza (Prigg 1986b) that the fauna was notably restricted by acidification, it was concluded that there was no evidence for a decline in trout stocks over the period concerned.

### 6.5.2 Catch Returns by Licence Holders

Another source of historical information is fish catch data for salmon and sea trout, provided as licence returns by anglers and commercial fishermen. Failure of a high proportion of licensees to make returns, and the relatively uncritical reliance on accurate licensee response, serve to make such records an index of catch rather than a precise measure of it. The records present an even more tenuous picture in relation to stock, when major variables such as effort, catchability, and channel conditions are not subject to detailed analysis.

However, even allowing for such major provisos, it was considered worthwhile to look in rather broad terms at the migratory fish catch returns in the Esk and Duddon in their own right and in relation to other local game fisheries. Most local migratory fisheries showed high catches in the mid 60's falling away dramatically as the onset of 'salmon disease', U.D.N. (first observed in Cumbria in the River Calder, Ehen and Irt in June 1966), influenced local fisheries. During the late 60's and early 70's there was a general trend of decreasing returns for migratory fish. Further, although it could be argued that whereas the Eden and Derwent salmon returns, both in total and for rods only, show some signs of recovery the group of South West Cumbrian salmon fisheries, comprising the Ehen, Irt, Calder, Esk and Annas and some minor streams, show no clear evidence of recovery.

Salmon rod catch data for these latter rivers show that the greatest decline has been on the Ehen, which provided the largest returns in this group in the early sixties. In contrast the relatively small returns from the Esk appear proportionately less affected with 1977 a particularly good year. Official records also show very high sea trout returns for the year 1977 on the Esk. Both these findings seem odd in relation to reported angler complaints concerning the Esk. It seems possible, on closer examination (Prigg 1982), that the 1977 data for the south west Cumbrian River Esk may have benefitted by mis-assignment of some returns referring to the Border Esk.

The salmon returns for the S.W. Cumbrian nets and fixed engines, largely attributable to the fixed engine (garth) operating on the estuary of the Esk, show a marked decline in the late 70's, though variable fishing effort may be a contributory factor. Salmon returns from the Duddon estuarine fishery, (three draw nets), show some recovery from the post U.D.N. decline, though 1981 returns were particularly low. (It is known, however, that the efficiency of this fishery is highly susceptible to changes in channel configuration). Longer term records of sea trout catches in the Duddon are available than for the Esk where returns for sea trout were not sought prior to 1976. Again a post U.D.N. decline is noted though it is not as marked as that reported by Egremont and District Anglers' Association from their own catch records on the Ehen (evidence submitted to Ennerdale Water Public Enquiry, 1980). In view of claims that the Ehen fishery has been adversely affected by water abstraction, its status as a control against which to judge the Esk and Duddon is in doubt.

It is also true that although the Esk and Duddon are the most acidified major river catchments in our area, the Ehen system is not unaffected. Thus, although an extensive electric fishing survey in 1982 showed no evidence of fish stock restriction attributable to pH regime in the main river Ehen downstream of Ennerdale Lake, observations show that the River Liza upstream of Ennerdale Lake has a chemical regime which is restrictive for salmonids. The historic role of the Liza in the migratory fish economy of the Ehen is unclear, but it has been suggested that its contribution to the salmon production of the Ehen system was once more significant than it is today.

### 6.5.3 Records and Recollections of Local Observers

During a survey of land use and farming practice (Robinson 1984), local anglers and farmers in these two catchments were asked to give their views on the past status of angling and for their general observations on the numbers of fish seen, migratory fish spawning and the areas in which the main spawning was concentrated. In addition it was possible to examine the angling diary of a fisherman who fished the Esk from 1898 to about 1945. Anglers and farmers reports indicated that in the last 10 years or so there has been a dramatic decline in the numbers of migratory fish caught and in the numbers of fish in the river. The decline is well illustrated by the marked reduction in the numbers of migratory fish now seen in the main spawning areas on both rivers; above Wha House Bridge on the Esk, and above Dale Head on the Duddon. In these upper reaches in the main rivers there has also been a substantial decline in the numbers of fish observed spawning in the tributaries. Fish now spawn only in those streams least affected by acidification and even in these, numbers are reduced.

The once viable trout fishery on the Esk has completely disappeared. Of the tributaries only two can now be said to hold stocks of takeable trout, those in Whillan Beck and Birker Beck, both streams relatively unaffected by acidification. However, the once productive trout fishery in Hardrigg Gill at the top of Whillan Beck has now ceased to exist. While a trout fishery is still present in Devoke Water and Burnmoor Tarn, Stoney Tarn which still had a population of trout in 1951 is now completely fishless. This probably indicates the the upper reaches of Blea Beck are similarly affected.

Notable sites where there is no longer a fish population but which local sources describe as yielding trout to anglers historically are:-

Stony Tarn ("still had a population of trout in 1951")

Lingcove Beck ("late 60's")

Upper Esk on Great Moss ("up to mid 60's")

Upper Grassguards Gill (information in 1983 that "fish caught above falls thirty years ago")

The most significant record of such apparent loss, though is in relation to Levers Water. In "The Tarns of Lakeland" by W. Heaton Cooper first published in 195 , the author states:- "There are plenty of good trout in Levers Water, and many more have been taken out of it, sometimes with a rod and sometimes by the deadly and illegal otter or lath, a board with a keel and several hooks, that is guided by two lines and so can cover most of the tarn". Such poaching activity would nowadays be fruitless as judged from the gill netting surveys. Levers water is operated as a water supply reservoir, and long serving staff at the reservoir recollect two small trout being found on a filter screen from the source about ten years ago. There have been no more recent indications of the presence of fish.

Data published by the Freshwater Biological Association (Carrick and Sutcliffe 1982) show Levers Water with mean pH of 4.7 and negative alkalinity in the period August 1974 - March 1978. A single record from nearby Seathwaite Tarn during that period, noted in the same publication, shows pH 5.1 and negative alkalinity. The recent netting and electric fishing surveys in Seathwaite Tarn during which pH values in the Tarn as low as 4.5 were recorded, showed a viable native trout population to be present. However, given the likely borderline status of this tarn's water quality in relation to trout survival it is interesting to note the description of an unusual fish mortality which occurred in this water in June 1956. The event is recorded in the Lancashire River Board 6th Annual Report 1957, and in the aforementioned "The Tarns of Lakeland" by W. Heaton Cooper. The accounts do not conflict, but the latter is much fuller, as follows:- "Albert Dixon, of the Freshwater Biological Association, told me that a few years ago they received a request from the Barrow Corporation to go up immediately and investigate there. A large number of trout had been found dead in one place near the outlet, and poisoning was suspected. They found no trace of any impurity in the water or the fish. They did find, however, that all the inlet streams were packed with trout. There had been a drought followed by thunderstorms the day before the fish were discovered, and it was thought that lightning had struck the water in one part of the tarn, killing the fish, and that the shock throughout the whole tarn had frightened all the other trout". With our present knowledge of acidification effects, such an event nowadays involving, apparently, heavy precipitation following a drought and localised aggregation of fish in havens with preferred conditions, would certainly require us to consider some type of acid event.

## 6.6 Discussion of observations

### 6.6.1 Geographical distribution of sites with impoverished fish stock

Sites with no demonstrable fish population or exceptionally low stock densities are mostly found congregated in our study area in a relatively tight spatial grouping in the upper parts of the drainage systems associated with the western mountain mass of the Lake District, in areas where the underlying rock is of the Borrowdale Volcanic series, and where annual rainfall exceeds 2200 mm/year and in many sites 2800 mm/year.

Two main outlying areas with comparable faunal restrictions have been identified: the upper Glenderamackin which drains a steep upland catchment underlain by Skiddaw Slates and notable for very low calcium levels (mean ca 0.6 mgCa/l), and the upper catchment of Blea Beck (Lune) draining a region of Shap granite.

The most affected sites, listed in Appendix B, are near or above the limit of human settlement in the valleys where they occur. They have no improved agricultural land in their catchment and the commonest land use on the poor acid soils is rough grazing for sheep. The catchment of Black Beck, and to a lesser extent upper Grassguards Gill is dominated by coniferous plantation, and the upper Blea Beck (Lune) area is a grouse moor.

The streams with few or no salmonids had no marked geographical distribution within the South Pennines. Except for Hurst Reservoir's feeder streams, they were all very brown waters draining peat bogs or peaty soils overlying steep unimproved uplands (In contrast to the Lake District sites, trout were not detected in any of the noticeably peat-coloured waters in the South Pennines). The feeder streams of Hurst Reservoir were clear waters draining steep heather/cranberry moorland.

### 6.6.2 Chemical condition of sites with impoverished fish stock

The affected sites were characterised by low mean pH and low calcium concentrations, and often elevated aluminium levels in clear water (low humic) conditions. Early work in 1981 and 1982 suggested that there was a clear relationship between the pH regime of a stream and the probability of it being fishless or having an exceptionally low fish density or odd population structure, with streams showing geometric mean pH at or below pH 5.6 likely to be affected. More recent surveys support this general view, and have given good examples of improving fish stocks over short downstream distance as chemical conditions become improved by less acidic drainage inputs. Such improvements have been observed on Tarn Beck, Blea Beck (Lune), and the upper Brathay.



The impact of land use patterns and resultant drainage water chemistry is demonstrated in two small adjacent sub-catchments of the Esk, Doddknott Gill and Spothow Gill, the streams joining prior to a common confluence with the Esk. Doddknott Gill differs from Spothow in that it flows through improved drained grassland in the valley bottom, the upper catchments of both streams being comparable. Doddknott Gill is less acid and has a low density trout population; Spothow Gill lacks salmonids. In July 1982 five trout from Doddknott Gill were placed in a fish cage in Spothow Gill. They survived a 48 hour exposure apparently unharmed, demonstrating the absence of acute toxicity to the life stage exposed (1+ and 2+ fish) within Spothow Gill.

Subsequently a series of caged fish exposures of longer duration, extending in some cases through periods of high flow with increased acidity and aluminium, and diluted calcium levels have been undertaken and reported (Prigg 1985a). The resulting survival times of trout in Spothow Gill, and an unnamed tributary downstream of Spothow Gill, are relatively consistent with predicted survival times calculated using the regression equation developed from observation of pH, aluminium and calcium effects on mortality in Welsh streams in the acidified Upper Tywi catchment (Gee and Stoner 1984).

The final demonstration of the beneficial role of calcium came with the liming of the upper catchment of Spothow Gill in June 1985. In July 1985 trout fry were stocked in Spothow Gill, and in the unlimed unnamed tributary downstream Spothow Gill as control. At the end of September 1985 a high density of stocked trout fry remained in the lower reaches of Spothow Gill, but no trout could be found in the unnamed tributary. When last surveyed in March 1986 a good population of stocked trout still remained in Spothow Gill, a stream in which, prior to liming, no wild trout had been found and in which caged trout died under high flow conditions.

Figure 22 Relationship between Flow at Cropple How and pH at Spothow Gill

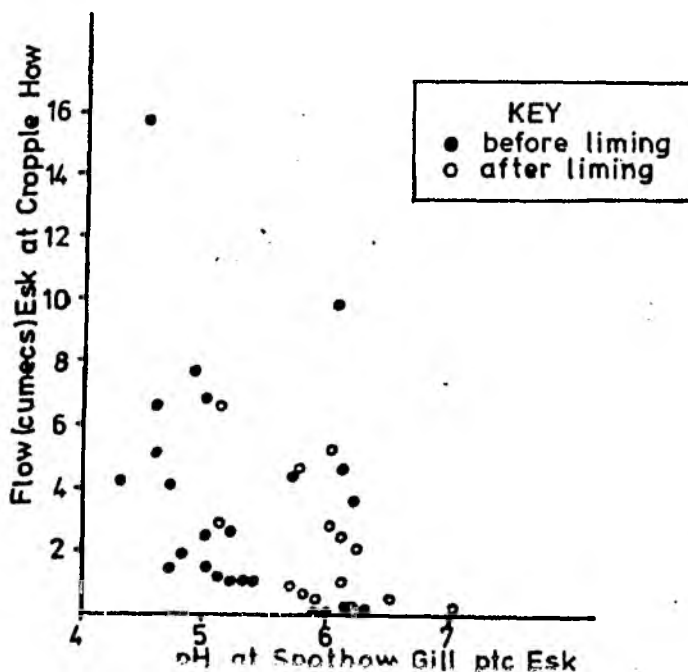


Fig. 22 shows how the relationship between observed pH in Spothow Gill and river flow (at a downstream site) has altered since the liming. In general the pH appears to have increased by around 1 pH unit (probably rather less at high flows). It certainly seems that the applied limestone has been capable of reducing the severity of acid episodes by increasing the pH and calcium concentrations, and reducing both the concentration and the toxicity of dissolved aluminium present.

## 6.7 Summary

1. An electrofishing survey of the River Esk system showed a lack of salmonids in two accessible acidic tributaries and abnormally low densities in several other acidic tributaries. A particularly low relative abundance, or absence, of 0+ salmonids in such streams indicated recruitment failure.
2. There was a noticeable general improvement in 0+ salmonid stocks in the Esk system between 1981 and 1982 and an increase in the densities of 1+ and older fish between 1981 and 1984.
3. In the upper half of the Duddon catchment fish stocks appeared to be more severely affected by acid-stress than in the Esk there being generally very low salmonid densities in both the tributaries and main rivers. Even eels, which appeared to be more acid tolerant than salmonids, were not found in any sites in the catchment upstream of Grassguards Gill. 0+ salmon planted into two of these fishless sites in May 83 were not recaptured in September 1983.
4. Further work indicated that low pH and associated factors had similar pathological effects on salmonids in other Lake District hill streams.
5. There were indications that the growth and condition of brown trout was less in acidic than non-acidic hill streams.
6. Although not conclusive, early evidence suggests that upstream migration of salmonids was inhibited more during the peak of spates in acidic than non-acidic streams. Initial observations on the Esk and Duddon suggest that movement was inhibited by pH 5.3 or less. No relationship between fish movement and temperature was found.
7. On two occasions in recent years there have been simultaneous mortalities of salmon and sea-trout in the River Esk and Duddon associated with low pH events.
8. Although anecdotal records and catch-returns indicate a decline in the fisheries of the Esk and Duddon this decline may not be solely attributable to acidification. Unfortunately although scientific surveys of the relevant fisheries have been performed in recent years, there is a general paucity of relevant historic data.
9. There are indications that liming of Spothow Gill has resulted in conditions becoming more suitable for trout. Planted fry have survived for almost a year.
10. At the present time the fish data for the S. Pennines are still being evaluated, but there is a consistent relationship emerging between water quality conditions and aspects of the fish status in acidified streams and lakes. Fish densities generally decrease below geometric mean pH 5.8 and waters with geometric mean pH below 5.0 are likely to be fishless.

7. LAND USE CHANGES IN S.W. CUMBRIA

7.1 General

7.2 Industrial activity

7.3 Agricultural activity

## 7. LAND USE CHANGES IN S.W. CUMBRIA

### 7.1 General

Land use in the three areas Esk and Duddon Valley and Wasdale Head was studied in detail. In each area hill farming was the general farming activity, though some dairy farming was carried out in the lower parts of the Esk and Duddon Valleys. There was no significant afforestation in the Esk Valley or at Wasdale Head. However, extensive planting by the Forestry Commission has taken place in the Duddon Valley. The most significant was the Dunnerdale Plantation planted between 1937 and 1954 covering an area of some 400 hectares. During 1984 and 1985 this was extended to 600 hectares by the completion of an extension area and filling of deciduous woodland in the lower part of the Duddon Valley further contributed to the total area. Coniferous plantations amounted to 5% of the overall area of the Duddon catchment.

### 7.2 Industrial activity

A major change in industrial activity in the Esk Valley related to mining and quarrying. Two main haematite mines North Gill (1870-1922) and Ghyll Moss (1870-1877) with a further small mine at Christcliffe operated in the valley. This mining resulted in the construction of a mineral line from Ravenglass to Boot. Following the closure of the mines it continued in industrial use until 1950 conveying granite from Beckfoot Quarry to Ravenglass. The line was subsequently replaced with a narrow gauge and still operates conveying visitors between Ravenglass and Boot.

Much of the deciduous woodland in the middle and lower reaches of the valley were until the beginning of this century, managed as coppice woodland producing timber suitable for charcoal making for the local smelting industry at Duddon Bridge, Millom and Haverigg. This coppice woodland has been allowed to revert and much was in poor condition.

Industry in the Duddon Valley was in the past limited to quarrying at Walna Scar and the management of deciduous woodland as coppices for charcoal production. Much of this was for the smelter at Duddon Bridge but also for iron production at Haverigg and Millom.

### 7.3 Agricultural activity

In both valleys agriculture largely comprised hill farming, sheep and some cattle. While the sheep farming has varied little this century, changes have occurred in relation to cattle. Originally cattle were limited to hill breeds which grazed the open fell land during the summer months, being brought down to lower land during the winter. Many farms have now changed or were changing to pedigree beef stock. This was kept on the lower pasture during the summer and housed over the winter months in byres. There has therefore, in the last few years, been a reduction in the numbers of cattle grazing the open fell.

A major change in general farming practise has resulted in a reduction in the quantity of lime applied to by-land grazing in the last 10 years. Between 1940 and 1976 when the general liming subsidy operated, annual application at rates up to 5 tons/acre was common throughout the whole of the Esk Valley and the upper half of the Duddon Valley above Ulpha. Since 1976 the area of land in these areas which has been limed has fallen significantly and in addition rates of application were limited to 2 tons/acre. Liming of grazing land in the lower part of the Duddon Valley was not so great as in the Esk during the period between 1940 and 1976. Rates of 2 tons/acre at 2 to 3 year intervals were the norm. This no doubt reflected the generally less acidic nature of the soil in this area.

In the Wasdale Head area, farming in this area was typical hill farming, with cattle, (Robinson, 1986) with little significant change in the general pattern of cattle rearing. Cattle were grazed on the fell land in summer and only brought to the lower pasture in winter. Most were over wintered in byres. The general usage of lime did not appear to have changed as significantly as on the Esk and Duddon catchments. Between 1940 and 1976 liming was undertaken at 2 to 3 yearly intervals, applied at 2 tons/acre. In the last 10 years there has, however, been some reduction in the frequency of application.

#### 7.4 Summary

Whilst there have been a number of changes in land use in S.W. Cumbria in the last century, the most significant with regard to water quality is thought to be the reduction in agricultural liming since 1976. Calculations (Crawshaw, 1984) suggest that the amount of lime applied per annum prior to 1976 would have comprised a major component in the calcium budget of the catchment. This situation is peculiar to the Esk Catchment and leads to a possible strategy for improving water quality in the middle and lower reaches of the catchment, namely restoring the levels of agricultural liming to their former levels. This, and other possible remedial measures are discussed more fully in Section 8.

## 8. DISCUSSION

### 8.1 Possibilities for Future Remedial Action

#### 8.1.1 Stream Liming

Since at least part of the problem of reduced salmonid populations is likely to be due to recruitment failure, it follows that any option for remedial action which can affect recruitment directly is worth investigating. Stream liming, whilst it is labour intensive, has the advantage of being capable of being directed towards specific vulnerable streams. It is not necessary to carry out a blanket liming of all tributary streams.

Following what appear to be encouraging results from a pilot stream liming exercise on a fairly acidic tributary (Spathow Gill), efforts are now being directed towards less acid streams where spawning success is marginal. One stream in the Esk (Fisher Beck) and one in the Duddon (Tarn Beck) have been selected for further study. Following liming and restocking in May-June 1986, both biological and chemical quality will be monitored over the next few years.

In all cases 15 mm limestone chippings were used. The intention was to select a size range that would be large enough not to be washed out in a spate, but not too large that the surface area to volume ratio was unfavourable. On the result to date this choice seems a reasonable one.

#### 8.1.2 Liming of standing water bodies

This is an option which has not been actively pursued for practical reasons and because the effect on overall salmonid populations in the most affected catchments was likely to be minimal. However, two small acidic trout fisheries which came to our notice as a result of acidification-related trout mortality have been successfully limed. By controlled useage of any necessary top-up water from the highly acid inflow stream (avoiding flow addition under high flow condition) and by a programme of liming begun in 1983 the owner of a trout lake at Knott End Farm, Eskdale has developed a first class stillwater trout fishery. Monitoring on this site reflected both the improvement in chemical conditions and in the invertebrate fauna, the latter including colonisation by the mayflies Cloeon dipterum and Centroptilum luteolum.

The other site was a small moorland tarn, Flodders Tarn, near Appleby, outside our most vulnerable geographical area, but susceptible to acidification by virtue of level maintenance being dependent on direct precipitation, intermittent inflows of surface water from local peaty soil, and very limited groundwater storage in a perched aquifer of a thin layer of glacial sands.

Both stocking failures involved hatchery reared rainbow trout succumbing in waters circa pH 5, obviously inappropriate to this relatively acid sensitive salmonid.

After liming, rainbow trout thrived in Flodders Tarn, but regrettably in the exceptional July conditions in 1983 upper lethal temperature limits were exceeded in this small, unshaded water.

### 8.1.3 Catchment liming

The River Esk catchment is one of very few rivers where not only have acid related mortalities of fresh run salmonids taken place, but continuous records of pH are available for the duration of one of these mortalities.

Land use changes in the catchment during the last 50 years have been studied in detail, and a change in the pattern of agricultural liming was one of the major changes identified.

It is unlikely that catchment liming will prove to be a practical proposition in many catchments affected by or threatened with acidification. However, where there is a substantial agricultural area in the affected catchment, and the overall levels of calcium are very low, then it is certainly worthy of consideration. In the case of the Esk, as was indicated in para 7, a liming strategy which simply reverts to what was normal agricultural practice for some decades prior to 1975 may well have a substantial effect on the main river.

It is hoped that this agricultural catchment liming strategy, together with a selective stream liming strategy will prove of considerable value in restoring the depleted fisheries of the Esk catchment. It will also provide valuable information, not available from other studies, as to the rate of loss of calcium to surface waters from an application of limestone, to soils of varying degrees of acidity, in an area of high acid deposition. This information is an essential component in predicting the impact of agricultural liming as a counter to the effects of acid deposition.

## 8.2 The Impact of Acid-Stress on Macro-Invertebrates and Salmonids in Hill Streams

### 8.2.1 Benthic Macroinvertebrates

The results of this investigation support the generalisation that benthic invertebrate communities are impoverished in acid-stressed environments (e.g. Haines, 1981; Sutcliffe, 1983; Stoner, Gee and Wade, 1984; Aston et al 1985; Simpson, Bode and Colquhoun, 1985). However, many of the streams sampled in this study contained extremely few (<6) taxa. A nation survey of hill-stream invertebrate communities in Great Britain indicated that samples from the North West were drawn from very soft waters (<10 mg l<sup>-1</sup> CaCO<sub>3</sub>) and had fewer taxa than those from any other region (Warren et al 1986).



Sutcliffe and Carrick (1973) reported that in the River Duddon (one of the catchments sampled in this study) the faunas of streams with pH always less than pH 5.7 or fluctuating below pH 5.7 were characterised by 13 common or abundant taxa (the "Plecopteran Community") including six Plecoptera, four Trichoptera and three diptera, while in streams of pH greater than 5.7 the same taxa were common but in addition Ephemeroptera, the Trichopterans Wormaldia and Hydropsyche, the limpet Ancylus and Gammarus occurred. The same generalisation can be applied to the invertebrate faunas of the catchments in the present study with the minor addition of Nemura species to Sutcliffe and Carrick's "Plecopteran Community."

The use of benthic macroinvertebrate as indicators of stream pH (Table 5.2.2) will generally be more meaningful than a limited number of point chemical measurements because the invertebrate community will be sensitive to the recent history of stream pH and, in particular, to episodic events which are likely to be missed by point chemical measurements. Certainly, whether a stream experiences "acid-stress" or not can be determined with far greater confidence by the analysis of a single three-minute kick-sample than by the analysis of a single sample of water. The tolerances of the various invertebrate taxa to stream pH indicated in this study (Table 5.2.2) are similar to those found by other workers (for review see Haines 1981). A TWINSPAN (Hill 1979) classification of hill stream invertebrate communities based on the results of a national survey selected Perlodidae, Hydropsychidae, Heptagenidae and Baetidae as the first level dichotomy separating soft acidic waters from harder more alkaline waters. (Warren et al 1986).

The use of Baetis rhodani to indicate the suitability of streams for salmonids as suggested here was discussed by Raddum and Fjellheim (1984) and a detailed account of the use of Ephemeroptera as indicators of stream pH is given by Engblom and Lingdell (1983).

Principal component analysis of the Pennine invertebrate data indicated that component 1 (alkalinity, aluminium, pH and calcium) accounted for approximately 50% of the variation in the abundance of acid-sensitive taxa (Gastropoda and Ancylus, Gammarus, Baetidae, Heptagenidae and Hydropsychidae) and the unexplained variation in these cases was less than 41%. In contrast, Aston et al (1985) found that the principal components could only be attributed with more than 20% of the variation in the case of Ephemeroptera where component 1 (total dissolved solids) accounted for approximately 25% and component 2 (pH, aluminium and alkalinity) accounted for approximately 20% and in the case of Coleoptera where component 2 accounted for approximately 30% of the variation. The small amount of variation explained by Aston et al (1985) may be partly due to the pooling of data for acid-intolerant taxa within groups such as Plecoptera and Trichoptera. However, as Aston et al (1985) suggest, the importance of component 1 in their study is probably due to the inclusion of some Peak District streams with relatively high calcium concentrations (contributing to component 1) which probably reduces the impact of component 2 (pH, alkalinity and aluminium) on the invertebrate communities.

As previously mentioned the inclusion of more variables and all of the North West Region's sites in a Principal Component Analysis should prove valuable.

### 8.2.2 Fish

This investigation was initiated by mortalities of migratory salmonids simultaneously in the Rivers Esk and Duddon during a period of low pH, low alkalinity and high aluminium concentration - an acid episode. However, the major effort was expended in an investigation into the extent of acid-stressed hill streams in the North West Water region. Such streams are typified by the characteristic macroinvertebrate faunas previously mentioned and poor salmonid populations ( $< 0.2 \text{ m}^{-2}$ ) with particularly low densities or an absence of 0+ fish (e.g. Stoner, Gee and Wade, 1984; Turnpenny, 1985)

In the laboratory it has been shown that acid-stress in salmonids is caused by the direct effects of pH and to a greater extent by the increased toxicity of aluminium ions (particularly  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  and hydroxides of aluminium ( $> 250 \text{ gl}^{-1}$ ) at low pH (for short review see Warren et al, 1986) Brown (1983) notes that in general pH 5.5 is less toxic than pH 4.5 at low aluminium concentrations but more toxic at high aluminium concentrations. Calcium concentrations of 1 to 2  $\text{mgl}^{-1}$  reduce the pathological effects of low pH and high aluminium concentration (Brown 1983).

It is difficult to determine whether or not the poor salmonid populations in acid streams in the North West region are the result of chronic or acute acid stress. However, the lack or extremely low densities of salmonids in these streams may be due to the acid induced mortalities of eggs and alevins during the winter and early spring when these particularly sensitive forms are present and acid episodes are more likely

Although there has been a notable decline in the salmonid fisheries of the Esk and Duddon over recent decades this may not be solely attributable to acidification as declines have also occurred in nearby non-acidified catchments. However, it can be concluded that hill streams in these catchments and many others in the North West Water region experience acid stress because (1) Salmonid mortalities associated with acid episodes have been observed; (2) abnormally low density salmonid populations with characteristic Plecopteran dominated acid-tolerant invertebrate communities have been found in many such hill streams; (3) the distribution and abundance of salmonids and acid-intolerant invertebrates is statistically significantly correlated with pH and associated parameters; (4) experimental liming of such streams has improved conditions sufficiently for salmonids to survive, and (5) early evidence suggests that salmonid migration is inhibited by low pH.

As a Water Authority it is our duty to maintain and improve fisheries within our region. Towards this end we intend to continue experimental liming to assess its use in the amelioration of the effects of acid stress in nursery streams.

### 8.3 Use of continuous monitors in assessing trends in acidity

One of the principal difficulties in Britain at least, in identifying the impact of acid deposition on surface waters has been to establish trends in acidity. Whilst Batterbee (1983) has been able to reconstruct the historic pH records of some standing waters from examination of the sediment diatom records, very little relevant data exist for rivers and streams. Even where data are available, the problem of interpreting the effect of short and long term weather variations, makes identification of trends difficult.

However, since a key question in scientific and governmental circles has been the extent to which reduction in acid emissions would influence pH of surface waters, the identification of trends in a period when emissions are changing becomes increasingly important.

Whilst the main intention of the work using continuous monitors in SW Cumbria, was to discover more about episodic changes and their significance, it may well be that the monitors can be developed as useful tools for identifying trends.

In the relatively few years that the monitors have been operating since 1983, significant differences have been observed in the flow/pH relationship from one year to the next (see Para 4.9), although variations within a year seem less significant. If these differences between one year and another can be related to changes in likely local deposition patterns, then an important link between emission changes and surface water quality changes would be established.

This work is at an early stage and is being developed with the co-operation of the UK. Acid Waters Review Group.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

- 9.1 The results of chemical monitoring during the period 1982-86 at a total of 130 sites in North West England have been examined. When taken together with available biological data especially historic fisheries information, they are consistent with the hypothesis that a number of these sites, with sensitive geology, have become acidified during the last twenty years.
- 9.2 A substantial number of the most acid sites were found to be fishless or had abnormally low densities of salmonids ( $<0.2m^{-2}$ ) often with distorted population structures indicating recruitment failure.
- 9.3 It is suggested that the presence of Baetidae, Heptagenidae, Gammarus, Hydropsychidae and Gastropoda can be used to indicate that a water is suitable for salmonids with respect to acid-stress.
- 9.4 The fisheries of the Esk and Duddon have declined over recent decades and whilst this may not be solely due to acidification, on two occasions in recent years there have been simultaneous salmonid mortalities associated with low pH events. On the second of these two occasions a complete record of pH changes was obtained from continuous monitoring equipment. So far as is known such a record of a mortality of fresh run salmonids is unique, in Britain at least.
- 9.5 Since 1980 trends in fish populations have tended to improve in the catchments shaded and no mortality of fresh run fish has been observed since September 1983.
- 9.6 Preliminary analysis of the data from the fish counters suggests that upstream movement of fish is inhibited by low pH episodes, where the pH drops to 5.3.
- 9.7 Continuous river monitoring has demonstrated a remarkably consistent relationship between river pH and river flow, which appears to be independent of rainfall pH. Changes in the nature of this relationship from one year to the next are being investigated as a possible tool for examining trends in acidity by eliminating the effect of seasonal and meteorological factors.
- 9.8 A combination of selective tributary liming (Esk and Duddon) and restoration of agricultural liming to pre 1975 levels (Esk catchment only) shows promise as a short-term measure for halting the decline in fisheries in these two catchments.

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13. Data from N.W.W.A. Rivers Division survey of Esk catchment summer 1984 (R.F.P. unreported).
14. Data from N.W.W.A. Rivers Division survey of upper River Brathay June 1983 (R.F.P. unreported).

References 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 are internal reports of N.W.W.A. Rivers Division or its predecessors by R. F. Prigg.

Ranking of a selection of salmonid nursery (type) stream sites in N.W.W.A  
Northern Area based on total 1+ and older Salmonid density estimates

<u>Beck</u>	<u>Catchment</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Fish/m<sup>2</sup></u>
Melmerby Beck(a)	Eden	9	1.96
Whinlatter Gill	Cocker	7	1.83
Melmerby Beck(b)	Eden	9	1.19
Hardknott Gill	Duddon	7	1.07
Aiken Beck	Cocker	9	.84
Troutbeck	Greta	9	.75
Glenderaterra Beck	Greta	7	.75
Raven Beck	Eden	9	.73
Black beck	Ehen	9	..72
Whinlatter Gill	Cocker	9	.60
Mere Beck	Esk	7	.51
Mere Beck	Esk	7*	.48
Hollins Beck	Ehen	1	.45
Kirk Beck (a)	Ehen	1	.43
Blck Burn	Liddle	8	.42
Aiken Beck	Cocker	7	.42
Greendale Beck	Irt	7	.42
Tinnis Burn	Liddle	8	.42
Newlands Beck	Derwent	7	.41
Black Beck	Ehen	1	.40
Grainsgill Beck(a)	Caldew	4	.40
Logan Beck	Duddon	7	.38
Smithy Beck	Ehen	7	.38
River Bleng	Bleng	7	.38
Sparrishaw Beck(e)	Bela	5	.38
Mere Beck	Esk	13	.38
Latterbarrow Beck	Esk	7	.36
Sparrishaw Beck (d)	Bela	5	.35
Sparrishaw Beck (b)	Bela	5	.33
Worm Gill	Calder	7	.33
Grainsgill Beck (b)	Caldew	4	.32
Gatesgarthdale Beck	Buttermere	12	.32
Croasdale beck (b)	Ehen	1	.30
Eel Beck	Esk	7*	.28
Muir Burn	Liddle	8	.27
Raise Beck	Rothay	7	.27
Sparrishaw Beck(b)	Bela	5	.26
Mere Beck	Ehen	1	.26
Blea Beck	Duddon	7	.26
Dacre Beck	Eamont	2	.25
Mosedale Beck	Greta	6	.25
Holehouse Gill	Duddon	7	.25
Fisher Beck	Esk	7*	.25
Sparrishaw Beck(f)	Bela	5	.25
Keskadale Beck	Derwent	7	.25
Latterbarrow Beck	Esk	13	.25
Croasdale Beck(c)	Ehen	1	.24
Parkend Beck	Caldew	3	.23
Thackthwaite Beck	Eamont	2	.23
Croasdale Beck (a)	Ehen	1	.23
Kirk Beck (b)	Ehen	1	.23
Sparrishaw Beck (c)	Bela	5	.23

<u>Beck</u>	<u>Catchment</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Fish/m<sup>2</sup></u>
Skitwath Beck	Eamont	2	.22
Rowland Beck (a)	Ehen	1	.21
Rowland Beck (b)	Ehen	1	.21
Fall Beck (b)	Bela	5	.21
Gobling Beck	Duddon	7	.21
Lin Beck	Esk	13	.21
Lingmell Beck	Irt	7	.20
Sparrishaw Beck (a)	Bela	5	.20
Troutbeck	Greta	6	.20
Helm Beck	Eden	9	.20
Birker Beck	Esk	13	.19
Old Petterill	Petteril	5	.18
Stonethwaite Beck	Derwent	7	.18
Borrow Beck	Lune	7	.17
River Brathay	Brathay	7	.17
Birker Beck	Esk	7	.17
Fall Beck (a)	Bela	5	.17
River Calder	Calder	7	.16
Hardknott Gill	Esk	13	.16
St. Johns Beck	Greta	6	.15
Old Park Beck	Duddon	7	.15
Grassguards Gill	Duddon	7	.15
Dub Beck (b)	Keekle	1	.14
Cooper Beck	Eamont	2	.14
Hollow Moss Beck	Duddon	7	.14
Smithy Beck	Ehen	9	.14
Sling Beck	Duddon	7	.13
Crosby Gill	Duddon	7	.13
Cockley Beck	Duddon	7	.13
Aira Beck	Eamont	7	.13
River Brathay	Brathay	14	.13
Bulfell Beck	Glenderamackin	10	.13
Greenup Gill	Derwent	12	.13
Warnscale Beck	Buttermere	12	.12
Grainsgill Beck (c)	Caldew	4	.12
Sparrishaw Beck (d)	Bela	5	.12
River Mite	Mite	7	.12
Tarn Beck (ptc Gobling)	Duddon	7	.12
Kershope Burn	Liddle	8	.12
Hardknott Gill	Esk	7	.12
Troutbeck	Leven	7	.11
Mosedale Beck	Irt	7	.11
Swindale Beck	Lowther	7	.11
Waterside Beck	Ehen	1	.11
Doddknott Gill	Esk	13	.11
Bulfell Beck	Glenderamackin	10	.10
Black Beck (b)	Ehen	1	.10
Blackdyke Beck	Eamont	2	.10
Lin Beck	Esk	7	.10
Latterbarrow Beck	Esk	7*	.10
Fisher Beck	Esk	7	.10
Lin Beck	Esk	7*	.09
Hardknott Gill	Esk	7*	.09
Derwent (Seathwaite)	Derwent	12	.09

<u>Beck</u>	<u>Catchment</u>	<u>Ref.</u>	<u>Fish/m<sup>2</sup></u>
Blea Beck	Esk	13	.09
Whillan Beck	Esk	13	.09
Eel Beck	Esk	13	.09
Lingmell Gill	Irt	11	.09
Nether Beck	Irt	11	.08
Mosedale Beck (upper)	Irt	11	.07
Old Petteril (b)	Petteril	5	.07
Dodknott Gill	Esk	7	.06
Dub Beck (a)	Keekle	1	.06
Birker Beck	Esk	7*	.06
Fisher Beck	Esk	13	.06
Bannerdale Beck	Glenderamackin	10	.06
Over Beck	Irt	11	.04
Bannerdale Beck	Glenderamackin	10	.04
Blea Beck	Esk	7	.04
The Syke	Duddon	7	.04
Lingmell Beck (upper)	Irt	11	.03
Langstrath Beck	Derwent	12	.03
Whillan Beck	Esk	7	.03
Dodknott Gill	Esk	7*	.03
Blea Beck	Esk	7*	.02
Moasdale Beck	Duddon	7	.02
Whillan Beck	Esk	7*	.02
Brathay, upper (a)	Brathay	14	.02
Brathay, upper (b)	Brathay	14	.01
Glenderamackin (upper)	Glenderamackin	10	.01
R. Liza	Ehen	7	.01
Derwent (Seathwaite)	Derwent	7	.01
trib d/s Spothow	Esk	7	.01
Spothow Gill	Esk	7*	0
Spothow Gill	Esk	7	0
Spothow Gill	Esk	13	0
Glenderamackin (upper)	Glenderamackin	10	0
trib d/s Spothow	Esk	13	0
trib d/s Spothow	Esk	7*	0
Esk (Great Moss)	Esk	7*	0
Esk (Great Moss)	Esk	7	0
Lingcove Beck	Esk	7*	0
Lingcove Beck	Esk	7	0
Blea Beck	Lune	7	0
Gt. Langdale Beck	Brathay	7	0
Tarn Beck (Tongue H.)	Duddon	7	0
Black Beck	Duddon	7	0
Castlehow Beck	Duddon	7	0
Gaitscale Gill	Duddon	7	0
Doe House Gill	Duddon	7	0

## DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN ACID-TOLERANT AND ACID-INTOLERANT MACROINVERTEBRATES IN KICK SAMPLES TAKEN FROM 75 CUMBRIAN HILL STREAM SITES OF GIVEN pH DURING 1982

Geometric mean pH	Number of streams	Total no. of kick samples	PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL KICK SAMPLES WITH SPECIES NOTED								
			<i>Amphinemura sulciollis</i>	<i>Protonemura meyeri</i>	<i>Leuctra inermis</i>	<i>Chloroperla torrentium</i>	<i>Plectrocnemia conspersa</i>	<i>Rhyacophila dorsalis</i>	<i>Baetis rhodani</i>	<i>Gerrarus sp.</i>	<i>Ancylus fluviatilis</i>
4.5	2	5	60	40	40	40	20				
4.6	1	3	67	33	67	33	100				
4.7	1	3	33	33	33		100				
4.8	1	3	67	33	33	33	33	67			
4.9	1	3	33	33	67	33	67	33			
5.0	2	5	80	40	40	80	80	40			
5.1	1	2	50				100	50			
5.2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	3	8	75	63	38	38	25	38			
5.4	2	5	60	60	40	20	60	20			
5.5	5	14	64	57	50	36	29	64	14		
5.6	6	15	60	53	47	27	33	33			
5.7	3	8	88	50	38	25	25	13			
5.8	2	5	60	60	20	20	40	60			
5.9	3	9	67	67	22	78	33	22	22	11	11
6.0	4	12	75	75	33	42	25	33	58	17	17
6.1	2	6	67	67	67	33	50	33	50		
6.2	6	18	50	39	61	33	28	17	78		11
6.3	5	15	87	47	27	53	33	40	87	20	
6.4	4	10	30	80	50	40		60	80	30	20
6.5	7	20	45	40	30	35	30	50	75	50	30
6.6	5	15	73	60	60	33	40	73	93	40	7
6.7	4	12	67	42	58	17	17	58	100	42	25
6.8	1	3	67	33	67	33		67	67	67	33
6.9	3	9	67	56	33	33	11	56	100	78	11
7.0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.3	1	2	50	50	50	50		50	100		

Note: (1) an empty cell in the body of the tables indicates a value of 0%

(2) - indicates no samples in streams of this geometric mean pH

DISTRIBUTION OF MAYFLIES IN KICK SAMPLES TAKEN FROM 75 CUMBRIAN HILL STREAM SITES OF GIVEN pH DURING 1982

Geometric mean pH	Number of streams	Total no of kick samples	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL KICK SAMPLES WITH SPECIES NOTED PRESENT																					
			Baetis sp	Baetis rhodani	Baetis scambus	Baetis myticus	Baetis fenax	Baetis niger	Centrophilum luteolum	Centrophilum pennulatum	Siphonurus lacustris	Ameletus inopinajus	Rhythrogena semi-colorata	Heptagenia lateralis	Ecdyonurus sp	Ecdyonurus venosus	Ecdyonurus torrentis	Leptophlebia vespertina	Paralephlebia sp	Paralephlebia submarginata	Ephemera ignita	Ephemera danica	Caenis sp	Caenis rivulorum
4.5	2	5																						
4.6	1	3								33														
4.7	1	3																						
4.8	1	3																						
4.9	1	3																						
5.0	2	5																						
5.1	1	2								100							50		50					
5.2	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	3	8																						
5.4	2	5																						
5.5	5	14		14						7							7							
5.6	6	15																						
5.7	3	8									13													
5.8	2	5			60																			
5.9	3	9		22	44																	60		
6.0	4	12		58	50	17	8															33		
6.1	2	6		50	17	17																42		
6.2	6	18		78	17	6																17		
6.3	5	15		87	53																	11		
6.4	4	10		80	40	10																20		13
6.5	7	20	5	75	45	30																30		
6.6	5	15		93	47	20																35		15
6.7	4	12	8	100	50	33					7											27		13
6.8	1	3		67	67	67																50	8	17
6.9	3	9		100	56	44																33		
7.0	0	0																				67	22	56
7.1	0	0																						
7.2	0	0																						
7.3	1	2		50	50	50																		

Note: 1. an empty cell in the body of the table indicates a value of 0%

2. - indicates no samples in streams of this geometric mean pH



PROPORTION OF VARIANCE IN THE NUMBER OF ANIMALS TAKEN BY KICK SAMPLING ATTRIBUTABLE TO  
PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS OF SOME CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL FACTORS IN STREAMS IN THE SOUTH PENNINES

	COMPONENT NUMBER					
	1	2	3	4	5	UNEXPLAINED VARIATION
<u>GASTROPODA FLUS ANCYLUS</u>	0.526 ***	0.024	0.052 *	0.020	0.041 *	0.337
<u>SPHAERIDAE</u>	0.128 *	0.009	0.000	0.016	0.000	0.847
<u>ANNELIDA</u>	0.079	0.015	0.017	0.005	0.004	0.880
<u>GAMMARUS</u>	0.505 ***	0.012	0.027	0.000	0.064 *	0.392
<u>BAETIDAE</u>	0.556 ***	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.034	0.407
<u>HEPTAGENIDAE</u>	0.560 ***	0.000	0.001	0.060 *	0.041 *	0.338
<u>LEPTOPHLEBIDAE</u>	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.005	0.979
<u>PROTONEMURA</u>	0.000	0.035	0.084	0.000	0.015	0.866
<u>AMPHINEMURA</u>	0.056	0.026	0.033	0.033	0.030	0.822
<u>NEMOURIDAE</u>	0.034	0.018	0.017	0.053	0.012	0.866
<u>LEUCTRA INERMIS</u>	0.000	0.019	0.184	0.000	0.000	0.797
<u>LEUCTRA HIPPOFUS</u>	0.004	0.031	0.031	0.033	0.006	0.895
<u>PERLODIDAE</u>	0.199 **	0.012	0.016	0.068	0.020	0.685
<u>CHLOROPERLA</u>	0.004	0.066	0.027	0.022	0.002	0.879
<u>DYTISCIDAE</u>	0.030	0.001	0.015	0.000	0.003	0.951
<u>SIALIS</u>	0.005	0.000	0.128 *	0.039	0.007	0.821
<u>RHYACOPHILA</u>	0.009	0.073	0.128 *	0.001	0.033	0.756
<u>ELECTROCNEMIA</u>	0.014	0.078	0.007	0.005	0.891	
<u>HYDROPSYCHIDAE</u>	0.483 ***	0.037	0.041	0.035	0.032	0.372
<u>LIMNephilidae</u>	0.011	0.101 *	0.034	0.009	0.018	0.827
<u>DICRANOTA sp</u>	0.000	0.141 **	0.149 *	0.055	0.005	0.650
<u>CHIRONOMIDAE</u>	0.056	0.088 *	0.047	0.035	0.002	0.772
<u>SIMULIDAE</u>	0.161 **	0.002	0.056	0.013	0.005	0.763

\* = P 0.05

\*\* = P 0.01

\*\*\* = P 0.001



a) Tributary Sites

<u>Site</u>	<u>Mean</u> <u>pH</u>	<u>lowest</u> <u>pH</u>	<u>Baetis</u> <u>sp</u>	<u>Gammarus</u> <u>sp</u>	<u>total</u> <u>salmonid</u> <u>density</u>	<u>salmonid</u> <u>fry</u>	<u>juvenile</u> <u>salmon</u>	<u>Mean</u> <u>Ca.</u> <u>mg/l</u>
Mere Beck	6.5	6.1	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	1.413	✓	X	12.0
Eel Beck	6.4	6.1	X/-	✓/-	-	-	-	9.1
Birker Beck	6.3	6.0	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	.300	✓	X	5.3
Latterbarrow Beck	6.2	5.8	✓✓✓	XXX	.800	✓	✓	4.2
Hardknott Gill	6.0	5.4	XX/	XXX	.616	✓	X	3.4
Fisher Beck	5.9	5.5	X✓✓	✓XX	.748	✓	X	3.1
Whillan Beck	5.9	5.1	X✓✓	XXX	.065	✓	✓	2.4
Doddknott Gill	5.7	5.3	XXX	XXX	.257	✓	X	4.9
Trib d/s Spathow	5.6	5.3	XXX	XXX	.006	X	X	2.5
Spathow Gill	5.5	5.2	XXX	XXX	0	X	X	2.0
Linbeck	5.5	4.9	X✓✓	XXX	.384	✓	✓	2.4
Blea Beck	5.3	4.9	XXX	XXX	.066	✓	X	2.1
Trib from Blea Tarn	5.0	4.9	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	2.4

b) Main river sites

Esk - Cropple How	6.0	5.0	X✓✓ <sup>+</sup>	XXX	.077	✓	✓	3.7
Esk - Forge Bridge	5.8	5.0	X✓✓	XXX	.064	✓	✓	3.4
Esk - Dalegarth	5.8	5.2	X✓/	X-X	.064	✓	X	3.8
Esk - Wha House Bridge	5.4	4.9	X-X	X-X	.015	✓	X	2.0
Esk - u/s Hardknott	5.5	5.2	✓XX	XXX	-	-	-	1.7
Esk - Doctor Bridge	5.3	4.7	X-X	X-X	.085	✓	X	2.0

c) Upper Esk - limited samples

Catcove Beck	6.4	6.3	X✓	XX	✓	-	X	2.8
Unnamed trib Long Crag	5.6	5.6	XX <sup>*</sup>	XX	0	X	X	1.8
Lingcove Beck	5.6	5.3	XX	XX	0	X	X	1.4
Unnamed trib Great Moss	5.5	5.4	XX <sup>**</sup>	XX	0	X	X	2.8
Esk - Great Moss	5.1	4.8	XX <sup>*</sup>	XX	0	X	X	1.1

Key

- + 1 Rhithrogena semicolorata present ) Ephemeroptera presence in samples  
 \* Leptophlebiidae and/or Siphonurus present ) lacking Baetis sp.  
 ✓ presence demonstrated by sampling  
 X not present in sample  
 - no record

Note that the sequence of invertebrate records refers to 1) winter, 2) late spring - early summer, and 3) mid-late summer samples, in that order.

a) Tributary Sites

<u>Site</u>	<u>Mean</u> <u>pH</u>	<u>lowest</u> <u>pH</u>	<u>Baetis</u> <u>sp</u>	<u>Gammarus</u> <u>sp</u>	<u>total</u> <u>salmonid</u> <u>density</u>	<u>salmonid</u> <u>fry</u>	<u>juvenile</u> <u>salmon</u>	<u>Mean</u> <u>Ca.</u> <u>mg/l</u>
Hollow Moss Beck	7.3	7.1	✓✓	✓✓	1.638	✓	X	11.0
Holehouse Gill	6.9	6.3	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	.848	✓	✓	8.6
Crosby Gill	6.9	6.3	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	.555	✓	✓	8.1
Gobling Beck	6.7	6.3	✓✓✓	XXX	1.904	✓	X	8.1
Logan Beck	6.7	6.2	✓✓✓	✓✓X	.609	✓	✓	3.8
Sling Beck	6.6	6.1	✓✓✓	XXX	.612	✓	X	3.0
Tarn Beck (ptc Gobling)	6.5	6.2	✓✓	✓✓	.181	✓	✓	2.3
Blea Beck	6.5	6.1	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	1.568	✓	X	5.8
Old Park Beck	6.5	6.0	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	1.788	✓	X	7.8
Cockley Beck	6.1	5.6	XXX	XXX	.192	✓	X	5.3
Hardknott Gill	6.0	5.5	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	2.040	✓	X	4.4
Grassguards Gill	5.9	5.3	XXX	XXX	.177	✓	X	3.5
Tarn Beck (Tongue H.)	5.4	5.2	XXX	XXX	0	X	X	2.2
The Syke	5.3	4.9	XXX	XXX	.037	X	X	2.3
Castlehow Beck	5.0	4.7	XXX	XXX	.323	✓	X	2.7
Troughton Gill	4.9	4.4	XXX	XXX	-	-	-	1.5
Moasdale Beck	4.8	4.5	XXX	XXX	.022	X	X	1.2
Doe House Gill	4.7	4.4	XXX	XXX	0	X	X	1.2
Black Beck	4.6	4.3	XXX	XXX	0	X	X	1.5
Dale Head Gill	4.5	4.3	XX-	XX-	-	-	-	.8
Gaitscale Gill	4.5	4.2	XXX	XXX	0	X	X	1.1

b) Main river sites

Duddon - Duddon Bridge	6.5	5.6	✓✓✓	XXX	-	✓	✓	4.9
Duddon - Ulpha	6.3	5.5	✓✓✓	XXX	.305	✓	✓	4.5
Duddon - Troutal	5.7	5.7	XXX	XXX	.078	✓	X	3.7
Duddon - w/s Hall Bridge	5.7	5.1	XX-	XX-	-	-	-	3.0
Duddon - ptc Moasdale	5.1	4.7	XXX	XXX	.032	X	X	1.9

Key

- 1 Ameletus present ) Ephemeroptera presence in samples
- 1 Siphonurus lacustris present ) lacking Baetis sp

✓ presence demonstrated by sampling

X not present in sample

- no record

Note that the sequence of invertebrate records refers to 1) winter, 2) late spring - early summer, and 3) mid-late summer samples, in that order.

## Fish and invertebrate fauna - 'Other catchments' 1982

Site	Mean pH	lowest pH	Baetis sp	Gammarus sp	total salmonid density	salmonid fry	juvenile salmon	Mean Ca. mg/l
Bannerdale Beck	6.9	6.5	✓✓✓	X✓✓	1.055	✓	✓	7.3
Swindale Beck	6.8	6.5	✓✓✓	X✓✓	.554	✓	X	8.1
Borrow Beck	6.7	6.3	✓✓✓	XXX	1.232	✓	✓	8.1
Troutbeck	6.7	6.1	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	.503	✓	✓	7.4
Aiken Beck	6.6	6.5	✓✓✓	X✓✓	.423	X	X	2.2
Raise Beck	6.6	6.4	✓✓✓	XXX	.358	✓	X	5.0
Aira Beck	6.6	6.1	✓✓✓	✓✓X	.224	✓	X	4.5
Whinlatter Gill	6.6	6.0	✓✓✓	✓✓✓	4.018	✓	X	3.7
River Calder	6.5	6.1	✓✓✓	X✓X	.312	✓	✓	3.0
Worm Gill	6.5	6.1	✓✓✓	XXX	.396	✓	✓	2.6
River Bleng	6.4	6.0	✓✓✓	✓XX	.687	✓	✓	3.0
Newlands Beck	6.4	5.9	✓✓✓	XXX	1.834	✓	✓	2.9
River Mite	6.3	5.9	✓✓✓	XXX	.409	✓	✓	2.8
Mosedale Beck	6.3	5.9	✓✓✓	XXX	.233	✓	✓	2.8
Blea Beck	6.3	5.8	X✓✓	XXX	0	X	X	14.1
Stonethwaite Beck	6.2	5.9	✓✓✓	XXX	.320	✓	✓	2.3
Lingmell Beck	6.2	5.9	✓✓✓	XXX	.417	✓	✓	2.1
Greendale Gill	6.2	5.9	✓✓✓	XXX	.611	✓	✓	1.7
Smithy Beck	6.2	5.8	✓✓✓	XXX	.395	✓	X	2.2
River Derwent (Seathwaite)	6.2	5.7	XXX*	XXX	.009	✓	✓	2.2
Glenderaterra Beck	6.1	5.6	✓✓✓	XXX	1.440	✓	✓	1.3
Keskadale Beck	6.0	5.7	✓✓✓	XXX	.737	✓	✓	1.6
Great Langdale Beck	5.6	5.4	XXX	XXX	0	X	X	2.3
River Liza	5.6	5.2	XXX	XXX	.016	✓	X	1.5
River Brathay (Fell Foot)	5.5	5.0	XXX	XXX	.216	✓	X	1.8

## Key

\* 1 Ameletus present (Ephemeroptera presence in samples lacking Baetis sp)

✓ presence demonstrated by sampling

X not present in sample

- no record

Note that the sequence of invertebrate records refers to 1) winter, 2) late spring - early summer, and 3) mid-late summer samples, in that order.

Mean length of O+ salmonidsEsk 1982

<u>Site</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>N</u>
Doddknott Gill	Trout	6.7.82	3.54	.396	2.8-4.2	16
Latterbarrow Beck	Trout	7.7.82	5.39	.528	4.5-6.5	14
Latterbarrow Beck	Salmon	7.7.82	4.73	.525	3.8-5.4	10
Mere Beck	Trout	7.7.82	5.38	.664	4.3-6.4	54
Blea Beck	Trout	8.7.82	5.48	.206	5.2-5.7	4
Whillan Beck	Trout	8.7.82	5.61	.304	5.0-6.0	13
Hardknott Gill	Trout	9.7.82	4.05	.578	3.1-6.7	79
Birker Beck	Trout	9.7.82	4.35	.567	4.2-6.1	32
Fisher Beck	Trout	12.7.82	6.29	.569	4.8-7.5	61
Linbeck Gill	Trout	12.7.82	5.83	.535	4.8-6.7	24
Linbeck Gill	Salmon	12.7.82	5.24	.297	4.9-5.7	5
Esk at Doctor Br.	Trout	12.7.82	4.63	.435	4.0-5.0	4
Esk at Cropple How	Trout	19.7.82	5.36	.560	4.2-6.4	23
Esk at Cropple How	Salmon	19.7.82	5.30	.295	4.7-5.9	26
Esk at Forge Br.	Trout	19.7.82	5.35	.389	4.7-6.0	8
Esk at Forge Br.	Salmon	19.7.82	4.83	.568	4.2-5.4	4
Esk at Wharehouse Br.	Trout	20.7.82	4.40	.693	3.6-4.8	3
Esk at Dalegarth	Trout	20.7.82	4.18	.715	3.5-5.4	12

Esk 1981

Latterbarrow Beck	Trout	16.7.81	5.26	.589	4.1-6.7	43
Fisher Beck	Trout	16.7.81	6.10	.415	5.2-6.5	11
Doddknott Gill	Trout	17.7.81	3.69	.398	3.1-4.3	8
Hardknott Gill	Trout	17.7.81	3.56	.385	2.8-4.6	38
Mere Beck	Trout	21.7.81	5.29	.575	4.3-6.5	26
Eel Beck	Trout	21.7.81	6.10	.814	4.7-7.2	8
Whillan Beck	Trout	27.7.81	5.50	.455	4.9-5.9	4
Whillan Beck	Salmon	27.7.81	4.90		4.8-5.0	2
Birker Beck	Trout	27.7.81	6.09	.564	5.4-6.8	7
Lin Beck	Trout	28.7.81	5.98	.512	5.1-7.0	10
Esk Cropple How A	Trout	30.7.81	5.57	.691	4.1-6.4	31
Esk Cropple How B	Trout	30.7.81	5.70	.446	4.8-6.5	16
Esk Wha House Br.	Trout	31.7.81	4.25		3.9-4.6	2
Esk Doctor Br.	Trout	31.7.81	4.10	.200	3.9-4.3	3
Esk Forge Br.	Salmon	4.8.81	4.57	.345	4.1-5.0	7
Esk Forge Br.	Trout	4.8.81	5.63	.519	4.8-6.5	12
Esk Dalegarth Br.	Trout	4.8.81	5.10	.646	3.9-5.8	10

Mean length of 0+ salmonids

Appendix 6

<u>Site</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Duddon</u>				
		<u>Date</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>N</u>
Duddon d/s Doe House	Trout	23.7.82	4.5			1
Cockley Beck Gill	Trout	26.7.82	4.9		4.8-5.0	2
Hardknott Gill	Trout	26.7.82	6.14	.464	5.0-7.1	43
Castlehow Beck	Trout	26.7.82	4.60	.495	3.8-5.3	13
Grassguards Gill	Trout	27.7.82	5.63	.115	5.5-5.7	3
Gobling Beck	Trout	27.7.82	5.23	.462	4.1-6.0	52
Sling Beck	Trout	28.7.82	5.70	.614	4.6-6.8	18
Old Park Beck	Trout	28.7.82	5.14	.530	4.2-6.6	57
Tarn Beck (u/s Gobling)	Trout	28.7.82	4.80	.363	3.9-5.3	13
Hollow Moss Beck	Trout	29.7.82	6.02	.507	5.1-7.0	46
Crosby Gill ,	Trout	29.7.82	6.56	.456	5.2-7.2	29
Crosby Gill	Salmon	29.7.82	6.08	.493	4.8-7.1	40
Blea Beck	Trout	2.8.82	5.33	.532	4.0-6.5	51
Logan Beck	Trout	3.8.82	6.10	.603	5.0-7.2	11
Logan Beck	Salmon	3.8.82	6.13	.448	5.4-6.8	12
Hole House Beck	Trout	3.8.82	6.68	.676	5.4-8.2	44
Hole House Beck	Salmon	3.8.82	6.0			1
Duddon (Duddon Br.)	Salmon	2.8.82	5.98	.522	5.2-6.5	5
Duddon (Ulpha Br.)	Trout	4.8.82	6.72	.437	5.9-8.0	41
Duddon (Ulpha Br.)	Salmon	4.8.82	6.74	.450	5.8-8.0	48
Duddon (Troutal)	Trout	4.8.82	5.07	1.16	4.0-6.3	3

Mean length of O+ salmonids

Appendix 6

Other sensitive sites

<u>Site</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>SD</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>N</u>
Aira Beck	Trout	5.8.82	5.95	.542	5.4-6.8	8
Borrow Beck	Trout	5.8.82	6.08	.561	4.8-7.0	63
Borrow Beck	Salmon	5.8.82	6.20	.373	5.3-7.1	56
Derwent (Seathwaite)	Salmon	10.8.82	4.3			1
Stonethwaite Beck	Trout	10.8.82	5.25		4.7-5.8	2
Stonethwaite Beck	Salmon	10.8.82	5.77	.469	4.9-6.6	23
Newlands Beck	Trout	11.8.8	5.32	.574	3.7-6.6	76
Newlands Beck	Salmon	11.8.82	5.07	.395	3.9-5.8	56
Keskadale Beck	Trout	11.8.82	6.349	.490	5.2-7.1	47
Swindale Beck	Trout	12.8.82	6.38	.478	5.5-7.5	48
Bannerdale Beck	Trout	12.8.82	6.56	.677	5.3-8.2	116
Bannerdale Beck	Salmon	12.8.82	5.5			1
Glenderaterra Beck	Trout	13.8.82	5.72	.655	4.2-6.9	50
Glenderaterra Beck	Salmon	13.8.82	5.49	.472	4.7-6.4	22
Smithy Beck	Trout	17.8.82	6.0			1
Whinlatter Gill	Trout	17.8.82	5.03	.551	3.8-6.3	41
River Brathay	Trout	1.9.82	6.63	.058	6.6-6.7	3
Troutbeck	Trout	2.9.82	6.36	.588	5.1-7.8	67
Troutbeck	Salmon	2.9.82	6.83	.346	6.4-7.4	9
Raise Beck	Trout	2.9.82	5.72	.410	5.1-6.3	8
Lingmell Beck	Trout	3.9.82	5.09	.556	4.2-6.6	21
Lingmell Beck	Salmon	3.9.82	5.46	.365	4.9-5.9	5
Mosedale Beck	Trout	3.9.82	5.90	.346	5.4-6.2	4
Mosedale Beck	Salmon	3.9.82	6.03	.717	5.2-7.2	6
Greendale Gill	Trout	3.9.82	5.93	.423	5.4-6.6	15
Greendale Gill	Salmon	3.9.82	5.6			1
River Calder	Trout	8.9.82	5.69	1.042	4.1-7.1	7
River Calder	Salmon	8.9.82	6.35	.757	5.3-7.9	20
Worm Gill	Trout	8.9.82	6.68	.518	5.9-7.4	10
Worm Gill	Salmon	8.9.82	6.85		6.7-7.0	2
Mite	Trout	10.9.82	6.89	.620	5.9-7.9	26
Mite	Salmon	10.9.82	6.25		6.1-6.4	2
Bleng	Trout	10.9.82	5.90	.654	4.6-7.4	29
Bleng	Salmon	10.9.82	5.68	.456	4.9-7.1	25

Comparison of two expressions for juvenile salmonid biomass applied to 1982Esk Data

<u>Site</u>	<u>Estimated biomass density from measured length/weight regressions - gms/m<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Crude index of biomass density - gms/m<sup>2</sup></u>	<u>Biomass density + Crude index</u>
Mere Beck	9.98	7.72	1.29
Latterbarrow Beck	5.89	4.26	1.38
Fisher Beck	4.25	3.01	1.41
Birker Beck	3.92	3.12	1.26
Lin Beck Gill	2.92	2.37	1.23
Hardknott Gill	2.14	1.92	1.11
Esk at Doctor Bridge	1.55	1.19	1.30
Blea Beck	1.01	.94	1.07
Whillan Beck	.99	.68	1.46
Doddknott Gill	.94	.66	1.42
Esk at Cropple How	.36	.28	1.29
Esk at Dalegarth	.31	.26	1.19
Esk at Whahouse Br.	.18	.15	1.20
Esk at Forge Br.	.16	.13	1.23
Unnamed trib d/s Spathow	.14	.12	1.17

Cumbrian hill streams with abnormally low trout densities and no known point sources of pollution

	<u>Catchment</u>	<u>Mean Ca</u> <u>mg/l</u>	<u>Geometric</u> <u>Mean pH</u>	<u>Lowest</u> <u>pH</u>	<u>Ready Access to fish</u> <u>recolonists from d/s</u> <u>sources</u>	
a) <u>exceptionally low density and</u> <u>no evidence of recruitment</u>						
	Moasdale Beck	Duddon	1.2	4.8	4.5	✓
	upper Brathay	Brathay	1.4*	5.0*	5.0*	✓
b) <u>no salmonids on some occasions</u>						
	Tarn Beck (U.S. Tongue House)	Duddon	2.2	5.4	5.2	✓
	Blea Beck (Lune)	Lune	2.3'	5.7'	5.5'	?
	trib. D.S. Spothow Gill	Esk	2.5	5.6	5.3	✓
	upper Glenderamackin	Glenderamackin	0.6	5.4	5.3	✓
c) <u>no salmonids present</u>						
	upper Grassguards Gill	Duddon	1.9*	5.0*	4.8*	x
	Spothow Gill	Esk	2.0	5.5	5.2	✓
	Esk, Great Moss	Esk	1.1	5.1	4.8	x
	upper Blea Beck (Lune)	Lune	2.0*	5.3*	5.0*	?
	Lingcove Beck	Esk	1.4	5.6	5.3	x
	Black Beck	Duddon	1.5	4.6	4.3	✓
	Gaitscale Gill	Duddon	1.1	4.5	4.2	✓
	Doe House Gill	Dudon	1.2	4.7	4.4	✓

Note \* Very limited data

' Limited data specific to fishing site, earlier reported summary data included some downstream improvement influences.



MAIN RIVER SAMPLING SITES ON THE RIVER ESK AND DUDDON

<u>Archive Code</u>	<u>SPT No.</u>	<u>Grid Reference</u>	<u>Description</u>
0174808719C	M1	NY 27100 02500	River Duddon at Wrynose - d/s of Rough Crag Gill
0174808719T	M2	NY 24700 01800	River Duddon PTC Moasdale Beck
017480872U	M3	NY 24600 01700	River Duddon at Cockley Beck Bridge.
0174808722V	M4	SD 23400 98400	River Duddon near troutal u/s of Cattle Grid.
0174808740	M5	SD 21300 95300	River Duddon d/s of Tarn Beck.
0174808760	M6	SD 19600 93000	River Duddon at Ulpha.
0174808780	M7	SD 19900 88200	River Duddon at Duddon Bridge.
0174808880E	M8	NY 21850 05100	River Esk in Great Moss.
0174808882	M9	NY 21200 01300	River Esk u/s Hardknott Gill.
0174808883C	M10	NY 20350 00900	River Esk at Whahouse Bridge.
017480885B	M11	NY 18900 00700	River Esk at Doctors Bridge.
0174808885GK	M12	NY 17160 00370	River Esk at Dalegarth Bridge.
0174808886	M13	SD 14900 99600	River Esk at Forge Bridge.
0174808888	M14	SD 13100 97700	River Esk at Cropple How Gauging Stations.

LAKE DISTRICT TRIBUTARY SAMPLING SITES

<u>Archive Code</u>	<u>SPT No.</u>	<u>Grid Reference</u>	<u>Description</u>
0172806990	T1	NY 68450 05150	River Lune at Wath
0172807055	T2	NY 56000 10100	Blea Beck u/s of A6 - u/s of Plantation.
0172807095	T3	NY 55000 04000	Borrow Beck u/s of High Borrow Bridge.
0173807769	T4	NY 44600 0770	River Kent as discharges from Kentmere Reservoir.
0173807785	T5	NY 42200 01600	Dubbs Beck as discharges from Dubbs reservoir.
0173808240	T6	NY 32700 11600	Raise Beck at foot of Dunmail Raise.
0173808242	T7	NY 33200 10300	Raise Beck 40m u/s of Dunmaile Raise WTP.
0173808284	T8	NY 39800 07650	Stuck Ghyll at Ambleside - Kirkstone Road Bridge.
0173808310	T9	NY 30000 03200	River Brathay at Fell Foot.
0173808315	T10	NY 29250 04250	Bleamoss Beck as discharges from Blea Tarn.
0173808335	T11	NY 28500 06000	Great Langdale Beck near Middlefell Place - 20m u/s of bridge.
0173808368	T12	NY 42000 05700	Trout Beck at Troutbeck Park - 20m u/s of bridge.
0174808719F	T13	NY 25900 02100	Doe House Gill PTC River Duddon - u/s of Road bridge.
0174808719J	T14	NY 25800 02100	Gaitscale Gill 10m PTC River Duddon.
0174808719R	T15	NY 25700 02000	Troughton Gill PTC River Duddon - immed. u/s of Road Bridge.
0174808719W	T16	NY 24650 01750	Moasdale Beck 10m PTC River Duddon.
0174808722H	T17	NY 24600 01400	Cockley Beck Gill 10m u/s of Road Bridge.

0174808722E	T18	NY 24100 01200	Hardknott Gull 10m u/s of River Duddon.
0174808722R	T19	NY 24100 00700	Dale Head Gill 5m u/s of Road Bridge.
0174808722L	T20	NY 25900 00200	Castlehow Beck 10m u/s of River Duddon.
0174808722P	T21	SD 23650 99750	Black Beck 10m u/s of River Duddon.
0174808722T	T22	SD 23400 96600	The Syke 20m d/s of Road Bridge.
0174808722Y	T23	SD 22800 97500	Grassguards Gill PTC River Duddon.
0174808725	T24	SD 25050 96600	Tarn Beck Overflow from Seathwaite Tarn.
0174808728E	T25	SD 23600 97500	Tarn Beck at Tongue House d/s of farm effluent influence.
0174808728V	T26	SD 22600 96100	Tarn Beck PTC Gobling Beck.
0174808728X	T27	SD 22600 98000	Gobling Beck PTC Tarn Beck.
0174808735E	T28	SD 21950 95900	Old Park Beck 5m d/s of Road Bridge.
0174808735K	T29	SD 21300 95500	Sling Beck 10m PTC River Duddon.
0174808745	T30	SD 20400 93700	Hollow Moss Beck 25m u/s of River Duddon.
0174808750	T31	SD 20100 93700	Crosby Gill PTC River Duddon.
0174808763	T32	SD 19050 92550	Holehouse Gill 10m d/s of Bobbin Mill Bridge.
0174808765	T33	SD 19400 92100	Blea Beck 150m u/s of River Duddon.
0174808768	T34	SD 18400 90300	Logan Beck d/s of Logan Beck Bridge.
0174808880G	T35	NY 22030 05000	Unnamed trib. of River Esk on Great Moss.
0174808880M	T36	NY 22600 04700	Unnamed trib. of River Esk from Long Crag.
0174808880R	T37	NY 22740 03650	Lingcove Beck.
0174808881	T38	NY 21520 02250	Catcove Beck.

0174808885	T39	NY 21200 01300	Hardknott Gill d/s River Esk.
0174808883G	T40	NY 20330 00700	Dodknott gill PTC River Esk.
0174808883M	T41	NY 20340 00650	Spothow Gill PTC River Esk.
0174808883R	T42	NY 20280 00650	Trib of River Esk (d/s of Spothow Gill).
0174808885	T43	NY 19400 01000	Blea Beck PTC River Esk.
0174808885D	T44	NY 17300 00200	Birker Beck at Dalegarth Hall (Boiler Beck).
0174808885G	T45	NY 17350 00400	Eel Beck 50m u/s River Esk.
0174808885H	T46	NY 16900 00400	Whillan Beck PTC Esk.
0174808885K	T47	NY 15700 00200	Trib. of River Esk 1 km d/s Blea Tarn.
0174808886G	T48	14350 99500	Mere Beck d/s of Track from Stn.
0174808886M	T49	SD 14650 98700	Fisher Beck u/s of Road Bridge.
0174808887	T50	SD 14050 98200	Linbeck Gill d/s Devuke Water
0174808889M	T51	SD 12350 97300	Latterbarrow Beck d/s Hinning House.
0174808897	T52	NY 13200 00300	River Mite 20m u/s of Powerhouse Bridge.
0174808904F	T53	NY 18400 07700	Lingmell Beck 20m PTC Mosedale Beck.
0174808904K	T54	NY 18400 08200	Mosedale Beck 10m u/s of Down-in-the-Dale Bridge.
0174808906	T55	NY 16500 06700	Wastwater at Bowderdale.
0174808911G	T56	NY 14300 05600	Greendale Beck at Greendale.
0174808919	T57	NY 06600 05500	River Bleng t Blengdale - u/s of Forestry Commission Bridge.
0174808933G	T58	NY 06500 09100	River Calder 20m u/s of Worm Gill.
0174808933M	T59	NY 06600 09100	Worm Gill 20m u/s of River Clader.
0174808953F	T60	NY 19200 12300	River Liza 400m d/s of YAA (10m u/s of Ford).

1074808955L	T61	NY 13050 14250	River Liza PTC Ennerdale Water
0174808953P	T62	NY 12400 15000	Smithy Beck 30m u/s of Forestry Commission Bridge.
0174808953V	T63	NY 11400 15000	Ennerdale Water Near Howness Knott.
0174808960	T64	NY 06900 15800	River Ehen at Ennerdale Bridge.
0175809026H	T65	NY 23400 12200	River Derwent PTC Sour Milk Gill, Seathwaite.
0175809027K	T66	NY 36300 30300	River Glenderamackan at Hungrisdale.
0175809029P	T67	NY 32100 14900	Thirlmere - Surface Water at draw-off tower.
0175809029Y	T68	NY 29600 25400	Glenderaterra Beck at Derwent Folds.
0175809045F	T69	NY 23150 19450	Newlands Beck d/s of Bridge at Little Town.
0175809045M	T70	NY 22300 19400	Keskadale Beck Near Gillorow.
0175809065B	T71	NY 22400 13580	Gatesgarthdale Beck u/s Buttermere Green Slate Quarry.
0175809065M	T72	NY 19000 13500	Buttermere Below Lower Gateswarth.
0175809066B	T73	NY 16200 18200	Crummock Water at Mause Point.
0175809066CD	T74	NY 12800 21800	Loweswater
0175809060DR	T75	NY 19200 24500	Whinlatter Gill 10m u/s of F.C. Bridge.
0175809066DV	T76	NY 18900 26250	Aiken Beck 200m u/s of Darling Row Plantation.
0175809088K	T77	NY 09500 19500	Congra Moss
0175809119T	T78	NY 25400 35300	River Ellen at Overwater.
0176809519G	T79	SD 78000 98800	River Eden at B6259 Roadbridge - at Ing Heads.
0176809403C	T80	NY 40300 09500	Kirkstone Beck at Kirkstone Pass.
0176809403K	T81	NY 40200 13200	Goldrill Beck at Brotherswater Outlet - u/s of Pasture Beck.

01768094030	T82	NY 47000 24400	Ullswater - R.Emont at B5320 Road bridge (Pooley Bridge).
0176809404H	T83	NY 37150 20750	Aira Beck 50m d/s of Footbridge near Douthwaitehead.
0176809404R	T84	NY 43550 16880	Bannerdale Beck u/s of Footbridge at Dalehead.
0176809417F	T85	NY 55300 11650	Wet Sleddale Reservoir - Compensation water at weir.
0176809417M	T86	NY 50750 12350	Swindale Beck 20m u/s of Trib. from Swindale Head Farm.
0176809417R	T87	NY 50300 15700	Haweswater as discharging to Haweswater Beck.
0176809612	T88	NY 32000 44000	Grainsgill Beck u/s Carrock Fell Mine.
0176809014	T89	NY 32800 32600	River Caldew 50m d/s Grainsgill Beck.
0175809026HE	T90	NY 233 122	Sour Milk Gill ptc. River Derwent.
0175809026P	T91	NY 254 139	Coombe Gill at B5289 ptc River Derwent.
0175809026T	T92	NY 273 131	Stonethwaite Beck d/s Greenup Gill.

SOUTH PENNINE SAMPLING SITE

<u>Archive Code</u>	<u>SPT No.</u>	<u>Grid Reference</u>	<u>Description</u>
0172806479R	P 4	SD 566 553	River Grizedale at Grizedale Br.
0172806479K	P 5	SD 589 556	Tarnbrook Wyre at T
0172806567	P 6	SD 536 491	Grizedale Beck
0171804420	P 7	SD 702 590	R.Hodder at Cross of Great Br.
0171804160	P 8	SD 794 778	Cam Beck ptc Ribble.
017805234	P 9	SD 671 222	Earnsdale*
0171804638	P10	SD 888 315	Hurstwood*
0171804976	P11	SD 798 276	Mitchell's House No.1*
0171804707	P12	SD 806 397	Upper Ogden Reservoir*
0170806002	P13	SD 628 160	R.Yarrow imm. u/s Yarrow Res.
0169081192	P14	SD 832 156	Ashworth Moor*
0169800995	P15	SD 970 180	Blackstone Edge*
0169801083	P16	SD 897 164	Brownhouse Wham*
0169800708	P17	SD 846 269	Clough Bottom*
0169800695	P18	SD 842 202	Cowpe*
0169801055	P19	SD 968 124	Hanging Lees*
0169801188	P20	SD 851 171	Naden Higher*
0169810245	P21	SD 916 214	Ramsden Clough*
0169810247	P22	SD 961 204	Warland*
0169810248	P23	SD 974 201	Whiteholme*
0169801327	P24	SD 668 177	Inflow to Belmont Res u/s A675.
	P25		Inflow to Turton & Entwistle Res u/s A666 Rd. Bridge
0169800009	P26	SK 017 980	Arnfield Brook u/s Arnfield Res.
0169800002	P27	SK 112 999	R.Etherow u/s Woodhead Res.
	P28	SK 020 970	R.Etherow d/s Bottoms Res. at Tintwistle
0169800024	P29	SK 055 938	Hurst Res*.
0159800303	P30	SD 995 101	Castleshaw Upper*
0169800348	P31	SE 019 032	Chew Brook d/s Chew Res. u/s Dove Stone Res.
0169800342	P32	SE 028 055	Greenfield Res.*
016800292	P33	SD 986 122	Readycon Dean.*
0169800384	P34	SK 004 996	Higher Swineshaw*.
0169800084	P35	SK 011 744	R.Goyt u/s Errwood Res.
0169800184	P36	SK 056 880	Kinder Res*.

\* Reservoir Sites.

WATER QUALITY SAMPLE SUMMARIES  
FOR PERIOD 01/01/1982 00:01 TO 25/09/1986 01:17

37 FLOW INST M3/S	61 PH	162 ALKAL M.O. MG/L CACOS3	111 AMMON IA N MG/L	117 NO3-N MG/L	118 NO2-N MG/L	7760 ALU MIN UG/L	9509 AL MONO UMERIC UNAC UG/L	241 CAL CIUM MG/L CA	237 MAGNES IUM MG/L MG	85 BOD 5 ATU	92 COD MG/L	77 COND AT 25C US/CM	180 ORTHO PHOSP P	172 CHLOR IDE MG/L CL	183 SULPHATE MG/L	9968 TOTAL HUMIC MG/L
SPT :- 0174808719C																
NGR :- NY 27100 02500																
RIVER DUDDON AT WRYNOSSE - D/S OF ROUGH CRAIG GILL																
MEAN	5.632	3.666	.0195	.3712	.0015	136.5	103.6	1.672	.6			41.09	.0056		6.222	1.57
S.D.	4.857	2.466	.0366	.3932	.0005	109.9	101.3	.4944	.1219			10.41	.0018		5.047	1.4191
MAX	6.6	9	.11	1.32	<.004	330	310	2.5	.83			63	<.01		12	2.5
MIN	4.7	<1	<.004	.1	<.002	10	<10	.4	.37			22	<.004		<4	.9
5XILE NORM	4.833	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	-VE	.8589	.3995			23.96	.0027		-VE	.8806
95XILE NORM	6.431	7.723	.0797	1.018	.0023	317.4	270.2	2.485	.8005			58.22	.0086		14.52	2.259
5XILE LOG	4.87	1.113	.0012	.0612	.0009	33.24	19.26	.996	.4224			26.42	.0032		1.5	.9852
95XILE LOG	6.465	8.311	.0692	1.061	.0024	340.3	285	2.581	.8185			60.04	.0089		15.56	2.335
NO.OF OCCURS.	20	17	8	8	8	18	11	18	18			16	7		3	10
SPT :- 0174808719T																
NGR :- NY 24700 01800																
RIVER DUDDON PTC MOASDALE BECK																
MEAN	5.25	7.75	.0067	.35	.0013	57.5		1.866	.6			30	.0067		2.666	.6
S.D.	4.435	4.573	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.89		.5508	0.0			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
MAX	5.7	11	<.01	.35	<.002	85		2.5	.6			30	<.01		<4	.6
MIN	4.7	1	<.01	.35	<.002	30		1.5	.6			30	<.01		<4	.6
5XILE NORM	4.52	.2271	.0067	.35	.0013	-VE		.9607	.6			30	.0067		2.666	.6
95XILE NORM	5.979	15.27	.0067	.35	.0013	121.4		2.772	.6			30	.0067		2.666	.6
5XILE LOG	4.553	2.715	.0067	.35	.0013	17.35		1.113	.6			30	.0067		2.666	.6
95XILE LOG	6.009	16.4	.0067	.35	.0013	130.7		2.879	.6			30	.0067		2.666	.6
NO.OF OCCURS.	4	4	1	1	1	2		3	2			1	1		1	1
SPT :- 0174808720																
NGR :- NY 24600 01700																
RIVER DUDDON AT COCKLEY BECK BRIDGE																
MEAN	5.763	3.495	.0148	.3696	.0018	214	182.5	1.294	.5859	1.116	5.912	45.06	.0108	8.684	3.166	1.377
S.D.	8.391	2.251	.0177	.2856	.0007	153.8	155.9	.2536	.1194	.689	7.494	11.98	.0101	3.416	2.592	1.2438
MAX	8	10	.08	1.29	<.001	440	440	1.9	.85	2.6	34	83	.04	20	5	1.9
MIN	4.7	<1	<.004	.05	<.001	<20	<10	.8	.39	.2	2	24	<.004	4	<2	1.1
5XILE NORM	4.383	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0006	-VE	-VE	.8769	.3894	-VE	-VE	25.34	-VE	3.064	-VE	.9767
95XILE NORM	7.143	7.198	.0439	.8395	.0029	467.1	439	1.711	.7823	2.249	18.24	64.79	.0274	14.3	7.431	1.778
5XILE LOG	4.494	1.115	.002	.0949	.0009	60.13	41.03	.9228	.4119	.3732	7318	28.32	.0021	4.33	.7543	1.016
95XILE LOG	7.237	7.743	.0447	.9014	.0031	502.5	469	1.747	.8	2.418	18.32	66.96	.029	15.08	7.959	1.811
NO.OF OCCURS.	38	35	26	26	26	18	12	17	17	19	19	26	25	19	2	9
SPT :- 0174808722V																
NGR :- SD 23400 98400																
RIVER DUDDON NEAR TROUTAL U/S OF CATTLE GRD																
MEAN	5.603	5.053	.0205	.4687	.002	215.3	178.7	2.109	.6775			45.82	.0094		3.444	1.37
S.D.	6.893	3.913	.0308	.3988	.0013	180.3	166	1.124	.2262			9.998	.0074		1.895	.6093
MAX	7.1	16	.095	1.4	.005	600	460	5.5	1.5			66	.02		5	2.4
MIN	4.6	<1	<.004	.18	<.002	<10	<10	1	.42			27	<.004		<2	.4
5XILE NORM	4.469	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	.26	.3055			29.38	-VE		.3267	.3678
95XILE NORM	6.737	11.48	.0712	1.124	.0041	511.8	451.8	3.958	1.049			62.27	.0216		6.562	2.372
5XILE LOG	4.546	1.294	.0019	.106	.0006	49.76	35.79	.8177	.3765			31.4	.0024		1.295	.6224
95XILE LOG	6.803	12.33	.0679	1.201	.0044	547.5	479.2	4.236	1.096			63.83	.0232		7.032	2.517
NO.OF OCCURS.	28	25	8	8	8	21	12	22	20			19	7		3	10
SPT :- 0174808740																
NGR :- SD 21300 95300																
RIVER DUDDON DOWNSTREAM OF TARN BECK																
MEAN	6.324	4.861	.0217	.4092	.002	135.9	104.6	2.288	.7618	1.207	8.129	50.57	.0217	8.166	4.888	1.855
S.D.	5.96	2.587	.0301	.2743	.0007	111.4	105.4	.6144	.1271	.7534	12.45	10.74	.0636	1.977	2.168	1.205
MAX	7.6	12	.135	1.29	<.005	330	320	4.1	1	2.4	49	76	.325	12	7	4.3
MIN	5.1	1	<.005	.05	<.002	10	<10	1.4	.55	.3	<4	30	<.005	4	<4	.8
5XILE NORM	5.344	.6052	-VE	-VE	.0009	-VE	-VE	1.278	.5526	-VE	-VE	32.9	-VE	4.913	1.321	-VE
95XILE NORM	7.304	9.117	.0712	.8605	.0031	319.2	278	3.299	.9709	2.446	28.61	68.24	.1263	11.42	8.456	3.838
5XILE LOG	5.394	1.887	.0023	.1248	.0011	32.34	18.63	1.432	.5721	.3988	.7291	35.02	.0006	5.359	2.225	.5864
95XILE LOG	7.349	9.757	.0697	.9259	.0032	341.9	292.1	3.411	.9869	2.63	27.09	69.89	.083	11.75	8.974	4.129
NO.OF OCCURS.	37	36	26	26	26	17	11	18	17	18	18	26	25	18	3	9
SPT :- 0174808760																
NGR :- SD 19600 93000																
RIVER DUDDON AT ULPHA																
MEAN	3.724	6.653	6.975	.0276	.4142	.002	144.5	80.6	3.51	.8868	1.246	8.037	60.72	.0125	9.944	4.333
S.D.	4.801	.6318	4.154	.0403	.2732	.0008	205.1	77.21	1.09	.1818	.8211	13.19	11.38	.016	3.539	2.357
MAX	25.25	8.3	22	.155	1.26	<.005	930	225	5.4	1.25	2.8	58	85	.08	20	6
MIN	.152	5.5	1	<.005	.05	<.002	<10	<10	1.9	.55	.3	<4	39	<.005	6	<4
5XILE NORM	-VE	5.614	.1421	-VE	-VE	.0008	-VE	-VE	1.716	.5878	-VE	-VE	42	-VE	4.122	.4563
95XILE NORM	11.62	7.692	13.8	.0938	.8636	.0033	481.9	207.6	5.303	1.185	2.597	29.73	79.44	.0388	15.76	8.21
5XILE LOG	.4483	5.667	2.421	.0027	.1287	.0011	14.77	15.43	2.034	.6222	.3876	.6379	43.96	.0015	5.308	1.647
95XILE LOG	11.62	7.74	14.83	.0903	.9292	.0034	468.5	219.4	5.521	1.213	2.794	27.41	81.01	.0389	16.53	8.794
NO.OF OCCURS.	41	43	40	26	26	26	20	11	20	19	18	18	30	25	18	8
SPT :- 0174808780																
NGR :- SD 19900 88200																
RIVER DUDDON AT DUDDON BRIDGE																
MEAN	8.288	6.721	9.217	.0225	.3039	.0049	119.8	66.11	4.634	1.055	1.113	5.845	66.58	.0106	8.73	5.222
S.D.	18.16	.5584	3.53	.0383	.2518	.0074	215	61.29	3.071	.3259	.5036	4.703	34.99	.0133	3.707	2.269
MAX	93.97	8.3	22	.28	1.32	.064	1100	190	29	3.2	2.6	29	350	.09	37	7
MIN	.246	4.7	1	<.005	<.05	.001	20	10	1.7	.5	.2	<4	26	<.005	4	<4
5XILE NORM	-VE	5.803	3.41	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	.5198	.2845	-VE	9.025	-VE	2.632	1.49	1.334
95XILE NORM	38.16	7.64	15.02	.0856	.7182	.0171	473.6	166.9	9.686	1.591	1.941	13.58	124.1	.0326	14.82	8.954
5XILE LOG	.3885	5.844	4.683	.0017	.0712	.0004	8.109	13.27	1.431	.6142	.4985	1.424	26.16	.0013	4.113	2.416
95XILE LOG	30.47	7.677	15.81	.0777	.7687	.0163	419.9	177.1	10.42	1.657	2.062	14.55	132.8	.0328	15.69	9.492
NO.OF OCCURS.	158	138	124	138	138	138	25	12	82	81	108	108	97	137	115	3



WATER QUALITY SAMPLE SUMMARIES FOR PERIOD 01/01/1982 00:01 TO 25/09/1986 01:17

	37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968	
FLOW INST	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL		
M3/S	INITY	IA N	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MIN	MONO	CUM	IUM	ATU	MG/L	MG/L	AT	PHOSP	IDE	ATE	HUMIC	
	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	UG/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	0	0	US/CM	P	CL	504	MG/L		
	CAC03		N	N	N	UG/L	UG/L	CA	MG									
SPT :- 0174808880E NGR :- NY 21850 05100 RIVER ESK IN GREAT MOSS																		
MEAN	M8	5.266	3.733	.0055	.2247	.0017	180.3	162.2	1.113	.5227		37.92	.0055	1	3.333	.9875		
S.D.		.4952	2.25	.0018	.1325	.0006	119.6	131.6	.2232	.0744		9.827	.0018	0.0	.9428	.5276		
MAX		6.6	8	<.01	.35	<.004	420	380	1.5	.65		58	<.01	1	4	1.9		
MIN		4.8	1	<.004	<.05	<.002	35	20	.7	.39		24	<.004	1	<4	0.0		
5XILE NORM		4.452	.0308	.0026	.0067	.0008	-VE	-VE	.7462	.4003		21.75	.0026	1	1.782	.1196		
95XILE NORM		6.081	7.435	.0084	.4426	.0027	377.1	378.8	1.48	.645		54.08	.0084	1	4.884	1.855		
5XILE LOG		4.493	1.279	.0032	.0788	.0009	55.69	39.07	.7875	.4099		24.13	.0032	1	2.032	.382		
95XILE LOG		6.118	7.99	.0088	.4754	.0028	405.7	405.9	1.513	.6532		55.83	.0088	1	5.062	1.986		
NO.OF OCCURS.		15	15	5	5	5	13	9	15	15		13	5	1	2	8		
SPT :- 0174808882 NGR :- NY 21200 01300 RIVER ESK U/S HARDKNOTT GILL																		
MEAN	M9	5.548	3.063	.0149	.2954	.0015	203.3	131.9	1.676	.6824		45.12	.0062	3	5.666	1.995		
S.D.		.658	2.409	.023	.26	.0004	159	95.7	.7796	.2007		13.53	.0019	0.0	4.652	1.144		
MAX		7.8	9	.09	1.11	<.004	680	330	4	1.1		71	.01	3	14	5.5		
MIN		4.4	<1	<.004	.06	<.002	<10	<10	.8	.45		28	<.004	3	<2	.8		
5XILE NORM		4.466	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0008	-VE	-VE	.3939	.3523		22.85	.0031	3	-VE	.1125		
95XILE NORM		6.631	7.027	.0528	.7231	.0022	464.9	289.4	2.958	1.012		67.38	.0093	3	13.31	3.879		
5XILE LOG		4.536	.7685	.0013	.0638	.001	51.44	36.67	.734	.4076		26.66	.0037	3	1.344	.72		
95XILE LOG		6.692	7.54	.0499	.7707	.0023	499	311.2	3.147	1.051		70.04	.0096	3	14.26	4.162		
NO.OF OCCURS.		39	37	13	13	13	35	16	38	38		35	12	1	6	24		
SPT :- 0174808883C NGR :- NY 20350 00900 RIVER ESK AT WHAHOUSE BRIDGE																		
MEAN	M10	5.579	3.047	.0197	.3375	.0016	181.2	132.2	1.842	.6908		46.54	.0088	4.333	8.095	2.244		
S.D.		.5287	2.741	.0249	.2308	.0005	165	85.13	.5974	.1559		11.5	.0059	2.516	3.224	1.997		
MAX		6.9	16	.09	1.11	<.004	750	340	3.4	1.1		73	.02	7	12	10.6		
MIN		4.5	<1	<.004	.15	<.002	<10	<10	1	.45		29	<.004	2	<4	.7		
5XILE NORM		4.709	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	-VE	.86	.4343		27.62	-VE	.1938	2.791	-VE		
95XILE NORM		6.449	7.556	.0608	.7171	.0024	452.8	272.2	2.825	.9472		65.47	.0186	8.472	13.39	5.53		
5XILE LOG		4.754	.6387	.0025	.1006	.0009	37.33	42.21	1.042	.467		30.27	.0027	1.543	4	.4772		
95XILE LOG		6.489	8.039	.0611	.7716	.0025	481.2	292.9	2.948	.9722		67.44	.02	9.095	14.13	5.889		
NO.OF OCCURS.		58	56	16	16	16	49	23	54	52		48	15	3	7	27		
SPT :- 0174808885B NGR :- NY 18900 00700 RIVER ESK AT DOCTORS BRIDGE																		
MEAN	M11	5.585	3.478	.0218	.3323	.0015	260.5	124.1	2.023	.7292		48.67	.0079	5	5.666	2.169		
S.D.		.6915	2.548	.0267	.2503	.0006	335.3	102.7	.6442	.1761		11.96	.0044	0.0	2.357	1.049		
MAX		7.4	11	.1	1.11	<.004	1800	380	3	1.1		70	.02	5	8	4		
MIN		4.3	<1	<.01	.15	.001	<10	<10	.7	.4		30	<.005	5	<4	.6		
5XILE NORM		4.447	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0006	-VE	-VE	.9635	.4396		29	.0006	5	1.789	.4441		
95XILE NORM		6.722	7.671	.0657	.744	.0025	812.1	293.1	3.082	1.018		68.35	.0152	5	9.543	3.895		
5XILE LOG		4.524	.9546	.0029	.0881	.0008	31.43	29.17	1.156	.4792		31.74	.0029	5	2.712	.919		
95XILE LOG		6.789	8.248	.0666	.7995	.0026	812.4	313.7	3.214	1.048		70.39	.0163	5	10.09	4.151		
NO.OF OCCURS.		40	39	13	13	13	36	16	39	38		34	12	1	4	23		
SPT :- 01748088856K NGR :- NY 17160 00370 RIVER ESK AT DALEGARTH BRIDGE																		
MEAN	M12	5.892	4.7	.0222	.376	.0016	196.8	112.7	2.859	.8762		59.31	.0074	7	5.222	3.387		
S.D.		.8767	3.968	.0368	.2516	.0007	176.1	85.63	1.872	.2959		25.35	.0028	0.0	2.673	1.455		
MAX		8.8	17	.125	1.05	<.004	740	325	10.6	1.8		159	<.02	7	8	11.7		
MIN		4.7	<1	<.01	.15	.001	<10	<10	.85	.45		34	<.005	7	<4	.9		
5XILE NORM		4.45	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0005	-VE	-VE	-VE	.3894		17.61	.0028	7	.8244	-VE		
95XILE NORM		7.334	11.22	.0827	.7899	.0028	486.6	253.5	5.939	1.363		101	.012	7	9.62	7.426		
5XILE LOG		4.569	1.074	.0017	.1149	.0008	41.52	29.56	.8952	.4835		27.8	.0038	7	2.102	.9418		
95XILE LOG		7.434	12	.0759	.85	.0029	518	272.4	6.39	1.425		106.9	.0126	7	10.27	7.987		
NO.OF OCCURS.		39	39	10	10	9	36	19	38	37		34	9	1	3	24		
SPT :- 0174808886 NGR :- SD 14900 99600 RIVER ESK AT FORGE BRIDGE																		
MEAN	M13	5.989	5.05	.0333	.33	.0017	219.4	98.59	2.687	.8895		54.07	.0098	9	6.777	2.644		
S.D.		.7317	3.717	.0658	.2301	.0006	247	75.1	1.095	.2552		13.5	.0057	2.828	3.88	1.171		
MAX		8.4	19	.255	1.05	<.004	1050	270	5.2	1.4		78	.02	11	15	4.9		
MIN		4.9	<1	<.01	.15	<.002	<10	<10	.95	.4		33	<.005	7	<2	1.1		
5XILE NORM		4.786	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	-VE	.8853	.4697		31.85	.0004	4.347	.3953	.7173		
95XILE NORM		7.193	11.16	.1416	.7084	.0028	625.7	222.1	4.489	1.309		76.29	.0192	13.65	13.16	4.571		
5XILE LOG		4.866	1.378	.0019	.0961	.0009	32.9	25.77	1.305	.5384		35	.0035	5.182	2.45	1.205		
95XILE LOG		7.263	12	.1198	.7623	.0029	645.4	238.6	4.743	1.358		78.63	.0206	14.22	14.12	4.851		
NO.OF OCCURS.		48	46	16	16	16	42	19	44	42		37	15	2	9	27		
SPT :- 0174808888 NGR :- SD 13100 97700 RIVER ESK AT CROPPLE HOW GAUGING STATIONS																		
MEAN	M14	16.16	5.936	5.982	.0136	.4304	.0019	146	78.17	2.285	.7504	.9816	4.196	41.22	.014	10.08	18.35	3.732
S.D.		113.3	.5018	2.705	.0228	.2041	.0011	173.6	45.72	2.352	.4606	.4842	2.456	14.21	.0603	14.11	32.03	1.479
MAX		3014	9.2	12	.21	2.1	.007	2400	285	54	11	3	13	200	<1	90	133	9.6
MIN		.126	4.35	<1	<.005	<.05	<.002	2.9	<10	.8	.4	.4	<4	20	<.005	4	<2	1.1
5XILE NORM		-VE	5.111	1.531	-VE	.0947	.0001	-VE	2.965	-VE	-VE	.1852	.1563	17.83	-VE	-VE	-VE	1.297
95XILE NORM		202.5	6.762	10.43	.051	.7662	.0036	431.7	153.3	6.155	1.507	1.778	8.236	64.6	.1133	33.3	71.04	6.166
5XILE LOG		.0882	5.149	2.68	.001	.1854	.0007	20.06	27.65	.3937	.2523	.4086	1.483	22.45	.0002	1.056	1.305	1.85
95XILE LOG		59.15	6.796	11.08	.0467	.8158	.0039	440.3	164.6	6.446	1.62	1.896	8.844	67.63	.0541	32.51	63.79	6.504
NO.OF OCCURS.		715	692	170	121	121	121	583	416	597	596	78	78	564	120	131	15	171

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37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
FLOW	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL
INST	INITY	M.O.	IA N	MG/L	MG/L	MIN	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	M/L	M/L	25C	PHOSP	IDE	ATE
M3/S	MG/L	CAC03	MG/L	N	N	UG/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	0	0	US/CM	P	MG/L	MG/L	804
							UG/L	CA	MG					CL	MG/LSUBS	MG/L
PT :- 0172807095																
NGR :- NY 55000 04000 BORROW BECK D/S OF HIGH BORROW BRIDGE																
MEAN	6.53	13	.0167	.0838	.0024	39.76	21.66	5.857	1.221			70	.0072		10	8.085
S.D.	.4923	6.146	.017	.079	.0011	23.5	14.33	3.791	.7382			24.49	.0014		10	3.512
MAX	7.2	25	.05	.25	.004	70	40	12	2.6			110	.01		10	13.1
MIN	5.9	4	<.01	<.05	<.002	<10	<10	2	.5			50	<.01		10	4.3
5XILE NORM	5.72	2.889	-VE	-VE	.0006	1.106	-VE	-VE	.0072			29.7	.005		10	2.307
95XILE NORM	7.339	23.11	.0446	.2138	.0041	78.41	45.24	12.09	2.435			110.2	.0095		10	13.86
5XILE LOG	5.753	5.613	.0029	.0164	.0011	13.91	6.705	1.858	.4175			37.77	.0052		10	3.742
95XILE LOG	7.369	24.6	.0468	.2264	.0044	84.22	48.68	13.01	2.617			115.5	.0096		10	14.69
NO.OF OCCURS.	10	10	7	7	7	7	4	7	7			5	6		2	7

PT :- 0173807769																
NGR :- NY 44600 07700 RIVER KENT AS DISCHARGES FROM KENTMERE RESERVOIR																
MEAN	6.692	11	.0133	.3014	.0018	21.61	6.666	4.433	.7583			53.66	.0067		6	1.985
S.D.	.3372	2.768	.0128	.1096	.0005	26.34	0.0	.6623	.0917			5.507	0.0		6	1.414
MAX	7.2	15	.04	.4	<.004	73	<10	5.1	.9			60	<.01		7	3
MIN	6.3	7	<.01	.16	<.002	<10	<10	3.7	.65			50	<.01		5	1.2
5XILE NORM	6.138	6.445	-VE	.1211	.001	-VE	6.666	3.343	.6074			44.6	.0067		6	3.673
95XILE NORM	7.247	15.55	.0343	.4817	.0026	64.95	6.666	5.522	.9092			62.72	.0067		6	8.326
5XILE LOG	6.153	7.095	.0026	.1587	.0011	2.851	6.666	3.434	.6174			45.11	.0067		6	3.983
95XILE LOG	7.261	16.03	.0363	.5058	.0027	65.86	6.666	5.598	.9179			63.17	.0067		6	8.56
NO.OF OCCURS.	7	7	7	7	7	6	4	6	6			3	6		2	7

PT :- 0173807785																
NGR :- NY 42200 01600 DUBBS BECK AS DISCHARGES FROM DUBBS RESERVOIR																
MEAN	6.857	26.42	.0129	.4257	.0022	39.71	7.5	11.28	2.5			103.3	.0072		20	2.928
S.D.	.378	8.657	.0164	.204	.0009	58.71	1.666	2.241	.4761			5.773	.0014		6	1.414
MAX	7.5	40	.05	.75	.004	168	10	15	3.4			110	.01		21	4.3
MIN	6.4	18	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	8.4	1.9			100	<.01		19	1.4
5XILE NORM	6.235	12.18	-VE	.0901	.0007	-VE	4.758	7.598	1.716			93.83	.005		6	17.67
95XILE NORM	7.478	40.66	.0398	.7613	.0037	136.2	10.24	14.97	3.283			112.8	.0095		6	22.32
5XILE LOG	6.253	14.85	.0016	.1817	.001	3.787	5.102	8.009	1.8			94.11	.0052		6	17.76
95XILE LOG	7.496	42.46	.0399	.8111	.0039	130.7	10.5	15.29	3.349			113	.0096		6	22.4
NO.OF OCCURS.	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	7	7			3	6		2	7

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37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968	
FLOW INST	PH	ALKAL INITY	AMMON IA N	N03-N	N02-N	ALU MIN	AL MONO	CAL CIUM	MAGNES IUM	BOD 5 ATU	COD	COND AT	ORTHO PHOSP	CHLOR IDE	SULPHTOTAL	ATE HUMIC	
M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	UG/L	UG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	25C	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	
	CAC03		N	N	N		UNAC	CA	MG	O	O	US/CM	P	CL	S04	M6/L	
SPT :- 0173808284																	
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T8		NGR :- NY 39800 07650 STOCK GHYLL AT AMBLESIDE - KIRKSTONE ROAD BRIDGE															
MEAN	6.792	13.28	.0119	.3314	.0017	16.66	7.5	5.485	1.078			94.33	.0072		8	7.3	
S.D.	.4382	4.191	.0094	.1068	.0006	10.32	1.666	1.897	.258			14.01	.0014			1.414	12.22
MAX	7.3	19	.03	.55	<.004	<40	10	8	1.4			110	.01		9	35	
MIN	6.25	8	<.01	.2	.001	<10	<10	2.4	.7			83	<.01		7	2	
5XILE NORM	6.072	6.39	-VE	.1557	.0007	-VE	4.758	2.364	.6542			71.28	.005		5.673	-VE	
95XILE NORM	7.513	20.18	.0274	.5072	.0026	33.65	10.24	8.607	1.502			117.3	.0095		10.32	27.4	
5XILE LOG	6.097	7.633	.003	.1881	.0009	5.546	5.102	2.982	.7117			73.18	.0052		5.903	.559	
95XILE LOG	7.536	21.03	.0294	.5291	.0027	36.18	10.5	9.013	1.546			118.9	.0096		10.51	25.05	
NO.OF OCCURS.	7	7	7	7	7	6	4	7	7			3	6		2	7	
SPT :- 0173808310																	
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T9		NGR :- NY 30000 03200 RIVER BRATHAY AT FELL FOOT															
MEAN	6.1	5.256	.0441	.2833	.005	193.6	116.6	1.545	.5182	.9143	5.41	45.14	.0124	6.071	7.666	1.785	
S.D.	.9391	2.48	.0604	.292	.0031	127.9	129.3	.5556	.1347	.6096	2.789	8.05	.0094	2.017	9.837	.5242	
MAX	7.4	12	.25	1.3	<.02	363	300	2.6	.7	2.3	14	55	<.05	10	19	2.6	
MIN	4	2	<.01	.02	.001	<10	<10	.7	.3	<.5	<4	30	<.01	2	<2	1.2	
5XILE NORM	4.555	1.175	-VE	-VE	0.0	-VE	-VE	.6315	.2967	-VE	.822	31.9	-VE	2.752	-VE	.9235	
95XILE NORM	7.645	9.336	.1434	.7636	.0101	404.1	329.4	2.459	.7397	1.917	9.998	58.38	.0278	9.39	23.84	2.647	
5XILE LOG	4.687	2.273	.0048	.0487	.0017	60.01	17.91	.8196	.3293	.2805	2.163	33.21	.0033	3.383	.9301	1.067	
95XILE LOG	7.755	9.939	.141	.7996	.0108	434.8	340.7	2.58	.7637	2.062	10.68	59.45	.0299	9.812	23.87	2.749	
NO.OF OCCURS.	26	26	22	22	22	10	4	11	11	14	13	7	21	14	3	7	
SPT :- 0173808315																	
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T10		NGR :- NY 29250 04250 BLEAMOSS BECK AS DISCHARGES FROM BLEA TARN															
MEAN	6.303	6.583	.0233	.1157	.0035	46.11	30.18	2.476	.5946			45.33	.0117		3.333	2.637	
S.D.	.4621	3.058	.018	.0963	.0044	27.28	21.99	.589	.1236			7.778	.0107		2.403	.7745	
MAX	6.9	13	.05	.25	<.02	90	80	3.4	.8			56	<.05		6	4.1	
MIN	5.2	2	<.01	<.04	.001	<10	<10	1.6	.4			29	<.01		<2	1.5	
5XILE NORM	5.543	1.552	-VE	-VE	-VE	1.225	-VE	1.508	.3913			32.53	-VE		-VE	1.363	
95XILE NORM	7.063	11.61	.0529	.274	.0107	90.99	66.35	3.445	.7979			58.12	.0293		7.287	3.911	
5XILE LOG	5.573	2.885	.006	.027	.0004	16.11	8.34	1.638	.4151			33.76	.0024		.9326	1.576	
95XILE LOG	7.091	12.35	.0568	.2933	.0107	97.73	71.36	3.544	.8165			59.12	.0311		7.838	4.061	
NO.OF OCCURS.	13	12	7	7	7	12	9	13	13			9	6		7	8	
SPT :- 0173808335																	
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T11		NGR :- NY 28500 06000 GREAT LANGDALE BECK NEAR MIDDLEFELL PLACE - 20M U/S OF BRIDGE															
MEAN	5.837	4.587	.0133	.3011	.003	52.43	44.62	1.883	.5661			38.07	.01		3.833	1.257	
S.D.	.3954	2.734	.0133	.1454	.0039	47.52	39.59	.6474	.1238			7.69	.0094		1.649	.4036	
MAX	6.4	12	<.05	.6	<.02	160	110	3.1	.8			50	<.05		5	1.7	
MIN	5.1	1	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	.7	.3			22	<.01		<4	.6	
5XILE NORM	5.187	.0901	-VE	.062	-VE	-VE	-VE	.8184	.3625			25.42	-VE		1.119	.5933	
95XILE NORM	6.487	9.085	.0353	.5403	.0094	130.6	109.7	2.948	.7697			50.72	.0255		6.547	1.921	
5XILE LOG	5.21	1.591	.0024	.1277	.0004	10.87	9.532	1.027	.3876			26.85	.002		1.787	.7151	
95XILE LOG	6.509	9.759	.0371	.5758	.0095	138.8	116.9	3.086	.7891			51.85	.027		6.937	2.003	
NO.OF OCCURS.	19	19	9	9	9	16	9	18	18			14	8		2	7	
SPT :- 0173808368																	
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T12		NGR :- NY 42000 05700 TROUT BECK AT TROUTBECK PARK - 20M U/S OF BRIDGE															
MEAN	6.733	12.77	.0148	.2157	.0017	33.33	9.583	6.025	.9125			58.5	.0072		5.111	4.371	
S.D.	.2118	6.457	.0141	.0934	.0006	25.9	3.938	2.448	.2937			16.6	.0014		3.271	1.767	
MAX	7.5	23	.04	.4	<.004	85	15	10	1.4			80	.01		7	7	
MIN	6.1	5	<.01	.15	.001	<10	<10	3	.5			40	<.01		<2	1.9	
5XILE NORM	5.859	2.156	-VE	.062	.0007	-VE	3.105	1.997	.4294			31.18	.005		-VE	1.464	
95XILE NORM	7.607	23.39	.038	.3694	.0026	75.95	16.06	10.05	1.395			85.81	.0095		10.49	7.278	
5XILE LOG	5.896	5.204	.0028	.1001	.0009	8.494	4.628	2.933	.5183			35.6	.0052		1.641	2.137	
95XILE LOG	7.641	24.98	.0402	.3915	.0027	81.53	16.97	10.61	1.455			88.95	.0096		11.28	7.685	
NO.OF OCCURS.	9	9	7	7	7	7	4	8	8			4	6		3	7	
SPT :- 0174808719F																	
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T13		NGR :- NY 25900 02100 DOE HOUSE GILL PTC RIVER DUDDON - U/S OF ROAD BRIDGE															
MEAN	4.852	3.148	.0214	.436	.0015	344.7	341.3	1.037	.5276			43.61	.0061		2.666	1.433	
S.D.	.2118	1.934	.0391	.4522	.0005	170	174	.2464	.1306			11.6	.0014		1.333	.5679	
MAX	5.3	8	.11	1.4	<.004	600	600	1.6	.8			66	<.01		4	2.8	
MIN	4.4	<1	<.01	<.003	<.002	100	130	.6	.33			24	<.005		<2	.9	
5XILE NORM	4.504	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	65.02	55.03	.632	.3129			24.52	.0039		.4735	.4992	
95XILE NORM	5.201	6.329	.0857	1.179	.0024	624.3	627.6	1.442	.7424			62.71	.0083		4.859	2.367	
5XILE LOG	4.512	1.057	.0014	.0742	.0009	143.4	137.9	.6864	.343			27.4	.0042		1.096	.7111	
95XILE LOG	5.208	6.804	.0754	1.234	.0025	666	670.6	1.483	.7648			64.81	.0086		5.187	2.497	
NO.OF OCCURS.	19	18	7	7	7	17	11	18	17			13	6		3	9	
SPT :- 0174808719J																	
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T14		NGR :- NY 25800 02100 GAITSSCALE GILL 10M PTC RIVER DUDDON															
MEAN	4.93	3.925	.0226	.4643	.0016	374.6	339	.9471	.505			42.58	.0061		2.666	1.622	
S.D.	.566	2.638	.0331	.4409	.0005	174.1	169.4	.2809	.1349			12.25	.0014		1.333	.4024	
MAX	7	10	.095	1.42	<.004	600	600	1.7	.8			66	<.01		4	2.3	
MIN	4.2	<1	<.01	.08	<.002	155	130	.6	.32			25	<.005		<2	1	
5XILE NORM	3.999	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0008	88.19	60.28	.485	.2832			22.41	.0039		.4735	.9603	
95XILE NORM	5.861	8.265	.077	1.189	.0025	661.1	617.8	1.409	.7268			62.74	.0083		4.859	2.284	
5XILE LOG	4.058	1.193	.0022	.09	.0009	164.1	139.4	.5632	.3168			25.72	.0042		1.096	1.053	
95XILE LOG	5.912	8.894	.0742	1.258	.0026	703.2	659.5	1.463	.7513			65.09	.0086		5.187	2.353	
NO.OF OCCURS.	18	18	7	7	7	15	11	17	16			12	6		3	9	

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	37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
FLOW INST	PH	ALKAL INITY	AMMON IA N	N03-N	N02-N	ALU MIN IUM	AL MONO CIUM	AL CAL	MAGNES IUM	BOD 5	COD	COND AT	ORTHO PHOSP IDE	CHLOR IDE	SULPH TOTAL	ATE HUMIC	
M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	UG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	25C	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L
	CAC03			N	N	UG/L	UNAC	CA	MG	O	O	US/CM	P	CL	S04	MG/L	
SPT :- 0174808719N NGR :- NY 25700 02000 TROUGHTON GILL PTC RIVER DUDDON - IMMED U/S OF ROAD BRIDGE																	
MEAN	T15	5.189	3.777	.018	.4225	.0016	304.7	303.3	1.269	.65			42.46	.0056	3	1.49	
S.D.		.5195	2.454	.0211	.4393	.0005	256.4	251.2	.396	.1292			11.68	.0018	1.855	.4383	
MAX		6.4	10	.065	1.4	<.004	720	600	2	.9			63	<.01	5	2.3	
MIN		4.4	<1	<.004	<.03	<.002	<10	<10	.8	.38			23	<.004	<2	1	
5XILE NORM		4.334	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0008	-VE	-VE	.6181	.4374			23.24	.0027		-VE	.769
95XILE NORM		6.044	7.815	.0527	1.145	.0024	726.6	716.5	1.92	.8626			61.67	.0086	6.052	2.211	
5XILE LOG		4.381	1.193	.0026	.0716	.0009	69.99	71.16	.7341	.4612			26.25	.0032	1	.89	
95XILE LOG		6.085	8.408	.054	1.197	.0025	776.9	766.9	2	.8813			63.84	.0089	6.507	2.296	
NO.OF OCCURS.		19	18	8	8	8	15	11	18	17			13	7	3	10	
SPT :- 0174808719W NGR :- NY 24650 01750 MOASDALE BECK 10M PTC RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	T16	5.034	3.151	.0116	.2847	.0015	290	231.2	1.138	.5195			39.69	.0056	6.555	1.66	
S.D.		.359	2.433	.0156	.3513	.0005	153.8	174.3	.5343	.1004			9.55	.0018	4.857	.5502	
MAX		5.8	9	.05	1.13	<.004	530	530	3.2	.7			58	<.01	12	3	
MIN		4.5	<1	<.004	.008	<.002	30	20	.5	.35			27	<.004	<4	1	
5XILE NORM		4.443	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	36.88	-VE	.2592	.3543			23.98	.0027		-VE	.7551
95XILE NORM		5.624	7.154	.0372	.8626	.0023	543.1	518	2.017	.6847			55.4	.0086	14.54	2.564	
5XILE LOG		4.466	.8098	.0013	.0369	.0009	112.9	61.24	.4944	.3722			26.12	.0032	1.774	.9265	
95XILE LOG		5.645	7.682	.0368	.8723	.0024	581.2	556.6	2.146	.699			57.01	.0089	15.63	2.679	
NO.OF OCCURS.		25	22	8	8	8	19	12	21	20			17	7	3	10	
SPT :- 0174808722B NGR :- NY 24600 01400 COCKLEY BECK GILL 10M D/S OF ROAD BRIDGE																	
MEAN	T17	5.947	7.263	.0186	.3857	.0015	164	80.45	2.784	.8733			50.26	.0072	3	1.444	
S.D.		.6878	5.546	.0315	.4622	.0005	136.9	64.43	2.09	.3269			14.64	.0014	1.855	.5028	
MAX		7.5	20	.09	1.39	<.004	430	200	9.5	1.6			70	.01	5	2.3	
MIN		4.95	1	<.01	.06	<.002	15	10	.9	.4			24	<.01	<2	.9	
5XILE NORM		4.816	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	-VE	.1769	.5099			26.17	.005		-VE	.6174
95XILE NORM		7.078	16.38	.0704	1.146	.0024	389.3	186.4	6.222	1.411			74.35	.0095	6.052	2.271	
5XILE LOG		4.887	1.893	.0014	.0523	.0009	38.07	19.72	.7412	.4509			30.17	.0052	1	.7821	
95XILE LOG		7.141	17.6	.064	1.166	.0025	416.5	199.9	6.687	1.483			77.17	.0096	6.507	2.379	
NO.OF OCCURS.		20	19	7	7	7	16	11	19	18			15	6	3	9	
SPT :- 0174808722E NGR :- NY 24100 01200 HARDKNOTT GILL 10M U/S OF RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	T18	5.977	7.561	.0226	.4125	.0015	39	20	3.526	.7722			52.4	.0056	3.333	1.65	
S.D.		.4618	3.794	.0454	.4076	.0005	34.16	13.92	1.068	.1595			10.53	.0018	2.403	.8223	
MAX		6.7	17	.135	1.34	<.004	150	50	6.9	1			72	<.01	6	3.6	
MIN		5.15	<1	<.004	.1	<.002	<10	<10	1.7	.4			29	<.004	<2	.5	
5XILE NORM		5.217	1.32	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	-VE	1.769	.5099			35.07	.0027		-VE	.2975
95XILE NORM		6.737	13.8	.0974	1.083	.0023	95.19	42.9	5.283	1.034			69.72	.0086	7.287	3.002	
5XILE LOG		5.249	3.099	.0012	.0755	.0009	8.479	5.834	2.073	.5403			37.02	.0032	.9326	.6806	
95XILE LOG		6.766	14.73	.0816	1.14	.0024	101.5	46.16	5.494	1.058			71.27	.0089	7.838	3.204	
NO.OF OCCURS.		20	19	8	8	8	17	12	19	18			15	7	3	10	
SPT :- 0174808722H NGR :- NY 24100 00700 DALE HEAD GILL 5M D/S OF ROAD BRIDGE																	
MEAN	T19	4.906	4.187	.0222	.4883	.0016	445	395.9	1.25	.6093			48.63	.0093	5	2.112	
S.D.		.5615	3.442	.0381	.5413	.0005	244.2	241.6	1.132	.2449			13.18	.006	0.0	1.177	
MAX		6.8	14	.1	1.55	<.004	730	720	4.7	1.31			69	.02	5	4.9	
MIN		4.3	<1	<.01	.03	<.002	20	15	.6	.35			27	<.01	5	1.2	
5XILE NORM		3.982	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	43.28	-VE	-VE	.2064			26.94	-VE	5	.1753	
95XILE NORM		5.829	9.85	.0849	1.378	.0025	846.7	793.3	3.112	1.012			70.32	.0191	5	4.049	
5XILE LOG		4.04	.992	.0016	.075	.0008	167.7	133.9	.2597	.2991			30.29	.003	5	.7841	
95XILE LOG		5.88	10.54	.0768	1.426	.0026	907.2	852.7	3.31	1.068			72.74	.0206	5	4.341	
NO.OF OCCURS.		16	16	6	6	6	14	11	15	14			11	5	1	8	
SPT :- 0174808722L NGR :- NY 23900 00200 CASTLEHOW BECK 10M U/S OF RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	T20	5.161	4.277	.0129	.4371	.0015	328	296.8	2.064	.7694			55.46	.0061	5.5	2.288	
S.D.		.5564	3.455	.0164	.4011	.0005	202.4	192.6	.6937	.1605			14.39	.0014	2.121	.4676	
MAX		6.5	11	.05	1.32	<.004	650	590	4.1	1.1			80	<.01	7	3.2	
MIN		4.5	<1	<.01	.09	<.002	60	15	1	.47			33	<.005	4	1.8	
5XILE NORM		4.245	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	-VE	.9237	.5053			31.78	.0039	2.01	1.519	
95XILE NORM		6.076	9.961	.0398	1.096	.0024	661	613.7	3.205	1.033			79.13	.0083	8.989	3.058	
5XILE LOG		4.299	1.037	.0016	.0891	.0009	109.6	93.87	1.142	.5363			35.27	.0042	2.781	1.608	
95XILE LOG		6.123	10.67	.0399	1.164	.0025	710.6	660.2	3.351	1.057			81.69	.0086	9.468	3.127	
NO.OF OCCURS.		18	18	7	7	7	16	11	17	16			13	6	2	9	
SPT :- 0174808722P NGR :- SD 23650 99750 BLACK BECK 10M U/S OF RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	T21	4.743	3.15	.0152	.4871	.0015	613.5	565.4	1.415	.6822			55.87	.0061	8.555	2.555	
S.D.		.2761	2.808	.0139	.4257	.0005	219.9	228.5	.3877	.1285			12.43	.0014	6.801	.4953	
MAX		5.6	10	.04	1.42	<.004	890	870	2.3	1			80	<.01	16	3.5	
MIN		4.3	<1	<.01	.14	<.002	250	160	.9	.47			39	<.005	<4	1.8	
5XILE NORM		4.289	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	251.7	189.4	.7781	.4709			35.42	.0039		-VE	1.74
95XILE NORM		5.197	7.77	.038	1.187	.0024	975.3	941.4	2.053	.8936			76.32	.0083	19.74	3.37	
5XILE LOG		4.303	.6682	.0031	.1063	.0009	325.9	276.4	.8774	.4931			37.99	.0042	2.118	1.829	
95XILE LOG		5.21	8.273	.0404	1.266	.0025	1023	994.1	2.125	.9115			78.29	.0086	21.17	3.44	
NO.OF OCCURS.		23	20	7	7	7	17	11	19	18			16	6	3	9	

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		37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968			
FLOW INST		PH	ALKAL INITY M.O.	AMMON MG/L	NO3-N MG/L	NO2-N MG/L	ALU IUM	AL MIN	MONO MERIC	CAL CIUM	MAGNES IUM	BOD 5 MG/L	COD MG/L	COND 25C	ORTHO AT PHOSP	CHLOR IDE	SULPHOT ATE	TOTAL NITR			
M3/S		MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	UG/L	UG/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	0	0	US/CM	P	CL	SO4	MG/L			
SPT :- 0174808722T		NGR :- SD 23400 98600 THE SYKE 20M D/S OF ROAD BRIDGE																			
MEAN T22		5.416	4.425	.0255	.46	-.0016	241.4	229	1.905	.7687							52.53	.0061	5	1.633	
S.D.		.5205	3.652	.0442	.5191	-.0005	173	177.6	.626	.1267							11.43	.0014	1.414	.6285	
MAX		6.4	15	.125	1.61	-.0004	540	540	4	1							75	<.01	6	3.2	
MIN		4.7	<1	<.01	.06	<.002	20	20	1.2	.52							32	<.005	4	1.1	
5XILE NORM		4.56	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0008	-VE	-VE	.8762	.5603							33.72	.0039	2.673	.5995	
95XILE NORM		6.272	10.43	.0981	1.313	.0025	526	521.2	2.935	.9772							71.34	.0083	7.326	2.667	
5XILE LOG		4.605	1.043	.0018	.0687	.0009	68.05	58.57	1.069	.5794							36.03	.0042	3.048	.8273	
5XILE LOG		6.312	11.17	.0884	1.354	.0026	565.9	559.6	3.065	.993							73.13	.0086	7.593	2.808	
NO.OF OCCURS.		18	18	7	7	7	15	11	17	16							13	6	2	9	
SPT :- 0174808722Y		NGR :- SD 22800 97500 GRASSGAURDS GILL PTC RIVER DUDDON																			
MEAN T23		6.083	6	.0333	.156	.002	200.9	160.8	2.758	1.188							68.11	.0153	4.833	5.042	
S.D.		.8244	4.69	.0487	.1115	.0005	151.3	154.3	1.108	.3369							11.46	.0141	3.064	2.307	
MAX		7.3	13	.12	.3	<.004	490	400	4.9	1.9							83	.04	7	8.1	
MIN		4.8	2	<.01	.05	<.002	20	10	1.1	.79							50	<.01	<4	2.3	
5XILE NORM		4.727	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0012	-VE	-VE	.9355	.6342							49.25	-VE	-VE	1.246	
5XILE NORM		7.439	13.71	.1134	.3394	.0028	449.9	414.7	4.581	1.742							86.96	.0385	9.873	8.839	
5XILE LOG		4.828	1.517	.0032	.0441	.0013	53.29	30.71	1.354	.7237							51.02	.0031	1.569	2.238	
5XILE LOG		7.526	14.72	.1092	.3651	.0029	483.5	438.3	4.836	1.806							88.41	.0409	10.61	9.395	
NO.OF OCCURS.		12	11	5	5	5	12	6	12	12							9	5	2	7	
SPT :- 0174808725		NGR :- SD 25050 98600 TARN BECK OVERFLOW FROM SEATHWAITE TARN																			
MEAN T24		5.163	3.933	.0362	.3771	.002	175.9	152.5	1.154	.64							50.15	.0088	5	4	.8267
S.D.		.4821	1.831	.0322	.1312	.0007	59.86	61.75	.2252	.0949							30.77	.006	3.605	0.0	.3515
MAX		6.1	7	.09	.55	<.004	270	215	1.6	.8							150	.02	9	4	1.2
MIN		4.3	1	.01	.2	<.002	50	70	.9	.45							32	<.004	2	4	<.5
5XILE NORM		4.37	.9216	-VE	.1613	.0008	77.43	50.91	.7841	.484							-VE	-VE	-VE	4	.2485
5XILE NORM		5.956	6.945	.0891	.593	.0031	274.3	254	1.525	.796							100.7	.0186	10.93	4	1.404
5XILE LOG		4.41	1.721	.0077	.2043	.0011	96.6	74.45	.8246	.4968							16.87	.0026	1.398	4	.3891
95XILE LOG		5.992	7.388	.0949	.6212	.0032	287	268.3	1.557	.8068							108.3	.02	11.75	4	1.487
NO.OF OCCURS.		19	15	7	7	7	11	8	11	11							13	6	3	1	5
SPT :- 0174808728E		NGR :- SD 23600 97500 TARN BECK AT TONGUE HOUSE U/S OF FARM EFFLUENT INFLUENCE																			
MEAN T25		5.275	4.719	.0187	.4262	.0016	173.7	156.6	1.513	.6776							42.81	.0114	3	1.311	
S.D.		.3697	3.96	.0251	.2883	.0005	78.32	69.19	.8289	.1424							8.328	.0086	1.855	.6133	
MAX		6.3	15	.08	1.08	<.004	290	290	4.5	1.02							61	.03	5	2.2	
MIN		4.7	<1	<.01	.15	<.002	<10	90	.8	.5							30	<.01	<2	.5	
5XILE NORM		4.666	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0008	44.87	42.84	.1505	.4434							29.11	-VE	-VE	3.023	
95XILE NORM		5.883	11.23	.0601	.9005	.0024	302.5	270.4	2.877	.9119							56.51	.0255	6.052	2.319	
5XILE LOG		4.689	1.087	.0021	.1287	.0009	78.03	71.56	.572	.4711							30.6	.003	1	.5714	
5XILE LOG		5.904	12.01	.0594	.969	.0025	321.3	286.9	3.082	.9335							57.7	.0274	6.507	2.468	
NO.OF OCCURS.		20	19	8	8	8	18	12	18	17							16	7	3	9	
SPT :- 0174808728V		NGR :- SD 22600 96100 TARN BECK PTC GOBLING BECK																			
MEAN T26		6.39	5.21	.0312	.415	.0023	211.8	69.54	2.252	.7747							57.47	.0105	3	1.837	
S.D.		.5195	2.439	.0563	.3492	.0012	363.4	43.95	.5966	.1297							38.32	.0091	1.855	1.189	
MAX		8.2	12	.17	1.26	.005	1600	150	3.4	1.1							200	.03	5	3.5	
MIN		5.9	2	<.01	.15	<.002	30	10	1.5	.55							35	<.005	<2	.6	
5XILE NORM		5.535	1.197	-VE	-VE	.0003	-VE	-VE	1.271	.5614							-VE	-VE	-VE	3	1.837
5XILE NORM		7.245	9.224	.1239	.9893	.0044	809.6	141.8	3.234	.9881							120.5	.0255	6.052	3.793	
5XILE LOG		5.573	2.268	.0021	.0953	.0009	15.54	22.65	1.418	.5813							17.62	.0023	1	.5831	
5XILE LOG		7.279	9.815	.1096	1.057	.0047	732.6	152.5	3.341	1.004							129.6	.0272	6.507	4.081	
NO.OF OCCURS.		21	19	8	8	8	17	11	19	19							17	7	3	8	
SPT :- 0174808728X		NGR :- SD 22600 96000 GOBLING BECK PTC TARN BECK																			
MEAN T27		6.79	13.05	.0271	.3243	.0017	34.19	17.87	5.505	1.519							68.56	.0164	5.555	1.75	
S.D.		.3436	6.827	.0361	.3513	.0012	20.77	6.113	2.602	.4543							15.82	.015	2.694	.7635	
MAX		7.5	35	.14	1.16	<.004	108	40	13	2.6							106	.045	8	2.8	
MIN		6.2	4	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	2.7	.89							44	<.01	<4	1	
5XILE NORM		6.158	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0009	-VE	2.269	1.385	.5383							42.53	-VE	1.123	.4942	
5XILE NORM		7.421	26.35	.109	.9469	.0026	78.7	33.48	9.625	2.5							94.59	.0411	9.987	3.005	
5XILE LOG		6.177	4.348	.0018	.0459	.001	8.518	6.959	2.455	.7588							45.92	.0034	2.347	.8073	
95XILE LOG		7.439	28.33	.0957	.9696	.0027	84.42	35.83	10.22	2.636							97.17	.0436	10.64	3.187	
NO.OF OCCURS.		20	18	7	7	7	17	11	18	17							16	6	3	8	
SPT :- 0174808735E		NGR :- SD 21950 95900 OLD PARK BECK 5M D/S OF ROAD BRIDGE																			
MEAN T28		6.815	14.16	.025	.3875	.0022	27.68	13.93	6.438	1.533							79.31	.0119	14.66	1.737	
S.D.		.3436	6.827	.0361	.3513	.0012	20.77	6.113	2.602	.4543							16.32	.0127	11.59	.7891	
MAX		7.4	27	.11	1.24	.005	93	20	14	2.2							108	.04	28	3	
MIN		6.2	6	<.01	.15	<.002	10	<10	3.3	.9							50	<.005	7	1	
5XILE NORM		6.25	2.935	-VE	-VE	.0002	-VE	3.883	2.158	.786							52.46	-VE	-VE	.4395	
95XILE NORM		7.381	25.39	.0844	.9654	.0042	61.85	23.99	10.71	2.28							106.1	.0329	33.73	3.035	
5XILE LOG		6.265	6.017	.0025	.0803	.0008	7.378	6.403	3.148	.9123							55.57	.0019	3.659	.776	
5XILE LOG		7.395	27.06	.0816	1.026	.0045	66.47	25.44	11.31	2.369							108.5	.0342	36.18	3.225	
NO.OF OCCURS.		19	18	8	8	8	16	11	18	18							16	7	3	8	

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	37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968	
	FLOW	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL	
	INST	INITY	IA N	IA N	MG/L	MG/L	MIN	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	MG/L	MG/L	AT	PHOSP	IDE	ATE	
	M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	MG/L	N	N	UG/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	O	O	US/CM	P	MG/L	MG/L	MG/LSUBS	
		CAC03						UG/L	CA	MG					CL	SO4	MG/L	
SPT :- 0174808735K	NGR :- SD 21300 95500 SLING BECK 10M PTC RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	6.368	5.666	.0437	.3037	.0023	32.91	18.63	2.627	1.059				55.93	.011		5.666	3.637	
S.D.	.3931	3.087	.0995	.3183	.0012	19.74	10.61	.9827	.2754				13.3	.009		2.081	1.961	
MAX	7	12	.29	.95	.005	75	40	5.3	1.7				74	.03		8	6.3	
MIN	5.7	2	<.01	<.05	<.002	<10	<10	1.4	.65				32	<.005		4	1.5	
5XILE NORM	5.721	.5889	-VE	-VE	.0003	.4402	1.175	1.011	.6064				34.05	-VE		2.242	4.118	
95XILE NORM	7.015	10.74	.2074	.8273	.0044	65.39	36.09	4.244	1.512				77.82	.0257		9.09	6.863	
5XILE LOG	5.743	2.151	.0019	.0509	.0009	11.34	6.771	1.357	.6733				36.99	.0026		2.962	1.395	
95XILE LOG	7.034	11.5	.162	.8641	.0047	70.25	38.72	4.462	1.561				80.04	.0275		9.55	7.349	
NO.OF OCCURS.	19	18	8	8	8	16	11	18	18				16	7		3	8	
PT :- 0174808745	NGR :- SD 20400 93700 HOLLOW MOSS BECK 25M U/S OF RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	7.075	19.13	.0221	.3337	.0019	31.53	11.66	8.58	1.792				94.08	.0457		10.66	3.212	
S.D.	.4058	9.753	.0358	.2712	.0007	40.81	5.634	3.165	.6056				21.78	.0905		2.516	1.672	
MAX	7.7	39	.11	.95	.003	160	20	14	3				131	.25		13	6.3	
MIN	6.2	2	<.01	.15	<.002	<10	<10	4.2	.92				52	<.01		8	1.5	
5XILE NORM	6.407	3.09	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	2.398	3.373	.7965				58.24	-VE		6.527	4.623	
95XILE NORM	7.742	35.17	.081	.7798	.0031	98.67	20.93	13.78	2.788				129.9	.1946		14.8	5.962	
5XILE LOG	6.428	7.732	.0018	.0803	.001	3.772	4.946	4.473	.989				62.93	.0026		7.079	1.273	
95XILE LOG	7.761	37.58	.075	.8356	.0033	98.57	22.31	14.48	2.916				133.4	.1643		15.22	6.376	
NO.OF OCCURS.	16	15	8	8	8	13	8	15	15				12	7		3	8	
SPT :- 0174808750	NGR :- SD 20100 93700 CROSBY GILL PTC RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	7.044	13.73	.0317	.2765	.0024	68.41	24.16	6.572	1.411	1.366	8.185	79.1	.0137	9.666	4.833	6.4		
S.D.	.4815	6.844	.0838	.2047	.0008	125.5	17.64	2.625	.5758	.6384	6.878	18.5	.0187	1.87	3.064	2.799		
MAX	8.3	31	.355	.82	.004	520	50	12	2.5	2.2	23	114	.08	12	7	10.6		
MIN	6.3	1	<.005	.1	<.002	<10	<10	3.2	.7	.7	4	43	<.005	7	4	2.3		
5XILE NORM	6.252	2.472	-VE	-VE	.0012	-VE	-VE	2.253	.464	.3166	-VE	48.66	-VE	6.589	-VE	1.795		
95XILE NORM	7.836	24.98	.1695	.6132	.0037	274.9	53.18	10.89	2.358	2.416	19.49	109.5	.0444	12.74	9.873	11		
5XILE LOG	6.281	5.662	.001	.0749	.0014	4.442	6.66	3.241	.6851	.5963	1.883	52.68	.0015	6.923	1.569	2.946		
95XILE LOG	7.863	26.67	.12	.6593	.0038	241.2	57.19	11.49	2.491	2.571	20.85	112.6	.0438	13.01	10.61	11.66		
NO.OF OCCURS.	27	26	17	17	17	16	10	18	17	9	9	19	16	9	2	9		
SPT :- 0174808763	NGR :- SD 19050 92550 HOLEHOUSE GILL 10M D/S OF BOBBIN MILL BRIDGE																	
MEAN	6.98	17.68	.0387	.3237	.002	24.9	18.05	7.068	1.735	1	8	89.26	.014		5	8.277		
S.D.	.4753	10.24	.0814	.298	.0006	22.45	14.1	2.719	.7101	0.0	0.0	25.04	.0096		2.828	4.197		
MAX	7.8	35	.24	.1	<.004	80	40	12	3.1	1	8	121	.03		7	15		
MIN	6.4	3	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	3.2	.8	1	8	44	<.01		3	3.4		
5XILE NORM	6.198	.8285	-VE	-VE	.0011	-VE	-VE	2.594	.567	1	8	48.07	-VE		.3475	1.373		
95XILE NORM	7.761	34.53	.1727	.8139	.003	61.83	41.25	11.54	2.903	1	8	130.4	.0299		9.652	15.18		
5XILE LOG	6.226	6.314	.002	.0657	.0012	5.203	4.572	3.58	.8405	1	8	54.65	.0042		1.829	3.361		
95XILE LOG	7.788	37.07	.1412	.8641	.0031	65.78	44.28	12.15	3.067	1	8	135.1	.0321		10.35	16.21		
NO.OF OCCURS.	20	19	8	8	8	18	12	19	18	1	1	15	7		2	9		
SPT :- 0174808765	NGR :- SD 19400 92100 BLEA BECK 150M U/S OF RIVER DUDDON																	
MEAN	6.785	22.16	.0363	.789	.0081	56.54	33.33	8.644	2.442	1.1	9	163.8	.0298	103	8.5	9.983		
S.D.	.4356	27.97	.0673	.7154	.0116	43.7	29.62	9.057	4.536	.7211	5.567	255.6	.0358	135.9	4.949	4.097		
MAX	7.6	105	.14	2.16	.037	160	100	44	20	1.7	15	1050	.12	260	12	17		
MIN	6.1	4	<.01	.2	<.002	1.5	<10	2.3	.8	.3	4	33	<.01	24	5	5.5		
5XILE NORM	6.068	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	.3582	3.244	
95XILE NORM	7.501	68.17	.1141	1.965	.0272	128.4	82.06	23.54	9.904	2.286	18.15	584.3	.0887	326.6	16.64	16.72		
5XILE LOG	6.093	2.764	.0043	.1635	.0008	14.51	7.101	1.448	.1552	.3441	3	14.23	.004	11.91	3.019	4.826		
95XILE LOG	7.524	68.56	.1138	2.09	.0264	137.9	87.4	24.58	8.639	2.459	19.52	549.5	.0902	324.5	17.86	17.67		
NO.OF OCCURS.	20	18	10	10	10	15	9	18	17	3	3	15	9	3	2	6		
SPT :- 0174808768	NGR :- SD 18400 90300 LOGAN BECK D/S OF LOGAN BECK BRIDGE																	
MEAN	6.683	9	.0356	.2275	.0019	43.82	30	3.383	1.292	1	8	77.13	.0171		3.833	6.466		
S.D.	.609	5.442	.0767	.277	.0007	29.29	19.93	1.236	.4293	0.0	0.0	64.15	.0196		1.649	3.439		
MAX	8	20	.225	.89	<.004	90	60	6.2	2.1	1	8	300	.06		5	12.3		
MIN	5.8	2	<.01	.08	<.002	<10	<10	1.7	.8	1	8	23	<.01		4	2.7		
5XILE NORM	5.681	.047	-VE	-VE	.0008	-VE	-VE	1.349	.5861	1	8	-VE	-VE		1.119	8.097		
95XILE NORM	7.685	17.95	.1617	.6831	.003	92	62.79	5.417	1.998	1	8	182.6	.0493		6.547	12.12		
5XILE LOG	5.731	3.074	.0017	.0301	.001	13.4	9.239	1.775	.7202	1	8	17.99	.0025		1.787	2.512		
95XILE LOG	7.729	19.29	.1305	.693	.0031	99	67.56	5.689	2.088	1	8	195.4	.0508		6.937	12.97		
NO.OF OCCURS.	18	17	8	8	8	17	12	18	18	1	1	15	7		2	9		
SPT :- 0174808880G	NGR :- NY 22030 05000 UNNAMED TRIB OF R ESK ON GREAT MOSS																	
MEAN	5.407	4.615	.0211	.0875	.0015	116.8	80.95	1.723	.5885				41.66	.0053		5.222	2.628	
S.D.	.3861	3.014	.0187	.1218	.0003	109.1	90.52	.913	.1429				9.253	.0023		2.269	1.529	
MAX	6.1	10	.046	.27	.002	370	270	3.9	.8				58	<.01		7	4.3	
MIN	4.7	1	<.01	<.03	<.002	10	<10	.7	.35				25	<.004		4	0.0	
5XILE NORM	4.772	-VE	-VE	-VE	.001	-VE	-VE	.2213	.3533				26.44	.0015		1.49	1.129	
95XILE NORM	6.042	9.574	.0519	.2878	.002	296.3	229.8	3.224	.8236				56.88	.0091		8.954	5.144	
5XILE LOG	4.796	1.449	.0045	.0093	.001	23.19	12.26	.6717	.3857				28.34	.0025		2.416	9.347	
95XILE LOG	6.065	10.3	.0553	.2816	.0021	314.1	237.4	3.45	.8478				58.35	.0097		9.492	5.522	
NO.OF OCCURS.	13	13	4	4	4	12	7	13	13				11	3		3	7	

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	37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
	FLOW	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL
	INST	INITY	IA N	IA N	MG/L	MG/L	MIN	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	MG/L	MG/L	AT	PHOSP	IDE	ATE
	M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	MG/L	N	N	UG/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	0	0	US/CM	P	CL	MG/L	SUBS
		CAC03						UG/L	CA	MG						SO4	MG/L
SPT :- 0174808880M NGR :- NY 22600 04700 UNNAMED TRIB OF R ESK FROM LONG CRAE																	
MEAN	T36	5.337	4.187	.0078	.0519	.0018	102.6	101.4	1.775	.7519			49.96	.0092		3.833	2.587
S.D.		.4303	2.737	.0056	.0341	.0006	70.88	76.73	1.231	.5275			22.2	.0047		1.649	1.556
MAX		6.4	9	.02	.1	<.004	260	200	5.1	2.3			100	<.02		5	5.4
MIN		4.7	1	<.004	<.03	<.002	20	<10	.8	.4			25	<.004		<4	0.0
5XILE NORM		4.629	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0008	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE			13.44	.0015		1.119	.028
5XILE NORM		6.045	8.691	.017	.108	.0029	219.2	227.6	3.799	1.619			86.48	.0168		6.547	3.147
5XILE LOG		4.66	1.313	.0022	.0162	.001	30.25	26.76	.5203	.2174			22.71	.0037		1.787	.8891
95XILE LOG		6.073	9.35	.0183	.1162	.003	235.9	244.6	4.088	1.742			91.78	.018		6.937	5.53
NO.OF OCCURS.		16	16	7	7	7	15	8	16	16			14	7		2	8
T :- 0174808880R NGR :- NY 22740 03650 LINGCOVE BECK																	
MEAN	T37	5.516	3.733	.0065	.2007	.0015	140.2	141.2	1.306	.54			36.57	.0057	2	3.333	1.25
S.D.		.5818	2.463	.0026	.1169	.0006	129	129.8	.3634	.0774			8.179	.002	0.0	.9428	.4276
MAX		7	9	.01	.32	<.004	360	330	1.8	.65			55	<.01	2	4	2
MIN		4.9	1	<.004	<.05	.001	<10	<10	.6	.4			25	<.004	2	<4	.8
5XILE NORM		4.559	-VE	.0023	.0084	.0005	-VE	-VE	.7088	.4127			23.12	.0024	2	1.782	.5466
95XILE NORM		6.473	7.784	.0108	.393	.0026	352.4	354.8	1.904	.6673			50.03	.009	2	4.884	1.953
5XILE LOG		4.614	1.159	.0032	.0713	.0007	28.47	28.73	.8035	.4228			24.81	.003	2	2.032	.6843
95XILE LOG		6.522	8.376	.0114	.4219	.0028	374.2	376.7	1.972	.6758			51.33	.0094	2	5.062	2.044
NO.OF OCCURS.		15	15	5	5	5	13	9	15	15			13	4	1	2	8
SPT :- 0174808881 NGR :- NY 21520 02250 CATCOVE BECK																	
MEAN	T38	6.339	7	.0065	.0927	.0019	47.08	35	2.342	.8157			48.51	.0055	7	5.222	2.7
S.D.		.5204	3.551	.0026	.0691	.0008	29.88	27.83	.6548	.1681			6.985	.0018	0.0	2.673	1.143
MAX		7.4	12	.01	.2	<.004	105	70	3.5	1.1			62	<.01	7	8	4.5
MIN		5.25	2	<.004	.03	<.002	<10	<10	1.3	.55			36	<.004	7	<4	1
5XILE NORM		5.483	1.157	.0023	-VE	.0006	-VE	-VE	1.265	.5392			37.02	.0026	7	.8244	.8184
95XILE NORM		7.195	12.84	.0108	.2063	.0033	96.23	80.78	3.42	1.092			60	.0084	7	9.62	4.581
5XILE LOG		5.521	2.84	.0032	.0249	.0009	15.26	8.661	1.437	.5712			37.94	.0032	7	2.102	1.274
95XILE LOG		7.229	13.71	.0114	.2217	.0035	103.5	86.64	3.542	1.117			60.78	.0088	7	10.27	4.85
NO.OF OCCURS.		14	14	5	5	5	12	8	14	14			12	5	1	3	8
SPT :- 0174808883 NGR :- NY 21200 01300 HARDNOTT GILL U/S RIVER ESK																	
MEAN	T39	6.183	5.666	.0137	.2578	.0015	128	56.77	3.065	.8726			56.32	.0086	7.5	7.7	1.752
S.D.		.6452	3.917	.0128	.2745	.0004	148	59.65	.8217	.1523			11.33	.0068	6.364	3.574	.88
MAX		8.6	18	.055	1.26	<.004	580	210	4.8	1.2			75	.03	12	13	4
MIN		5	<1	<.004	<.05	.001	<10	<10	1.7	.65			39	<.004	3	<2	.8
5XILE NORM		5.121	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0008	-VE	-VE	1.713	.622			37.67	-VE	-VE	1.82	.3046
5XILE NORM		7.244	12.11	.0348	.7094	.0022	371.5	154.8	4.416	1.123			74.96	.0199	17.96	13.57	3.199
5XILE LOG		5.182	1.667	.0027	.0422	.0009	18.39	9.475	1.919	.6464			39.78	.0021	1.703	3.377	.7177
95XILE LOG		7.297	13.03	.0369	.739	.0023	381.2	161.7	4.566	1.143			76.63	.0213	19.2	14.44	3.416
NO.OF OCCURS.		44	43	17	17	17	34	15	40	38			34	16	2	10	23
SPT :- 01748088836 NGR :- NY 20350 00700 DODKNOTT GILL PTC R ESK																	
MEAN	T40	5.581	4.603	.0101	.4745	.0015	223.4	71.66	3.471	.8843			62.52	.0061	6.666	7.222	1.084
S.D.		.4543	3.161	.0073	.2464	.0005	259	110.8	1.281	.1528			8.347	.002	2.081	5.274	.5737
MAX		6.2	12	.03	1.18	<.004	990	420	7.3	1.4			82	.01	9	13	2.4
MIN		4.6	<1	<.004	.3	<.001	<10	<10	1.3	.7			47	<.004	5	<4	.3
5XILE NORM		4.834	-VE	-VE	.0693	.0007	-VE	-VE	1.363	.633			48.79	.0027	3.242	-VE	.1405
5XILE NORM		6.328	9.803	.0221	.8798	.0024	649.4	254	5.579	1.135			76.25	.0095	10.09	15.89	2.028
5XILE LOG		4.867	1.364	.0028	.1886	.0008	31.97	6.315	1.809	.6572			49.8	.0034	3.853	1.989	.4232
95XILE LOG		6.358	10.54	.0238	.9407	.0025	666	239.6	5.862	1.155			77.12	.0099	10.51	17.09	2.17
NO.OF OCCURS.		65	63	11	11	11	57	20	60	58			57	10	3	3	19
SPT :- 0174808883M NGR :- NY 20340 00650 SPOTHOW GILL PTC R ESK																	
MEAN	T41	5.525	3.153	.0163	.3282	.0015	270.8	201.4	1.897	.8312			52.43	.0076	5.666	6.555	3.554
S.D.		.663	2.291	.0152	.277	.0005	423	181.9	.5221	.1806			8.981	.0048	3.785	3.686	.8466
MAX		7	11	.045	1.11	<.004	2800	730	3.4	1.2			76	.02	10	10	4.7
MIN		4	<1	<.004	.1	<.001	20	20	1	.5			33	<.004	3	<4	2.3
5XILE NORM		4.434	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0006	-VE	-VE	1.038	.5341			37.66	-VE	-VE	.4911	2.162
95XILE NORM		6.615	6.923	.0413	.7838	.0023	966.6	500.7	2.755	1.128			67.2	.0155	11.89	12.62	4.947
5XILE LOG		4.506	.8742	.0032	.075	.0008	23.46	41.99	1.172	.5705			39.07	.0025	1.734	2.412	2.349
5XILE LOG		6.678	7.446	.0438	.838	.0024	908.7	532.5	2.852	1.156			68.36	.0167	12.79	13.53	5.088
NO.OF OCCURS.		54	52	11	11	11	46	27	52	50			46	10	3	3	11
SPT :- 0174808883R NGR :- NY 20280 00630 TRIB OF RIVER ESK (D/S OF SPOTHOW GILL)																	
MEAN	T42	5.485	2.858	.021	.4287	.0021	251.4	268	2.189	.8532			56.39	.006	5.5	4.444	1.93
S.D.		.5498	2.359	.0342	.4013	.002	214.3	232.3	.5951	.1339			9.369	.0013	4.949	2.873	.4373
MAX		6.5	11	.105	1.39	.007	780	780	3.3	1.1			76	<.01	9	7	2.5
MIN		4.6	<1	<.01	.09	<.001	<20	15	1.3	.6			40	<.005	2	<2	1.1
5XILE NORM		4.58	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	1.21	.6329			40.97	.0038	-VE	-VE	1.21
5XILE NORM		6.389	6.739	.0774	1.088	.0055	604.1	650.2	3.168	1.073			71.8	.0081	13.64	9.171	2.649
5XILE LOG		4.629	.6735	.0017	.0849	.0004	56.73	59.13	1.362	.6521			42.4	.0041	1.151	1.411	1.302
95XILE LOG		6.433	7.214	.0716	1.154	.0058	645.4	693.9	3.278	1.089			72.97	.0083	14.51	9.867	2.719
NO.OF OCCURS.		40	40	8	8	8	36	19	39	38			35	7	2	3	10

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37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
FLOW INST	PH	ALKAL INITY M.O.	AMMON IA N MG/L	NOS-N MG/L	MO2-N MG/L	ALU MIN UG/L	AL MONO MERIC UG/L	CAL CIUM MG/L	MAGNES IUM MG/L	BOD 5 ATU	COD MG/L	COND AT 25C US/CM	ORTHO PHOSP MG/L	CHLOR IDE MG/L	SULPHOTAL ATE MG/LSUBS	TOTAL HUMIC SO4 MG/L
SPT :- 0174808885																
NGR :- NY 19400 01000 BLEA BECK PTC RIVER ESK																
MEAN	5.011	2.641	.0303	.193	.002	312.5	219.1	1.83	.8957			62.9	.0072	3	5.583	4.384
S.D.	.6216	2.78	.0535	.3317	.0009	194.4	117.6	4.791	.1692			13.6	.0029	1.414	3.745	1.762
MAX	6.9	12	.18	1.12	.004	690	350	3.1	1.2			81	<.02	4	10	7.9
MIN	4.3	<1	<.01	<.03	<.002	25	25	.7	.42			30	<.005	2	<2	2.3
5XILE NORM	3.988	-VE	-VE	.0004	-VE	25.53	1.042	.6173				40.52	.0025	.6738	-VE	1.484
95XILE NORM	6.033	7.215	.1183	.7387	.0035	632.3	412.7	2.618	1.174			85.27	.012	5.326	11.74	7.283
5XILE LOG	4.058	4.393	.0021	.0141	.0008	103.5	84.33	1.159	.6468			43.25	.0036	1.298	1.701	2.151
95XILE LOG	6.094	7.53	.1057	.6678	.0038	679.8	441.8	2.704	1.197			87.38	.0126	5.669	12.63	7.689
NO.OF OCCURS.	40	39	10	10	10	34	17	39	37			34	9	2	4	25
SPT :- 0174808885D																
NGR :- NY 17300 00200 BIRKER BECK AT DALEGARTH HALL (BOILER BECK)																
MEAN	6.485	10.3	.0337	.3389	.0019	70.01	35.83	4.547	1.341			72.42	.0087		6.666	5
S.D.	.4404	5.506	.0737	.2986	.0006	51.87	28.42	1.511	.4268			12.87	.0053		2.516	1.804
MAX	7.1	19	.23	.89	<.004	210	100	7.9	2.4			94	.02		9	8.5
MIN	5.5	2	<.01	.05	<.002	<10	<10	2	.7			44	<.005		4	3.2
5XILE NORM	5.76	1.241	-VE	-VE	.0009	-VE	-VE	2.061	.6391			51.24	0.0		2.527	2.031
95XILE NORM	7.209	19.35	.155	.8301	.0029	155.3	82.59	7.033	2.043			93.6	.0175		10.8	7.968
5XILE LOG	5.787	3.981	.0016	.0731	.0011	18.95	8.894	2.533	.7667			53.35	.003		3.421	2.645
95XILE LOG	7.233	20.72	.1239	.8847	.003	167	88.59	7.349	2.13			95.31	.0188		11.36	8.362
NO.OF OCCURS.	20	20	9	9	9	17	10	19	18			14	8		3	11
SPT :- 01748088856																
NGR :- NY 17350 00400 EEL BECK 50M U/S RIVER ESK																
MEAN	6.248	10	.0483	.695	.0058	226.7	39.29	6.937	1.455			95.95	.0191	15	9	5.876
S.D.	.379	5.742	.0598	.4495	.0064	270.5	23.45	2.059	.2777			15.75	.0142	0.0	1	2.415
MAX	7.3	26	.16	1.89	.02	920	80	12	2.2			125	.045	15	10	9.8
MIN	5.5	1	<.01	.25	<.002	<10	<10	3	1.1			69	<.01	15	8	2.2
5XILE NORM	5.625	.5546	-VE	-VE	-VE	-VE	.7185	3.55	.9983			70.02	-VE	15	7.355	1.902
95XILE NORM	6.872	19.44	.1467	1.434	.0163	671.7	77.87	10.32	1.911			121.8	.0425	15	10.64	9.849
5XILE LOG	5.645	3.603	.0062	.2207	.0009	30.96	13.61	4.123	1.047			72.39	.0051	15	7.455	2.837
95XILE LOG	6.89	20.86	.1482	1.543	.0169	684.6	83.66	10.72	1.95			123.8	.0456	15	10.73	10.41
O.OF OCCURS.	39	38	10	10	10	37	19	37	36			34	9	1	3	25
SPT :- 0174808885H																
NGR :- NY 16900 00400 WHILLAN BECK PTC ESK																
MEAN	6.303	7.148	.0208	.2092	.0018	97.18	48.48	2.357	.9762			52.23	.0105	5	8.444	2.511
S.D.	.6003	4.035	.0363	.2552	.0007	63.57	40.02	.8677	.3125			9.192	.0077	0.0	6.119	.9062
MAX	7.2	18	.135	1	<.004	250	160	4	1.7			71	.03	5	20	4.2
MIN	5	2	<.01	.1	<.002	15	15	1.1	.55			34	<.005	5	<4	1.5
5XILE NORM	5.316	.5102	-VE	-VE	.0007	-VE	-VE	.9304	.4621			37.11	-VE	5	-VE	1.02
95XILE NORM	7.291	13.78	.0806	.6289	.003	201.7	114.3	3.785	1.49			67.35	.0231	5	18.51	4.001
5XILE LOG	5.367	2.62	.0015	.0276	.0009	30.46	11.42	1.231	.5562			38.6	.0029	5	2.348	1.328
95XILE LOG	7.336	14.78	.0724	.6377	.0031	217	122.3	3.976	1.554			68.56	.0248	5	19.9	4.199
NO.OF OCCURS.	28	27	12	12	12	22	11	26	24			19	11	1	6	9
SPT :- 0174808885K																
NGR :- NY 15700 00200 TRIB OF RIVER ESK 1 KM D/S BLEA TARN																
MEAN	5.593	6.833	.0219	.3695	.0017	350.2	224.5	2.706	1.06			65.36	.0105		8.4	3.3
S.D.	.6894	4.802	.0186	.701	.0006	232.3	248.8	.9714	.336			18.77	.0068		2.073	1.052
MAX	7.2	15	.06	1.95	.003	760	760	4.8	1.9			114	.02		11	4.9
MIN	4.9	1	<.01	.01	<.002	<10	<10	1.4	.65			45	<.005		6	2.3
5XILE NORM	4.459	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0006	-VE	-VE	1.108	.5073			34.48	-VE		4.989	1.568
95XILE NORM	6.727	14.73	.0525	1.522	.0027	732.4	633.9	4.304	1.612			96.24	.0216		11.81	5.031
5XILE LOG	4.536	1.971	.005	.0226	.0008	108	34.51	1.437	.6074			39.53	.0033		5.466	1.884
95XILE LOG	6.794	15.85	.0561	1.314	.0029	788.1	655.8	4.516	1.681			99.82	.0233		12.16	5.246
NO.OF OCCURS.	16	16	7	7	7	13	8	15	14			11	7		5	6
SPT :- 0174808885K																
NGR :- SD 14350 99500 MEHE BECK D/S OF TRACK FROM STM																
MEAN	6.6	16.26	.0281	1.302	.0073	109.6	53.78	10.37	2.048			141.5	.0389	21.3	18	10.68
S.D.	.3232	4.931	.0311	.5739	.006	59.74	26.25	2.201	.6357			27.18	.0377	9.192	7	3.799
MAX	7.3	24	.09	2	.02	230	95	15	3.2			189	.11	28	26	19.1
MIN	6.1	9	<.01	.6	.003	10	<10	7.9	1.4			100	.01	15	13	5.9
5XILE NORM	6.068	8.152	-VE	.3588	-VE	11.39	10.59	6.756	1.003			96.81	-VE	6.379	6.485	4.43
95XILE NORM	7.131	24.37	.0793	2.246	.0171	207.9	96.98	13.99	3.094			186.2	.1009	36.62	29.51	16.93
5XILE LOG	6.082	9.555	.0043	.5964	.0017	41.63	22.59	7.188	1.188			101.6	.0073	10.07	9.049	5.702
95XILE LOG	7.144	25.34	.0821	2.383	.0184	222.7	103.4	14.33	3.221			190	.1065	38.78	31.1	17.75
NO.OF OCCURS.	19	19	7	7	7	15	11	17	16			13	6	2	3	10
SPT :- 0174808886M																
NGR :- SD 14650 98700 FISHER BECK U/S OF ROAD BRIDGE																
MEAN	5.951	4.863	.0405	.2107	.0021	295.4	81.14	3.133	1.289			77.44	.0158	8.333	10.75	4.688
S.D.	.5275	3.366	.0541	.2182	.0009	286.7	49.48	.794	.2816			17.12	.0132	2.081	3.105	1.463
MAX	7	15	.21	.92	.004	920	180	4.7	1.9			110	.05	10	17	8.8
MIN	4.9	1	<.01	.05	<.002	>10	<10	1.3	.6			40	<.01	6	7	2.2
5XILE NORM	5.083	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0006	-VE	-VE	1.827	.8662			49.27	-VE	4.909	5.642	2.281
95XILE NORM	6.818	10.4	.1295	.5696	.0035	767	162.5	4.439	1.792			105.6	.0374	11.75	15.85	7.096
5XILE LOG	5.125	1.429	.0046	.036	.001	55.49	27.46	2.015	.9214			52.78	.0037	5.394	6.482	2.71
95XILE LOG	6.856	11.19	.1282	.596	.0038	809.6	174.6	4.578	1.835			108.3	.04	12.11	16.45	7.39
NO.OF OCCURS.	47	44	14	14	14	41	19	45	42			38	13	3	8	27



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37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
FLOW INST	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPHY	TOTAL
M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MIN	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	MG/L	MG/L	AT	PHOSP	IDE	ATE HUMIC
	CAC03	N	N	UG/L	UG/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	MG	O	O	US/CM	P	CL	MG/LSUBS	MG/L
SPT :- 0174808887 NGR :- SD 14050 98200 LINBECK GILL D/S DEVOKE WATER																
MEAN	5.734	4.204	.017	.1747	.0016	153.5	52.83	2.46	1.217	.4	2.666	68.32	.0161	11	10.12	2.883
S.D.	.5608	3.513	.0231	.1047	.0004	129.1	32.62	.3855	.2167	0.0	0.0	11	.0207	5.291	4.086	.7911
MAX	7.1	16	.095	.53	<.004	480	130	3.3	1.6	.4	<4	86	.08	15	16	4.8
MIN	4.9	<1	<.01	.1	<.002	15	<10	1.5	.8	.4	<4	45	<.005	3	4	2
5XILE NORM	4.811	-VE	-VE	.0024	.0009	-VE	-VE	1.826	.8606	.4	2.666	50.22	-VE	2.296	3.403	1.582
95XILE NORM	6.656	9.983	.055	.3469	.0023	365.9	106.4	3.094	1.573	.4	2.666	86.42	.0501	19.7	16.84	4.184
5XILE LOG	4.86	.9747	.0019	.0602	.001	35.29	17.65	1.881	.8961	.4	2.666	51.84	.0019	4.68	4.956	1.785
95XILE LOG	6.7	10.68	.0542	.3728	.0024	391.3	114.4	3.14	1.602	.4	2.666	87.76	.0501	20.99	17.78	4.331
NO.OF OCCURS.	47	44	15	15	15	40	20	43	41	1	1	38	14	3	8	24

SPT :- 017480889M NGR :- SD 12350 97300 LATTEBARRCw BECK D/S HINNING HOUSE																
MEAN	6.1	6.947	.0131	.0986	.002	88.11	60	3.847	1.651			105.8	.0211	11	13	9.162
S.D.	.5132	4.313	.0092	.0549	.0011	51.04	19.68	.8896	.4259			74.45	.0293	1.414	3.605	2.132
MAX	7	17	.03	.19	.004	200	80	5.8	2.6			350	.08	12	16	12.6
MIN	5.2	3	<.01	.05	<.002	30	15	2.1	1.02			58	<.01	10	9	6.7
5XILE NORM	5.255	-VE	-VE	.0083	.0001	4.142	27.62	2.383	.9507			-VE	-VE	8.673	7.669	5.655
95XILE NORM	6.944	14.04	.0281	.1889	.0038	172	92.37	5.31	2.351			228.2	.0694	13.32	18.93	12.66
5XILE LOG	5.294	2.307	.0038	.0366	.0007	31.46	33.69	2.575	1.053			30.48	.0022	8.838	8.005	6.116
95XILE LOG	6.978	15.09	.0303	.2025	.004	184.7	96.46	5.455	2.427			245.5	.0679	13.46	19.6	13.01
NO.OF OCCURS.	19	19	7	7	7	15	9	17	16			13	6	2	3	8

SPT :- 0174808897 NGR :- NY 13200 00300 RIVER MITE 20M U/S OF BOWERHOUSE BRIDGE																
MEAN	6.3	6.857	.0086	.3714	.0015	70.19	40.55	3.062	1.121			66	.0093		8	1.933
S.D.	3.279	2.609	.0018	.0699	.0003	42.56	36.98	.6391	.1868			7.527	.006		6.082	.8454
MAX	6.8	12	.01	.45	.002	130	80	4.4	1.4			74	.02		15	3.1
MIN	5.9	4	<.01	.25	<.002	<10	<10	2.4	.8			57	<.01		4	.6
5XILE NORM	5.76	2.564	.0056	.2565	.001	1.69	-VE	2.011	.8142			53.61	-VE		-VE	.5428
95XILE NORM	6.839	11.14	.0115	.4863	.0021	140.2	101.3	4.113	1.428			78.38	.0191		18	3.323
5XILE LOG	5.775	3.499	.006	.2686	.0011	25.9	8.335	2.134	.8427			54.39	.003		2.096	.8902
95XILE LOG	6.853	11.73	.0118	.4961	.0021	150.6	107.7	4.21	1.452			79.05	.0206		19.34	3.524
NO.OF OCCURS.	9	7	7	7	7	7	3	8	7			4	5		3	6

SPT :- 0174808904F NGR :- NY 18400 07700 LINGMELL BECK 20M PTC MOSEDALE BECK																
MEAN	6.158	5.941	.0081	.3771	.0018	16.66	11	2.312	.654			41.83	.01		3.333	.9042
S.D.	.2293	2.749	.0018	.1048	.001	21.19	7.036	.4603	.0745			6.017	.0058		.9428	1.196
MAX	6.5	12	.01	.54	.004	90	30	3.1	.75			48.2	.02		4	3.8
MIN	5.8	3	<.01	.2	<.002	<10	<10	1.3	.49			29	<.01		<4	<.3
5XILE NORM	5.781	1.418	.0052	.2047	.0002	-VE	-VE	1.555	.5314			31.93	.0005		1.782	-VE
95XILE NORM	6.536	10.46	.011	.5496	.0035	51.52	22.57	3.069	.7766			51.73	.0195		4.884	2.872
5XILE LOG	5.789	2.612	.0055	.232	.0007	2.052	3.536	1.64	.5391			32.72	.0036		2.032	.1042
95XILE LOG	6.543	11.12	.0113	.5692	.0037	51.71	24.28	3.136	.7833			52.4	.0209		5.062	2.851
NO.OF OCCURS.	17	17	7	7	7	15	10	16	15			11	5		2	8

SPT :- 0174808904K NGR :- NY 18400 08200 MOSEDALE BECK 10M D/S OF DOWN-IN-THE-DALE BRIDGE																
MEAN	6.2	7.2	.0088	.3571	.0014	15.95	8.75	2.3	.6312			44.25	.0063		2.333	.8571
S.D.	.2357	1.988	.0052	.1367	.0003	9.9	4.166	.8617	.185			3.5	.0007		.4714	.6705
MAX	6.5	10	.02	.6	.002	<40	15	3.9	.8			48	<.01		<4	2.3
MIN	5.9	3	.005	.2	<.002	<10	<10	.5	.2			40	.005		2	<.3
5XILE NORM	5.812	3.928	.0003	.1323	.001	-VE	1.896	.8826	.3269			38.49	.0051		1.557	-VE
95XILE NORM	6.587	10.47	.0173	.582	.0018	32.23	15.6	3.717	.9356			50	.0076		3.108	1.96
5XILE LOG	5.82	4.442	.0031	.1815	.0011	5.3	3.755	1.186	.3777			38.73	.0052		1.645	.2167
95XILE LOG	6.595	10.84	.0186	.6128	.0019	34.66	16.61	3.909	.9714			50.23	.0076		3.178	2.103
NO.OF OCCURS.	10	10	7	7	7	7	4	9	8			4	5		2	7

SPT :- 0174808906 NGR :- NY 16500 06700 WASTWATER AT BLVDERDALE																
MEAN	6.233	5.166	.0081	.3186	.0018	48.86	18.14	1.966	.6383			41.94	.0083		2.333	1.091
S.D.	.3339	1.85	.0018	.0724	.001	63.54	12.48	.5883	.1622			7.324	.0037		.4714	1.408
MAX	6.9	8	.01	.4	.004	240	40	2.4	.77			50.5	.015		<4	4.3
MIN	5.7	2	<.01	.2	<.002	<10	<10	.7	.2			27	<.01		2	<.3
5XILE NORM	5.684	2.122	.0052	.1994	.0002	-VE	-VE	.999	.3715			29.89	.0022		1.557	-VE
95XILE NORM	6.782	8.21	.011	.4377	.0035	153.3	38.68	2.934	.9051			53.99	.0148		3.108	3.407
5XILE LOG	5.699	2.746	.0055	.2147	.0007	5.796	5.37	1.164	.41			31.06	.0038		1.645	.1313
95XILE LOG	6.797	8.613	.0113	.4494	.0037	153	41.62	3.049	.9336			54.94	.0154		3.178	3.407
NO.OF OCCURS.	12	12	7	7	7	12	9	12	12			9	5		2	8

SPT :- 01748089116 NGR :- NY 14300 05600 GREENDALE BECK AT GREENDALE																
MEAN	6.3	6.9	.0429	.1971	.0014	23.75	12.5	1.711	.975			49.5	.0067		4.333	1.903
S.D.	.359	2.424	.0786	.1011	.0003	15.05	11.66	.3333	.1558			2.38	.0024		2.357	.9203
MAX	7.1	11	.22	.3	.002	50	30	2.3	1.2			51	.01		6	3.1
MIN	5.9	4	<.01	.05	<.002	<10	<10	1.2	.7			46	<.005		<4	.4
5XILE NORM	5.709	2.912	-VE	.0308	.001	-VE	-VE	1.162	.7187			45.58	.0028		.4563	.462
95XILE NORM	6.89	10.88	.1722	.3635	.0018	48.52	31.69	2.259	1.231			53.41	.0105		8.21	3.509
5XILE LOG	5.727	3.713	.0028	.0792	.0011	7.709	2.485	1.222	.7414			45.68	.0036		1.647	.8673
95XILE LOG	6.907	11.41	.1511	.3884	.0019	52.18	33.59	2.307	1.25			53.51	.0111		8.794	3.733
NO.OF OCCURS.	10	10	7	7	7	8	4	9	8			4	5		2	7

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37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968	
FLOW	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL	
INST	INITY	IA N	N H	NO3-N	NO2-N	MIN	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	AT	PHOSP	IDE	ATE	HUMIC		
M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	IUM	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	25C	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	
	CAC03		N	N	UG/L	UG/L	CA	MG	O	O	US/CM	P	CL	SO4	MG/L	MG/L	
SPT :- 0174808919																	
NGR :- NY 08600 05500 RIVER BLENG AT BLENGDALE - D/S OF FORESTRY COMMISSION BRIDGE																	
MEAN	T57	6.56	9	.0081	.2429	.0017	61.87	14.16	3.111	1.375			67.75	.006		4.833	3.685
S.D.		.3893	3.858	.0018	.1097	.0006	95.91	6.871	.888	.2726			5.315	.0015		3.064	1.274
MAX		7.3	15	.01	.4	.003	295	20	4.7	1.8			74	<.01		7	5.2
MIN		6	5	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	2	1			62	<.005		<4	2.2
5XILE NORM		5.919	2.653	.0052	.0625	.0006	-VE	2.863	1.65	.9267			59	.0035		-VE	1.589
95XILE NORM		7.2	15.34	.011	.4232	.0027	219.6	25.47	4.571	1.823			76.49	.0085		9.873	5.782
5XILE LOG		5.94	4.208	.0055	.109	.0008	5.433	5.984	1.887	.9765			59.37	.0039		1.569	2.003
95XILE LOG		7.219	16.25	.0113	.4495	.0029	207	27.14	4.74	1.862			76.83	.0087		10.61	6.054
NO.OF OCCURS.		10	10	7	7	7	8	4	9	8			4	5		2	7

SPT :- 01748089336																	
NGR :- NY 06500 09100 RIVER CALDER 20M U/S OF WORM GILL																	
MEAN	T58	6.62	11.4	.0157	.2157	.0018	35	13.33	3.155	1.431			68.5	.0083	11	3.833	3.842
S.D.		.4237	4.718	.0136	.1028	.001	36.25	11.22	.8472	.3644			8.386	.0037	0.0	1.649	1.541
MAX		7.5	20	.04	.4	.004	120	30	4.5	2			80	.015	11	5	6
MIN		6.1	6	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	2.1	1.05			60	<.01	11	<4	1.7
5XILE NORM		5.923	3.638	-VE	.0467	.0002	-VE	-VE	1.762	.8318			54.7	.0022	11	1.119	1.307
95XILE NORM		7.317	19.16	.038	.3848	.0035	94.63	31.79	4.549	2.03			82.29	.0145	11	6.547	6.378
5XILE LOG		5.946	5.476	.0035	.0925	.0007	5.968	3.061	1.974	.9184			55.63	.0038	11	1.787	1.889
95XILE LOG		7.339	20.26	.0406	.4098	.0037	99.01	33.99	4.703	2.094			83.09	.0154	11	6.937	6.752
NO.OF OCCURS.		10	10	7	7	7	8	4	9	8			4	5	1	2	7

SPT :- 0174808933M																	
NGR :- NY 06600 09100 WORM GILL 20M U/S OF RIVER CALDER																	
MEAN	T59	6.681	10.27	.0104	.1625	.0018	30.18	8.888	2.81	1.338			64	.0093	11	4.333	2.35
S.D.		.3371	3.69	.006	.0744	.0008	37.19	1.924	.7909	.2643			6.48	.006	0.0	2.357	.8191
MAX		7.1	16	.02	.3	.003	125	10	4	1.6			70	.02	11	6	3.4
MIN		6.1	5	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	1.7	.8			56	<.01	11	<4	1.4
5XILE NORM		6.127	4.202	.0005	.0401	.0006	-VE	5.723	1.509	.9041			53.33	-VE	11	4.563	1.002
95XILE NORM		7.236	16.34	.0203	.2849	.0031	91.37	12.05	4.11	1.773			74.66	.0191	11	8.21	3.697
5XILE LOG		6.142	5.45	.0037	.0721	.0009	3.914	6.109	1.717	.9523			53.92	.003	11	1.647	1.271
95XILE LOG		7.25	17.14	.0218	.3028	.0033	92.42	12.35	4.259	1.811			75.18	.0206	11	8.794	3.873
NO.OF OCCURS.		11	11	8	8	8	9	3	10	9			5	5	1	2	6

SPT :- 0174808953F																		
NGR :- NY 19200 12300 RIVER LIZA 400M D/S OF YHA (10M U/S OF FORD)																		
MEAN	T60	5.666	3.888	.0095	.25	.0017	56.05	38.78	1.405	.6075	1.9		2.666	37.91	.0067	9	3.833	1.066
S.D.		.4406	2.323	.0049	.0866	.001	44.78	33.56	.4643	.2584	0.0		0.0	6.964	0.0	0.0	1.649	1.156
MAX		6.5	9	.02	.4	.004	150	110	2.3	1.27	1.9		<4	52	<.01	9	5	3.9
MIN		4.9	1	<.01	.15	<.002	<10	<10	.7	.35	1.9		<4	23	<.01	9	<4	.3
5XILE NORM		4.941	.0669	.0015	.1075	.0001	-VE	-VE	.6421	.1825	1.9		2.666	26.45	.0067	9	1.119	-VE
95XILE NORM		6.391	7.71	.0176	.3925	.0034	129.7	94	2.169	1.032	1.9		2.666	49.37	.0067	9	6.547	2.969
5XILE LOG		4.972	1.345	.0038	.1358	.0006	13.78	8.574	.7863	.2859	1.9		2.666	27.63	.0067	9	1.787	1.696
95XILE LOG		6.419	8.283	.0188	.411	.0036	139.1	100.3	2.266	1.093	1.9		2.666	50.32	.0067	9	6.937	3.083
NO.OF OCCURS.		18	18	7	7	7	17	11	17	16	1		1	13	4	1	2	9

SPT :- 0174808953L																		
NGR :- NY 13050 14250 RIVER LIZA PTC ENNERDALE WATER																		
MEAN	T61	5.923	4.254	.0095	.3833	.0019	27.7	19.09	1.952	.8329	1.6		2.666	48.33	.0093	8.5	4.888	.6
S.D.		.5368	1.876	.0049	.0408	.001	17.4	9.29	.5125	.1984	0.0		0.0	6.663	.006	2.121	2.775	.3041
MAX		6.6	9	.02	.45	.004	75	40	3.2	1.3	1.6		<4	60	.02	10	8	1.2
MIN		4.1	2	<.01	.35	<.002	<10	<10	1.2	.45	1.6		<4	33	<.01	7	<4	<.3
5XILE NORM		5.04	1.168	.0015	.3162	.0003	-VE	3.809	1.109	.5067	1.6		2.666	37.36	-VE	5.01	.3234	.0997
95XILE NORM		6.806	7.341	.0176	.4505	.0035	56.33	34.37	2.795	1.159	1.6		2.666	59.29	.0191	11.98	9.454	1.1
5XILE LOG		5.083	1.946	.0038	.3201	.0008	9.087	8.041	1.235	.5506	1.6		2.666	38.2	.003	5.504	1.782	.2437
95XILE LOG		6.845	7.788	.0188	.4539	.0038	60.58	36.64	2.887	1.192	1.6		2.666	60	.0206	12.35	10.14	1.175
NO.OF OCCURS.		17	17	7	6	7	16	11	17	17	1		1	13	5	2	3	9

SPT :- 0174808953P																		
NGR :- NY 12400 15000 SMITHY BECK 30M U/S OF FORESTRY COMMISSION BRIDGE																		
MEAN	T62	6.423	7.062	.0081	.2857	.0021	31.44	16.5	2.246	1.165	.9		2.666	56.17	.0067	10	5	1.112
S.D.		.3833	2.294	.0018	.1107	.0013	29.31	10.13	.723	.3795	0.0		0.0	7.635	0.0	0.0	3.464	.3834
MAX		7.4	13	.01	.4	.004	115	40	4.1	2	.9		<4	68	<.01	10	9	1.8
MIN		5.8	4	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	1.4	.56	.9		<4	41	<.01	10	3	.7
5XILE NORM		5.793	3.289	.0052	.1036	0.0	-VE	-VE	1.057	.5415	.9		2.666	43.61	.0067	10	-VE	.4819
95XILE NORM		7.054	10.83	.011	.4679	.0042	79.65	33.17	3.435	1.789	.9		2.666	68.73	.0067	10	10.69	1.743
5XILE LOG		5.813	3.989	.0055	.144	.0007	6.264	5.542	1.276	.6576	.9		2.666	44.55	.0067	10	1.467	.6062
95XILE LOG		7.072	11.3	.0113	.4929	.0046	84.46	35.66	3.584	1.868	.9		2.666	69.53	.0067	10	11.51	1.824
NO.OF OCCURS.		17	16	7	7	7	15	10	15	14	1		1	11	5	1	3	8

SPT :- 0174808953V																		
NGR :- NY 11400 15000 ENNERDALE WATER NEAR BOWNESS KNOTT																		
MEAN	T63	6.253	4.6	.011	.3286	.0023	34.42	16.66	2.08	.8213	1.5		2.666	51.51	.0093	8	2.833	1.233
S.D.		.2503	2.164	.0063	.0756	.0015	35.31	10.74	.4057	.1783	0.0		0.0	10.57	.006	0.0	.2357	1.333
MAX		6.6	9	.02	.45	.005	148	40	2.9	1.1	1.5		<4	80	.02	8	<4	4.6
MIN		5.8	1	<.01	.25	<.002	<10	<10	1.5	.4	1.5		<4	39	<.01	8	3	.4
5XILE NORM		5.841	1.039	.0006	.2042	-VE	-VE	-VE	1.412	.5281	1.5		2.666	34.12	-VE	8	2.445	-VE
95XILE NORM		6.665	8.16	.0213	.4529	.0048	92.84	34.33	2.747	1.114	1.5		2.666	68.9	.0191	8	3.221	3.426
5XILE LOG		5.85	1.994	.0039	.2204	.0007	5.904	5.312	1.485	.564	1.5		2.666	36.13	.003	8	2.463	.197
95XILE LOG		6.673	8.686	.0229	.4652	.0052	97.2	36.94	2.805	1.142	1.5		2.666	70.48	.0206	8	3.236	3.56
NO.OF OCCURS.																		

WATER QUALITY SAMPLE SUMMARIES  
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	37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
	FLOW INST	PH	ALKAL INITY	AMMON IA N	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU MIN	AL MONO MERIC	CAL CIUM	MAGNES IUM	BOD 5 ATU	COD	COND AT	ORTHO PHOSP	CHLOR IDE	SULPHATE MUMIC	TOTAL NUMIC
	M3/S	M/L CACO3	M/L	M/L	M/L	M/L	IUM UG/L	UG/L	M/L	M/L	M/L	M/L	25C US/CM	M/L	M/L	M/L	M/L
SPT :-	0174808960																
	MGR :- NY 06900 15800 RIVER EHEN AT ENNERDALE BRIDGE																
MEAN	2.167	6.747	8.71	.0262	.4069	.005	30.94	15.18	2.466	.8692	1.204	4.987	68.52	.0118	7.629	4.833	1.225
S.D.	2.915	.5569	10.14	.0263	.1304	.0061	38.33	10.25	.4141	.1248	.6205	3.588	48.83	.0127	1.924	3.064	.3882
MAX	12.75	8.7	60	.1	.9	.028	143	40	3.3	1.2	2.3	18	280	.055	.11	7	1.7
MIN	.381	5.7	3	<.005	.25	<.002	<10	<10	1.9	.7	.1	<4	41	<.005	3	<4	.6
5XILE NORM	-.VE	5.831	-.VE	-.VE	.1924	-.VE	-.VE	-.VE	1.785	.6639	.1843	-.VE	-.VE	-.VE	4.464	-.VE	.5864
95XILE NORM	6.962	7.663	25.4	.0694	.6214	.0151	93.99	32.05	3.147	1.074	2.225	10.89	148.8	.0327	10.79	9.873	1.863
5XILE LOG	.243	5.872	1.237	.0047	.2317	.0006	3.978	4.591	1.849	.6802	.4824	1.399	19.44	.0019	4.916	1.569	.702
95XILE LOG	6.88	7.7	26.02	.073	.6481	.0153	94.95	34.49	3.2	1.088	2.378	11.71	160.1	.034	11.13	10.61	1.942
NO.OF OCCURS.	36	38	38	33	33	33	12	9	12	12	27	27	25	31	27	2	8
SPT :-	0175809026H																
	MGR :- NY 23400 12200 RIVER DERWENT PTC SOUR MILK GILL, SEATHWAITE																
MEAN	6.37	5.842	.011	.3043	.0014	38.61	11.94	1.85	.5059				36.55	.0073	9	2	1.337
S.D.	.4714	3.131	.0085	.2341	.0003	79.38	5.404	.3761	.0788				6.612	.0015	9	0.0	.9428
MAX	7.4	16	.03	.8	.002	350	20	2.5	.62				50	.01	9	<4	3.8
MIN	5.6	2	<.01	.1	<.002	<10	<10	1	.38				24	<.01	9	<2	.5
5XILE NORM	5.594	.6909	-.VE	-.VE	.001	-.VE	3.054	1.231	.3762				25.67	.0049	9	.4492	-.VE
95XILE NORM	7.145	10.99	.025	.6893	.0018	169.1	20.83	2.468	.6355				47.42	.0098	9	3.55	3.06
5XILE LOG	5.625	2.252	.0028	.0786	.0011	2.036	5.35	1.302	.3874				26.77	.0052	9	.8659	.3376
95XILE LOG	7.173	11.76	.0268	.7403	.0019	140	22.13	2.524	.6449				48.31	.01	9	3.779	3.284
NO.OF OCCURS.	20	19	7	7	7	18	12	18	17				16	5	1	2	8
SPT :-	0175809027K																
	MGR :- NY 36300 30300 RIVER GLENDERAMACKIN AT MUNGRISDALE																
MEAN	5.925	5.625	.0214	.1305	.0023	42.22	30.41	1.1	.8857				34	.0063			3.333
S.D.	.4713	2.326	.0271	.0986	.0025	28.49	20.56	.3416	.0476				4.415	.0007			2.403
MAX	6.6	10	.08	.33	.008	80	50	1.8	.95				40	<.01			6
MIN	5.3	3	<.01	<.05	<.002	<10	<10	.9	.8				30	.005			<2
5XILE NORM	5.149	1.798	-.VE	-.VE	-.VE	-.VE	3.105	1.929	.4764				26.73	.0051			-.VE
95XILE NORM	6.7	9.451	.0661	.2927	.0064	89.09	64.24	1.661	.9639				41.26	.0076			7.287
5XILE LOG	5.183	2.704	.0027	.0345	.0004	12.77	9.184	.6378	.8097				27.25	.0052			.9326
95XILE LOG	6.73	9.992	.0664	.3145	.0067	95.86	69.13	1.73	.9661				41.71	.0076			7.838
NO.OF OCCURS.	8	8	7	7	7	6	4	7	7				5	5		3	7
SPT :-	0175809029P																
	MGR :- NY 32100 14900 THIRLMERE - SURFACE WATER, AT DRAW-OFF TOWER																
MEAN	6.3	6.571	.0098	.2143	.0018	49.76	9.583	2.783	.55				37.5	.0083			3.333
S.D.	.383	2.07	.0028	.0244	.001	75.88	3.938	.5193	.0447				3.785	.0037			2.403
MAX	6.7	9	.015	.25	.004	220	15	3.7	.6				40	.015			6
MIN	5.6	3	<.01	.2	<.002	<10	<10	2.2	.5				32	<.01			<2
5XILE NORM	5.67	3.166	.0052	.1742	.0002	-.VE	3.105	1.929	.4764				31.27	.0022			-.VE
95XILE NORM	6.929	9.976	.0144	.2544	.0035	174.5	16.06	3.637	.6236				43.72	.0145			7.287
5XILE LOG	5.69	3.778	.0059	.1767	.0007	4.497	4.628	2.018	.4797				31.61	.0038			.9326
95XILE LOG	6.949	10.39	.0149	.2566	.0037	165.5	16.97	3.709	.6265				44.03	.0154			7.838
NO.OF OCCURS.	7	7	7	7	7	7	4	6	6				4	5		3	7
SPT :-	0175809029Y																
	MGR :- NY 29600 25400 GLENDERATERRA BECK AT DERWENTFOLDS																
MEAN	6.222	8.125	.0095	.1214	.0014	29.04	13.33	1.212	1.137				44	.01			3
S.D.	.4147	2.85	.0049	.0488	.0003	25.65	11.22	.4016	.228				15.11	.0058			1.855
MAX	6.9	12	.02	.2	.002	80	30	2.1	1.6				70	.02			5
MIN	5.6	5	<.01	.05	<.002	<10	<10	.9	.9				33	<.01			<2
5XILE NORM	5.54	3.436	.0015	.0412	.001	-.VE	-.VE	.552	.7625				19.13	.0005			-.VE
95XILE NORM	6.904	12.81	.0176	.2017	.0018	71.24	31.79	1.873	1.512				68.86	.0195			6.052
5XILE LOG	5.564	4.377	.0038	.0596	.0011	6.243	3.061	.6771	.8047				24.02	.0036			1
95XILE LOG	6.926	13.42	.0188	.2129	.0019	75.92	33.99	1.956	1.545				72.08	.0209			6.507
NO.OF OCCURS.	9	8	7	7	7	7	4	8	8				5	5		3	7
SPT :-	0175809043F																
	MGR :- NY 23150 19450 NEWLANDS BECK D/S OF BRIDGE AT LITTLE TOWN																
MEAN	6.34	6.888	.0179	.0929	.0015	20	8.333	2.8	.7912				47.4	.0063			4.222
S.D.	.3864	3.1	.0213	.0535	.0007	14.14	1.924	.5568	.0864				12.99	.0007			1.347
MAX	6.7	13	.065	.2	.003	50	10	3.6	.9				66	<.01			5
MIN	5.6	3	<.01	.05	.001	<10	<10	2	.6				30	.005			<4
5XILE NORM	5.704	1.789	-.VE	.0049	.0004	-.VE	5.167	1.884	.6491				26.02	.0051			2.006
95XILE NORM	6.975	11.98	.0529	.1808	.0026	43.26	11.49	3.715	.9334				68.77	.0076			6.438
5XILE LOG	5.725	3.099	.0024	.0334	.0007	5.729	5.58	1.986	.6576				29.36	.0052			2.41
95XILE LOG	6.995	12.73	.0539	.194	.0028	46.54	11.81	3.796	.9409				71.17	.0076			6.713
NO.OF OCCURS.	10	9	7	7	7	8	4	9	8				5	5		3	7
SPT :-	0175809043M																
	MGR :- NY 22300 19400 KESKADALE BECK NEAR GILLBROW																
MEAN	6.29	7.111	.0148	.1143	.0018	21.87	10	2.066	.825				45.2	.008			4.555
S.D.	.3725	3.62	.0088	.069	.0006	20.69	6.666	.6	.1363				10.82	.0018			1.71
MAX	6.8	15	.03	.2	.003	70	20	3.2	1				52	.01			6
MIN	5.7	3	<.01	.05	<.002	<10	<10	1.1	.6				26	<.01			<4
5XILE NORM	5.677	1.155	.0003	.0008	.0007	-.VE	-.VE	1.079	.6008				27.39	.005			1.741
95XILE NORM	6.902	13.06	.0292	.2278	.0028	55.9	20.96	3.053	1.049				63	.011			7.369
5XILE LOG	5.696	2.876	.0051	.0391	.0009	4.266	3.068	1.243	.6214				29.8	.0054			2.346
95XILE LOG	6.92	13.95	.0314	.2448	.0029	59.19	22.56	3.168	1.066				64.82	.0113			7.75
NO.OF OCCURS.	10	9	7	7	7	8	4	9	8				5	5		3	7

WATER QUALITY SAMPLE SUMMARIES  
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Table with multiple columns for sample ID, station name, and various water quality parameters (e.g., FLOW, PH, ALKAL, AMMON, etc.) across different sampling points (T71-T77). Includes a header section for station and parameter abbreviations.

WATER QUALITY SAMPLE SUMMARIES  
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37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968	
FLOW	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL	
INST	INITY	IA N	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	IUM	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	MG/L	MG/L	25C	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	
M3/S	M.O.	M.G/L	N	N	U6/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	US/CM	P	CL	SO4	MG/L	
	CAC03					U6/L	CA	MG									
SPT :- 0175809119T      NGR :- NY 25400 35300      RIVER ELLEN AT OVERWATER																	
MEAN	<b>T78</b>	7.016	22.83	.0117	.4044	.0047	26.94	8.333	7.666	2.8			105	.01		9.444	7.12
S.D.		.2317	3.544	.0066	.2342	.0016	17.2	2.357	1.22	.429			7.071	.0058		7.042	1.505
MAX		7.3	29	.02	.65	.007	60	10	8.8	3.6			110	.02		14	9.3
MIN		6.7	19	<.01	<.04	.002	10	<10	5.3	2.5			100	<.01		<2	5.6
5XILE NORM		6.635	17	.0008	.0192	.002	-VE	4.456	5.658	2.094			93.36	.0005		-VE	4.643
95XILE NORM		7.397	28.66	.0225	.7897	.0074	55.24	12.21	9.675	3.505			116.6	.0195		21.02	9.596
5XILE LOG		6.642	17.5	.0043	.1445	.0025	8.678	5.08	5.836	2.154			93.78	.0036		2.536	4.938
95XILE LOG		7.404	29.08	.0241	.8477	.0077	59.42	12.65	9.822	3.555			117	.0209		22.6	9.826
NO.OF OCCURS.		6	6	6	6	6	6	2	6	6			7	5		7	5
SPT :- 0176809319G      NGR :- SD 78000 98800      RIVER EDEN AT B6259 ROADBRIDGE - AT ING HEADS																	
MEAN	<b>T79</b>	6.75	11.5	.105	.475	.014	68.33		4.55	1.5			50	.01		12	8.8
S.D.		.3536	7.778	.1061	.1061	.0156	58.92		3.04	.8485			0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
MAX		7	17	.18	.55	.025	110		6.7	2.1			50	.01		12	8.8
MIN		6.5	6	.03	.4	.003	<40		2.4	.9			50	.01		12	8.8
5XILE NORM		6.168	-VE	-VE	.3005	-VE	-VE		-VE	.1043			50	.01		12	8.8
95XILE NORM		7.331	24.29	.2795	.6495	.0396	165.2		9.551	2.895			50	.01		12	8.8
5XILE LOG		6.184	3.47	.0186	.3225	.0021	15.17		1.392	5.488			50	.01		12	8.8
95XILE LOG		7.346	26.14	.2935	.6664	.0409	176.4		10.27	3.106			50	.01		12	8.8
NO.OF OCCURS.		2	2	2	2	2	2		2	2			1	2		1	1
SPT :- 0176809403C      NGR :- NY 40300 09500      KIRKSTONE BECK AT KIRKSTONE PASS																	
MEAN	<b>T80</b>	6.871	10.14	.0157	.3386	.0015	33.04	7.777	4.328	.7			82	.0067	4	8.333	2.783
S.D.		.4821	4.67	.0202	.1614	.0004	23.21	1.924	2.097	.1443			15.87	.0021	0.0	1.527	1.26
MAX		7.6	17	.06	.6	.002	68	10	7.7	.95			100	.01	4	10	4.6
MIN		6.2	5	<.005	.16	.001	<10	<10	1.8	.5			70	<.005	4	7	.8
5XILE NORM		6.078	2.461	-VE	.0731	.0009	-VE	4.612	.8786	.4626			55.88	.0032	4	5.82	.7094
95XILE NORM		7.664	17.82	.049	.604	.0021	71.23	10.94	7.778	.9374			108.1	.0101	4	10.84	4.857
5XILE LOG		6.108	4.478	.0019	.1452	.0009	9.539	5.056	1.83	.4901			58.72	.0038	4	6.078	1.245
95XILE LOG		7.691	18.95	.049	.6433	.0022	76.64	11.27	8.291	.959			110.3	.0106	4	11.05	5.16
NO.OF OCCURS.		7	7	7	7	7	7	3	7	7			3	6	1	3	6
SPT :- 0176809403K      NGR :- NY 40200 13200      GOLDRILL BECK AT BROTHERSWATER OUTLET - U/S OF PASTURE BECK																	
MEAN	<b>T81</b>	6.971	12	.0195	.2586	.0019	26.19	7.777	4.842	.8357			60	.01	3	11.66	1.883
S.D.		.4461	2.516	.0174	.1398	.0006	15.56	1.924	1.411	.1676			0.0	.0099	0.0	8.144	.801
MAX		7.7	15	.05	.4	.003	50	10	7.3	1.15			60	.03	3	21	3
MIN		6.4	9	<.001	.08	<.002	<10	<10	2.8	.6			60	<.005	3	6	.8
5XILE NORM		6.237	7.86	-VE	.0286	.0009	.5845	4.612	2.52	.56			60	-VE	3	-VE	.5657
95XILE NORM		7.705	16.13	.0481	.4885	.0029	51.79	10.94	7.164	1.111			60	.0263	3	25.06	3.201
5XILE LOG		6.262	8.348	.0042	.0989	.001	9.11	5.056	2.906	.5911			60	.0018	3	3.393	.8862
95XILE LOG		7.728	16.52	.0512	.5232	.003	55.63	11.27	7.437	1.136			60	.0277	3	26.96	3.389
NO.OF OCCURS.		7	7	7	7	7	7	3	7	7			3	6	1	3	6
SPT :- 0176809403U      NGR :- NY 47000 24400      ULLSWATER - R.EAMONT AT B5320 ROAD BRIDGE (POOLEY BRIDGE)																	
MEAN	<b>T82</b>	7.342	14.42	.0133	.274	.0023	19.76	6.666	5.785	1.071			70	.0089	4	7.666	2.5
S.D.		.6399	2.149	.0162	.1696	.0008	10.38	0.0	1.091	.115			10	.0058	0.0	4.041	.6419
MAX		8.2	16	.05	.5	<.004	<40	<10	7.3	1.2			80	.02	4	12	3.3
MIN		6.7	11	<.001	.008	<.002	<10	<10	4	.9			60	<.005	4	4	1.6
5XILE NORM		6.29	10.89	-VE	-VE	.0011	2.683	6.666	3.99	.8823			53.55	-VE	4	1.018	1.444
95XILE NORM		8.395	17.96	.04	.553	.0036	36.84	6.666	7.581	1.26			86.44	.0185	4	14.31	3.555
5XILE LOG		6.339	11.18	.0018	.0913	.0013	7.765	6.666	4.179	.8934			54.84	.0028	4	3.003	1.598
95XILE LOG		8.44	18.2	.0406	.5946	.0038	39.4	6.666	7.733	1.27			87.54	.0199	4	15.31	3.669
NO.OF OCCURS.		7	7	7	7	7	7	3	7	7			3	6	1	3	6
SPT :- 0176809404H      NGR :- NY 37150 20750      AIRA BECK 50M D/S OF FOOTBRIDGE NEAR DOWTHWAITEHEAD																	
MEAN	<b>T83</b>	6.822	12.55	.0081	.0548	.002	31.66	6.666	3.857	.8429			50	.0067	2	5.888	4.666
S.D.		.4969	5.525	.0054	.034	.0006	14.81	0.0	1.965	.2745			9.354	.0021	0.0	4.476	3.028
MAX		7.5	21	.02	<.16	.003	55	<10	7.4	1.3			60	.01	2	11	10.3
MIN		5.7	6	<.005	<.04	<.002	10	<10	1.7	.4			35	<.005	2	<4	2.1
5XILE NORM		6.004	3.467	-VE	-VE	.001	7.299	6.666	.6242	.3913			34.61	.0032	2	-VE	-VE
95XILE NORM		7.639	21.64	.017	.1107	.0029	56.03	6.666	7.09	1.294			65.38	.0101	2	13.25	9.647
5XILE LOG		6.036	5.752	.0025	.0182	.0012	13.79	6.666	1.559	.4754			36.22	.0038	2	1.543	1.476
95XILE LOG		7.669	22.95	.0183	.119	.003	59.62	6.666	7.574	1.351			66.68	.0106	2	14.23	10.37
NO.OF OCCURS.		9	9	7	7	7	7	3	7	7			5	6	1	3	6

WATER QUALITY SAMPLE SUMMARIES  
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37		61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968	
FLOW INST		PH	ALKALINITY	AMMONIA N	N03-N	N02-N	ALU. MIN	AL MONO IUM	CAL CIUM	MAGNESIUM	BOD 5 ATU	COD	COND AT	ORTHO PHOSP	CHLORIDE	SULPHATE	TOTAL HUMIC	
M3/S		M.G./CAC03	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	US/CM	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	M.G./L	
<b>SPT :- 0176809404R</b>																		
<b>NGR :- NY 43550 16800</b>																		
<b>BANNERDALE BECK U/S OF FOOTBRIDGE AT DALEHEAD</b>																		
<b>T84</b>																		
MEAN	6.927	15.8	.009	.0828	.0021	28.52	13.33	6.112	1.143					71.4	.0067	3	6.333	5.216
S.D.	.5424	4.541	.0053	.071	.0007	9.352	5.773	2.455	.3343					9.736	.0021	0.0	1.527	2.627
MAX	7.9	22	.02	.2	.003	40	20	9.5	1.7					80	.01	3	8	9.5
MIN	6.1	9	<.005	<.004	<.002	15	10	2.9	.6					60	<.005	3	5	2.1
5XILE NORM	6.035	8.33	.0003	-VE .001	13.13	3.836	2.074	.5939						55.38	.0032	3	3.82	.8953
95XILE NORM	7.819	23.26	.0178	.1996	.0032	43.9	22.83	10.15	1.693					87.41	.0101	3	8.846	9.538
5XILE LOG	6.072	9.553	.0032	.0185	.0012	16.02	6.187	3.002	.6855					56.58	.0038	3	4.163	2.131
95XILE LOG	7.853	24.13	.0192	.2132	.0034	45.84	24.19	10.71	1.758					88.44	.0106	3	9.103	10.18
NO.OF OCCURS.	11	10	7	7	7	7	3	8	8					5	6	1	3	6
<b>SPT :- 0176809417F</b>																		
<b>NGR :- NY 55300 11650</b>																		
<b>WET SLEDDALE RESERVOIR - COMPENSATION WATER AT WEIR</b>																		
<b>T85</b>																		
MEAN	6.228	9.285	.041	.0666	.003	70.27	20	2.985	.7929					91.66	.0117	4	7.555	11.6
S.D.	.1604	3.147	.0376	.0387	.0016	25.3	10	.8649	.179					85.19	.0139	0.0	4.682	3.678
MAX	6.5	14	.12	.1	.006	105	30	4.3	1					190	.04	4	12	15.5
MIN	6.1	6	<.01	<.004	<.002	<40	10	2	.6					40	<.005	4	<4	6.7
5XILE NORM	5.964	4.108	-VE	.0029	.0004	28.64	3.551	1.563	.4985					-VE	-VE	4	-VE	5.55
95XILE NORM	6.492	14.46	.1029	.1303	.0056	111.9	36.44	4.408	1.087					231.8	.0346	4	15.25	17.65
5XILE LOG	5.968	5.112	.0083	.0237	.0012	37.23	8.224	1.797	.536					18.33	.0016	4	2.514	6.645
95XILE LOG	6.495	15.12	.1092	.1398	.006	117.4	38.9	4.574	1.115					245.8	.0353	4	16.4	18.39
NO.OF OCCURS.	7	7	7	7	7	6	3	7	7					3	6	1	3	6
<b>SPT :- 0176809417M</b>																		
<b>NGR :- NY 50750 12350</b>																		
<b>SWINDALE BECK 20M U/S OF TRIB FROM SWINDALE HEAD FARM</b>																		
<b>T86</b>																		
MEAN	7.03	17.66	.0157	.0751	.0021	42.61	13.88	6.85	1.481					108	.0067	3	3.666	7.866
S.D.	.6584	11.41	.0202	.1006	.001	25.38	6.735	3.714	.7986					89.2	.0021	0.0	2.962	3.682
MAX	8	40	.06	.3	.004	80	20	14	2.9					260	.01	3	7	13
MIN	6.3	5	<.005	<.004	<.002	<10	<10	2.6	.6					45	<.005	3	<2	4
5XILE NORM	5.947	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0005	.866	2.809	.7395	.1676					-VE	.0032	3	-VE	1.809
95XILE NORM	8.112	36.43	.049	.2406	.0038	84.37	24.96	12.96	2.794					254.7	.0101	3	8.54	13.92
5XILE LOG	6.002	5.617	.0019	.0085	.0009	14.79	5.867	2.612	.568					25.42	.0038	3	.8887	3.426
95XILE LOG	8.162	39.2	.049	.2381	.0041	90.63	26.61	13.88	2.992					272.6	.0106	3	9.152	14.81
NO.OF OCCURS.	10	9	7	7	7	7	3	8	8					5	6	1	3	6
<b>PT :- 0176809417R</b>																		
<b>NGR :- NY 50300 15700</b>																		
<b>HAWESWATER AS DISCHARGING TO HAWESWATER BECK</b>																		
<b>T87</b>																		
MEAN	6.771	14.71	.0167	.2443	.002	44.76	7.777	4.985	.9571					106.6	.0117	4	7.888	5.6
S.D.	.2059	3.251	.028	.031	.0007	77.59	1.924	.9173	.0535					89.62	.0139	0.0	5.718	1.228
MAX	7.1	19	.08	.3	.003	220	10	6.6	1					210	.04	4	14	7.4
MIN	6.5	10	<.005	.2	<.002	<10	<10	3.5	.9					50	<.005	4	<4	4.3
5XILE NORM	6.432	9.366	-VE	.1933	.0008	-VE	4.612	3.476	.8692					-VE	-VE	4	-VE	3.58
95XILE NORM	7.11	20.06	.0626	.2953	.0032	172.4	10.94	6.494	1.045					254	.0346	4	17.29	7.619
5XILE LOG	6.438	10.03	.0013	.1968	.001	3.221	5.056	3.632	.8718					24.54	.0016	4	2.193	3.829
95XILE LOG	7.115	20.57	.0572	.2984	.0034	155.2	11.27	6.619	1.047					271.7	.0353	4	18.6	7.812
NO.OF OCCURS.	7	7	7	7	7	7	3	7	7					3	6	1	3	6
<b>PT :- 0176809612</b>																		
<b>NGR :- NY 32000 33000</b>																		
<b>GRAINSGILL BECK U/S CARROCK FELL MINE</b>																		
<b>T88</b>																		
MEAN	6.825	17.38	.0131	.1669	.0019	38.52	8.888	2.5	1.314	1.966	3.4	55		.0094	5		2.666	3.2
S.D.	.372	10.25	.0176	.0675	.0009	29.8	1.924	1.595	.3848	2.329	1.064	13.22		.0076	.8944		1.333	1.161
MAX	7.4	41	.07	.3	.004	103	10	5.5	1.8	6.6	5	70		.03	6		4	5
MIN	6.1	9	<.005	.1	<.002	20	<10	.9	.8	.6	<4	45		<.005	4		<2	1.8
5XILE NORM	6.213	.5222	-VE	.0559	.0004	-VE	5.723	-VE	.6813	-VE	1.648	33.24		-VE	3.528		.4735	1.29
95XILE NORM	7.437	34.24	.042	.278	.0034	87.55	12.05	5.125	1.947	5.798	5.151	76.76		.022	6.471		4.859	5.109
5XILE LOG	6.23	6.097	.0015	.0816	.0008	9.874	6.109	.8055	.7869	.2719	1.962	36.2		.0023	3.675		1.096	1.686
95XILE LOG	7.453	36.77	.0415	.2935	.0036	94.01	12.35	5.512	2.021	5.919	5.365	78.98		.0236	6.59		5.187	5.364
NO.OF OCCURS.	12	13	13	13	13	7	3	7	7	6	5	3		12	6		3	6
<b>SPT :- 0176809614</b>																		
<b>NGR :- NY 32800 32600</b>																		
<b>RIVER CALDEW 50M D/S GRAINSGILL BECK</b>																		
<b>T89</b>																		
MEAN	6.723	9.615	.0113	.1692	.0017	35.66	9.444	1.757	1.178	.9333	7.277	43.33		.0094	5.166		2.666	2.833
S.D.	.4362	3.453	.01	.0727	.0005	25.06	4.811	.7934	.2942	.367	10.65	2.886		.0053	.7528		1.333	1.493
MAX	7.4	17	.04	.3	.003	73	15	2.9	1.6	1.4	29	45		.02	6		4	4.6
MIN	6.1	5	<.005	.08	<.002	<10	<10	.6	.8	.4	<4	40		<.005	4		<2	1.3
5XILE NORM	6.005	3.935	-VE	.0496	.0009	-VE	1.53	.452	.6947	.3297	-VE	38.58		.0007	3.928		.4735	.3766
95XILE NORM	7.44	15.29	.0278	.2889	.0026	76.89	17.35	3.062	1.662	1.537	24.8	48.08		.0181	6.404		4.859	5.29
5XILE LOG	6.03	5.103	.0024	.079	.001	10.29	3.818	.7885	.7631	.4656	.706	38.75		.0035	4.028		1.096	1.11
95XILE LOG	7.463	16.04	.0296	.3061	.0026	82.72	18.54	3.252	1.713	1.62	23.86	48.23		.0195	6.489		5.187	5.659
NO.OF OCCURS.	13	13	13	13	13	7	3	7	7	6	6	3		12	6		3	6

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37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
FLOW	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL
INST	INITY	IA N	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	IUM	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	MG/L	MG/L	25C	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L
M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	N	N	N	UG/L	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	0	0	US/CM	P	CL	MG/LSUBS	MG/L
	CAC03						UG/L	CA	MG						SO4	MG/L
SPT :- 0175809026HE		NGR :- NY 23300 12200		SOUR MILK GILL PTC RIVER DERWENT												
MEAN	T90	6.111	3.666	65.41	46.11	1.422	.4356					35.93		8		1.4
S.D.		.6509	1.658	71.2	44.94	.5974	.1412					9.462		8	0.0	0.0
MAX		7.4	7	210	130	2.3	.75					50		8		1.4
MIN		5.3	1	10	<20	.6	.3					19		8		1.4
5XILE NORM		5.04	.9389	-VE	-VE	.4395	.2034					20.36		8		1.4
1XILE NORM		7.181	6.394	182.5	120	2.405	.6678					51.49		8		1.4
5XILE LOG		5.102	1.643	10.33	8.61	.6756	.2464					22.69		8		1.4
95XILE LOG		7.236	6.792	189.4	126.6	2.544	.6968					53.2		8		1.4
NO.OF OCCURS.		9	9	8	6	9	9					0		1		1
T :- 0175809026P		NGR :- NY 25450 13950		COOMBE GILL AT B5289 PTC RIVER DERWENT												
MEAN	T91	6.7	6.3	30	13.33	2.71	.643					45.13		7		1.5
S.D.		.5558	2.451	46.15	12.17	.788	.1791					9.615		7	0.0	.7071
MAX		7.6	10	150	40	4.3	.95					58		7		2
MIN		5.7	3	<10	<10	1.5	.37					30		7		1
5XILE NORM		5.785	2.267	-VE	-VE	1.413	.3483					29.31		7		.3369
1XILE NORM		7.614	10.33	105.9	33.35	4.006	.9377					60.94		7		2.663
5XILE LOG		5.826	3.165	2.669	2.736	1.628	.3951					31.21		7		.6494
95XILE LOG		7.651	10.88	100.1	35.43	4.157	.9712					62.42		7		2.834
NO.OF OCCURS.		10	10	9	7	10	10					10		1		2
SPT :- 0175809026T		NGR :- NY 27350 13050		STONETHWAITE BECK D/S OF GREENUP GILL												
MEAN	T92	6.78	8.1	52.03	23.09	2.64	.687					43.8		7		3
S.D.		.5959	4.931	79.17	12.56	.9629	.2385					12.18		7	0.0	0.0
MAX		8.1	20	260	40	4	1.05					63		7		3
MIN		5.9	4	<10	10	1.1	.34					26		7		3
5XILE NORM		5.799	-VE	-VE	2.432	1.056	.2947					23.76		7		3
1XILE NORM		7.76	16.21	182.2	43.75	4.223	1.079					63.83		7		3
5XILE LOG		5.846	2.747	4.72	8.781	1.386	.3726					26.93		7		3
95XILE LOG		7.802	17.42	173	46.87	4.435	1.13					66.11		7		3
NO.OF OCCURS.		10	10	9	7	10	10					10		1		1

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37 FLOW INST M3/S	61 PH	162 ALKAL INITY M.O. MG/L CACO3	111 AMMON IA N MG/L	117 NO3-N MG/L	118 NO2-N MG/L	7760 ALU MIN IUM UG/L	9509 AL MONO MERIC UNAC UG/L	241 CAL CIUM MG/L	237 MAGNES IUM MG/L	85 BOD 5 ATU MG/L	92 COD MG/L	77 COND AT 25C US/CM	180 ORTHO PHOSP P MG/L	172 CHLOR IDE MG/L	183 SULPHTOTAL ATE HUMIC MG/LSUBS S04	9968 MG/L
SPT :- 0172806479R																
NGR :- SD 56600 55300 RIVER GRIZEDALE AT GRIZEDALE BRIDGE																
MEAN	6.058	6.937	.0333	.5333	.0133	153.3	93.12	5.788	1.39		2.666	92.88	.0333	8		13.5
S.D.	.6702	6.405	0.0	.2843	0.0	84.66	71.76	2.212	.393		0.0	19.64	0.0	1.414		10.6
MAX	6.8	19	<.05	.85	<.02	260	190	8.1	2.33		<4	120	<.05	9		21
MIN	5.1	1	<.05	.3	<.02	50	20	3.1	1		<4	53	<.05	7		6
5XILE NORM	4.956	-VE	.0333	.0657	.0133	14.06	-VE	2.149	.7436		2.666	60.57	.0333	5.673		-VE
95XILE NORM	7.161	17.47	.0333	1.001	.0133	292.6	211.1	9.428	2.036		2.666	125.2	.0333	10.32		30.94
5XILE LOG	5.023	1.4	.0333	.2067	.0133	57.45	23.99	2.945	.8477		2.666	64.42	.0333	5.903		3.393
95XILE LOG	7.219	18.54	.0333	1.071	.0133	313.6	226.7	9.926	2.11		2.666	128.1	.0333	10.51		33.2
NO.OF OCCURS.	9	8	3	3	3	9	8	9	9		1	9	3	2		2

SPT :- 0172806479K																
NGR :- SD 58900 55600 TARNBROOK WYRE AT TARNBROOK																
MEAN	6.383	6.041	.0333	.4167	.0133	132.5	75	2.977	1.572		7	83	.0389	5		13
S.D.	.7541	3.026	0.0	.1607	0.0	89.72	51.72	.4324	.1915		0.0	48.41	.0096	4.242		11.31
MAX	7.2	11	<.05	.6	<.02	280	160	3.9	1.8		7	210	.05	8		21
MIN	4.74	2	<.05	.3	<.02	30	20	2.5	1.25		7	48	<.05	2		5
5XILE NORM	5.142	1.064	.0333	.1523	.0133	-VE	-VE	2.266	1.257		7	3.358	.0231	-VE		-VE
95XILE NORM	7.623	11.01	.0333	.681	.0133	280	160	3.689	1.887		7	162.6	.0547	11.97		31.6
5XILE LOG	5.223	2.48	.0333	.2107	.0133	39.93	22.13	2.323	1.278		7	29.43	.0253	1.135		2.851
95XILE LOG	7.693	11.76	.0333	.7174	.0133	301.3	172.2	3.737	1.905		7	174.6	.0564	12.8		33.72
NO.OF OCCURS.	9	8	3	3	3	8	7	9	9		1	9	3	2		2

SPT :- 0172806567																
NGR :- SD 53650 49150 GRIZEDALE BROOK ABOVE GRIZEDALE RESERVOIR																
MEAN	7.153	28.68	.0389	.4944	.0222	105.5	45.62	13.4	2.456		6	139.4	.0333	5		15.55
S.D.	.4938	12.98	.0096	.436	.0154	76.01	21.61	2.623	.6677		0.0	20.74	0.0	5.656		11.95
MAX	8.3	50	.05	.9	.04	240	75	17	3.8		6	170	<.05	9		24
MIN	6.5	8	<.05	<.05	<.02	30	20	7.9	1.41		6	109	<.05	1		7.1
5XILE NORM	6.341	7.326	.0231	-VE	-VE	-VE	10.06	9.085	1.358		6	105.3	.0333	-VE		-VE
95XILE NORM	7.965	50.04	.0547	1.211	.0475	230.5	81.18	17.71	3.554		6	173.5	.0333	14.3		35.2
5XILE LOG	6.371	12.84	.0253	.1065	.0065	29.58	19.66	9.559	1.528		6	108.1	.0333	.7438		4.02
95XILE LOG	7.993	53.16	.0564	1.291	.0512	248	86.44	18.09	3.677		6	175.9	.0333	14.74		37.81
NO.OF OCCURS.	9	8	3	3	3	9	8	9	9		1	9	3	2		2

SPT :- 0171804420																
NGR :- SD 70200 59000 RIVER HODDER ABOVE STOCKS RESERVOIR AT CROSS GREET BRIDGE																
MEAN	7.018	14.97	.0486	.5501	.0106	140.6	86.87	2.412	1.55	.8833	13.25	93.09	.0262	8.16		7.32
S.D.	1.056	15.43	.0381	.8994	.0035	97.63	68.7	.6978	.4375	.4365	9.623	68.52	.0121	1.972		6.225
MAX	8.4	67	.2	5	.02	300	200	3.5	2.1	1.7	44	317	.05	11		17.3
MIN	4.67	2	.01	<.05	<.01	20	<15	1.6	.9	<.5	7	57	<.01	3		2.3
5XILE NORM	5.28	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0049	-VE	-VE	1.264	.8303	.1654	-VE	-VE	.0063	4.915		-VE
95XILE NORM	8.757	40.36	.1113	2.029	.0163	301.2	199.8	3.56	2.269	1.601	29.08	205.8	.046	11.4		17.56
5XILE LOG	5.425	2.573	.0123	.044	.006	41.16	21.65	1.453	.946	.3671	3.68	25.4	.0115	5.359		1.656
95XILE LOG	8.878	42.26	.1195	1.874	.017	324.1	214.4	3.694	2.352	1.708	31.28	221.2	.049	11.73		18.76
NO.OF OCCURS.	27	27	27	27	27	8	8	8	8	18	18	13	27	25		5

SPT :- 0171804160																
NGR :- SD 79350 77800 CAM BECK PTC RIVER RIBBLE																
MEAN	7.795	56.96	.0562	.4922	.0136	63.22	33.44	18.38	1.455	.96	27	162.1	.0391	13.38		15
S.D.	.6253	48.59	.0592	.7865	.0078	33.85	22.92	9.83	.8443	.5941	13.71	80.8	.0183	16.8		8.854
MAX	8.9	184	.25	3.1	.04	120	80	40.5	3.4	2	38	320	.1	64		29.8
MIN	6.8	15	.03	<.05	<.01	20	11	7.1	.8	.6	8	81	.02	4		8
5XILE NORM	6.766	-VE	-VE	-VE	.0007	7.539	-VE	2.218	.0668	-VE	4.446	29.26	.009	-VE		.4358
95XILE NORM	8.823	136.9	.1535	1.786	.0264	118.9	71.15	34.55	2.844	1.937	49.55	295	.0692	41.02		29.56
5XILE LOG	6.811	12.84	.0094	.041	.0049	24.4	9.939	7.109	.5192	.3199	10.94	66.9	.0171	1.683		5.255
95XILE LOG	8.864	146.2	.1603	1.664	.0283	127.2	76.56	36.99	3.053	2.082	52.93	314.9	.0736	41.31		31.75
NO.OF OCCURS.	15	15	15	15	15	9	9	9	9	5	4	10	15	13		6







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37 FLOW INST M3/S	61 PH	162 ALKAL INITY MG/L CACO3	111 AMMON IA N MG/L	117 NO3-N MG/L N	118 NO2-N MG/L N	7760 ALU MIN UG/L	9509 AL MONO UG/L	241 CAL CIUM MG/L CA	237 MAGNES IUM MG/L MG	85 BOD 5 ATU MG/L O	92 COD MG/L O	77 COND AT US/CM	180 ORTHO PHOSP MG/L P	172 CHLOR IDE MG/L CL	183 SULPH ATE MG/LS SO4	9968 TOTAL HUMIC MG/L
SPT :- 0169810245																
P21																
MEAN 4.776 3.428 .2042 .5937 .0133 461.2 325 3.287 1.775 91.25 .0333 7 4.52																
S.D. .454 .252 .2045 .1522 0.0 141.8 101.2 .9156 .4652 15 0.0 1.825 3.61																
MAX 5.1 <5 .55 .75 <.02 770 440 4.1 2.2 128 <.05 10 10.8																
MIN 3.72 4 <.05 .35 <.02 300 150 1.7 1 83 <.05 4 1.8																
5XILE NORM 4.029 3.014 -VE .3434 .0133 227.8 158.4 1.781 1.009 66.57 .0333 3.996 -VE																
95XILE NORM 5.523 3.843 .5405 .8441 .0133 694.6 491.5 4.793 2.54 115.9 .0333 10 10.45																
XILE LOG 4.068 3.03 .0366 .3798 .0133 268.8 188 2.02 1.123 68.82 .0333 4.441 1.112																
XILE LOG 5.557 3.858 .5682 .871 .0133 722.9 511.9 4.964 2.623 117.7 .0333 10.32 11.21																
NO.OF OCCURS. 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 5																
SPT :- 0169810247																
P22																
MEAN 4.071 3.095 .4187 .5375 .0133 352.8 298.3 1.387 .8062 107 .0458 6.571 13.76																
S.D. .4959 .6299 .1831 .1685 0.0 82.2 41.67 .6424 .2757 17.57 .0231 1.812 2.464																
MAX 4.91 <5 .65 .9 <.02 490 360 2.8 1.4 124 .1 9 16.6																
MIN 3.71 <2.5 .1 .35 <.02 230 230 .6 .4 79 <.05 4 10.6																
5XILE NORM 3.255 2.059 .1176 .2603 .0133 217.6 229.7 .3308 .3527 78.09 .0078 3.589 9.706																
XILE NORM 4.886 4.131 .7199 .8147 .0133 488 366.8 2.444 1.259 135.9 .0839 9.553 17.81																
XILE LOG 3.31 2.177 .1928 .31 .0133 235.4 235 .6099 .4414 80.73 .0187 4.057 10.11																
XILE LOG 4.934 4.224 .7634 .8487 .0133 501.5 371.3 2.599 1.318 138 .0896 9.889 18.14																
NO.OF OCCURS. 8 7 8 8 8 7 6 8 8 8 8 7 5																
T :- 0169810248																
P23																
MEAN 3.806 3.055 .4104 .5 .0133 588.7 452.8 1.487 .7375 139.6 .0437 12 12.48																
S.D. .1392 .6804 .2594 .189 0.0 259.7 94.11 .4734 .2066 31.02 .0235 4.32 3.875																
MAX 4.07 <5 .85 .85 <.02 1200 560 2.3 1.1 197 .1 18 17.4																
MIN 3.6 <2.5 <.05 .3 <.02 350 320 1 .4 95 <.05 5 8.9																
5XILE NORM 3.577 1.936 -VE .1891 .0133 161.4 298 .7088 .3977 88.59 .0052 4.893 6.105																
XILE NORM 4.035 4.174 .8371 .8109 .0133 1016 607.6 2.266 1.077 190.6 .0823 19.1 18.85																
XILE LOG 3.581 2.076 .1337 .2564 .0133 269.1 316.1 .8504 .4519 94.99 .0169 6.357 7.235																
XILE LOG 4.039 4.282 .9003 .8531 .0133 1077 621.8 2.362 1.116 195.5 .0882 20.05 19.63																
NO.OF OCCURS. 8 6 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 7 5																
T :- 0169801327																
P24																
MEAN 6.648 13.02 .0354 .1708 .0143 195.7 101.6 7.283 2.133 119.7 .1714 11.85 12.35																
S.D. .713 9.04 .0059 .1408 .0025 135.2 132.6 3.636 .6186 25.17 .3654 4.775 9.719																
MAX 7.59 25 .05 .4 .02 430 360 12 3 149 1 21 25.8																
MIN 5.25 <5 <.05 <.05 <.02 40 <15 2.3 1.5 80 <.05 7 4.5																
5XILE NORM 5.476 -VE .0257 -VE .0101 -VE -VE 1.302 1.115 78.34 -VE 4.001 -VE																
95XILE NORM 7.821 27.89 .0451 .4024 .0184 418.2 319.8 13.26 3.15 161.1 .7724 19.71 28.33																
XILE LOG 5.544 3.811 .0266 .0403 .0105 57.6 12 2.999 1.284 83.24 .0085 5.812 3.097																
XILE LOG 7.882 30.01 .0458 .4308 .0188 450 318.8 14.15 3.269 164.9 .6267 20.81 30.4																
NO.OF OCCURS. 8 8 8 8 7 7 6 6 6 8 7 7 4																
SPT :- 0169801407																
P25																
MEAN 7.261 24.54 .1143 .3119 .0189 107.5 24.16 10.05 3.15 135.5 .0361 8.722 8.95																
S.D. .5107 13.05 .1335 .2894 .0107 89.31 9.174 4.855 1.186 24.45 .0068 2.67 5.272																
MAX 7.74 43 .4 .85 .04 270 40 16.5 5.1 171 .05 10 16.5																
MIN 6.25 <5 <.05 <.05 <.02 25 15 3.2 1.9 92 <.05 <5 4.7																
5XILE NORM 6.421 3.077 -VE -VE .0013 -VE 9.076 2.064 1.198 95.33 .0249 4.33 .2777																
XILE NORM 8.101 46.01 .3339 .788 .0365 254.4 39.25 18.03 5.101 175.8 .0473 13.11 17.62																
XILE LOG 6.453 9.538 .0162 .0625 .0069 25.11 12.35 4.26 1.619 99.39 .0261 5.097 3.142																
XILE LOG 8.13 49.25 .3418 .8359 .0391 272.2 41.31 19.22 5.366 179 .0482 13.64 18.92																
NO.OF OCCURS. 7 7 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 6 4																
SPT :- 0169800009																
P26																
MEAN 5.518 3.645 .0542 .6375 .0133 235 145 3.458 2.55 95.76 .0333 7.291 7.64																
S.D. .8208 .8839 .0589 .133 0.0 139.1 119.5 1.035 .5925 6.598 0.0 2.528 7.493																
MAX 6.38 5 .2 .75 <.02 400 310 4.9 3 103 <.05 12 17.6																
MIN 4.33 2.5 <.05 .45 <.02 75 10 1.9 1.5 86 <.05 <5 1.6																
5XILE NORM 4.168 2.191 -VE .4188 .0133 6.138 -VE 1.754 1.575 84.9 .0333 3.132 -VE																
XILE NORM 6.869 5.099 .1511 .8562 .0133 463.8 341.6 5.161 3.524 106.6 .0333 11.45 19.96																
XILE LOG 4.279 2.391 .0086 .4445 .0133 82.07 34.21 2.045 1.703 85.31 .0333 3.957 1.413																
XILE LOG 6.962 5.249 .1568 .8763 .0133 498.2 365.7 5.364 3.621 106.9 .0333 11.99 21.04																
NO.OF OCCURS. 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 6 6 8 8 8 5																
SPT :- 0169800002																
P27																
MEAN 5.66 8.809 .0357 .6643 .0143 261.6 160.8 3.08 1.8 128.4 .0333 16.28 10.8																
S.D. 1.292 13.8 .0063 .1069 .0025 166.7 133.3 .8672 .4848 79.02 0.0 15.52 10.09																
MAX 7.55 40 .05 .8 .02 510 330 3.7 2.2 307 <.05 51 25.1																
MIN 3.97 <2.5 <.05 .5 <.02 100 30 1.9 1.1 90 <.05 7 2.5																
5XILE NORM 3.534 -VE .0254 .4884 .0101 -VE -VE 1.653 1.002 -VE .0333 -VE -VE																
95XILE NORM 7.785 31.51 .0461 .8401 .0184 536 380.1 4.506 2.597 258.4 .0333 41.81 27.4																
XILE LOG 3.808 .7593 .0264 .5042 .0105 84.44 37.67 1.882 1.124 43.1 .0333 3.142 2.142																
XILE LOG 7.994 29.58 .0469 .8532 .0188 576.5 406.9 4.669 2.686 277.8 .0333 44.23 29.05																
NO.OF OCCURS. 7 7 7 7 7 6 6 5 5 7 7 7 5																

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Table with 18 columns for various water quality parameters (Flow, PH, Alkalinity, Ammonia, Nitrate, Nitrite, Alkalinity, Chloride, Calcium, Magnesium, BOD, COD, Conductivity, Orthophosphate, Chloride, Sulphate) and 18 rows for different sampling points (P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33) across various reservoirs.

WATER QUALITY SAMPLE SUMMARIES  
FOR PERIOD 01/01/1982 00:01 TO 25/09/1986 01:17

37	61	162	111	117	118	7760	9509	241	237	85	92	77	180	172	183	9968
FLOW	PH	ALKAL	AMMON	NO3-N	NO2-N	ALU	AL	CAL	MAGNES	BOD 5	COD	COND	ORTHO	CHLOR	SULPH	TOTAL
INST	INITY	IA N	IA N	N	N	IUM	MIN	MONO	CIUM	IUM	ATU	AT	PHOSP	IDE	ATE	MUNIC
M3/S	M.O.	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	UG/L	MERIC	UNAC	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	MG/L	25C	MG/L	MG/L	MG/LSUBS
	CAC03		N	N	UG/L		UG/L	CA	MG	0	0	US/CM	P	CL	SO4	MG/L
PT :- 0169800384 NGR :- SK 00400 99600 HIGHER SWINESHAW RESERVOIR																
MEAN	P34	4.708	2.916	.1729	.725	.0133	342.8	280	2.807	1.928		94.58	.0333	6.875		11.04
S.D.		.6271	.7715	.0921	.1225	0.0	75.65	117.8	.8937	.6651		10.21	0.0	2.416		6.213
MAX		6.01	<5	.35	.9	<.02	470	500	4	2.9		107	<.05	11		22
MIN		4.23	<2.5	<.05	.5	<.02	220	130	1.4	1		72	<.05	3		6.9
5XILE NORM		3.677	1.647	.0214	.5235	.0133	218.4	86.06	1.337	.8345		77.79	.0333	2.9		.82
95XILE NORM		5.74	4.185	.3245	.9265	.0133	467.3	473.9	4.277	3.022		111.3	.0333	10.84		21.26
5XILE LOG		3.752	1.838	.0671	.5425	.0133	233.8	132.7	1.604	1.05		78.78	.0333	3.699		4.059
95XILE LOG		5.805	4.324	.3473	.942	.0133	479.2	501.5	4.459	3.164		112.2	.0333	11.37		22.8
NO.OF OCCURS.		8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7		8	8	8		5

SPT :- 0169800084 NGR :- SK 01100 74400 RIVER GOYT U/S OF ERRWOOD RESERVOIR																	
MEAN	P35	6.296	7.104	.05	.6375	.0133	239.2	116.4	7.683	3.75		35	170	.0354	24.62		11.22
S.D.		.4617	3.517	.0309	.2774	0.0	100.6	73.8	3.521	1.5		0.0	77.58	.0059	20.85		7.971
MAX		7.08	15	.1	1.1	<.02	390	210	14	6		35	303	.05	60		22.1
MIN		5.6	<5	<.05	.25	<.02	125	15	3.3	1.8		35	110	<.05	9		2
5XILE NORM		5.536	1.318	-VE	.1812	.0133	73.74	-VE	1.89	1.282		35	42.4	.0257	-VE		-VE
95XILE NORM		7.055	12.89	.1008	1.093	.0133	404.8	237.8	13.47	6.217		35	297.6	.0451	58.93		24.33
5XILE LOG		5.566	2.947	.0167	.2947	.0133	113.5	37.8	3.405	1.847		35	75.63	.0266	5.604		3.196
95XILE LOG		7.083	13.75	.1083	1.159	.0133	428.4	255.8	14.32	6.562		35	316.3	.0458	62.99		26.17
NO.OF OCCURS.		8	8	8	8	8	7	7	6	6		1	8	8	8		5

SPT :- 0169800184 NGR :- SK 05600 88000 KINDER RESERVOIR																	
MEAN	P36	6.687	13.37	.0562	.6125	.0142	157.5	118.3	4.933	2.833		17	98.77	.0354	7.428		5.46
S.D.		.4842	6.717	.0388	.2232	.0024	220	236.1	.7633	.8042		0.0	8.298	.0059	2.299		3.674
MAX		7.17	26	.15	.95	.02	600	600	5.6	3.7		17	111	.05	12		11
MIN		5.78	5	<.05	.3	<.02	10	10	3.5	1.4		17	86	<.05	5		2.4
5XILE NORM		5.891	2.325	-VE	.2453	.0103	-VE	-VE	3.677	1.51		17	85.12	.0257	3.646		-VE
95XILE NORM		7.484	24.42	.12	.9797	.018	519.5	506.8	6.188	4.156		17	112.4	.0451	11.21		11.5
5XILE LOG		5.922	5.478	.0166	.3219	.0106	16.55	6.59	3.785	1.724		17	85.74	.0266	4.315		1.657
95XILE LOG		7.512	26.07	.1291	1.028	.0183	507.5	426.2	6.278	4.308		17	112.9	.0458	11.67		12.37
NO.OF OCCURS.		8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6		1	8	8	7		5

