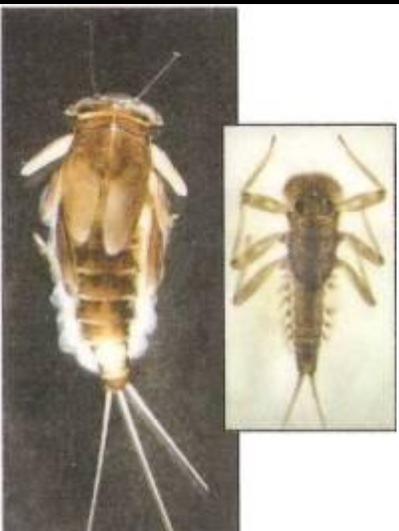


Order Ephemeroptera

	<p>Family <b>Heptageniidae</b> Flatheaded mayfly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Body, head and legs are flattened (femora); gills present on abdominal segments one through seven; usually three caudal filaments, but some have two. Common in riffles where they attach to rocks, logs and leaves.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Heptageniidae</b> Flatheaded mayfly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Body, head and legs are flattened (femora); gills present on abdominal segments one through seven; usually three caudal filaments, but some have two. Common in riffles where they attach to rocks, logs and leaves.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
	<p>Family <b>Heptageniidae</b> Flatheaded mayfly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Body, head and legs are flattened (femora); gills present on abdominal segments one through seven; usually three caudal filaments, but some have two. Common in riffles where they attach to rocks, logs and leaves.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Heptageniidae</b> Flatheaded mayfly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Body, head and legs are flattened (femora); gills present on abdominal segments one through seven; usually three caudal filaments, but some have two. Common in riffles where they attach to rocks, logs and leaves.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>

Order Ephemeroptera

	<p><b>Family Baetidae</b> Small minnow mayfly (3-12 mm)</p> <p>Antennae two times longer than the width of the head; gills variable in shape and attached at abdominal segments one through seven; two or three caudal (tail) filaments. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats from the riffles of rivers and streams to lakes and wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>		<p><b>Family Baetidae</b> Small minnow mayfly (3-12 mm)</p> <p>Antennae two times longer than the width of the head; gills variable in shape and attached at abdominal segments one through seven; two or three caudal (tail) filaments. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats from the riffles of rivers and streams to lakes and wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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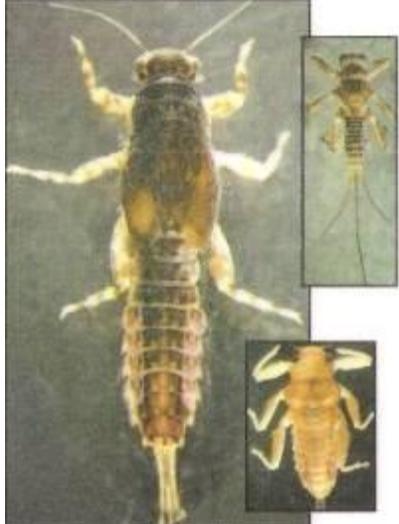
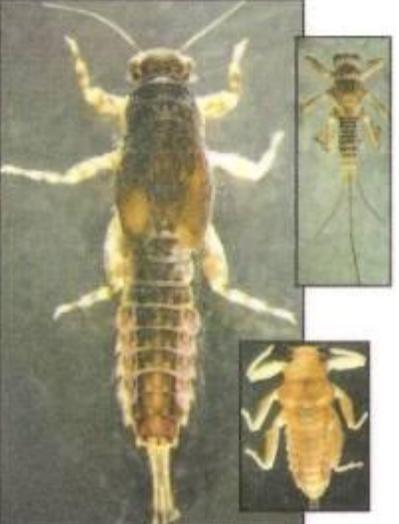
	<p><b>Family Baetidae</b> Small minnow mayfly (3-12 mm)</p> <p>Antennae two times longer than the width of the head; gills variable in shape and attached at abdominal segments one through seven; two or three caudal (tail) filaments. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats from the riffles of rivers and streams to lakes and wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>		<p><b>Family Baetidae</b> Small minnow mayfly (3-12 mm)</p> <p>Antennae two times longer than the width of the head; gills variable in shape and attached at abdominal segments one through seven; two or three caudal (tail) filaments. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats from the riffles of rivers and streams to lakes and wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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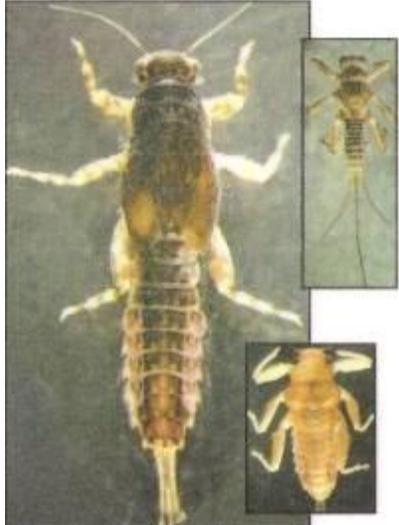
Order Ephemeroptera

	<p><b>Family Isonychiidae</b> Brushlegged mayfly (8-17 mm)</p> <p>Forelegs have a double row of setae (hairs); gills oval shaped and present on abdominal segments one through seven; long hairs on the margins of the caudal filaments. Common in streams and rivers in moderate current areas often associated with rocks and tangles of vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Swimmer (clinger) Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>		<p><b>Family Isonychiidae</b> Brushlegged mayfly (8-17 mm)</p> <p>Forelegs have a double row of setae (hairs); gills oval shaped and present on abdominal segments one through seven; long hairs on the margins of the caudal filaments. Common in streams and rivers in moderate current areas often associated with rocks and tangles of vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Swimmer (clinger) Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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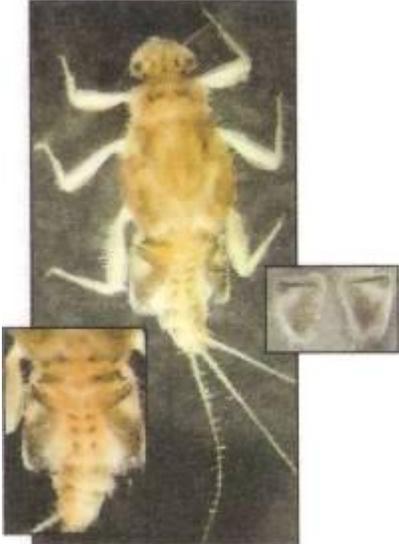
	<p><b>Family Isonychiidae</b> Brushlegged mayfly (8-17 mm)</p> <p>Forelegs have a double row of setae (hairs); gills oval shaped and present on abdominal segments one through seven; long hairs on the margins of the caudal filaments. Common in streams and rivers in moderate current areas often associated with rocks and tangles of vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Swimmer (clinger) Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>		<p><b>Family Isonychiidae</b> Brushlegged mayfly (8-17 mm)</p> <p>Forelegs have a double row of setae (hairs); gills oval shaped and present on abdominal segments one through seven; long hairs on the margins of the caudal filaments. Common in streams and rivers in moderate current areas often associated with rocks and tangles of vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Swimmer (clinger) Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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Order Ephemeroptera

	<p>Family <b>Ephemerellidae</b> Spiny crawler mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>Gills present of the first abdominal segment but absent from the second; gills usually present on the remaining segments; two or three caudal filaments. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats but much more common in swift rocky areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>		<p>Family <b>Ephemerellidae</b> Spiny crawler mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>Gills present of the first abdominal segment but absent from the second; gills usually present on the remaining segments; two or three caudal filaments. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats but much more common in swift rocky areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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	<p>Family <b>Ephemerellidae</b> Spiny crawler mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>Gills present of the first abdominal segment but absent from the second; gills usually present on the remaining segments; two or three caudal filaments. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats but much more common in swift rocky areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>		<p>Family <b>Ephemerellidae</b> Spiny crawler mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>Gills present of the first abdominal segment but absent from the second; gills usually present on the remaining segments; two or three caudal filaments. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats but much more common in swift rocky areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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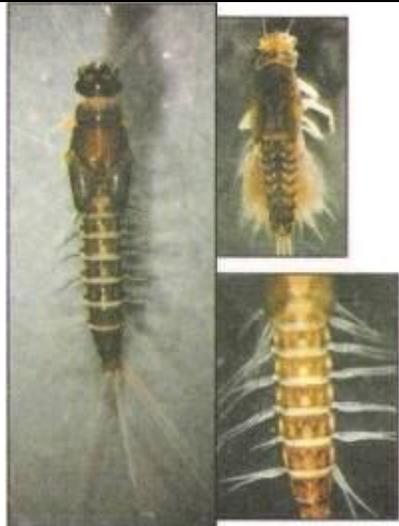
Order Ephemeroptera

	<p><b>Family Tricorythidae</b> Stout crawler mayfly (3-10 mm)</p> <p>Gills absent from abdominal segment one; gills on segment two are (operculate), plate-like triangular or oval shaped and conceals gills on segments three through six; similar in appearance to Caenidae. Occur in streams and rivers in a variety of habitats and also sometimes found at the margins of lakes and in wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p><b>Family Tricorythidae</b> Stout crawler mayfly (3-10 mm)</p> <p>Gills absent from abdominal segment one; gills on segment two are (operculate), plate-like triangular or oval shaped and conceals gills on segments three through six; similar in appearance to Caenidae. Occur in streams and rivers in a variety of habitats and also sometimes found at the margins of lakes and in wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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	<p><b>Family Tricorythidae</b> Stout crawler mayfly (3-10 mm)</p> <p>Gills absent from abdominal segment one; gills on segment two are (operculate), plate-like triangular or oval shaped and conceals gills on segments three through six; similar in appearance to Caenidae. Occur in streams and rivers in a variety of habitats and also sometimes found at the margins of lakes and in wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p><b>Family Tricorythidae</b> Stout crawler mayfly (3-10 mm)</p> <p>Gills absent from abdominal segment one; gills on segment two are (operculate), plate-like triangular or oval shaped and conceals gills on segments three through six; similar in appearance to Caenidae. Occur in streams and rivers in a variety of habitats and also sometimes found at the margins of lakes and in wetlands.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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Order Ephemeroptera

	<p>Family <b>Leptophlebiidae</b> Pronggill mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>May show a variety of gill types such as elongated, forked, rounded or oval shape, in double layers, and may or may not having fringes; large head and eyes compared to the rest of the body.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Leptophlebiidae</b> Pronggill mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>May show a variety of gill types such as elongated, forked, rounded or oval shape, in double layers, and may or may not having fringes; large head and eyes compared to the rest of the body.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Scraper</p>
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	<p>Family <b>Leptophlebiidae</b> Pronggill mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>May show a variety of gill types such as elongated, forked, rounded or oval shape, in double layers, and may or may not having fringes; large head and eyes compared to the rest of the body.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Leptophlebiidae</b> Pronggill mayfly (4-15 mm)</p> <p>May show a variety of gill types such as elongated, forked, rounded or oval shape, in double layers, and may or may not having fringes; large head and eyes compared to the rest of the body.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Scraper</p>
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Order Ephemeroptera

  	<p>Family <b>Ephemeridae</b> Burrowing mayfly (10-32 mm)</p> <p>Has upturned mandibular tusks; head and front legs slightly widened and are used for burrowing; gills on the upper abdominal segments are small and the remaining gills are forked with fringed margins (feathered) and held over the top and sides of the abdomen. Usually found in soft sands of streams, rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>	  	<p>Family <b>Ephemeridae</b> Burrowing mayfly (10-32 mm)</p> <p>Has upturned mandibular tusks; head and front legs slightly widened and are used for burrowing; gills on the upper abdominal segments are small and the remaining gills are forked with fringed margins (feathered) and held over the top and sides of the abdomen. Usually found in soft sands of streams, rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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  	<p>Family <b>Ephemeridae</b> Burrowing mayfly (10-32 mm)</p> <p>Has upturned mandibular tusks; head and front legs slightly widened and are used for burrowing; gills on the upper abdominal segments are small and the remaining gills are forked with fringed margins (feathered) and held over the top and sides of the abdomen. Usually found in soft sands of streams, rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>	  	<p>Family <b>Ephemeridae</b> Burrowing mayfly (10-32 mm)</p> <p>Has upturned mandibular tusks; head and front legs slightly widened and are used for burrowing; gills on the upper abdominal segments are small and the remaining gills are forked with fringed margins (feathered) and held over the top and sides of the abdomen. Usually found in soft sands of streams, rivers and lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector (gatherer)</p>
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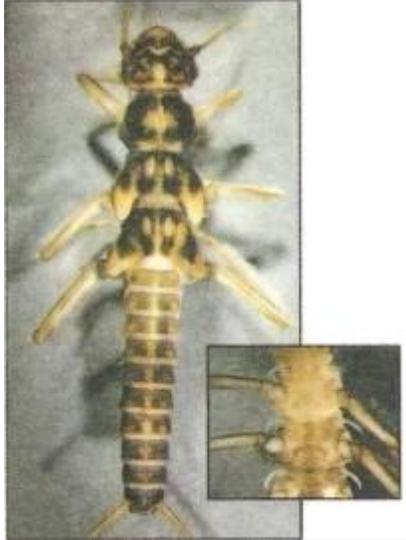
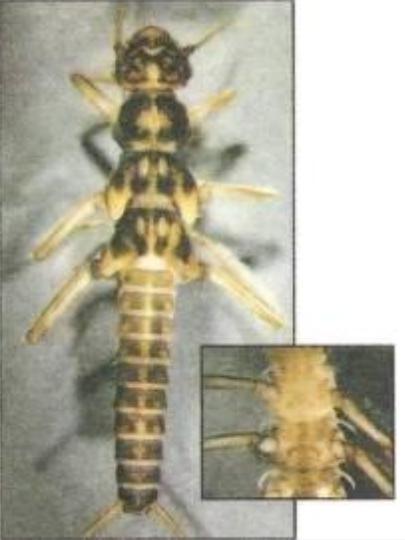
Order Plecoptera

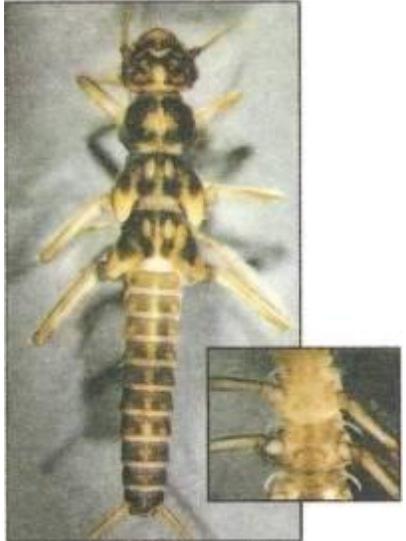
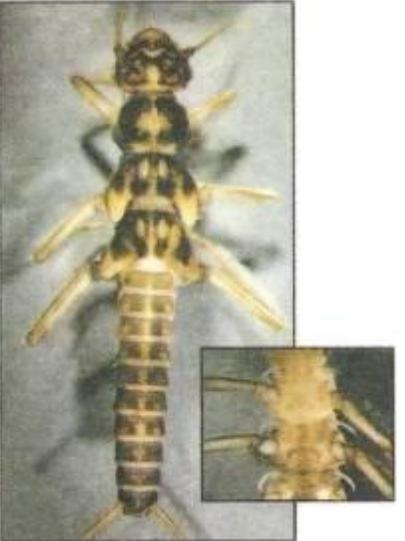
	<p><b>Family Perlidae</b> Golden/common stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Usually large and strikingly patterned; finely branched gills present on all thoracic segments; wing pads diverge slightly from the midline. Occur in fast areas of streams in rivers on rocks and submerged logs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Family Perlidae</b> Golden/common stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Usually large and strikingly patterned; finely branched gills present on all thoracic segments; wing pads diverge slightly from the midline. Occur in fast areas of streams in rivers on rocks and submerged logs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>
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Order Plecoptera

	<p><b>Family Capniidae</b> Small winter stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Slender elongated body; front of thorax slightly wider than the abdomen; wing pads not divergent from the midline; abdominal segments separated by a membranous fold. Occur in small and medium sized rivers and streams with gavel-cobble substrates and fast flows.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p><b>Family Capniidae</b> Small winter stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Slender elongated body; front of thorax slightly wider than the abdomen; wing pads not divergent from the midline; abdominal segments separated by a membranous fold. Occur in small and medium sized rivers and streams with gavel-cobble substrates and fast flows.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>
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Order Plecoptera

	<p><b>Family Perlodidae</b> Patterned stonefly (10-50 mm)</p> <p>Strikingly patterned and colored similar in appearance to Perlidae; hind wing pads divergent; no gills on the thoracic segments. Occur in fast flowing streams and rivers under rocks, submerged logs and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Family Perlodidae</b> Patterned stonefly (10-50 mm)</p> <p>Strikingly patterned and colored similar in appearance to Perlidae; hind wing pads divergent; no gills on the thoracic segments. Occur in fast flowing streams and rivers under rocks, submerged logs and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>
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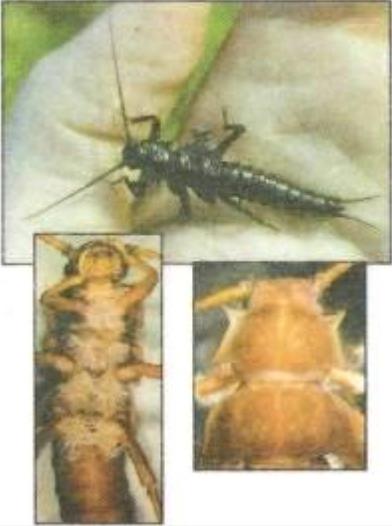
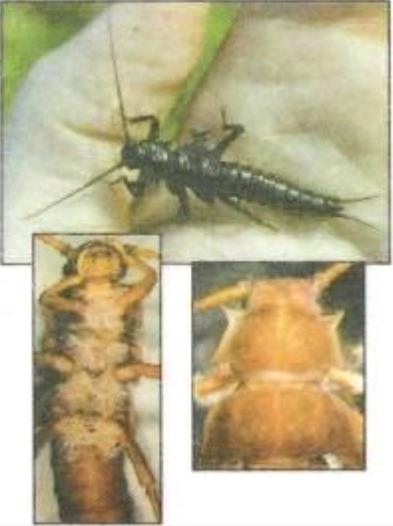
	<p><b>Family Perlodidae</b> Patterned stonefly (10-50 mm)</p> <p>Strikingly patterned and colored similar in appearance to Perlidae; hind wing pads divergent; no gills on the thoracic segments. Occur in fast flowing streams and rivers under rocks, submerged logs and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Family Perlodidae</b> Patterned stonefly (10-50 mm)</p> <p>Strikingly patterned and colored similar in appearance to Perlidae; hind wing pads divergent; no gills on the thoracic segments. Occur in fast flowing streams and rivers under rocks, submerged logs and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>
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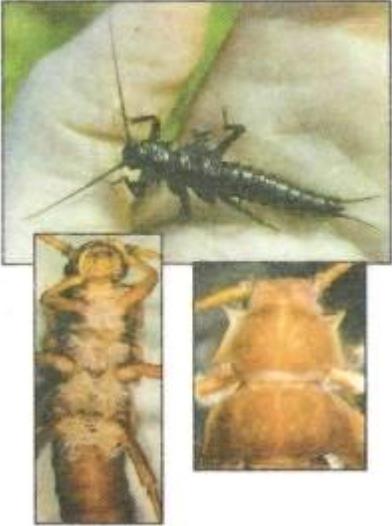
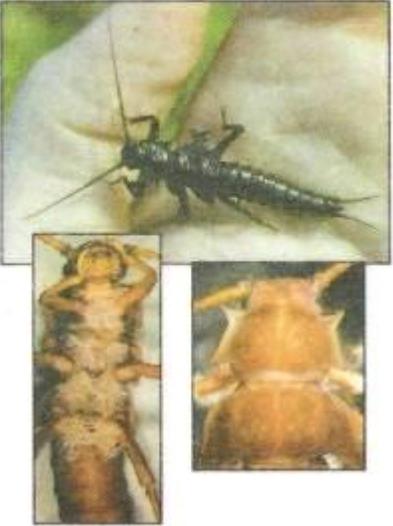
Order Plecoptera

	<p>Family <b>Peltoperlidae</b> Roach-like stonefly <sup>(5-15 mm)</sup></p> <p>Small stout body; rear divergent wing pads; thoracic segments are oval or triangular shaped and cover much of the upper body; some have fine gills on the front legs. Occur in fast flowing water on roots, leaf packs and rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Peltoperlidae</b> Roach-like stonefly <sup>(5-15 mm)</sup></p> <p>Small stout body; rear divergent wing pads; thoracic segments are oval or triangular shaped and cover much of the upper body; some have fine gills on the front legs. Occur in fast flowing water on roots, leaf packs and rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>
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	<p>Family <b>Peltoperlidae</b> Roach-like stonefly <sup>(5-15 mm)</sup></p> <p>Small stout body; rear divergent wing pads; thoracic segments are oval or triangular shaped and cover much of the upper body; some have fine gills on the front legs. Occur in fast flowing water on roots, leaf packs and rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Peltoperlidae</b> Roach-like stonefly <sup>(5-15 mm)</sup></p> <p>Small stout body; rear divergent wing pads; thoracic segments are oval or triangular shaped and cover much of the upper body; some have fine gills on the front legs. Occur in fast flowing water on roots, leaf packs and rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>
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Order Plecoptera

	<p>Family <b>Pteronarcyidae</b> Giant stonefly <sup>(15-70 mm)</sup></p> <p>Very large and usually dark brown in color; finely branched gills on all thoracic segments plus the first two abdominal segments. Occur in swift flowing streams in rivers, mostly in the areas of snags and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Pteronarcyidae</b> Giant stonefly <sup>(15-70 mm)</sup></p> <p>Very large and usually dark brown in color; finely branched gills on all thoracic segments plus the first two abdominal segments. Occur in swift flowing streams in rivers, mostly in the areas of snags and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>
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	<p>Family <b>Pteronarcyidae</b> Giant stonefly <sup>(15-70 mm)</sup></p> <p>Very large and usually dark brown in color; finely branched gills on all thoracic segments plus the first two abdominal segments. Occur in swift flowing streams in rivers, mostly in the areas of snags and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Pteronarcyidae</b> Giant stonefly <sup>(15-70 mm)</sup></p> <p>Very large and usually dark brown in color; finely branched gills on all thoracic segments plus the first two abdominal segments. Occur in swift flowing streams in rivers, mostly in the areas of snags and leaf packs.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>
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Order Plecoptera

 	<p>Family <b>Nemouridae</b> Little brown stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Very small, often hairy appearance; wing pads diverge greatly from the midline; hind legs as long as the abdomen; gills often present between the head and thorax. Common in small coldwater streams, but also occur in larger fast flowing rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>	 	<p>Family <b>Nemouridae</b> Little brown stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Very small, often hairy appearance; wing pads diverge greatly from the midline; hind legs as long as the abdomen; gills often present between the head and thorax. Common in small coldwater streams, but also occur in larger fast flowing rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>
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 	<p>Family <b>Nemouridae</b> Little brown stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Very small, often hairy appearance; wing pads diverge greatly from the midline; hind legs as long as the abdomen; gills often present between the head and thorax. Common in small coldwater streams, but also occur in larger fast flowing rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>	 	<p>Family <b>Nemouridae</b> Little brown stonefly (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Very small, often hairy appearance; wing pads diverge greatly from the midline; hind legs as long as the abdomen; gills often present between the head and thorax. Common in small coldwater streams, but also occur in larger fast flowing rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Shredder</p>
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Order Trichoptera

	<p><b>Family Hydropsychidae</b> Common netspinner (9-30 mm)</p> <p>Top of all thoracic segments hardened; most abdominal segments have tufts of finely branched gills; anal prolegs terminate into a brush of hairs. Do not make cases but instead creates a net made of a variety of materials held together by fine strands of silt. Occur in all flowing waters on rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>		<p><b>Family Hydropsychidae</b> Common netspinner (9-30 mm)</p> <p>Top of all thoracic segments hardened; most abdominal segments have tufts of finely branched gills; anal prolegs terminate into a brush of hairs. Do not make cases but instead creates a net made of a variety of materials held together by fine strands of silt. Occur in all flowing waters on rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>
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	<p><b>Family Hydropsychidae</b> Common netspinner (9-30 mm)</p> <p>Top of all thoracic segments hardened; most abdominal segments have tufts of finely branched gills; anal prolegs terminate into a brush of hairs. Do not make cases but instead creates a net made of a variety of materials held together by fine strands of silt. Occur in all flowing waters on rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>		<p><b>Family Hydropsychidae</b> Common netspinner (9-30 mm)</p> <p>Top of all thoracic segments hardened; most abdominal segments have tufts of finely branched gills; anal prolegs terminate into a brush of hairs. Do not make cases but instead creates a net made of a variety of materials held together by fine strands of silt. Occur in all flowing waters on rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>
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Order Trichoptera

	<p>Family <b>Philopotamidae</b> Fingernet caddisfly (13-17 mm)</p> <p>Labrum (structure between the mouthparts) is t-shaped and membranous; head capsule large usually orange in color; only first thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills usually absent. Builds a long tube-shaped net. Occur in flowing waters from small streams to rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>		<p>Family <b>Philopotamidae</b> Fingernet caddisfly (13-17 mm)</p> <p>Labrum (structure between the mouthparts) is t-shaped and membranous; head capsule large usually orange in color; only first thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills usually absent. Builds a long tube-shaped net. Occur in flowing waters from small streams to rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>
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	<p>Family <b>Philopotamidae</b> Fingernet caddisfly (13-17 mm)</p> <p>Labrum (structure between the mouthparts) is t-shaped and membranous; head capsule large usually orange in color; only first thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills usually absent. Builds a long tube-shaped net. Occur in flowing waters from small streams to rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>		<p>Family <b>Philopotamidae</b> Fingernet caddisfly (13-17 mm)</p> <p>Labrum (structure between the mouthparts) is t-shaped and membranous; head capsule large usually orange in color; only first thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills usually absent. Builds a long tube-shaped net. Occur in flowing waters from small streams to rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>
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Order Trichoptera

	<p><b>Family Rhyacophilidae</b> Free-living caddisfly (12-32 mm)</p> <p>First thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills variable; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine; distinctive anal prolegs with large claws; are often <b>green</b> in color. Does not build a case or net, but uses silk strands to attach it to substrates. Occur in flowing water and are more common in clear fast-moving streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Family Rhyacophilidae</b> Free-living caddisfly (12-32 mm)</p> <p>First thoracic segment is hardened; abdominal gills variable; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine; distinctive anal prolegs with large claws; are often <b>green</b> in color. Does not build a case or net, but uses silk strands to attach it to substrates. Occur in flowing water and are more common in clear fast-moving streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>
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Order Trichoptera

	<p>Family <b>Limnephilidae</b> Northern case caddisfly (8-35 mm)</p> <p>Antennae between the eyes and the mouth; first two thoracic segments hardened; dorsal and lateral humps on first abdominal segment; hardened plate on the top of abdominal segment nine; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials largely influenced by the habitat. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Limnephilidae</b> Northern case caddisfly (8-35 mm)</p> <p>Antennae between the eyes and the mouth; first two thoracic segments hardened; dorsal and lateral humps on first abdominal segment; hardened plate on the top of abdominal segment nine; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials largely influenced by the habitat. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>
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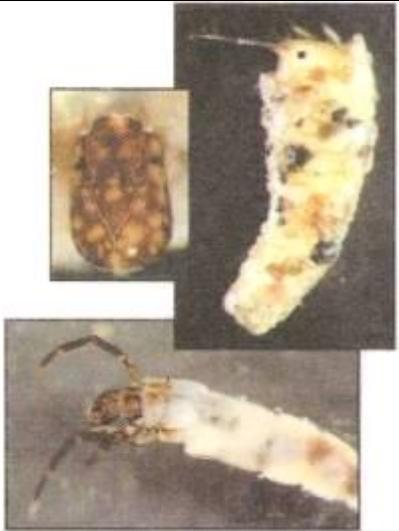
	<p>Family <b>Limnephilidae</b> Northern case caddisfly (8-35 mm)</p> <p>Antennae between the eyes and the mouth; first two thoracic segments hardened; dorsal and lateral humps on first abdominal segment; hardened plate on the top of abdominal segment nine; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials largely influenced by the habitat. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Limnephilidae</b> Northern case caddisfly (8-35 mm)</p> <p>Antennae between the eyes and the mouth; first two thoracic segments hardened; dorsal and lateral humps on first abdominal segment; hardened plate on the top of abdominal segment nine; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials largely influenced by the habitat. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>
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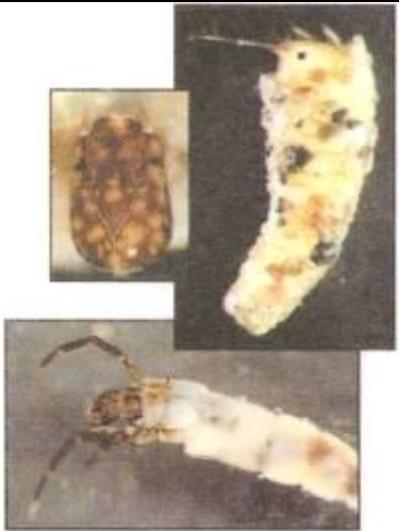
Order Trichoptera

	<p>Family <b>Glossosomatidae</b> Saddle case caddisfly <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>First thoracic segment is hardened; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case resembles a tortoise shell. Occur in cool clear streams and sometimes, larger coldwater rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Glossosomatidae</b> Saddle case caddisfly <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>First thoracic segment is hardened; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case resembles a tortoise shell. Occur in cool clear streams and sometimes, larger coldwater rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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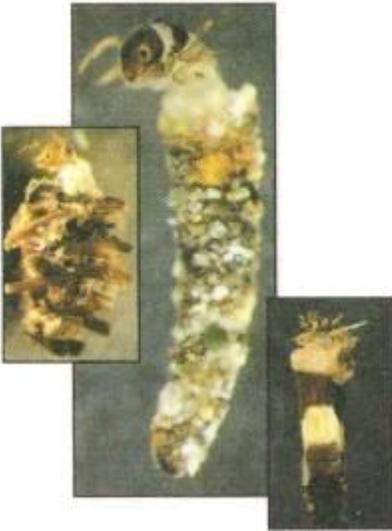
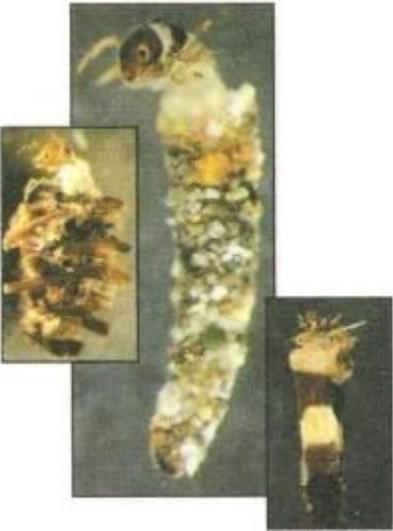
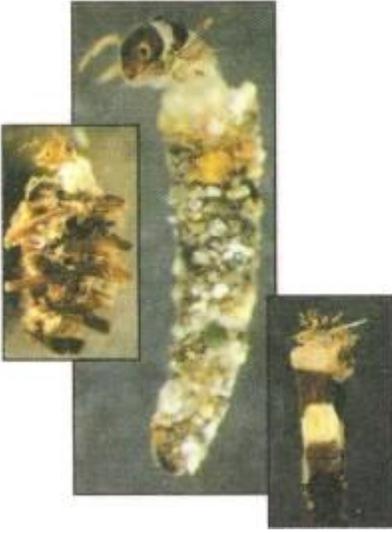
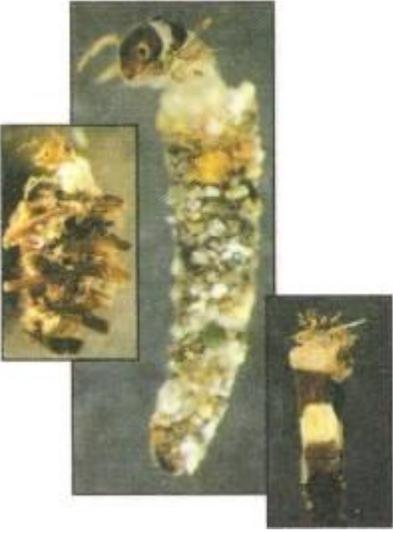
	<p>Family <b>Glossosomatidae</b> Saddle case caddisfly <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>First thoracic segment is hardened; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case resembles a tortoise shell. Occur in cool clear streams and sometimes, larger coldwater rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Glossosomatidae</b> Saddle case caddisfly <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>First thoracic segment is hardened; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case resembles a tortoise shell. Occur in cool clear streams and sometimes, larger coldwater rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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Order Trichoptera

	<p><b>Family Leptoceridae</b> Longhorn case caddisfly (7-15 mm)</p> <p>Antennae prominent; first two thoracic segments hardened; hind legs are usually longer than the front legs; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials and vary considerably; the most common is a stone/sand case resembling a long tube. Occur in many types of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector (predator)</p>		<p><b>Family Leptoceridae</b> Longhorn case caddisfly (7-15 mm)</p> <p>Antennae prominent; first two thoracic segments hardened; hind legs are usually longer than the front legs; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials and vary considerably; the most common is a stone/sand case resembling a long tube. Occur in many types of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector (predator)</p>
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	<p><b>Family Leptoceridae</b> Longhorn case caddisfly (7-15 mm)</p> <p>Antennae prominent; first two thoracic segments hardened; hind legs are usually longer than the front legs; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials and vary considerably; the most common is a stone/sand case resembling a long tube. Occur in many types of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector (predator)</p>		<p><b>Family Leptoceridae</b> Longhorn case caddisfly (7-15 mm)</p> <p>Antennae prominent; first two thoracic segments hardened; hind legs are usually longer than the front legs; abdominal gills variable. Cases are built from a variety of materials and vary considerably; the most common is a stone/sand case resembling a long tube. Occur in many types of aquatic habitats.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector (predator)</p>
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Order Trichoptera

	<p>Family <b>Lepidostomatidae</b> Case-maker caddisfly <sup>(7-13 mm)</sup></p> <p>Antennae located close to the eyes; lateral hump on abdominal segment one; first two thoracic segments hardened; gills simple or lacking; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case is usually four-sided built with square pieces of barks and leaves. Occur in cool flowing water rivers and streams attached to rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Lepidostomatidae</b> Case-maker caddisfly <sup>(7-13 mm)</sup></p> <p>Antennae located close to the eyes; lateral hump on abdominal segment one; first two thoracic segments hardened; gills simple or lacking; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case is usually four-sided built with square pieces of barks and leaves. Occur in cool flowing water rivers and streams attached to rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>
	<p>Family <b>Lepidostomatidae</b> Case-maker caddisfly <sup>(7-13 mm)</sup></p> <p>Antennae located close to the eyes; lateral hump on abdominal segment one; first two thoracic segments hardened; gills simple or lacking; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case is usually four-sided built with square pieces of barks and leaves. Occur in cool flowing water rivers and streams attached to rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>		<p>Family <b>Lepidostomatidae</b> Case-maker caddisfly <sup>(7-13 mm)</sup></p> <p>Antennae located close to the eyes; lateral hump on abdominal segment one; first two thoracic segments hardened; gills simple or lacking; hardened plate on top of abdominal segment nine. Case is usually four-sided built with square pieces of barks and leaves. Occur in cool flowing water rivers and streams attached to rocks, submerged logs and vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Shredder</p>

Order Trichoptera

	<p>Family <b>Helicopsychidae</b> Snail case caddisfly (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Body is curled; all three thoracic segments are hardened; stout hairs at the end of the third thoracic segment; gills present on anterior abdominal segments. Case resembles a snail shell. Occur in sandy-bottom streams and rivers and wave swept edges of lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Helicopsychidae</b> Snail case caddisfly (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Body is curled; all three thoracic segments are hardened; stout hairs at the end of the third thoracic segment; gills present on anterior abdominal segments. Case resembles a snail shell. Occur in sandy-bottom streams and rivers and wave swept edges of lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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	<p>Family <b>Helicopsychidae</b> Snail case caddisfly (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Body is curled; all three thoracic segments are hardened; stout hairs at the end of the third thoracic segment; gills present on anterior abdominal segments. Case resembles a snail shell. Occur in sandy-bottom streams and rivers and wave swept edges of lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Family <b>Helicopsychidae</b> Snail case caddisfly (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Body is curled; all three thoracic segments are hardened; stout hairs at the end of the third thoracic segment; gills present on anterior abdominal segments. Case resembles a snail shell. Occur in sandy-bottom streams and rivers and wave swept edges of lakes.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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Order Odonata

	<p><b>Sub-order Anisoptera</b> Dragonflies (20-50 mm)</p> <p>Body shape variable from long cylindrical to oval and flattened; prementum flattened; third antennal segment large and different from the rest. Occur in soft sediment at the edges of lakes and wetlands but also in rivers and streams in slow water. The family Cordulegastridae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Sub-order Anisoptera</b> Dragonflies (20-50 mm)</p> <p>Body shape variable from long cylindrical to oval and flattened; prementum flattened; third antennal segment large and different from the rest. Occur in soft sediment at the edges of lakes and wetlands but also in rivers and streams in slow water. The family Cordulegastridae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>
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	<p><b>Sub-order Anisoptera</b> Dragonflies (20-50 mm)</p> <p>Body shape variable from long cylindrical to oval and flattened; prementum flattened; third antennal segment large and different from the rest. Occur in soft sediment at the edges of lakes and wetlands but also in rivers and streams in slow water. The family Cordulegastridae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Sub-order Anisoptera</b> Dragonflies (20-50 mm)</p> <p>Body shape variable from long cylindrical to oval and flattened; prementum flattened; third antennal segment large and different from the rest. Occur in soft sediment at the edges of lakes and wetlands but also in rivers and streams in slow water. The family Cordulegastridae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>
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Order Odonata

	<p>Sub-order <b>Zygoptera</b> Damselflies <sup>(15-40 mm)</sup></p> <p>Slender bodied; prementum triangular shaped; antennal segments same length; gills same length, veins radiate diagonally. Common in ponds, lakes and wetlands in association with vegetation; also found in slow and backwaters of rivers and streams. The family Lestidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>		<p>Sub-order <b>Zygoptera</b> Damselflies <sup>(15-40 mm)</sup></p> <p>Slender bodied; prementum triangular shaped; antennal segments same length; gills same length, veins radiate diagonally. Common in ponds, lakes and wetlands in association with vegetation; also found in slow and backwaters of rivers and streams. The family Lestidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>
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	<p>Sub-order <b>Zygoptera</b> Damselflies <sup>(15-40 mm)</sup></p> <p>Slender bodied; prementum triangular shaped; antennal segments same length; gills same length, veins radiate diagonally. Common in ponds, lakes and wetlands in association with vegetation; also found in slow and backwaters of rivers and streams. The family Lestidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>		<p>Sub-order <b>Zygoptera</b> Damselflies <sup>(15-40 mm)</sup></p> <p>Slender bodied; prementum triangular shaped; antennal segments same length; gills same length, veins radiate diagonally. Common in ponds, lakes and wetlands in association with vegetation; also found in slow and backwaters of rivers and streams. The family Lestidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>
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Order Coleoptera

 <p>© Copyright 2005, M.M. Rulfer</p>	<p><b>Family Dryopidae</b> Long toed beetle (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Adults are hard bodied with very short comb-like antennae (may not be visible); they are similar in appearance to the riffle beetle (Elmidae). Generally found in riffles attached to rocks and logs. The larva is terrestrial.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>	 <p>© Copyright 2005, M.M. Rulfer</p>	<p><b>Family Dryopidae</b> Long toed beetle (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Adults are hard bodied with very short comb-like antennae (may not be visible); they are similar in appearance to the riffle beetle (Elmidae). Generally found in riffles attached to rocks and logs. The larva is terrestrial.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>
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 <p>© Copyright 2005, M.M. Rulfer</p>	<p><b>Family Dryopidae</b> Long toed beetle (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Adults are hard bodied with very short comb-like antennae (may not be visible); they are similar in appearance to the riffle beetle (Elmidae). Generally found in riffles attached to rocks and logs. The larva is terrestrial.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>	 <p>© Copyright 2005, M.M. Rulfer</p>	<p><b>Family Dryopidae</b> Long toed beetle (5-8 mm)</p> <p>Adults are hard bodied with very short comb-like antennae (may not be visible); they are similar in appearance to the riffle beetle (Elmidae). Generally found in riffles attached to rocks and logs. The larva is terrestrial.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>
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Order Coleoptera

 <p>A photograph of a riffle beetle larva, showing its segmented body, legs, and gills. The larva is dark brown with lighter segments. A vertical watermark on the left reads '@ 2006 Chironomidae Research Group'.</p>	<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle larva (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Larva:</b> Legs with four segments and a single claw; nine abdominal segments some with a cavity that protect the hind gills. Occur most often in riffles attached to rocks or logs, also sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>	 <p>A photograph of a riffle beetle larva, showing its segmented body, legs, and gills. The larva is dark brown with lighter segments. A vertical watermark on the left reads '@ 2006 Chironomidae Research Group'.</p>	<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle larva (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Larva:</b> Legs with four segments and a single claw; nine abdominal segments some with a cavity that protect the hind gills. Occur most often in riffles attached to rocks or logs, also sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>
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 <p>A photograph of a riffle beetle larva, showing its segmented body, legs, and gills. The larva is dark brown with lighter segments. A vertical watermark on the left reads '@ 2006 Chironomidae Research Group'.</p>	<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle larva (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Larva:</b> Legs with four segments and a single claw; nine abdominal segments some with a cavity that protect the hind gills. Occur most often in riffles attached to rocks or logs, also sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>	 <p>A photograph of a riffle beetle larva, showing its segmented body, legs, and gills. The larva is dark brown with lighter segments. A vertical watermark on the left reads '@ 2006 Chironomidae Research Group'.</p>	<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle larva (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Larva:</b> Legs with four segments and a single claw; nine abdominal segments some with a cavity that protect the hind gills. Occur most often in riffles attached to rocks or logs, also sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>
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Order Coleoptera

	<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle adult (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Adult:</b> Hard bodied, slender sometimes clubbed antennae; the forewings have numerous rows of indentations; legs are long compared to body. Occur in riffles usually attached to rocks or logs, sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>		<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle adult (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Adult:</b> Hard bodied, slender sometimes clubbed antennae; the forewings have numerous rows of indentations; legs are long compared to body. Occur in riffles usually attached to rocks or logs, sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>
	<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle adult (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Adult:</b> Hard bodied, slender sometimes clubbed antennae; the forewings have numerous rows of indentations; legs are long compared to body. Occur in riffles usually attached to rocks or logs, sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>		<p>Family <b>Elmidae</b> Riffle beetle adult (1-8 mm)</p> <p><b>Adult:</b> Hard bodied, slender sometimes clubbed antennae; the forewings have numerous rows of indentations; legs are long compared to body. Occur in riffles usually attached to rocks or logs, sometimes found along lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>

Order Coleoptera

	<p><b>Family Psephenidae</b> Water penny <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>Body flattened with thoracic and abdominal segments expanded so that the legs and head are obscured from above; legs terminate into a single claw. The adult is not aquatic. Most common in fast water of streams and rivers attached or lying flat on the surfaces and sides of rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p><b>Family Psephenidae</b> Water penny <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>Body flattened with thoracic and abdominal segments expanded so that the legs and head are obscured from above; legs terminate into a single claw. The adult is not aquatic. Most common in fast water of streams and rivers attached or lying flat on the surfaces and sides of rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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	<p><b>Family Psephenidae</b> Water penny <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>Body flattened with thoracic and abdominal segments expanded so that the legs and head are obscured from above; legs terminate into a single claw. The adult is not aquatic. Most common in fast water of streams and rivers attached or lying flat on the surfaces and sides of rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p><b>Family Psephenidae</b> Water penny <sup>(3-10 mm)</sup></p> <p>Body flattened with thoracic and abdominal segments expanded so that the legs and head are obscured from above; legs terminate into a single claw. The adult is not aquatic. Most common in fast water of streams and rivers attached or lying flat on the surfaces and sides of rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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Order Megaloptera

	<p>Family <b>Sialidae</b> Alderfly <sup>(10-28 mm)</sup></p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first seven abdominal segments with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates into a single long hairy filament. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic environments often associated with depositional areas.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (burrower) Feeding: Predator</p>		<p>Family <b>Sialidae</b> Alderfly <sup>(10-28 mm)</sup></p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first seven abdominal segments with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates into a single long hairy filament. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic environments often associated with depositional areas.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (burrower) Feeding: Predator</p>
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	<p>Family <b>Sialidae</b> Alderfly <sup>(10-28 mm)</sup></p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first seven abdominal segments with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates into a single long hairy filament. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic environments often associated with depositional areas.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (burrower) Feeding: Predator</p>		<p>Family <b>Sialidae</b> Alderfly <sup>(10-28 mm)</sup></p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first seven abdominal segments with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates into a single long hairy filament. Occur in a wide variety of aquatic environments often associated with depositional areas.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger (burrower) Feeding: Predator</p>
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Order Megaloptera

	<p><b>Family Corydalidae</b> Fishfly/Hellgrammite (25-90 mm)</p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first eight abdominal segments and segment ten with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates in fleshy appendages bearing hooks. Occur mostly in riffle areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Family Corydalidae</b> Fishfly/Hellgrammite (25-90 mm)</p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first eight abdominal segments and segment ten with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates in fleshy appendages bearing hooks. Occur mostly in riffle areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>
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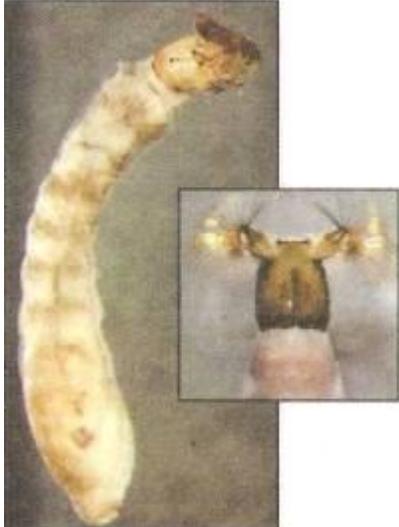
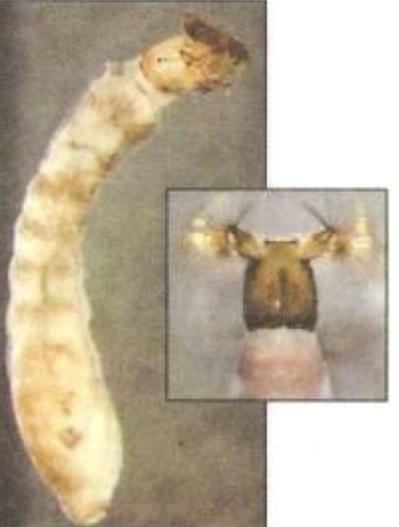
	<p><b>Family Corydalidae</b> Fishfly/Hellgrammite (25-90 mm)</p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first eight abdominal segments and segment ten with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates in fleshy appendages bearing hooks. Occur mostly in riffle areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Family Corydalidae</b> Fishfly/Hellgrammite (25-90 mm)</p> <p>Elongate dorsally flattened body; large jaws on the head, projecting forward; first eight abdominal segments and segment ten with paired lateral filaments; abdomen terminates in fleshy appendages bearing hooks. Occur mostly in riffle areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger (crawler) Feeding: Predator</p>
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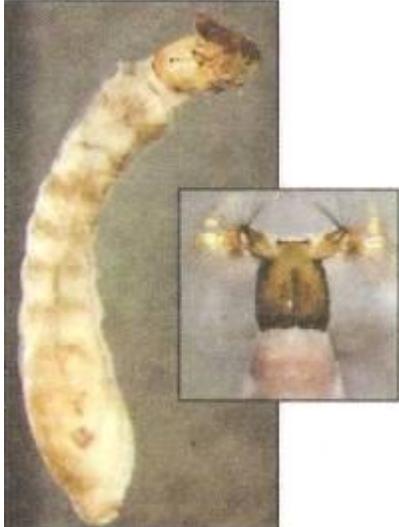
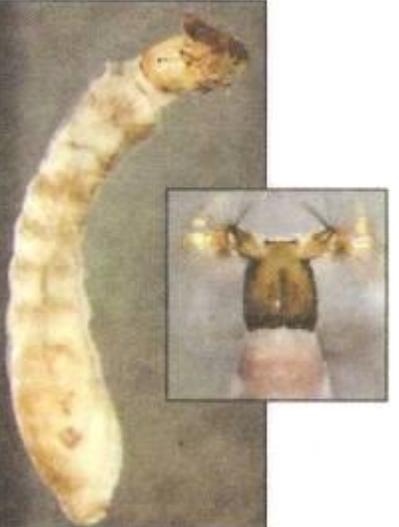
Order Diptera

	<p>Family <b>Chironomidae</b> Non-biting midge (2-30 mm)</p> <p>Hardened clearly visible head; long worm-like body; two pairs of prolegs with terminal hooks. Some kinds may be <b>red</b> in color. Common in all types of aquatic habitats often very abundant in disturbed conditions.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Burrower (clinger) Feeding: Collector (predator)</p>		<p>Family <b>Chironomidae</b> Non-biting midge (2-30 mm)</p> <p>Hardened clearly visible head; long worm-like body; two pairs of prolegs with terminal hooks. Some kinds may be <b>red</b> in color. Common in all types of aquatic habitats often very abundant in disturbed conditions.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Burrower (clinger) Feeding: Collector (predator)</p>
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Order Diptera

	<p><b>Family Simuliidae</b> Black fly <sup>(3-15 mm)</sup></p> <p>Head hardened and rounded bearing a pair of labral fans (mouth brushes); prolegs on lower thorax; lower third of the abdomen is swollen (vase-like) and terminates in a ring of hooks. Occur in rivers and streams with moderate to very fast current, often associated with large rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>		<p><b>Family Simuliidae</b> Black fly <sup>(3-15 mm)</sup></p> <p>Head hardened and rounded bearing a pair of labral fans (mouth brushes); prolegs on lower thorax; lower third of the abdomen is swollen (vase-like) and terminates in a ring of hooks. Occur in rivers and streams with moderate to very fast current, often associated with large rocks.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>
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Order Diptera

	<p>Family <b>Tipulidae</b> Crane fly <sup>(3-60 mm)</sup></p> <p>Rounded head capsule, often reduced and barely visible; ventral welts on some abdominal segments; abdomen terminates into a disc surrounded by lobes or tentacle-like projections of varying shapes. Occur in a variety of habitats from lakes and wetlands to fast moving areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Crawler (burrower) Feeding: Shredder (predator)</p>		<p>Family <b>Tipulidae</b> Crane fly <sup>(3-60 mm)</sup></p> <p>Rounded head capsule, often reduced and barely visible; ventral welts on some abdominal segments; abdomen terminates into a disc surrounded by lobes or tentacle-like projections of varying shapes. Occur in a variety of habitats from lakes and wetlands to fast moving areas of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Crawler (burrower) Feeding: Shredder (predator)</p>
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Order Diptera

	<p>Family <b>Athericidae</b> Watersnipe fly (10-18 mm)</p> <p>Body long (caterpillar-like); head reduced but may be visible; prolegs on most abdominal segments; abdomen ends in a fringed tail; is often <b>green</b> in color. a variety of aquatic habitats but more common in fast moving areas of streams and rivers..</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>		<p>Family <b>Athericidae</b> Watersnipe fly (10-18 mm)</p> <p>Body long (caterpillar-like); head reduced but may be visible; prolegs on most abdominal segments; abdomen ends in a fringed tail; is often <b>green</b> in color. a variety of aquatic habitats but more common in fast moving areas of streams and rivers..</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Predator</p>
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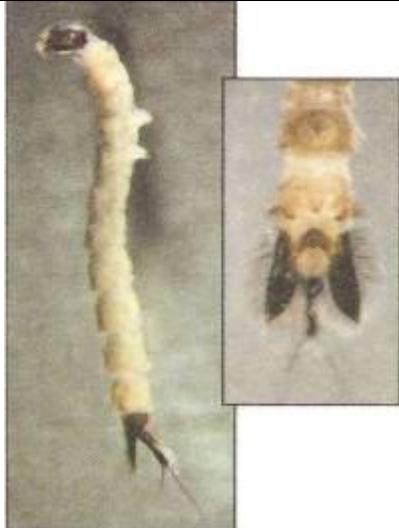
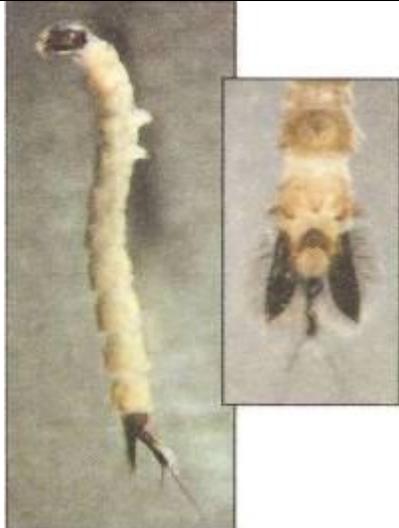
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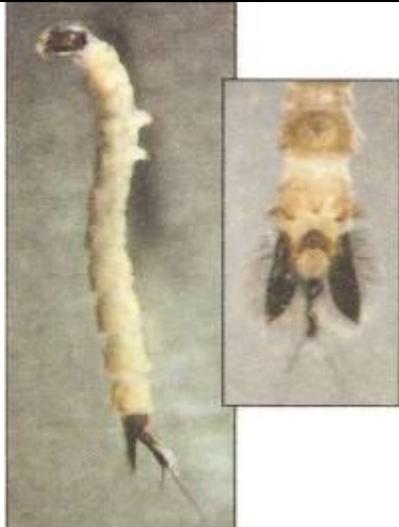
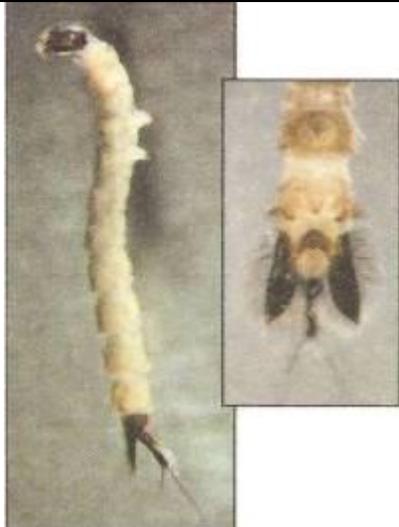
Order Diptera

	<p><b>Family Ceratopogonidae</b> Biting midge/punkie (2-15 mm)</p> <p>Variable characteristics occur in this family, often similar in appearance to Chironomidae; usually a distinct head is visible with small mandibles. Often associated with soft sediments of standing or slow moving water, but also occur in riffles.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Family Ceratopogonidae</b> Biting midge/punkie (2-15 mm)</p> <p>Variable characteristics occur in this family, often similar in appearance to Chironomidae; usually a distinct head is visible with small mandibles. Often associated with soft sediments of standing or slow moving water, but also occur in riffles.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Predator</p>
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Order Diptera

 A photograph of a Dixid midge larva on the left and its pupa on the right. The larva is a pale, segmented worm with a dark head and two long, thin legs at the posterior end. The pupa is a more rounded, segmented form with a dark head and two long, thin legs at the posterior end.	<p>Family <b>Dixidae</b> Dixid midge <sup>(3-25 mm)</sup></p> <p>Head hardened and rounded; prolegs terminate in hooks on abdominal segment one and two; abdomen terminates into two lobes fringed with hairs. Occur in slow of flowing waters usually associated with vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer (clinger) Feeding: Collector</p>	 A photograph of a Dixid midge larva on the left and its pupa on the right. The larva is a pale, segmented worm with a dark head and two long, thin legs at the posterior end. The pupa is a more rounded, segmented form with a dark head and two long, thin legs at the posterior end.	<p>Family <b>Dixidae</b> Dixid midge <sup>(3-25 mm)</sup></p> <p>Head hardened and rounded; prolegs terminate in hooks on abdominal segment one and two; abdomen terminates into two lobes fringed with hairs. Occur in slow of flowing waters usually associated with vegetation.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer (clinger) Feeding: Collector</p>
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Class Crustacea

	<p><b>Order Decapoda</b> Crayfish (10-150 mm)</p> <p>Body mostly dorsally flattened; two-pairs of antennae one longer than the other; five-pairs of legs, first three-pairs with hinged claws and the first pair of claws are greatly enlarged; abdomen terminates in a flipper-like structure. Occur in lakes and wetlands but probably more common in rivers and streams.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Crawler (burrower) Feeding: Collector</p>		<p><b>Order Decapoda</b> Crayfish (10-150 mm)</p> <p>Body mostly dorsally flattened; two-pairs of antennae one longer than the other; five-pairs of legs, first three-pairs with hinged claws and the first pair of claws are greatly enlarged; abdomen terminates in a flipper-like structure. Occur in lakes and wetlands but probably more common in rivers and streams.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Crawler (burrower) Feeding: Collector</p>
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Class Crustacea

 	<p><b>Order Isopoda</b> Aquatic sowbug (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Body dorsally flattened; two-pairs of antennae one longer than the other; seven-pairs of legs, the first is claw-like and slightly enlarged, and the others have a simple pointed claw. Looks similar in appearance to its terrestrial cousin, the pill bug (potato bug). Occur in lakes and wetlands, rivers and streams.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Crawler Feeding: Collector</p>	 	<p><b>Order Isopoda</b> Aquatic sowbug (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Body dorsally flattened; two-pairs of antennae one longer than the other; seven-pairs of legs, the first is claw-like and slightly enlarged, and the others have a simple pointed claw. Looks similar in appearance to its terrestrial cousin, the pill bug (potato bug). Occur in lakes and wetlands, rivers and streams.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Crawler Feeding: Collector</p>
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Class Crustacea

	<p><b>Order Amphipoda</b> Scud/sideswimmer (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Has a shrimp-like appearance; body flattened from side to side; one pairs of antennae of equal length; seven-pairs of walking legs, first two claw-like the remaining legs are simple. Has a habit of swimming sideways. Occur in lakes and wetlands, rivers and streams.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>		<p><b>Order Amphipoda</b> Scud/sideswimmer (5-20 mm)</p> <p>Has a shrimp-like appearance; body flattened from side to side; one pairs of antennae of equal length; seven-pairs of walking legs, first two claw-like the remaining legs are simple. Has a habit of swimming sideways. Occur in lakes and wetlands, rivers and streams.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Swimmer (crawler) Feeding: Collector</p>
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Class Gastropoda

	<p>Sub-class <b>Prosobranchia</b> Operculate snails <sup>(2-70 mm)</sup></p> <p>Shell is whorled and bulges out to the side (inflated); operculum (door) can cover the entire opening of the shell and has concentric lines. Occur in fast and moderate flow areas of rivers and streams, and sometimes in lakes and wetlands. The family Bithyniidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>		<p>Sub-class <b>Prosobranchia</b> Operculate snails <sup>(2-70 mm)</sup></p> <p>Shell is whorled and bulges out to the side (inflated); operculum (door) can cover the entire opening of the shell and has concentric lines. Occur in fast and moderate flow areas of rivers and streams, and sometimes in lakes and wetlands. The family Bithyniidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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Class Gastropoda

 <p>by: Daniel Pickard</p>	<p><b>Sub-class Pulmonata</b> Non-operculate snails (2-70 mm)</p> <p>Shell is high, spiraled, with a slight bulge or may be low and coiled or flattened; no operculum. Occur in fast and moderate flow areas of rivers and streams, and sometimes in lakes and wetlands. The family Physidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>	 <p>by: Daniel Pickard</p>	<p><b>Sub-class Pulmonata</b> Non-operculate snails (2-70 mm)</p> <p>Shell is high, spiraled, with a slight bulge or may be low and coiled or flattened; no operculum. Occur in fast and moderate flow areas of rivers and streams, and sometimes in lakes and wetlands. The family Physidae is shown here.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger Feeding: Scraper</p>
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Class Bivalvia

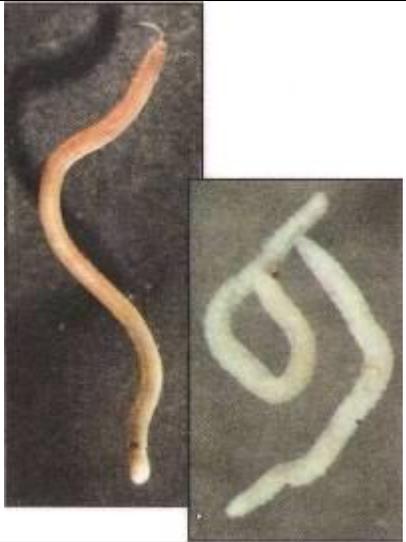
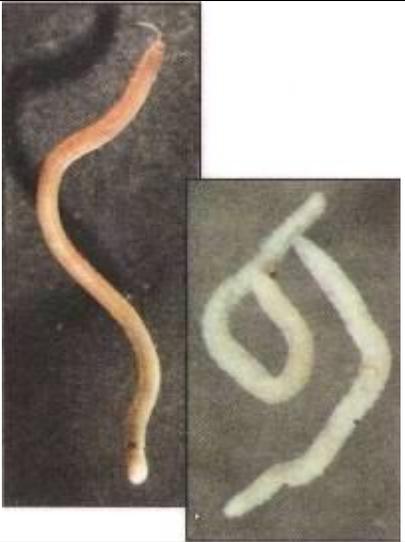
	<p>Family <b>Unionidae</b> Mussel (2-250 mm)</p> <p>Largest of the bivalves; shell usually dark in color, variable in shape but maybe somewhat oblong; has many indentations and ridges on the tops and sides of the shell. Occur in rivers and streams and larger lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>		<p>Family <b>Unionidae</b> Mussel (2-250 mm)</p> <p>Largest of the bivalves; shell usually dark in color, variable in shape but maybe somewhat oblong; has many indentations and ridges on the tops and sides of the shell. Occur in rivers and streams and larger lakeshores.</p> <p>Tolerance: Low Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>
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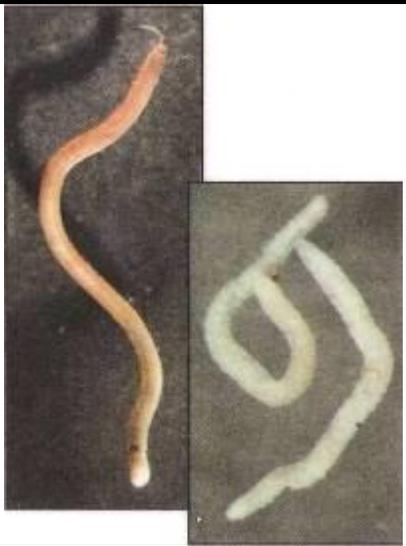
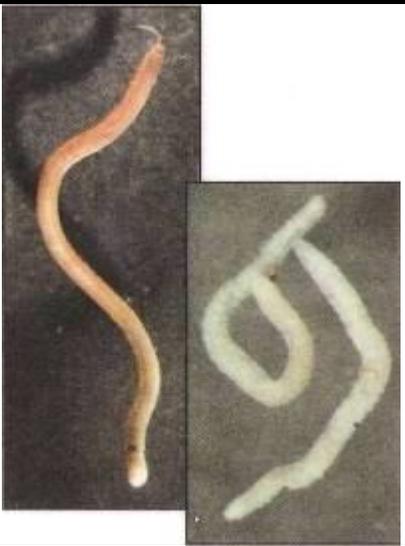
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Class Bivalvia

	<p><b>Order Veneroida</b> Clams (2-150 mm)</p> <p>Shell small and rounded, light colored; ridges spaced close together and are usually not raised; family <b>Sphaeriidae</b>. Shell rounded, brown in color usually lighter than mussels; raised separated ridges along the top and sides of the shell; family <b>Corbiculidae</b>. Both families occur in rivers and streams, wetlands and lakes, buried in oft sediments.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Burrowers Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>		<p><b>Order Veneroida</b> Clams (2-150 mm)</p> <p>Shell small and rounded, light colored; ridges spaced close together and are usually not raised; family <b>Sphaeriidae</b>. Shell rounded, brown in color usually lighter than mussels; raised separated ridges along the top and sides of the shell; family <b>Corbiculidae</b>. Both families occur in rivers and streams, wetlands and lakes, buried in oft sediments.</p> <p>Tolerance: Moderate Behavior: Burrowers Feeding: Collector (filterer)</p>
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Phylum Annelida

	<p><b>Class Oligochaeta</b> Aquatic worms (1-250 mm)</p> <p>Body elongated (worm-like); divided into many segments most having bundles of small hairs; no eyespots or suckers present. Occur in rivers and streams, wetlands and lakes usually buried in sandy or mud sediment, but also commonly found in riffles of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector</p>		<p><b>Class Oligochaeta</b> Aquatic worms (1-250 mm)</p> <p>Body elongated (worm-like); divided into many segments most having bundles of small hairs; no eyespots or suckers present. Occur in rivers and streams, wetlands and lakes usually buried in sandy or mud sediment, but also commonly found in riffles of streams and rivers.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Burrower Feeding: Collector</p>
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Phylum Annelida

	<p><b>Class Hirudinea</b> Leeches (4-450 mm)</p> <p>Body dorsally flattened with 34 segments, which are divided so there appears to be more; suction disks present on one or both ends; eyespots may be present. Occur in slow flow areas of rivers and streams, wetlands and lakes usually buried in sandy or mud sediment.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Predator</p>		<p><b>Class Hirudinea</b> Leeches (4-450 mm)</p> <p>Body dorsally flattened with 34 segments, which are divided so there appears to be more; suction disks present on one or both ends; eyespots may be present. Occur in slow flow areas of rivers and streams, wetlands and lakes usually buried in sandy or mud sediment.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Predator</p>
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Phylum Platyhelminthes

	<p><b>Class Turbellaria</b> Flatworms (4-450 mm)</p> <p>Soft-elongated body flattened from top to bottom; no individual segments; mouth usually on the bottom side positioned about one-fifth to the length of the body; sides of the body constricted towards the front forming a head that is often somewhat triangular shaped; two eyespots situated on top of the head gives the animal a cross-eyed appearance.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Predator (collector)</p>		<p><b>Class Turbellaria</b> Flatworms (4-450 mm)</p> <p>Soft-elongated body flattened from top to bottom; no individual segments; mouth usually on the bottom side positioned about one-fifth to the length of the body; sides of the body constricted towards the front forming a head that is often somewhat triangular shaped; two eyespots situated on top of the head gives the animal a cross-eyed appearance.</p> <p>Tolerance: High Behavior: Clinger (swimmer) Feeding: Predator (collector)</p>
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