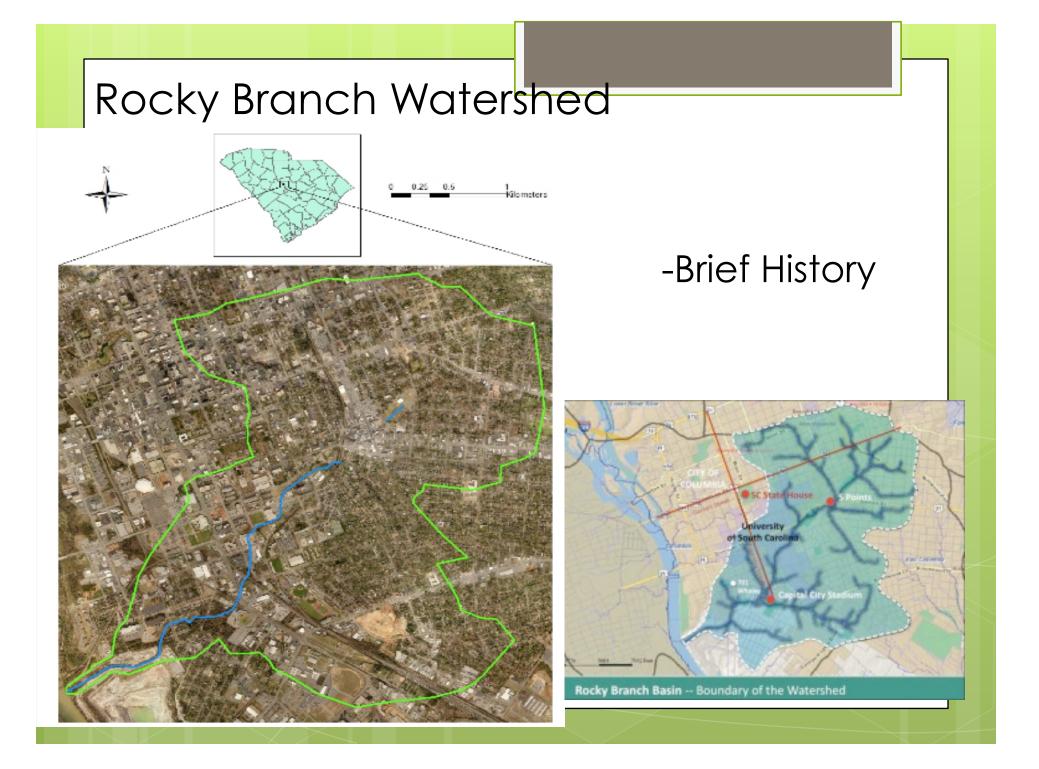
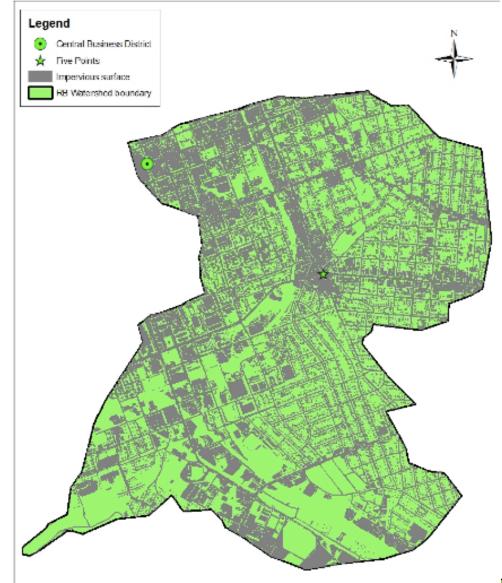
A Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment of Rocky Branch Creek

Greyson Hopkins Sam Johnson Jake Rougeaux



#### Imperviousness of Rocky Branch



-Impervious surface's effect on urban streams -Physical -Chemical -Biological

-Connection to stream biota

0 0.25 0.5 1 Kilometers

## Wooten's Thesis

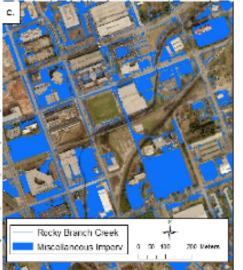
### -Main Findings

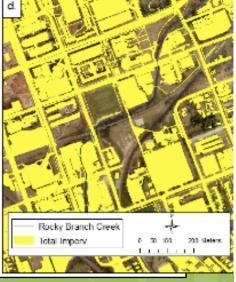
### -What this means for Rocky Branch

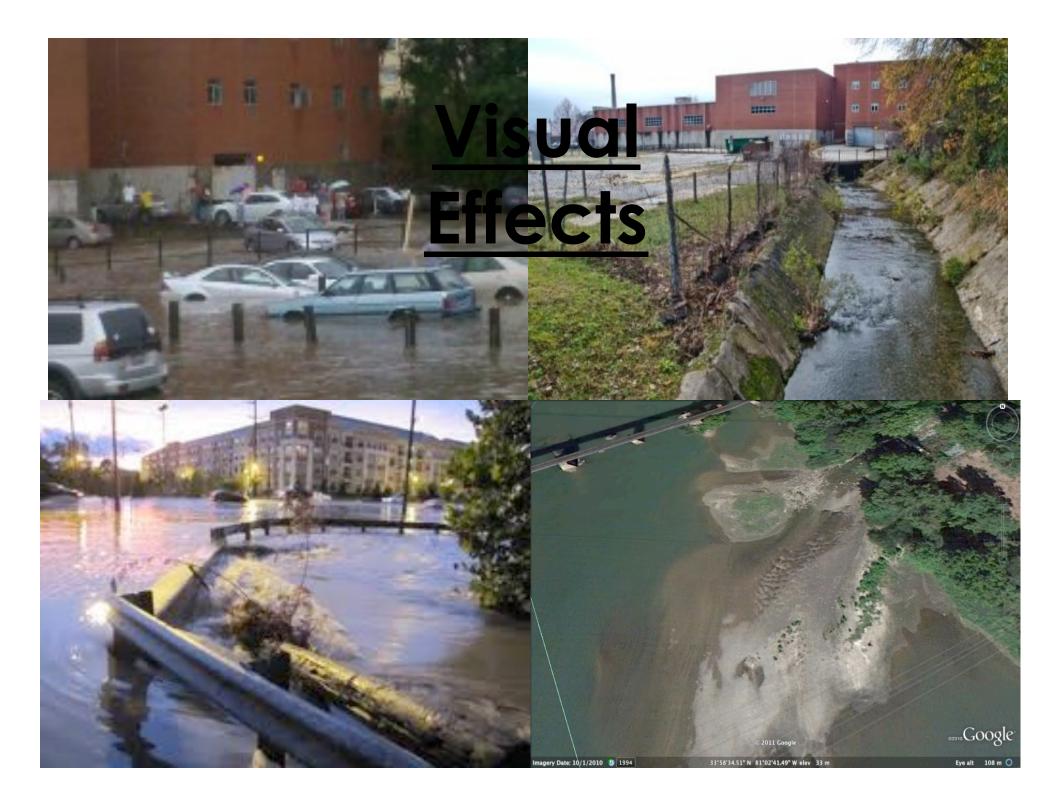




Surface Area		Percent of Total
Туре	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Area
Roads	1,430,850	13.8%
Buildings	1,591,294	15.4%
Misc.	2,052,059	19.9%
Total Impervous	5,074,202	49.1%
Non-impervious	5,258,293	50.9%





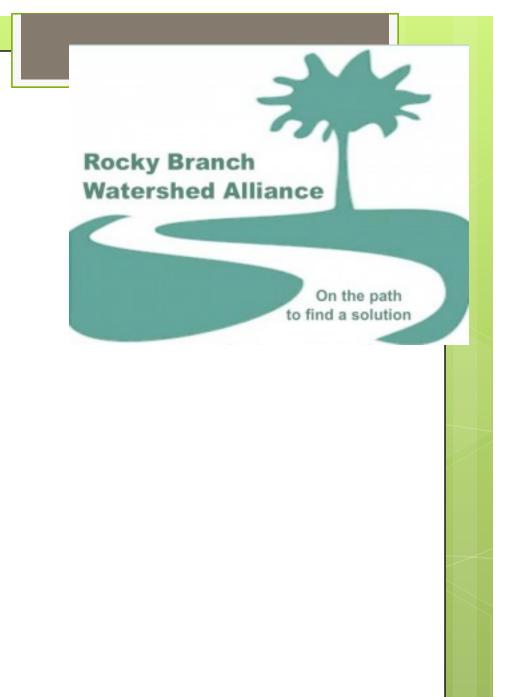


#### -Mission

-Availability of Rocky Branch Data -Historically/Present

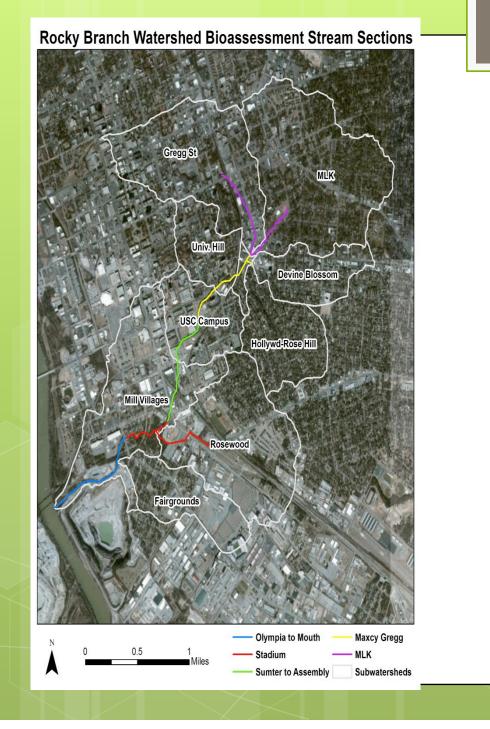
-Importance of data

-Our group's contribution



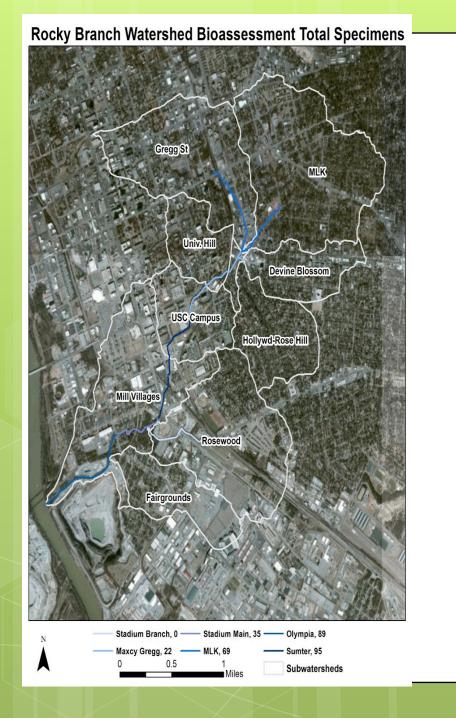
## Macroinvertebrate Importance & Advantages

- Indicators of overall aquatic ecosystem health
- Early indicator to stress within aquatic environment
- Useful in studying impacts of urbanization
- Advantages
  - Lack of mobility
  - Surviving a flood event
  - Widespread compatibility
  - Ease of access and availability of identification charts
  - Affordable compared to other tests

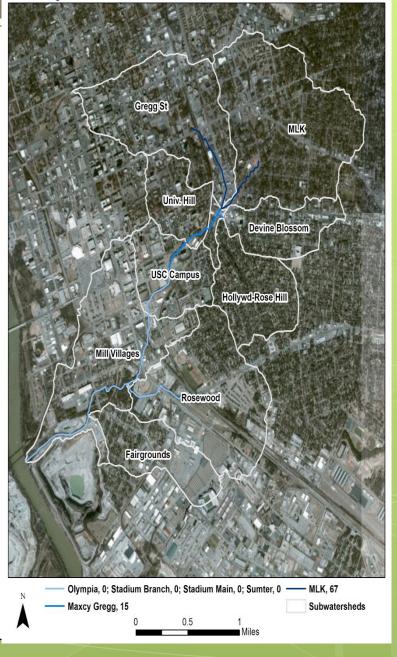


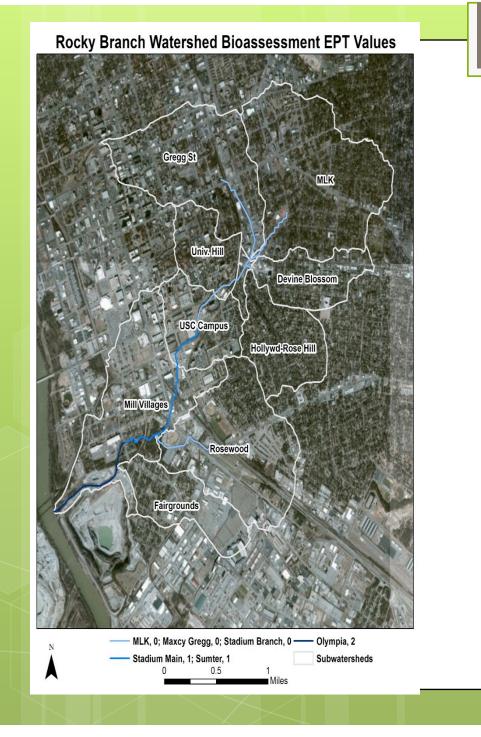
#### Rocky Branch Watershed Bioassessment EPT Totals





#### **Rocky Branch Watershed Bioassessment Worm Totals**





#### Rocky Branch Watershed Bioassessment Specimen Types

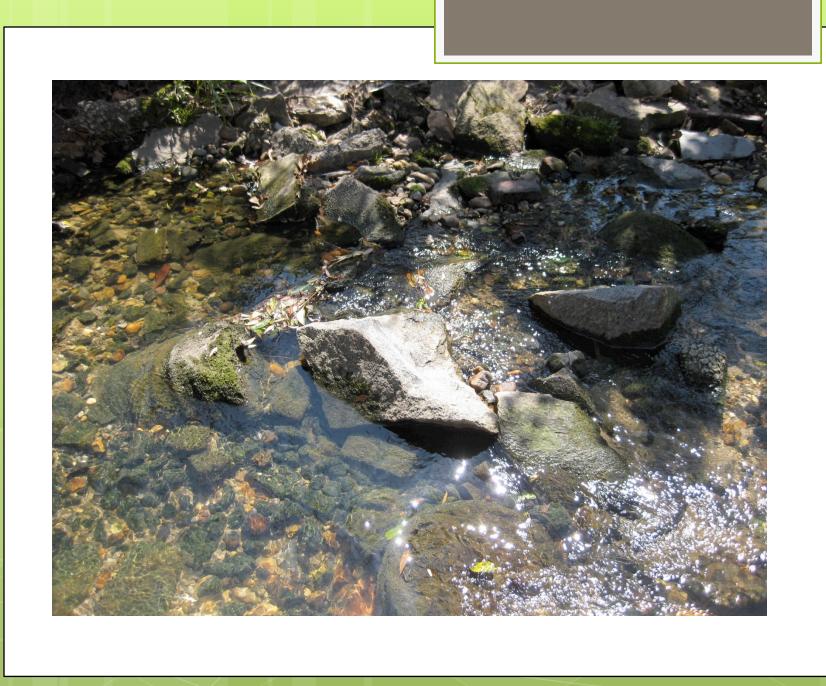


# Varying Habitats

- Sediment and deep pools
  - Dominant habitat of MLK and Maxcy Gregg
  - Worms
- Rocks and shallow riffles
  - Throughout downstream sections
  - EPT species

# Methodology







# The EPT Paradigm

- Function as bellweather species
- Globally distributed, easy to collect
- More valuable than measures of overall species abundance
- Sensitive to plethora of environmental factors
  - An indicator of overall health
  - More difficult (though very possible) to tie levels to specific factors













# **Spatial Considerations**

- Does RBC's small size limit the fidelity of our results?
- Generally, factor-EPT relationships are defined for large watersheds or regions
  - Timescale is also important

# Data limitations

- Single sampling event
- Short timeframe
- Low numbers limit statistical analysis
  - Ideally would see numbers 1-2 orders of magnitude larger
  - Many potential factors involved
- Small watershed size

## Conclusions

- Bioassment findings are consistent with those of a heavily impaired stream
- RBC size may limit the degree to which we can establish causal impairment relationships, especially on a short timescale
- Several minor "irregularities" were noted during our assessment that bear further investigation

## Future needs

- Replicated assessment
- More precise methods and tools
- Identification at more specific taxonomic levels
- Cross-referencing with water quality, land use, and other data sets

# Questions?