

Enviro FACTS

BENTHIC MACROINVERTEBRATES

Biological Indicators of Water Quality that dwell in North American Streams

Macroinvertebrates are animals without backbones that are large enough to observe without a microscope.

We call them “**benthic**” when they dwell on the sediments and stones at the bottom of streams or attached to plants and wood in streambeds. The presence of a particular benthic macroinvertebrate can tell us a great deal about the health of a particular stream.

Common benthic macroinvertebrates include the larval and immature stages of many insects, such as dragonflies, stoneflies and mayflies, as well as permanent stream dwellers like mussels, crayfish, leeches, and aquatic worms.

to be exposed to the adverse effects of any pollutants that may be in the water. Because, unlike fish, the immature stages of insects are unable to escape less favorable conditions, previously unknown sources of pollution can be pinpointed by examining them.

Each creature varies in its ability to tolerate pollution (the dot beside each creature in the captions *below* indicates its pollution tolerance level). Mayfly larvae and nymphs need clear, oxygen-rich streams in order to thrive, while rat-tailed maggots and aquatic worms can tolerate very degraded waterways.

Water velocity is another thing to consider

than in the slower-moving portions of the stream, and may be inhabited by different insect larvae or other benthic macroinvertebrates. See an example of the correlation between velocity and dissolved oxygen in the box below. Pollution is another factor that can decrease dissolved oxygen levels.

When studying your stream, remember that clean water is only part of it. A diverse stream community includes many habitats – riffles, runs, glides and pools, each varying in water velocity, dissolved oxygen, food, and shelter for its benthic community.

For more information contact:

