

**Table 2.** Rationale for use of indicators in water-resource-quality-monitoring programs for meeting water-management objectives relevant to selected uses. These are status and trends indicators meant to illustrate the suitability of a water resource for use by a management objective rather than demonstrate effects of a particular management objective on that water resource—Continued

Categories of indicators	Human health and aesthetics		Ecological condition		Economic concerns		
	Consumption of fish, shellfish, and wildlife	Public water supply and food processing	Recreation: Boating, swimming, and fishing (including catchability) <sup>1</sup>	Aquatic and semi-aquatic life, protected species and aquaculture	Industry: Makeup and cooling water, and other types of water	Transportation and hydropower	Agriculture
Land use type and intensity: Human and livestock density.	Affects bio-accumulation [1].	Population determines quantity needed. Affects presence of chemicals. Source of pathogens.	Turbidity and sedimentation from urbanization and livestock reduces habitat quality and fish availability [9, 17, 19].	Land use affects turbidity, sedimentation, habitat quality, chemical contamination or other disturbance [17, 20, 31].		Land use affects loading of sediments [32].	Urban recreation lands
<b>Part 4—Indicators of watershed-level stressor—Continued</b>							
Land cover, vegetation.		Alters hydrologic regime, thus availability.	Alters hydrology, thus severity and duration low and high water [20].	Alters hydrologic regime, thus habitat [17, 20].	Alters hydrologic regime, thus availability of water.	Alters hydrology, thus quantity of water and stability of hydrograph.	Alter hydrology, thus availability
Loading or application of chemical, sewage, or animal wastes.	Affects presence of chemicals in fish and birds [1].	Affects degree of treatment and usability[1].	Affects presence of chemicals in swimming water [1].	Affects DO, pathogenicity and chemical interactions [1].	Affects use for waste disposal and degree of treatment.		Affects
Acid deposition and airborne pollutants.	Inputs affect chemical availability, thus consumption advisors.	Affects pH.	Acid deposition affects catchability in acid-sensitive areas [8, 27, 28].	Low pH and other chemical inputs affect aquatic life in acid-sensitive areas [8, 27, 28].			Affects which sources
Reaeration potential, assimilative capacity.		Affects food processing techniques.	May impart odor.	Affects recovery of system and community.	Affects ability to discharge waste.	Affects dam operations [26].	
Channel or flow modification, dams, channelization.		Dams alter availability of water.	Recreation potential depends on environment. Flow, channelization alter habitat [25].	Channelization and dams alter habitat suitability communities and migration [25].	Dams affect availability of water.	Depth and flow affect navigation, power.	Ditch availability water