Water Resource Quality Monitoring

VOLUME 5

sampling protocol for

Fish kill investigations



September 2004



.

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Resource Quality Services Department of Water Affairs

November 2004

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Volume 5: Fish kill investigations

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ISBN: 0-621-35389-2

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Printing and binding Government Printers, Pretoria

Background information

Fish kills are a world-wide phenomenon and can take place due to natural causes such as old age or unnatural causes such as pesticides in the water.

Whatever the cause, a fish kill should be investigated. This document provides methodology to be followed when encountering or investigating such a kill.

FISH KILL INVESTIGATIONS

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1.0 Common Causes of Fish Kills

Natural causes:

- oxygen depletion
- oxygen supersaturation
- toxic algal blooms
- turnover of the water column
- sudden temperature changes (e.g. after a hail storm)
- salinity changes
- bacterial infections
- viruses
- parasites

Man-induced factors:

 discharging pesticides / fertilisers / other chemicals into the water which can kill fish or lower available dissolved oxygen.

2.0 Reporting a Fish Kill

Report to Regional Director responsible for the area in which the kill took place. Supply the following information:

- Name, address, tel. no. of person who reported the fish kill
- An estimate of number of fish dead/dying
- Time when kill was first noticed
- What other organisms were affected
- The species of fish affected
- The size of the fish affected
- The physical extent of the area affected
- Possible causes
- What possible sources of pollution are in the area

3.0 The Fish Kill Investigation

The following equipment is necessary when conducting an investigation:

- Dissolved oxygen meter
- pH meter
- EC meter
- Sample bottles macro, trace, organic, toxicity, bacteriology, algal identification, algal scum
- Cooler box with ice bricks
- Labels for bottles, pen and masking tape
- Aluminium foil and plastic bags
- Bucket
- Scoop net
- Boots or waders
- Camera
- Boat (when fish kill is on a dam)
- GPS
- Map of the area (if you are not familiar with the region)

4.0 IMPORTANT!

- Liaise with laboratories before collecting samples
- Determine extent of the kill on site
- Estimate the time that the incident started
- Observe things such as excessive turbidity, unusual water colouration, odours, algal blooms etc.
- Consult with farmers in the area to gather information on recent crop spraying or other practices
- Observe behaviour of dying fish look out for injuries, lesions, gasping, loss of equilibrium, erratic behaviour, flared gills, attempts to leave the water, lethargy, convulsions or other indications of distress.
- Where the cause of the fish kill is not known, dying fish should be collected and taken to the nearest state or private veterinarian for pathological examination.
- Fish kills occurring in the vicinity of Onderstepoort should make use of the pathologists available there as the most ideal option.

Fish must never be frozen

FISH KILL QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL INFORMATIC	2N			
WHO IS THE INFORMANT?				
NAME:		TE		
ADDRESS:				
ADURE30.	and a share to see the second second second			
AFFILIATION/ORGANISATION				
DATE & TIME REPORTED:				
REPORTING SOURCE				
NAME OF OFFICIAL/INVESTIC				
				and a state of the second
ORGANISATION:				
ADDRESS:	anning and the second second second			
TEL: (W) ()		(H)_()		
DATE & TIME OF INVESTIGAT				
SITE INFORMATION (De	etails of the site of the	fish kill)		
	-			
Type of water body:	Stream U Wetland	Reservoir Ocean	Other	
	vvetiand	Ocean L		
Name of water body:				
Latitude:	S Longitude:	E		
Has a fish kill been observed at	this site before? Yes	s 🗆 🛛 N	lo 🗆	Unsure
Duration of the kill (first noticed				
Extent of the kill or the area cov	ered (kilometers of river or siz	e of pond or reservoir):		
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		e of pond or reservoir): 100 - 1 000		1 000 - 10 000
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External appearance of affected fish (any abnormalities):

Own opinion as to the cause: _____

Known recent activities in the surrounding area? (eg. Crop spraying, weather change etc) _____

Possible sources of pollution: ----

FIELD MEASUREMENTS:

Variable Measured	Units	Upstream	In Kill Area	Downstream
Temperature	°C			
pH				
Electrical conductivity				
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l and %			
Odour/Colour/Foam				

Collected sample information:

	Upstream	In Kill Area	Downstream
Water sample (major inorganic)			
Water sample (trace metals)			
Water sample (organic)			
Water sample (toxicity)			
Fish sample (fresh)			
Fish sample (frozen)			

General remarks:

COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS AND SEND A COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE TO:

The Director: Resource Quality Services Department Water Affairs and Forestry Private Bag X313 PRETORIA 0001

