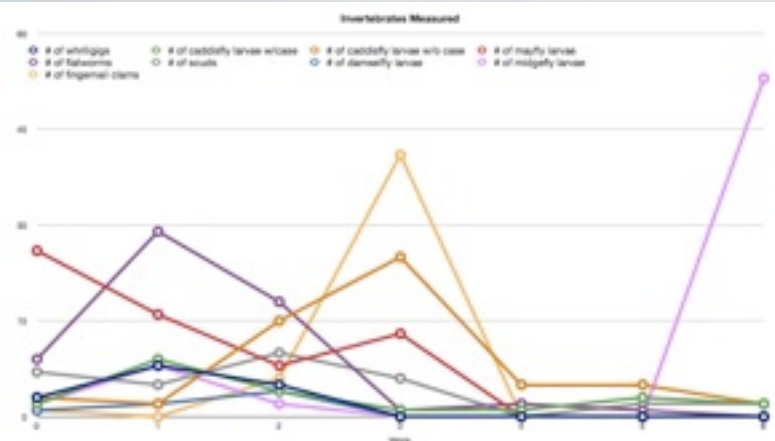


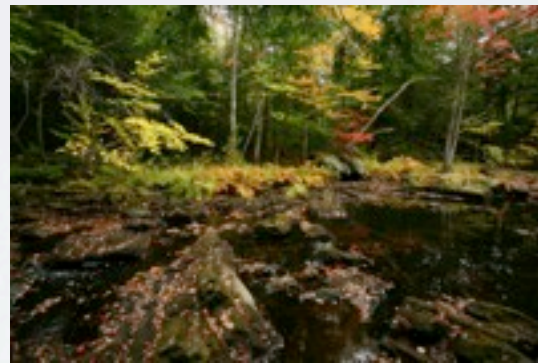
CATHANCE RIVER INVERTEBRATE STUDY

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This graph summarizes the population data of the study. It is clear that different species peaked in different weeks. This is due to the improved ability of some species to resist different abiotic factors, such as the caddisfly larva's ability to cling to the vegetation, preventing them from being swept away by the current. The caddisfly larvae was a mainstay during the entire study for this reason. The mayfly larva was abundant at the beginning of the study, but by the last few weeks, not a single one was seen. This is because it did not have a mechanism akin to the caddisfly's hooks, and could not resist the increasing current. Whirligigs disappeared a few weeks in for the same reason, along with the flatworms. Fingernail clams and midge larvae each had an unexpected spike during the study, the reason for this is believed to be that the researchers stumbled upon a nest of some sort; both the fingernail clam specimens and the midge larvae were significantly smaller than the ones previously captured, suggesting they were adolescent.

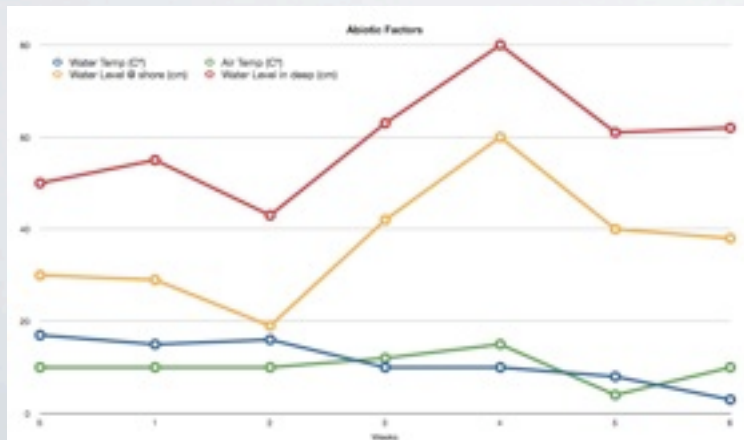
This study was meant to determine how certain abiotic factors, such as water and air temperature and water depth would affect invertebrate populations in the Cathance River. Invertebrates were collected with nets and recorded in the same area of the river every week for a span of 6 weeks, along with all of the abiotic factors mentioned. The data that was collected was compiled into graphs so the results could be more easily evaluated.



This is the section of the Cathance River in which the data was collected



This is the type of underwater growth that was favored by the invertebrates



This graph illustrates the abiotic factors that were recorded during the weeks of the study.

Acknowledgements

Thank you CREA for the use of the equipment, and the opportunity to study invertebrates in the Cathance River.



This is a damselfly nymph