



Missouri
Department of
Natural Resources

Biological Assessment and Habitat Study

**East Fork Medicine Creek
Putnam and Sullivan Counties**

2003-2005

Prepared for:

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1.0 Introduction

At the request of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (**MDNR**), Water Protection Program (**WPP**), the Environmental Services Program (**ESP**), Water Quality Monitoring Section (**WQMS**) conducted a macroinvertebrate bioassessment and habitat study of East Fork Medicine Creek in Putnam and Sullivan Counties in north central Missouri.

Approximately 36 miles of East Fork Medicine Creek (virtually the entire stream length from the Iowa border to just south of Galt, Missouri) is included on the 2002 303(d) list for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) development due to non-point source agriculture sediment pollution. The 303(d) list does not include habitat loss as an impact. However, all of East Fork Medicine Creek has poor aquatic habitat. The degraded habitat and excessive sediment load have been caused by erosion from agricultural lands, stream bank erosion, loss of stream length and heterogeneity due to channelization, and changes in the basin hydrology. Most of the deposition consists of sand; silt and clay are largely transported downstream to the Mississippi River.

Limitations of time and personnel necessitated dividing the study into an upper and lower portion over a two-year interval. An upper 23-mile section of East Fork Medicine Creek was sampled in the fall of 2003 and spring of 2004. Sampling of the remaining 13 miles of stream was conducted in the fall of 2004 and spring of 2005.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of the study was to determine if the East Fork Medicine Creek macroinvertebrate community was impaired and, if so, determine possible causes.

1.2 Objectives

- 1) Define the habitat characteristics of East Fork Medicine Creek.
- 2) Define the water quality characteristics of East Fork Medicine Creek.
- 3) Determine if the macroinvertebrate community and water quality of East Fork Medicine Creek are impaired by factors related to habitat loss.

1.3 Tasks

- 1) Conduct a habitat assessment of East Fork Medicine Creek.
- 2) Conduct a water quality assessment of East Fork Medicine Creek.
- 3) Conduct a bioassessment of the macroinvertebrate community of East Fork Medicine Creek.

1.4 Null Hypotheses

Habitat quality, water quality, and macroinvertebrate assemblages are similar among East Fork Medicine Creek stream segments.

Habitat quality, water quality, and macroinvertebrate assemblages are similar between East Fork Medicine Creek and biocriteria reference streams within the Plains/Grand/Chariton Ecological Drainage Unit (**EDU**).

2.0 Study Area

East Fork Medicine Creek originates in Iowa and flows into Missouri northwest of Powersville, in Putnam County. The creek flows through Putnam, Sullivan, and Grundy Counties for 36 miles before it joins with West Fork Medicine Creek, south of Galt, Missouri, to form Medicine Creek in Grundy County. Total watershed including tributaries is approximately 257 square miles. East Fork Medicine Creek is considered a permanently flowing class “P” stream by the Missouri Water Quality Standards (MDNR 2000). Beneficial use designations are “Livestock and Wildlife Watering (**LWW**), and Protection of Warm Water Aquatic Life and Human Health-Fish Consumption (**AQL**)”.

2.1 Water Quality Concerns

There are no major point sources of pollution in the East Fork Medicine Creek watershed. Non-point source impacts from farming and agricultural industry are of much greater concern. Agriculture is a major industry within northern Missouri and the Grand River basin, including row crops, pasturing of cattle, and concentrated animal feeding operations (**CAFOs**). Although there are no CAFOs in the East Fork Medicine Creek watershed, there is potential for runoff and groundwater infiltration via land application from CAFOs located in the nearby West Medicine Creek catchment.

Erosion of cropland is a major cause of silt and sand sediment load in northern Missouri streams. In addition, row crops are often planted to the edge of stream banks that have been denuded of riparian vegetation, causing steep, shadeless, unstable banks, high summer water temperatures, and loss of stream habitat. Pastured cattle often have access to streams and contribute organic and bacterial loading, destruction of stream banks, and increased turbidity and siltation. Many northern Missouri streams have various degrees of channelization to provide more area in the river bottoms for cropland. Channelization causes a loss of channel structure and subsequent deterioration and destruction of stream habitats.

2.2 East Fork Medicine Creek Site Descriptions

Seven stations were sampled along the approximately 36-mile length of East Fork Medicine Creek. Four stations sampled along the upper 23 miles of the stream during fall of 2003 and spring of 2004 will hereafter be referred to as Upper East Fork Medicine Creek (**UEFMC**). UEFMC stations #1 and #2 were located in Sullivan County and UEFMC stations #3 and #4 were sited in Putnam County. Upper East Fork Medicine Creek was slightly above normal flow, but below the top of the lower banks, during the fall 2003 sampling period due to rainfall a few days earlier. The stream was sand-bottomed, turbid, and mostly consisted of a narrow, shallow meander within a much wider channel. Beaver ponds and dams were present at several stations. During the spring 2004 sampling UEFMC was slightly above normal stream stage, moderately swift, and turbid. High flows during the winter and early spring had scoured banks, caused bank failure, and had destroyed several beaver dams. In fall 2004, four stations were chosen along the remaining 13 miles of stream. However, the second station had to be deleted from the study

because of poor access and water too deep for wading. The remaining three stations will be referred to as Lower East Fork Medicine Creek (**LEFMC**). These three stations were located in Sullivan County. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek in fall 2004 was slightly above ambient stream stage and flow, and had considerable instream deposition of sand. High stream flows in late summer 2004 had overtopped banks, which were sloughed and disturbed in several places. Similar stream conditions at LEFMC were present during spring 2005 sampling, following late winter flooding. See Figures 1, 2, and 3 for maps of East Fork Medicine Creek study locations.

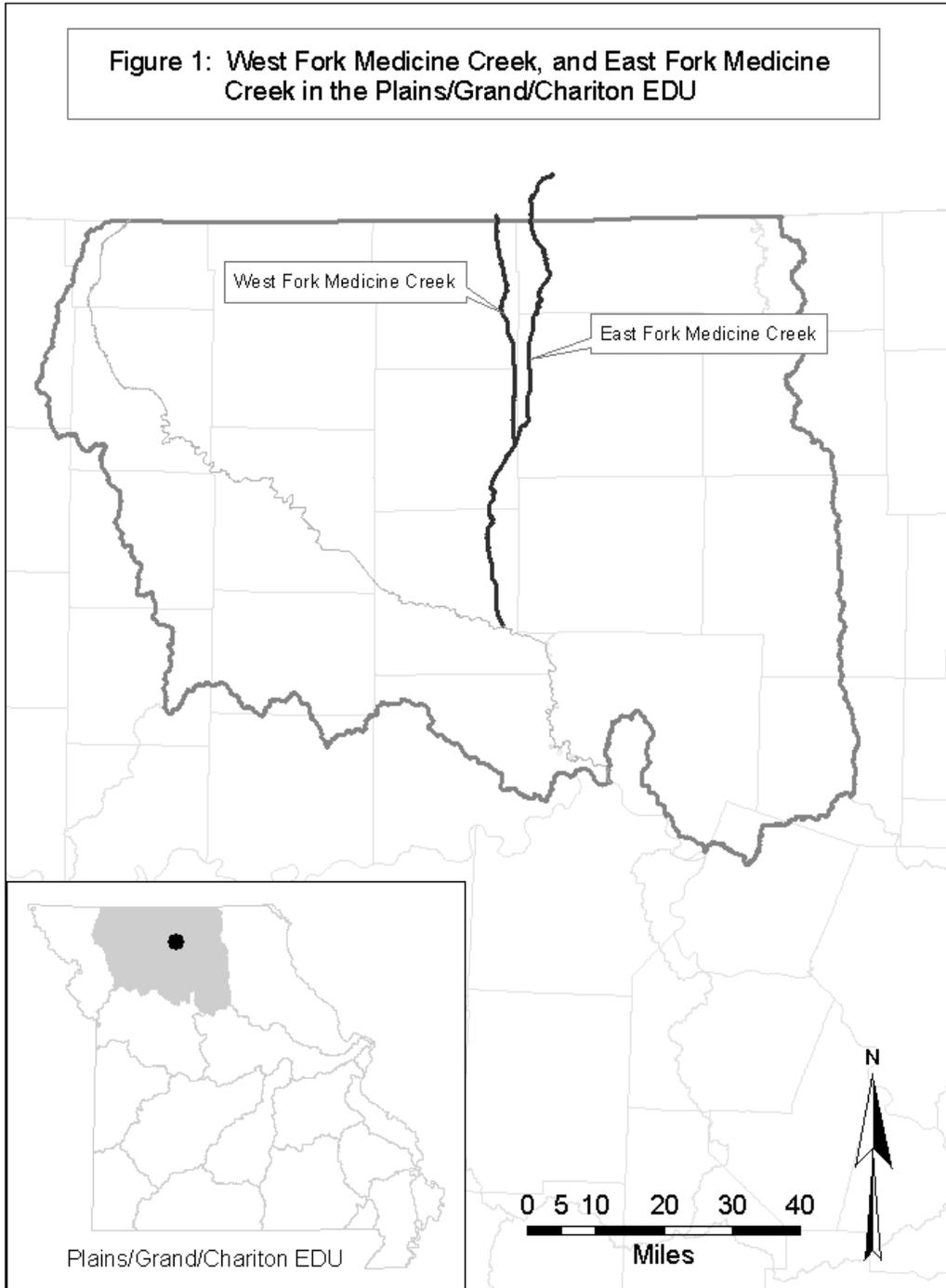
Station UEFMC #1: (S $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, T. 64 N., R. 22 W.) was located upstream of the Highway E crossing, east of Harris, in Sullivan County. Sampling was conducted approximately one-quarter mile upstream from the crossing. Macroinvertebrate habitat was fair in fall 2003, but poor in spring 2004 because of eroded banks and unconsolidated sand substrate. Decimal degree coordinates for this station are Latitude 40.30935762, Longitude -93.33813705 .

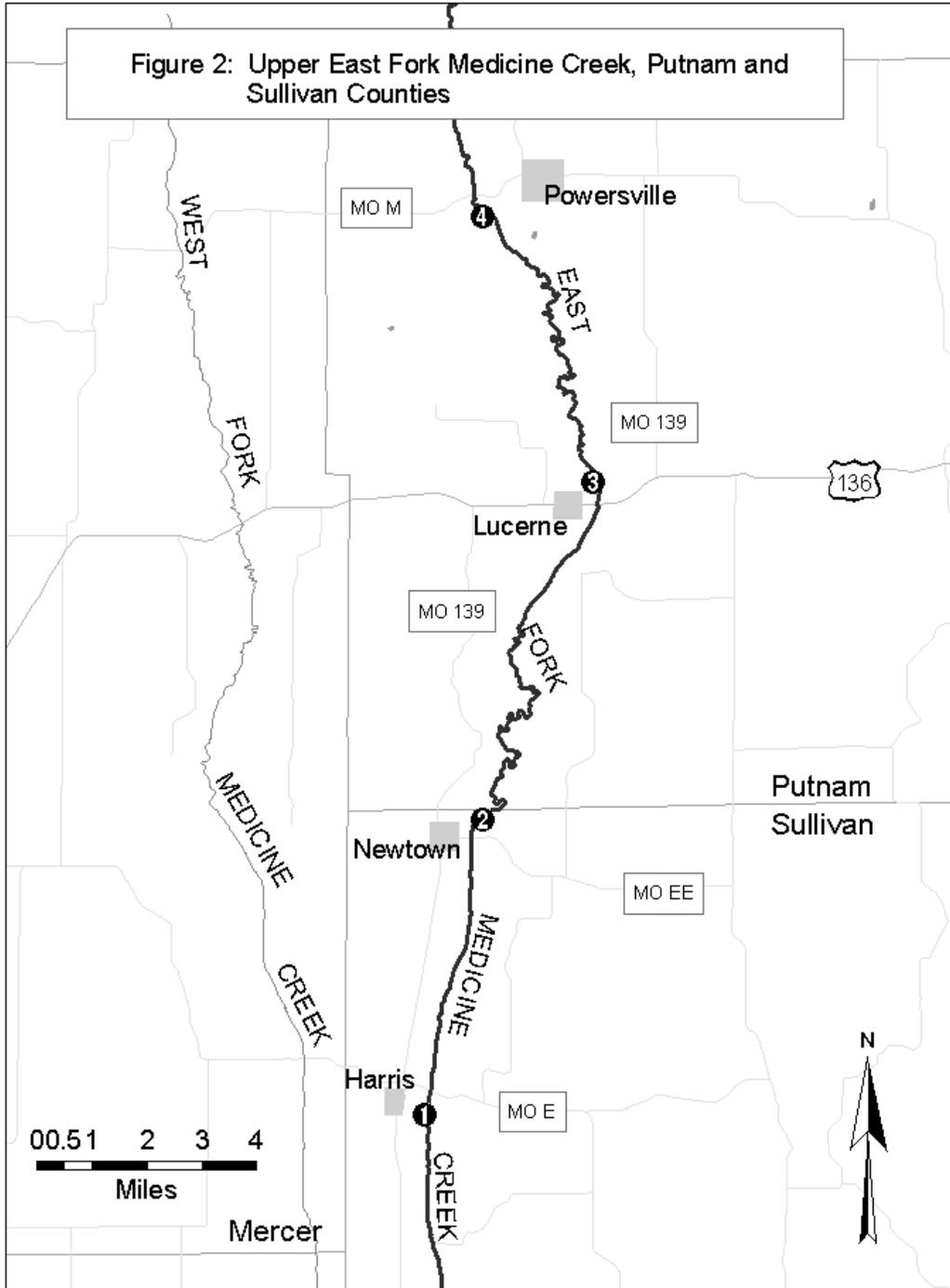
Stations UEFMC #2 and #2.5: (NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, T. 64 N., R. 22 W.) were located upstream from the Highway EE crossing, east of Newtown, in Sullivan County. Water quality samples were collected at UEFMC #2 just upstream from the bridge at geographic coordinates Latitude 40.37618761, Longitude -93.32442771 . The UEFMC #2 segment was a flowing reach that extended from the bridge upstream a few hundred feet to the confluence with Barber Creek. The first of two beaver dams was located just upstream from Barber Creek. The UEFMC #2.5 reach began at the Barber Creek confluence and extended upstream for several hundred yards above the beaver dams. This entire segment was essentially a non-flowing pool. By the spring of 2004, the UEFMC #2 and #2.5 reaches had been altered by high flows, which breached and partially destroyed the beaver dams, leaving an entirely flowing stream segment. Therefore, in the spring, only one macroinvertebrate sample was collected, and the station was designated UEFMC #2.

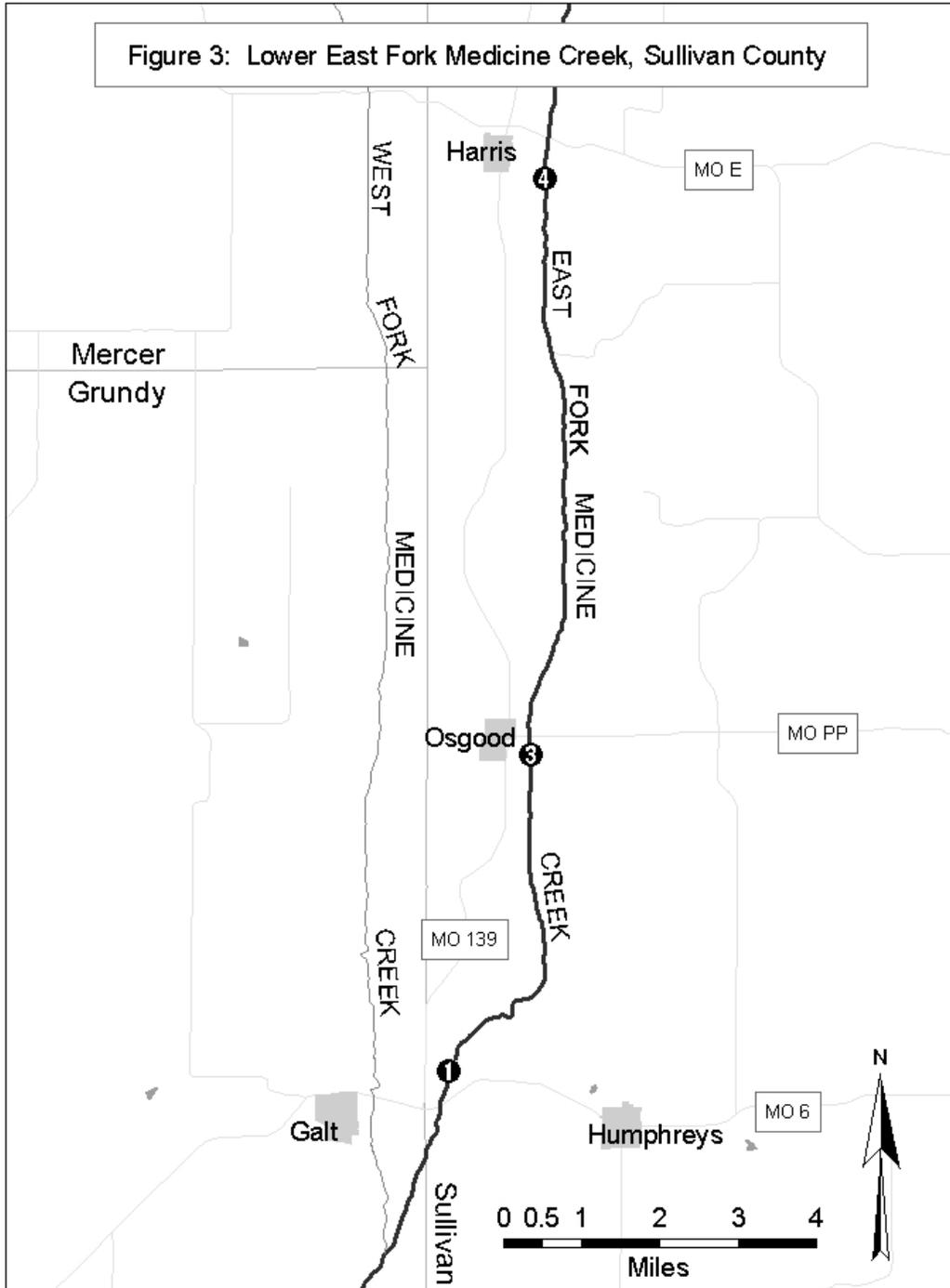
Station UEFMC #3: (N $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5, T. 65 N., R. 21 W.) was located upstream of the Highway 136 bridge, east of Lucerne, in Putnam County. In the fall of 2003, a long beaver pool began at the bridge and stretched upstream past the top of the sample reach. Fall 2003 macroinvertebrate sampling at this station thus consisted of non-flow habitat only. By spring 2004 the beaver dam had been breached and all three macroinvertebrate habitats were sampled. Decimal degree coordinates for this station are Latitude 40.46910213, Longitude -93.28046949 .

Station UEFMC #4: (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 66 N., R. 22 W.) was located downstream of the Highway M bridge, west of Powersville, in Putnam County. This station had fairly good macroinvertebrate habitat with stream banks in good condition and trees extended to the water's edge in several locations. Decimal degree coordinates for this station are Latitude 40.54402762, Longitude -93.54402762 .

Station LEFMC #1: (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, T. 64 N., R. 22 W.) was located upstream from the Highway 6 crossing, east of Galt, in Sullivan County. A very long bridge pool necessitated macroinvertebrate sampling to begin approximately one-third mile upstream. Macroinvertebrate habitat was judged to be poor. There were few pools, which were either scoured or filled with







rather deep, unconsolidated silty-sand substrate. Root-mat was sparse and of fair to poor quality. In spite of these observations, LEFMC #1 supported a fairly diverse macroinvertebrate fauna. Decimal degree coordinates for this station are Latitude 40.129796, Longitude -93.363041.

Station LEFMC #3: (SW ¼ sec. 2, T. 62 N., R. 22 W.) was located downstream from the Highway PP crossing, east of Osgood, in Sullivan County. Macroinvertebrate habitat was fair. There was a fairly good mix of shallow and deep pools. Substrate was rather firm compared to upstream and downstream stations. This station also had several short riffle and run sequences. Decimal degree coordinates for this station are Latitude 40.301996, Longitude -93.338434.

Station LEFMC #4: (N ½ sec. 35, T. 64 N., R. 22 W.) was located downstream from the Highway E crossing, east of Harris, in Sullivan County. Substrate was very soft silty-sand and over one foot deep in many places, and wading was very difficult. There were a few deep pools three to four feet deep. Decimal degree coordinates for this station are Latitude 40.197093, Longitude -93.341905.

3.0 Methods

Steve Humphrey, Cecilia Campbell, and other staff of the MDNR, ESP conducted this study. Sampling of UEFMC was conducted in the fall of 2003 and spring of 2004. The LEFMC sampling was conducted in the fall of 2004 and spring of 2005. Macroinvertebrates and water quality were sampled each season. Habitat assessments were conducted during the fall.

3.1 Habitat

East Fork Medicine Creek (**EFMC**) was placed on the federal 303(d) list for stream habitat degradation due to excessive sedimentation. Little sediment data exists to directly document sediment as a significant impact to the stream. General fisheries data and the effect of sediment on fish were the initial data used to consider EFMC for 303(d) listing. Sedimentation is one of many instream habitat problems associated with land use. Although instream habitat can be directly measured, the causes of the degradation can range from local scale sources to watershed scale sources. We collected habitat measures at the watershed, reach, and local scales to better allow us to evaluate the causes of poor habitat conditions.

3.1.1 Land Use

The land use conditions were summarized from land cover Geographic Information System (GIS) files. These land cover files were provided by the Missouri Resource Assessment Partnership (MoRAP) and derived from 2000-2004 LANDSTAT data.

3.1.2 Habitat Assessment and Riparian Zone Condition

A standardized assessment procedure was followed as described for Glide/Pool Habitat in the Stream Habitat Assessment Project Procedure (SHAPP) (MDNR 2003a). Habitat assessments were conducted during September 2003 at UEFMC and during September 2004 at LEFMC.

The riparian zone condition was observed and qualitatively described as very poor, poor, good, very good, and mixed. Very poor riparian zone conditions are characterized by mostly or entirely row crops and/or grassland up to the stream bank and no or very little trees or shrubs.

Poor riparian zone conditions are characterized by row crops and/or grassland planted close to the stream bank, but with a thin zone of trees less than 20 feet wide remaining in the riparian zone. Fair to good riparian zone conditions are characterized by a riparian zone of 20 to 60 feet wide in front of row crops and/or grassland. Very good riparian zone conditions are characterized by little influence from row crops, abundant forest coverage, and a riparian zone greater than 60 feet wide. Mixed riparian zone conditions are characterized by having one side of the stream rated differently than the other (e.g., very poor and good).

3.1.3 Sinuosity

Sinuosity was estimated by using a ratio of the length of the stream between two points to the straight line distance between two points. The two points were located two miles apart and the sample station was contained within this two-mile reach of stream. The measurements and calculations were derived by using data from the United States Geological Survey's National Hydrography Database.

3.1.4 Stream Width and Depth Measurements

Lack of instream habitat is typical of wide and shallow northern Missouri streams. Wider, shallower streams tend to have less ability to develop pools and retain woody debris (Haithcoat et al. 2003). Stream width and depth measurements were collected to characterize stream structure. At each sampling station a series of 10 bank to bank transects were established. Each transect was equally spaced within the sampling reach, which was 20x the average width. Measurements taken at each transect included lower bank width (see SHAPP for a definition of Lower Bank), wetted width, and water depth at $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the distance across the wetted width. In order to document critical habitat conditions, measurements were collected during the fall low flow period.

3.2 Physicochemical Water Parameters

Physical and chemical water samples were collected from all stations each season. Parameters were nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen, ammonia-nitrogen, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, chloride, turbidity, temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and discharge. WQMS personnel analyzed temperature, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, and discharge in the field and turbidity in the biology laboratory. All other parameters were delivered to the ESP, Chemical Analyses Section for analyses. All samples were collected according to the standard operating procedure MDNR-FSS-001: Required/Recommended Containers, Volumes, Preservatives, Holding Times, and Special Sampling Considerations (MDNR 2002a) and were recorded on an MDNR chain-of-custody (MDNR 2001).

3.3 Biological Assessment

The biological assessment was conducted according to the Semi-quantitative Macroinvertebrate Stream Bioassessment Project Procedure (SMSBPP) (MDNR 2003b). Upper East Fork Medicine Creek was sampled September 2003 and April 2004. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek was sampled September 2004 and March 2005. Three standard habitats of glide/pool streams (e.g., woody debris substrate, depositional substrate in non-flowing water, and root-mat substrate) were sampled at all locations.

Macroinvertebrate data were evaluated by comparison to Biological Criteria for Perennial/Wadeable Streams of Missouri (MDNR 2002b, with an updated Appendix B) within the Plains/Grand/Chariton Ecological Drainage Unit (**EDU**). An EDU is an ecological area in which the aquatic biological communities and stream habitat can be expected to be similar.

Macroinvertebrate scores were analyzed each season using two methods. The first analysis was a metric evaluation, per the SMSBPP, versus biological criteria. The SMSBPP provides details on the calculation of metrics and scoring of the multi-metric Macroinvertebrate Stream Condition Index (**MSCI**). The four core metrics of the MSCI are: Taxa Richness (**TR**); Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera Taxa Richness (**EPTT**); Biotic Index (**BI**); and the Shannon Diversity Index (**SDI**). An MSCI score of 16-20 is considered full biological supporting, 10-14 is partial biological supporting, and 4-8 is non-supporting. Tables 1 and 2 provide scoring criteria for the fall and spring index periods, respectively.

The second analysis of the biological data was an evaluation of the dominant macroinvertebrate families (**DMF**) using percent composition of predominant macroinvertebrate taxa.

Table 1
 Biological Criteria for Glide/Pool-Fall Index Period
 Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU

| Metric | Score = 1 | Score = 3 | Score = 5 |
|--------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| TR | < 26 | 26 – 51 | > 51 |
| EPTT | < 4 | 4 – 9 | > 9 |
| BI | > 8.60 | 8.60 – 7.20 | < 7.20 |
| SDI | < 1.34 | 1.34 – 2.68 | > 2.68 |

Table 2
 Biological Criteria for Glide/Pool-Spring Index Period
 Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU

| Metric | Score = 1 | Score = 3 | Score = 5 |
|--------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| TR | < 26 | 26 – 51 | > 51 |
| EPTT | < 4 | 4 – 8 | > 8 |
| BI | > 8.61 | 8.61 – 7.24 | < 7.24 |
| SDI | < 1.26 | 1.26 – 2.53 | > 2.53 |

4.0 Results and Analyses

4.1 Land Use

Table 3 lists the land cover percentages for the Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU, Upper East Fork Medicine Creek (UEFMC), Lower East Fork Medicine Creek (LEFMC), and three Biological Criteria for Wadeable/Perennial Streams (**BIOREF**) stations. Stations UEFMC #1 and #2 have land coverages similar to the EDU, with about one-fourth row-cropped and one-half as grassland. The three LEFMC stations also have coverages similar to UEFMC #1 and #2 and the EDU. The furthest upstream stations, UEFMC #3 and #4, have a much smaller row-crop

coverage and somewhat greater percent grassland cover than UEFMC #1 and #2 and the EDU. This indicates that UEFMC #3 and #4 may be less impacted by row cropping than the remaining UEFMC and LEFMC stations.

Locust Creek BIOREF and West Locust Creek BIOREF stations have nearly identical coverages of 10 to 11 percent row crop, 60 to 62 percent grassland, and 20 to 21 percent forest. The land use of the two stations is similar to UEFMC #3 and #4, with somewhat less row cropping in the reference watersheds. The Spring Creek BIOREF differs substantially from EFMC and the other BIOREF stations. More than one-half (55%) of the watershed is forested and grassland accounts for only 28 percent of the coverage. The percent row crop coverage of Spring Creek BIOREF is 10 percent.

Table 3
 Land Use

| Watershed | % Urban | % Row Crops | % Grassland | % Forest | % Other |
|---------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|----------|---------|
| Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU | 2 | 28 | 45 | 18 | 7 |
| UEFMC #1 & #2 | 2 | 26 | 49 | 17 | 6 |
| UEFMC #3 | 2 | 14 | 62 | 16 | 6 |
| UEFMC #4 | 1 | 15 | 55 | 22 | 7 |
| LEFMC #1, #3, & #4 | 2 | 26 | 49 | 17 | 6 |
| Spring Creek BIOREF | 1 | 10 | 28 | 55 | 6 |
| Locust Creek BIOREF | 2 | 10 | 62 | 20 | 6 |
| West Locust Creek BIOREF | 1 | 11 | 60 | 21 | 7 |

4.2 Habitat Assessment

Habitat assessment scores for each UEFMC and LEFMC station are given in Table 4. For comparison, the West Locust Creek BIOREF habitat score is provided along with the percent of the BIOREF score achieved by each EFMC station. The Locust Creek BIOREF habitat assessment score was excluded from the table because flooding prior to assessment had caused significant erosion and sloughing of stream banks and considerable deposition of silt and sand within pools. This resulted in an unusually low BIOREF habitat assessment score of only 83 for the Locust Creek BIOREF. All habitat scores of EFMC exceeded 75 percent similarity of the West Locust Creek reference stream, so the aquatic macroinvertebrate communities among the stations may be seen to be comparable. Habitat assessment scores of LEFMC #3 and #4 were 76 and 80, respectively. The lower scores reflected degraded habitat following flooding in late August 2004.

4.3 Sinuosity and Riparian Zone Condition

Table 5 lists sinuosity, channelization likelihood, and riparian zone condition for each UEFMC and LEFMC station and the West Locust Creek and Locust Creek BIOREF stations. Points were chosen along Medicine Creek at approximately two miles apart, incorporating each sampling station in the center of the reach. Similarly, West Locust and Locust Creek BIOREF sinuosity determinations were calculated from the middle of the sampling reach.

Table 4
 Upper East Fork Medicine Creek, Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, and West Locust Creek
 BIOREF Habitat Assessment Scores

| Station | Habitat Assessment Score | Percent of BIOREF |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| UEFMC #1 | 93 | 95 |
| UEFMC #2 | 95 | 97 |
| UEFMC #3 | 109 | 111 |
| UEFMC #4 | 97 | 99 |
| LEFMC #1 | 90 | 92 |
| LEFMC #3 | 76 | 78 |
| LEFMC #4 | 80 | 82 |
| West Locust Creek BIOREF | 98 | |

Table 5
 Upper East Fork Medicine Creek, Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, West Locust Creek
 BIOREF and Locust Creek BIOREF Sinuosity and Riparian Zone Conditions

| Station | *Sinuosity (miles/mile) | Likely to be Channelized | Riparian Zone Condition |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| UEFMC #1 | 1.01 | Yes | Good |
| UEFMC #2 | 1.14 | Probably | Fair |
| UEFMC #3 | 1.20 | Probably | Fair/Good |
| UEFMC #4 | 1.16 | Probably | Good |
| LEFMC #1 | 1.04 | Yes | Very Good |
| LEFMC #3 | 1.02 | Yes | Fair |
| LEFMC #4 | 1.02 | Yes | Good |
| West Locust Creek BIOREF | 1.43 | No | Very Good |
| Locust Creek BIOREF | 1.04 | Yes | Mixed** |

*Higher number equates to greater sinuosity

** Left descending bank rated poor; right descending bank rated good.

4.4 Stream Width and Depth Measurements

Transect measurements for average channel width (= lower bank width), average wetted width, and average stream depth for UEFMC, LEFMC, and the Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU BIOREF stations are presented in Table 6. The BIOREF data represent an average of nine channel measurements at eight BIOREF stations within the EDU. Also provided in Table 6 are two columns of ratios: channel width to wetted width and wetted width to depth. The ratios allow the standardization of channel measurements for longitudinal comparisons along a stream. For example, channel width normally widens as one proceeds downstream. Wetted width and depth do not necessarily increase as one proceeds downstream. By incorporating ratios of channel width to wetted width and wetted width to depth, channel widths and depths can be compared along a stream reach.

The average channel width of EFMC ranged from 27.2 feet at the farthest upstream station UEFMC #4 to 86.6 feet at the farthest downstream station LEFMC #1. Average wetted width was variable among the seven EFMC stations but increased upstream to downstream from 19.0 feet at UEFMC #4 to 59.0 feet at LFMF #1. Average depth also increased from upstream to downstream and ranged from 0.44 feet at UEFMC #4 to 1.36 feet at LEFMC #1.

Channel width to wetted width ratio increased overall from upstream to downstream at UEFMC. This ratio was nearly the same at UEFMC stations #4 and #3, but then increased to 2.0 at UEFMC #2 and increased further to 2.9 at UEFMC #1. The increase in the ratio from upstream to downstream at UEFMC indicates that a smaller proportion of the stream channel was wetted at the downstream stations UEFMC #1 and #2. At LEFMC stations, the ratio was lower and more uniform among the three stations and ranged from 1.2 to 1.5, or about the same as the ratio at UEFMC #3 and #4. This indicates that the proportion of the wetted width of the channel increased, rather than decreased, from UEFMC stations #1 and #2 downstream to the LEFMC stations.

Overall, average depth increased, as expected, from 0.44 feet at the farthest upstream UEFMC station #4 to the most downstream LEFMC station #1, where the average depth was 1.36 feet. However, there was no obvious trend in the wetted width to depth ratio from upstream to downstream. The lowest ratios were at UEFMC stations #2 and #3, which indicates the stream was relatively deep in comparison to its wetted width at these stations.

The Plains/Grand/Chariton BIOREF values were overall most similar to UEFMC stations #2 and #3, which indicates that the stream morphology and depth regime of these two stations was more similar to the average for the BIOREF than were the values of the other EFMC stations.

Table 6
 Upper East Fork Medicine Creek, Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, and Plains/Grand/Chariton BIOREF Streams, Width and Depth Summary

| Station | Average Channel Width (ft) | Average Wetted Width (ft) | Average Depth (ft) | Channel Width/Wetted Width | Wetted Width/Depth |
|--------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| UEFMC #1 | 69.8 | 24.1 | 0.52 | 2.9 | 46.5 |
| UEFMC #2 | 43.2 | 22.0 | 0.86 | 2.0 | 25.8 |
| UEFMC #3 | 43.6 | 35.0 | 1.28 | 1.2 | 27.4 |
| UEFMC #4 | 27.2 | 19.0 | 0.44 | 1.4 | 42.8 |
| LEFMC #1 | 86.6 | 59.0 | 1.36 | 1.5 | 43.4 |
| LEFMC #3 | 63.0 | 45.5 | 1.05 | 1.4 | 43.3 |
| LEFMC #4 | 70.4 | 56.4 | 0.95 | 1.2 | 59.4 |
| P/G/C BIOREF | 42.5 | 26.5 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 26.5 |

4.5 Physicochemical Results

Upper East Fork Medicine Creek (UEFMC) physicochemical data are presented in Tables 7 and 8. Spring Creek BIOREF control data from spring 2004 are also included in Table 8. Spring Creek was not sampled in fall 2003. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek physicochemical data from fall 2004 and spring 2005 are given in Tables 9 and 10. West Locust Creek and Locust Creek BIOREF control data are included in each LEFMC table.

Physicochemical data from September 2003 at the four UEFMC stations are listed in Table 7. Although there were no violations of water quality standards, the concentrations of three parameters are notable. Turbidity at all stations was elevated, and the highest reading of 187 NTU was recorded at station #4, the farthest upstream station. Turbidity readings decreased downstream, and the lowest turbidity (79.8 NTU) was measured at station #1.

The trend of decreasing concentrations of parameters from upstream to downstream was also exhibited in the values of total phosphorus and total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and to a lesser extent in the chloride and nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen concentrations. Total phosphorus concentrations were extremely high at upstream station #4, where total phosphorus measured 7.57 mg/L. Values decreased to 0.67 mg/L at station #3, 0.34 mg/L at station #2, and 0.21 mg/L at station #1. Similarly, total Kjeldahl nitrogen values decreased from 2.27 mg/L at station #4 to 0.76 mg/L at station #1.

Conductivity measurements at all four stations were within 52 µmhos of each other and remained fairly low. Stream flow was near ambient values. Stations #4 and #3 discharges measured 1.3 cubic feet per second (cfs). Stream flow increased roughly four-fold at stations #1 and #2, and the highest flow among the four stations was 5.1 cfs at station #2.

Table 7
 Physicochemical Results for Upper East Fork Medicine Creek, September 2003

| Variable-Station | UEFMC #1 | UEFMC #2 | UEFMC #3 | UEFMC #4 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Sample Number | 03-37311 | 03-37310 | 03-37309 | 03-37308 |
| pH (Units) | 7.6 | 7.7 | 8.0 | 7.6 |
| Temp. (C°) | 14.0 | 20.0 | 17.0 | 15.5 |
| Cond. (uS) | 352 | 329 | 300 | 320 |
| Diss. O ₂ | 8.9 | 8.7 | 8.3 | 8.4 |
| Flow (cfs) | 4.34 | 5.07 | 1.28 | 1.30 |
| Turb. (NTU) | 79.8 | 128 | 144 | 187 |
| NH ₃ -N | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 |
| NO ₃ /NO ₂ -N | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.41 | 0.55 |
| TKN | 0.76 | 0.98 | 1.33 | 2.27 |
| Chloride | 9.47 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 18.0 |
| Total Phos. | 0.21 | 0.34 | 0.67 | 7.57 |

Units mg/L unless otherwise noted

April 2004 UEFMC and Spring Creek BIOREF physicochemical results are given in Table 8. Concentrations of total Kjeldahl nitrogen and total phosphorus at all UEFMC stations were lower than values recorded in September 2003. Total phosphorus values in spring 2004 ranged from 0.13 mg/L at station #2, to 0.21 mg/L at station #4. These levels of total phosphorus were, however, much higher than the Spring Creek control sample, which measured only 0.03 mg/L. Nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen levels in spring 2004 were higher than values recorded in fall 2003 at three of four UEFMC stations. The highest concentration of this parameter was 0.61 mg/L found at station #1. At the Spring Creek station, the total nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen level was below the 0.01 mg/L detection limit.

Stream discharge was substantially higher at all UEFMC stations in spring 2005, but turbidity readings were substantially lower in the spring compared to fall 2004. Stream flow in April 2005 ranged from 7.37 cfs at upstream station #4 to 50 cfs at downstream station #1.

Table 8
 Physicochemical Results for Upper East Fork Medicine Creek and Spring Creek BIOREF,
 April 2004

| Variable-Station | UEFMC #1 | UEFMC #2 | UEFMC #3 | UEFMC #4 | Spring Creek #1 |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Sample Number | 04-11716 | 04-11717 | 04-11718 | 04-11719 | 04-11722 |
| pH (Units) | 7.7 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.9 |
| Temp. (C°) | 17.0 | 14.0 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 17.5 |
| Cond. (uS) | 383 | 417 | 409 | 445 | 476 |
| Diss. O ₂ | 8.9 | 9.9 | 10.1 | 11.8 | 11.6 |
| Flow (cfs) | 50.0 | 39.3 | 25.6 | 7.37 | 7.13 |
| Turb. (NTU) | 28.9 | 8.45 | 22.2 | 8.43 | 3.61 |
| NH ₃ -N | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 |
| NO ₃ /NO ₂ -N | 0.61 | 0.55 | 0.43 | 0.34 | < 0.01 |
| TKN | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.64 | 0.62 | 0.23 |
| Chloride | 12.3 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 13.3 | 7.75 |
| Total Phos. | 0.14 | 0.13 | 0.20 | 0.21 | 0.03 |

Units mg/L unless otherwise noted

Lower East Fork Medicine Creek physicochemical results from September 2004 are presented in Table 9. Data from two control stations, Locust Creek BIOREF and West Locust Creek BIOREF, are included for comparison to LEFMC. Values of most parameters were similar among the three LEFMC samples and LEFMC values were similar to control values. The one exception was West Locust Creek stream flow, which measured only 1.10 cfs.

Nutrient concentrations were generally low among all stations. Ammonia-nitrogen was not detected at any station and nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen was below the 0.01 mg/L detection limit at each LEFMC station. The highest nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen level was 0.11 mg/L and was measured at Locust Creek. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen levels among the five stations ranged from

0.39 mg/L at LEFMC to 0.74 mg/L at Locust Creek. Total phosphorus values were very similar among the five stations and ranged from 0.07 mg/L to 0.11 mg/L.

Table 9
 Physicochemical Results for Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, Locust Creek BIOREF, and West Locust Creek BIOREF, September 2004

| Variable-Station | LEFMC #1 | LEFMC #3 | LEFMC #4 | Locust Creek #1 | West Locust Creek #1 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Sample Number | 04-34863 | 04-34865 | 04-34864 | 04-34862 | 04-34870 |
| pH (Units) | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.5 | * | 7.7 |
| Temperature (C°) | 19.3 | 19.3 | 18.4 | 21.1 | 15.4 |
| Conductivity (µS) | 455 | 466 | 468 | 400 | 439 |
| Dissolved O ₂ | 7.0 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 5.8 |
| Flow (cfs) | 17.6 | 13.6 | 10.5 | 8.32 | 1.10 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 21.1 | 16.7 | 10.1 | 14.6 | 8.81 |
| NH ₃ -N | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 |
| NO ₃ /NO ₂ -N | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.01 |
| TKN | 0.63 | 0.43 | 0.39 | 0.74 | 0.60 |
| Chloride | 11.2 | 11.2 | 10.8 | 9.29 | 11.4 |
| Total Phosphorus | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.11 | 0.07 |

* Not collected

Units mg/L unless otherwise noted

Table 10
 Physicochemical Results for Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, Locust Creek BIOREF, and West Locust Creek BIOREF, March/April 2005

| Variable-Station | LEFMC #1 | LEFMC #3 | LEFMC #4 | Locust Creek #1 | West Locust Creek #1 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Sample Number | 05-03166 | 05-03168 | 05-03169 | 05-03170 | 05-03171 |
| pH (Units) | 7.8 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| Temperature (C°) | 14.9 | 21.9 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 16.8 |
| Conductivity (µS) | 482 | 479 | 492 | 493 | 470 |
| Dissolved O ₂ | 11.6 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 9.3 |
| Flow (cfs) | 39.7 | 36.6 | 28.6 | 9.8 | 13.1 |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 7.5 | 9.1 | 7.97 | 9.14 | 9.25 |
| NH ₃ -N | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 | < 0.03 |
| NO ₃ /NO ₂ -N | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 |
| TKN | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.57 | 0.51 |
| Chloride | 12.3 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 10.9 | 13.5 |
| Total Phosphorus | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.04 |

Units mg/L unless otherwise noted

Spring 2005 physicochemical data for LEFMC, Locust Creek, and West Locust Creek are listed in Table 10. All parameters were similar among LEFMC stations. With the exception of stream flow, there was little difference in values between LEFMC and the two control stations. Nutrient levels were uniformly low at all stations. Ammonia-nitrogen and nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen concentrations were below detection limits. The highest Kjeldahl nitrogen value was 0.57 mg/L at the Locust Creek control station. Total phosphorus did not exceed 0.07 mg/L at any station.

4.6 Biological Assessment

As outlined in the methods, macroinvertebrate data were evaluated by two methods. The first analysis was metric evaluation using the Semi-quantitative Macroinvertebrate Stream Bioassessment Project Procedure (SMSBPP). The second analysis of the biological data was an evaluation of dominant macroinvertebrate family (DMF) composition.

4.6.1 Semi-quantitative Macroinvertebrate Stream Bioassessment Project Procedure

The Upper East Fork Medicine Creek (UEFMC) and Lower East Fork Medicine Creek (LEFMC) metric results and MSCI scores are presented in Tables 11 through 14. The MSCI scores were calculated by scoring station metrics against the appropriate criteria in Table 1 or Table 2.

Table 11
 Biocriteria Metric Scores, Macroinvertebrate Stream Condition Index Scores, and Sustainability for Upper East Fork Medicine Creek, September 2003

| Station | UEFMC #1 | UEFMC #2 | UEFMC #2.5 | UEFMC #3 | UEFMC #4 |
|----------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| Sample No. | 03-18748 | 03-18747 | 03-18746 | 03-18745 | 03-18744 |
| TR | 72 | 62 | 52 | 41 | 72 |
| EPTT | 12 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 11 |
| BI | 6.43 | 7.17 | 7.44 | 7.21 | 6.52 |
| SDI | 2.85 | 2.19 | 2.48 | 2.36 | 3.01 |
| MSCI Score | 20 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 20 |
| Sustainability | Full | Full | Partial | Partial | Full |

In September 2003, Table 11 shows that UEFMC stations #1, #2, and #4 achieved full sustainability, which indicated conditions at these stations were sufficient to fully support the aquatic community. Stations #1 and #4 had the maximum MSCI score of 20 and station #2 scored 18. Stations #2.5 and #3 each had only partial sustainability. At station #2.5, which scored 14, only nine EPT taxa were found which is one less than the number needed (see Table 1) to score five, and this metric therefore scored only three. Also at this station, the SDI and BI were below the cut-off for a score of five which totaled, by adding the score of five from the total taxa metric, an MSCI score of 14. (The BI score is an inverted score; i.e., the lower the value the higher the score.) Upper East Fork Medicine Creek station #3 scored only 12 during fall 2003 (Table 11). The BI was above the cut-off for a score of five, and the other three metrics were below this value, so a score of three was calculated for each metric, giving a total MSCI score of 12.

In April 2004, all UEFMC stations were rated fully sustainable, although no station achieved a total score of 20. MSCI scores ranged from 16 to 18 among the four UEFMC stations (Table 12). Station #1 MSCI was reduced to 18 by a very low SDI score of 1.80. Stations #2 and #3 had minimum fully sustainable MSCI scores of 16. At station #2, Taxa Richness and EPT Taxa Richness were below the cut-off for a score of five. At station #3, the BI and SDI were above the cut-off for a score of five. Station #4 MSCI scored 18 because of a slightly low SDI value.

The Spring Creek BIOREF was fully sustainable with an MSCI score of 20. However, the SDI score of 2.54 was the minimum needed to score five, which is a score of > 2.53. The BI score of 7.20 was also only slightly lower than the minimum needed to score five, which is a score < 7.24.

Table 12
 Biocriteria Metric Scores, Macroinvertebrate Stream Condition Index Scores, and Sustainability for Upper East Fork Medicine Creek and Spring Creek BIOREF, April 2004

| Station | UEFMC #1 | UEFMC #2 | UEFMC #3 | UEFMC #4 | Spring Creek #1 |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| Sample No. | 04-18687 | 04-18688 | 04-18689 | 04-18690 | 04-18686 |
| TR | 52 | 50 | 56 | 60 | 68 |
| EPTT | 10 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 11 |
| BI | 7.21 | 7.15 | 7.40 | 7.08 | 7.20 |
| SDI | 1.80 | 2.56 | 2.04 | 2.37 | 2.54 |
| MSCI Score | 18 | 16 | 16 | 18 | 20 |
| Sustainability | Full | Full | Full | Full | Full |

Lower East Fork Medicine Creek stations sampled in September 2004 all had full sustainability and maximum MSCI scores of 20 (Table 13). This stream reach supported a diverse macroinvertebrate fauna. Total taxa among the three LEFMC stations ranged from 63 to 78. The macroinvertebrate taxa included many of the generally more sensitive EPT taxa. The three LEFMC stations had 16 to 21 EPT taxa, which was approximately twice the fall EDU BIOREF number of EPT taxa (> 9 EPT taxa) needed for a metric score of five. Each of the LEFMC stations had BI metric values well below the EDU BIOREF value of < 7.20 needed for a score of five. Shannon Diversity Index values were also high and exceeded 3.0 at each station.

Tables 13 and 14 also include metric evaluations and MSCI scores for the BIOREF stations on Locust Creek and West Locust Creek. In September, a duplicate for quality control purposes was collected at West Locust Creek. Both stations had full sustainability. However, the West Locust Creek duplicate #1b scored only 16 because of a low EPT score of nine and an SDI score of 2.63. The reason for the difference in metric scores between the duplicates may have been caused by limited macroinvertebrate habitat. It was noted during sampling that macroinvertebrate habitat was very limited because of scouring from recent flooding.

Table 13

Biocriteria Metric Scores, Macroinvertebrate Stream Condition Index Scores, and Sustainability for Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, Locust Creek BIOREF, and West Locust Creek BIOREF, September 2004

| Station | LEFMC #1 | LEFMC #3 | LEFMC #4 | Locust Creek #1 | West Locust Creek #1a | West Locust Creek #1b |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sample No. | 04-18757 | 04-18759 | 04-18758 | 04-18756 | 04-18761 | 04-18762 |
| TR | 78 | 72 | 63 | 61 | 62 | 54 |
| EPTT | 21 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 9 |
| BI | 6.45 | 6.21 | 6.58 | 7.05 | 6.73 | 6.62 |
| SDI | 3.21 | 3.35 | 3.12 | 3.06 | 2.91 | 2.63 |
| MSCI Score | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 16 |
| Sustainability | Full | Full | Full | Full | Full | Full |

Spring 2005 macroinvertebrate samples from LEFMC all had full sustainability and had MSCI scores of 18 to 20 (Table 14). At each LEFMC station, total taxa richness, EPT taxa richness, and SDI values were lower and Biotic Index values were slightly higher in March/April 2005 compared to September 2004. However, values of each metric still exceeded the minimum spring BIOREF numbers of 51 total taxa, 8 EPT taxa, and SDI score of 2.53 needed for the maximum MSCE score of five. The Biotic Index value at each of the three LEFMC stations was slightly higher than the fall values but was still less than the BI value of 7.23 needed for the maximum MSCI score of five.

The spring Locust Creek BIOREF sample scored only 14 and was rated as partially sustainable. Total taxa, EPT taxa, and SDI values all scored slightly less than the minimum BIOREF value needed for a score of five and thus scored three for each of these metrics. When added to the BI value of five, a total MSCE score of 14 resulted. Thus, although rated as partially sustainable, three of this station's metric scores were just below the score of five cut-off and a slightly higher value of each metric would have resulted in a rating of fully sustainable and a maximum score of 20.

Table 14

Biocriteria Metric Scores, Macroinvertebrate Stream Condition Index Scores, and Sustainability for Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, Locust Creek BIOREF, and West Locust Creek BIOREF, March/April 2005

| Station | LEFMC #1a | LEFMC #1b | LEFMC #3 | LEFMC #4 | Locust Creek #1 | West Locust Creek #1 |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Sample No. | 05-03060 | 05-03061 | 05-03062 | 05-03063 | 05-03064 | 05-03065 |
| TR | 65 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 51 | 60 |
| EPTT | 14 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| BI | 6.74 | 6.64 | 6.68 | 6.62 | 6.98 | 6.72 |
| SDI | 2.76 | 2.46 | 2.69 | 2.58 | 2.53 | 2.73 |
| MSCI Score | 20 | 18 | 20 | 20 | 14 | 20 |
| Sustainability | Full | Full | Full | Full | Partial | Full |

4.6.2 Dominant Macroinvertebrate Families

Dominant macroinvertebrate taxa collected from Upper East Fork Medicine Creek during fall 2003 and spring 2004 are presented in Tables 15 and 16. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek dominant taxa collected during fall 2004 and spring 2005 are provided in Tables 17 and 18. Spring Creek BIOREF, Locust Creek BIOREF, and West Locust Creek BIOREF data are also presented.

Caenidae (square gilled mayflies) and Chironomidae (midge flies or chironomids) were the dominant macroinvertebrate families (DMF) at all UEFMC and LEFMC stations and the three BIOREF control stations each of the four sampling periods. The collective percent occurrence of these mayflies and chironomids exceeded 50 percent at all locations and accounted for 70 percent or more of the benthos within 17 of the 22 total samples. Following is a summary of DMF findings from Upper and Lower East Fork of Medicine Creek. Macroinvertebrate families that made up two percent or more of any composited sample each sampling period were included in the tables.

Table 15 lists UEFMC dominant families from September 2003. Caenidae, which were almost all *Caenis latipennis*, comprised from 25 to 53 percent of the macroinvertebrates. Several species of Chironomidae accounted for 19 to 39 percent of the organisms. Leptophlebiidae (prong gilled mayflies) were the third most abundant family at UEFMC stations #1 and #4 this sampling period. Other macroinvertebrate families that were dominant or common among the UEFMC stations in fall 2003 included Heptageniidae (flat headed mayflies), Baetidae (small

minnow mayflies), Hyalellidae (amphipod crustaceans), Ceratopogonidae (biting midges), Elmidae (riffle beetles), and Tubificidae (aquatic annelids).

Table 15
 Upper East Fork Medicine Creek Macroinvertebrate Composition and Percent Dominant Macroinvertebrate Families (DMF) per Station, September 2003

| Station | UEFMC #1 | UEFMC #2 | UEFMC #2.5 | UEFMC #3 | UEFMC #4 |
|-----------------|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| Sample Number | 03-18748 | 03-18747 | 03-18746 | 03-18745 | 03-18744 |
| No. Total Taxa | 72 | 62 | 52 | 41 | 72 |
| No. EPT Taxa | 12 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 11 |
| % DMF; below | | | | | |
| Caenidae | 34 | 53 | 42 | 44 | 25 |
| Chironomidae | 28 | 29 | 39 | 19 | 32 |
| Leptophlebiidae | 11 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| Heptageniidae | 6 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | 2 |
| Ceratopogonidae | 3 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 1 |
| Elmidae | 3 | 1 | < 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Leptoceridae | 2 | < 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Baetidae | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Coenagrionidae | 2 | 1 | 4 | < 1 | 2 |
| Gomphidae | 2 | < 1 | 0 | < 1 | 1 |
| Hydropsychidae | 2 | < 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tubificidae | 1 | < 1 | < 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Physidae | < 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Hyalellidae | < 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | < 1 |
| Corixidae | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | 2 | < 1 |
| Ephemeraeidae | < 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

Upper East Fork Medicine Creek macroinvertebrate data from April 2004 are presented in Table 16. Caenidae and Chironomidae collectively comprised 70 to 82 percent of the organisms among the four UEFMC stations. The Spring Creek #1 BIOREF station was also dominated by these two families, which together made up 74 percent of the benthos. Simuliidae (black flies) were common at several stations and made up 12 percent of the UEFMC composite sample. Other common macroinvertebrates found in the spring 2004 samples included Perlidae (perlid stoneflies) and amphipods.

Table 16
 Upper East Fork Medicine Creek and Spring Creek BIOREF Macroinvertebrate Composition
 and Percent Dominant Macroinvertebrate Families (DMF) per Station, April 2004

| Station | UEFMC #1 | UEFMC #2 | UEFMC #3 | UEFMC #4 | Spring Creek #1 |
|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|
| Sample Number | 04-18687 | 04-18688 | 04-18689 | 04-18690 | 04-19686 |
| No. Total Taxa | 52 | 50 | 56 | 60 | 68 |
| No. EPT Taxa | 10 | 8 | 13 | 10 | 11 |
| % DMF; below | | | | | |
| Caenidae | 65 | 37 | 54 | 43 | 45 |
| Chironomidae | 17 | 33 | 27 | 37 | 29 |
| Simuliidae | 4 | 12 | 3 | 2 | < 1 |
| Perlidae | 2 | 1 | < 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Gomphidae | 2 | 2 | < 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Enchytraeidae | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Hyalellidae | 1 | < 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Tubificidae | 0 | 2 | 1 | < 1 | 2 |
| Elmidae | < 1 | < 1 | 2 | 1 | < 1 |
| Tipulidae | 0 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | 2 |
| Corixidae | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | 0 | 2 |

Dominant macroinvertebrate family data for Lower East Fork Medicine Creek from September 2004 are presented in Table 17. Caenidae and Chironomidae were the dominant families. However, unlike nearly all UEFMC samples, chironomids made up a larger proportion of the LEFMC samples. Chironomidae percent occurrence in September 2004 samples ranged from 49 to 62 percent among the three LEFMC stations and chironomids constituted 60 to 69 percent of the benthos among the control samples.

The three LEFMC samples from fall 2004 also contained a high number of EPT taxa and more EPT taxa than were found in the BIOREF control samples. Several EPT families, in addition to Caenidae, also comprised several of the dominant LEFMC families. These included the mayfly families Leptophlebiidae, Heptageniidae and Baetidae. With the exception of Hydropsychidae in West Locust Creek samples, EPT taxa other than Caenidae were not dominant within the control samples.

Table 18 provides DMF data for LEFMC and control samples collected in March/April 2005. Chironomidae made up a very large proportion of each LEFMC and control sample. Percent occurrence of Chironomidae within spring 2005 LEFMC samples was 86 to 90 percent and chironomids made up 90 percent of Locust Creek BIOREF organisms and 76 percent of the West Locust Creek BIOREF benthos. In addition to Caenidae, three EPT families made up one percent or more of nearly all LEFMC spring samples.

Table 17

Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, Locust Creek BIOREF, and West Locust Creek BIOREF
 Macroinvertebrate Composition and Percent Dominant Macroinvertebrate Families (DMF) per
 Station, September 2004

| Station | LEFMC #1 | LEFMC #3 | LEFMC #4 | Locust Creek #1 | West Locust Creek #1a | West Locust Creek #1b |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sample Number | 04-18757 | 04-18759 | 04-18758 | 04-18756 | 04-18761 | 04-18762 |
| No. Total Taxa | 78 | 72 | 63 | 61 | 62 | 54 |
| No. EPT Taxa | 21 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 14 | 9 |
| % DMF; below | | | | | | |
| Chironomidae | 54 | 49 | 62 | 60 | 66 | 69 |
| Caenidae | 10 | 13 | 12 | 18 | 15 | 12 |
| Leptophlebiidae | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Heptageniidae | 6 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Baetidae | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Leptohyphidae | 2 | 2 | < 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Leptoceridae | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | < 1 |
| Hyalellidae | < 1 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 2 |
| Hydropsychidae | 1 | 2 | 0 | < 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Simuliidae | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | < 1 |
| Ceratopogonidae | < 1 | 2 | < 1 | 2 | 0 | < 1 |
| Elmidae | 1 | < 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Coenagrionlidae | < 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | < 1 |

Table 18

Lower East Fork Medicine Creek, Locust Creek BIOREF, and West Locust Creek BIOREF
 Macroinvertebrate Composition and Percent Dominant Macroinvertebrate Families (DMF) per
 Station, March/April 2005

| Station | LEFMC #1a | LEFMC #1b | LEFMC #3 | LEFMC #4 | Locust Creek #1 | West Locust Creek #1 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Sample Number | 05-03060 | 05-03061 | 05-03062 | 05-03063 | 05-03064 | 05-03065 |
| No. Total Taxa | 65 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 51 | 60 |
| No. EPT Taxa | 14 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| % DMF; below | | | | | | |
| Chironomidae | 86 | 88 | 84 | 85 | 90 | 76 |
| Caenidae | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| Heptageniidae | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Baetidae | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | < 1 | 3 |
| Hydropsychidae | 2 | 1 | 1 | < 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Simuliidae | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | 3 |

5.0 Discussion

5.1 Land Use

East Fork Medicine Creek land use fairly well matched the land use of the Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU. In comparison to three BIOREF streams within the EDU, there was more than twice as much land in row crops at all EFMC stations, with the exception of the two furthest upstream stations, UEFMC #3 and #4. These findings indicate that EFMC stream quality may be expected to be somewhat degraded compared to reference watersheds.

5.2 Habitat Assessment

Habitat assessments were conducted on UEFMC and LEFMC in September 2003 and September 2004, respectively. During the two-year span of the study, significant flooding impacted the stream in late winter/early spring 2004 and again in late summer 2004. The habitat assessment of UEFMC was conducted in fall 2003 during a stable period of low flow conditions. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek habitat assessment was done in fall 2004 following late summer flooding, soon after the stream and its banks had been substantially disrupted by flood waters. Because of the timing of the flood events, the UEFMC scored higher on habitat assessment than did LEFMC. For example, in fall 2003, all four UEFMC stations had habitat scores that were 95 percent or more of the West Locust Creek BIOREF. In contrast to UEFMC, all three LEFMC stations had lower, but still comparable, habitat assessment scores because of degraded conditions caused by flooding. Stream habitat at LEFMC then improved considerably by the time of spring 2005 sampling.

5.3 Sinuosity and Riparian Zone Condition

The overall SHAPP of East Fork Medicine Creek indicated good habitat conditions at EFMC in September 2003, and mostly fair habitat conditions at LEFMC in September 2004, following late summer flooding. Two components of SHAPP, sinuosity and riparian zone condition, are not affected by common flood events. Upper East Fork Medicine Creek had a mostly straight channel, with UEFMC #1 obviously channelized and the remaining three stations probably channelized. Riparian zone condition at UEFMC ranged from fair to good. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek was obviously channelized, with a riparian zone that was rated fair to very good. An overview of sustainability for EFMC provided in Tables 11 through 14 shows no relationship between sinuosity and riparian zone condition and sustainability. Nearly all EFMC stations had full sustainability regardless of sinuosity or riparian zone condition.

5.4 Stream Width and Depth Measurements

Upper East Fork Medicine Creek channel width to wetted width ratios were considerably higher than the Plains/Grand/Chariton BIOREF mean value of 1.6 at downstream UEFMC stations #1 and #2 (Table 6). At upstream UEFMC stations #3 and #4, this ratio was lower than the BIOREF value. The higher ratios at the downstream stations indicated the stream had a rather narrow width compared to its channel width as one proceeds downstream. This commonly occurs in streams that undergo rapidly increasing stream stage and flows (often termed “flashy” streams) that are poorly confined by easily eroded stream banks. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek channel width to wetted width ratios were similar to and somewhat less than the BIOREF values. This would normally indicate improved stream morphology downstream. However,

LEFMC was assessed a few weeks following a large flood event and the stream had not quite returned to low flow conditions. Had drier weather prevailed, LEFMC channel width to wetted width ratios would probably have been higher and similar to the ratios at UEFMC stations #1 and #2.

Wetted width to depth ratios exceeded the Plains/Grand/Chariton BIOREF stream values at all stations except UEFMC #2. There was no obvious trend in changes in this ratio from upstream to downstream. In general, the data showed that LEFMC was wider and shallower than the BIOREF streams, but stream morphology varied considerably among stations.

5.5 Physicochemical Data

The water quality of East Fork Medicine Creek was fairly good. Initial sampling of UEFMC commenced in September 2003 following a recent rain. Sampling began at the furthest upstream station, UEFMC #4, in order to allow the stream stage to drop as sampling progressed downstream. Because of runoff of water from row-cropped fields, UEFMC was quite turbid; turbidity readings were fairly high and ranged from 79.8 NTU at station #1 to 187 NTU at station #4 (Table 7). Three other parameters, chloride, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and total phosphorus, were elevated at UEFMC #4 in September. Chloride was 18 mg/L, total Kjeldahl nitrogen was 2.27 mg/L, and total phosphorus was an extremely high 7.57 mg/L. No source or cause of the very high total phosphorus could be found, other than it was likely that the phosphorus was delivered in either surface runoff or groundwater following the rain event. Although there are no large confined animal feeding operations (CAFOs) on UEFMC, there are several a few miles west on tributaries to Upper West Fork Medicine Creek (**UWFMC**) and there might be land application of wastewater from these CAFOs in the UEFMC watershed. Turbidity, chloride, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, and especially total phosphorus declined downstream in fall 2003, but remained somewhat elevated.

April 2004 UEFMC physicochemical results (Table 8) were notable for several changes in parameter values compared to September 2003 data. Levels of total phosphorus were lower at each station compared to fall 2003. Station #4 total phosphorus levels, although still elevated, had dropped to 0.21 mg/L and the concentrations of total phosphorus were similar among the four stations. Nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen concentrations increased from fall to spring at UEFMC #1, #2, and #3 and decreased at UEFMC #4. Levels of this nutrient increased from upstream to downstream and ranged from 0.34 mg/L at furthest upstream UEFMC #4 to 0.61 mg/L at UEFMC #1. Concentrations of nutrients often are somewhat higher in spring and usually reflect higher stream flows and often, application of fertilizer to farm fields. Stream discharge was higher in the spring and ranged from 7.37 cfs at UEFMC #4 to 50.0 cfs at UEFMC #1. The Spring Creek BIOREF water sample contained very low concentrations of ammonia, nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen, and total phosphorus. This likely was because of the greater amount of forest cover and much less row cropping in the BIOREF catchment.

Lower East Fork Medicine Creek physicochemical samples (Tables 9 and 10) had low levels of all nutrient parameters in fall 2004 and spring 2005. Levels of ammonia-nitrogen and nitrate plus nitrite-nitrogen were below detection limits at the three LEFMC stations each sampling period. The highest total phosphorus values each season were 0.10 mg/L at LEFMC #1 in

September 2004 and 0.07 mg/L at LEFMC #1 and #3 in April 2005. Total Kjeldahl nitrogen concentrations were not elevated and five of the six samples from the three LEFMC stations over the two sampling periods were less than 0.05 mg/L. There were no unusual values of any other measured parameter at LEFMC either sampling season.

5.6 Biological Data

This discussion section is separated into Upper and Lower East Fork Medicine Creek sustainability comparisons followed by a short discussion of flooding impacts on the macroinvertebrate assemblage.

5.6.1 Upper East Fork Medicine Creek

5.6.1.1 September 2003

Two of five UEFMC stations achieved only partial sustainability in September 2003. Stations #2.5 and #3 scored only 12, and an MSCI score of 16 is required for minimal full sustainability. Nearly all metrics at each station scored slightly or somewhat below the 25th percentile (or above the 75th percentile for the inverted Biotic Index metric) needed for a score of five. The reason for the low MSCI scores at stations #2.5 and #3 was lack of macroinvertebrate habitat. The two stations comprised stream reaches influenced by beavers. Each station consisted of a recently formed pool located upstream from a beaver dam. Station #2.5 did not have root-mat habitat and station #3 lacked root-mat and woody debris habitats. Lack of habitats combined with disruption of the stream bottom from beaver activity likely caused partial sustainability at each station.

5.6.1.2 April 2004

In April 2004, UEFMC had full sustainability at each station, although none of the four stations scored the maximum MSCI score of 20. Station #1 scored 18 because of a very low SDI of 1.80, which resulted in a score of three for this metric. The low SDI score occurred because 65 percent of the sample was composed of a single taxon, the mayfly *Caenis latipennis*. A very large abundance of any single taxon will lower the SDI value.

Stations #2 and #3 had minimum full sustainability and MSCI scores of 16. At station #2, taxa richness and EPT taxa richness were slightly fewer than the number required to score five; i.e., below the 75th percentile, and at station #3 the Biotic Index value was too high and the SDI too low to score five. A slightly lowered SDI at station #4 resulted in an MSCI score of 18 for this station. There was no obvious cause for the lowered MSCI scores at stations #2, #3, and #4. Habitat disruption from late winter flooding probably was an important factor. It was noted during spring sampling of UEFMC that all beaver dams had largely been swept away by high flows that occurred a few weeks before sampling. Also, non-flow habitat was judged very poor at all stations because of eroded substrates and lack of organic matter.

5.6.2 Lower East Fork Medicine Creek

5.6.2.1 September 2004

Macroinvertebrate data indicated that LEFMC was unimpaired. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek had full sustainability in fall 2004 and each of the three stations had maximum MSCI scores of 20. The fall 2004 samples were notable for the high number of EPT taxa, which averaged between 18 and 19 among the three stations. Ten or more EPT taxa are required for a maximum metric score of five for fall glide/pool BIOREF samples from the Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU. The large number of EPT taxa was somewhat surprising, given that mainstem Medicine Creek had high flood waters a few weeks before fall sampling.

5.6.2.2 March/April 2005

Metric scores in spring 2005 at LEFMC were lower than in fall 2004. However, all metric values at each station exceeded the criteria for an MSCI score of 20, except duplicate sample #1b, which totaled 18. Spring sampling at LEFMC also had been preceded by significant flooding on mainstem Medicine Creek in late winter. As in the fall, the flooding was not severe enough to impair the macroinvertebrate assemblage sustainability of the LEFMC stations.

5.6.3 Flooding Impacts on East Fork Medicine Creek

The potential impact of flooding on the East Fork Medicine Creek macroinvertebrate assemblage was examined by a review of stream stage and flow at a nearby United States Geological Survey (USGS) gaging station. The USGS operates a gaging station on mainstem Medicine Creek near Laredo, Missouri, approximately six miles downstream from the confluence of East Fork Medicine Creek and West Fork Medicine Creek. Average daily stream stage and discharge were analyzed for Medicine Creek over the two-year study period. There were two flood events prior to sampling. The first flood occurred in early March 2004 about one month before sampling began the first week of April at UEFMC. Over a two-day span from March 3 to March 5, stream stage increased from about three feet to 14.5 feet, and discharge increased from roughly 65 cfs to nearly 8000 cfs. Stream stage and discharge then rapidly declined to near ambient levels. The second event occurred in late August 2004 about three weeks before fall sampling began on LEFMC. Stream stage and discharge rapidly increased from summer minimums to a stage of 19.5 feet and a discharge of 18,500 cfs on August 28. The values then dropped back to near ambient levels before sampling commenced.

Macroinvertebrate data from UEFMC following the first flood event in spring 2004 did not indicate obvious impairment of the benthos. There was a slight decline of MSCI scores at stations #1, #2, and #4. However, the station #3 MSCI score increased from 12 to 16 from spring to fall, probably because flooding removed a large beaver dam and increased the number of habitats available for sampling from one in the fall to three in the spring. Also, all four stations were rated fully sustainable, albeit with reduced MSCI scores at three of the stations. The full sustainability of UEFMC during spring 2004 following late winter flooding contrasts somewhat with results from nearby UWFMC spring 2004 macroinvertebrate data (MDNR, 2006). In April 2004 at UWFMC, MSCI scores were lower at two of four stations compared to fall 2003 and the two stations were rated partially sustainable. The remaining two stations had the same MSCI score of 16 as in the fall and were minimally fully sustainable. To summarize,

the late winter flooding seemed to impact UWFMC more than UEFMC, but the benthos of neither stream was severely impacted. There was no apparent impairment of the LEFMC macroinvertebrate community in fall 2004 following the second flood event in late August 2004, even though this flood event was larger than in the spring and occurred about three weeks before sampling began. The three LEFMC stations had full sustainability and MSCI scores of 20. Lower West Fork Medicine Creek (**LWFMC**) also had full sustainability and MSCI scores of 20 at all five stations in fall 2004 (MDNR, 2006). It is unclear why the spring 2004 flood seemed to have more of an impact on UEFMC and UWFMC macroinvertebrate faunas while the faunas of LEFMC and LWFMC apparently were not impaired by late summer flooding. Perhaps flooding had a slightly greater impact on near headwater stream reaches while lower stream reaches were large enough to assimilate flooding without experiencing a severe impact on the macroinvertebrate fauna. Colonization from upstream obviously becomes less likely the further upstream is the stream reach. Also, late winter flooding may have greater impact on the invertebrate fauna compared to late summer because of greatly reduced recruitment from reproduction and very little upstream aerial migration of aquatic insects in winter.

An interesting aspect of the fall 2004 flooding was the effect of the flood on the dominance of Chironomidae and Caenidae. Chironomidae usually comprise a larger proportion of the benthos in Plains/Grand/Chariton EDU BIOREF streams than is made up by Caenidae. At UEFMC, Caenidae was dominant in fall 2003 and spring 2004 at all stations, both seasons, except furthest upstream UEFMC #4, in September 2003. Lower East Fork Medicine Creek was sampled a few weeks following the large flood event in August 2004. Chironomidae was the dominant family at all LEFMC stations and BIOREF stations in September 2004. The dominance of Chironomidae was even greater in spring 2005 at all stations. The proportion of Chironomidae increased substantially from fall 2004 to spring 2005, while the fraction of Caenidae decreased. This occurred at all LEFMC and BIOREF stations. In September 2004, percent Chironomidae averaged 55 percent among the three LEFMC stations and in March 2005 Chironomidae averaged 86 percent of the LEFMC organisms at these stations. The figures for Caenidae were an average of 12 percent in fall 2004 and three percent in spring 2005.

The change in dominance from Caenidae to Chironomidae is probably a common phenomenon following significant flooding. A very similar change in dominance from Caenidae to Chironomidae was also found at adjacent West Fork Medicine Creek (MDNR, 2006). The caenids were probably largely swept downstream in late August and would not have been able to recolonize between fall and spring sampling, so their numbers continued to decline. Many Chironomidae have short life cycles and are often early colonizers following flooding. Rapid recolonization by Chironomidae probably resulted in a high proportion of this family the following spring.

5.7 East Fork Medicine Creek Stream Segment

The overall bioassessment of the East Fork Medicine Creek stream segment covered by this study suggests little biological impairment. Upper East Fork Medicine Creek stations #2.5 and #3 had partial sustainability in September 2003 as a result of beaver activity. All other UEFMC stations and all LEFMC stations had full sustainability each sampling period.

Macroinvertebrates have been shown to have good relationships to amounts of depositional sediment (Zweig and Rabeni 2001) in rock bottomed streams. However, northern Missouri streams are largely composed of materials considered to be sediment (silt and sand) by many researchers. As in many northern Missouri reference streams, the bottom substrate of East Fork Medicine Creek is predominantly sand. The results of this study suggest that EFMC macroinvertebrate communities are very similar to reference streams.

Although macroinvertebrates are responsive to changes in substrate, they may not be responsive to certain habitat problems such as uniformly shallow stream depths and past channelization. East Fork Medicine Creek shows evidence of channelization and resultant shallow water depths. This evidence includes severe habitat disruption from flooding and low sinuosity at most stations. Channel width to wetted width ratios and wetted width to depth ratios were similar to, or at least did not greatly exceed, BIOREF values at several stations. However, this was largely because stream stage of LEFMC was slightly elevated during habitat assessment. During dry weather it is likely that values of these two ratios would have been much greater than the BIOREF values, and this would indicate a wider, shallower stream than the bioassessment data show.

The lack of top predator fish has been shown to have a good relationship to channelized streams and resultant lack of pools (MDNR 2005). No top predator game fish such as bass or channel catfish were seen in the entire EFMC study reach. In general, the stream lacked adequate pools and is likely too shallow during low flow conditions to support top predators such as game fish.

6.0 Conclusions

This report's null hypotheses stated: 1) Habitat quality, water quality, and macroinvertebrate assemblages are similar among East Fork Medicine Creek stream segments; and 2) habitat quality, water quality, and macroinvertebrate assemblages are similar between East Fork Medicine Creek and biocriteria (BIOREF) streams within the Plains/Grand/Chariton Ecological Drainage Unit (EDU).

Null hypothesis #1 is largely accepted. Habitat quality of two stations, Upper East Fork Medicine Creek (UEFMC) #2.5 and #3, were dissimilar to UEFMC stations #1, #2, and #4 in September 2003 because stations #2.5 and #3 were temporarily ponded by beaver dams.

Water quality was comparable among the four UEFMC stations, except UEFMC #4 in September 2003, where a high concentration of total phosphorus was recorded. Water quality was comparable among the three Lower East Fork Medicine Creek (LEFMC) stations.

Macroinvertebrate communities were similar, within each sampling season, among nearly all UEFMC and LEFMC stations. Two of five UEFMC stations (UEFMC #2.5 and #3) in September 2003 achieved only partial sustainability because of limited habitat caused by beaver dams.

Null hypothesis #2 is largely accepted. Habitat quality of LEFMC #3 and #4 in fall 2004 was slightly impaired due to flooding a few weeks earlier. Both stations, however, exceeded 75

percent similarity of the West Locust Creek BIOREF and were therefore comparable to the reference station.

Water quality of East Fork Medicine Creek was generally comparable to the BIOREF, with the exception of high levels of total phosphorus found in UEFMC #4 in September 2003.

Macroinvertebrate Stream Condition Index (MSCI) scores of EFMC were similar to the Spring Creek BIOREF and West Locust Creek BIOREF MSCI scores each sampling season, with the exception of partial sustainability recorded at stations #2.5 and #3 in September 2003.

The mayfly family, Caenidae, and the midge fly family, Chironomidae, were the dominant macroinvertebrate families at EFMC. Caenidae, which were nearly all *Caenis latipennis*, comprised the majority of organisms at nearly all UEFMC stations in fall 2003 and spring 2004. Chironomidae was the dominant family at LWFMC in fall 2004 and spring 2005. Severe flooding of the stream in late August 2004 probably caused the shift in dominance from Caenidae to Chironomidae, greatly reducing the numbers of *C. latipennis*.

7.0 Recommendation

Conduct in-depth assessments of channelized streams to determine overall stream health or stream quality. The assessments should include 1) water quality, 2) stream hydrology, including water quantity and pool structure, 3) evaluation of the fish, and 4) more detailed habitat assessments (e.g., USGS National Water Quality Assessment or U.S. EPA Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program protocols).

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Appendix A

Macroinvertebrate Bench Sheets
for
East Fork Medicine Creek, Locust Creek, and West Locust Creek
Fall 2003-Spring 2005

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0318744], Station #4, Sample Date: 9/23/2003 12:30:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 2 | 4 | |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyaella azteca | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Agabus | | 1 | |
| Chaetarthria | | | 1 |
| Dubiraphia | 23 | 15 | 1 |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 4 | 3 |
| Hydroporus | 1 | | |
| Paracymus | | 2 | |
| Scirtes | | 23 | 17 |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 19 | 6 | 4 |
| Anopheles | | 1 | |
| Axarus | 1 | | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Chaoborus | 1 | | |
| Chironomus | 17 | | |
| Chrysops | 1 | | |
| Corynoneura | 3 | | 3 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | | 1 | |
| Cryptochironomus | 5 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | | 1 | 37 |
| Endochironomus | 1 | | |
| Ephydriidae | 3 | | |
| Forcipomyiinae | 1 | | 2 |
| Glyptotendipes | 8 | 6 | 63 |
| Labrundinia | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| Nanocladius | | 2 | 3 |
| Parachironomus | 1 | 1 | |
| Parakiefferiella | | | 1 |
| Paratanytarsus | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | | 2 |
| Polypedilum fallax grp | | | 1 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | | | 1 |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Procladius | 12 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | | 2 | |
| Stempellinella | | | 1 |
| Stenochironomus | 1 | | 9 |
| Tabanidae | | 2 | |
| Tanytarsus | 19 | 12 | 16 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 1 | 1 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0318744], Station #4, Sample Date: 9/23/2003 12:30:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Tribelos | | 2 | 2 |
| undescribed Empididae | | 1 | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | 1 | |
| Caenis hilaris | 1 | | |
| Caenis latipennis | 141 | 80 | 14 |
| Callibaetis | 2 | | |
| Hexagenia limbata | 6 | 1 | |
| Leptophlebiidae | 35 | 80 | 29 |
| Paracloeodes | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Procloeon | | 2 | |
| Stenacron | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Belostoma | | | -99 |
| Corixidae | 2 | | |
| Metrobates | 1 | | |
| Microvelia | | 6 | |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Ancyliidae | 3 | | |
| Fossaria | 2 | 2 | |
| Physella | 19 | 3 | |
| MEGALOPTERA | | | |
| Sialis | 1 | | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| Boyeria | | -99 | |
| Enallagma | 2 | 3 | |
| Hetaerina | | 2 | |
| Libellula | 1 | | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 4 | 3 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Phryganeidae | 2 | 1 | |
| Triaenodes | | 7 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Aulodrilus | 5 | | |
| Tubificidae | 11 | 5 | 1 |
| UNIONIDA | | | |
| Unionidae | | 1 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | -99 | 2 | -99 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0318745], Station #3, Sample
Date: 9/24/2003 10:30:00 AM****NF = Nonflow****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found,
but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | |
| Acarina | 1 |
| COLEOPTERA | |
| Dubiraphia | 19 |
| Hydroporus | 1 |
| DIPTERA | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 23 |
| Chaoborus | 1 |
| Chironomus | 2 |
| Cladotanytarsus | 5 |
| Constempellina | 1 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | 1 |
| Cryptochironomus | 3 |
| Cryptotendipes | 1 |
| Dicrotendipes | 1 |
| Empididae | 1 |
| Nanocladius | 2 |
| Ormosia | 2 |
| Paratendipes | 1 |
| Phaenopsectra | 1 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 1 |
| Procladius | 10 |
| Pseudochironomus | 1 |
| Stempellinella | 2 |
| Tanypus | 5 |
| Tanytarsus | 11 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | |
| Caenis latipennis | 109 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 7 |
| Stenacron | 1 |
| HEMIPTERA | |
| Corixidae | 4 |
| LIMNOPHILA | |
| Fossaria | 1 |
| Menetus | 1 |
| Physella | 2 |
| ODONATA | |
| Argia | 1 |
| Gomphidae | 1 |
| Gomphus | -99 |
| Libellulidae | 1 |
| Progomphus obscurus | -99 |
| TRICHOPTERA | |
| Nectopsyche | 2 |
| Oecetis | 3 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

**East Fk Medicine Ck [0318745], Station #3, Sample
Date: 9/24/2003 10:30:00 AM**

NF = Nonflow

**A value of -99 indicates that the species was found,
but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF |
|--------------------|-----------|
| TUBIFICIDA | |
| Aulodrilus | 1 |
| Tubificidae | 16 |
| UNIONIDA | |
| Unionidae | 1 |
| VENEROIDEA | |
| Sphaeriidae | 2 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0318746], Station #2.5, Sample Date:
9/24/2003 3:00:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact
number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | SG |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | |
| Acarina | | 1 |
| AMPHIPODA | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 25 |
| COLEOPTERA | | |
| Berosus | 1 | 2 |
| Chaetarthria | | 1 |
| Dubiraphia | 1 | |
| Hydrochus | | 1 |
| Hydroporus | | -99 |
| Scirtes | | 1 |
| DIPTERA | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 3 | 1 |
| Ceratopogoninae | 14 | |
| Chaoborus | 4 | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 21 | |
| Constempellina | 2 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | | 1 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | | 1 |
| Cryptochironomus | 7 | |
| Cryptotendipes | 1 | |
| Dasyheleinae | 1 | |
| Dicrotendipes | 6 | 47 |
| Endochironomus | | 7 |
| Forcipomyiinae | | 2 |
| Glyptotendipes | 10 | 55 |
| Labrundinia | | 1 |
| Nanocladus | 1 | 1 |
| Parachironomus | | 1 |
| Parakiefferiella | 4 | |
| Paratanytarsus | | 1 |
| Pericoma | 1 | |
| Phaenopsectra | 1 | |
| Polypedilum | | 1 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 4 | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 1 | 9 |
| Procladius | 15 | |
| Stelechomyia | | 1 |
| Stempellinella | 7 | |
| Tanypus | 6 | |
| Tanytarsus | 19 | 21 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | |
| Caenis hilaris | 1 | |
| Caenis latipennis | 160 | 112 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 7 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0318746], Station #2.5, Sample Date:
9/24/2003 3:00:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact
number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | SG |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Leptophlebiidae | | 5 |
| Paracloeodes | | 4 |
| Procloeon | 5 | |
| Stenacron | 1 | |
| HEMIPTERA | | |
| Corixidae | 1 | |
| LIMNOPHILA | | |
| Physella | | 12 |
| ODONATA | | |
| Argia | 1 | 18 |
| Enallagma | 4 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | |
| Hydroptila | 2 | |
| Oecetis | 7 | 2 |
| TUBIFICIDA | | |
| Tubificidae | 3 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 1 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0318747], Station #2, Sample Date: 9/24/2003 4:15:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 7 | 2 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Agabus | 2 | | |
| Berosus | 1 | | |
| Dubiraphia | 6 | 4 | |
| Enochrus | | 1 | |
| Gyretes | | 2 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 1 | 3 |
| Hydroporus | 2 | 2 | |
| Scirtes | | 4 | |
| Tropisternus | | 1 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 8 | | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 3 | 1 | |
| Chironomus | 3 | 1 | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 5 | | 1 |
| Corynoneura | | 1 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | | | 1 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | | | 11 |
| Cryptochironomus | 1 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | | 6 | 77 |
| Diptera | 1 | | |
| Forcipomyiinae | 3 | | |
| Glyptotendipes | 3 | 20 | 8 |
| Labrundinia | 6 | 8 | |
| Limonia | 1 | | |
| Nanocladius | 1 | | |
| Paratanytarsus | | 2 | 1 |
| Pericoma | 2 | | |
| Polypedilum | | 1 | |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 2 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Procladius | 5 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | | 3 | 1 |
| Simulium | | | 2 |
| Stempellinella | 10 | 1 | |
| Tanytarsus | 9 | 9 | 27 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 3 | |
| Zavrelimyia | | 1 | 1 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Brachycercus | 1 | | |
| Caenis latipennis | 112 | 174 | 160 |
| Leptophlebiidae | 3 | 22 | 1 |
| Paracloeodes | 1 | 3 | 19 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0318747], Station #2, Sample Date: 9/24/2003 4:15:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Proclleon | 10 | | |
| Stenacron | | 1 | 3 |
| Stenonema femoratum | | | 1 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Corixidae | 2 | | |
| Pelocoris | | -99 | |
| Trepobates | 2 | | |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Physella | 2 | 6 | |
| LUMBRICULIDA | | | |
| Lumbriculidae | | 1 | |
| MEGALOPTERA | | | |
| Corydalus | | | 1 |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 3 | |
| Boyeria | | -99 | |
| Enallagma | 2 | 2 | |
| Gomphus | | -99 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 2 | | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | | | 1 |
| Hydroptila | | | 2 |
| Nectopsyche | | 4 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | | 1 | |
| Tubificidae | 4 | 1 | |
| UNIONIDA | | | |
| Unionidae | | -99 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 2 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0318748], Station #1, Sample Date: 9/25/2003 11:00:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 2 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Berosus | 1 | | 1 |
| Dubiraphia | 18 | 9 | 1 |
| Helichus lithophilus | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| Hydroporus | 2 | 1 | |
| Paracymus | | | 2 |
| Scirtes | 1 | | 2 |
| Tropisternus | | -99 | 1 |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 4 | 1 | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 8 | 2 | |
| Chaoborus | 2 | | |
| Chironomus | 8 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 3 | 1 | |
| Corynoneura | | 1 | 1 |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | | | 10 |
| Cryptochironomus | 2 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | 3 | 1 | 70 |
| Dolichopodidae | 2 | | |
| Forcipomyiinae | 7 | 2 | 10 |
| Glyptotendipes | 2 | | 10 |
| Gonomyia | 1 | | |
| Hemerodromia | | | 1 |
| Labrundinia | 1 | 12 | |
| Nanocladius | | 8 | 2 |
| Ormosia | 1 | | 1 |
| Parachironomus | | 2 | |
| Paracladopelma | 2 | | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | | 2 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 1 | | 1 |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 2 | | 5 |
| Procladius | 12 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | | 8 | 6 |
| Simulium | | | 1 |
| Stelechomyia | | | 1 |
| Stempellina | 2 | | |
| Stempellinella | 2 | 5 | |
| Stenochironomus | | | 23 |
| Tanypus | 1 | | |
| Tanytarsus | 14 | 18 | 21 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0318748], Station #1, Sample Date: 9/25/2003 11:00:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Thienemanniella | | | 1 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 4 | 10 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Caenis hiliaris | 3 | 1 | |
| Caenis latipennis | 144 | 136 | 69 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 6 | | |
| Leptophlebiidae | 10 | 101 | 4 |
| Paracloeodes | 4 | 4 | 12 |
| Stenacron | 4 | | 9 |
| Stenonema terminatum | | | 47 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Corixidae | 3 | | |
| Microvelia | | 1 | |
| Pelocoris | | -99 | |
| Rhagovelia | 1 | | |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Physella | | -99 | |
| MEGALOPTERA | | | |
| Corydalus | | -99 | 1 |
| Sialis | -99 | -99 | -99 |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 18 | 2 |
| Boyeria | | -99 | |
| Gomphus | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| Hetaerina | | -99 | |
| Libellulidae | 1 | | |
| Macromia | | -99 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 3 | -99 | -99 |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Perlidae | | | 1 |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | | 1 | 15 |
| Hydroptila | | | 2 |
| Nectopsyche | 5 | 18 | 1 |
| Phryganeidae | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Aulodrilus | | 1 | |
| Tubificidae | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 1 | 1 | 2 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0418687], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/5/2004 5:15:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | 4 | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 2 | | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 4 | |
| Hydroporus | 1 | 4 | |
| Laccophilus | 1 | | |
| Peltodytes | 3 | 1 | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 4 | 1 | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 1 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 5 | | |
| Cnephia | | 3 | 33 |
| Corynoneura | | 2 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | | 6 | 16 |
| Dicrotendipes | 2 | 1 | 25 |
| Endochironomus | | 1 | |
| Glyptotendipes | | 2 | 1 |
| Hydrobaenus | 1 | 5 | |
| Labrundinia | 3 | 2 | |
| Mesosmittia | 1 | | |
| Nanocladius | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Paratanytarsus | | 4 | 1 |
| Paratendipes | 1 | | |
| Phaenopsectra | | 1 | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | | 3 |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 1 | | 1 |
| Procladius | 1 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | | | 1 |
| Saetheria | | | 1 |
| Tanytarsus | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| Thienemanniella | | | 1 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 3 | |
| Zavrelimyia | 1 | | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | 1 | |
| Baetisca lacustris | 2 | | 1 |
| Caenis latipennis | 193 | 304 | 32 |
| Hexagenia limbata | -99 | | |
| Leptophlebia | 4 | 7 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0418687], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/5/2004 5:15:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Leptophlebiidae | | 1 | |
| Stenacron | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Stenonema terminatum | | | 1 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Belostoma | | -99 | |
| Sigara | 4 | | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 1 | |
| Enallagma | 4 | | |
| Gomphus | 1 | | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 12 | | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Perlesta | | 12 | 1 |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Nectopsyche | | 2 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 6 | 1 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0418688], Station #2, Sample Date: 4/6/2004 9:00:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 1 | | |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Berosus | 1 | | |
| Dubiraphia | 1 | 1 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 3 | |
| Paracymus | 1 | | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes immunis | | 1 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 2 | | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 4 | 2 | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 4 | | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 1 | 18 | 13 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | 1 | 13 | 14 |
| Dicrotendipes | | 1 | 40 |
| Diplocladius | | 1 | |
| Glyptotendipes | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Hydrobaenus | 2 | 12 | 4 |
| Labrundinia | 1 | 1 | |
| Ormosia | 3 | | |
| Parametriocnemus | 1 | 1 | |
| Paraphaenocladius | 1 | | |
| Paratanytarsus | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Phaenopsectra | 3 | | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 1 | | |
| Procladius | 2 | | |
| Simulium | | 25 | 36 |
| Tabanus | 1 | | |
| Tanytarsus | 2 | 10 | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | 6 | |
| Baetisca lacustris | | 1 | |
| Caenis latipennis | 42 | 143 | 5 |
| Leptophlebia | 1 | 6 | |
| Stenacron | 2 | | 1 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Corixidae | 1 | | |
| MEGALOPTERA | | | |
| Chauliodes rastricornis | | | 1 |
| Corydalus | | -99 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0418688], Station #2, Sample Date: 4/6/2004 9:00:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | 2 | | |
| Enallagma | | 1 | |
| Gomphus | 1 | | |
| Libellula | 1 | | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 6 | 1 | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Perlesta | | 4 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Nectopsyche | | 3 | |
| Ptilostomis | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | 2 | 13 | |
| Limnodrilus claparedianus | 1 | | |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 2 | 2 | |
| Tubificidae | 1 | 6 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 2 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0418689], Station #3, Sample Date: 4/6/2004 12:00:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 1 | 2 | |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | 8 | 20 | 4 |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 9 | 9 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 3 | |
| Hydroporus | 1 | 6 | |
| Peltodytes | 3 | 2 | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes immunis | | 1 | |
| Orconectes virilis | | 1 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Chironomus | 1 | | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | | 1 | 15 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | 18 | 15 | 93 |
| Diamesa | | | 1 |
| Dicrotendipes | 2 | | 14 |
| Diplocladius | | | 1 |
| Diptera | 4 | | |
| Glyptotendipes | 1 | | 5 |
| Hydrobaenus | 11 | 24 | 26 |
| Mesosmittia | 1 | | |
| Paraphaenocladus | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| Paratanytarsus | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pericoma | | 1 | |
| Phaenopsectra | | 1 | |
| Procladius | 4 | | |
| Pseudosmittia | 1 | 2 | |
| Rheocricotopus | | 1 | |
| Simulium | | | 34 |
| Smittia | 7 | | |
| Stenochironomus | | | 1 |
| Tanytarsus | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 1 | 1 | |
| Tipulidae | | 1 | |
| Zavrelimyia | 2 | | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | | 1 |
| Caenis latipennis | 230 | 292 | 72 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 1 | | |
| Leptophlebia | | 2 | 2 |
| Paraleptophlebia | | 3 | |
| Stenacron | 6 | 1 | 3 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0418689], Station #3, Sample Date: 4/6/2004 12:00:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stenonema femoratum | | 2 | 3 |
| Stenonema terminatum | -99 | | |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Trichocorixa | 1 | | |
| LUMBRICINA | | | |
| Lumbricidae | | | 1 |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Enallagma | 1 | 1 | |
| Ischnura | 2 | 1 | |
| Libellula | | 1 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 2 | -99 | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Perlesta | | 2 | 3 |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 1 | | |
| Cyrnellus fraternus | 1 | | |
| Limnephilidae | 1 | 2 | |
| Triaenodes | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Aulodrilus | | 1 | |
| Enchytraeidae | 16 | 19 | 2 |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 3 | | 1 |
| Tubificidae | 4 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0418690], Station #4, Sample Date: 4/6/2004 3:00:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | 15 | 15 | 2 |
| ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Erpobdellidae | | -99 | |
| BRANCHIOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Branchiobdellida | | 2 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 4 | 3 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | 1 | 8 | |
| Peltodytes | 1 | | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | 1 | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 1 | | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 4 | | 2 |
| Cnephia | | | 1 |
| Corynoneura | 1 | | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 9 | 12 | 32 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | 16 | 16 | 100 |
| Dicrotendipes | 2 | | 7 |
| Glyptotendipes | | | 2 |
| Hydrobaenus | 11 | 1 | 19 |
| Labrundinia | 2 | 5 | |
| Nanocladus | | 1 | 1 |
| Ormosia | 1 | 1 | |
| Paracladopelma | 1 | | |
| Parametricnemus | | | 1 |
| Paraphaenocladus | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Paratanytarsus | 7 | 20 | 13 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | | 1 |
| Polypedilum fallax grp | | | 3 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 2 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | | | 1 |
| Procladius | 1 | | |
| Psychoda | 1 | | |
| Rheocricotopus | | 2 | |
| Rheotanytarsus | | 1 | 1 |
| Simulium | 2 | 19 | |
| Tabanus | 1 | -99 | |
| Tanytarsus | 11 | 8 | 11 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Zavrelimyia | 1 | | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | 1 | |
| Caenis latipennis | 160 | 189 | 41 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0418690], Station #4, Sample Date: 4/6/2004 3:00:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stenacron | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Physella | 1 | 1 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Basiaeschna janata | | 1 | |
| Enallagma | 1 | | |
| Gomphus | 2 | | |
| Ischnura | 4 | 2 | |
| Libellula | -99 | 1 | |
| Nasiaeschna pentacantha | | -99 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 4 | | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Amphinemura | 1 | 11 | |
| Perlesta | 1 | 25 | 4 |
| RHYNCHOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Glossiphoniidae | 1 | | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | | 1 | 2 |
| Ironoquia | | 1 | |
| Oecetis | 1 | | |
| Ptilostomis | | -99 | |
| Triaenodes | 1 | 6 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | 3 | 9 | 2 |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 1 | | |
| Tubificidae | 1 | | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Corbicula | -99 | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 7 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0418757], Station #1, Sample Date: 9/21/2004 9:45:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | | 1 |
| BRANCHIOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Branchiobdellida | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 10 | 1 |
| Hydroporus | 1 | 2 | |
| Macronychus glabratus | | | 1 |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Cambarus diogenes | | -99 | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 34 | 18 | 6 |
| Ceratopogoninae | 1 | | |
| Chironomus | 25 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 2 | | 1 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | | | 6 |
| Cryptochironomus | 1 | | |
| Cryptotendipes | 3 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | | | 3 |
| Endochironomus | 1 | | 1 |
| Erioptera | 1 | 1 | |
| Forcipomyiinae | | | 3 |
| Glyptotendipes | | 1 | |
| Hemerodromia | | 2 | 4 |
| Labrundinia | 1 | 11 | 4 |
| Larsia | | | 1 |
| Lopescladius | | | 1 |
| Mesosmittia | | 1 | |
| Nanocladius | 1 | 1 | |
| Nilotanypus | | | 1 |
| Paracladopelma | 1 | | |
| Paralauterborniella | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Paratanytarsus | 3 | | |
| Paratendipes | 1 | | |
| Phaenopsectra | | 1 | |
| Polypedilum | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | 2 | 1 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 58 | 44 | 10 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 6 | 2 | 1 |
| Procladius | 1 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | 4 | 12 | 58 |
| Simulium | | 2 | 8 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0418757], Station #1, Sample Date: 9/21/2004 9:45:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stelechomyia | | | 2 |
| Stempellina | 1 | | |
| Stenochironomus | | | 9 |
| Tanytarsus | 20 | 19 | 56 |
| Thienemanniella | | | 12 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 1 | |
| Tipula | 2 | 5 | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acentrella | | 2 | 2 |
| Acerpenna | | 4 | 7 |
| Baetis | | | 17 |
| Caenis hilaris | 3 | 1 | |
| Caenis latipennis | 27 | 53 | 2 |
| Callibaetis | | 1 | |
| Cercobrachys | 1 | | |
| Heptagenia | | 1 | 3 |
| Heptageniidae | | 8 | 2 |
| Hexagenia | 3 | 2 | |
| Isonychia | | | 1 |
| Leptophlebiidae | 14 | 63 | 2 |
| Paracloeodes | 1 | 1 | |
| Procloeon | 1 | | 1 |
| Stenacron | 10 | 17 | 6 |
| Stenonema pulchellum | 1 | 1 | |
| Stenonema terminatum | | 1 | 1 |
| Tricorythodes | 4 | 13 | 1 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Neoplea | 1 | | |
| Rhagovelia | | 1 | 1 |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Physella | 1 | | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 2 | |
| Boyeria | | -99 | |
| Gomphus | 1 | 1 | |
| Hetaerina | | 2 | |
| Ischnura | | 2 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 1 | -99 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | | 2 | 10 |
| Hydroptila | | | 1 |
| Nectopsyche | 2 | 16 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | | 4 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0418758], Station #4, Sample Date: 9/22/2004 8:45:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | 2 | 32 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Stenelmis | | 1 | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | -99 | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 39 | 28 | 7 |
| Anopheles | | 1 | |
| Ceratopogoninae | | 1 | |
| Chironomus | 2 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 24 | | 9 |
| Clinotanypus | | 1 | |
| Corynoneura | 1 | | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | | 1 | |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | | | 2 |
| Cryptochironomus | 3 | | 3 |
| Cryptotendipes | 6 | | 7 |
| Dicrotendipes | 1 | | 18 |
| Ephydriidae | 5 | | |
| Forcipomyiinae | 1 | | 1 |
| Glyptotendipes | | 8 | 11 |
| Labrundinia | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Nanocladus | 16 | 16 | 12 |
| Parachironomus | | 11 | |
| Paracladopelma | | | 1 |
| Paralauterborniella | 9 | | 1 |
| Paratanytarsus | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Phaenopsectra | | 1 | 1 |
| Polypedilum | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 30 | 18 | 5 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 4 | | 9 |
| Procladius | 9 | 3 | 1 |
| Rheotanytarsus | 2 | 2 | |
| Stempellinella | 13 | | 2 |
| Stenochironomus | | | 19 |
| Tanytarsus | 67 | 21 | 104 |
| Thienemanniella | | | 2 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 2 | 13 | 4 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Baetis | 1 | | |
| Caenis hilaris | 2 | 3 | |
| Caenis latipennis | 33 | 71 | 1 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0418758], Station #4, Sample Date: 9/22/2004 8:45:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Callibaetis | | 2 | |
| Cercobrachys | 5 | | 3 |
| Heptageniidae | 4 | | 3 |
| Hexagenia | 10 | -99 | |
| Leptophlebiidae | 5 | 67 | 6 |
| Proclleon | 8 | 2 | 12 |
| Stenacron | 2 | 20 | 9 |
| Stenonema femoratum | 1 | | |
| Stenonema terminatum | 2 | | |
| Tricorythodes | 1 | 2 | |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Belostoma | | -99 | |
| Neoplea | | 3 | |
| MEGALOPTERA | | | |
| Sialis | | -99 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 1 | |
| Calopteryx | -99 | | |
| Enallagma | | 3 | |
| Gomphus | 2 | | |
| Ischnura | | 11 | |
| Macromia | | -99 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cernotina | | 1 | |
| Nectopsyche | | 9 | |
| Triaenodes | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Tubificidae | 1 | | 1 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0418759], Station #3, Sample Date: 9/23/2004 8:45:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 16 | 2 |
| BRANCHIOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Branchiobdellida | 1 | 2 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 1 | 2 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | 3 | 3 | 7 |
| Hydroporus | 1 | | |
| Stenelmis | 1 | | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | -99 | 1 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 27 | 14 | 2 |
| Anopheles | | 1 | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 1 | 2 | |
| Chironomus | 2 | 1 | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 7 | | 1 |
| Corynoneura | 3 | | 1 |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | | | 1 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | | | 5 |
| Cryptochironomus | 1 | 1 | |
| Cryptotendipes | 1 | | |
| Endochironomus | 1 | | 1 |
| Ephydriidae | 3 | | |
| Forcipomyiinae | | | 12 |
| Glyptotendipes | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Harnischia | 1 | | |
| Hemerodromia | | | 10 |
| Labrundinia | 6 | 15 | 8 |
| Nanocladus | 13 | 11 | 4 |
| Parachironomus | | 1 | |
| Paracladopelma | 1 | | 1 |
| Paralauterborniella | 2 | 1 | |
| Paratanytarsus | | 3 | |
| Polypedilum | | | 2 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | 1 | 3 |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 14 | 8 | 33 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 2 | | 1 |
| Pseudochironomus | | | 1 |
| Rheocricotopus | | | 1 |
| Rheotanytarsus | 8 | 16 | 22 |
| Simulium | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Stempellinella | 15 | | 3 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0418759], Station #3, Sample Date: 9/23/2004 8:45:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stenochironomus | | 1 | 2 |
| Tanytarsus | 52 | 21 | 33 |
| Thienemanniella | | 1 | 1 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 1 | 17 | 33 |
| Tribelos | | | 1 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | 5 | | |
| Baetis | | | 11 |
| Brachycercus | 6 | | |
| Caenis hilaris | | 1 | |
| Caenis latipennis | 56 | 46 | 3 |
| Caenis punctata | | 3 | 3 |
| Heptagenia | | | 6 |
| Heptageniidae | | | 3 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 5 | | |
| Leptophlebiidae | 19 | 57 | 7 |
| Paracloeodes | 1 | | |
| Procloeon | 14 | | 1 |
| Pseudocloeon | | 1 | |
| Stenacron | 8 | 20 | 4 |
| Stenonema pulchellum | | | 3 |
| Stenonema terminatum | 2 | | 2 |
| Tricorythodes | 7 | 11 | |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Belostoma | -99 | -99 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | 1 | 7 | |
| Boyeria | | 1 | |
| Gomphus | 2 | | |
| Hetaerina | | 2 | |
| Ischnura | | 4 | |
| Libellulidae | | 1 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Nectopsyche | 3 | 7 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Tubificidae | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | | -99 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0503060], Station #1a, Sample Date: 4/4/2005 12:30:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Helichus basalis | | 1 | 1 |
| Helichus lithophilus | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Hydroporus | | 1 | |
| Macronychus glabratus | | 1 | |
| Stenelmis | | | 2 |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 4 | 1 | |
| Axarus | 1 | | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 1 | | 3 |
| Corynoneura | 1 | 3 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | 20 | 51 | 114 |
| Cryptochironomus | 5 | 2 | |
| Cryptotendipes | 8 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | 6 | | 24 |
| Diptera | | 1 | 1 |
| Glyptotendipes | | | 2 |
| Hemerodromia | 2 | | 10 |
| Hydrobaenus | 4 | | 6 |
| Labrundinia | 5 | 15 | |
| Nanocladus | 5 | 14 | 3 |
| Paracladopelma | 2 | | |
| Parakiefferiella | 1 | | |
| Paralauterborniella | 10 | | |
| Parametricnemos | | | 2 |
| Paratanytarsus | 18 | 33 | 5 |
| Phaenopsectra | 7 | 4 | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| Polypedilum fallax grp | | 1 | 1 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 17 | 33 | 15 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| Procladius | 1 | | |
| Rheocricotopus | | | 2 |
| Rheotanytarsus | 10 | 113 | 40 |
| Saetheria | | | 2 |
| Simulium | | 1 | 1 |
| Stenochironomus | | 1 | 14 |
| Tanytarsus | 125 | 101 | 91 |
| Thienemanniella | | 1 | |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 2 | 27 | 7 |
| Zavreliomyia | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0503060], Station #1a, Sample Date: 4/4/2005 12:30:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | 2 | 24 | 1 |
| Baetisca lacustris | | | 1 |
| Caenis latipennis | 7 | 12 | 3 |
| Heptagenia | | 2 | |
| Hexagenia limbata | 1 | | |
| Leptophlebia | 5 | 6 | |
| Stenacron | 8 | 6 | |
| Stenonema terminatum | 4 | 9 | 6 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Trichocorixa | | | 1 |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | -99 | | |
| Hetaerina | | 1 | |
| Ischnura | 1 | | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 1 | | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Isoperla | | 1 | |
| Perlidae | | 1 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 3 | 11 | 9 |
| Hydropsyche | | | 2 |
| Hydroptila | | | 1 |
| Nectopsyche | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | | 2 | |
| Limnodrilus claparedianus | 1 | | |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | | | 1 |
| Tubificidae | | 2 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0503061], Station #1b, Sample Date: 4/4/2005 12:30:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyaella azteca | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 1 | 1 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 3 | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Cladotanytarsus | 3 | | |
| Corynoneura | 1 | 2 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 3 | 8 | 2 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | 78 | 52 | 108 |
| Cryptochironomus | 5 | | |
| Cryptotendipes | 8 | 1 | |
| Dicrotendipes | | 2 | 5 |
| Diptera | 1 | | |
| Glyptotendipes | | | 1 |
| Gonomyia | 1 | | |
| Hemerodromia | | | 4 |
| Hydrobaenus | 4 | 2 | |
| Labrundinia | 1 | 2 | |
| Larsia | | 2 | |
| Nanocladius | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Paracladopelma | 4 | | |
| Parakiefferiella | 1 | | |
| Paralauterborniella | 14 | 1 | |
| Paratanytarsus | 6 | 18 | 3 |
| Paratendipes | 2 | | |
| Phaenopsectra | | 1 | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| Polypedilum fallax grp | | | 4 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 2 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 10 | 28 | 11 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 9 | | 1 |
| Procladius | 1 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | 9 | 79 | 38 |
| Simulium | | 3 | |
| Stenochironomus | | | 3 |
| Tanytarsus | 181 | 84 | 79 |
| Thienemanniella | | | 2 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 4 | 20 | 2 |
| Zavrelimyia | 2 | | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | 4 | 35 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0503061], Station #1b, Sample Date: 4/4/2005 12:30:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Baetisca lacustris | 2 | | |
| Caenis latipennis | 13 | 7 | |
| Heptagenia | | 5 | |
| Heptageniidae | | 3 | |
| Leptophlebia | 1 | 8 | |
| Stenacron | 3 | 1 | |
| Stenonema terminatum | 1 | 8 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Gomphus | 3 | 1 | |
| Macromia | | -99 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | -99 | -99 | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Perlesta | 1 | 2 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 2 | 7 | |
| Nectopsyche | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | 3 | 3 | |
| Tubificidae | 3 | 1 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | | -99 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0503062], Station #3, Sample Date: 4/4/2005 4:30:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----|----|----|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 2 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 5 | 3 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 1 | |
| Macronychus glabratus | | 1 | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | -99 | 2 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 16 | 2 | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 10 | | |
| Corynoneura | 1 | | 1 |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 1 | 11 | 2 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | 28 | 20 | 86 |
| Cryptochironomus | 6 | | |
| Cryptotendipes | 1 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | 2 | | 29 |
| Glyptotendipes | | 1 | 3 |
| Hemerodromia | | | 4 |
| Hydrobaenus | 9 | | |
| Labrundinia | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Larsia | | 1 | |
| Nanocladius | 1 | 16 | 2 |
| Paracladopelma | | 1 | |
| Parakiefferiella | | | 1 |
| Paralauterborniella | 1 | | |
| Paratanytarsus | 10 | 38 | 4 |
| Phaenopsectra | 2 | 4 | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | 2 | 5 |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 13 | 15 | 23 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 2 | | |
| Pseudochironomus | | | 1 |
| Rheotanytarsus | 20 | 94 | 63 |
| Saetheria | 2 | | |
| Simulium | 1 | | 1 |
| Stelechomyia | | | 1 |
| Stenochironomus | | 1 | 7 |
| Tanytarsus | 133 | 72 | 83 |
| Thienemanniella | | | 1 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 7 | 21 | 9 |
| Tribelos | | | 1 |
| Zavreliomyia | 2 | | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | 1 | 35 | 5 |
| Caenis latipennis | 3 | 38 | 2 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0503062], Station #3, Sample Date: 4/4/2005 4:30:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Heptagenia | 1 | | 3 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 3 | 2 | |
| Leptophlebia | -99 | 6 | |
| Stenacron | 7 | 8 | 1 |
| Stenonema terminatum | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 2 | |
| Gomphus | -99 | -99 | |
| Hetaerina | | -99 | |
| Macromia | | 1 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | | 9 | 1 |
| Cyrnellus fraternus | | | 1 |
| Hydroptila | | 1 | |
| Nectopsyche | 1 | 8 | |
| Triaenodes | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | | 1 | |
| Tubificidae | 2 | 1 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 1 | -99 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

East Fk Medicine Ck [0503063], Station #4, Sample Date: 4/5/2005 9:30:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 7 | 1 | |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 10 | |
| BRANCHIOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Branchiobdellida | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 1 | 3 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 2 | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 8 | 1 | |
| Ceratopogoninae | | 1 | 1 |
| Chaoborus | 2 | | |
| Chironomus | 1 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 36 | | |
| Corynoneura | | 2 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | 49 | 13 | 68 |
| Cryptochironomus | 3 | | 1 |
| Cryptotendipes | 2 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | 6 | | 10 |
| Dolichopodidae | | | 1 |
| Glyptotendipes | 1 | | 2 |
| Harnischia | 1 | | |
| Hemerodromia | | | 1 |
| Hydrobaenus | 11 | | |
| Labrundinia | | 4 | |
| Nanocladius | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| Nilothauma | | | 1 |
| Paracladopelma | 1 | | |
| Paralauterborniella | 9 | | |
| Paratanytarsus | 5 | 37 | 13 |
| Paratendipes | 1 | | |
| Phaenopsectra | | | 3 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | 2 | 2 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 9 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 8 | 23 | 4 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 18 | | 2 |
| Rheotanytarsus | 6 | 125 | 42 |
| Saetheria | | | 1 |
| Simulium | | 1 | 3 |
| Stenochironomus | | | 3 |
| Tabanus | -99 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**East Fk Medicine Ck [0503063], Station #4, Sample Date: 4/5/2005 9:30:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Tanytarsus | 90 | 78 | 152 |
| Thienemanniella | | 2 | 1 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 8 | 13 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | 53 | 1 |
| Caenis latipennis | 6 | 30 | 3 |
| Heptagenia | -99 | | |
| Hexagenia limbata | 3 | | |
| Leptophlebia | -99 | 6 | |
| Stenacron | | 2 | 7 |
| Stenonema terminatum | -99 | | 2 |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Enallagma | | 2 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | -99 | | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Perlidae | | 2 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | | 2 | 1 |
| Nectopsyche | | 2 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | | 1 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | -99 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

Locust Ck [0418756], Station #1, Sample Date: 9/16/2004 1:45:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 2 | 1 | |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | 4 | 70 | 5 |
| BRANCHIOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Branchiobdellida | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Helichus lithophilus | | 1 | 1 |
| Hydroporus | 1 | | |
| Scirtes | | 2 | 2 |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | 1 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 17 | 12 | 15 |
| Axarus | 1 | | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 14 | 1 | |
| Chironomus | 5 | | 1 |
| Cladotanytarsus | 26 | | 5 |
| Corynoneura | | 1 | 2 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | 1 | | |
| Cryptochironomus | 10 | | 1 |
| Cryptotendipes | 2 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | 1 | 2 | 38 |
| Diptera | 2 | | 2 |
| Glyptotendipes | | 6 | 24 |
| Harnischia | 1 | | |
| Labrundinia | 2 | 31 | 1 |
| Nanocladus | 1 | 1 | |
| Parachironomus | | 1 | |
| Paracladopelma | 3 | | |
| Parakiefferiella | | | 1 |
| Paratanytarsus | 12 | 21 | 9 |
| Phaenopsectra | | 2 | 2 |
| Polypedilum | 1 | | 1 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum fallax grp | | | 4 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 6 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 12 | 29 | 35 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 1 | | 3 |
| Procladius | 3 | | 1 |
| Pseudochironomus | | | 2 |
| Rheotanytarsus | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Stempellinella | 10 | | |
| Stenochironomus | | | 43 |
| Tanytarsus | 50 | 10 | 52 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**Locust Ck [0418756], Station #1, Sample Date: 9/16/2004 1:45:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Thienemanniella | | | 1 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Tribelos | 1 | | 2 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | | 1 |
| Baetis | 1 | | 4 |
| Caenis latipennis | 61 | 87 | 19 |
| Callibaetis | | 1 | |
| Hexagenia limbata | 6 | | |
| Leptophlebiidae | 2 | 19 | 3 |
| Procloeon | 3 | | 1 |
| Pseudocloeon | 1 | | |
| Stenacron | | 4 | 4 |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Microvelia | | 1 | |
| Neoplea | | 1 | |
| Rheumatobates | 1 | | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Enallagma | | 11 | |
| Gomphus | 3 | | |
| Ischnura | | 5 | -99 |
| Libellulidae | | | 1 |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | | | 1 |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Tubificidae | 2 | 1 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

Locust Ck [0503064], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/5/2005 12:40:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | 1 | 8 | |
| BRANCHIOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Branchiobdellida | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 2 | 1 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | | | 1 |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 12 | 1 | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 16 | | |
| Corynoneura | | | 1 |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 3 | 18 | 14 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | 4 | 18 | 51 |
| Cryptochironomus | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| Dicrotendipes | 3 | 2 | 11 |
| Glyptotendipes | | 3 | 3 |
| Hemerodromia | | | 1 |
| Hydrobaenus | 3 | 1 | |
| Labrundinia | 1 | 9 | |
| Nanocladus | | 4 | 4 |
| Ormosia | 1 | | |
| Paracladopelma | | | 1 |
| Parametricnemus | | | 3 |
| Paratanytarsus | 27 | 145 | 33 |
| Phaenopsectra | 1 | 1 | |
| Polypedilum | 2 | | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 60 | | 1 |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 7 | | |
| Procladius | 1 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | | 52 | 28 |
| Saetheria | 6 | | 2 |
| Simulium | | | 1 |
| Stenochironomus | | | 2 |
| Stictochironomus | 1 | | |
| Tanytarsus | 126 | 104 | 76 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 28 | 12 |
| Tipula | | -99 | |
| Zavrelimyia | 2 | | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | | | 2 |
| Caenis latipennis | 14 | 29 | 4 |
| Heptagenia | 7 | 1 | -99 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**Locust Ck [0503064], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/5/2005 12:40:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Hexagenia limbata | 2 | | |
| Leptophlebia | | -99 | |
| Stenacron | | 2 | -99 |
| MEGALOPTERA | | | |
| Sialis | | -99 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 2 | |
| Enallagma | | 4 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | -99 | | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Ironoquia | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Enchytraeidae | 1 | | |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 1 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

West Locust Ck [0418761], Station #1a, Sample Date: 9/30/2004 9:45:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 1 | 2 | |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyaella azteca | 1 | 22 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 3 | 13 | 1 |
| Gyrinus | | -99 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | 1 | 11 | |
| Hydroporus | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 57 | 8 | 1 |
| Cladotanytarsus | 1 | | 2 |
| Corynoneura | | 2 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | | 1 | |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladus | | | 1 |
| Cryptochironomus | 15 | 1 | 5 |
| Dicrotendipes | 2 | | 11 |
| Endochironomus | 1 | 1 | |
| Glyptotendipes | 6 | 15 | 1 |
| Harnischia | | 1 | |
| Kiefferulus | 1 | | |
| Labrundinia | 5 | 12 | 5 |
| Nanocladus | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Nilothauma | | | 1 |
| Parachironomus | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Paracladopelma | | 1 | |
| Paratanytarsus | 7 | 9 | |
| Phaenopsectra | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | 3 | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 8 | 16 | 2 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Procladius | 4 | | |
| Pseudochironomus | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Rheotanytarsus | 4 | 41 | 119 |
| Smittia | | | 1 |
| Stempellinella | 9 | | 4 |
| Stenochironomus | | | 11 |
| Tanytarsus | 103 | 46 | 45 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 16 | 15 | 20 |
| Tribelos | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Baetis | | | 3 |
| Caenis hilaris | 1 | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**West Locust Ck [0418761], Station #1a, Sample Date: 9/30/2004 9:45:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Caenis latipennis | 85 | 63 | 4 |
| Leptophlebiidae | 4 | 26 | |
| Procloeon | | | 3 |
| Stenacron | 5 | 7 | 4 |
| Stenonema femoratum | 2 | | |
| Stenonema terminatum | 1 | | |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Ancylidae | | 1 | |
| Lymnaeidae | | 1 | |
| Physella | 2 | | |
| MEGALOPTERA | | | |
| Sialis | | -99 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | 1 | 1 | |
| Enallagma | | 6 | |
| Gomphus | | -99 | |
| Nasiaeschna pentacantha | | -99 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 2 | 4 | 32 |
| Hydropsyche | | | 1 |
| Oecetis | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Polycentropodidae | | 1 | 1 |
| Trienodes | | 3 | |
| TRICLADIDA | | | |
| Planariidae | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Tubificidae | 1 | 4 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 4 | -99 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

West Locust Ck [0418762], Station #1b, Sample Date: 9/30/2004 9:45:00 AM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyalella azteca | | 22 | |
| ARHYNCHOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Erpobdellidae | | 1 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | 4 | 11 | |
| Helichus lithophilus | 2 | 7 | 3 |
| Scirtes | | 1 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 42 | 11 | 1 |
| Ceratopogoninae | 2 | 1 | |
| Chironomus | 4 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 1 | | 1 |
| Corynoneura | | 1 | |
| Cryptochironomus | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Dicrotendipes | | | 7 |
| Endochironomus | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Glyptotendipes | | 4 | 5 |
| Labrundinia | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Lipiniella | 20 | | |
| Nanocladius | | 2 | |
| Parachironomus | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Paratanytarsus | 3 | 7 | |
| Phaenopsectra | | 1 | |
| Polypedilum | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | | 1 | |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Pseudochironomus | 2 | | 6 |
| Rheotanytarsus | | 234 | 125 |
| Simulium | | | 1 |
| Stempellinella | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| Stenochironomus | | | 20 |
| Tanytarsus | 93 | 30 | 18 |
| Thienemanniella | | 1 | |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 3 | 37 | 20 |
| Tribelos | 4 | 2 | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acerpenna | 1 | 4 | 8 |
| Baetis | | 1 | 2 |
| Caenis latipennis | 82 | 56 | 1 |
| Leptophlebiidae | 2 | 15 | 2 |
| Stenacron | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Physella | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| LUMBRICULIDA | | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**West Locust Ck [0418762], Station #1b, Sample Date: 9/30/2004 9:45:00 AM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Lumbriculidae | | 1 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 1 | |
| Boyeria | | -99 | |
| Enallagma | | 3 | |
| Gomphus | | -99 | |
| RHYNCHOBDELLIDA | | | |
| Glossiphoniidae | | -99 | |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 1 | 36 | 19 |
| Hydroptila | | | 1 |
| Limnephilidae | | 1 | 2 |
| Nectopsyche | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| TRICLADIDA | | | |
| Planariidae | | 1 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Branchiura sowerbyi | -99 | 3 | |
| Enchytraeidae | 1 | | |
| Tubificidae | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 14 | 6 | -99 |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

West Locust Ck [0503065], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/5/2005 4:15:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 1 | | 1 |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyaella azteca | | 14 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Dubiraphia | | 7 | 1 |
| Helichus lithophilus | | | 1 |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 6 | 4 | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 1 | 1 | |
| Chironomus | 1 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 12 | 1 | |
| Corynoneura | | 1 | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | 25 | 13 | 43 |
| Cryptochironomus | 13 | 3 | 1 |
| Cryptotendipes | 1 | | |
| Glyptotendipes | 1 | | 1 |
| Hydrobaenus | 2 | | |
| Labrundinia | | 1 | |
| Lipiniella | 1 | | |
| Nanocladius | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Paracladopelma | 2 | | |
| Paralauterborniella | 3 | 1 | |
| Paraphaenocladius | | 1 | |
| Paratanytarsus | 30 | 34 | 4 |
| Paratendipes | 1 | | |
| Phaenopsectra | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Polypedilum convictum grp | 1 | | 32 |
| Polypedilum fallax grp | | | 4 |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 9 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 10 | 15 | 13 |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 10 | | |
| Procladius | 1 | | |
| Pseudochironomus | 1 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | 15 | 62 | 56 |
| Saetheria | 1 | | |
| Simulium | 2 | 3 | 23 |
| Stenochironomus | 1 | | |
| Tanytarsus | 112 | 95 | 47 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | 8 | 19 | 9 |
| Tribelos | 1 | | |
| Zavrelimyia | | 1 | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**West Locust Ck [0503065], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/5/2005 4:15:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Acerpenna | 2 | 14 | 10 |
| Caenis latipennis | 53 | 43 | 6 |
| Heptagenia | | | 1 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 5 | | |
| Leptophlebia | 1 | 4 | |
| Stenacron | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Stenonema femoratum | 1 | | -99 |
| Stenonema terminatum | | -99 | |
| LIMNOPHILA | | | |
| Physella | | -99 | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Argia | | 1 | |
| Enallagma | | 2 | |
| Macromia | | 1 | |
| Nasiaeschna pentacantha | | 1 | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 1 | | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Perlidae | | | 1 |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Cheumatopsyche | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Branchiura sowerbyi | 1 | | |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 2 | | |
| Tubificidae | 2 | | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 1 | -99 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report

Spring Ck A [0418686], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/2/2004 12:30:00 PM

NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris

A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| "HYDRACARINA" | | | |
| Acarina | 2 | | |
| AMPHIPODA | | | |
| Hyaella azteca | 1 | 13 | |
| COLEOPTERA | | | |
| Agabus | | 1 | |
| Dubiraphia | 1 | | |
| Helichus lithophilus | 2 | 2 | |
| Hydroporus | 3 | | |
| Paracymus | 1 | 1 | |
| Peltodytes | 4 | | |
| Stenelmis | 1 | | |
| Tropisternus | | 1 | |
| DECAPODA | | | |
| Orconectes virilis | | 1 | |
| Palaemonetes kadiakensis | | -99 | |
| DIPTERA | | | |
| Ablabesmyia | 2 | 1 | |
| Ceratopogoninae | 3 | 1 | |
| Chaoborus | 1 | | |
| Cladopelma | 1 | | |
| Cladotanytarsus | 13 | | 2 |
| Cnephia | | 1 | |
| Corynoneura | 1 | | |
| Cricotopus bicinctus | 3 | 6 | 5 |
| Cricotopus/Orthocladius | 2 | 27 | 35 |
| Cryptochironomus | 1 | | |
| Dicrotendipes | 5 | 2 | 16 |
| Diptera | | 1 | 5 |
| Glyptotendipes | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Gonomyia | 1 | | 1 |
| Hydrobaenus | 3 | 16 | 11 |
| Larsia | | 1 | |
| Nanocladius | | 1 | |
| Ormosia | 12 | 1 | |
| Paralauterborniella | 1 | | |
| Paraphaenocladius | 2 | 3 | |
| Paratanytarsus | | 3 | 2 |
| Pericoma | 6 | 3 | |
| Phaenopsectra | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum halterale grp | 2 | | |
| Polypedilum illinoense grp | 1 | | |
| Polypedilum scalaenum grp | 1 | | |
| Psychoda | 1 | | |
| Rheotanytarsus | | | 1 |
| Silvius | 1 | | |
| Stictochironomus | 1 | 1 | |

Aquid Invertebrate Database Bench Sheet Report**Spring Ck A [0418686], Station #1, Sample Date: 4/2/2004 12:30:00 PM****NF = Nonflow, RM = Rootmat, SG = Woody Debris****A value of -99 indicates that the species was found, but the exact number of species was not determined.**

| ORDER: TAXA | NF | RM | SG |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stratiomys | 1 | | |
| Tanytarsus | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Thienemannimyia grp. | | 2 | 1 |
| Zavrelimyia | | 1 | |
| EPHEMEROPTERA | | | |
| Acentrella | | | 1 |
| Caenis latipennis | 124 | 163 | 35 |
| Centroptilum | 1 | 3 | |
| Heptagenia | | | 1 |
| Hexagenia limbata | 1 | | |
| Leptophlebia | | 2 | |
| Stenonema femoratum | 1 | 1 | |
| HEMIPTERA | | | |
| Corixidae | 14 | | |
| ODONATA | | | |
| Boyeria | | 1 | |
| Enallagma | | 3 | |
| Libellula | 2 | -99 | |
| Macromia | 1 | | |
| Progomphus obscurus | 5 | | |
| PLECOPTERA | | | |
| Amphinemura | | 1 | |
| Perlidae | | 19 | 10 |
| TRICHOPTERA | | | |
| Nectopsyche | | 1 | |
| Ptilostomis | | -99 | |
| TUBIFICIDA | | | |
| Aulodrilus | 4 | | |
| Enchytraeidae | 10 | 7 | 4 |
| Limnodrilus hoffmeisteri | 1 | 1 | |
| Tubificidae | 5 | 6 | |
| VENEROIDEA | | | |
| Sphaeriidae | 7 | | |