



Co-funded by  
the European Union

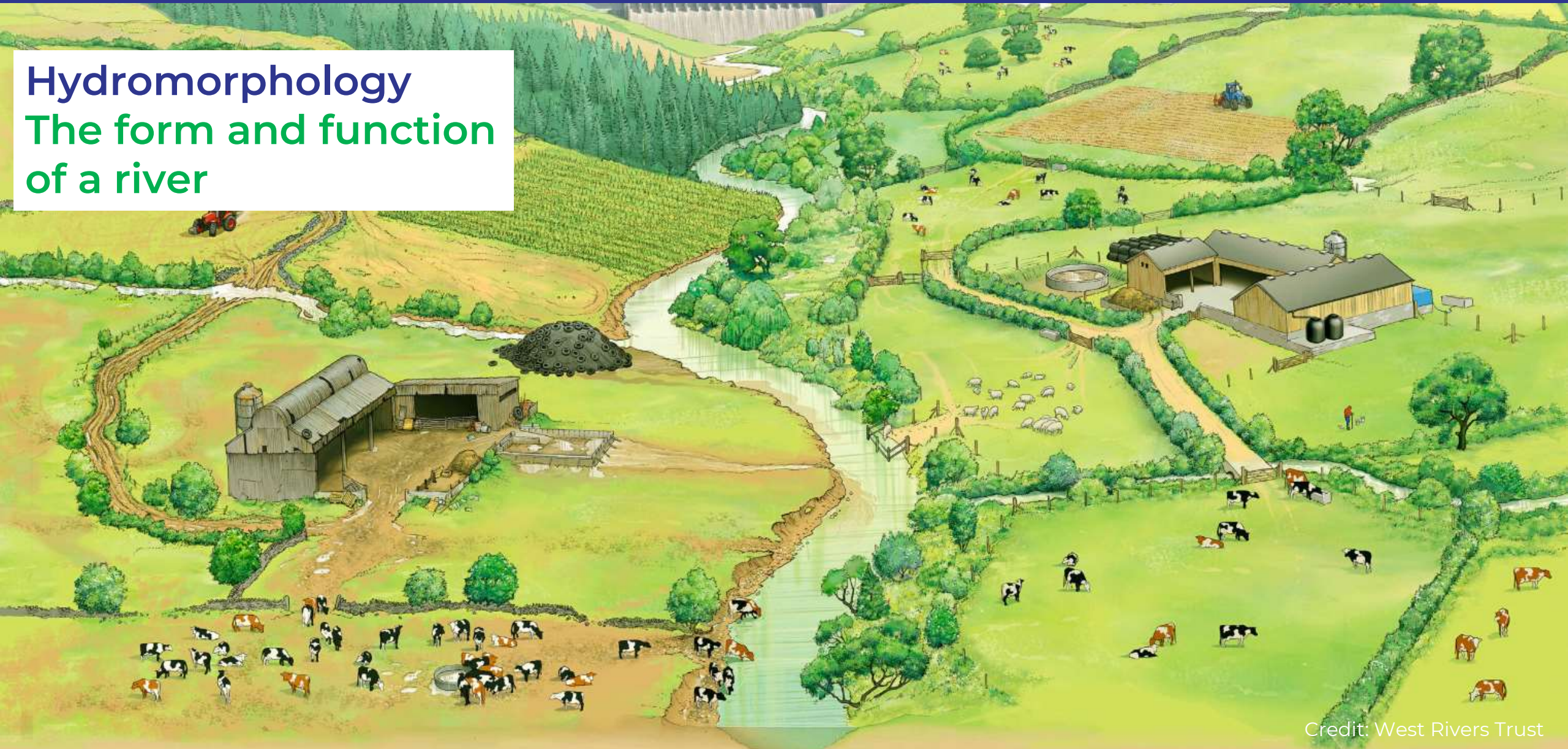
# Waters of LIFE Advisor Training

## Module 2: Introduction to Water Quality

May 2025



## Hydromorphology The form and function of a river



Credit: West Rivers Trust

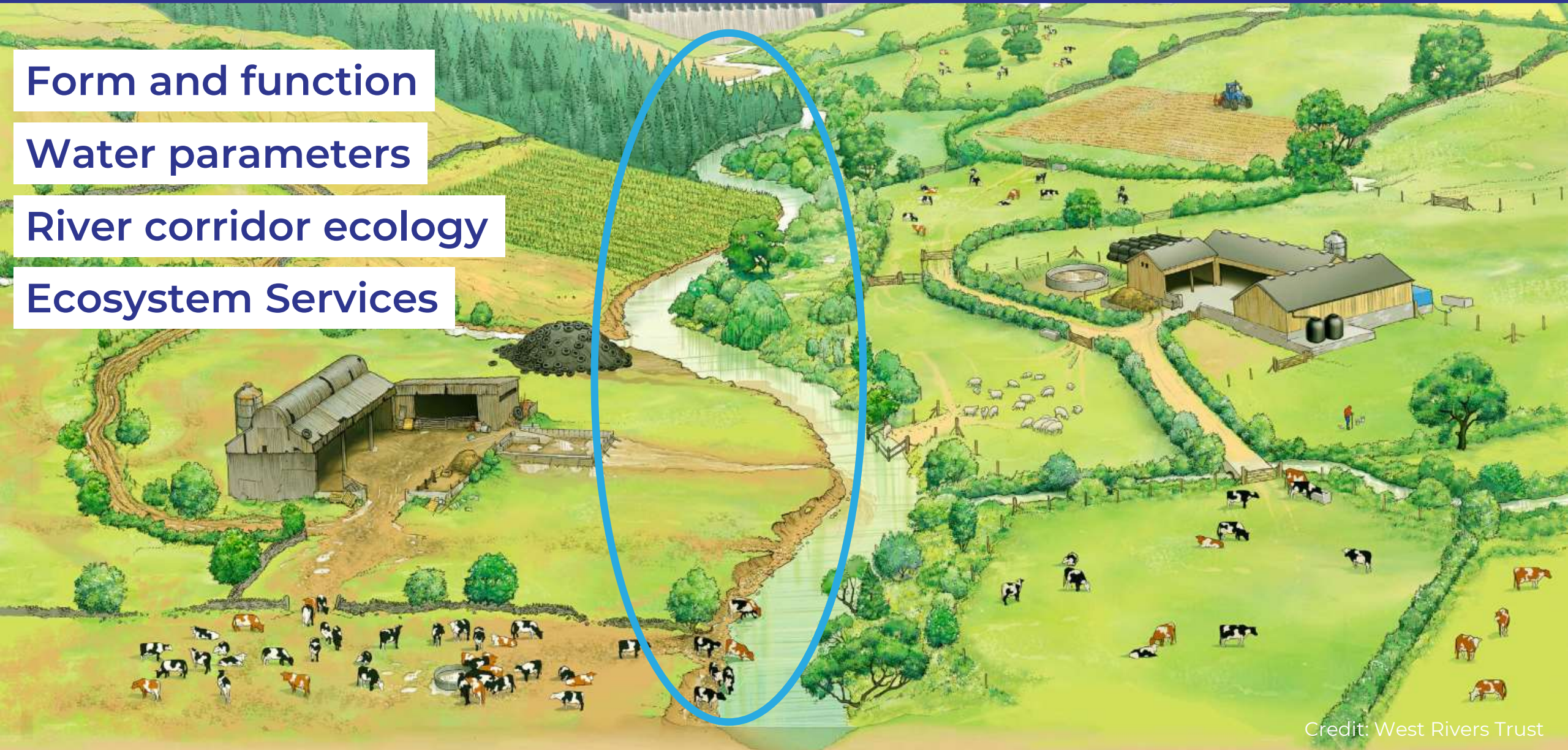


Form and function

Water parameters

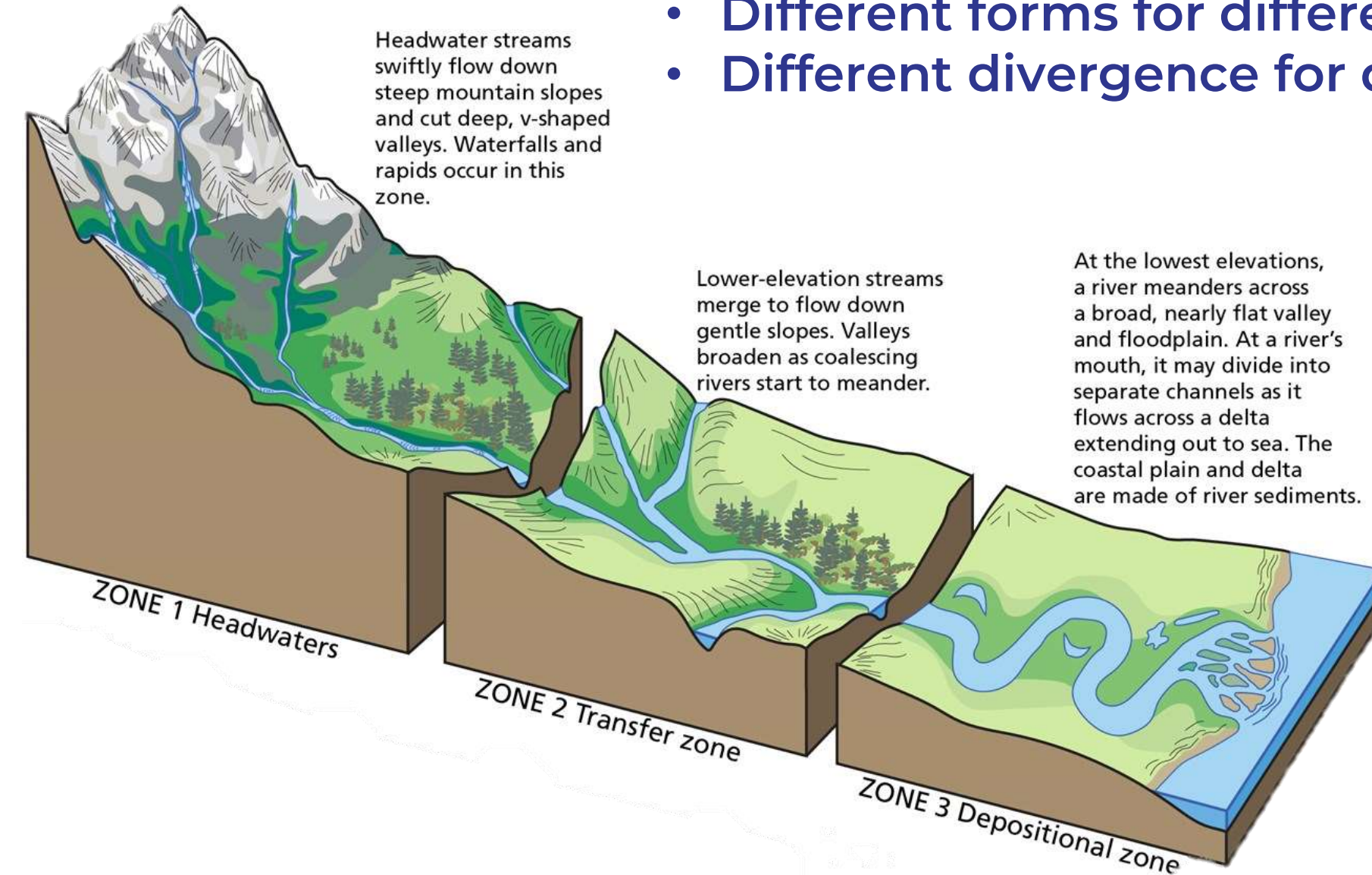
River corridor ecology

Ecosystem Services





- Different forms for different landscapes
- Different divergence for different landscapes





## Zone 1 Headwaters



## Zone 2 Transfer Zone

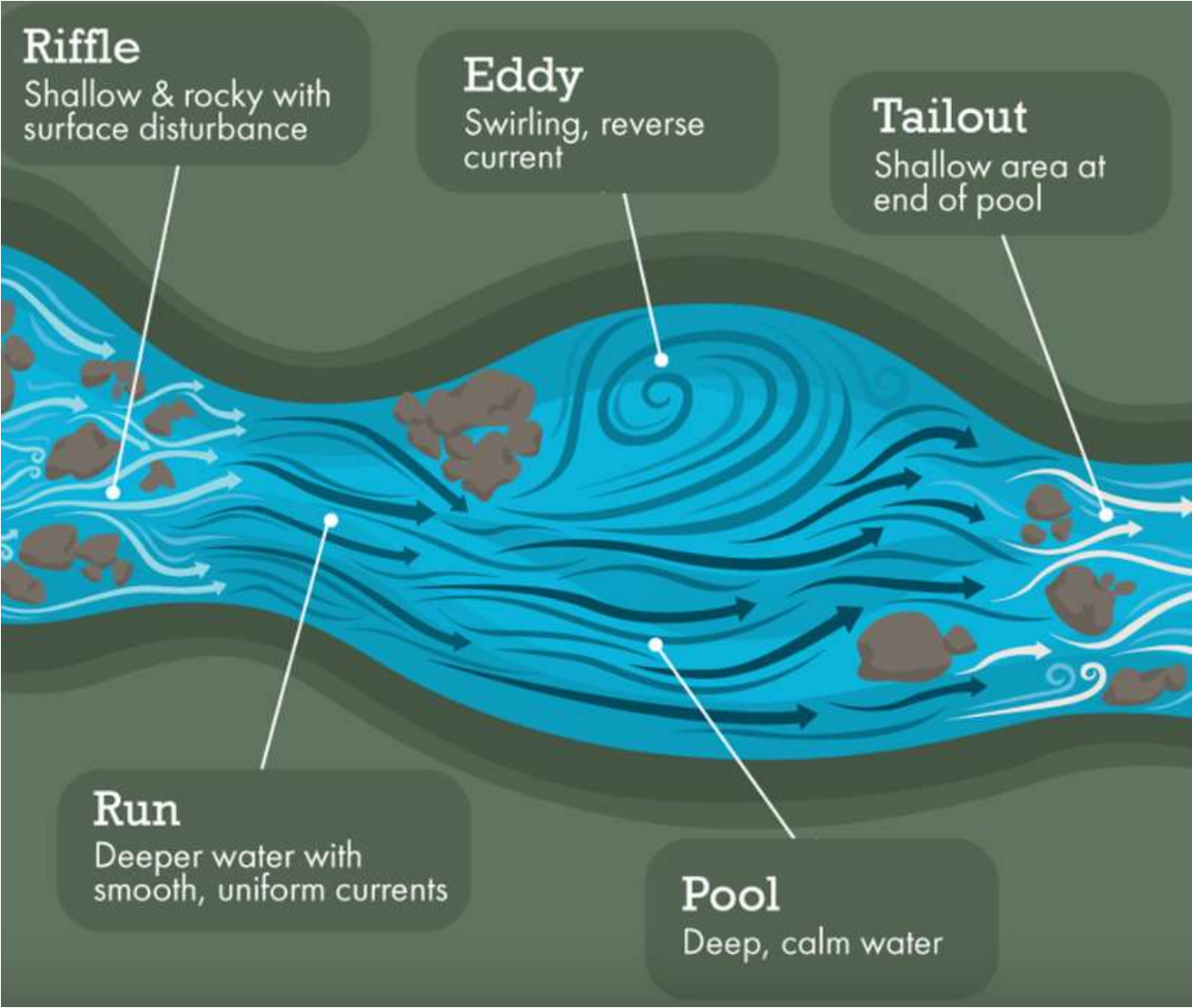
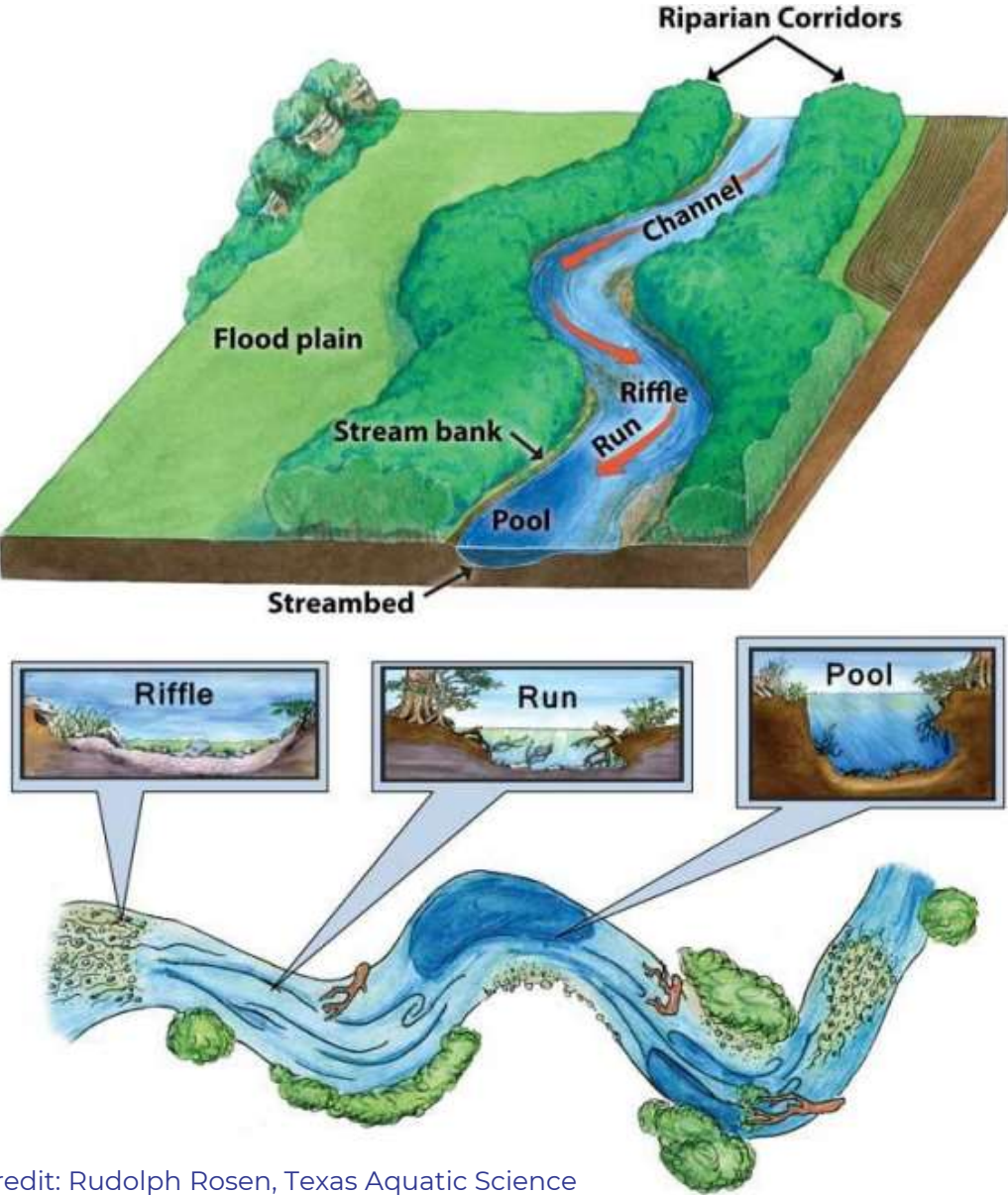


## Zone 3 Depositional Zone





# HYDROMORPHOLOGY – THE FORM AND FUNCTION OF A RIVER

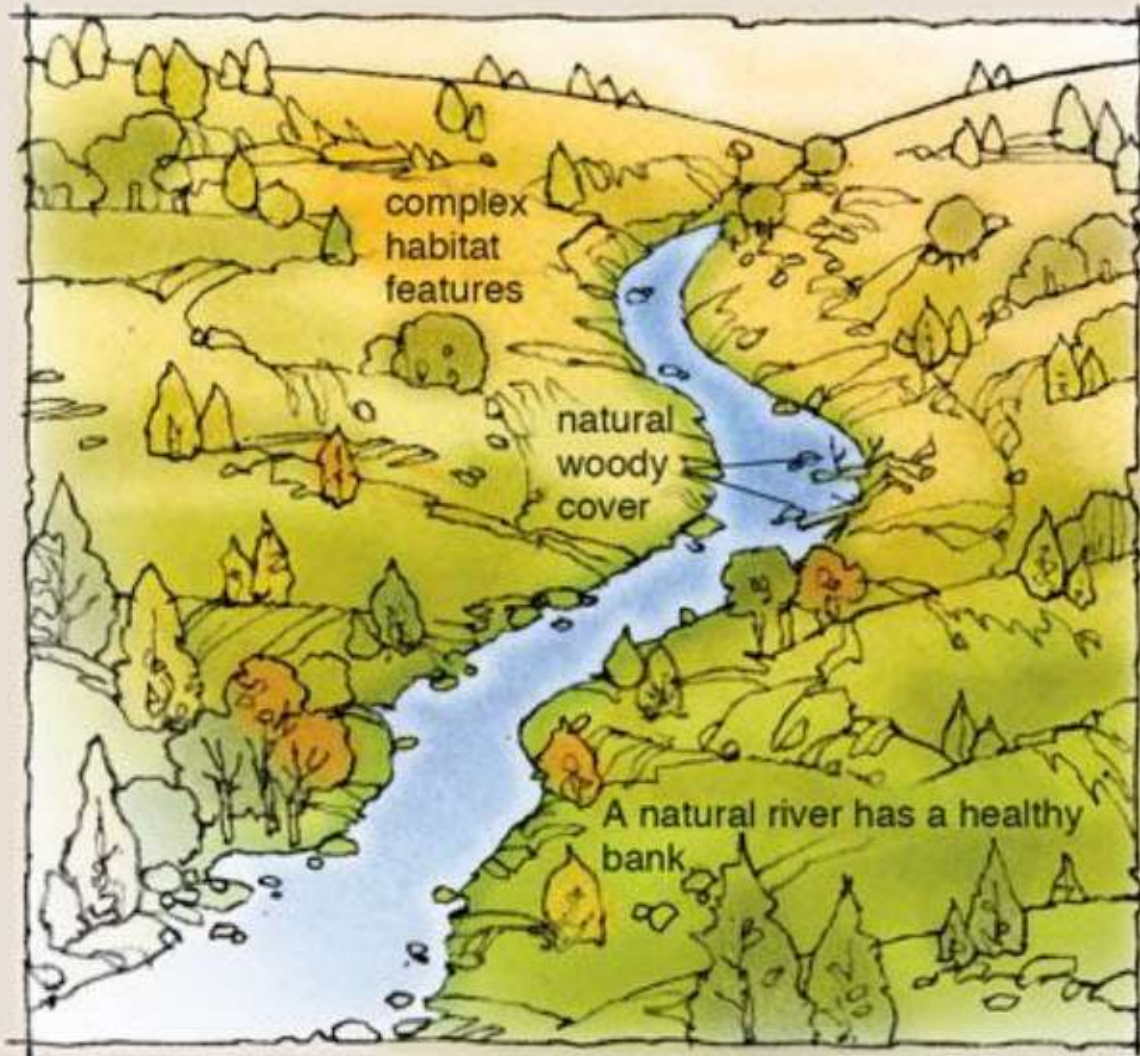


Credit: Rudolph Rosen, Texas Aquatic Science

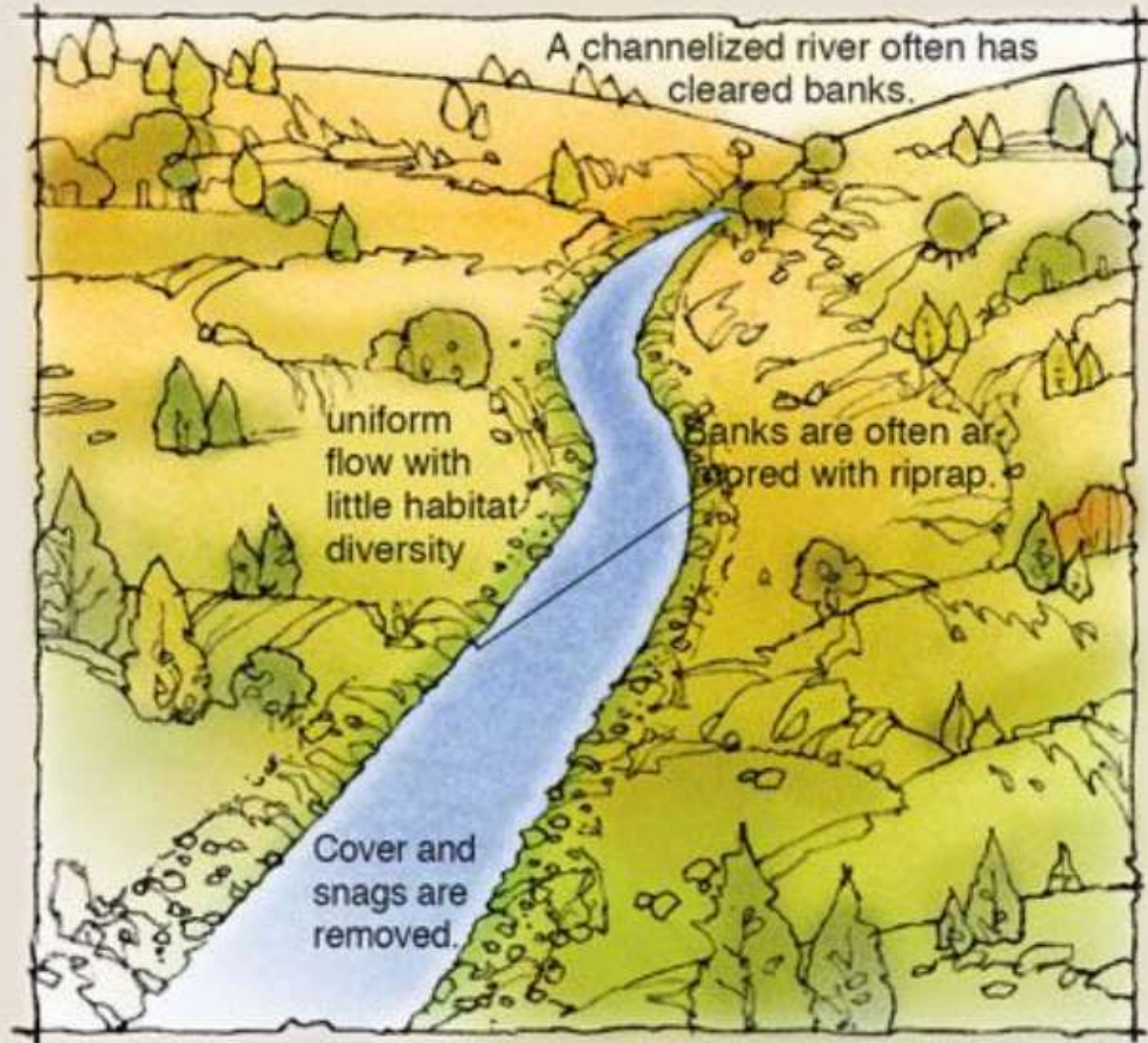
Credit: Fix.com



## » Natural River



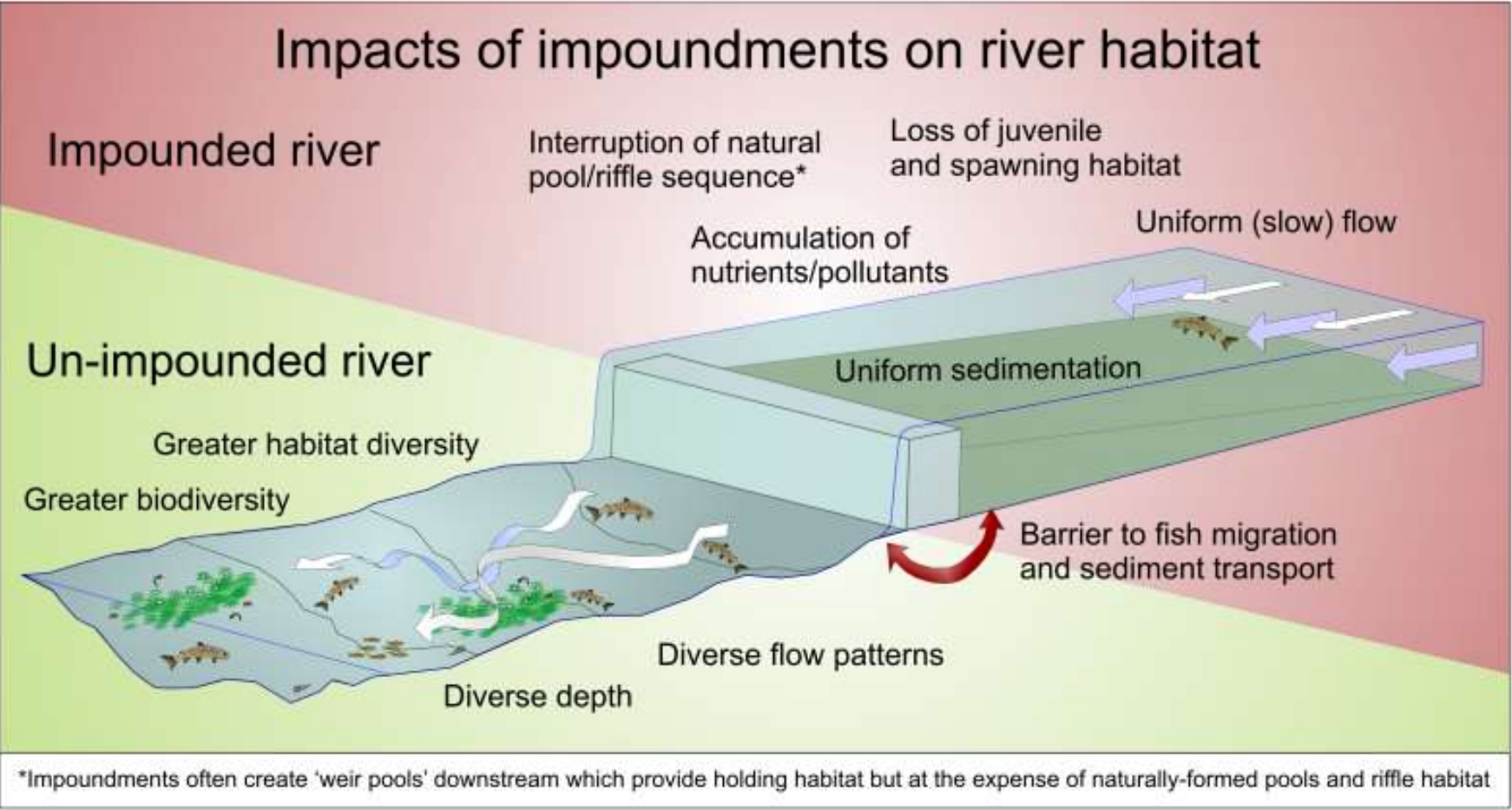
## » Channelized River



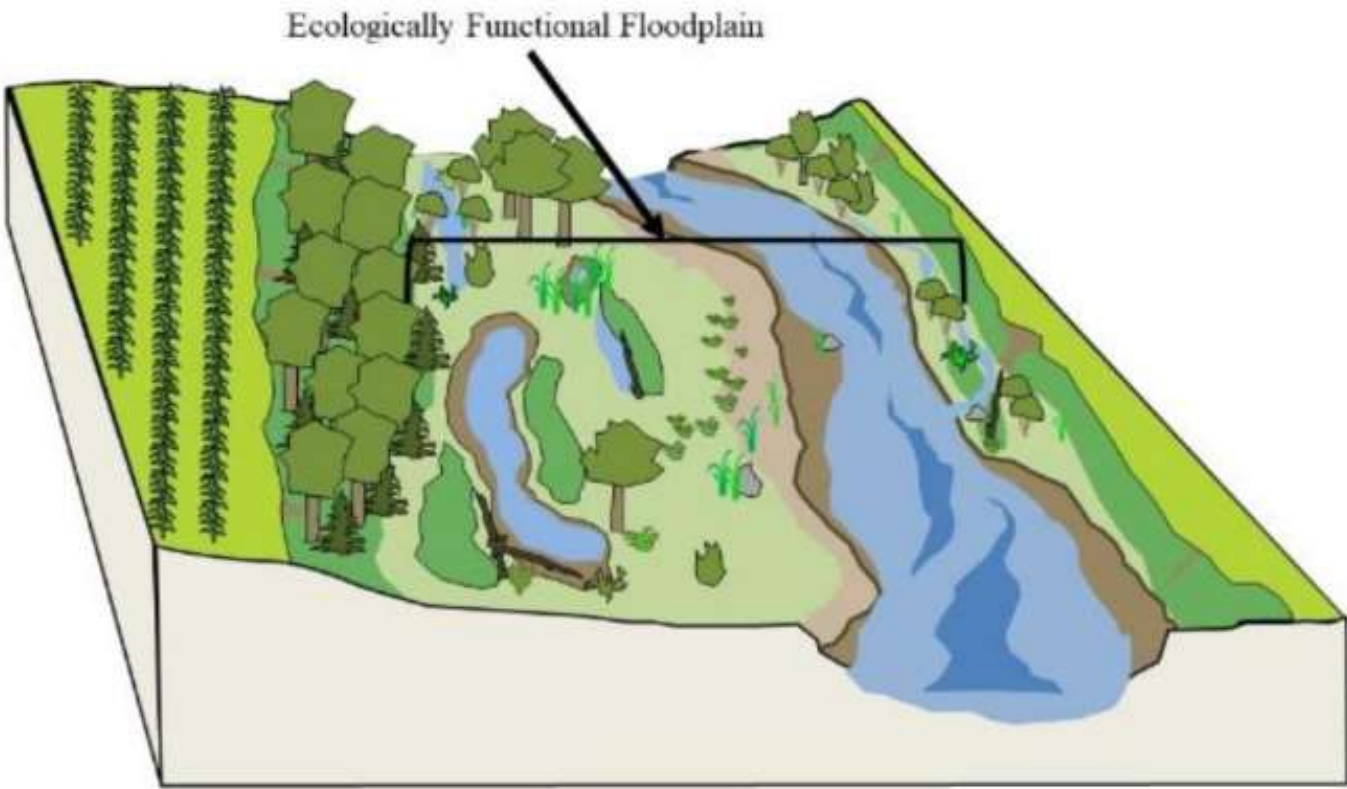
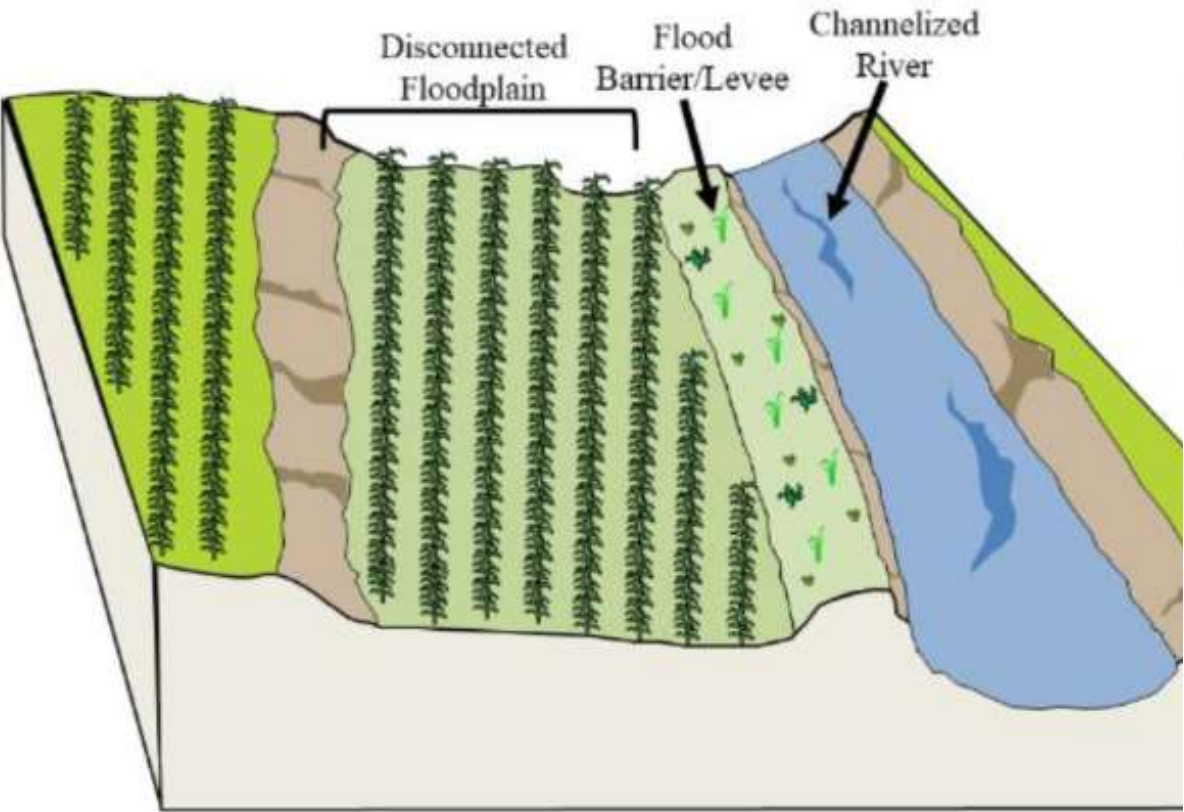






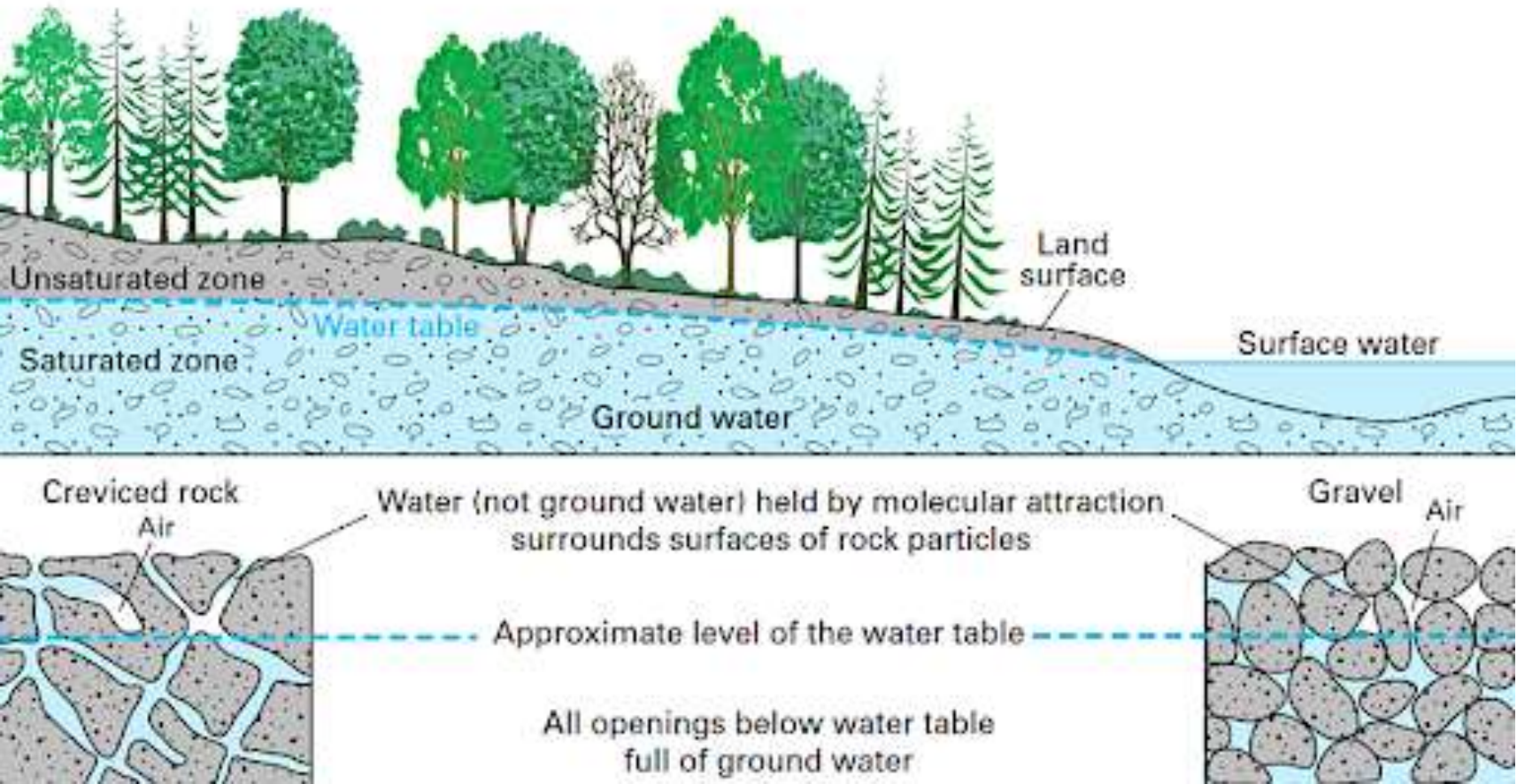








# NATURAL FORM OF A RIVER: WATER TABLES



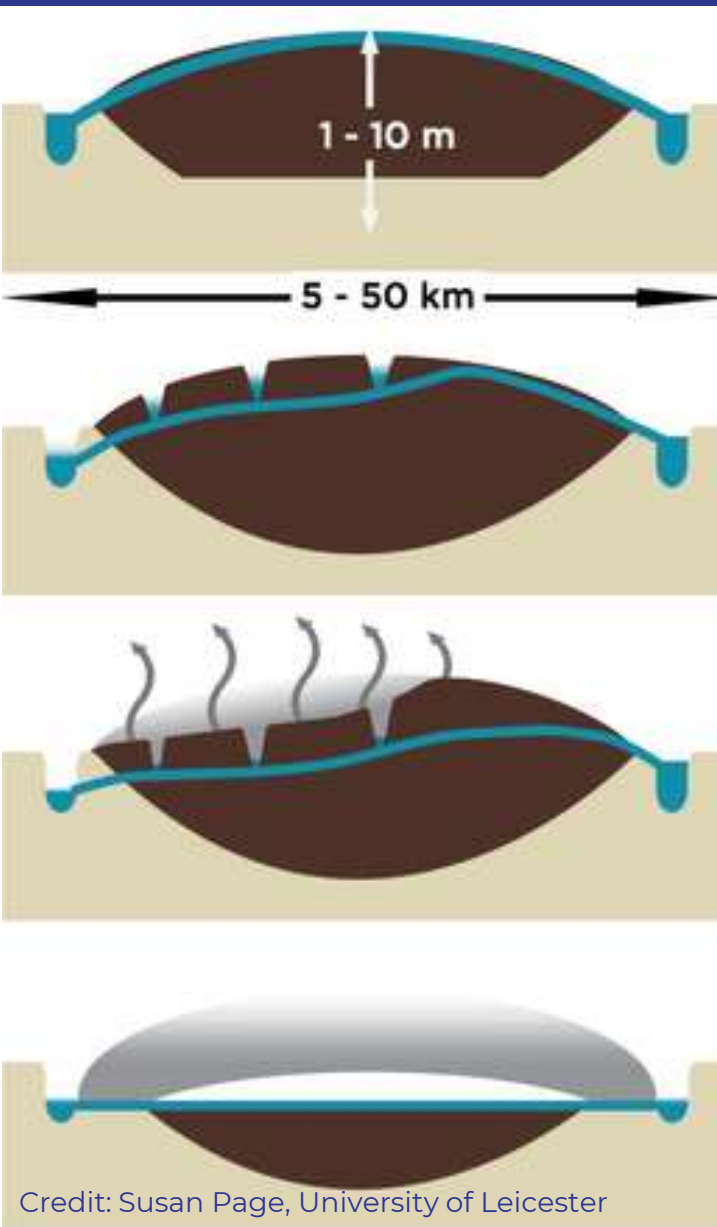
Credit: United States Geological Survey



Credit: Donal Daly



# NATURAL FORM OF A RIVER: WATER TABLES



Credit: Pearl Mussel Project



Credit: Donal Daly

Credit: Susan Page, University of Leicester



## What do we mean when we refer to a polluted water body?





What do we mean when we refer to a polluted water body?

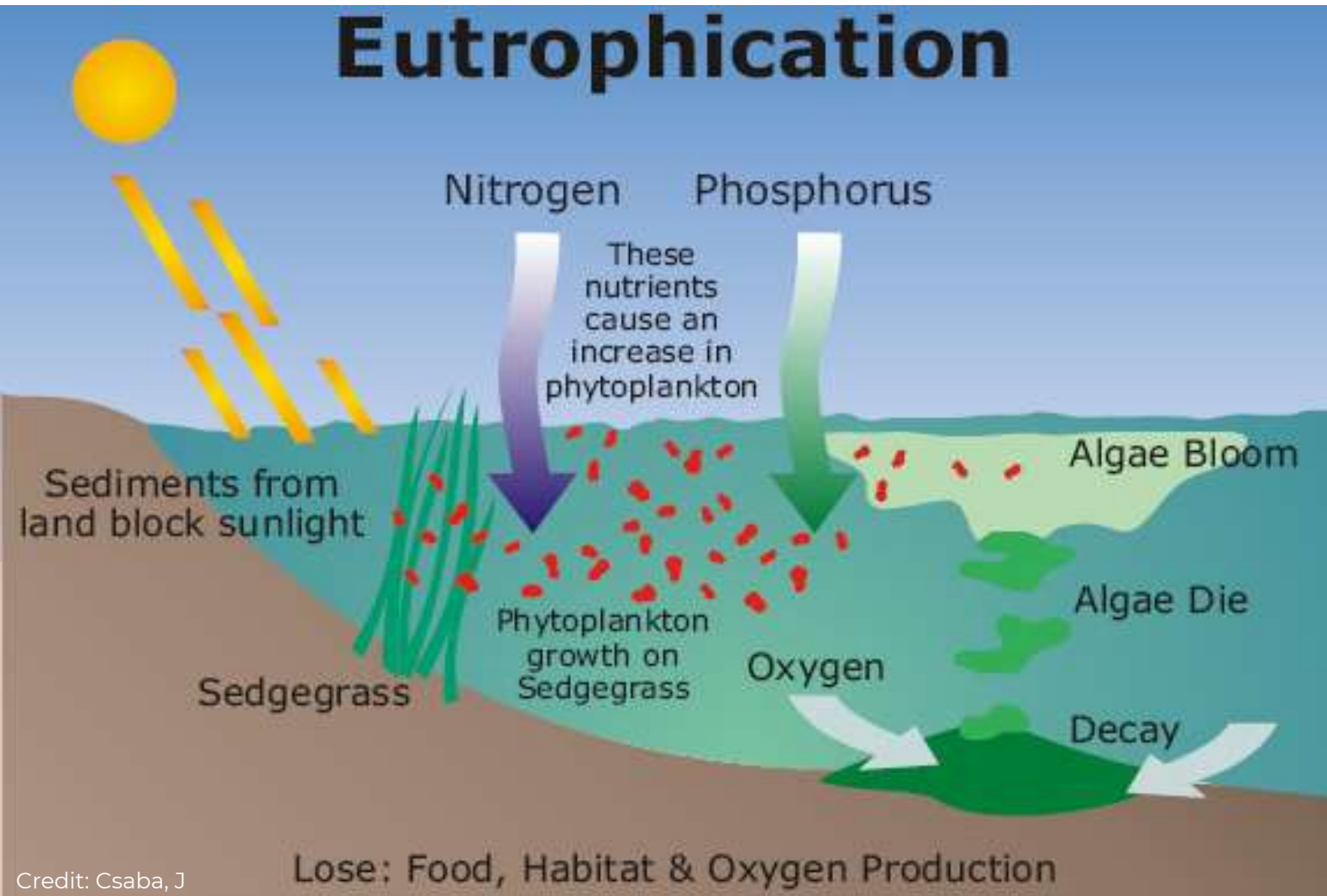
EPA have their own definition of EQS for High Status and Good Status Rivers (to be discussed later).

But really...

It's the correct water chemistry parameters for that river in its natural form without human pressures present.



## What do we mean when we refer to a polluted water body?





## What do we mean when we refer to a polluted water body?



Credit: Gábor, Fisheries Ireland

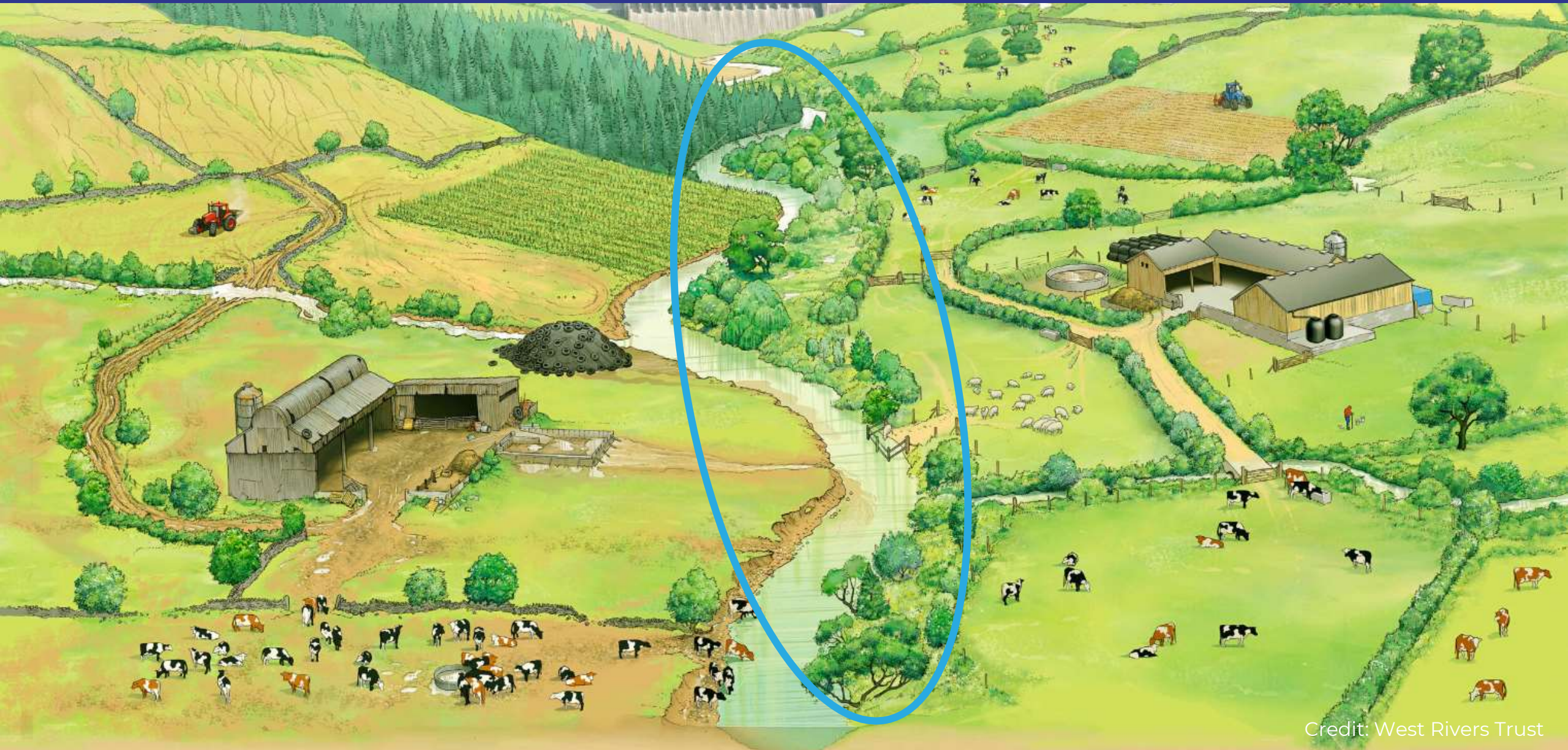


Credit: BBC

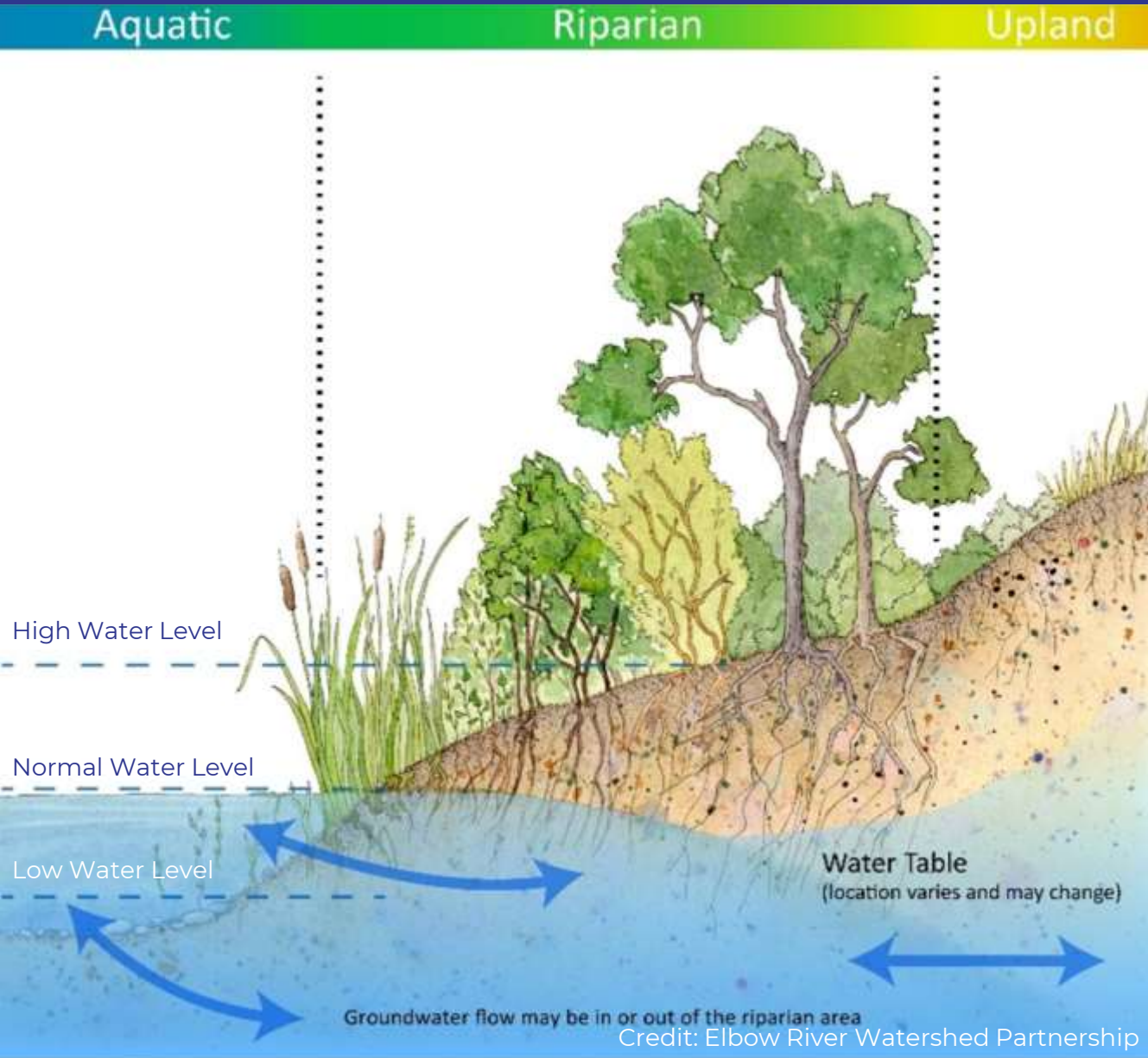


Credit: Pry House Farm

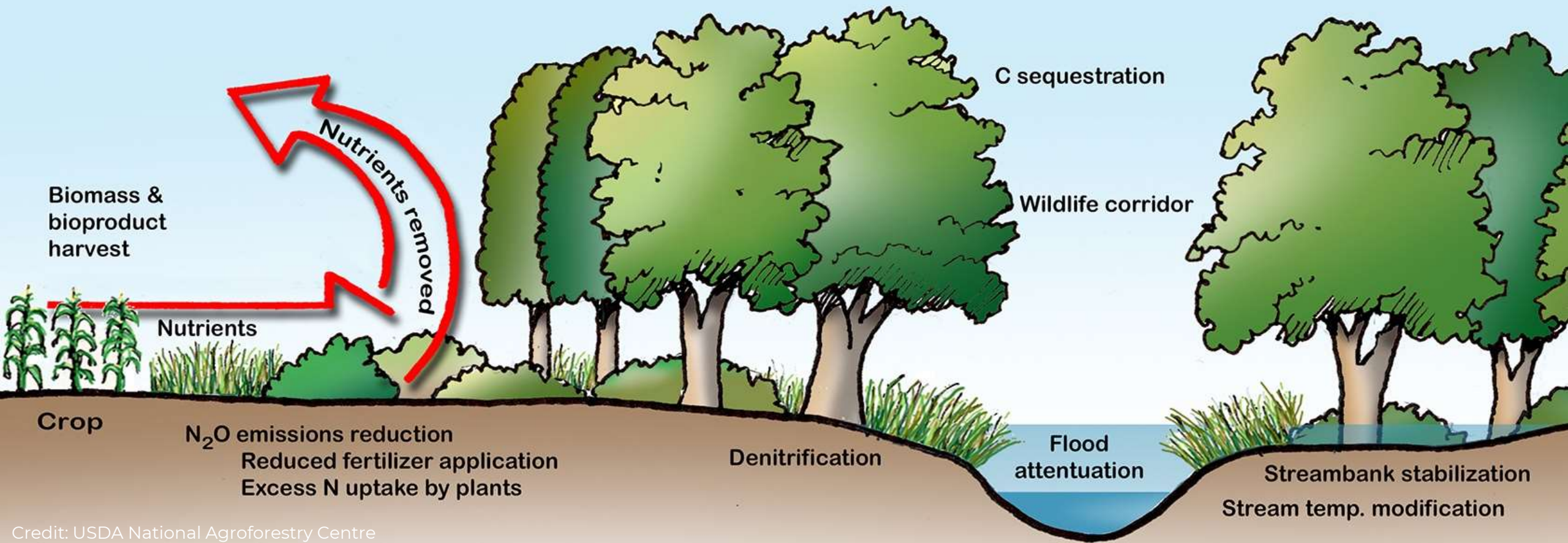










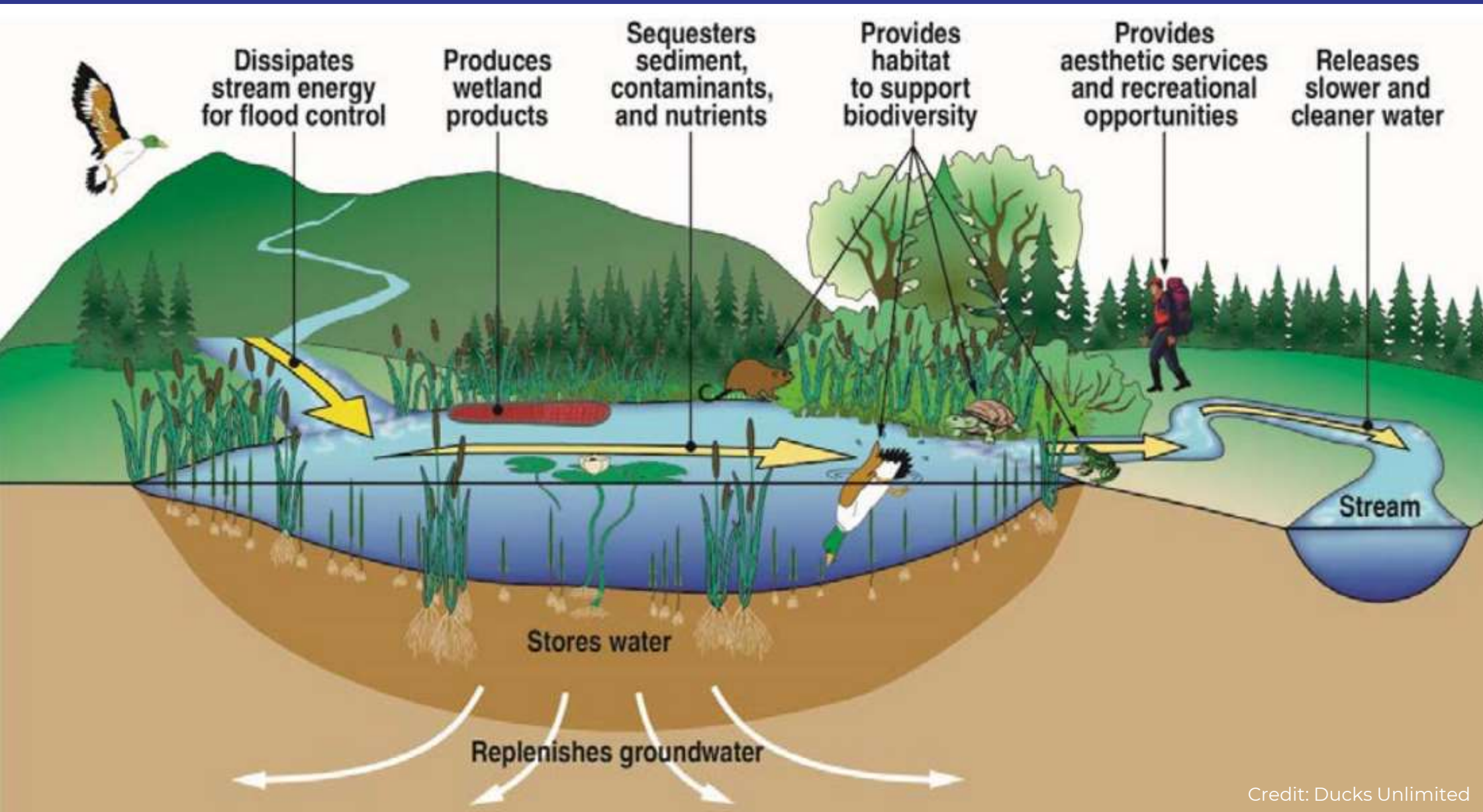






# Woodland Riparian Zones





Regulating	
POLLINATION	LESSEN WEATHER IMPACTS
AIR QUALITY	SOIL PROTECTION
Supporting	
SOIL FORMATION	PHOTOSYNTHESIS
NUTRIENT CYCLING	HABITATS
Provisioning	
FOOD	MEDICINE
FRESH WATER	RAW MATERIALS
Cultural	
CULTURAL HERITAGE	RECREATION & TOURISM
EDUCATION & RESEARCH	AESTHETIC

Credit: Ducks Unlimited



Identify  
the 'good'  
features in  
the scale  
model





## WFD and River Basin Management Plans

Water quality has to be protected and restored where necessary to reach these environmental objectives.

Minimum objective of good.

No deterioration

River Basin Management Plan prepared every six years

Sets out necessary measures to protect and restore water quality in Ireland.



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

### Draft River Basin Management Plan for Ireland

2022 - 2027





Conducted by EPA with support from Local Authorities, IFI and other state agencies.

- 2,899 waterbodies
- 60% of the total number of water bodies

2,429 Rivers

224 Lakes, 80 Estuaries, 45 Coastal waters, 16 Canals, 121 Groundwater bodies

Classification:

HIGH

GOOD

MODERATE

POOR

BAD





## Sampled vs modelled:

**Monitored sites** are actually visited for:

- Water chemistry parameters,
- HyMo assessments
- Biological indices

**Modelled sites** are based off predictive desktop studies.

## Frequency:

**Physiochemical:**

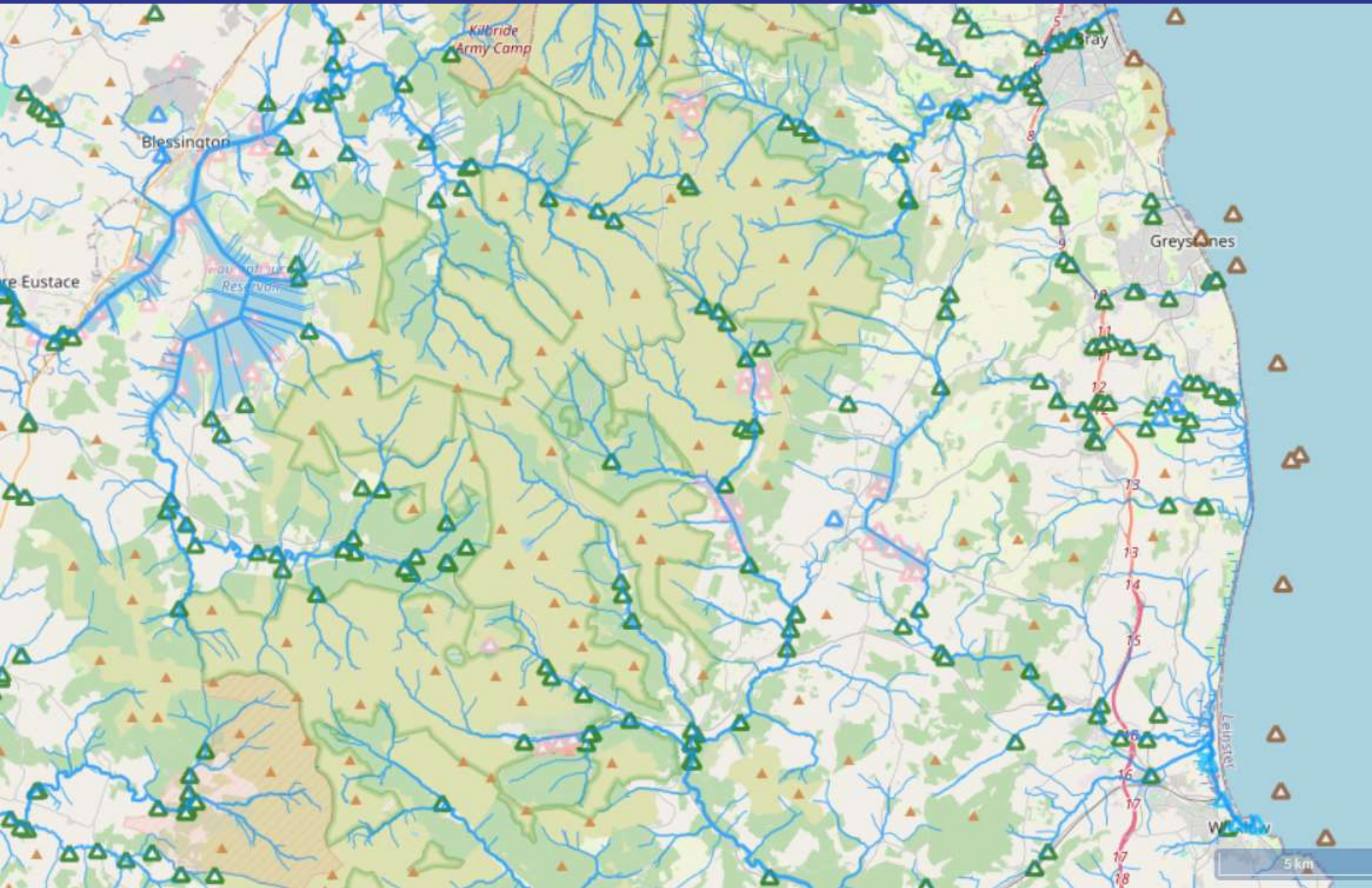
- 4 times per year for operational
- 12 times for surveillance.

**Biological:** Every 3 years





# SAMPLE POINTS



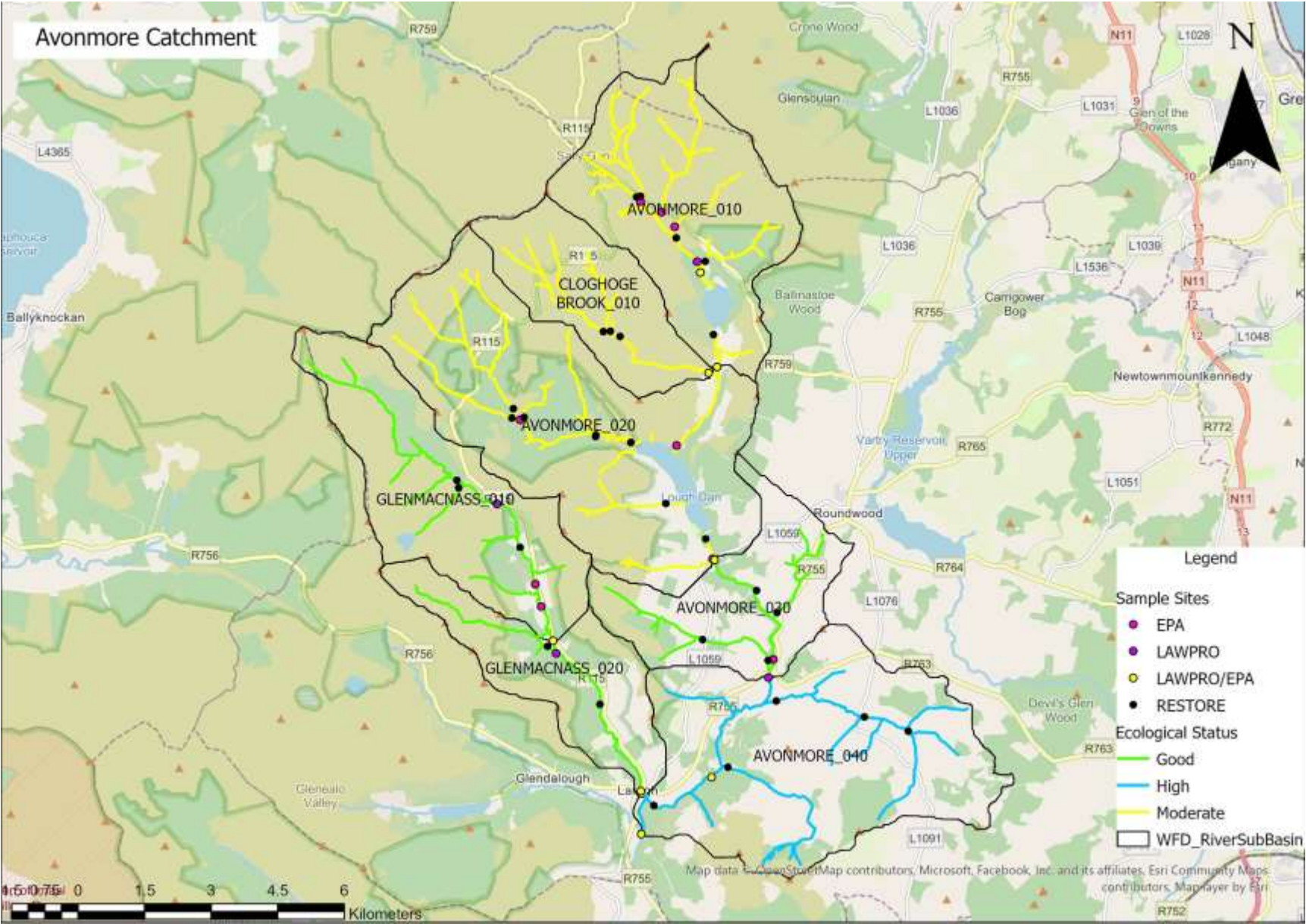
-  River Station
-  Lake Station
-  Transitional Station
-  Coastal Station
-  Groundwater Station



- Inland fisheries Ireland, UCD, EPA funded
- Monitoring programme for Waters of LIFE
- Multidisciplinary monitoring programme
- Detects change in high status objective river waterbodies
- Assess effectiveness of measures to protect and restore them
- Bespoke to pressures in each catchment










# How do we assess hydromorphology?

## RHAT Survey | Morph Survey | Desktop Assessment | River Restoration Plan

 River Habitat Survey data input form

Page 1Page 2Page 3Page 4Map DataPhotosIndicesRHAT

River Hydromorphological Assessment Technique  
Field Assessment of Morphological Condition

Channel Form and Flow types

Channel vegetation

Substrate condition

Barriers to Continuity

LEFT Bank Structure and stability

RIGHT Bank Structure and stability

LEFT Bank Vegetation

RIGHT Bank Vegetation

LEFT Riparian land cover

RIGHT Riparian land cover

LEFT Floodplain Connectivity

RIGHT Floodplain Connectivity

Poor

Good

Moderate

Good

High

Bad

Bad

Bad

Bad

Bad

Bad

Bad

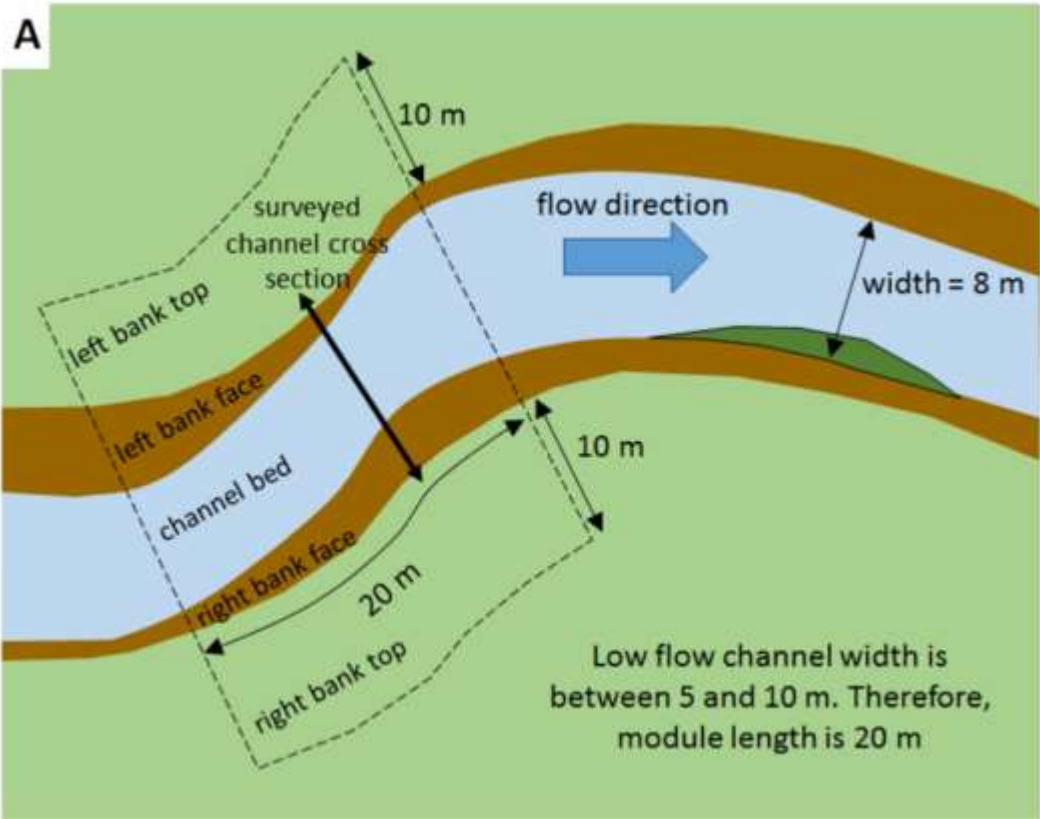
Hydromorphological condition score:

WFD Class:

0.34375

POOR

Credit: River Habitat Survey

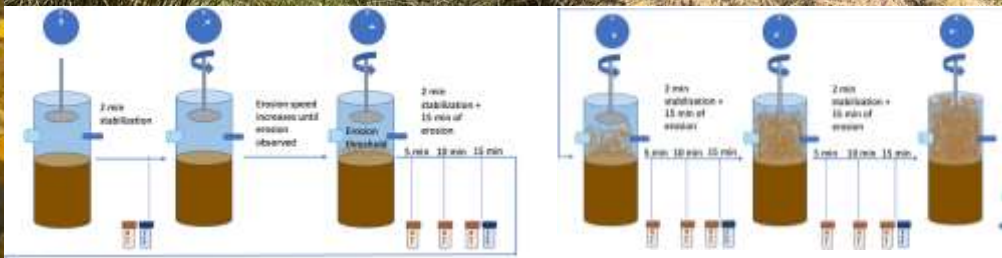


Credit: Modular River Survey





# HOW DO WE ASSESS WATER CHEMISTRY PARAMETERS?



Credit:  
Dunia  
Rios-  
Yunes et  
al 2023

Location	Ammonia mg/l as N	Nitrate mg/l as N	Nitrite mg/l as N	Phosphorus (React) mg/l as P	TON mg/l as N
M-1	0.01	0.11	<0.005	<0.01	0.11
M-2	0.03	< 0.10	<0.005	<0.01	<0.10
M-3	0.02	< 0.10	<0.005	0.02	<0.10
M-4	0.02	< 0.10	<0.005	<0.01	<0.10
M-5	0.01	0.65	<0.005	0.01	0.65
M-6	0.02	0.56	<0.005	0.02	0.56
M-7	0.01	0.54	<0.005	<0.01	0.54
M-8	0.03	< 0.10	<0.005	0.02	<0.10
M-9	<0.01	0.12	<0.005	<0.01	0.12
M-10	<0.01	0.63	<0.005	<0.01	0.63
M-11	0.01	0.52	<0.005	<0.01	0.52



## Macro-invertebrates:

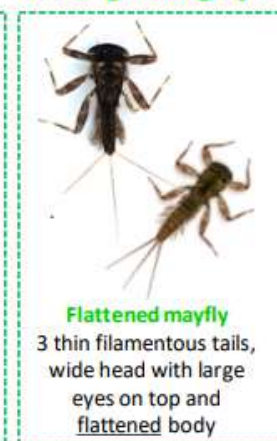
Diversity and abundance tells a story.

Sampled using kick sampling techniques

Various stories can be told based on type of indicator presence: Acid indicators, sheep dip etc.

Tells a story longer than simple chemical parameters, life cycles take 1 – 2 years.

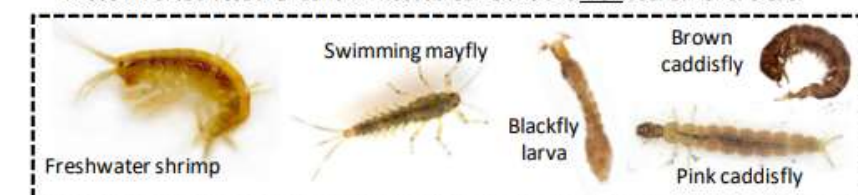
### The 'good guys'



### The 'bad guys'



These invertebrates are found in most streams and are NOT scored for the CSSI



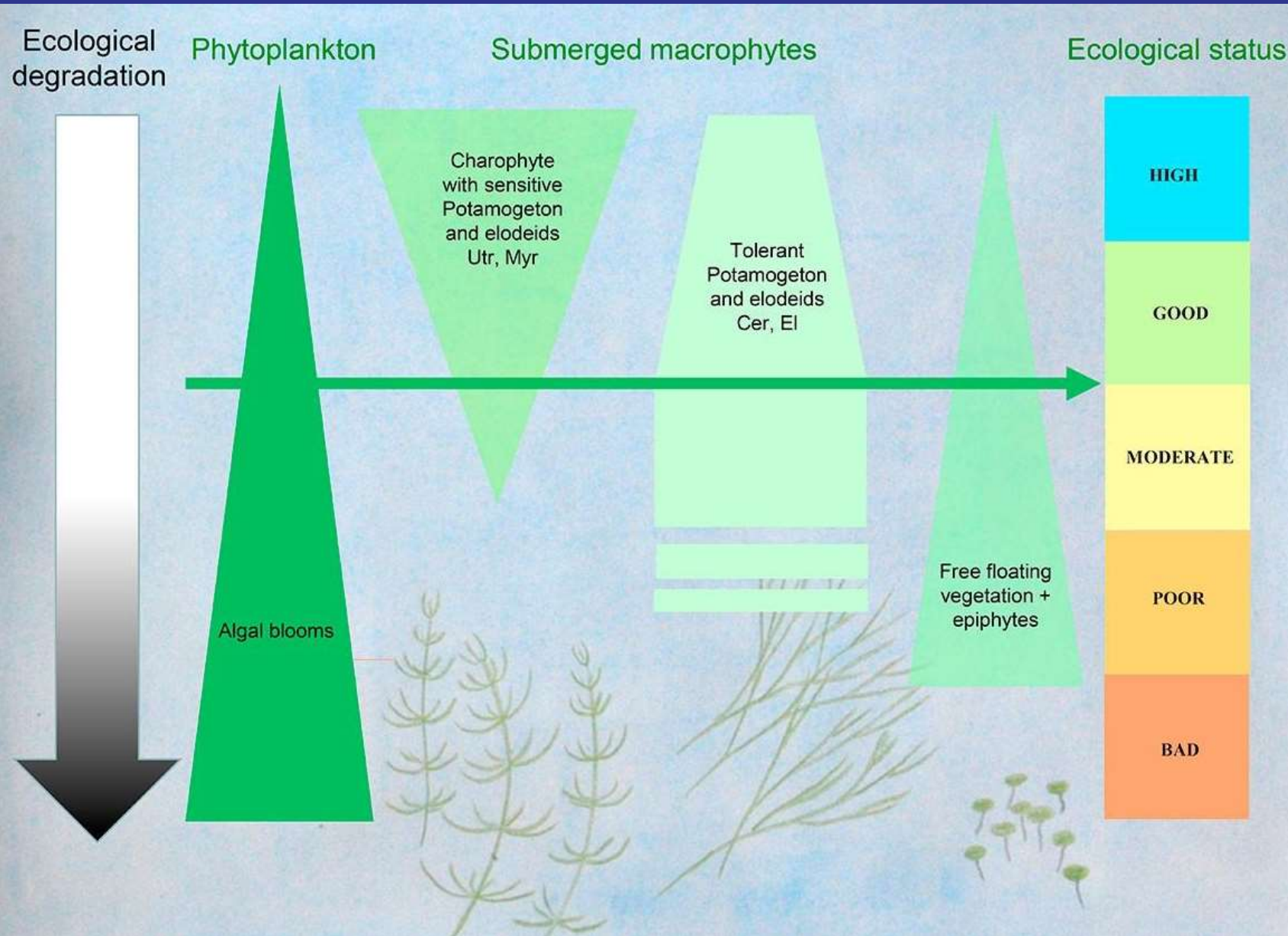






# ASSESSING WATER QUALITY USING BIOLOGICAL INDICES

- Other biological indices include:
- Fish
- Phytoplankton
- Macrophytes (plants)
- Benthic Algae





- Are as close to natural conditions as possible and must be retained as a reference to these conditions.
- Are the last reservoirs of sensitive species which are endemic to Irish Culture and Ecology.
- Provide the highest value in terms of ecosystem services





1. Rivers have a natural form, functions and water parameters which must be protected or restored.
2. RESTORE project is responsible for monitoring, it is regular, locations picked based on measures implemented and not cross reported
3. High Status Objective rivers act as reference of undisturbed and a refuge for those species dependent on these conditions