



Cathance River Invertebrate Sampling

By Alexa Eaton and Bailey Cloutier

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Procedure:

- 1. Obtain materials
- Measure water speed
- Remove Invertebrate Sampler from river and shake into bucket to remove attached invertebrates. Then return Sampler back to where it was found.
- Scrape Dip Net once along river's bed to gather invertebrates.
- Repeat at both slow and fast moving sections of the river just above Barnes's Leap.







Purpose:

- Determine what types of invertebrates live in the Cathance River, and how water speed affects the amount and types of invertebrates found.
- Determine what those results indicate about the water quality of the river.

Hypothesis:There will I

- There will be a greater diversity of invertebrates in the slow-moving water than in the fast-moving water.
- The invertebrate diversity will indicate that the river is moderately clean.

Conclusion:

- The researchers found there is a greater amount of types and total number of invertebrates in the slow moving water location (20) than the fast moving water location (6), which supported their hypothesis.
- The researchers found a high percentage of invertebrates either sensitive or moderately tolerant to pollution, and a much smaller amount of invertebrates tolerant. This indicates that Cathance River is at least moderately clean, which supports the researchers' hypothesis.

Invertebrate Pollution Tolerance Indicator for Invertebrates Found in the Cathance River

Water Speed	Sensitive	Moderately Tolerant	Tolerant
Slow	Tube Maker Caddisfly Larva, Prong Gilled Mayfly Nymph, Flatheaded Mayfly Nymph	Clubtail Dragonfly Nymph, Clam, Crayfish, Alderfly Larva, Scud, Copepod, Whirligig Beetle, Amphipod, Damsetfly Nymph	Turbellarian Flatworm, Midge Fly Larva, Water Strider, Mosquito Larva
Fast	Stonefly Nymph, Humpless Casemaker Caddisfly Larva, Snail, Mayfly Nymph	Damselfly Nymph, Whirligig Beetle	





Graphs:







