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BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES OF ROCKY CREEK, EGLIN AIR FORCE BAS--ETC(U)
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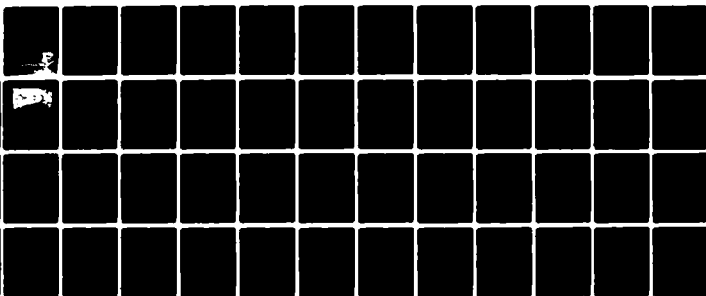
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**Benthic Macro-Invertebrates
of Rocky Creek, Eglin Air Force
Base, Florida**

Joseph F Scheiring
Richard C Crews
Sandra M Lefstad

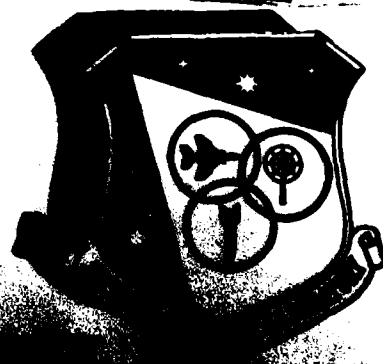
ENVIRONICS OFFICE

OCTOBER 1981

FINAL REPORT FOR PERIOD JULY 1978-JUNE 1979

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM								
1. REPORT NUMBER AFATL-TR-81-95	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. ADA115530	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER								
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES OF ROCKY CREEK, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Report July 1978 - June 1979								
		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER								
7. AUTHOR(s) Joseph F. Scheiring Richard C. Crews Sandra M. Lefstad		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) In-House								
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Environics Office Air Force Armament Laboratory Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS PE: 62602F JON: 06AL-01-10								
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Air Force Armament Laboratory Armament Division Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542		12. REPORT DATE October 1981								
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 54								
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED								
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE								
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited										
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)										
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Availability of this report is specified on verso of front cover										
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)										
<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Aquatic Baseline Data</td> <td>Diversity Indices</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aquatic Community Trophic Structure</td> <td>Eglin AFB Test Area Streams</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aquatic Insects</td> <td>Rocky Creek, Eglin AFB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benthic Macro-Invertebrates</td> <td>Similarity Indices</td> </tr> </table>			Aquatic Baseline Data	Diversity Indices	Aquatic Community Trophic Structure	Eglin AFB Test Area Streams	Aquatic Insects	Rocky Creek, Eglin AFB	Benthic Macro-Invertebrates	Similarity Indices
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Benthic Macro-Invertebrates	Similarity Indices									
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)										
<p>A baseline study of benthic macro-invertebrates was conducted in Rocky Creek, a stream draining several test ranges used for the testing and evaluation of conventional munitions. The purpose of this study was to determine the numbers and kinds of benthic macro-invertebrates inhabiting the stream. This included an analysis of community composition, trophic structure, and seasonal and annual diversity patterns. A total of 85 taxa (mostly genera) was collected from July 1978 to June 1979. Sixty-five taxa were collected by quantitative</p>										

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Item 20 (Concluded). methods (ponar grab) and 20 additional taxa were collected by qualitative methods (light trap and/or kick sample).

Aquatic insects made up 89% of the total macro-invertebrates collected. The Diptera were the most abundant group accounting for 65% of the total with the Chironomidae comprising from 45 to 75% of the total invertebrate fauna of each site. Other important groups included: Oligochaeta, Coleoptera, Trichoptera, Plecoptera, Odonata, and Ephemeroptera. The fauna at the sites were similar with sites sharing from 71 to 86% of their taxa. The differences in the fauna among stations are probably due to site differences.

The annual diversity values ranged from 3.063 to 1.836 while the evenness ranged from 0.597 to 0.382. The annual richness ranged from 35 to 27. The mean monthly diversity varied between 2.283 and 1.444 while the mean monthly evenness varied from 0.741 to 0.510. The mean monthly richness ranged from 12.1 to 8.8. The seasonal and annual patterns of diversity and evenness were most affected by the larval density of chironomids. The seasonal changes in community composition and richness were due primarily to drift and life histories of the taxa.

The community trophic analysis showed that collectors and predators were the dominant groups and had fairly constant abundances at all sites. The number of shredders decreased with increasing stream order while filterers and scrapers increased. Functional group abundance and composition changed seasonally at each site due to the life histories of the individual insects and to stream conditions. The results of this study conform, very generally, to the River Continuum model.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA	2
III	MATERIALS AND METHODS	8
IV	RESULTS	10
	1. Community Composition	10
	2. Community Diversity	18
	3. Community Trophic Structure	23
V	DISCUSSION	25
	REFERENCES	27
APPENDIX	DENSITIES OF BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES BY COLLECTION SITE AND DATE	29

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Five Collection Sites on Rocky Creek, Eglin AFB, Florida	3
2	Collection Site 1 on Rocky Creek	4
3	Collection Site 2 on Rocky Creek	4
4	Collection Site 3 on Rocky Creek	5
5	Collection Site 4 on Rocky Creek	5
6	Collection Site 5 on Rocky Creek	6

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1	Mean (\pm S.D.) values for measured physico-chemical parameters of the Rocky Creek collection sites (pH values are means from November 1978 to June 1979 only). Means in the same column followed by the same letter exponent are not significantly different ($P > .05$) based on SNK multiple range test. Means with different letter exponents are significantly different ($P < .05$).	7
2	Actual and relative abundances of benthic macro-invertebrates collected at 5 sites in Rocky Creek (Quantitative samples only). Total number of invertebrates collected was 4615. Trophic relationships (functional groups) are based on Merritt and Cummins (1978).	11
3	Macroinvertebrates collected by light trap (L) and kick sample (K) methods and not collected in any of the quantitative (ponar grab) samples. Trophic relationships (functional groups) are based on Merritt and Cummings (1978).	16
4	Similarity indices between Rocky Creek sites. The upper right values are similarities based on both quantitative (ponar grab) and qualitative (light trap and kick sample) collections. The lower left values are similarities based on quantitative collections only.	17
5	Rocky Creek collection sites and their annual values of taxonomic richness (S), diversity (H'), evenness (J') and sample size (N) based on quantitative (ponar grab) samples. Numbers in parentheses are values without Chironomidae for H' and J' and are richness values that include light trap and kick sample collections for S.	19
6	Seasonal patterns of invertebrate taxonomic diversity at the Rocky Creek collection sites based on quantitative (ponar grab) samples. Numbers in parentheses are diversity values with Chironomidae excluded.	20
7	Seasonal patterns of invertebrate taxonomic richness at the Rocky Creek collection sites based on quantitative (ponar grab) samples. Numbers in parentheses are richness values that include light trap and kick sample collections.	21

LIST OF TABLES (continued)

<u>Table</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
8	Seasonal patterns of invertebrate taxonomic evenness at the Rocky Creek collection sites based on quantitative (ponar grab) samples. Numbers in parentheses are evenness values with Chironomidae excluded.	22
9	Relative abundances of major functional groups collected at 5 sites in Rocky Creek based on quantitative (ponar grab) collections only.	24

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

Since November 1974, Air Force Armament Laboratory (AFATL) personnel have been engaged in an effort to establish the existing site characteristics for several Eglin AFB test areas. These test areas are utilized for the testing of conventional munitions. This effort was initiated to meet the Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) guidelines and Air Force regulation requirements to establish the existing site characteristics of these test areas for environmental documentation.

Many streams originate on, flow through, or otherwise drain these test areas; therefore, an essential component of any site description is aquatic baseline data. For this reason, the study reported here was conducted. While this study was concerned with only one area of Eglin AFB, the Rocky Creek drainage area, it does give an indication of the invertebrate fauna of the entire reservation. The only other studies of the invertebrates of Eglin AFB have been on the terrestrial fauna (Reference 1). Studies of the ichthyofauna of the area have also been previously published (References 2 and 3).

The purpose of this study was to determine the numbers and kinds of macro-invertebrates found in Rocky Creek. This included an analysis of community composition, trophic structure, and seasonal and annual trends in diversity. The present study allows us to make some general statements about water quality in Rocky Creek and will be useful for comparison with future studies on the same area. All specimens were preserved and catalogued and a permanent reference collection is stored at the Environmental Research Facility, Building 574. The remaining specimens are stored in the Aquatic Insect Collection of The University of Alabama.

SECTION II

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Eglin AFB Reservation is located in northwest Florida and extends into Walton, Okaloosa, and Santa Rosa Counties. Most of the watersheds are sand hills with a pine-oak association. The soils are primarily acid sands of the Lakeland series. The streams in the area, including Rocky Creek, are generally clear with moderate to fast flowing water. The bottom substrate is generally sand with detritus and leaf litter collecting along the channel edges and around patches of vegetation.

The three factors most significantly affecting water quality on Eglin AFB are climate, geomorphology and soil conditions, and land use patterns. The effects of these factors have been discussed by Crews, et al. (Reference 4).

Rocky Creek, located in the eastern portion of the reservation, was sampled at 5 sites representing three stream orders (Figure 1). Sites 1 and 2 (Figures 2 and 3) were first-order headwater streams. Site 3 (Figure 4) was a second-order stream that had a small impoundment caused by a raised road culvert just above the collection area. The substrate at site 3 consisted of sand and some gravel. Sites 4 and 5 (Figures 5 and 6) were third-order streams. Site 4 was at the junction of an unnamed tributary and Rocky Creek. All of the sites, except site 3, had fairly heavy canopy cover. Site 3 was very open with few trees on or even near the floodplain. As a result of this, the detritus per unit area was much lower at site 3 than at the other sites.

Table 1 gives a *summary* of the physical and chemical conditions at each of the collection sites. In an earlier publication, Crews, et al. (Reference 4) studied the physical and chemical conditions of selected streams and ponds on Eglin AFB, including some of the sites on Rocky Creek used in the present study. They found few significant seasonal changes in conditions at any one site. The results of a comparison of sites (Table 1) indicate that all sites are significantly different with respect to at least some physico-chemical parameters. This implies that the habitats and micro-habitats available for macro-invertebrates differ somewhat among the sites.

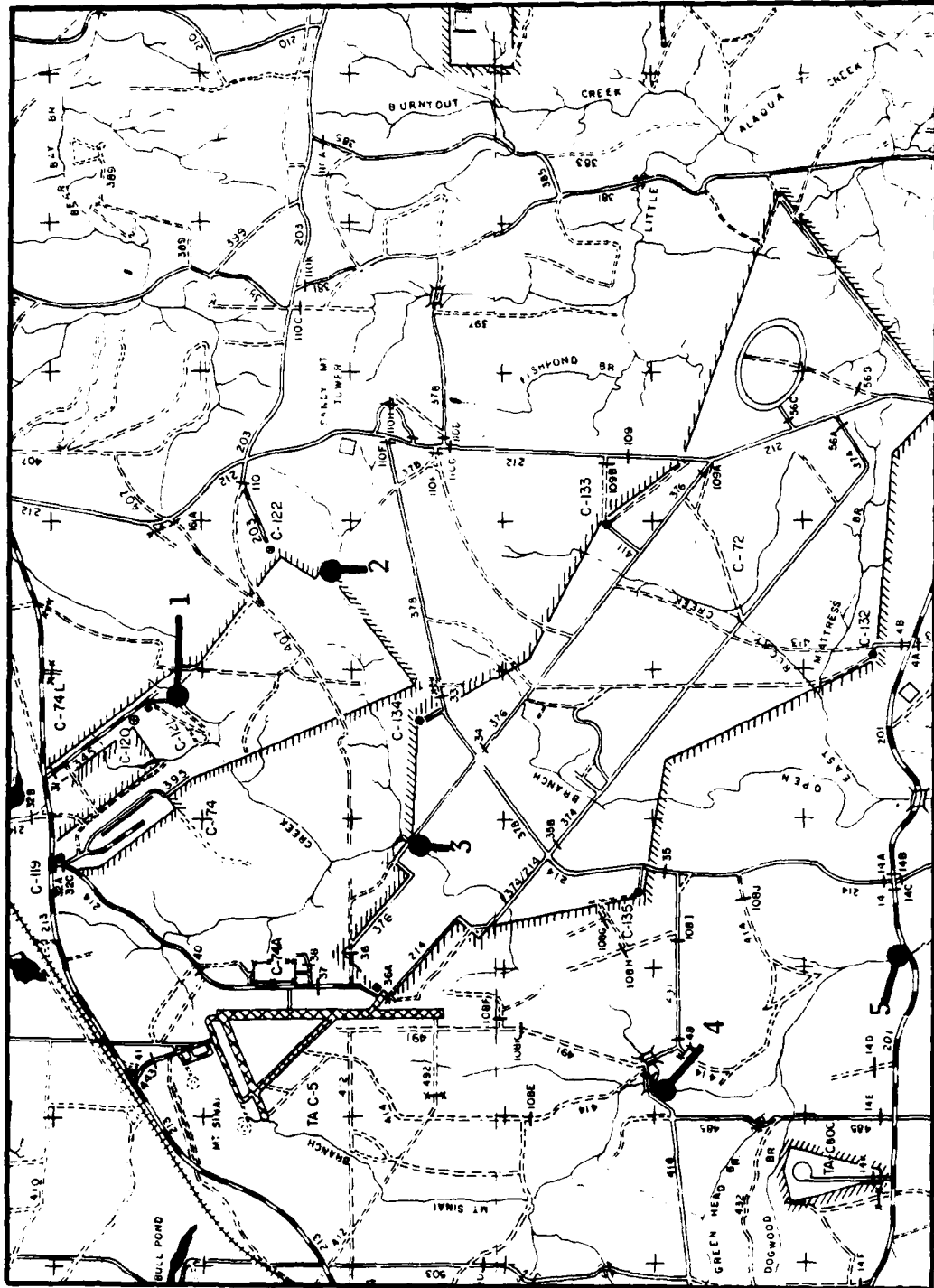


Figure 1. Five Collection Sites on Rocky Creek, Eglin AFB, Florida



Figure 2. Collection Site 1 on Rocky Creek



Figure 3. Collection Site 2 on Rocky Creek



Figure 4. Collection Site 3 on Rocky Creek



Figure 5. Collection Site 4 on Rocky Creek



Figure 6. Collection Site 5 on Rocky Creek

TABLE 1. MEAN (\pm S.D.) VALUES FOR MEASURED PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF THE ROCKY CREEK COLLECTION SITES (pH VALUES ARE MEANS FROM NOVEMBER 1978 TO JUNE 1979 ONLY). MEANS IN THE SAME COLUMN FOLLOWED BY THE SAME LETTER EXPONENT ARE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT ($P > 0.05$) BASED ON SNK MULTIPLE RANGE TEST. MEANS WITH DIFFERENT LETTER EXPONENTS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT ($P < 0.05$)

Sites	Current (cm/sec) mean	Temperature (Co) mean	Dissolved O ₂ (ppm) mean	pH mean	Total Alkalinity (ppm) mean	Total Hardness (CaCO ₃ ppm) mean	Chloride (NaCl ppm) mean
1	40.23 ^a (\pm 8.84)	21.8 ^a (\pm 1.9)	8.32 ^a (\pm 0.37)	5.43 ^{ab} (\pm 0.41)	5.34 ^a (\pm 1.60)	4.89 ^a (\pm 1.28)	12.27 ^a (\pm 2.76)
2	35.97 ^b (\pm 8.84)	21.1 ^{ab} (\pm 2.2)	8.23 ^a (\pm 0.35)	5.27 ^a (\pm 0.42)	5.25 ^a (\pm 1.89)	5.01 ^a (\pm 1.59)	11.84 ^{ab} (\pm 2.81)
3	45.11 ^c (\pm 5.49)	20.2 ^{bc} (\pm 3.1)	8.73 ^b (\pm 0.66)	5.61 ^c (\pm 0.32)	4.32 ^b (\pm 0.93)	5.88 ^b (\pm 1.47)	11.38 ^b (\pm 2.23)
4	47.55 ^c (\pm 8.53)	20.0 ^c (\pm 2.1)	8.32 ^a (\pm 0.29)	5.53 ^{bc} (\pm 0.35)	4.37 ^b (\pm 1.15)	5.16 ^{ac} (\pm 1.27)	12.16 ^a (\pm 2.70)
5	55.17 ^d (\pm 7.01)	19.9 ^c (\pm 2.8)	8.44 ^a (\pm 0.43)	5.48 ^{bc} (\pm 0.37)	4.37 ^b (\pm 1.57)	5.37 ^c (\pm 1.10)	11.33 ^b (\pm 1.88)

SECTION III

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The five collecting sites on Rocky Creek were sampled monthly from July 1978 to June 1979 for benthic macro-invertebrates with a 15.24 cm X 16.51 cm ponar grab. Four ponar grabs of the substrate were taken at each station during each collection. These four ponar grabs sampled 0.1 m² of substrate. The density of benthic macro-invertebrates for each collection date at each site is reported as numbers/m² (see Appendix). This was accomplished by multiplying the actual numbers collected by 10.

Qualitative samples were also taken at each site for most of the collection dates. Kick samples using a 1.6 mm mesh minnow seine were taken during most months at all stations except station 4. The water at site 4 was usually too deep to effectively use the seine. Light traps were run monthly at each station from November 1978 to June 1979. Both adult and immature macro-invertebrates were identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible (taxa were usually identified to genus).

As a measure of diversity, the Shannon-Wiener index (H') (Reference 5) was used because it incorporates both species richness and species evenness. This is calculated by:

$$H' = -\sum p_i \log_2 p_i$$

where p_i is n_i/N

n_i is the number of individuals of the i th species of the collecting site being considered.

N is the total number of individuals per site.

Evenness (J') is calculated by:

$$J' = H'/\log_2 s$$

where s is the species richness (species number) per site.

Although Wilhm and Dorris (Reference 6), Olive and Dambach (Reference 7), and others have stated that H' is dimensionless and not affected by sample size (N), Sanders (Reference 8), Pielou (Reference 5), Fager (Reference 9), and Simberloff (Reference 10) have shown that this index is sensitive to sample size in many instances. However, no mathematically or conceptually sound alternative has been proposed. The sites in this study were sampled equally. The differences in sample sizes therefore probably reflect true biological differences among the sites (see Table 4). For this reason, no attempt was made to minimize the effect of sample size on the diversity index. Pearson produce-moment correlation coefficients were calculated to determine which of the components of diversity was most important.

Besides using annual and seasonal diversity trends to compare the community structure of the sites, a similarity index between each of the sites was calculated to determine what proportion of the taxa the sites shared. This index (I) was calculated by:

$$I = 2C/A + B$$

where C is the number of taxa found at both sites.

A is the number of taxa found at site A.

B is the number of taxa found at site B.

An analysis of the community trophic structure at each of the sites was also carried out. The functional group method of Merritt and Cummins (Reference 11) was used to assign each taxon of macro-invertebrates to a trophic category. The sites were then compared with respect to the densities of various functional groups.

SECTION IV

RESULTS

1. COMMUNITY COMPOSITION

During the course of this study, 4615 benthic macro-invertebrates representing 65 taxa were collected using the ponar grab sampler (Table 2). Another 20 taxa were collected using qualitative methods (Table 3). Therefore, a total of 85 taxa (mostly genera) was found in Rocky Creek. The Appendix lists the densities of each taxon at each station for each month. In the quantitative samples, aquatic insects made up 89% of the total number and the remainder was made up of crustaceans, mollusks, and oligochaets. Of the insects, the Diptera were the most abundant accounting for 65% of the total invertebrates collected with the Chironomidae comprising from 45 to 75% of the total invertebrate fauna of each site. Other abundant groups include the Oligochaeta (9.4%), Coleoptera (8.9%), Trichoptera (6.9%), Plecoptera (3.6%), Odonata (2.6%), and Ephemeroptera (1.9%). In the light traps, the dominant group was the Trichoptera while in the kick samples it was the Odonata.

Table 2 also shows that only a small number of genera are abundant and common to all sites. As mentioned earlier, the Chironomidae were very abundant at all sites, especially site 3. The other commonly encountered invertebrates were: Hexatoma sp. (Diptera); Stenelmis sp. (Coleoptera); Brachycentrus sp., Micrasema sp., Hydropsyche sp., and Agarodes sp. (Trichoptera); Allocapnia sp. (Plecoptera); Gomphus sp. and Progomphus sp. (Odonata); Hexagenia sp. and Isonychia sp. (Ephemeroptera); and Oligochaeta (Annelida). Most of the uncommon or rare species were usually found at only one or a few sites but occasionally they were found in low numbers at all of the sites.

Differences in the distribution of genera are indicative of differences in habitat. As previously mentioned, the data in Table 1 indicate that there are habitat differences among the sites. However, differences in a fauna that is composed mostly of rare and uncommon genera can lead to incorrect conclusions about habitat differences if care is not taken in the interpretation of data. If a taxon is rare, and is not collected at a site, this might mean that it cannot live there because the habitat is not suitable. It could, however, also mean that the taxon does live there but our sampling methods failed to collect it. For this reason, differences in abundances of the more common taxa should be given more weight when talking about habitat differences among sites. In spite of the numerous rare taxa, an analysis of similarity (Table 4) between sites shows that they were very similar and that they shared from 71 to 86% of their fauna.

TABLE 2. ACTUAL AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCES OF BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED AT FIVE SITES IN ROCKY CREEK (QUANTITATIVE SAMPLES ONLY). TOTAL NUMBER OF INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED WAS 4615. TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS (FUNCTIONAL GROUPS) ARE BASED ON MERRITT AND CUMMINS (REFERENCE 11)

Taxa	Trophic Relationship	Total Numbers	% Composition							
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5			
ARTHROPODA										
INSECTA										
DIPTERA										
Ceratopogonidae	Predators	4160	89.02	91.61	97.06	88.50	85.22			
Chironomidae	Collectors/Predators	4103	88.63	89.29	96.76	86.86	84.59			
Empididae		2997	71.50	63.06	74.69	57.76	60.55			
Hemerodromia sp.	Predators/Collectors	272	9.98	4.38	1.07	4.52	10.86			
Ephydriidae		2496	53.65	50.17	71.63	52.22	45.09			
Notiphila sp.	Collectors	2	--	--	--	0.08	0.21			
Tabanidae		1	--	--	--	0.08	0.21			
Chrysops sp.	Collectors	1	--	--	--	0.08	--			
Tabanus sp.	Collectors	30	0.38	0.69	0.61	0.08	2.71			
Tipulidae	Predators	28	0.38	0.60	0.61	--	2.71			
Brachypremna sp.	Shredders	2	--	0.09	--	0.08	--			
Hexatoma sp.	Predators	191	7.49	7.82	1.38	0.47	1.47			
Limnophila sp.	Predators	25	1.54	0.60	--	--	0.42			
Molophilus sp.	Collectors	138	4.99	6.01	1.23	0.31	0.84			
Tipula sp.	Shredders	14	0.58	0.52	--	0.08	0.21			
Simuliidae		1	--	--	--	0.08	--			
Simulium sp.	Filterers	13	0.38	0.69	0.15	--	--			
Unknown Diptera	Unknown	3	--	--	--	0.23	--			
		3	--	--	--	0.23	--			
		2	--	--	--	0.08	0.21			
COLEOPTERA										
Dytiscidae		411	5.99	9.89	9.66	11.85	5.85			
Agabus sp.	Predators	10	0.10	0.09	--	0.08	1.46			
Coptotomus sp.	Predators	2	0.10	0.09	--	--	--			
Elmidae		8	--	--	--	0.08	1.46			
Stenelmis sp.	Scrapers	394	4.89	9.54	9.66	11.77	3.76			
		394	4.89	9.54	9.66	11.77	3.76			

TABLE 2. ACTUAL AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCES OF BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED AT FIVE SITES IN ROCKY CREEK (QUANTITATIVE SAMPLES ONLY). TOTAL NUMBER OF INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED WAS 4615. TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS (FUNCTIONAL GROUPS) ARE BASED ON MERRITT AND CUMMINS (REFERENCE 11) (CONTINUED)

Taxa	Trophic Relationship	Total Numbers	% Composition							
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5			
Gyrinidae										
<u>Dineutes</u> sp.	Predators	4	--	0.26	--	--	--	0.21	--	0.21
<u>Cyrinus</u> sp.	Predators	1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21	--	--
Hydrophilidae		3	--	0.26	--	--	--	--	--	--
<u>Helophorus</u> sp.	Shredder	2	--	--	--	--	--	0.42	--	0.42
<u>Hydrochara</u> sp.	Unknown	1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21	--	0.21
Ptilodactylidae		1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21	--	0.21
<u>Anchyrtarus</u> sp.	Shredders	1	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		1	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
TRICHOPTERA										
Brachycentridae		319	2.02	5.68	8.88	10.61	7.94			
<u>Brachycentrus</u> sp.	Filterers	111	--	--	0.15	6.00	6.89			
<u>Micrasema</u> sp.	Shredders	72	--	--	0.15	4.13	3.76			
Calamoceratidae		39	--	--	--	1.87	3.13			
<u>Anisocentropus</u> sp.	Shredders	14	--	0.17	--	0.94	--			
Hydropsychidae		14	--	0.17	--	0.94	--			
<u>Cheumatopsyche</u> sp.	Filterers	86	0.29	0.44	8.12	1.87	0.21			
<u>Diplectrona</u> sp.	Filterers	8	--	0.09	0.77	0.16	--			
<u>Hydropsyche</u> sp.	Filterers	3	--	0.26	--	--	--			
<u>Macronema</u> sp.	Filterers	49	0.29	0.09	3.37	1.71	0.21			
<u>Potamyia</u> sp.	Filterers	25	--	--	3.83	--	--			
Hydrotilidae		1	--	--	0.15	--	--			
<u>Hydroptila</u> sp.	Herbivores/Scrapers	2	--	--	--	0.16	--			
Leptoceridae		2	--	--	--	0.16	--			
<u>Oecetis</u> sp.	Predators	14	--	0.34	--	0.70	0.21			
Molannidae		14	--	0.34	--	0.70	0.21			
<u>Molanna</u> sp.	Scrapers	2	--	--	0.15	--	0.21			
Philopotamidae		2	--	--	0.15	--	0.21			
<u>Chimarra</u> sp.	Filterer	9	--	--	0.46	0.47	--			
		9	--	--	0.46	0.46	0.47			

TABLE 2. ACTUAL AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCES OF BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED AT FIVE SITES IN ROCKY CREEK (QUANTITATIVE SAMPLES ONLY). TOTAL NUMBER OF INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED WAS 4615. TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS (FUNCTIONAL GROUPS) ARE BASED ON MERRITT AND CUMMINS (REFERENCE 11) (CONTINUED)

Taxa	Trophic Relationship	Total Numbers	% Composition					
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	
<u>Phryganeidae</u>		5	0.19	0.26	--	--	--	--
<u>Banksiola</u> sp.	Shredders	1	--	0.09	--	--	--	--
<u>Philostomis</u> sp.	Shredders	4	0.19	0.17	--	--	--	--
<u>Polycentropodidae</u>		10	--	0.52	--	0.31	--	--
<u>Polycentropus</u> sp.	Predators	10	--	0.52	--	0.31	--	--
<u>Sericostomatidae</u>		66	1.54	3.95	--	0.16	--	0.42
<u>Agarodes</u> sp.	Shredders	66	1.54	3.95	--	0.16	--	0.42
<u>PLECOPTERA</u>								
<u>Capniidae</u>		164	4.80	7.99	1.23	0.70	--	0.84
<u>Allospina</u> sp.	Shredders	150	4.61	7.47	0.77	0.62	--	0.42
<u>Peltoperlidae</u>		150	4.61	7.47	0.77	0.62	--	0.42
<u>Peltoperla</u> sp.	Shredders	1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21
<u>Perlidae</u>		1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21
<u>Perlesta</u> sp.	Predators	13	0.19	0.52	0.46	0.08	--	0.21
		13	0.19	0.52	0.46	0.08	--	0.21
<u>ODONATA</u>								
<u>Coenagrionidae</u>		118	0.48	0.69	0.61	5.23	--	7.10
<u>Enallagma</u> sp.	Predators	18	--	0.26	--	0.39	--	2.09
<u>Cordulegastridae</u>		18	--	0.26	--	0.39	--	2.09
<u>Cordulegaster</u> sp.	Predators	1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21
<u>Gomphidae</u>		1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21
<u>Gomphus</u> sp.	Predators	90	0.48	0.34	0.46	4.37	--	4.59
<u>Progomphus</u> sp.	Predators	64	0.38	0.34	0.15	3.04	--	3.34
<u>Libellulidae</u>		26	0.10	--	0.31	1.33	--	1.25
<u>Pantala</u> sp.	Predators	1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21
<u>Macromiidae</u>		1	--	--	--	--	--	0.21
<u>Macromia</u> sp.	Predators	8	--	0.09	0.15	0.47	--	--
		8	--	0.09	0.15	0.47	--	--

TABLE 2. ACTUAL AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCES OF BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED AT FIVE SITES IN ROCKY CREEK (QUANTITATIVE SAMPLES ONLY). TOTAL NUMBER OF INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED WAS 4615. TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS (FUNCTIONAL GROUPS) ARE BASED ON MERRITT AND CUMMINS (REFERENCE 11) (CONTINUED)

Taxa	Trophic Relationship	Total Numbers	% Composition				
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
EPEHEMEROPTERA							
Baetiscidae		89	3.64	1.89	1.69	0.71	1.89
Baetisca sp.	Collectors	6	--	--	0.77	--	0.21
Ephemerellidae		6	--	--	0.77	--	0.21
Ephemerella sp.	Collectors	10	0.19	0.17	0.31	0.31	--
Ephemeridae		10	0.19	0.17	0.31	0.31	--
Hexagenia sp.	Collectors	38	2.88	0.52	--	0.08	0.21
Heptageniidae		38	2.88	0.52	--	0.08	0.21
Stenonema sp.	Collectors	5	0.19	--	--	--	0.63
Siphonuridae		5	0.19	--	--	--	0.63
Isonychia sp.	Filterers	28	0.38	1.20	0.61	0.16	0.84
Unknown Ephemeroptera	Unknown	28	0.38	1.20	0.61	0.16	0.84
		2	--	--	--	0.16	--
LEPIDOPTERA							
Noctuidae		3	--	0.09	--	--	0.42
Archanara sp.	Shredder	1	--	0.09	--	--	--
Pyralidae		1	--	0.09	--	--	--
Parargyactis sp.	Scrapers	2	--	--	--	--	0.42
		2	--	--	--	--	0.42
MEGALOPTERA							
Corydalidae		2	0.20	--	--	--	--
Neohermes sp.	Predators	2	0.20	--	--	--	--
Nigronia sp.	Predators	1	0.10	--	--	--	--
		1	0.10	--	--	--	--
HEMIPTERA							
Veliidae		1	0.10	--	--	--	--
Rhagovelia sp.	Predators	1	0.10	--	--	--	--
		1	0.10	--	--	--	--
CRUSTACEA							
DECAPODA		57	0.39	2.32	0.30	1.64	0.63
Palaemonetes sp.	Filterers	48	0.29	1.89	0.30	1.40	0.63
Procambus sp.	Generalists	19	--	0.69	0.15	0.78	--
		29	0.29	1.20	0.15	0.62	0.63

TABLE 2. ACTUAL AND RELATIVE ABUNDANCES OF BENTHIC MACRO-INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED AT FIVE SITES IN ROCKY CREEK (QUANTITATIVE SAMPLES ONLY). TOTAL NUMBER OF INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED WAS 4615. TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS (FUNCTIONAL GROUPS) ARE BASED ON MERRITT AND CUMMINS (REFERENCE II) (CONCLUDED)

Taxa	Trophic Relationship	Total Numbers	% Composition						
			Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5		
ISOPODA									
Asellus sp.	Shredders/Scavengers	9	0.10	0.43	--	0.24	--	--	
Gammarus sp.	Shredders/Scavengers	1	0.10	--	--	--	--	--	
Sphaeroma sp.	Shredders/Scavengers	6	--	0.43	--	0.08	--	--	
		2	--	--	--	0.16	--	--	
ANNELIDA		433	11.80	8.33	2.30	10.44	13.36	13.36	
OLIGOCHAETA	Collectors	433	11.80	8.33	2.30	10.44	13.36	13.36	
MOLLUSCA		21	--	--	0.15	1.01	1.46	1.46	
PELECYPODA		21	--	--	0.15	1.01	1.46	1.46	
Pisidium sp.	Filterers	21	--	--	0.15	1.01	1.46	1.46	
NEMATOMORPHA	Parasites of insects as immatures and do not feed as adults.	1	--	--	0.15	--	--	--	

TABLE 3. MACRO-INVERTEBRATES COLLECTED BY LIGHT TRAP (L) AND KICK SAMPLE (K) METHODS AND NOT COLLECTED IN ANY OF THE QUANTITATIVE (PONAR GRAB) SAMPLES. TROPHIC RELATIONSHIPS (FUNCTIONAL GROUPS) ARE BASED ON MERRITT AND CUMMINS (REFERENCE 11)

Taxa	Trophic Relationship	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
TRICHOPTERA						
Baraeidae						
<u>Baraea</u> sp.	Collectors	--	--	L	--	--
Hydroptilidae						
<u>Mayatrichia</u> sp.	Unknown	--	--	--	L	--
<u>Orthotrichia</u> sp.	Herbivores	--	--	L	L	--
<u>Oxyethira</u> sp.	Herbivores	--	--	L	--	--
Lepidostomatidae						
<u>Lepidostoma</u> sp.	Shredders	--	--	--	L	--
Leptoceridae						
<u>Ceraclea</u> sp.	Collectors	L	L	--	--	L
<u>Nectopsyche</u> sp.	Shredders	L	L	L	L	L
<u>Triadenodes</u> sp.	Shredders	--	--	--	--	L
Limnephilidae						
<u>Pyenopsyche</u> sp.	Shredders	L	L	L	L	L
Philopotamidae						
<u>Wormaldia</u> sp.	Collectors	--	--	L	--	--
Phryganeidae						
<u>Agrypnia</u> sp.	Shredders	L	--	--	--	--
Polycentropodidae						
<u>Neureclipses</u> sp.	Filterers	--	--	L	--	--
<u>Nyctiophylas</u> sp.	Predators	--	L	L	L	L
Psychomyiidae						
<u>Lype</u> sp.	Collectors	L	--	L	L	L
PLECOPTERA						
Perlidae						
<u>Acroneuria</u> sp.	Predators	L,K	K	K	K	K
MEGALOPTERA						
Corydalidae						
<u>Corydalus</u> sp.	Predators	K	--	L,K	K	K
<u>Chauliodes</u> sp.	Predators	--	L	--	--	--
HEMIPTERA						
Belostomatidae						
	Predators	--	K	--	--	--
Corixidae						
	Predators	K	--	--	--	--
COLEOPTERA						
Dytiscidae						
<u>Rhantus</u> sp.	Predators	K	--	--	--	K

TABLE 4. SIMILARITY INDICES BETWEEN ROCKY CREEK SITES. THE UPPER RIGHT VALUES ARE SIMILARITIES BASED ON BOTH QUANTITATIVE (PONAR GRAB) AND QUALITATIVE (LIGHT TRAP AND KICK SAMPLE) COLLECTIONS. THE LOWER LEFT VALUES ARE SIMILARITIES BASED ON QUANTITATIVE COLLECTIONS ONLY

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Site 1	--	0.73	0.74	0.75	0.73
Site 2	0.84	--	0.73	0.74	0.71
Site 3	0.86	0.74	--	0.74	0.75
Site 4	0.82	0.83	0.83	--	0.72
Site 5	0.75	0.71	0.73	0.64	--

2. COMMUNITY DIVERSITY

The sites and their annual values of s , H' , J' , and N are given in Table 5. Values of H' and J' are given in two forms, one with the Chironomidae included and the other with the Chironomidae excluded. This was done because the Chironomidae was such a dominant group at all sites that its inclusion almost always made for a very uneven distribution of abundance among the taxa, thus lowering the diversity measure. This lowered diversity might obscure the fact that many different taxa do occur at a site and might lead to erroneous conclusions about the water quality of Rocky Creek. The patterns of both the annual and seasonal diversity measures were similar with and without Chironomidae with only the magnitude of H' and J' values being different.

Site 5 had the highest diversity, while site 3 had the lowest. All of the other sites had intermediate diversities. When only the quantitative samples are considered, site 4 had the highest number of species while site 1 had the lowest. When all samples are considered, the number of species at all sites is about equal. Site 5 had the highest evenness and site 3 the lowest. However, when Chironomidae are excluded, the evenness at site 5 is quite high indicating that the invertebrates other than Chironomidae are fairly evenly distributed in abundance. These results suggest that even though both richness and evenness contribute to the diversity measure, evenness is more important in determining H' . The correlation coefficients calculated between H' and J' , s , and N support this idea. Both s and J' were significantly correlated with H' ($r_{H',s} = 0.68$, $P < 0.05$; $r_{H',J'} = 0.98$, $P < 0.001$) but J' had a much higher correlation suggesting that evenness was most important in determining diversity. There was no significant correlation between H' and N ($r = 0.13$, $P > 0.05$) indicating that sample size did not effect diversity in this study.

Seasonal patterns of taxonomic diversity at each of the sites are given in Table 7. When considering only the quantitative samples, all of the sites have the highest number of species in June or July after which the richness declines and then begins to increase again from January to March. When all samples are considered, most sites have the highest richness from March to June indicating that many insects are emerging at this time (although they are no longer in the substrate as immatures, they are around the area as adults). The greater the difference between the quantitative and total richness, the greater the probability that an emergence period has occurred at that time.

Seasonal patterns of taxonomic evenness at each of the sites are given in Table 8. The highest evenness was in October for site 1, in November for sites 2, 3, and 4, and in September for site 5. These times of peak evenness correspond with times of lowest larval chironomid densities at the sites (see Appendix). Light trap records show that these are also times of maximum chironomid emergence at the sites.

Some of these seasonal changes are due to fluctuations in larval chironomid numbers while others are due to changes in stream conditions and to the life cycles (emergence, drift, etc.) of the taxa.

TABLE 5. ROCKY CREEK COLLECTION SITES AND THEIR ANNUAL VALUES OF TAXONOMIC RICHNESS (s), DIVERSITY (H'), EVENNESS (J') AND SAMPLE SIZE (N) BASED ON QUANTITATIVE (PONAR GRAB) SAMPLES. NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE VALUES WITHOUT CHIRONOMIDAE FOR H' AND J' AND ARE RICHNESS VALUES THAT INCLUDE LIGHT TRAP AND KICK SAMPLE COLLECTIONS FOR s

Site	s	H'	J'	N
1	27 (52)	2.495 (3.233)	0.525 (0.688)	1041
2	35 (53)	2.794 (3.601)	0.545 (0.708)	1163
3	28 (50)	1.836 (3.438)	0.382 (0.723)	651
4	39 (52)	2.733 (3.630)	0.517 (0.692)	1282
5	35 (53)	3.063 (3.770)	0.597 (0.741)	478

TABLE 6. SEASONAL PATTERNS OF INVERTEBRATE TAXONOMIC DIVERSITY AT THE ROCKY CREEK COLLECTION SITES BASED ON QUANTITATIVE (PONAR GRAB) SAMPLES. NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE DIVERSITY VALUES WITH CHIRONOMIDAE EXCLUDED

Sites	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June	mean H' mo.
1	2.651 (3.270)	2.252 (2.041)	2.347 (2.854)	3.172 (3.007)	1.645 (1.521)	2.069 (2.313)	1.385 (2.152)	nc	1.991 (2.156)	1.655 (2.158)	2.130 (2.400)
2	3.041 (3.218)	2.173 (2.391)	1.507 (2.613)	2.126 (1.852)	3.112 (2.975)	2.029 (3.070)	2.591 (2.831)	1.852 (2.628)	1.942 (2.316)	2.460 (2.629)	2.283 (2.652)
3	1.538 (2.257)	2.295 (2.524)	1.053 (0.818)	1.416 (2.419)	2.182 (1.896)	0.955 (1.357)	1.386 (1.922)	0.642 (2.040)	1.874 (2.541)	1.098 (2.522)	1.444 (2.030)
4	2.277 (2.603)	1.105 (1.761)	2.347 (2.860)	1.379 (2.684)	1.982 (1.681)	2.051 (3.114)	2.587 (3.198)	1.854 (1.888)	2.496 (2.345)	2.974 (3.026)	2.105 (2.516)
5	2.534 (3.358)	2.071 (2.059)	2.670 (2.505)	1.857 (1.611)	2.292* (2.292)	1.624 (2.118)	2.546 (2.406)	1.959 (2.178)	2.098 (2.280)	2.853 (2.675)	2.024 (2.348)

nc no collection

* no Chironomidae collected

TABLE 7. SEASONAL PATTERNS OF INVERTEBRATE TAXONOMIC RICHNESS AT THE ROCKY CREEK COLLECTION SITES BASED ON QUANTITATIVE (PONAR GRAB) SAMPLES. NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE RICHNESS VALUES THAT INCLUDE LIGHT TRAP AND KICK SAMPLE COLLECTIONS

Sites	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June	<u>mean S</u> mo.
1	17 (26)	9 (12)	12 (17)	11 (17)	8 (20)	10 (18)	10 (18)	nc	8 (24)	7 (21)	10.2 (19.2)
2	19 (26)	16 (19)	12 (18)	11 (17)	12 (23)	12 (19)	12 (21)	11 (22)	7 (19)	9 (18)	12.1 (20.2)
3	11 (15)	12 (19)	5 (11)	6 (12)	6 (19)	5 (16)	5 (21)	6 (17)	9 (10)	8 (27)	7.4 (17.8)
4	13 (13)	5 (5)	12 (12)	9 (9)	6 (8)	13 (13)	15 (15)	10 (23)	10 (20)	21 (26)	11.4 (14.4)
5	18 (22)	7 (12)	8 (11)	5 (11)	8 (18)	6 (13)	9 (17)	8 (19)	9 (22)	10 (27)	8.8 (17.2)

nc no collection

TABLE 8. SEASONAL PATTERNS OF INVERTEBRATE TAXONOMIC EVENNESS AT THE ROCKY CREEK COLLECTION SITES BASED ON QUANTITATIVE (PONAR GRAB) SAMPLES. NUMBERS IN PARENTHESES ARE EVENNESS VALUES WITH CHIRONOMIDAE EXCLUDED

Sites	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June	mean J' mo.
1	0.649 (0.818)	0.710 (0.680)	0.655 (0.825)	0.917 (0.905)	0.548 (0.542)	0.623 (0.703)	0.417 (0.679)	nc	0.637 (0.768)	0.590 (0.835)	0.638 (0.751)
2	0.716 (0.772)	0.543 (0.612)	0.420 (0.625)	0.615 (0.558)	0.868 (0.860)	0.566 (0.887)	0.723 (0.818)	0.535 (0.791)	0.692 (0.896)	0.776 (0.876)	0.645 (0.770)
3	0.445 (0.679)	0.640 (0.730)	0.454 (0.409)	0.504 (0.936)	0.844 (0.817)	0.411 (0.679)	0.597 (0.961)	0.248 (0.879)	0.591 (0.847)	9.366 (0.898)	0.510 (0.784)
4	0.615 (0.726)	0.476 (0.881)	0.655 (0.827)	0.435 (0.895)	0.767 (0.724)	0.554 (0.869)	0.662 (0.840)	0.558 (0.596)	0.751 (0.740)	0.677 (0.700)	0.615 (0.780)
5	0.608 (0.822)	0.738 (0.797)	0.890 (0.892)	0.800 (0.806)	0.764* (0.764)	0.628 (0.912)	0.803 (0.802)	0.653 (0.776)	0.662 (0.760)	0.859 (0.844)	0.741 (0.818)

nc no collection

* no Chironomidae collected

3. COMMUNITY TROPHIC STRUCTURE

Tables 2 and 3 give the trophic category or functional groups of each of the taxa. These trophic relationships are classified primarily according to feeding mechanism rather than food eaten. Their use in this report has been slightly modified from that of Merritt and Cummins (Reference 11). They are defined as follows:

- Shredders - Feed on decomposing vascular plant tissues--coarse particulate organic matter (CPOM). Primarily chewers and wood borers (detritivores).
- Collectors - Feed on decomposing animal and plant fine particulate organic matter (FPOM). Mostly gatherers or deposit (sediment) feeders (detritivores).
- Filterers - Feed on decomposing animal and/or plant FPOM. Filter or suspension feeders (detritivores).
- Scrapers - Feed by scraping attached periphyton from mineral and organic surfaces.
- Predators - Feed on living animal tissue. Either eat animals whole or pierce tissues and cells and suck fluids.
- Herbivores - Feed on living hydrophyte plant tissue. Either chew on plant or pierce tissues and cells and suck fluids.
- Generalists - Feed on a variety of living and non-living plant and animal foods.
- Scavengers - Feed on dead plant and animal tissues of various sizes.

The relative abundances of the major functional groups found at each of sites in Rocky Creek are given in Table 9. These data show that collectors and predators were the dominant groups and had fairly constant abundances at all sites. The number of shredders decreased with increasing stream order while the filterers and scrapers increased. These results conform, very generally, to the River Continuum Model (Reference 12) which predicts this shift in functional group abundances as the size (order) of the stream increases. Station 5, however, does not conform completely to the predicted pattern since the number of scrapers decreases.

TABLE 9. RELATIVE ABUNDANCES OF MAJOR FUNCTIONAL GROUPS COLLECTED AT FIVE SITES IN ROCKY CREEK BASED ON QUANTITATIVE (PONAR GRAB) COLLECTIONS ONLY

Functional Group	% Composition				
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5
Shredders	8.46	13.66	0.92	3.98	4.81
Collectors (Gatherers)	51.39	43.23	51.98	45.98	47.33
Filterers	0.67	2.33	9.64	8.65	6.27
Scrapers	4.89	9.54	9.81	11.77	3.97
Predators	34.49	29.61	27.37	29.23	36.32

SECTION V

DISCUSSION

Although similarity indices (Table 4) between sites indicated that most of the fauna at each of the sites was similar, Table 2 showed that the abundances of the various taxa were not always similar. Physico-chemical factors (Table 1), and diversity values (Table 5) showed that the sites were different in their habitat and community structure. Seasonal changes in community composition were due primarily to drift and life histories of the taxa. Much of the difference in both annual and seasonal diversity was due to changes in the larval densities of Chironomidae at each site. The most important factor affecting diversity was the evenness component, with low evenness resulting from high chironomid densities. The number of taxa did not vary much from site to site.

Correlations of various physico-chemical parameters from Table 1 with annual diversity, richness, and evenness produced no significant relationships, possibly because of the small number of degrees of freedom in the analysis. However, the correlation between H' and the variance of temperature at each of the sites were significant ($r = 0.90$, $P < 0.05$). This suggests that those stations with high variability in temperature over a year's time will have a lower diversity than those with less variation. This is probably because the highly variable sites form a less stable habitat resulting in fewer organisms being able to live there. The more tolerant organisms such as Chironomidae would occur in higher densities in these areas. Site 3 had the largest temperature variance, the highest chironomid density, and the lowest diversity. Other factors such as hardness (Table 1) may also play a role in determining the composition and diversity of communities at the sites.

As stated earlier, the results of the trophic analysis of the communities were as predicted by the River Continuum Model. The smaller (in area) portions of the stream (sites 1 and 2) were shallow and had much canopy cover resulting in large amounts of Course Particulate Organic Matter (CPOM) entering the stream. The amount of CPOM compared to the stream area is larger in smaller streams than in larger (higher order) streams. Therefore the number of shredders per unit area of small streams are higher than in larger streams. The collectors and predators should remain constant because their food source remains constant. In larger streams the canopy is more open allowing more sunlight to reach the water with a resultant increase in periphyton growth. Thus the numbers of scrapers increase. Filterers become more abundant in larger streams because the faster current allows them to filter the Fine Particulate Organic Matter (FPOM) produced by the action of shredders upstream. The drop in the number of scrapers at sight 5 is due no doubt to a drop in the periphyton abundance at that site. The reasons for this are not known at present.

The presence of Chironomidae has often been associated with poor water quality. This is true if Chironomidae are the only organisms found. When Chironomidae are found in association with a wide range of other organisms, as was the case in the present study, a different interpretation must be made. The sandy substrate limits the kinds of organisms that can live in the stream and is most favorable for Diptera, especially Chironomidae. Considering the physico-chemical parameter values, the number and kinds of organisms found, and their diversity and trophic structure, it must be concluded that the water

quality of Rocky Creek is very high. The presence of numerous genera of Trichoptera and the abundance of the Plecoptera Allocaenia and Acroneuria reinforces this conclusion. The high numbers of Chironomidae and the low abundance of numerous other macro-invertebrates are primarily a function of the sandy substrate and not of water quality.

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APPENDIX

Density (no./m²) of benthic macro-invertebrates in Rocky Creek at each site for each monthly collection. Entries of L (light trap) or K (kick trap) indicate that the taxon was collected at that time and place by qualitative sampling methods.

SITE #1

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
DIPTERA												
<u>Ceratopogonidae</u>	210	350	220		80	230	300					
<u>Chironomidae</u>	1040	350	680	30	10	960	1710 (L)	650 (L)	420 (L)	390 (L)		
<u>Tabanidae</u>												
<u>Chrysops</u> sp.	20				10	10						
<u>Tipulidae</u>												
<u>Brachypremna</u> sp.	50	40	20	10	20	20			60	40		
<u>Hexatoma</u> sp.	100	120	30	50 (K)	10	30 (K)	80					
<u>Limnophila</u> sp.	20					20	20					
<u>Tipula</u> sp.	10									30		
COLEOPTERA												
<u>Dytiscidae</u>												
<u>Agabus</u> sp.			10									
<u>Coptotomus</u> sp.												
<u>Rhantus</u> sp.												
<u>Elmidae</u>												
<u>Stenelmis</u> sp.	130	90	80	80	20	10	20	L	60 (L)	20		
<u>Ptilodactylidae</u>												
<u>Anchytarsus</u> sp.											10	
TRICHOPTERA												
<u>Brachycentridae</u>												
<u>Brachycentrus</u> sp.												L
<u>Micrasema</u> sp.												
<u>Hypopsycheidae</u>												
<u>Cheumatopsyche</u> sp.												L
<u>Hypopsyche</u> sp.	10 (K)	20										L

SITE #1 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
<u>Macronema</u> sp.								L	L			
<u>Potamyia</u> sp.									L			
<u>Hydroptilidae</u>												
<u>Hydroptila</u> sp.					L		L	L	L	L		
<u>Leptoceridae</u>												
<u>Ceraclea</u> sp.										L		
<u>Nectopsyche</u> sp.					L				L	L		
<u>Oecetis</u> sp.					L				L	L		
<u>Trienodes</u> sp.									L	L		
<u>Limnephilidae</u>												
<u>Pycnopsyche</u> sp.					L							
<u>Molannidae</u>												
<u>Molanna</u> sp.							L		L			
<u>Philopotamidae</u>												
<u>Chimarra</u> sp.							L		L			
<u>Phryganeidae</u>												
<u>Agrypnia</u> sp.									L			
<u>Ptilostomis</u> sp.												
<u>Polycentropodidae</u>												
<u>Nyctiophylax</u> sp.				20								
<u>Psychoomyiidae</u>												
<u>Lype</u> sp.												
<u>Sericostomatidae</u>												
<u>Agarodes</u> sp.	60	330	70	20	30 (K)	10		L	L	L		
PLECOPTERA												
Capniidae												
<u>Allocapnia</u> sp.	50	330	70	20			10					
<u>Perlidae</u>												
<u>Acroneuria</u> sp.	K										K	
<u>Perlesta</u> sp.	20	10										

SITE #1 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
ODONATA										
Coenagrionidae										
<u>Enallagma</u> sp.							K			
Gomphidae										
<u>Gomphus</u> sp.	K	K	K	K	K	K			40	K
<u>Progomphus</u> sp.	K	K	K	10 (K)	K	K				K
Macromiidae										
<u>Macromia</u> sp.	K	K	K	K						
EPHEMEROPTERA										
Ephemerellidae										
<u>Ephemerella</u> sp.	10						10			
Ephemeridae										
Hexagenia sp.	80	10	40 (K)	10 (K)	10 (K)	130 (K)	20 (K)			10 (K)
Heptageniidae										
<u>Stenonema</u> sp.	K	20				K				
Siphonuridae										
<u>Isonychia</u> sp.	10	10	20							
MEGALOPTERA										
Corydalidae										
Chauliodes sp.								L	L	
<u>Corydalus</u> sp.										
<u>Neohermes</u> sp.	K			K						10
<u>Nigronia</u> sp.									10	
HEMIPTERA										
Corixidae										
Veliidae										
<u>Rhagovelia</u> sp.				10 (K)						K

SITE #1 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
CRUSTACEA										
Decapoda										
<u>Palaemonetes sp.</u>	K		K	K	K	K	K			
<u>Procambarus sp.</u>	20 (K)	K	K	K	K	K		20	10	K
Isopoda										
<u>Asellus sp.</u>										10
ANNELEIDA										
Oligochaeta	260	10	70	40 (K)	280 (K)	180	130	180	170	90 (K)

SITE # 2

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
DIPTERA												
<u>Ceratopogonidae</u>	150	110	110	250	180	50						
<u>Chironomidae</u>	630	1110	1080	40 (L)	890	260 (L)	800	520	260			
<u>Tabanidae</u>	10	10	20	10	10	10	10					
<u>Chrysops sp.</u>												
<u>Tabanus sp.</u>												
<u>Tipulidae</u>												
<u>Brachypremna sp.</u>	10	10	10	10	80	10	10	100	100	10		
<u>Hexatoma sp.</u>	140	40	30	70	110	60	100	100	100	50		
<u>Limnophila sp.</u>	40	10	10									
COLEOPTERA												
<u>Dytiscidae</u>												
<u>Agabus sp.</u>												
<u>Coptotomus sp.</u>	K							10				
<u>Elmidae</u>												
<u>Stenelmis sp.</u>	390	30	10	60	80	80	160	110 (L)	130			
<u>Gyrinidae</u>												
<u>Dineutes sp.</u>												
<u>Gyrinus sp.</u>												30
TRICHOPTERA												
<u>Brachycentridae</u>												
<u>Brachycentrus sp.</u>												
<u>Micrasema sp.</u>												L
<u>Calamoceratidae</u>												L
<u>Anisocentropus sp.</u>		20										L
<u>Hydropsychidae</u>												L
<u>Cheumatopsyche sp.</u>		10										L

SITE #2 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
<u>Diplectrona</u> sp.	30							L	L			
<u>Hypsosyche</u> sp.					10			L	L			
<u>Potamyia</u> sp.												L
<u>Hydroptilidae</u>												
<u>Hydroptila</u> sp.	10							L	L			
<u>Leptoceridae</u>												
<u>Ceraclea</u> sp.								L	L			
<u>Nectopsyche</u> sp.					L			L	L			L
<u>Oecetis</u> sp.	30				L		10	L	L			
<u>Limnephilidae</u>												
<u>Pycnopsyche</u> sp.					L							
<u>Molannidae</u>												
<u>Molanna</u> sp.								L				
<u>Philopotamidae</u>												
<u>Chimarra</u> sp.								L	L			L
<u>Phryganeidae</u>												
<u>Banksiola</u> sp.								10				
<u>Ptilostomis</u> sp.												
<u>Polycentropodidae</u>						20						
<u>Nyctiophylax</u> sp.												
<u>Polycentropus</u> sp.	60								L	L		
<u>Sericostomatidae</u>												
<u>Agarodes</u> sp.	140	20		10	120		20	50 (L)	60 (L)	40		
PLECOPTERA												
<u>Capniidae</u>												
<u>Allocapnia</u> sp.	90	600	20		120							40
<u>Peltoperlidae</u>												
<u>Peltoperla</u> sp.		60										
<u>Perlidae</u>												
<u>Acroneuria</u> sp.			K	K							K	K
<u>Perlesta</u> sp.											K	K

SITE #2 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978--79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
ODONATA												
Coenagrionidae												
<u>Enallagma</u> sp.	20 (K)					10						
Gomphidae												
<u>Gomphus</u> sp.	K	K	K	K	K		10 (K)	20		10 (K)		
<u>Progomphus</u> sp.	K	10 (K)	K	10 (K)	10 (K)	K	K			K		
Macromiidae												
<u>Macromia</u> sp.	K	K	K	K	10 (K)	K	K			K		
EPHEMEROPTERA												
Baetiscidae												
<u>Baetisca</u> sp.					K							
Ephemerellidae												
<u>Ephemerella</u> sp.	20											
Ephemeridae												
<u>Hexagenia</u> sp.	K	K	10	20	K		10 (K)			20 (K)		
Heptageniidae												
<u>Stenonema</u> sp.					K							
Siphonuridae												
<u>Isonychia</u> sp.	40	30	10	10	10	30	20					
LEPIDOPTERA												
Noctuidae												
<u>Archana</u> sp.												
MEGALOPTERA												
Corydalidae												
<u>Chauliodes</u> sp.												L
HEMIPTERA												
Belostomatidae												
<u>Velidae</u>												
<u>Rhagovelia</u> sp.												K

SITE #2 (Concluded)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
CRUSTACEA										
Decapoda										
<u>Palaemonetes</u> sp.	10 (K)		10 (K)	K	K	60 (K)	K			K
<u>Procambarus</u> sp.	30 (K)	10 (K)	K	30 (K)	K	30 (K)	10 (K)	30		K
Isopoda										
<u>Gammarus</u> sp.		30						10	10	
ANNELIDA										
Oligochaeta	10	150	140	300 (K)	100	80	100	30	60	K

SITE #3

Taxa	Collection Dates (1979-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
DIPTERA												
<u>Ceratopogonidae</u>	40				30							
<u>Chironomidae</u>	720	540	580	270	60 (L)	430	130	1060 (L)	40	480		
<u>Tabanidae</u>												
<u>Chrysops sp.</u>			10	30		K						
<u>Tipulidae</u>												
<u>Hexatoma sp.</u>				10	60 (L)	10		10				
<u>Tipula sp.</u>												
COLEOPTERA												
<u>Dytiscidae</u>												
<u>Coptotomus sp.</u>												
<u>Elmidae</u>												
<u>Stenelmis sp.</u>	18	60	180	20	10	70	10	20	40	40		
<u>Gyrinidae</u>												
<u>Dineutes sp.</u>		K	K		K	K	K					
TRICHOPTERA												
<u>Baraeidae</u>												
<u>Baraea sp.</u>							L					
<u>Brachycentridae</u>												
<u>Brachycentrus sp.</u>								L	L	L		
<u>Micrasema sp.</u>									L	L		
<u>Hydropsychidae</u>												
<u>Cheumatopsyche sp.</u>	10	40						L	L	L		
<u>Hydropsyche sp.</u>		120			L	10 (K)	K,L	L	80 (L)	10 (L)		
<u>Macronema sp.</u>		250			L			L	L	L		
<u>Potamyia sp.</u>		10										

SITE #3 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
Hydroptilidae										
<u>Hydroptila</u> sp.									L	L
<u>Orthatrichia</u> sp.									L	L
<u>Oxyethira</u> sp.										
Leptoceridae										
<u>Ceraclea</u> sp.								L	L	L
<u>Nectopsyche</u> sp.								L	L	L
<u>Cecetis</u> sp.								L	L	L
<u>Trisnoides</u> sp.										
Limnephilidae										
<u>Pycropsyche</u> sp.										
Molannidae										
<u>Molanna</u> sp.										10 (L)
Philopotamidae										
<u>Chimarra</u> sp.	10	20						L	L	L
<u>Normaldia</u> sp.										
Polycentropodidae										
<u>Neureclipses</u> sp.										
<u>Nyctiophylax</u> sp.									L	L
<u>Polycentropus</u> sp.									L	L
Psychomyiidae										
<u>Lype</u> sp.									L	L
Sericostomatidae										
<u>Agarodes</u> sp.									L	L
PLECOPTERA										
Capniidae										
<u>Allocapnia</u> sp.	10							L	20	20
Perlidae										
<u>Acroneuria</u> sp.										
<u>Perlesta</u> sp.	10 (K)	10							K	10

SITE #3 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
ODONATA										
Coenagrionidae										
<u>Enallagama</u> sp.			K							K
Gomphidae										
<u>Gomphus</u> sp.	K	K	10 (K)	K	K	K				K
<u>Progomphus</u> sp.	K	K	10 (K)	K	10 (K)	K	K			K
Macromiidae										
<u>Macromia</u> sp.	10 (K)	K	K	K	K	K				K
EPHEMEROPTERA										
Baetiscidae										
<u>Baetisca</u> sp.	10	20		10	K		10			10
Ephemerellidae										
<u>Ephemerella</u> sp.						10	10			
Ephemeridae										
<u>Hexagenia</u> sp.								K		
Siphonuridae										
<u>Isonychia</u> sp.	20			10 (K)						
MEGALOPTERA										
Corydalidae										
<u>Corydalus</u> sp.		K	K	K					K	
HEMIPTERA										
Velidae										
<u>Rhagovelia</u> sp.								10		
CRUSTACEA										
Decapoda										
<u>Palaeonetes</u> sp.		K	K	K	K	K				10
<u>Procambarus</u> sp.	K	K	K	K	K	K				10
ANNELIDA										
Oligochaeta	20 (K)	10		10						
						K	20 (K)	50	50	10

SITE #3 (Concluded)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
MOLLUSCA										
Pelecypoda									10	10
<u>Psidium</u> sp.										10

SITE #4

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Ovt	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
DIPTERA												
<u>Ceratopogonidae</u>	140	380	70	1230	170	1190	190	550 (L)	200	10		
<u>Chironomidae</u>	1080	660	660		40		680			690		
<u>Epididae</u>							10					
<u>Hemerodromia</u> sp.												
<u>Ephydriidae</u>												
<u>Notiphila</u> sp.										10		
<u>Tabanidae</u>							10					
<u>Tabanus</u> sp.												
<u>Tipulidae</u>												
<u>Hexatoma</u> sp.	10		10				10			10		
<u>Limnophila</u> sp.										10		
<u>Molophilus</u> sp.										10		
<u>Simuliidae</u>												
<u>Simulium</u> sp.	30								10			
<u>Unknown Diptera</u>												
COLEOPTERA												
<u>Dytiscidae</u>												L
<u>Coptotomus</u> sp.					10							
<u>Elmidae</u>												
<u>Stenelmis</u> sp.	370	20	80	20	130	90	80	120 (L)	30			
TRICHOPTERA												
<u>Brachycentridae</u>												
<u>Brachycentrus</u> sp.	140		130	30	10	140	20 (L)		20	40		
<u>Micrasema</u> sp.			80					L	30	130		
<u>Calamoceratidae</u>												
<u>Anisocentropus</u> sp.								L		120		

SITE #4 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
Hydropsychidae												
<u>Cheumatopsyche</u> sp.								L	L	20 (L)		
<u>Hydropsyche</u> sp.						60	10	L	L	L		
<u>Macronema</u> sp.								L	L	L		
<u>Potamya</u> sp.									L			
Hydroptilidae												
<u>Hydroptila</u> sp.			150					10 (L)	L	10		
<u>Mayatrichia</u> sp.									L			
<u>Orthotrichia</u> sp.								L				
Lepidostomitidae												
<u>Lepidostoma</u> sp.									L			
Leptoceridae												
<u>Nectopsyche</u> sp.					L	20		L	L	10		
<u>Oecetis</u> sp.			20					10 (L)				
Limnephilidae												
<u>Pycnopsyche</u> sp.					L							
Molannidae												
<u>Molanna</u> sp.								L		L		
Philopotamidae												
<u>Chimarra</u> sp.							60 (L)	L	L	L		
Phryganeidae												
<u>Ptilostomis</u> sp.						10						
Polycentropodidae												
<u>Nyctiophylax</u> sp.								L				
<u>Polycentropus</u> sp.							40					
Psychomyiidae												
<u>Lype</u> sp.								L				
Sericostomatidae												
<u>Agarodes</u> sp.								10 (L)	L			
PLECOPTERA												
Capniidae												
<u>Allocapnia</u> sp.							30					50

SITE #4 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
Perlidae										
<u>Acroneuria</u> sp.						10				L
<u>Perlesta</u> sp.										
ODONATA										
Coenagrionidae										
<u>Enallagma</u> sp.				20			10			20
Gomphidae										
<u>Gomphus</u> sp.						140	80	20	50	100
<u>Progomphus</u> sp.	40		10	80	40					
Macromiidae										
<u>Macromia</u> sp.	10			40						100
EPHEMEROPTERA										
Ephemerellidae										
<u>Ephemerella</u> sp.						30				10
Ephemeridae										
<u>Hexagenia</u> sp.	10									
Siphonuridae										
<u>Isonychia</u> sp.			20							
Unknown Ephemeroptera						20				
MEGALOPTERA										
Corydalidae										
<u>Chauliodes</u> sp.								L		
<u>Corydalus</u> sp.										L
CURSTACEA										
Decapoda										
<u>Palaemonetes</u> sp.				60		40				
<u>Procambarus</u> sp.				10					20	40
Isopoda										
<u>Gammarus</u> sp.										10
<u>Sphaeroma</u> sp.	20									

SITE #4 (Concluded)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)									
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June
ANNELIDA										
Oligochaeta	240	50		100		80	100	260	220	290
MOLLUSCA										
Pelecypoda										
<u>Pisidium</u> sp.	20		10			20	10	10	30	30

SITE #5

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
DIPTERA												
<u>Cerastopogonidae</u>	210		50		90	220	110				60	
<u>Chironomidae</u>	910	230	10	10			120 (L)	300	290 (L)	70		
<u>Empididae</u>							10					
<u>Hemerodromia sp.</u>												
<u>Tabanidae</u>	120											
<u>Chrysops sp.</u>												
<u>Tipulidae</u>												
<u>Brachypremna sp.</u>					10	10						
<u>Hexatoma sp.</u>	20				10		20					
<u>Limnophila sp.</u>												
COLEOPTERA												
<u>Dytiscidae</u>												
<u>Coptotomus sp.</u>			10		10 (K)			10	20	20		
<u>Rhantus sp.</u>			K			K						
<u>Elmidae</u>												
<u>Stenelmis sp.</u>	50	40		10		30		40 (L)	10	L		
<u>Gyrinidae</u>												
<u>Dineutes sp.</u>						K			10	K		
<u>Hydrophilidae</u>												
<u>Helophorus sp.</u>							10					
<u>Hydrochara sp.</u>											10	
TRICHOPTERA												
<u>Brachycentridae</u>												
<u>Brachycentrus sp.</u>	20			80		20	L	L	L	60		
<u>Micrasema sp.</u>	110					40						
<u>Hydropsychidae</u>												
<u>Cheumatopsyche sp.</u>								L	L	L	L	

SITE #5 (continued)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
ODONATA												
Coenagrionidae												
<u>Enallagma</u> sp.	10	30	30	30	10 (K)	K	K	20				
Cordulegastridae												
<u>Cordulegaster</u> sp.	10											
Gomphidae												
Gomphus sp.	K	50 (K)	20 (K)	K	20 (K)	K	40 (K)	30	10	10 (K)		
<u>Progomphus</u> sp.	40 (K)	K	K	K	K	K	K					
Libellulidae												
<u>Pantala</u> sp.	10											K
Macromiidae												
<u>Macromia</u> sp.	K	K		K	K	K	10 (K)					K
EPHEMEROPTERA												
Baetiscidae												
<u>Baetisca</u> sp.										10		
Ephemeridae												
<u>Hexagenia</u> sp.				K	10 (K)							
Heptageniidae												
<u>Stenonema</u> sp.												
Siphonuridae												
<u>Isonychia</u> sp.	20	10	10							30		
LEPIDOPTERA												
Pyralidae												
<u>Paragyractis</u> sp.		10			10							
MEGALOPTERA												
Corydalidae												
<u>Chauliodes</u> sp.											L	
<u>Corydalus</u> sp.											L	
HEMIPTERA												
Gerridae												
<u>Gerris</u> sp.												K

SITE #5 (Concluded)

Taxa	Collection Dates (1978-79)											
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Jan	Mar	April	May	June		
CRUSTACEA												
Decapoda												
<u>Palaemonetes</u> sp.		K		K	K	K	K					K
<u>Procambarus</u> sp.	K	K	K	K	K	K	K		30			
ANNELEIDA												
Oligochaeta	60	120 (K)	50	20		10 (K)	50 (K)	120	140	70 (K)		
MOLLUSCA												
Pelecypoda												
<u>Pisidium</u> sp.												10