

HABITAT PREFERENCE: (F) Fast-flowing rocky-bottom - usually riffles and runs are the primary habitats; (S) Slow-flowing soft-bottom - vegetation, snags, and organic debris are the primary habitats.

Order Ephemeroptera	Order Plecoptera	Order Trichoptera	Order Odonata
Armored mayfly F/S	Brown stonefly F	Common netspinner F/S	Broad-wing damselfly S/F
Brushlegged mayfly F	Common stonefly F	Fingernet caddisfly F	Clubtail dragonfly S/F
Burrowing mayflies S/F	Giant stonefly F	Trumpet-net caddisfly F	Darner dragonfly S
Flatheaded mayfly F	Green stonefly F	Tubenet caddisfly F	Narrow-wing damselfly S
Primitive minnow mayfly F	Patterned stonefly F	Free-living caddisfly F	Skimmer dragonfly S
Pronggilled mayfly F	Roach-like stonefly F	Giant-case caddisfly S	Spiketail dragonfly S
Small minnow mayfly F/S	Small winter stonefly F	Goerid-case caddisfly F	Spread-wing damselfly S
Square-gilled mayflies F/S	Winter stonefly F	Hooded-case caddisfly S/F	Order Diptera
Spiny-crawler mayfly F	Order Coleoptera	Humpless-case caddisfly F	Biting midge S/F
Order Megaloptera	Crawling beetle S	Lepostomid-case caddisfly F	Black fly F
Alderfly S/F	Diving beetle S	Longhorn-case caddisfly F	Crane fly F/S
Hellgrammite/Fishfly F	Riffle beetle F	Micro-case caddisfly F/S	Dance fly S/F
Order Collembola	Water penny F	Northern-case caddisfly F/S	Dixid midge S/F
Spring tails S	Whirligig beetle S/F	Saddle-case caddisfly F	Horse fly S/F
Class Arachnida	Order Hemiptera	Snail-case caddisfly F	Mosquito S
Water mites S/F	Backswimmer S	Uenoid-case caddisfly F	Muscid fly S
Sub-phylum Crustacea	Giant water bug S	Order Lepidoptera	Net-wing midge F
Aquatic sowbug S/F	Water boatman S	Aquatic moth S/F	Nonbiting midge F/S
Crayfish S/F	Water scorpion S	Class Gastropoda	Solider fly S
Freshwater shrimp S	Water striders S	Bithynid snail F	Watersnipe fly F
Sideswimmer/Scud F/S	Class Bivalvia	Limpet F/S	Phylum Annelida
Phylum Platyhelminthes	Asian clam S/F	Orb snail S/F	Aquatic worms S/F
Flatworms S/F	Mussel S/F	Pebble snail F	Horsehair worms S
Phylum Porifera	Pea clam S/F	Pouch snail S/F	Leeches S/F
Freshwater sponge S	Zebra mussel S	Rock snail F	Round worms S

Macroinvertebrates are excellent indicators of stream health because they:

- Are easy to collect;
- Are easy to identify in the lab or the field (with practice);
- Live in water all or most of their life;
- Stay in areas suitable for their survival;
- Often are long-lived (more than one-year);
- Have limited mobility;
- Differ in their **tolerance** to amount and types of pollution; and
- Are important components of aquatic **energy-flow and nutrient cycling** (especially in headwaters)