



MONITORING
DEPARTMENT

ROUGE RIVER

SPRING BUG HUNT REPORT

2026

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Rouge River Benthic Monitoring Program

Spring 2026 Report

This report contains benthic macroinvertebrate sampling results from 49 Rouge tributary and river sites. The Spring Bug Hunt on April 11, 2026, had 15 teams that sampled 28 sites, and it was a beautiful day. Groups that participated included Wayne State University, the University of Michigan, and the Paul H. Young Chapter of Trout Unlimited. Additional sites were sampled during the Team Leader Training, as well as by volunteer Sue Thompson, Wayne County Department of Public Services Environmental Services Division, and Lawrence Tech University's Environmental Alliance student group. Funding for the monitoring was provided by the communities of Beverly Hills, Birmingham, Farmington, Livonia, Northville Township, Novi, Plymouth, Plymouth Township, Southfield, Troy, Washtenaw County Water Resources, the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE), the United States Environmental Protection Agency Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and the Alliance of Rouge Communities.

FRIENDS OF THE ROUGE BENTHIC MONITORING PROGRAM

FOTR's benthic monitoring program was started in 2001 to involve a large number of volunteers in monitoring the health of the watershed by sampling the creeks of the Rouge River. The types and number of benthic macroinvertebrates found can be used to assess water quality.

Each team of volunteers samples two sites under the direction of a trained team leader. Organisms are collected in the field, then identified in the lab.



Understanding Benthic Scores

By rating and scoring organisms based on their sensitivity (sensitive, somewhat sensitive, or tolerant) and their frequency in the sample (rare or common), we can determine a snapshot of the biological health of the river at that time. This is known as the Stream Quality Index score, or SQL. A higher proportion of sensitive organisms such as mayflies and caddisflies results in a higher SQL. A greater number of different organisms also results in a high SQL. Higher scores reflect better quality sites. The SQL has four different levels: >48=EXCELLENT, 34-48=GOOD, 19-33=FAIR, <19=POOR.

Number of taxa represents the number of different families of organisms. Like SQL, a higher number of taxa indicates a healthier site.

Number of insect taxa – insects are more sensitive than the non-insect taxa.

EPT refers to the number of mayfly, caddisfly and stonefly families found (Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Tricoptera); these three orders contain some of the most sensitive organisms.

Water Quality Rating (WQR) is a measure of the degree of organic pollution similar to SQL. Organisms are rated based on the Hilsenhoff Index of Biotic Integrity and scores are weighted by the number of individuals found. Unlike SQL, a LOWER score is indicative of less pollution. There are seven categories rather than four: 0.0-3.50=Excellent, 3.51-4.50=Very Good, 4.51-5.50=Good, 5.51-6.50=Fair, 6.51-7.50=Fairly Poor, 7.51-8.50=Poor, 8.51-10.0=Very Poor. WQR is calculated based on family level identification.

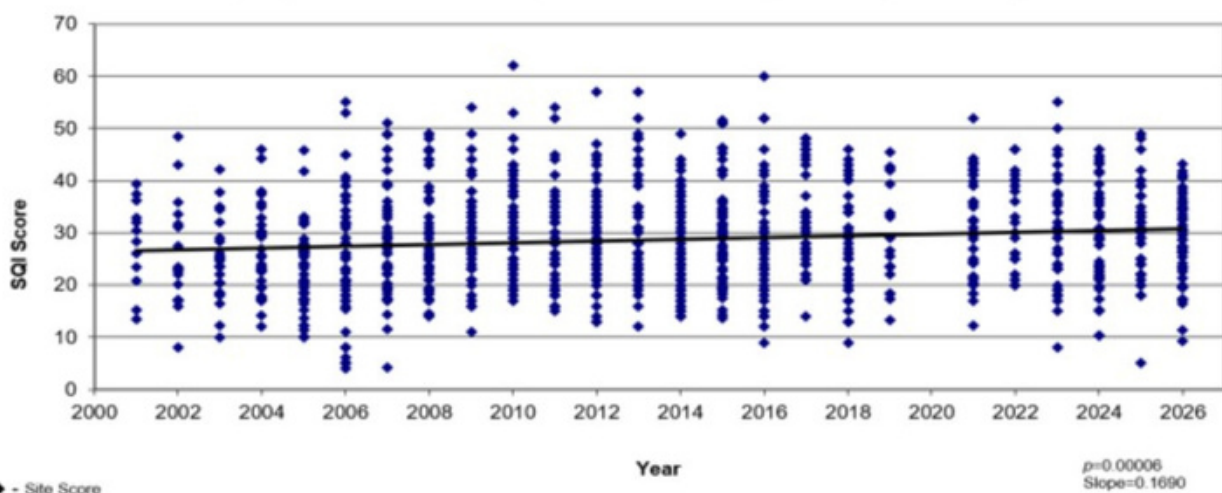
Overall Summary:

Stream Quality Index (SQL) averaged 29 or FAIR and the Water Quality Index (WQR) averaged 6.11 or FAIR (maps pg. 13-14, Table 7, and graphs below). Taxa averaged 12 Families per site, EPT 2, and Chloride 274 ppm (chronic toxicity level).

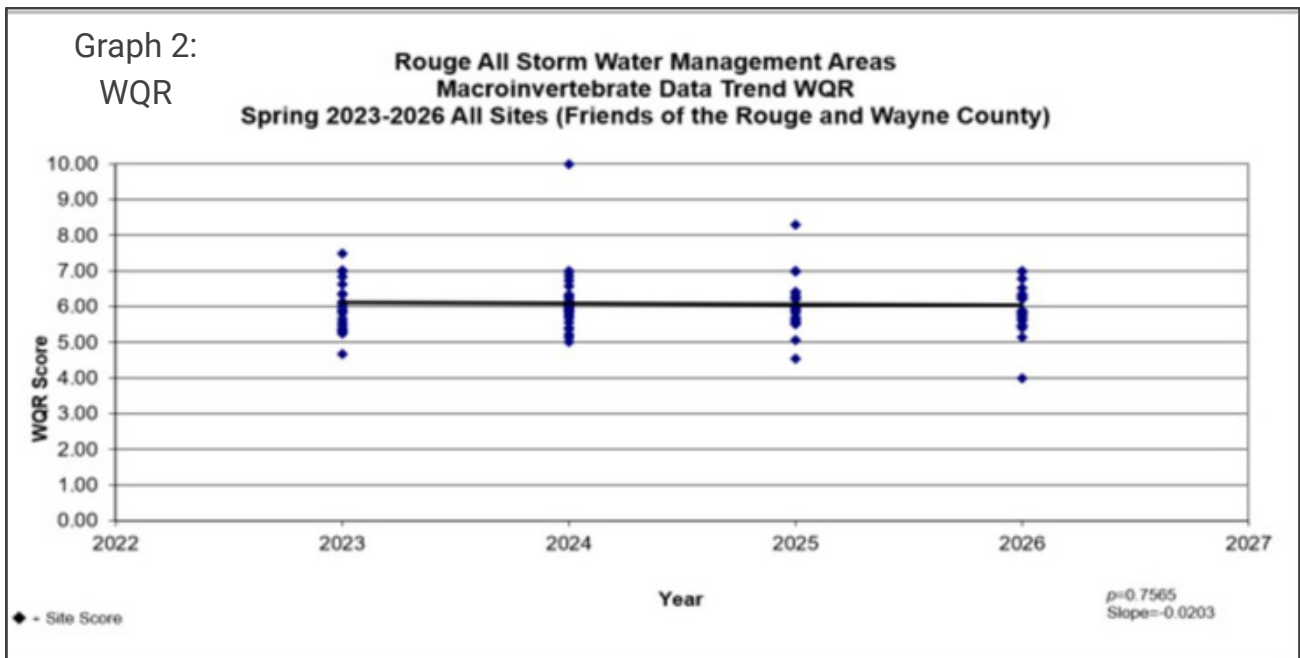
To compare trends over time, we analyzed the trends in SQLs and WQRs. When all of the sites were compared, there was a statistically significant ($p=0.00006$) but small ($+0.169$) positive trend in SQLs, but no significant trend in WQRs (see graphs below).

Graph 1:
SQLs

**All Rouge Storm Water Management Areas Combined
Macroinvertebrate Data Trend
Spring 2001-2026 All Sites (Friends of the Rouge and Wayne County)**

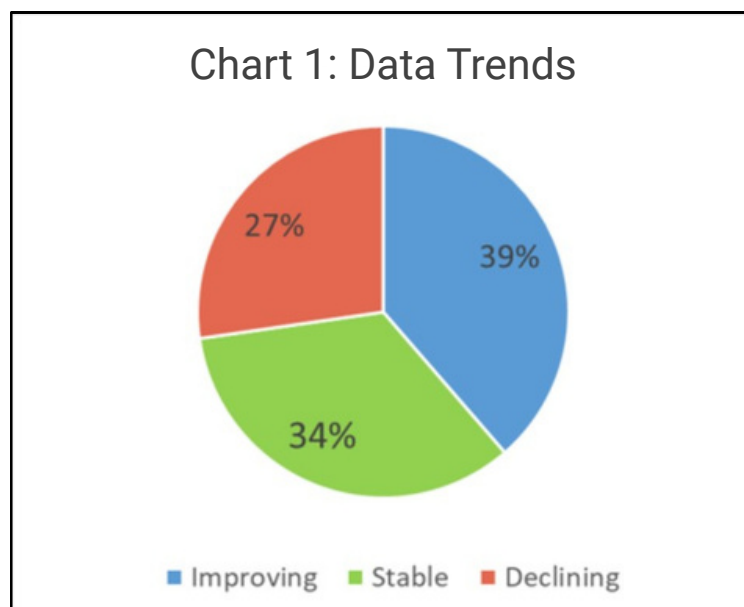


Graph 2:
WQR



Data Trends

In comparison to past years, 34% of sites were stable, 39% of the sites improving and 27% declining.



SQI Summary by Subwatershed:

To compare change over time, we analyzed the trends by subwatershed, with Johnson Creek analyzed separately as it is a coldwater tributary (Table 1 and graphs p. 8-11; 18-20). The Main 1/2 subwatershed and combined Middle 1 & Middle 3 subwatersheds had significant positive trends. These trends are similar to last year for the Main and Middle Rouge.

Table 1

Friends of the Rouge and Wayne County Spring Bug Hunt Summary 2001-2026 SQI					
Branch	slope	p-value	True trend	Subwatershed average score	Stream Quality Index
Main 1-2	0.2058	0.0092	yes, positive	27	Fair
Main3-4*	-0.1351	0.7504	no trend	25	Fair
Upper	-0.0434	0.5903	no trend	24	Fair
Johnson Creek	-0.0823	0.4188	no trend	38	Good
Middle 1	0.1665	0.1160	no trend	30	Fair
Middle 3	0.2822	0.1155	no trend	20	Fair
Lower 1	0.0512	0.5969	no trend	30	Fair
Lower 2*	-0.1435	0.3490	no trend	26	Fair
Middle 1 and Middle 3	0.0038	0.2788	yes, positive	27	Fair

*no sites sampled in this subarea spring 2026

The data was further analyzed for trends by tributaries and subareas. Table 2 contains a summary of this analysis; the graphs are on p. 18-20. Analyzing data from the Main, Middle and Lower as whole subwatersheds, the trends were positive for the Main and Middle. This is the same trend as last spring. When all the sites were combined, there was a small but positive trend in SQI scores across the watershed, as was the case last spring. The Sump Drain (a Johnson Creek tributary) had a significant negative trend, which is unique to this report.

Table 2

Friends of the Rouge and Wayne County Spring Bug Hunt Trend Summary Branches/Tributaries Spring 2001-2026 SQI					
Branch	slope	p-value	True trend	Average score	Stream Quality Index
Rouge all subwatersheds combined	0.169	0.00006	Yes, positive	29	Fair
Main Combined (Main 1/2 and Main 3/4)	0.2086	0.0058	Yes, positive	27	Fair
Bell Creek	0.0859	0.5684	no trend	24	Fair
Upper Branch	0.6610	0.0481	no trend	22	Fair
Johnson Creek and Middle Rouge	0.2722	0.0004	Yes, positive	31	Fair
Tonquish Creek	0.0863	0.6329	no trend	27	Fair
Sump Drain	-0.5794	0.019	yes, negative	42	Good
Lower Combined (Lower 1 and Lower 2)	0.0307	0.716	No trend	29	Fair

Individual sites were examined for long term trends (Table 3). Of the sites sampled this fall, 11 had a significant trend: 7 negative and 4 positive.

Table 3

Friends of the Rouge and Wayne County Spring Bug Hunt Data Trend 2001-2026 by site SQI					
Site	slope	p-value	Statistically significant trend	Site average score	Stream Quality Index
Main5	0..5822	0.0165	yes, positive	28	Fair
Nott	-0.4556	0.0259	yes, negative	22	Fair
Bell1	0.0349	0..5032	yes, positive	25	Fair
Bell2	-0.7721	0.0163	yes, negative	24	Fair
MR-23	-1.0733	0.0083	yes, negative	28	Fair
MR-25	-1.4569	0.0066	yes, negative	38	Good
MR-27	-1.8892	0.0251	yes, negative	41	Good
MR-4	-0.7662	0.0409	yes, negative	25	Fair
MR-14	-0.7538	0.0299	yes, negative	26	Fair
Bish2	0.0269	0.5010	yes, positive	24	Fair
Nton	0.5645	0.0005	yes, positive	22	Fair

WQR Summary By Subwatershed:

In 2021, MiCorps, the organization that oversees monitoring protocols for monitoring groups like ours in Michigan, developed a new scoring system for the bugs to replace the SQI. The new system, called Water Quality Rating (WQR), should better reflect the pollution tolerance of the bugs found at the site. Since there is no way to convert SQI to WQR, FOTR continues to track SQI.

Since the adoption of the WQR ratings in 2021, there are a small amount of sites that have three or more years of WQR data to evaluate trends, as compared to the SQI dataset originating in 2001. For the sites that do have more than three years of data, we found only the Lower 2 subwatershed had a significantly negative trend, but no sites were sampled in the Lower 2 this spring (Table 4). One site demonstrated a negative trend: Ing1 (Table 5).

Table 4

Friends of the Rouge and Wayne County Spring Bug Hunt Trend Summary 2022-2025 WQR					
Branch	slope	p-value	True trend	Subwatershed WQR Average score	Water Quality Rating (WQR)
Main 1/2	-0.0627	0.5498	no trend	6.25	Fair
Upper	-0.0780	0.7731	no trend	6.40	Fair
Johnson Creek	0.098	0.3023	no trend	5.89	Fair
Middle 1	-0.0890	0.5375	no trend	5.97	Fair
Lower 1	-0.0430	0.8501	no trend	5.92	Fair
Lower 2*	-0.3225	0.0261	yes, negative	5.84	Fair
All subwatersheds	-0.0203	0.7565	no trend	6.08	Fair

Lower 2 & Main 3/4 no sites sampled in spring 2026
Middle 3 sites do not have enough data for trends

Table 5

Friends of the Rouge and Wayne County Spring Bug Hunt Data Trend 2003-2025 by site WQR					
Site	slope	p-value	Statistically significant trend	Site average score	Water Quality rating (WQR)
Ing1	0.2770	0.0405	yes, negative	6.28	Fair



Since 2020, we have been testing sites for road salt (chloride) through the Izaak Walton League's Salt Watch program during the Stonefly Search and Bug Hunts. Salt we apply to our roads and sidewalks for snow and ice removal washes into our streams and is toxic to aquatic life when it reaches high levels. Recognizing this, the State of Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) set water quality values aiming to protect surface water from chloride, based on parts per million (ppm) concentrations.

These values are:

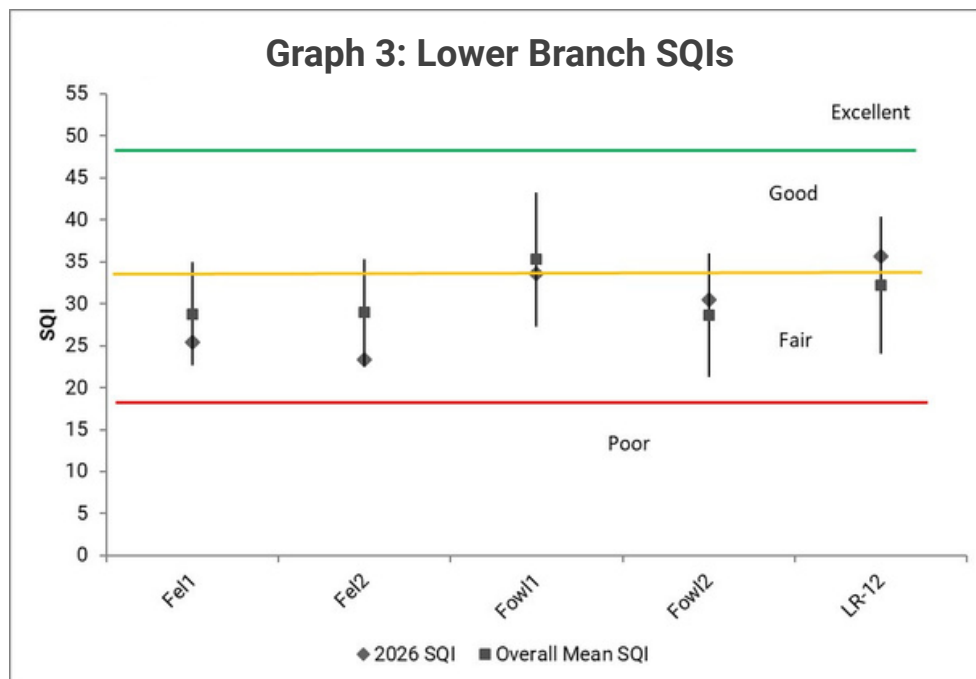
150 ppm and above - causes long term effects to aquatic life (chronic)

320 ppm and above - causes acute effects to aquatic life (toxic)

This spring, 18 sites had toxic levels of chloride, and 14 sites had chronic levels in the Main, Middle and Upper branches (Table 6, map pg. 16). None of the Lower branch sites had elevated levels. These findings of elevated chloride levels in a majority of sites from this event are consistent with FOTR's EGLE supported 2024 chloride investigation that has led to 24 sections of the Rouge River being listed by EGLE as not supporting designated uses such as warm water fishery due to chloride levels not meeting criteria. This is included in EGLE's 2026 Integrated Report Draft.

BRANCH	Stream Name	FIELDID	Site Description	Cl ppm	Cl Rating
Main Branch					
Main	Evans Creek	Evan2	LTU	612	toxic
Main	Main Rouge	Main1	FF Pk	189	chronic
Main	Quarton Branch	Main11	Quarton at Lakeside	339	toxic
Main	Main Rouge	Main3	Booth Pk	221	chronic
Main	Main Rouge	Main4	Linden Pk	276	chronic
Main	Main Rouge	Main4.5	Fairway Pk	239	chronic
Main	Main Rouge	Main5	Douglas Evans	229	chronic
Main	Main Rouge	Main6	Sfld Civic Ctr	231	chronic
Main	Nottingham Creek	Nott	Country Day	257	chronic
Main	Sprague Creek	Sprag	Main Lloyd Stage	173	chronic
Middle Branch					
Middle	Bishop Creek	Bish2	Bishop Scarborough	632	toxic
Middle	Ingersoll Creek	Ing1	Brookfarm Park	508	toxic
Middle	Middle Rouge	MR-1	Northville Rec W	317	chronic
Middle	Tonquish Creek	MR-19	Joy Rd	387	toxic
Middle	Middle Rouge	MR-20	Waterford Bd	276	chronic
Middle	Tonquish Creek	MR-24	Lion's Pk	664	toxic
Middle	Middle Rouge	MR-3	Plym Riverside	206	chronic
Middle	Middle Rouge	MR-4	Levan Knoll	223	chronic
Middle	Tonquish Creek	Nton	S Evergreen St	586	toxic
Middle	Tonquish Creek	Ton1	Plym Twp Pk	276	chronic
Middle	Tonquish Creek	Ton2	Ann Arbor Rd	443	toxic
Middle	Walled Lake Drainage	Wall3	WL 12 M	339	toxic
Upper Branch					
Upper	Bell Branch	Bell1	Bicentennial Park	462	toxic
Upper	Bell Branch	Bell2	Schoolcraft College	471	toxic
Upper	Bell Branch	Bell3	Livonia 6 Mile	388	toxic
Upper	Seeley Creek	See3	Kennedy Ct	443	toxic
Upper	Tarabusi Creek	Tar2	Tara 8 M	503	toxic
Upper	Upper Rouge	Up2	Shiawasee Park	415	toxic
Upper	Upper Rouge	UR-1	Lola Valley	387	toxic
Upper	Bell Branch	UR-2	Bell Cr Pk	441	toxic
Upper	Tarabusi Creek	UR-3	Tara 7 M	471	toxic
Upper	Upper Rouge	UR-4	5M Beech Daly	276	chronic

Lower Branch



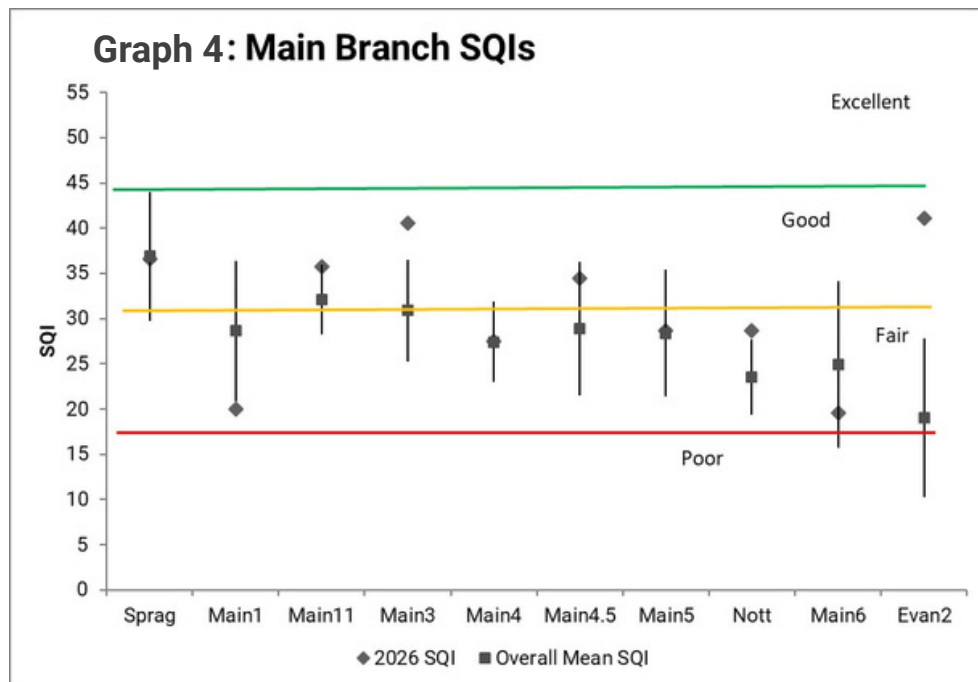
Five sites were sampled on the Lower Branch (Table 7, p. 17), including the main section of the Lower Rouge and two tributaries: Fellows Creek and Fowler Creek. SQIs averaged FAIR (30). Three of the five sites had Fair SQI scores and two had a score of Good. In the newer WQR system, sites averaged Good (5.47). Sites had an average of 13 taxa found and 2 EPT.

Chloride levels ranged from a low of 37 ppm at Fowl1 to a high of 146 ppm at LR-12; with no sites above the threshold level of chronic toxicity (Table 7, p. 17).

SQI scores were compared with past data (Graph 3). All sites were within a standard deviation of the average for the site.

Long term trend analysis showed no significant trends for the Lower 1 and for all of the Lower when the subwatersheds are combined (Table 1 and 2, graph p. 18).

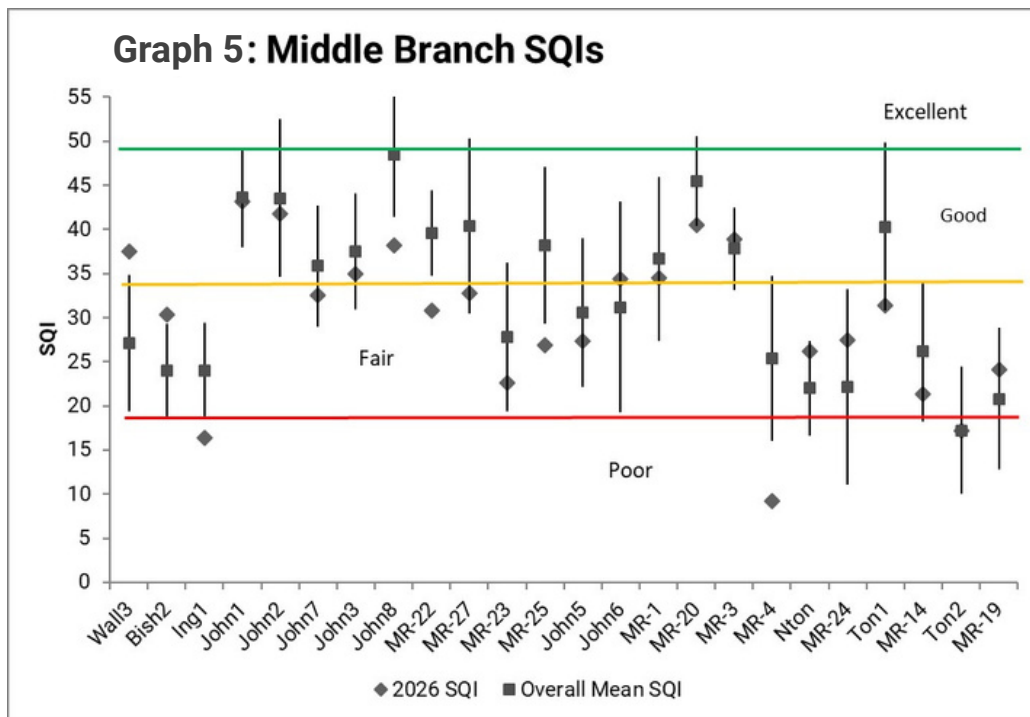
Main Branch



Ten sites on the Main Branch were sampled, including the following tributaries: Evans, Nottingham, Quarton Branch, and Sprague Creek. SQIs averaged Fair (31). Five rated Good and five rated Fair. WQRs averaged Fair (6.25). Taxa found averaged 13 and 2 EPT. Chloride levels ranged from 173 ppm to 612 ppm and averaged 277 ppm. Eight sites at the chronic effects level (>150 ppm), with two sites at the toxic level (Evan2 and Main11) (Table 7, p. 17).

SQI scores were compared with past data (Graph 4). Six were within a standard deviation of the average for the site, three were above, and one was below. Long term trend analysis shows a significant positive trend for all of the Main when the subwatersheds are combined (Table 2, graphs p. 18). When sites were analyzed, Nott had a significant negative trend, while Main5 had a significant positive trend (Table 3).

Middle Branch

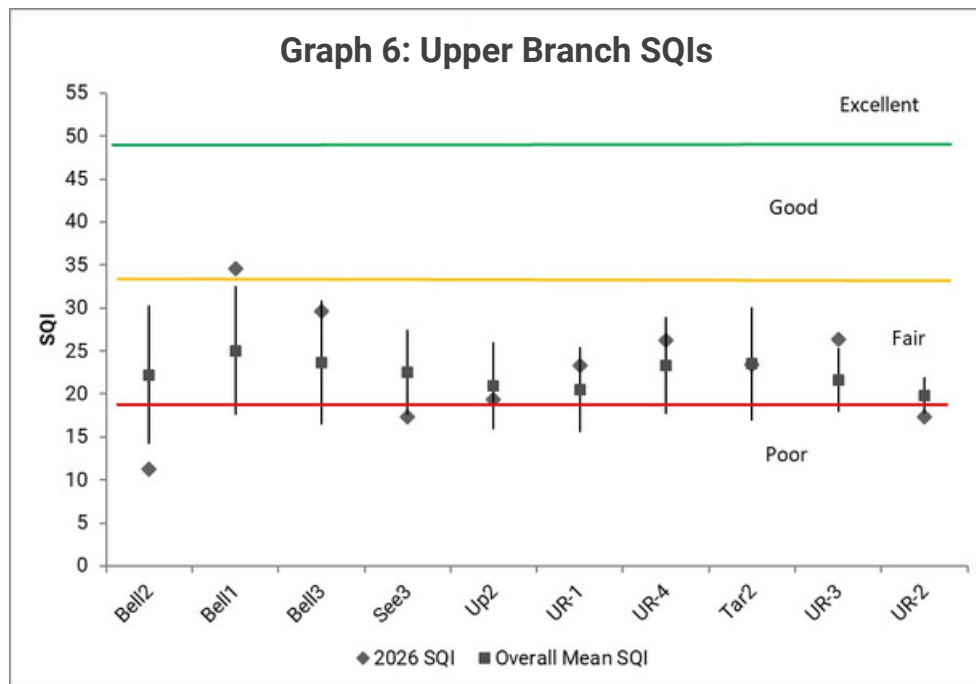


Twenty-four sites were sampled on the Middle Branch; Johnson Creek had 11 sites, Tonquish Creek had six sites, the Walled Lake Drainage had two sites, Bishop Creek had one site, Ingersoll Creek had one site, and the final four sites were in the Middle Rouge. One of the two sites sampled in the Walled Lake Drainage tributary was sampled outside of the normal survey area, and therefore was excluded from this dataset. SQI scores averaged Fair (30), with nine Good, 12 Fair, and three Poor. WQRs averaged fair (6.08). Number of taxa averaged 13, and 2 EPT. Chloride levels in the Middle Branch ranged from 47 ppm to 632 ppm, with 12 sites with levels below toxic thresholds, five at the chronic effects level (>150 ppm), and seven at the toxic level (>320 ppm) (Table 7, pg. 17)

In comparing averages and past data (Graph 5), three-quarters of sites (17) were within a standard deviation of the average for the sites. Two sites were above (Bish2, Wall3) and five sites were below (Ing1, John8, MR-22, MR-25, MR-4).

In long term trend analysis, the Middle 1 and Middle 3 subwatersheds had no significant trends (Table 1). When the Johnson Creek, Middle subwatersheds were combined, there was a significant positive trend, however the Sump Drain had a significant negative trend, which is notably concerning as it is a headwater tributary to the Johnson Creek (Table 2, graphs p. 19-20). When sites were analyzed, Bish2 and Nton had positive trends, whereas MR-23, MR-25, MR-27, MR-4, and MR-14 had significant negative trends (Table 3).

Upper Branch



Ten Upper branch sites were sampled including Seeley Creek (1 site), Bell Branch (4 sites), Tarabusi Creek (2 sites), and the Upper Rouge (3 sites). SQIs averaged FAIR (23). One site was Good, six sites were Fair, and three sites were Poor. WQR averaged Fair (6.34). Number of taxa averaged 9 and 1 EPT. Chloride levels averaged 426 ppm, with one site at the chronic level (>150 ppm), and nine sites at the toxic level (Table 7, p. 17). This is particularly concerning as that shows elevated chloride levels as every site sampled for this event in the Upper Branch of the Rouge.

In comparing averages and past data (Graph 6), two sites were above a standard deviation of the average, and three were below a standard deviation of the average for the given site when compared for all years.

Long term trend analysis shows no significant trend in scores for the Upper Branch (Table 1 and 2, Graph p. 20). When sites were analyzed, Bell1 had a significant positive trend, and Bell2 had a significant negative trend (Table 3).

THANK YOU!!!!

Thank you to all the volunteers and Team Leaders, Wayne County Department of Public Services for providing bug hunt team leaders, sampling additional sites, and other technical support, Sue Thompson for sampling additional sites, helping with identification, analyzing trends and reviewing the report. Thank you to Deirdre Devlin, for sampling the Schoolcraft site.

Funding for the event was provided by the communities of Beverly Hills, Birmingham, Farmington, Livonia, Northville Township, Novi, Plymouth, Plymouth Township, Southfield, Troy, Washtenaw County Water Resources, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, and the Alliance of Rouge Communities.



Friends of the ROUGE

Fall Bug Hunt

Surveying Since 1998

Become a Rouge Community Scientist!

Do you ever wonder about what lives in the river besides fish and turtles? Come to our 2026 Fall Bug Hunt and see for yourself the amazing variety of aquatic insects, crayfish, snails and clams that make up the bottom of the river food chain. Volunteers visit sites throughout the headwaters of the Rouge watershed and search for aquatic invertebrates. The presence or absence of these streambed creatures gives us valuable data on the quality of the river water and overall habitat.



Fall Bug Hunt

Saturday, October 10, 2026

10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

Meet at the Plymouth Arts and Recreation
Center, 650 Church St. Plymouth, MI

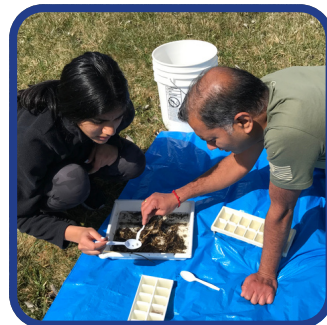
No prior experience needed, but registration is required.

Children eight and older are welcome when
accompanied by a participating adult. Groups of six or
less can sign up together.

Program supported by:



This program is also supported by Washtenaw County, the City of Southfield, the City of Troy, the Village of Beverly Hills, Northville Township, the City of Plymouth, Plymouth Township, the City of Novi, the City of Livonia, the City of Farmington, the City of Birmingham, the State of Michigan and U.S. EPA Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, donations and memberships.

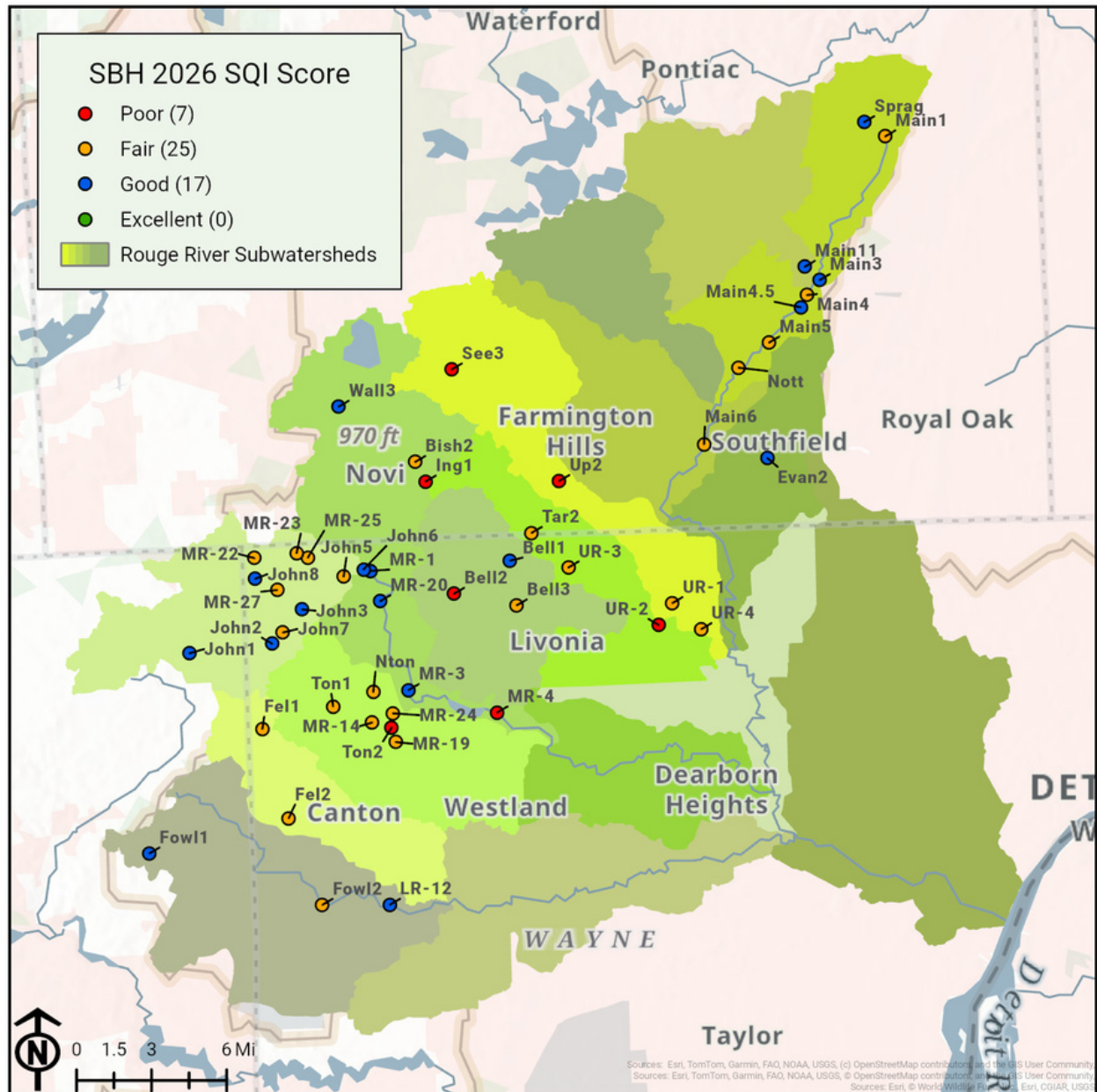


Registration Open
Soon!

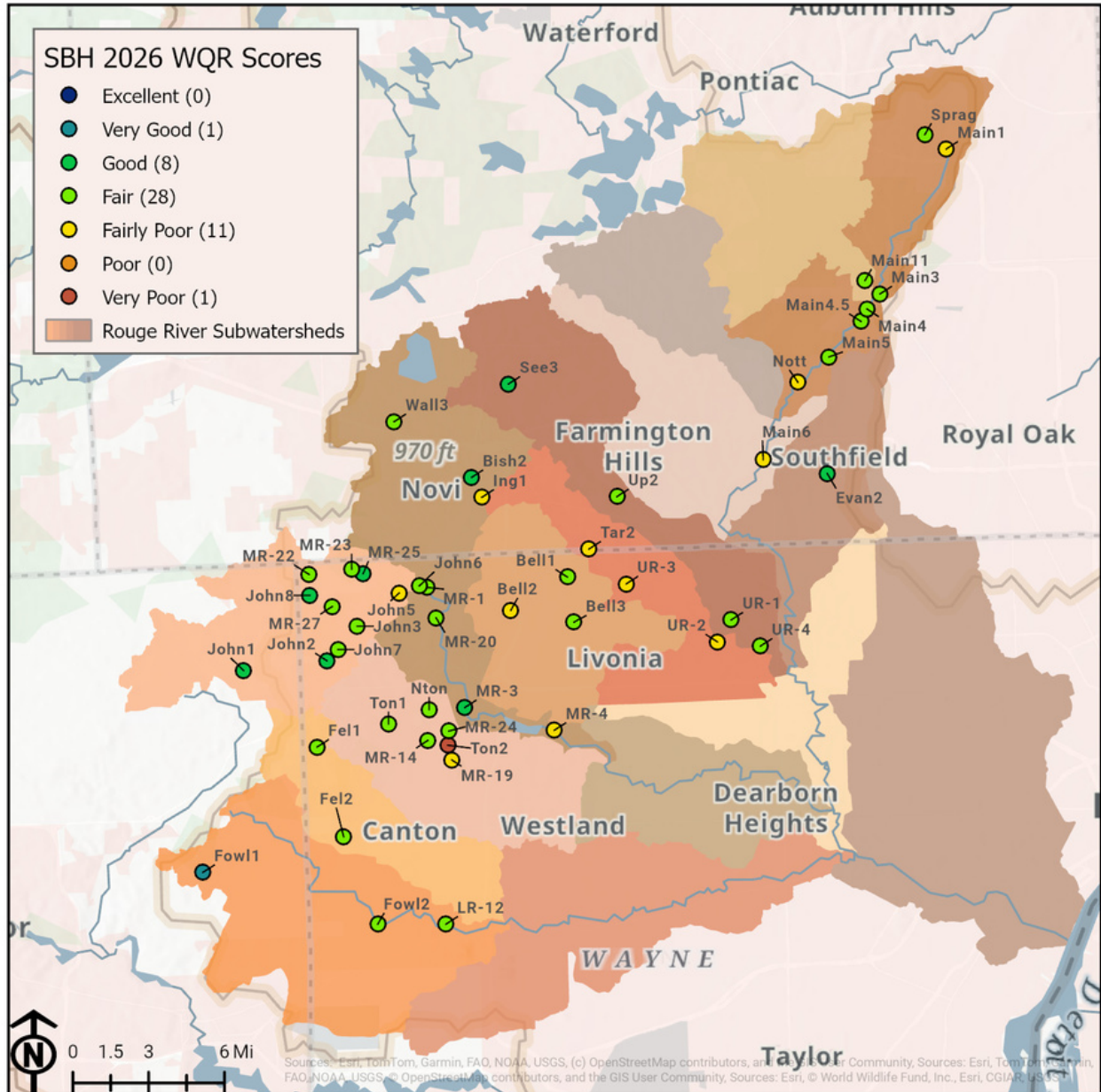
TheRouge.org/Bug-Hunts

Questions? Email Volunteer Coordinator,
Marion at mmartyres@therouge.org

Map 1



Map 2



Map 3

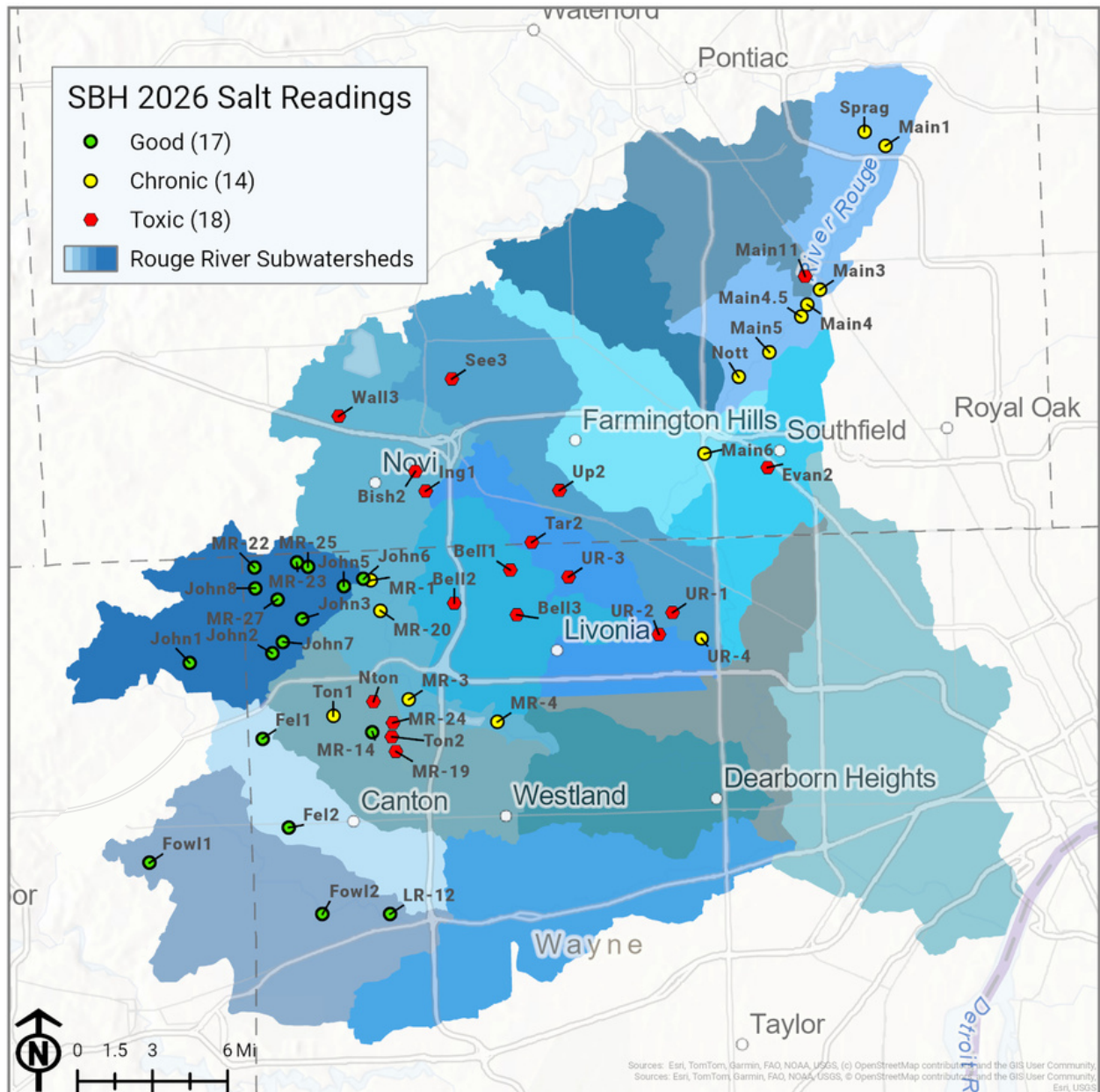
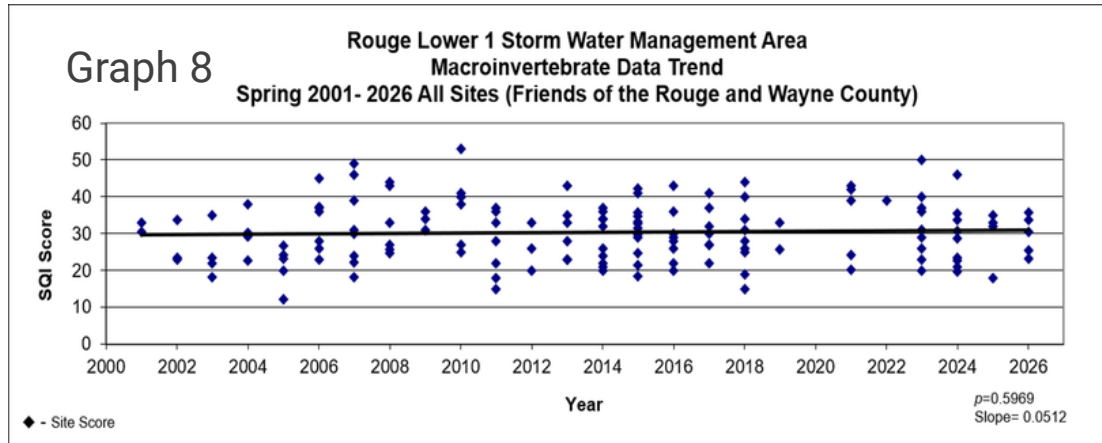


Table 7

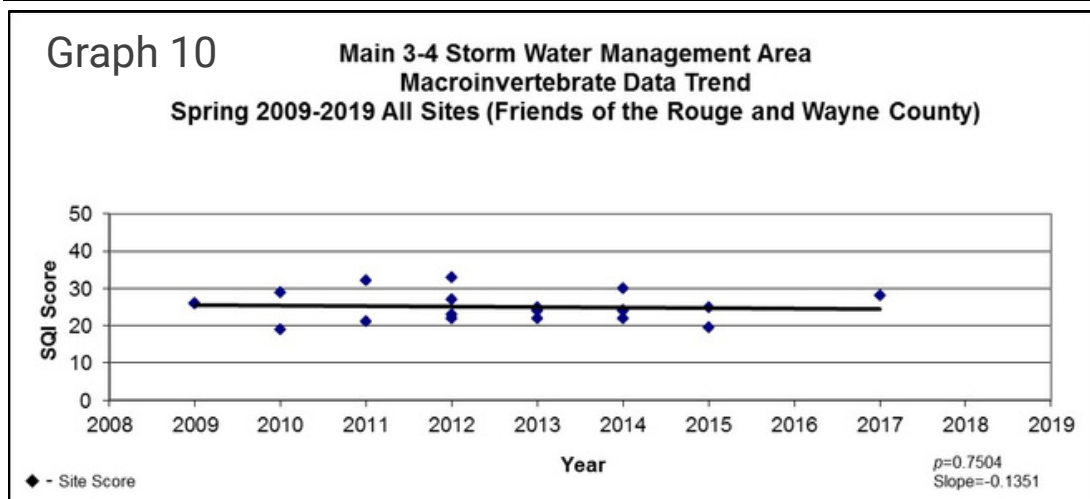
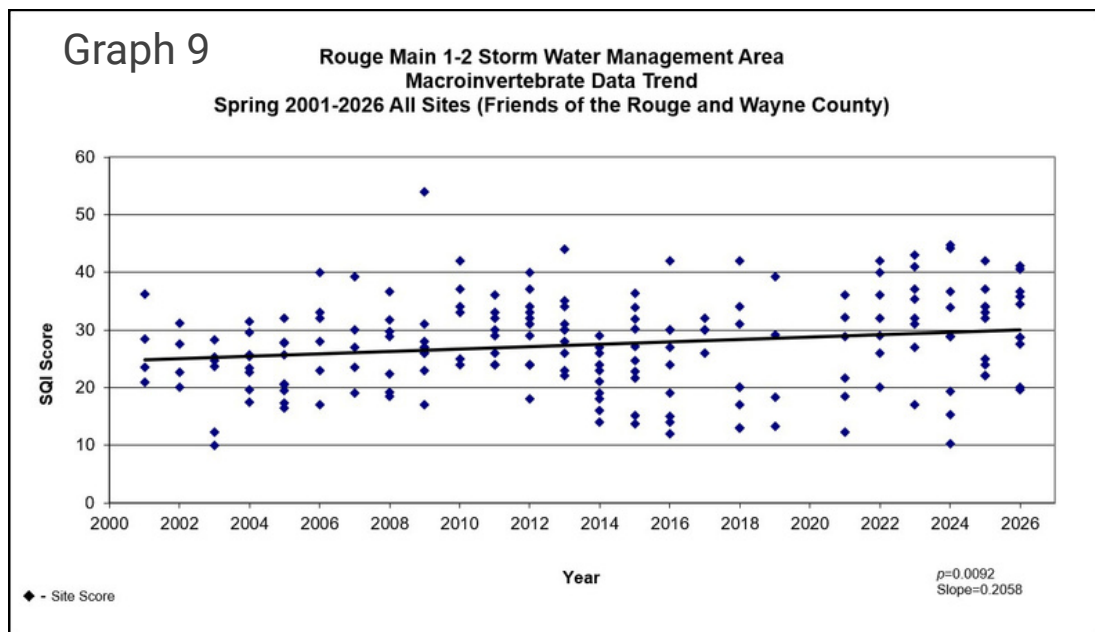
Stream Name	FIELDID	Site Description	WQR	WQR Score	SQI	SQI Rating	Taxa	EPT	Cl ppm	Cl Rating
Lower Branch										
Fellows Creek	Fel1	Top of Hill Ct	5.65	Fair	25	Fair	12	1	90	good
Fellows Creek	Fel2	Vintage Valley	5.6	Fair	23	Fair	9	1	90	good
Fowler Creek	Fowl1	Prospect	4	Very Good	34	Good	16	4	37	good
Fowler Creek	Fowl2	Fowler Beck	6.35	Fair	31	Fair	13	2	104	good
Lower Rouge	LR-12	Morton Taylor	5.74	Fair	36	Good	16	2	146	good
Average			5.47	Good	30	Fair	13	2	98	good
Main Branch										
Evans Creek	Evan2	LTU	5.49	Good	41	Good	14	2	612	toxic
Main Rouge	Main1	FF Pk	7	Fairly Poor	20	Fair	7	3	189	chronic
Quarton Branch	Main11	Quarton at	6.34	Fair	36	Good	14	3	339	toxic
Main Rouge	Main3	Booth Pk	5.67	Fair	41	Good	14	3	221	chronic
Main Rouge	Main4	Linden Pk	6.35	Fair	28	Fair	13	2	276	chronic
Main Rouge	Main4.5	Fairway Pk	6.25	Fair	35	Good	12	3	239	chronic
Main Rouge	Main5	Douglas Evans	6.33	Fair	29	Fair	15	1	229	chronic
Main Rouge	Main6	Sfld Civic Ctr	6.79	Fairly Poor	20	Fair	11	1	231	chronic
Notttingham Creek	Nott	Country Day	6.52	Fairly Poor	29	Fair	13	1	257	chronic
Sprague Creek	Sprag	Main Lloyd Stage	5.76	Fair	37	Good	16	2	173	chronic
Average			6.25	Fair	31	Fair	13	2	277	chronic
Middle Branch										
Bishop Creek	Bish2	Bishop	5.46	Good	30	Fair	12	1	632	toxic
Ingersoll Creek	Ing1	Brookfarm Park	6.79	Fairly Poor	16	Poor	8	1	508	toxic
Johnson Creek	John1	5M Salem	5.14	Good	43	Good	16	5	50	good
Johnson Creek	John2	5M NV	5.47	Good	42	Good	18	6	75	good
Johnson Creek	John3	6M NV	6.24	Fair	35	Good	14	2	75	good
Johnson Creek	John5	Fish Hatchery Pk	7	Fairly Poor	27	Fair	11	2	47	good
Johnson Creek	John6	Hines	5.72	Fair	34	Good	12	2	90	good
Johnson Creek	John7	Arcadia	5.81	Fair	33	Fair	13	4	75	good
Johnson Creek	John8	Maybury Angell	5.41	Good	38	Good	19	3	87	good
Middle Rouge	MR-1	Northville Rec W	5.79	Fair	35	Good	14	1	317	chronic
Tonquish Creek	MR-14	Smith Elem	6.14	Fair	21	Fair	13	1	129	good
Tonquish Creek	MR-19	Joy Rd	6.54	Fairly Poor	24	Fair	11	1	387	toxic
Middle Rouge	MR-20	Waterford Bd	6.19	Fair	41	Good	17	2	276	chronic
Johnson Creek	MR-22	Maybury south	5.75	Fair	31	Fair	13	1	121	good
Johnson Creek	MR-23	Maybury north	5.86	Fair	23	Fair	11	1	121	good
Tonquish Creek	MR-24	Lion's Pk	5.96	Fair	28	Fair	11	2	664	toxic
Johnson Creek	MR-25	Maybury East	4.9	Good	27	Fair	12	3	98	good
Johnson Creek	MR-27	Ridge	5.57	Fair	33	Fair	13	2	87	good
Middle Rouge	MR-3	Plym Riverside	5.49	Good	39	Good	19	5	206	chronic
Middle Rouge	MR-4	Levan Knoll	7	Fairly Poor	9	Poor	5	1	223	chronic
Tonquish Creek	Nton	S Evergreen St	5.84	Fair	26	Fair	10	2	586	toxic
Tonquish Creek	Ton1	Plym Twp Pk	5.91	Fair	31	Fair	14	1	276	chronic
Tonquish Creek	Ton2	Ann Arbor Rd	10	Very Poor	17	Poor	7	1	443	toxic
Walled Lake Drainage	Wall3	WL 12 M	6	Fair	38	Good	14	2	339	toxic
Average			6.08	Fair	30	Fair	13	2	246	chronic
Upper Branch										
Bell Branch	Bell1	Bicentennial Park	6.22	Fair	35	Good	14	2	462	toxic
Bell Branch	Bell2	Schoolcraft	7	Fairly Poor	11	Poor	6	0	471	toxic
Bell Branch	Bell3	Livonia 6 Mile	6.33	Fair	30	Fair	12	0	388	toxic
Seeley Creek	See3	Kennedy Ct	5.1	Good	17	Poor	7	1	443	toxic
Tarabusi Creek	Tar2	Tara 8 M	7.04	Fairly Poor	23	Fair	9	1	503	toxic
Upper Rouge	Up2	Shiawasee Park	5.82	Fair	19	Fair	7	1	415	toxic
Upper Rouge	UR-1	Lola Valley	5.73	Fair	23	Fair	9	1	387	toxic
Bell Branch	UR-2	Bell Cr Pk	7.13	Fairly Poor	17	Poor	8	1	441	toxic
Tarabusi Creek	UR-3	Tara 7 M	7	Fairly Poor	26	Fair	11	0	471	toxic
Upper Rouge	UR-4	5M Beech Daly	6.04	Fair	26	Fair	11	2	276	chronic
Average			6.34	Fair	23	Fair	9	1	426	toxic

Trend Graphs

Lower Rouge

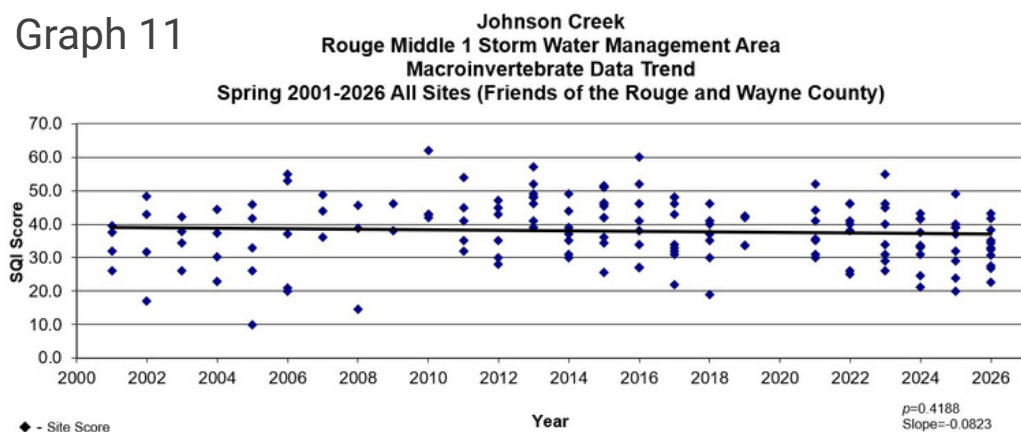


Main Rouge

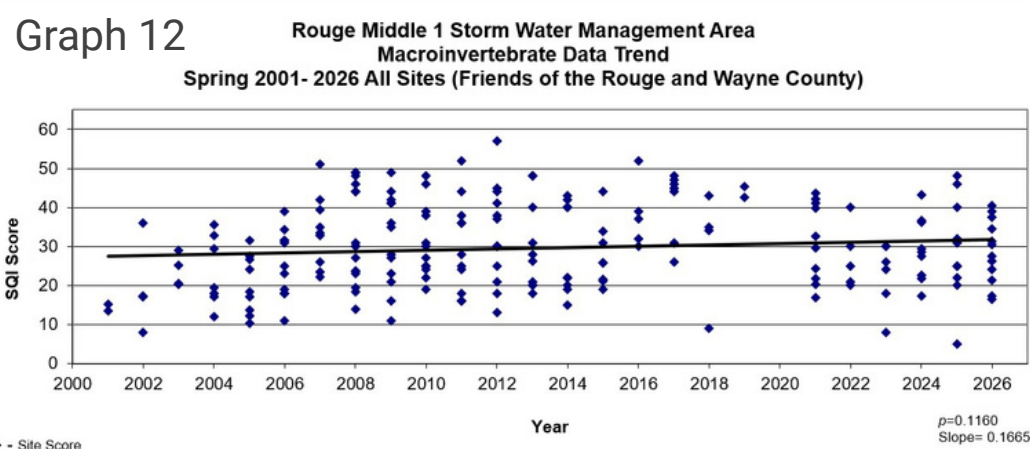


Middle Rouge

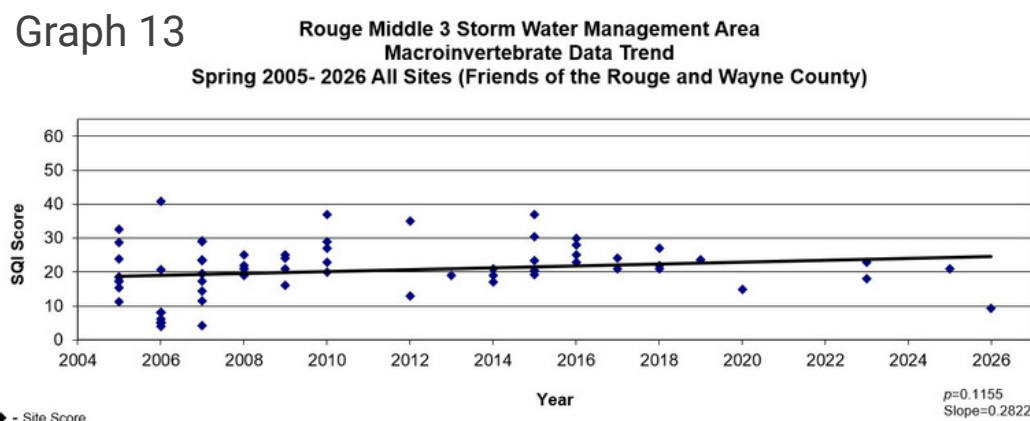
Graph 11



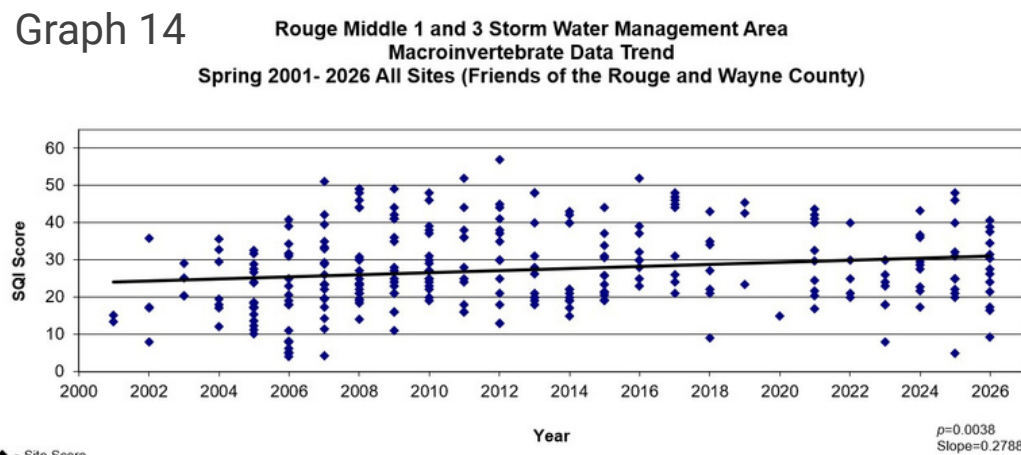
Graph 12



Graph 13

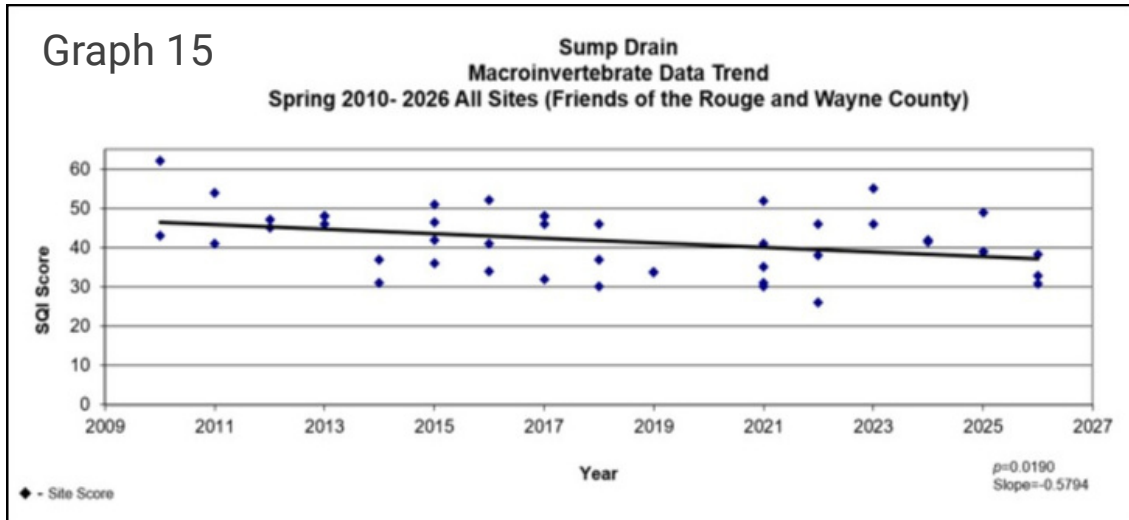


Graph 14



Middle Rouge

Graph 15



Upper Rouge

Graph 16

