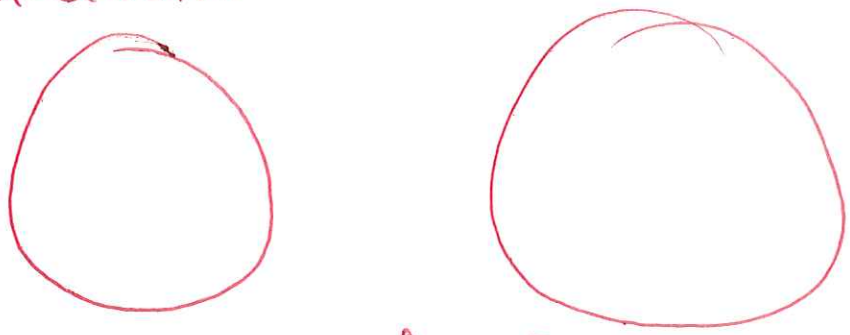
Sediment / Sand Survey

Description: describe the texture below

> Subangular to angular shaped pieces of garnet, quartz, basalt and feldspar were visible in the samples examined. The result of mechanical erosion and weathering to break larger, existing rock into tiny grains of sand. ~~as~~ The red pieces are perfect examples of the naturally occurring garnet in this area. Whole chrystals can be found easily at the Quabbin Resevoir.

Diagrams-



Where did the sediment come from?

The sediment came from weathering and erosion at higher elevations of water that feed into this water ecosystem. If roads crossed over ~~this~~ the water flow then the addition of ~~road~~ sand used during the winter treatment of roads as well as road salt have accumulated in this waterway. If there has been construction at any point higher in elevation than the study area, then any (sediment) runoff could have an affect on the quality of water in this ecosystem.

- Mechanical erosion from winter (freezing and thawing) ~~as well as chemical erosion~~ as well as human activity have affected all areas within this water sample ecosystem. New construction has become highly monitored to insure that construction does not "muddy" the water

Added sediment reduces the Oxygen in water
If oxygen in water is reduced, how do aquatic organisms get the oxygen they need?

They don't! Much like us walking around in air that is filled with dust.
The muddier the the water, the higher the turbidity (muddiness).

Organisms in water have a biological oxygen demand (BOD). They need to get oxygen from the water or they die (suffocate).

That is why you see bales of hay around construction sites. To reduce the muddy run off!