

Stonefly Larva- Plecoptera

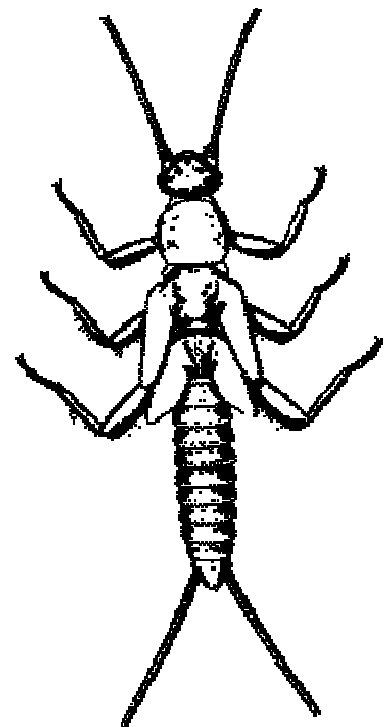
WATER TOLERANCE- VERY SENSITIVE

Facts

- About 500 species in North America
- Are found in cool, clean streams with high levels of dissolved oxygen
- Develop in the stream for period of three months to three years
- Are either predators or feed on fungi and bacteria from rotting leaves

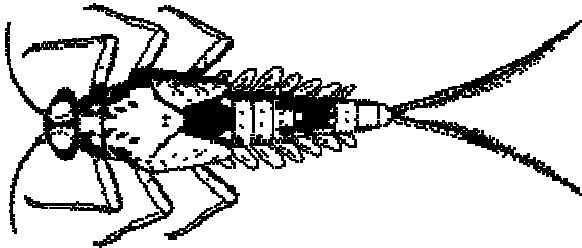
Description

- Two long antennae
- Two hair-like tails
- Gills often located on or behind each leg
- Six segmented legs on middle section of body
- Each leg has two hooks on the end



Mayfly- Ephemeroptera

WATER TOLERANCE- VERY SENSITIVE

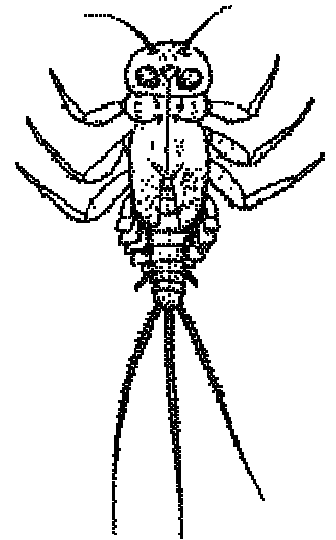


Facts

- About 700 species in North America
- Develop in the stream over period of two weeks to two years
- Live on exposed rock surfaces in fast current or buried in soft stream beds
- Large numbers of flying adults may emerge from stream at the same time

Description

- Platelike or feathery gills along the side of the abdomen
- Two or three long hairlike tails
- Six segmented legs on middle section of body
- Each leg has one claw on the end
- The body can be up to one inch long
- Body is usually flat



Caddisfly Larva- Trichoptera

WATER TOLERANCE- VERY SENSITIVE

Facts

- Some make houses or cases for themselves out of different materials such as rocks, sand, gravel, twigs or leaves using a glue-like substance secreted from their back end
- Some spin webs to trap food from the flowing water
- One generation hatches per year
- Although most species are very sensitive to pollution, some are pollution tolerant

Description

- Up to 1 1/2 inches long
- Very small or no antennae
- Six segmented legs on upper middle section of body
- Filamentous gills may be on the end of the body or on the underside
- Two small, thick extensions at the end of the body and each has a single hook at the end



Caddisfly