





Why macro-invertebrates? • Easy to sample • Sedentary

- Easily ID'ed to Order
- Occur in all freshwater habitats
- · Sensitive to pollutants
- Rapid response to environmental impacts

The second s	Extended
RAPID	EXTENDED
3 D-net samples	• 3 D-net samples
2 kick net samples	• 2 kick net samples
1 leaf-pack sample	• 1 leaf-pack sample
2 fine mesh rock/log wash samples	• 2 fine mesh rock/log wash samples
1 sand sample	1 sand sample
Visual collections	Visual collections
PICK IN FIELD!!!!!	• PICK IN LAB!!!!!

OBJECTIVES

- Determine effectiveness of rapid sampling methods in comparison to extended methods
- Sample and identify macro-invertebrates for P.R.R.P. monitoring purposes

JUSTIFICATIONPaired with the P.R.R.P Evaluate similarity of rapid & extended samples Does rapid assessment provide complete

- bioassessment?
- Economic advantages





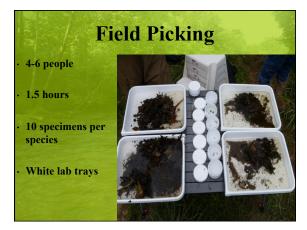


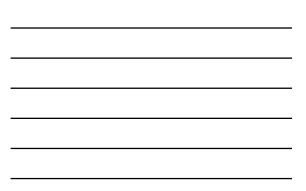














Picked with forceps

Floated in water

Stored in labeled, white, plastic jars

Residual debris stored in 70% isopropyl alcohol





Residual picked under lights

Separated into Orders

Timed picking for further evaluation



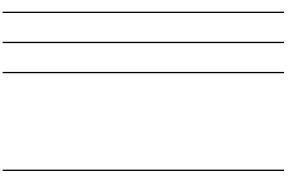
Lab Identification

Use dissecting microscopes

Identify to lowest level

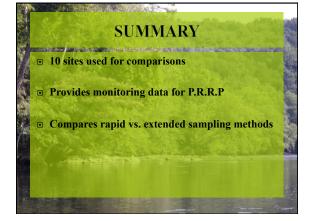
Keep residual and field collections separate.

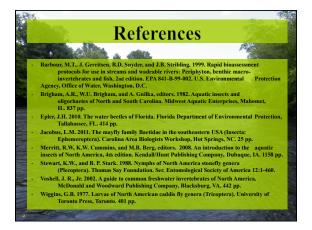




Current Progress • 4 months of field sampling complete • 3 months of residual debris picking complete • ~ 316 hours of residual picking • Inverts from 22 of 24 sites identified • 2000 + invertebrates ID'ed in 3 months

日本の支援に、「こののなな」をおいいない







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