Student names:						Block	
		ata Sheet cal Measu			-		
A. Use the dichotomous key to identify macroinvertebrates at your site, and record your data below by checking off the appropriate box as you find each new type of macroinvertebrate.							
Type of macroinvertebrate	1 type found	2 types found	3 types found	4 types found	5 types found	Total number of types found	
Backswimmer adult							
Black fly larva							
Caddisfly larva							
Crane fly larva							
Damselfly nymph							
Dobsonfly larva							
Dragonfly nymph							
Freshwater clam							
Freshwater worm							
Leech							
Mayfly nymph							
Midge larva							
Pouch snail Riffle beetle adult							
Scud							
Stonefly nymph							
Water penny beetle larva							
water permy beetic farva							
		1					
<b>B.</b> Calculate metrics of Below, record the results				macroinve	ertebrate	data.	
1. Total number of taxa	found (a	dd up the	right hand	l column f	or the ent	ire data sheet):	
Upper Mud Creek:		Lower M	1ud Creek	:		Mud Tributary:	
<ol><li>Total number of EPT caddisflies only):</li></ol>	taxa foun	d (add up	the right	hand colu	mn for ma	ayflies, stoneflies, and	
Upper Mud Creek:		Lower N	1ud Creek	:		Mud Tributary:	

<b>C.</b> 1.	Interpret the class results.  Why does counting the total number of types macroinvertebrates (total number of taxa) at a site provide information about stream health?
2.	Why does counting the total number of types of mayflies, stoneflies, and caddisflies (total number of EPT taxa) at a site provide information about stream health?
3.	Based on these biological measurements, how does stream health compare between the three Mud Creek sites?
4.	What do these results tell us about the ability of Mud Creek to recover from urbanization? Explain your answer.