

HOW IS THIS INFORMATION USED?

Water quality concerns us all, not only because it is essential to our health but for the life that our rivers and streams support. Macroinvertebrates are a true measure of the integrity of our aquatic ecosystems as they represent the living component. When used in conjunction with water chemistry testing, macroinvertebrates enables us to evaluate the effects of activities such as forestry on the diversity of life in our rivers and streams.

IS MY STREAM POLLUTED?

Macroinvertebrates respond not only to chemical pollution but also to habitat destruction. Habitat destruction can result in increased sedimentation and higher water temperatures, which eliminate more sensitive species. The absence of all sensitive species should be taken seriously and investigated further. However, the presence or absence of any one species may not be significant in itself.

HOW CAN I FIND OUT MORE?

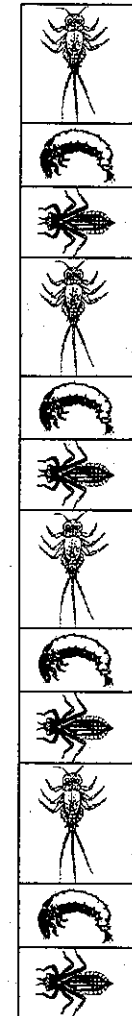
Contact the Fundy Model Forest for information on recent activities and available publications. The New Brunswick Department of the Environment can also help you get in touch with the various water quality monitoring groups in the province. By joining one of these groups you can participate directly in improving water quality in New Brunswick. Alternatively, you can establish your own volunteer group in your area.

All macroinvertebrate sketches used with permission from Save Our Streams, Izaak Walton League of America. Reproduction is granted for non-profit educational use.




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MACROINVERTEBRATES AS INDICATORS OF WATER QUALITY IN THE FUNDY MODEL FOREST



**What bugs tell us
about water quality
and biodiversity**



 **A quick visual
guide to identifying
common macro-
invertebrates**

Macroinvertebrates are aquatic organisms that live in the sediment and gravel of streams, rivers and lakes. They can be divided into three main groups: 1) those that are very sensitive to pollution, 2) those that show moderate tolerance and 3) those that are very resistant. In order to find them, turn over some larger rocks or stir up some gravel. You can catch the drift into a small dip net of the type available at local aquarium shops. Some of these insects bite, so be careful.

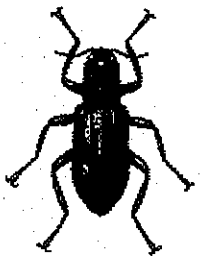
Sensitive organisms
Good water quality



Stonefly



Caddisfly



Riffle Beetle



Mayfly



Dobsonfly

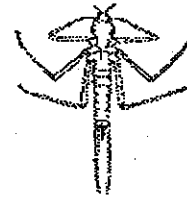


Water Penny

Somewhat tolerant organisms
Good or fair water quality



Alderfly



Damselfly



Crane Fly



Beetle Larvae



Dragon Fly

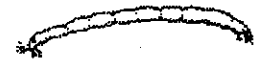


Fishfly Larva

Tolerant organisms
Any quality water



Aquatic Worm



Midge Fly
Larvae



Blackfly Larvae



Leech