

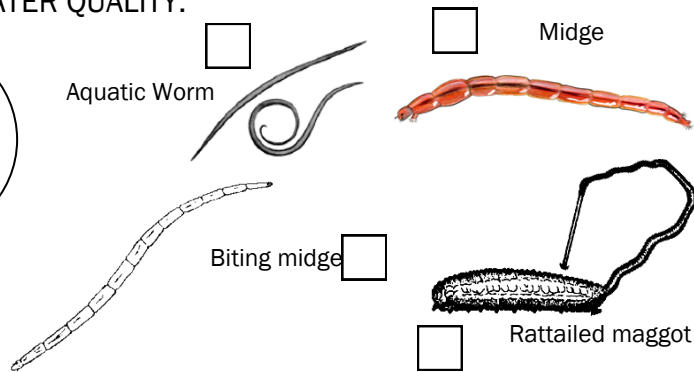


Invertebrate Collection

Check off your catches!

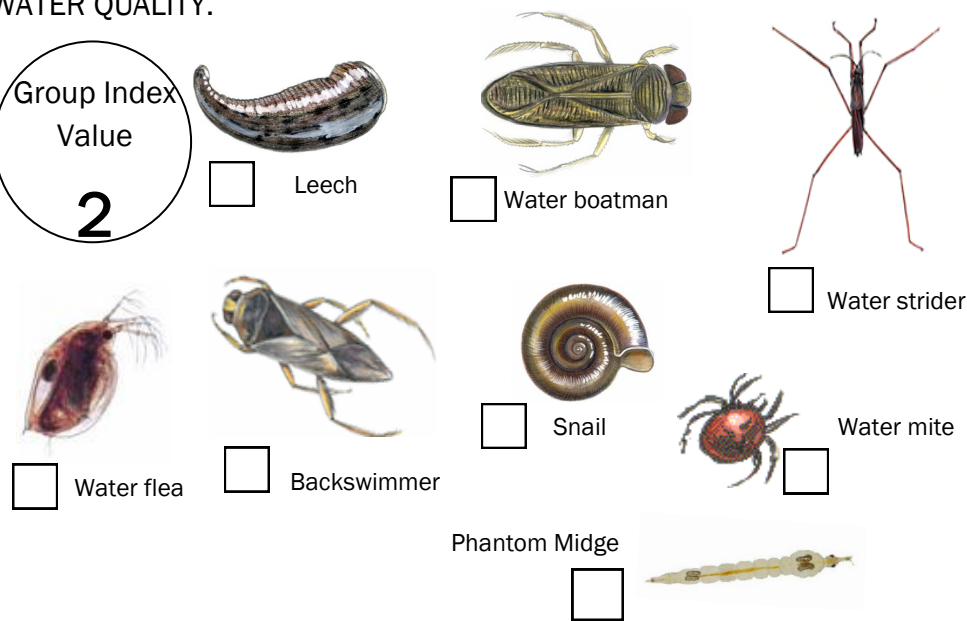
Group A: These organisms live in a wide range of conditions and are pollution tolerant. Their dominance generally signifies **POOR WATER QUALITY**.

Group Index Value
1



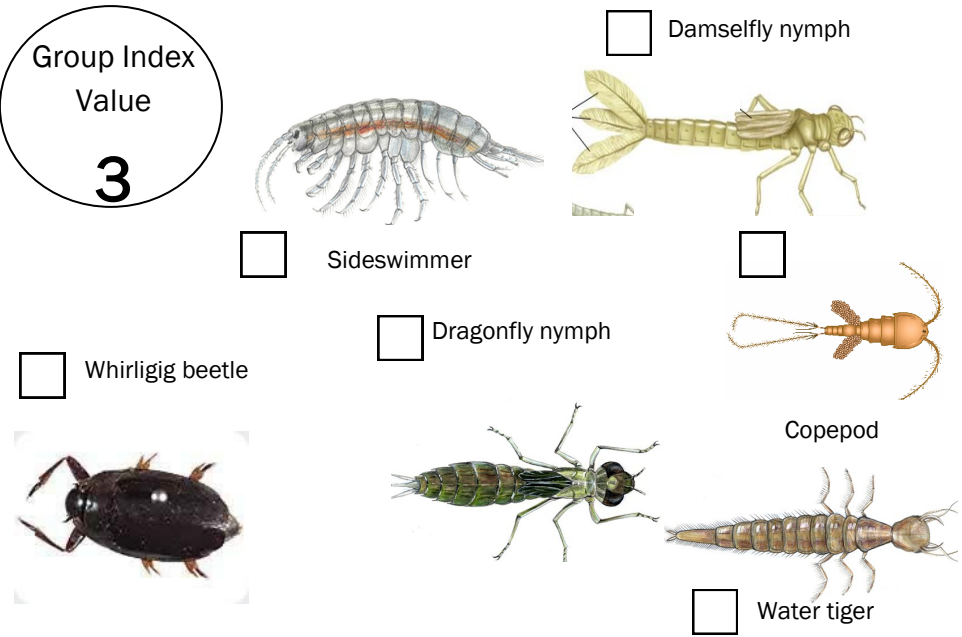
Group B: These organisms live in a wide range of conditions and are somewhat pollution tolerant. Their dominance generally signifies **FAIR WATER QUALITY**.

Group Index Value
2



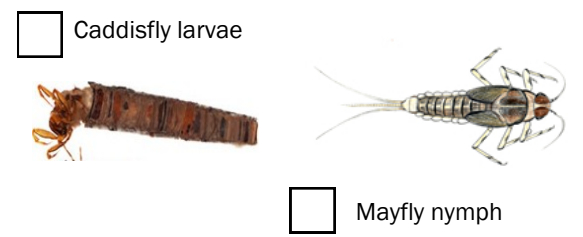
Group C: These organisms live in a wider range of conditions and are somewhat pollution intolerant. Their dominance generally signifies **MODERATELY GOOD WATER QUALITY**.

Group Index Value
3



Group D: These organisms are generally pollution intolerant. Their dominance generally signifies **GOOD WATER QUALITY**.

Group Index Value
4





Biological Value

INVERTEBRATES

We can use invertebrates to tell us more about water quality.

Certain invertebrates can survive in more polluted water, while some require very clean water.

Follow these instructions to find out how healthy our water is.

1. Take the totals from the previous pages for each of the groups (A,B,C & D). Record these numbers on the table.
2. Multiply the number of invertebrates present with the group index value. Record these numbers on the right hand column of the table.
3. Find the cumulative index value by adding together the three individual group values. Record this number on the Biotic Index table.
4. Compare this cumulative value with the Water Quality Assessment Scale.



Biotic Index Table

| Group | Number of different insects present (I) | Group Index Value (II) | (I) x (II) |
|-------|---|------------------------|------------|
| | | | |
| A | | 1 | |
| B | | 2 | |
| C | | 3 | |
| D | | 4 | |
| | | Cumulative Index Value | |
| | | Water Quality | |

Water Quality Assessment Scale:

| | |
|------------------|----------|
| <i>Excellent</i> | Above 22 |
| <i>Good</i> | 22-17 |
| <i>Fair</i> | 16-11 |
| <i>Poor</i> | Below 11 |