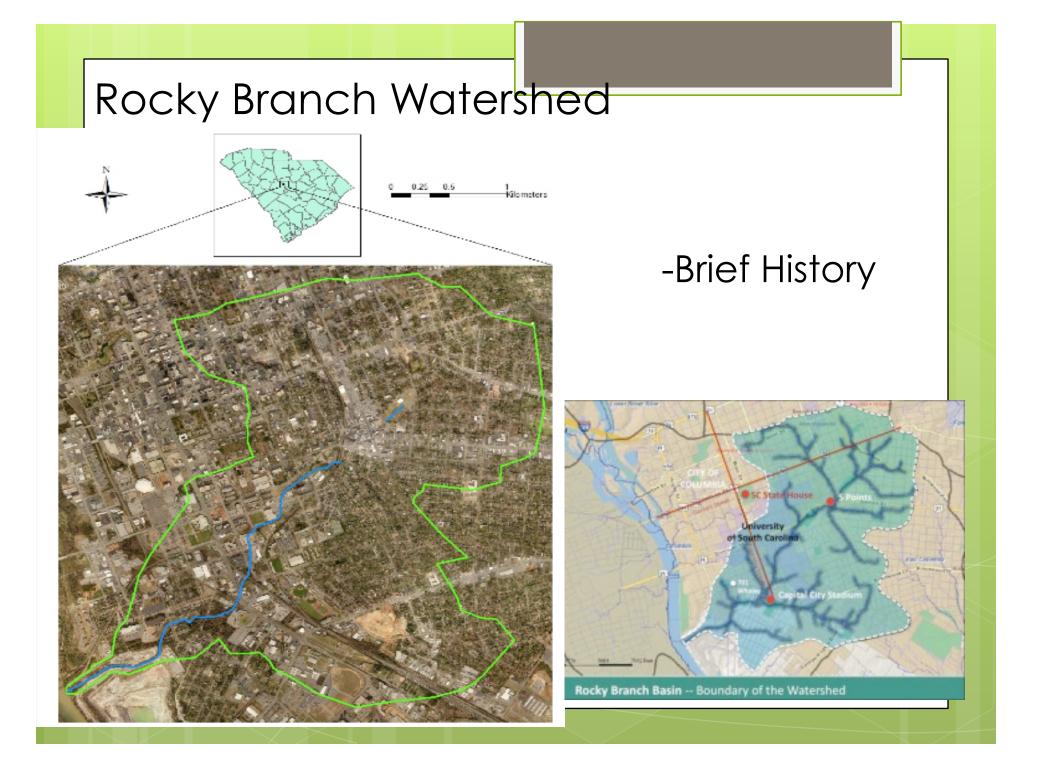
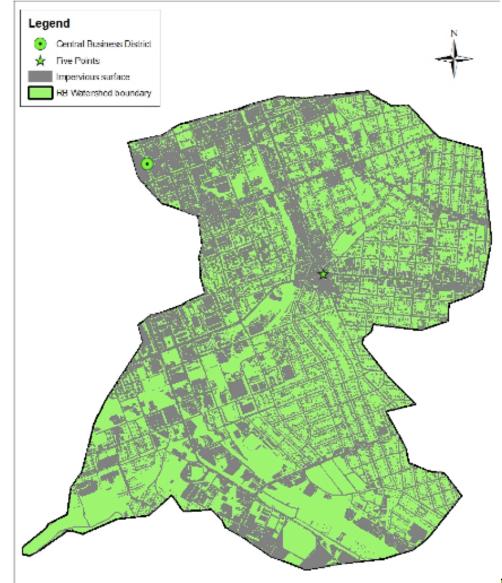
A Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment of Rocky Branch Creek

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

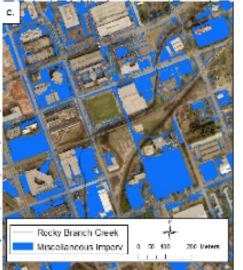
-Main Findings

-What this means for Rocky Branch

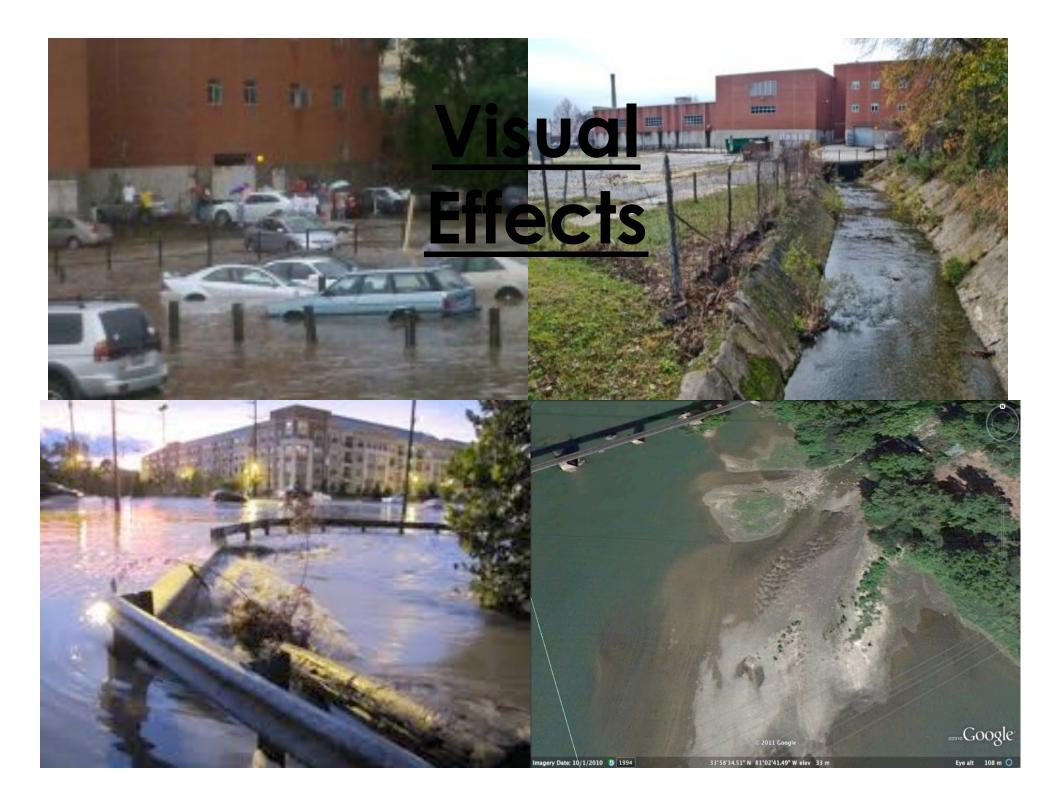




Surface Area		Percent of Total
Туре	Area (m ²)	Area
Roads	1,430,850	13.8%
Buildings	1,591,294	15.4%
Misc.	2,052,059	19.9%
Total Impervous	5,074,202	49.1%
Non-impervious	5,258,293	50.9%





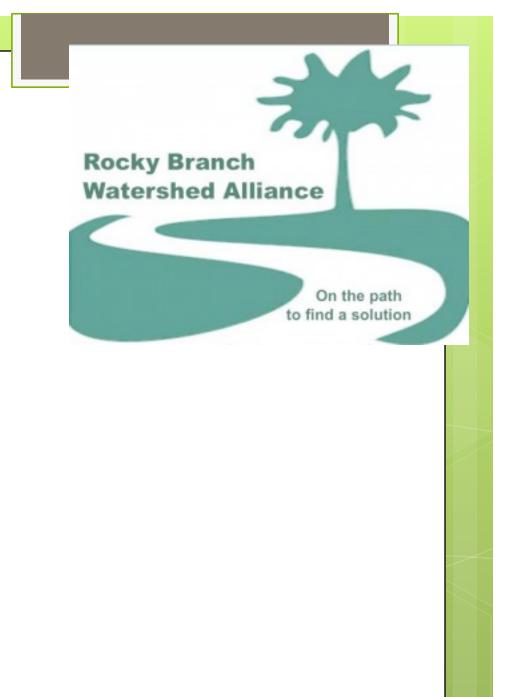


-Mission

-Availability of Rocky Branch Data -Historically/Present

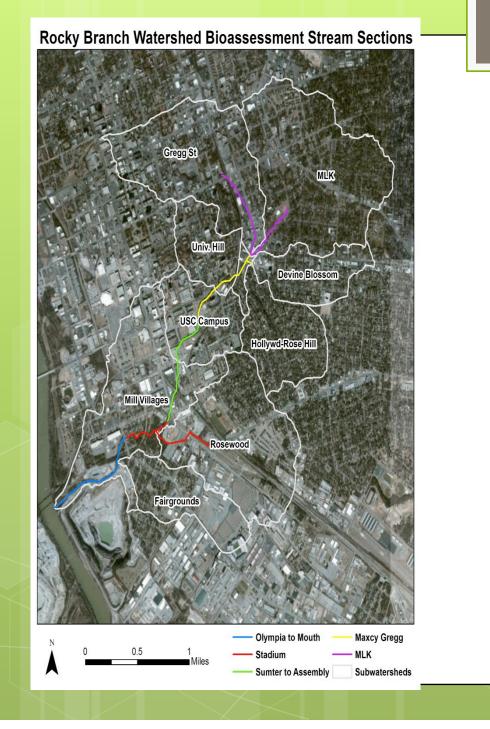
-Importance of data

-Our group's contribution



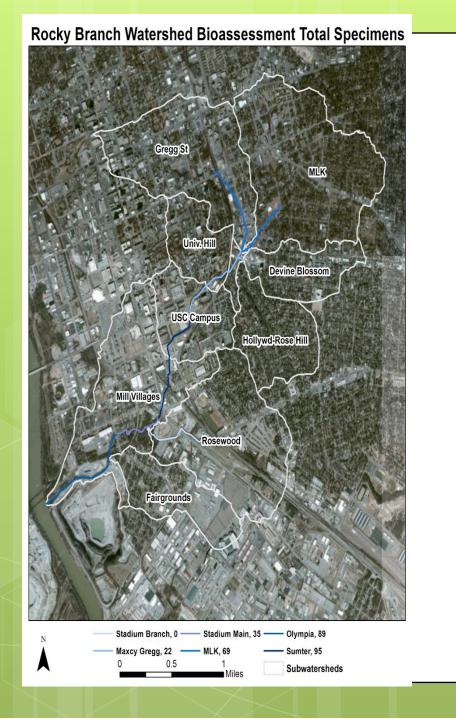
Macroinvertebrate Importance & Advantages

- 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

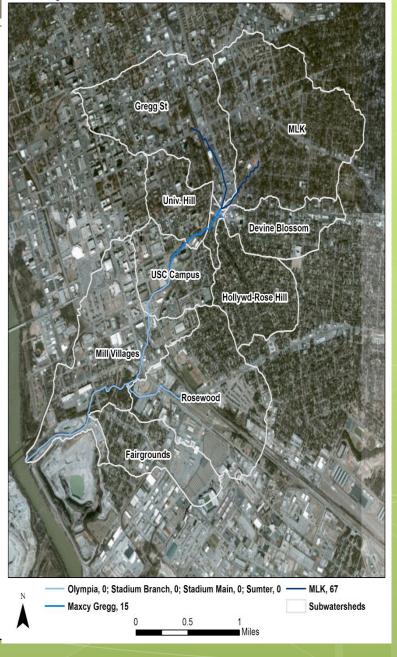


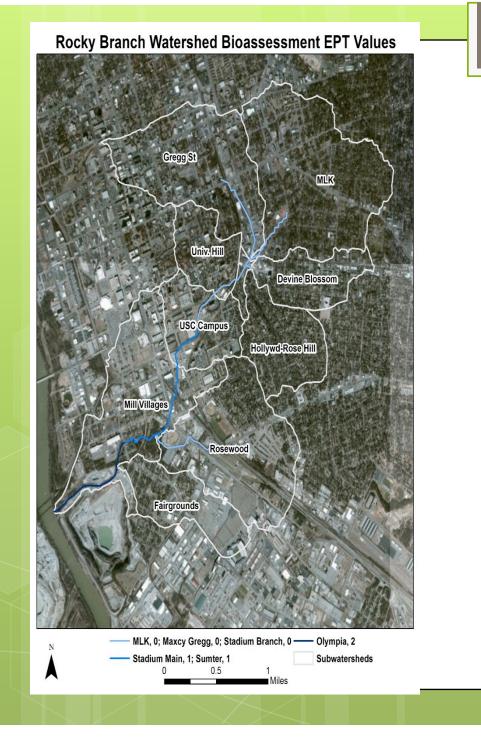
Rocky Branch Watershed Bioassessment EPT Totals





Rocky Branch Watershed Bioassessment Worm Totals





Rocky Branch Watershed Bioassessment Specimen Types

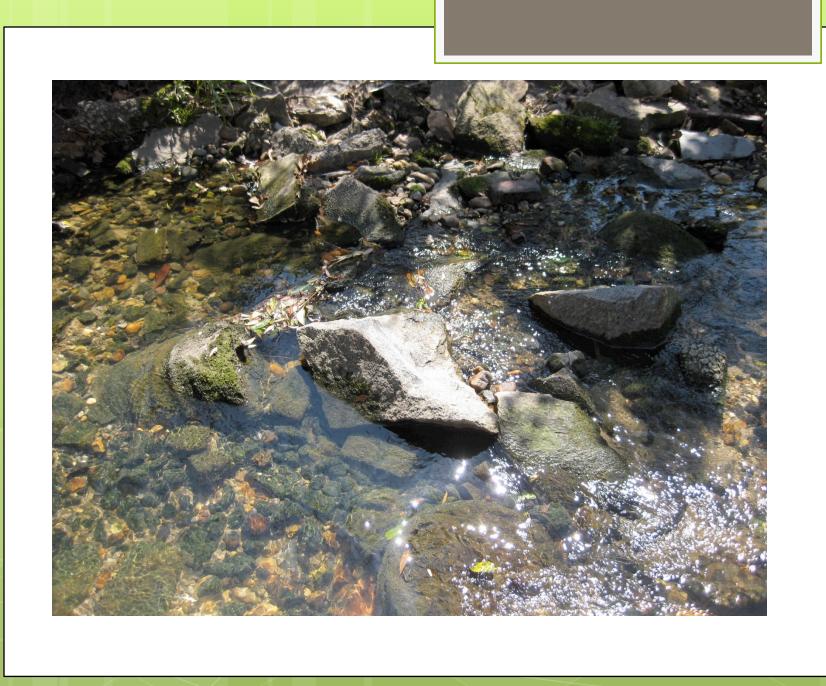


Varying Habitats

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

Methodology

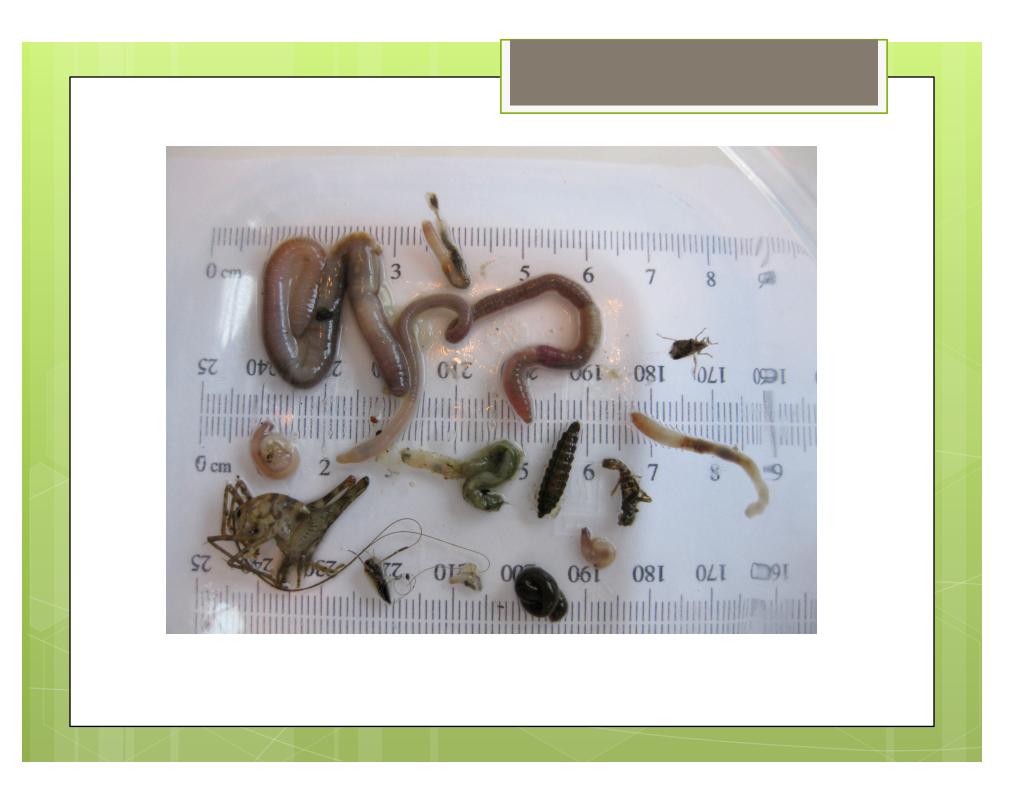






The EPT Paradigm

- 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?