Bioassessment of Page Brook

Final Report

Submitted to

Office of Planning County of Clarke Berryville, VA

By

R. Christian Jones
Professor
Environmental Science and Policy

LeAnne Astin Graduate Assistant

Kathy Rowland Research Associate

George Mason University Fairfax, VA 22030

January 14, 2002

Introduction and Literature Review

Page Brook in Clarke County, Virginia is the subject of a watershed restoration project to mitigate nonpoint source pollution impacts in an agricultural landscape. The water quality of Page Brook is of particular concern because it constitutes a major source of water for the Prospect Hill Spring, which supplies drinking water to 300 households. Fecal coliform bacteria have been detected in 40% of the wells sampled in Clarke County in the past 10 years, with beef cattle having been identified as the primary source (Hagedorn 1999). In addition to its importance in public water supply, Page Brook is also a major tributary to Spout Run, the county's only trout stream. To address these problems, from 1996-1998 the Clarke County Office of Natural Resources arranged for construction of fences alongside Page Brook from its origin to its confluence with Spout Run in order to exclude cattle and allow regrowth of riparian vegetation.

Excluding cattle from streams via the installation of fences along the stream reduces bank erosion and streambed disturbance which can hinder vegetative statility and increase sediment resuspension. However, there are questions as to the extent to which fencing allows for stream recovery and the time period over which any recovery will occur. In addition, fencing alone may not result in restoration of water quality and physical habitat if other Best Management Practices (BMPs), such as off-stream watering tanks, are not also utilized. There are also issues regarding the optimal characteristics of stream buffers, such as the distance between the fence and the stream bank and the type of vegetation (i.e. woody versus herbaceous) which should be present in the buffer zone between the stream and the fence. Given that stream fencing has significant costs, information on how to maximize its effectiveness in protecting water quality is valuable to natural resource managers in areas where animal grazing is an important land use.

Cattle with unrestricted access to streams may have deleterious or undesirable impacts on stream biota in several ways. Suspended sediment levels may be enhanced through erosion directly from the banks and/or from adjacent pasture. Suspended sediments may interfere with respiration and feeding of stream invertebrates (Lemly 1982) and fish (Gardner 1981). Deposited fine sediments may provide a poor substrate for many invertebrates and eliminate fish nesting areas. Enahanced levels of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphous reach these streams from manure deposited directly in the stream and/or on the adjacent pasture. Although less important in flowing waters than in lakes and ponds, nitrogen and phosphorus can stimulate the growth of nuisance algae which can alter stream food webs. Manure can also be a source of ammonia, which can be toxic to fish and benthic macroinvertebrates at high pH. The grazing and trampling action of cattle prevents the establishment of woody vegetation, eliminating the shading effect of trees. As a result, water temperatures may increase. Temperature is a critical factor controlling the life cycles of many aquatic organisms, and elevated stream temperatures can result in the elimination of cold-water animals such as stonefly nymphs and trout (Vannote and Sweeney 1980).

Knowing the potential for livestock with unrestricted access to streams to impact

freshwater organisms, it should not be surprising to find that many studies to date indicate substantial degradation of the fauna of streams in watersheds with substantial land used as cattle pasture. A study in the piedmont region of Maryland found that the lack of fencing around stream channels, along with a lack of other BMPs, resulted in sediment and nutrient pollution from dairy operations (Shirmohammadi and Magette, 1997).

This study was designed to use benthic invertebrates and physical stream habitat to assess stream conditions and monitor the response to riparian zone fencing. The overall objective of the study is to provide county resource managers with information on the effectiveness of fencing as a best management practice (BMP) in improving water quality in Clarke County.

Study Sites

Sites were selected to determine the status of Page Brook along is entire length and to ascertain the effectiveness of livestock fencing as a means for improving stream quality. Ideally, in a study attempting to determine the degree to which a stream or streams have been impacted by non-point source pollution, a reference station located in a relatively undisturbed watershed is selected in order to obtain information on the biological condition of a stream which is minimally impacted by human activities, but which shares the same natural influences as the study streams (e.g., stream order, climate, geology, etc.). An attempt was made to locate such a reference stream for this study, but examination of appropriate 7.5 minute scale topographic maps of the surrounding area did not reveal any such streams. Eight sites were sampled consistently during the years 1996-98. Table 1 indicates the names, location, and sampling dates at each station. In Fall 1996 two sites were sampled on the Meade property. This was reduced to one site on subsequent sampling dates.

Methods

A modification of EPA Rapid Bioassessment Protocol (RBP) II was used as the basic tool for macroinvertebrate bioassessment (Plafkin et al. 1989). RBP II utilizes semiquantitative field collections in riffle/run and leaf litter habitats to determine the values of eight metrics which characterize the status of the benthic macroinvertebrate community. The protocol allows for the modification of metrics and the use of alternative metrics depending on regional conditions. Previous work has indicated that the scrapers/filter collector metric was very variable and not particularly indicative of degraded conditions (Jones and Kelso 1994). Furthermore, the occurence of these two groups was sporadic in our samples. Thus, we deleted this metric. We used Sorensen's index for community similarity. The ratio shredders/total number could not be used as coarse particulate organic matter (CPOM) was not available at many sites. The seven metrics that we utilized in this study are shown in Table 2.

Macroinvertebrate communities were sampled at each site using a 44 cm \times 22 cm kick net. The 0.5 mm mesh net was held to the bottom facing upstream and the substrate was disturbed for 1 m directly upstream from the net for one minute. Larger stones were also wiped clean manually

when deemed necessary. Contents of the net were placed in a shallow pan. The net was inspected to remove adhering animals. Large stones and leaves were rinsed and discarded. Obvious animals were picked directly into the sample jar. The remaining sample was collected by pouring the contents of the pan through a 0.5 mm sieve. This material was also transferred to the sample jar. The sample was preserved with formalin. Samples were collected from two locations at each station, a rapidly flowing riffle and a less rapid run, and composited into a single jar.

In the lab samples were rinsed with tap water through a 0.5 mm sieve to remove formalin and placed into a 35 cm x 40 cm pan marked with 5 cm x 5 cm squares. The pan was then shaken to distribute the sample evenly over the entire surface of the pan. Using a random number table, squares were selected for organism removal until a target number of 200 organisms was achieved. All organisms were picked from the selected squares. The remaining sample was returned to the sample jar and represerved with alcohol/glycerine. Samples containing less than 100 animals were reported, but RBP metrics were not calculated. The selected organisms were sorted into ethanol-glycerine, identified to family and enumerated. Oligochaetes were not identified to family and were counted as a single taxon in all calculations. Taxonomic references included Merritt and Cummins (1996) and Pennak (1978).

Macroinvertebrate rating was calculated following the guidance of the EPA bioassessment manual. In order to determine the values of certain metrics, it was necessary to assign biotic index values to each family (Hilsenhoff 1982). Since an external reference site unimpacted by agricultural activity with similar natural watershed characteristics was not available for sampling, the sampling event (i.e. station/date combination) which most consistently had scores on each metric ranking at or near the top of all samples was selected as the reference sample. The raw scores of all samples were then expressed relative to the score of the reference sample. Metric scoring criteria used were those cited for RBP II (Fig. 6.3-4, Plafkin et al. 1989). EPT/Isopods was scored using the same criteria as EPT/Chironomids. Criteria for Sorenson's Index were: 0 for values less than 0.55, 3 for values between 0.55 and 0.75, and 6 for values greater than 0.75.

Relationships among sites were also explored using box plots created using SYSTAT for Windows. For a given category of samples a box plot depicts the spread of the middle half of the values as a box. A horizontal line within the box denotes the median. Whiskers (bracketed lines) extend to the edges of the data. Outliers are denoted by circles.

Habitat assessment was conducted using the methods outlined in the EPA bioassessment document (Plafkin et al. 1989). At each site the Physical Characterization/Water Quality data sheet was filled out, normally during the macroinvertebrate sampling. This information was used to construct a rating based on the criteria in the habitat assessment portion of the document.

Results

Macroinvertebrates

A total of 12,525 macrobenthic invertebrates were identified and enumerated in 35 samples. Isopods of the family Asellidae were the most abundant group comprising over 57% of all specimens. The midge family Chironomidae constituted the second most numerous at 14.6% followed by the caddisfly family Hydropsychidae with 5.8%. Other groups comprising over 1% of individuals were oligochaetes, the Ceratopogonidae (midges), the Simulidae (blackflies), the Baetidae (mayflies), and the Elmidae (riffle beetles). Number of individuals of each macroinvertebrate family found in each sample are contained in Appendix A. Relative abundance of each taxa is found in Appendix B. Since samples were picked to a constant number of individuals, relative abundance (percentage contribution to the total sample abundance) was more meaningful than absolute numbers and this will be used through the rest of the analysis.

Box plots were used to examine trends among sampling times by pooling data from all stations. The major noninsect taxa included isopods, pelecypods (bivalues), gastropods (snails), oligochaetes, and planaria (flatworms). Isopods were a substantially lower percentage of individuals in the 1996 samples than those collected during 1997 and 1998 (Figure 2). Of the samples collected in those two latter years, the spring 1998 sample had a lower median percentage of isopods. Pelecypods were somewhat higher in the spring 1998 samples than at other times. Oligochaetes showed a generally decreasing contribution throughout the period. Trichoptera and Diptera were the most abundant insect taxa. Trichoptera were slightly more abundant during spring 1998 (Figure 3). Diptera made a substantially greater contribution during 1996 and spring 1998 than at other times. Other insect taxa exhibited little change in relative abundance through time.

Trends along the stream gradient were also examined using box plots, this time pooling data from all sampling times. Isopods were heavy dominants at the three upper sites on the Dunning property, although there was evidence of a decreasing trend moving downstream (Figure 4). This trend accelerated at the next site on Meade property where isopod relative abundance decreased to below 50%. This trend was reversed at the next site located just across the boundary into the Upper Schutte property (Huntington) where isopods again were clearly in the majority. This high relative abundance was also found at the downstream Huntington site, but decreased at the next site downstream of the railroad crossing at Lower Schutte and these lower levels were maintained at the farthest downstream site at Rt. 617. Oligochaetes were not generally abundant at the Dunning sites, but were common at tht two Huntington sites. Molluscs were generally more abundant at Huntington and Lower Schutte sites. Planaria were sporadic in occurrence. Trichoptera, Ephemeroptera, and Coleoptera displayed a spatial pattern opposite that of the isopods with greatest relative abundance at Meade and Lower Schutte (Figure 5). Diptera were very variable at the Dunning sites, decreased to low values at Huntington, and increased again at the Lower Schutte sites. Odonates were observed only at the downstream sites. The patterns in taxa relative abundance and community diversity can be illustrated with stacked bar

charts representing average relative abundance of major taxa (Figure 6). This clearly shows the enhanced diversity at the Meade and Lower Schutte site.

Patterns in the metrics were also investigated seasonally and longitudinally. Seasonal patterns in most of the metrics were not strong (Figure 7). In most cases the interquartile range bars overlapped extensively indicating little evidence of a clear seasonal or year-to-year change. This was also true of the summed Biological Condition Index (BCI) scores which are shown in units of total score and percent of reference.

Longitudinal changes were more marked and consistent (Figure 8). Taxa richness, EPT index, and Sorenson's index increased from the Spring House site through Meade, then fell off distinctly at the upstream Huntington site, recovering again at the Lower Schutte sites. Family biotic index and percent dominance exhibited a similar patter in the oppostie direction since these parameters are scaled opposite to taxa richness and EPT index. EPT/isopods was clearly higher at the Meade and Lower Schutte sites. The summed BCI scores reflected this clear spatial pattern. The low outlier at Meade was a 1996 sample that was located just below the Dunning property.

Results of the metric calculations and determination of Biological Condition are shown in Table 3. Sites located at Lower Schutte and all but one Meade Site were rated unimpaired or moderately impaired, while nearly half of those at Dunning and Huntington were highly impaired. All metrics appeared to discriminate fairly well among the three condition classes with the combined BCI score doing even better (Figure 9).

Habitat

Results of habitat analysis using the standard EPA habitat protocol are shown in Tables 4-7 for 1997 and 1998. Pasture was the dominant surrounding land use resulting in local erosion varying from light to moderate in most cases. Clear evidence of nonpoint sources was observed in the form of cattle activity in and along the stream (Table 4). Page Brook is a small stream varying in width from 1 to 3.5 m and in depth from 3-20 cm in riffles and 12-65 cm in pools. Maximum velocities were 0.1 to 0.2 m/sec. Canopy cover was lacking over much of the stream, the most consistent shading being found on the Meade property.

Water quality measurements indicated that Page Brook had high alkalinity, substantial conductivity, and above neutral pH as expected for a stream in the carbonate section of the Shenandoah Valley (Table 5). Dissolved oxygen was generally adequate to support aquatic life. However, it should be remembered that these spot readings may not be indicative of the full range of DO values experienced by the stream. Water odors and surface oils were generally lacking. Turbidity was observed at several locations along the stream and reached high levels in fall 1998 at Schutte Upstream.

Sediment odors were most common at Schutte Upstream where they were characterized

as "sewage" and "anaerobic" during 1998 (Table 6). Organic sediment deposits were also observed at Schutte Upstream. Sediment deposits at Meade were characterized as "silt/sludge". Sediment oils were generally absent. Substrate size was generally supportive of macroinvertebrates with substantial proportions of riffle substrate consisting of boulder, cobble, and gravel.

The quantitative habitat assessment index was highest at the beginning and end of the stream reach and dropped to a minium at Schutte Upstream (Table 7, Figure 10). The low values at this site reflected high levels of embeddedness, poor substrate and cover conditions, and channel and bank erosion due to instream cattle activity. While these conditions were prevalent all along the upper portion of the stream they were most intense at Schutte Upstream.

Discussion

The Page Brook watershed is a landscape whose vegetative cover has been extensively modified for agriculture. Native deciduous forest cover is virtually absent having been displaced by pasture and selective row cropping. Nonetheless, the stream does show the ability to support a moderately diverse macrobenthic community when adequately protected.

The two factors which seemed most determinative of benthic community integrity in Page Brook were the quality of riparian vegetation and the intensity of cattle access to the stream. In the Dunning stretch, riparian vegetation was mainly restricted to grasses and other herbs and forbs. Thus, the occurrence of a lone tree could be used as a station landmark. Cattle had frequent and extensive access to the stream and further degraded riparian vegetative quality by trampling and burying the vegetation with their hooves. This also had the effect of enhancing erosion and sediment release. During the project fences were constructed along this stretch of the stream and conditions improved somewhat at times. However, our observations indicated that gates were often left open and cattle resumed their visits along the stream. Thus, recovery of this section was modest at best.

On most of the Meade property the intensity of cattle access seemed reduced and there was a tree cover over most of the stream reach. This resulted in a marked recovery of the benthic community. While still dominated by tolerant taxa, the benthic community became substantially more diverse and metrics increased.

At the lower end of the Meade property and at the upper end of Huntington, cattle activity in the stream increased sharply. For about a 30 m stretch around the property boundary, cattle congregated in and along the stream, the banks were worn down, and the sediments consisted of an odiferous mixture of silt and fine organic matter (presumable from manure). This area resulted in a major disruption of the benthic community at the upper Huntington site (Site SU). At least one other major cattle access point was similarly degraded on Huntington and the benthic community was degraded at the lower Huntington site (Site SD) as well. Fencing was installed on this property, but cattle continued to access the stream intensively at crossings.

Cattle access was again restricted at the lower Schutte property and riparian vegetation recovered. While the riparian tree cover was not as extensive as at Meade, the lack of cattle access allowed a lush community of grasses, herbs, and forbs to carpet the banks providing cover for organisms and stability for bank sediments. Furthermore, large boulders were placed in the stream at selected points providing additional cover and stability. The benthic community responded in kind by improving markedly at the upper end of this property (Site RR) and attaining its best condition as the stream flowed out of the study area at Route 617 (Site 617).

Data available from the USGS NAWQA study during 1993-95 shows that the Page Brook watershed was typical of Great Valley carbonate sites having a high percentage of land use devoted to agriculture (Table 8). The Page Brook data shown here were collected in 1993 at a site characterized as Boyce which presumably is near the lower end of the current study area. The USGS data indicate that Page Brook had a higher than normal proportion of two tolerant groups, chironomids and hydropsychids, suggesting a stream community somewhat more impaired than the average for other Great Valley carbonate streams. Interestingly, the high proportions of isopods observed in the current study were not observed in the USGS sample, although isopods were found in greater numbers than in the average for Great Valley streams. These data suggest that the biotic community of Page Brook should be better and could be improved with attention to habitat and water quality concerns.

Conclusions

The Page Brook watershed is a landscape whose vegetative cover has been extensively modified for agriculture. Native deciduous forest cover is virtually absent having been displaced by pasture and selected row cropping. The stream community is seriously degraded in areas where cattle continue to have access. Nonetheless, the stream does show the ability to support a moderately diverse macrobenthic community when adequately protected. Fencing has not been effective in some reaches due to inattention to keeping the gates closed. Only a short period of cattle access can be sufficient to significantly damage the stream and undo months, if not years, of vegetative stabilization. Assuming that the fences can be effectively utilized, we recommend resampling of the benthic community after 2-3 years to determine the state of stream recovery.

References

- Gardner, M.B. 1981. Effects of turbidity on feeding rates and selectivity of bluegills. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 110: 446-450.
- Hagedorn, C. 1999. Biochemical and DNA patterns in the fecal streptococci for source tracking fecal contamination in water. Draft Report submitted to Office of Planning, County of Clarke, VA.
- Hilsenhoff, W.L. 1982. Using a biotic index to evaluate water quality in streams. Technical Bulletin 132. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Madison, WI.

- Jones, R.C. and D.P. Kelso. 1994. Bioassessment of Nonpoint Source Impacts in Three Northern Virginia Watersheds. Final Report submitted to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 3.
- Lemly, D.A. 1982. Modification of benthic insect communities in polluted streams: combined effects of sedimentation and nutrient enrichment. Hydrobiologia 87: 229-245.
- Merritt, R.W. and K.W. Cummins (eds.). 1996. An Introduction to the Aquatic Insects of North America. 3rd edition. Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co. Dubuque, IA.
- Pennak, R.W. 1978. Freshwater Invertebrates of the United States. 2nd ed. John Wiley and Sons. New York.
- Plafkin, J.L., M.T. Barbour, K.D. Porter, S.K. Gross, and R.M. Hughes. 1989. Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Stream and Rivers: Benthic Macroinvertebrates and Fish. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Office of Water. EPA/44/4-89-001.
- Shirmohammadi, A., K.S. Yoon, and W.L. Magette. 1997. Water quality in mixed land-use watershed piedmont region of Maryland. Transactions of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers 40: 1563-1572.
- Vannote, R.L. and B.W. Sweeney. 1980. Geographic analysis of thermal equilibria: A conceptual model for evaluating the effect of natural and modified thermal regimes on aquatic insect communities. American Naturalist 115: 667-695.

Table 1.
Sample Locations
Page Brook Study

Sample ID	Location on Page Brook	Property Owner	Stream Mile	96,	,96 Fall '97	Spr'98	Fall'98
SH	Just downstream of spring house	Dunning	0	X	×	×	×
Tree	At large isolated sycamore tree	Dunning	0.05		×	×	×
OB	At old barn foundation	Dunning	0.62	X	×	×	×
Σ	100 m upstream of Meade/Hundington fence	Meade	68'0	X	×	×	×
SU	At stone wall near upper end of Huntington	Schutte (U)	1.06	×	×	×	×
SD	Just below fence at lower end of Huntington	Schutte (U)	1.66	×	×	×	×
RR	Just downstream of RR culvert	Schutte (L)	1.91	×	×	×	×
617	At Rt. 617	Schutte (L)	2.00	×	×	×	×

Table 2.	Metrics Used in Page Brook Study
----------	----------------------------------

- a count of the number of taxa found in a given sample (high values indicate good water quality and habitat)

- the average tolerance value of individuals in a sample (low values indicate good water quality and habitat)

- the number of individuals belonging to the insect orders Ephemeroptera (mayflies), Plecoptera (stoneflies) and Trichoptera (caddisflies) divided by the number of individuals belonging to the Dipteran family Chironomidae (midges) (high values indicate good water quality and habitat).

- the percentage of total sample abundance represented by the most abundant taxon (low values indicate good water quality and habitat).

-the number of taxa (in this case families) found in the sample from the orders Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera (high values indicate good water quality and habitat).

Plecoptera, and Trichoptera divided by the number of individuals belonging to the crustacean order Isopoda (high values indicate good water quality and habitat) -the number of individuals belonging to the insect orders Ephemeroptera,

-a measure of how closely the family composition of a sample matches that of the reference sample (high values indicate good water quality and habitat)

Percent dominance (% dom, %d)

EPT/Chironomid abundance (ept/chir, e/c)

Family Biotic Index (FBI)

Taxa Richness (TR)

•

EPT Index (EPTI)

EPT/Isopod abundance (ept/iso, e/i)

Sorenson's Index of community similarity (Sor)

Table 3. Metrics and Biological Condition Index Calculations

	-				Metric	Metric values					Ž	Metrics %	% of Reference	rence				2	fetric	Metric Score			Total	l % of	_	mpair-
Station	Date	İ	TRich FB		ept/chir 9	%dom E	EPT! es	ept/iso	Sor	TR.	FBI	Η-	P%	EPTI	e/i	Soren	띰	FBI	e/c	%d EF	EPTI E/		Sor BC	Ref		ment
I	မှ	1mUS	1_	6.42			_	8	0.571	6.04	88.4	0.2	68.7	14.3	2.3	0.5714	3	9	0	0	0	0	က			QOM
	T	SOME	⊥	6.32	900	67.9	7	18	0.864	59.1	89.9	1.3	6.79	28.6	14.0	0.8644	3	9	0	0	0	0	9	15		MOD
Т	1		1	7.95	0.0	85.9	0	0.00	0.690	40.9	71.4	0.0	85.9	0.0	0.0	0.6903	က	က	0	0	0	0	က			HGH
_	Spr 98		8	7.93	1.67	89.5	2	8	969.0	36.4	71.7	38.9	89.5	28.6	1.2	0.6964	0	က	က	0	0	0	၉			HGH
I.	Fall 98		<u>. </u>	78.	8	910		δ	0.628	54.5	72.4	23.4	91.0	14.3	0.9	0.6275	က	က	0	0	0	0	3			HGH
a	Fall 97		1	7.52	163	75.8	2	8	0.726	63.6	75.5	38.0	75.8	28.6	6.8	0.7257	က	က		0	0	0	3	12	% ₹	₩ №
	Spr 98		1	6.56	0.53	4.4	က	17	0.608	63.6	86.5	12.4	44.4	42.9	13.2	0.6078	က	ဖ	0	က	0	0	ဗ			МОР
+	Fall 98			7.92	3.00	98	က	5	0.648	45.5	71.6	70.1	96.1	42.9	0.5	0.6481	က	3	3	0	0	0	3		3 ₹	MOD
-	8	3mDS	ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	6 11	0.03	73.7	6	19	0.825	54.5	93.0	0.8	73.7	42.9	14.5	0.8254	9	9	0	0	0	0	9	15	≥	MOD
7	8	10mCl		6.57	0.0	54.7	7	0.02	0.611	40.9	86.4	0.3	54.9	28.6	1.8	0.6111	0	9	0	0	0	0	က		五 23	HGH
PR@OB A	+		_	7.45	0.50	72.1	2	8	0.685	45.5	76.2	11.7	72.1	28.6	2.8	0.6852	3	က	0	0	0	0	က		23 HIGH	GH
I	Spr 98		15.7	4	367	74.5	2	20	0.724	68.2	76.3	85.7	74.5	28.6	5.6	0.7241	3	3	9	0	0	0	3	15	38 MOD	OO
Т	F.28 88 88		1	2 09	183	710	9	6	0.727	77.3	80.2	42.8	71.0	85.7	14.5	0.7273	က	က	က	0	3	0	3	15	38 MOD	8
$\overline{}$	1	10m fr	-	35	0.61	29.4	7	22	0.811	45.5	95.9	14.2	29.4	28.6	43	0.8108	3	9	0	9	0	က	မ	24	62 MOD	8
	+	10-15		6.75	0.52	53.0	2	_	0.727	59.1	2	12.2	53.0	28.6	14.5	0.7273	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	6	23 HGF	핑
T	+-			39	3.35	30.5	2	4	0.819	818	105.5	78.2	30.5	71.4	134.6	0.8189	9	9	9	3	3	9		_	92 NOT	D.
Γ	Spr 98			6.23	1,28	45.5	4	0.51	0.709	63.6	91.2	8	45.5	57.1	39.8	0.7091	3	9	က	က	0	က	ဗ		<u>γ</u>	8
Τ	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2			5 49	221	36.6	ဖ		0.655	77.3	103.4	51.5	36.6	85.7	73.6	0.6549	3	9	3	က	3	3	3	24	62 MOD	8
Т	Sep 38		1	6.55	0.16	42.2	-		0.54	6.0	86.7	3.7	42.2	14.3	4.4	0.5437	3	9	0	9	0	0	0	12	31 MOD	8
PR@SU F	Fall 97		┺-	7.87	0.33	71.1	-		0.693	59.1	72.2	7.8	71.1	14.3	0.3	0.6931	3	က	0	0	0	0	3	6	23 HIGH	동
T	Spr 98		.1	6.82	0.34	54.1	6	0.18	0.673	500	83.3	7.9	7.	42.9	13.7	0.6731	3	က	0	0	0	0	က	6	23 HIGH	핑
.]_	8 8		-	7.91	8	88	-	5	0.525	45.5	71.8	23.4	88.1	14.3	0.5	0.5253	က	က	0	0	0	0	0	9	15 HIGH	표
L	Sen Se			717	0.10	52.7	-	8	0.550	45.5	79.2	2.4	52.7	14.3	4.1	0.5495	က	က	0	0	0	0	0	9	15 HGF	표
Τ.	Fall 97			7.75	8	88.2	-	8	0.559	50.0	73.3	186.9	88.2	14.3	1.9	0.5591	9	က	မ	0	0	0	3	15	38 MOD	8
T	Spr 98		15 7	7.22	0.88	8.09	7	15	0.495	68.2	78.6	20.4	8.09	28.6	12.0	0.4948	9	က	0	0	0	0	0	9	15 표	핑
7-	Fall 98			7.70	1.14	72.3	က	Ş	0.690	59.1	73.8	26.7	72.3	42.9	2.9	0.6903	3	က	က	0	0	0	3	12		8
1	96 Inc		1	7.29	3.33	908	2	4	0.310	59.1	78.0	6.77	78.1	71.4	10.9	0.3095	3	3	9	0	က	0	ō	15		MOD
T	Fall 97		1	6.13	13	8.18	4	0.32	0.836	86.4	97.6	30.5	41.8	57.1	24.9	0.8361	9	9	က	က	0	က	မှ	27		MOD
T	Sor 98		1	6.27	0.53	30.4	က	0.51	0.819	81.8	90.0	12.4	30.4	42.9	39.2	0.8189	9	ဖ	0	က	0	3	9	24		QOM
Τ-	Fall 98			6.43	0.76	1.84	4	0.28	0.667	72.7	88.3	17.8	48.1	57.1	21.8	0.6667	3	9	0	ო	0	0	က	15	<u>≅</u> 8	MOD
1	96 Inc			6.25	2.03	46.9	7		0.790	81.8	6.08	47.3	46.9	100.0	40.9	0.79	3	ဖ	က	က	က	က	မှ	27	∑ 8	MOD
1	Fall 97		22 5	5.68	4.28	30.1	7	83.	8	100.0	6.66	100.0	30.1	100.0	100.2	_	ဖ	9	ဖ	က	9	9	9	39	0 0 0	5
١.	Spr 98			6.01	0.68	35.7	2	0.93	0.678	68.2	94.5		35.7	71.4					0	က	က	က	၅	77	27 MOD	8
1.	Fall 98		24 6	6.53	0.94	47.1	မ	31	0.824	109.1	87.0	21.9	47.1	85.7	23.8	0.8244	9	ဖ	0	9	က	0	9	24	62 MOD	8

Table 4. Habitat evaluation. General information.

Canopy Cover	MostlyOpen	MostlyOpen	MostlyShade	n/a	MostlyOpen	HalfOpen	MostlyOpen	MostlyShade	Open	MostlyOpen	MostlyShade	Open	MostlyOpen	MostlyOpen		ı/a	n/a	n/a	MostlyShade	Open	Open	MostlyOpen	MostlyOpen
Channelized	Y Probably	Î	z							z										z			n/a
Dam	z z	. –	7	ا/a	z	7	7	>	7	>	7	_	7	√a		7	7	7	7	z	7	7	n/a
Max Velocity (m/sec)	0.5						0.2				_	•	_	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	
High Water Mark (cm)	n/a n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	35	150	180	9					n/a	n/a	n/a	06	20	80	06	06
(cm) Pool	30.0	30.0	20.0	n/a	20.0	35.0	40.0	26.0	30.0	30.0	19.0	29.0	44.0	50.0	65.0	16.5	13.0	20.2	18.0	20.0	12.0	46.0	49.0
Stream Depth (cm) Riffle Run Pool	3.0	20.0	10.0	n/a	10.0	25.0	30.0	23.0	28.0	14.0	15.0	n/a	42.0	30.0	35.0	10.0	4.5	8.0	n/a	7.5	13.5	17.5	28.0
Stream Riffle	3.0	10.0	5.0	n/a	5.0	15.0	20.0	n/a	10.0	11.0	8.0	8.5	n/a	19.0	n/a	8.0	5.5	2.0	4.5	3.5	7.0	7.5	19.0
Stream Width (m)	3.50	3.00	3.00	n/a	3.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.80	2.30	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.50	1.30	1.50	2.00	3.10	2.10	1.90	2.20	3.10
Local	Some*	Obvious*	Obvious*	Obvious*	Obvious*	None	None	None	None	Some*	Some*	Some*	Some*	Some*	None	Obvious*	Some*	Obvious*	Some*	Obvious*	Some*	None	None
Local Erosion	Moderate			Heavy	Moderate	None	Light	None	None	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	None	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	None	None
Land Use	Pasture Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture	Pasture
Date	Fall 97	Fall 97	9/23/97	Fall 97	9/23/97	9/3/97	6/3/87	28-May-98	28-May-98	19-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	18-Oct-98	18-Oct-98	18-Oct-98	16-Oct-98	16-Oct-98	02-Oct-98	02-Oct-98	02-Oct-98
STATION	PB@SH PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@617

Table 5. Habitat evaluation. Water quality.

Color	n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a	n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a n/a
Turbidity	Slight n/a Moderate Turbid Slight	
Surface Oils	None None None None None None None None	None None None None None None None None
Water Odors	Nomal	None None None Normal Normal Normal
Cond25	·	520 336 491 471 480
Cond (umho)	850 750 670 183 393 1/8 475 475 1/8 1/8 1/8	417 299 390 337 338 431 425
Alkalinity (mgCaCO3/L)	7,9 7,9 7,9 7,9 7,9 7,9 7,9 7,9	180 173 160 160 1/a 1/a
五	7/2 2/3 2/3 2/3 2/3 2/3 2/3 2/3 2/3	7.20 7.50 8.00 n/a n/a n/a
DO (%sat)	76 117 120 76 60 60 61 61 70 100 100	70 93 112 82 66 66
DO (mg/L)	7.08 9.70 10.30 7.37 7.37 5.94 5.87 5.74 5.74 0.78 0.78 0.78	7.03 8.56 9.37 12.54 9.39 6.35 6.04
Temp (oc)	18.7 24.7 23.0 16.7 16.0 16.4 17.3 17.3 17.3 17.3	14.7 19.0 14.3 10.1 16.7 14.6
Date	Fall 97 Fall 97 Fall 97 9/23/97 Fall 97 9/23/97 9/3/97 9/3/97 19-Jun-98 22-Jun-98 22-Jun-98 22-Jun-98	18-Oct-98 Fall 98 Fall 98 16-Oct-98 16-Oct-98 02-Oct-98 02-Oct-98
STATION	PB@SH PB@Tree PB@OB PB@SD PB@RR PB@RR PB@BR PB@SH PB@N PB@SU PB@SD PB@SD PB@RR	PB@SH PB@Tree PB@OB PB@SU PB@SD PB@RR PB@RR

Table 6. Habitat evaluation. Substrate.

_																									
Clay	c	•	o	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Silt	C	•	0	_/a	9	n/a	0	0	0	0	0	10	ဖ	30	20	S	လ	2	2	ဖ	20	40	15	52	4
Sand	C	, ;	4	n/a	9	n/a	20	20	0	30	32	8	78	9	9	32	20	10	3	ဖ	S	ß	65	20	24
Gravel	9	;	70	n/a	9	n/a	9	20	20	35	4	ဓ္တ	28	15	0	5 0	0	40	30	35	2	20	15	20	8
Cobble	40	2 !	4	n/a	09	n/a	9	20	20	25	15	30	32	5	0	35	0	40	4	4	35	ဓ္က	0	0	တ
Boulder	c) (0	n/a	9	n/a	6	9	င္က	2	ς,	0	9	32	8	2	45	0	20	9	35	S	ഹ	S	59
Bedrock Boulder Cobble	c	•	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	0	0	ß	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	ဖ	0	0	0	0	0
Black Stones										Yes	Yes	£	£	ž	ž	n/a	Yes	ž	Yes	ž	ž	n/a	Yes	Yes	Yes
Deposits	Alono		Sand	Sand	Silt	n/a	Sand	None	None	Sand	Sand	Sand	Sit	Silt	Sit	Sand	Sand	Sand/Silt	Sand/Silt	Sand/Silt	Silt/Sludge	Silt/Manure	Sand/Silt	Sand/Silt	Sand
Sediment Oils	4000	ADSCILL	Absent	Absent	Slight	آ⁄a	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	None	None	None	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Odor		MOIR	Normal	Normal	Manure	n/a	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	H2S	Sewade	Normal	Normal	None	None	None	None	Anaerobic	Normal	Normal	Normal
Date	1	א וואר	Fall 97	Fall 97	9/23/97	Fall 97	9/23/97	9/3/97	9/3/97	28-Mav-98	28-May-98	19-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	18-Oct-98	Fall 98	Fall 98	16-Oct-98	16-Oct-98	02-Oct-98	02-Oct-98	02-Oct-98
STATION	6	75(6)VI	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@M	PB@SU	PR@SD	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@SH	PR@Tree	PR@CR	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@SH	PR@Tree	PR@OB	PB@M	PROSU	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@617

Table 7. Habitat evaluation. EPA Habitat Assessment Index.

oţ	possible	67.5	62.5	47.0	54.5	30.5	60.5	79.0	80.5	80.0	88.9	75.6	63.0	53.3	33.3	84.4	71.9	71.9	72.6	73.7	73.3	45.2	66.7	79.3	83.0
% of	sod																								
Overall	Score	67.5	62.5	47	54.5	30.5	60.5	79	80.5	108	120	102	85	72	45	114	46	97	86	100	66	61	8	107	112
Stream	Cover	4	4	4	7	4	4	5.5	4	ĸ	4	· rv	9	4	က	2	S	က	ო	ဖ	-	က	ß	S	S.
Bank	Vegetation	9.5	∞	ထ	7	4	9.5	9.5	9.5	10	10	10	တ	0	O	9	တ	ဖ	တ	თ	12	က	10	10	10
Bank	>	4	5.5	4	4	_	4	00	∞	9	80	80	7	∞	7	∞	6	œ	တ	ထ	15	7	∞	10	9
	Pool/riffle									σ.	13	თ	80	_	5	7	တ	œ	œ	7	9	2	∞	1	13
Scour &	Deposition	9.5	9.5	5.5	7.5	9.5	9.5	11.5	13.5	15	15	13	80	∞	က	13	4	13	4	4	17	4	11	11	7
Channel	alteration	9.5	9.5	9.5	5.5	1.5	7.5	13.5	9.5	7	15	12	7	∞	က	4	13	13	1	13	7	4	1	7	4
	Flow									15	⊕	16	16	16	=	16	7	12	12	-	7	1 3	Ξ	12	15
	Embeddedness	18	13	∞	13	2.5	13	13	18	18	20	17	1	9	2	18	14	17	16	16	3	9	4	17	16
	& Cover E	13	13	ထ	10.5	80	13	18	92	16	17	12	13	7	7	19	10	17	16	16	တ	15	12	17	18
:	Date	Fall 97	Fall 97	Fall 97	9/23/97	16/6/6	9/23/97	2/3/97	9/3/97	28-May-98	28-May-98	19-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	22-Jun-98	18-Oct-98	Fall 98	Fall 98	16-Oct-98	16-Oct-98	02-Oct-98	02-Oct-98	02-Oct-98
	STATION	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@M		_	_	PB@617

Table 8.
Results from USGS NAWQA Sampling
Great Valley Carbonate Sites

Watershed area (mi2)	Average 10.7	Page Brook 4.9
Land Use (%)		
Agriculture	71.7	76.8
Forest	11.6	23.0
Urban	16.5	0.3
Macroinvertebrate Composition	(% of total abundance)	ce)
Chironomidae	29.4	40,9
Hydropsychidae	15.9	27.8
Other Trichoptera	0.9	0
Asellidae	4.6	7.5
Elmidae	13.3	14.4
Simulidae	8.6	0.4
Ephermeroptera	8.3	2.3

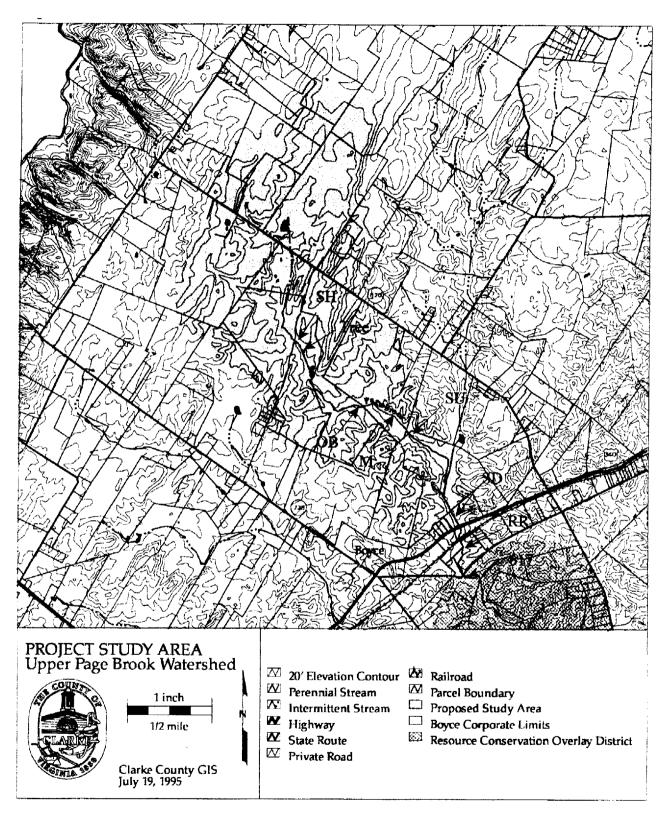


Figure 1. Map of the Study Area showing sampling sites.

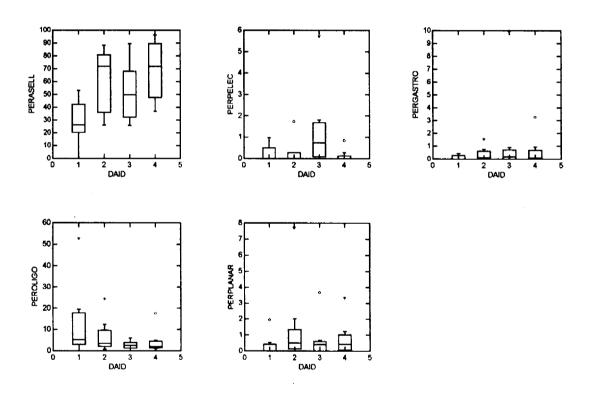


Figure 2. Major non-insect taxa as percentage of total individuals. Trends by sampling time. Average over all stations. Taxa abbreviations: PERASELL: Isopod Aselluidae, PERPELEC: Pelecypoda (bivalves), PERGASTRO: Gastropoda (snails), PEROLIGO: Oligochaeta, PERPLANAR: Planaria (flatworms). Sampling time abbreviations: 1: 1996, 2:Fall 1997, 3: Spring 1998, 4: Fall 1998.

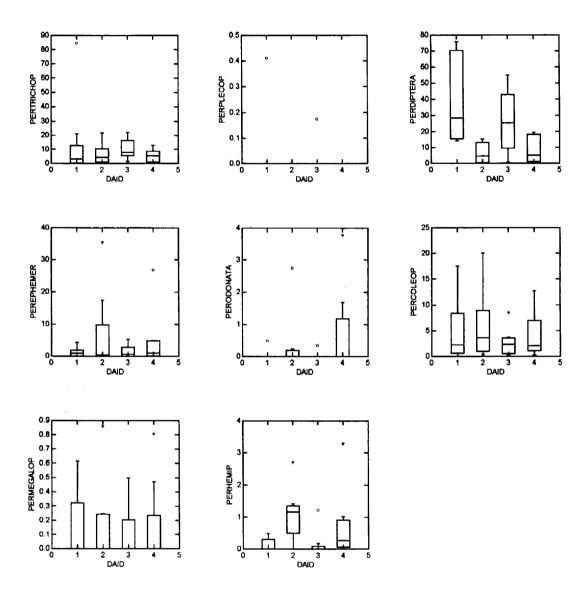


Figure 3. Major insect taxa as percentage of total individuals. Trends by sampling time. Average over all stations. Taxa abbreviations: PERTRICHOP: Trichoptera (caddisflies), PERPLECOP: Plecoptera (stoneflies), PERDIPTERA: Diptera (two-winged flies), PERODONATA: Odonata (dragonflies), PERCOLEOP: Coleoptera (beetles), PERMEGALOP: Megaloptera (dobsonflies), PERHEMIP: Hemiptera (true bugs). Sampling time abbreviations: 1: 1996, 2:Fall 1997, 3: Spring 1998, 4: Fall 1998.

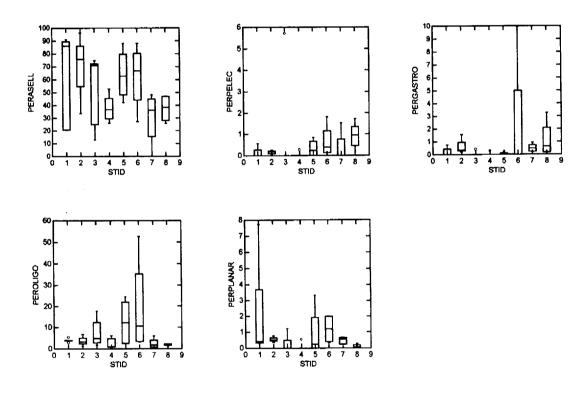


Figure 4. Major non-insect taxa. Trends by station arranged from upstream to downstream. Average over all sampling times. Taxa abbreviations: PERASELL: Isopod Aselluidae, PERPELEC: Pelecypoda (bivalves), PERGASTRO: Gastropoda (snails), PEROLIGO: Oligochaeta, PERPLANAR: Planaria (flatworms). Sampling site abbreviations: 1: SH, 2:Tree, 3:OB, 4:M, 5:SU, 6:SD, 7:RR, 8:617.

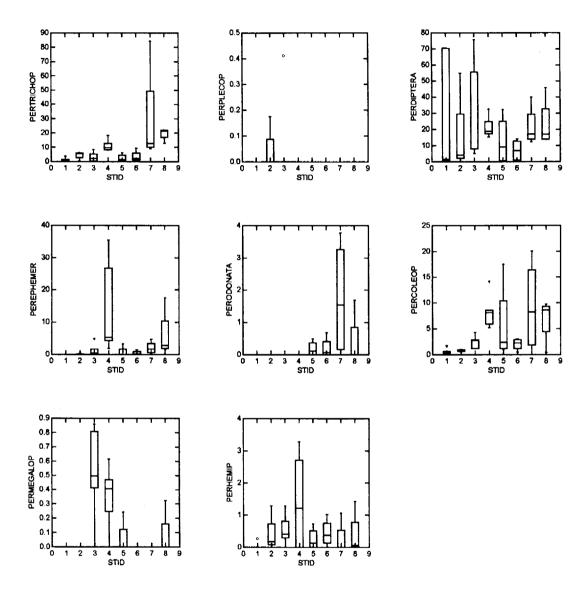


Figure 5. Major insect taxa. Trends by station arranged from upstream to downstream. Average over all sampling times. Taxa abbreviations: PERTRICHOP: Trichoptera (caddisflies), PERPLECOP: Plecoptera (stoneflies), PERDIPTERA: Diptera (two-winged flies), PERODONATA: Odonata (dragonflies), PERCOLEOP: Coleoptera (beetles), PERMEGALOP: Megaloptera (dobsonflies), PERHEMIP: Hemiptera (true bugs). Sampling site abbreviations: 1: SH, 2:Tree, 3:OB, 4:M, 5:SU, 6:SD, 7:RR, 8:617.

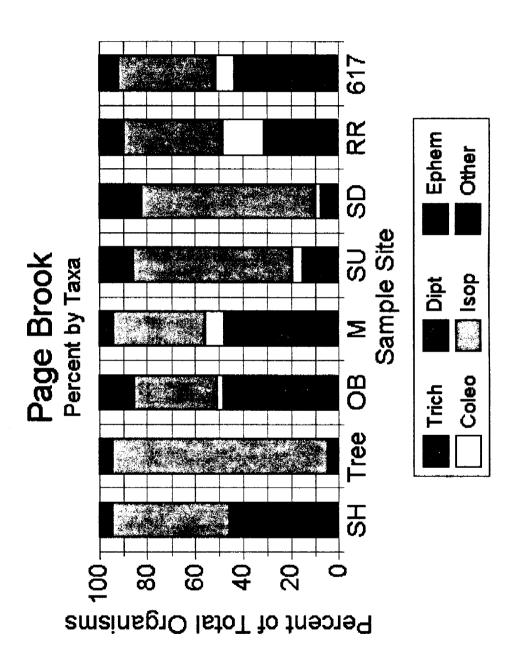


Figure 6. Relative abundance by major taxa with sample sites arranged from upstream to downstream. Average over all sampling times.

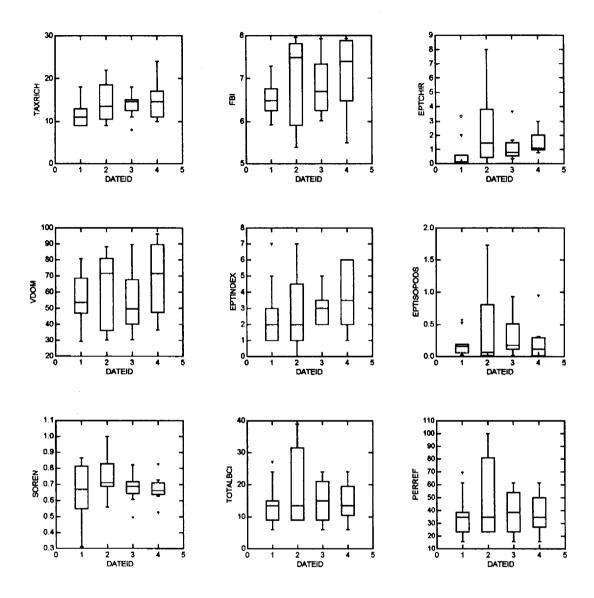


Figure 7. Metric values. Trends by sampling time. Average over all stations. Metric abbreviations: TAXRICH: Taxa richness, FBI: Family biotic index, EPTCHIR: EPT/Chironomid abundance, VDOM: percent dominance, EPTINDEX: EPT index, EPTISOPODS: EPT/Isopod abundance, SOREN: Sorenson's index of community similarity, TOTALBCI: Biological Condition Index Score, PERREF: BCI as a percent of reference BCI. Sampling time abbreviations: 1: 1996, 2:Fall 1997, 3: Spring 1998, 4: Fall 1998.

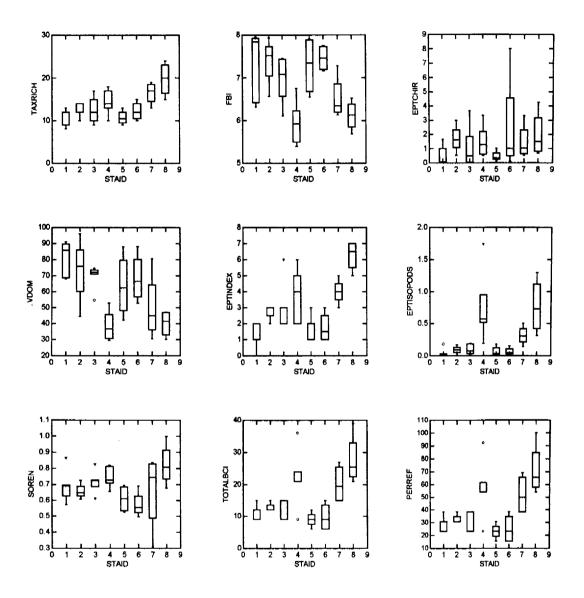


Figure 8. Metric values. Trends by station arranged from upstream to downstream. Average over all sampling times. Figure 7. Metric values. Trends by sampling time. Average over all stations. Metric abbreviations: TAXRICH: Taxa richness, FBI: Family biotic index, EPTCHIR: EPT/Chironomid abundance, VDOM: percent dominance, EPTINDEX: EPT index, EPTISOPODS: EPT/Isopod abundance, SOREN: Sorenson's index of community similarity, TOTALBCI: Biological Condition Index Score, PERREF: BCI as a percent of reference BCI. Sampling site abbreviations: 1: SH, 2:Tree, 3:OB, 4:M, 5:SU, 6:SD, 7:RR, 8:617.

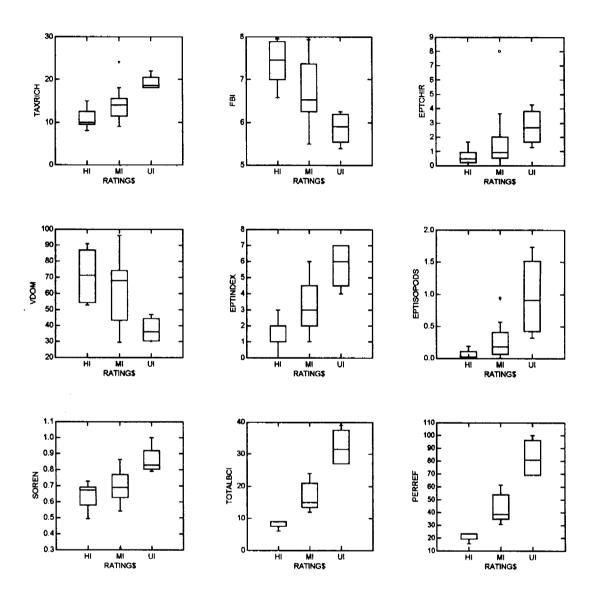


Figure 9. Metric values. Trends by condition class. Average over all sampling times and stations. Metric abbreviations: TAXRICH: Taxa richness, FBI: Family biotic index, EPTCHIR: EPT/Chironomid abundance, VDOM: percent dominance, EPTINDEX: EPT index, EPTISOPODS: EPT/Isopod abundance, SOREN: Sorenson's index of community similarity, TOTALBCI: Biological Condition Index Score, PERREF: BCI as a percent of reference BCI. Condition class abbreviations: HI: highly impaired, MI: moderately impaired, UI, unimpaired.

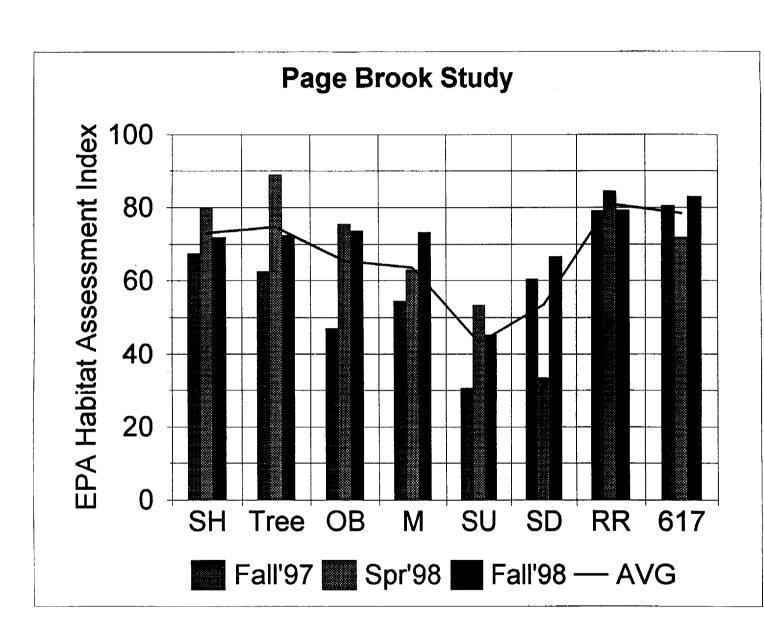


Figure 10. EPA Habitat Assessment Index. Percent of possible.

Appendix A: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Raw Counts

Tipulidae 0	o c	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က	0	က	ო	0	က	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7	3	က	_	7
Chironomir 219	3 ^	1 7	က	15	61	-	179	185	Ξ	5	17	45	70	54	44	33	31	7	102	_	28	-	23	9	0	48	170	37	37	31	79	127
_	+ C	0	-	0	0	0	က	-	_	7		9	19	7	7	0	S	0	7	0	_	0	2	0	2	7	64	0	0	6	16	6
Ceratopog Simulidae 0 6	- 0	0	0	0	254	4	7	-	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perlidae C 0 n	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ydroptilid Pe 2 7	. 0	5	0	0	_	0	-	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က	0	0	0	6	0	-	7	21	0	6	7	4	0
nnephili Hy 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	_	0	0	0
Philopotan Lin 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	-	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-
ycentro Phi 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
rchomy Pol 0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က
Hydropsyc Psychomy Po 0 0 2 0	10	က	4	25	31	2	0	0	5	12	16	21	30	40	44	S	2		70	2	0	16	12	9	25	52	63	19	55	73	35	100
Date 96		Spr98	Fall98	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station PB@SH PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@M∪	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@S∪	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617

Appendix A: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Raw Counts

-eptophlet	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	_	-	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	_	0	0
_	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Heptagenii Sipl	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	4	0	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	œ	. 7	31	-	2
4.	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	>	0	0	0	0	-	0	2	4	-	0	0	თ	7	7	124	12	26	0	0	7	0	က	0	0	-	0	က	5	_	œ	15	_	4
Ш	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	œ	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	-
dae UK/IM	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ephemeric Amelidae	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
anidae Ephen	>	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
_	>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Q	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Empididae Stratiomyic Ta	5	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	33	0	_	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	_	2	_	_	2	5	5	22
Empidid																																		•
Date	90	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station	PE(6) ST	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617

Appendix A: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Raw Counts

Veliidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က	0	~	0	0	9	ť	7	0	0	0	_	_	2	0	_	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	Υ-
Sialidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0
CorydalidaS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	7	7	7	_	0	_	_	-	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haliplidae Co	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	က	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	7	S.	0	0	œ	9	7	0	0	40
Dytiscidae Hal	_	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psephenid Dytis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	ဖ	2	2	2	7	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ae Hydrophili	·	7	7	0	_	4	က	ნ	7	4	10	œ	က	19	16	31	19	တ	34	က	7	4	-	22	7	က	0	92	14	21	19	34		33
dae Elmidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	τ-	0	0	0	4
dacAeshnidae	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calipterygi Corduliida	. 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	_	0	2	0	ဗ	0	2	0	0	0	0
Caliptery	•																											_						_
Date	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fal198			Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@S∪	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617

Appendix A: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Raw Counts

Hirundinea 0 0	-	0	₹	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oligochaet Hir 17 7	· 02	4	15	26	19	14	12	09	29	7	7	10	18	ო	7	7	40	101	0	18	108	23	œ	52	0	10	35	က	7	7	4	7
Sastropod Oli 0 1	- 4	0	0	ဖ	7	7	0	0	0	0	_	0	_	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	7	က	7	_	0	7	27
Pelecypod Ga 0	0	2	_	-	-	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	_	0	0	0	₩	0	0	က	-	7	4	0	0	0	თ	0	က	ဖ	7	0
Hydracarin Pe 0 1	- 0	0	4	0	-	0	~	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	τ-	τ	0	0	7	_	0	2	0	7	0	0	2	0	ဖ	_	0	27
CambaridaH) 0	ວເດ	0	_	7	7	0	0	0	က	ო	_	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	22	9	0	0	က	0	0
- 10.0	456	317	343	294	193	1011	31	84	168	301	176	48	197	105	112	78	87	293	197	317	26	656	135	214	0	198	179	102	145	105	22	390
otomidat Asellidae 0 64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	_	0	_
Belastoma Is 0 0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corixidae Bo 0 0	0	0	0	4	0	0	_	_	0	0	_	0	0	~	0	0	0	က	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	က	0	0
Gerridae C	0	0	~	τ-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0;	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Date 96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98				96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617

Appendix A: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Raw Counts

_		243	531	354	377	388	572	1052	243	337	233	403	248	163	372	406	246	213	206	412	364	360	205	744	221	296	32	474	588	212	309	349	221	828
a Tota		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_						_																			
pode		0	0	0	0	0	O	O	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
de Cop	•	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ongilli)																																	
ae Sp		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	τ-	0	0	0	0	0	0
odurid																														•				
Planariidar Nematoda Ostracoda Poduridae Spongillidr Copepoda Tota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0
Ostrac																																		
toda (0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	_	0	0	0	-	0	0
Nema																																		
ariidae	_	_	41	13	0	7	7	∞	0	0	0	7	က	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	12	4	15	_	_	0	က	4	_	0	_	0	_
Plan																																		
a)			26	98	98	97	98	98			97	86	98			97	86	98		26	98	86		97	86	98		97	86	86		26	86	98
Date	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	Fall97	Spr98			96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@0B	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617
Sta	PB	œ Œ	PB PB	PB	PB	PŖ	PB	P. B.	PB	PB	PB	B B	PB	PB	Ä	PB	PB	PB	PB	P. B.	PB	PB	P. B.	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB	PB	œ M	PB	PB	P. B.	ЬB

Appendix B: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Relative Abundance

Chironomi Tipulidae	67.90% 0.00% 67.90% 0.00%			0.80% 0.53%	3.87% 0.00%						1.24% 0.00%				13.30% 0.74%			15.05% 0.00%		28.02% 0.00%											8.88% 0.86%		15.34% 0.24%
	1.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.30%	0.43%	0.50%	%00.0	3.68%	5.11%	0.49%	0.81%	%00.0	2.43%	0.00%	3.02%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	6.25%	1.48%	10.88%	0.00%	0.00%	2.58%	7.24%	1.09%
_	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	44.41%	0.10%	0.82%	0.30%	%00.0	2.96%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8	%00.0 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.17%	%00.0	0.41%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%
Aydroptilid Perlidae	2.88%	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	%00.0	0.17%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	2.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.07%	0.00%	3.13%	0.42%	3.57%	%00.0	2.91%	0.57%	6.33%	0.00%
Ξ	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	3.13%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.32%	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%
=	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.19%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	5.63%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.34%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	%00 [°] 0	%00 [.] 0	0.29%	0.00%	0.12%
lycentro	%00.0 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00 [°] 0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.48%
sychomy P	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.36%
Hydropsyc Psychomy Po	0.82%	0.00%	0.85%	1.06%	6.44%	5.42%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	2.15%	2.98%	6.45%	12.88%	8.06%	9.85%	17.89%	2.35%	2.43%	0.24%	5.49%	0.56%	0.00%	2.15%	5.43%	2.03%	/8.13%	10.97%	10.71%	8.96%	17.80%	20.92%	15.84%	12.08%
Date	8 96	Fall97	Spr98		Fall97	Spr98	Fall98		96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	9 9 9	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	9 5 5	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@KK	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RK	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617

Appendix B: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Relative Abundance

eptophlet 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	%00.0	1.72%	0.41%	13.15%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.29%	0.00%	%00.0
Ephemere Heptagenii Siphloneur Leptophlel 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.01%	0.00%	%00.0
Heptagenii 9 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	%00.0	0.99%	0.00%	1.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 [.] 0	1.48%	%00.0	3.77%	0.65%	8.88%	0.45%	0.85%
Ephemere 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%
Baetidae 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.19%	1.65%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	3.63%	4.29%	1.88%	30.54%	4.88%	12.21%	%00.0	0.00%	3.02%	0.00%	1.46%	0.00%	%00.0	0.34%	0.00%	0.63%	0.85%	0.47%	2.59%	4.30%	0.45%	0.48%
UK/IM EP! Baetidae 0.00% 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	0.12%
Amelidae 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	%00.0	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%
banidae Ephemeric Amelidae 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 .0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.12%
Tabanidae 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0
Stratiomyic 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	%00 [°] 0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%
Empididae Stratiomyir Ta 0.00% 0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.00%	0.74%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	1.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	3.13%	0.42%	0.17%	0.47%	0.65%	1.43%	2.26%	2.66%
Date 96	96	Fall97	Spr98		Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tre	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617

Appendix B: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Relative Abundance

Veliidae 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.29%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	2.46%	1.22%	3.29%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.28%	0.49%	0.27%	0.00%	0.34%	%00.0	1.05%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.57%	%00.0	0.12%
Sialidae \	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0
Corydalida S 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.86%	0.50%	0.81%	0.61%	0.00%	0.25%	0.41%	0.47%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	%00.0	%00'0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.74%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.90%	1.69%	0.00%	0.00%	1.36%	2.83%	2.27%	%00.0	0.00%	4.83%
Dytiscidae F 0.31%	0.82%	%00.0	%00'0	0.00%	%00'0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%
Psephenid E 0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00 [.] 0	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	2.45%	1.61%	0.49%	0.81%	0.94%	0.97%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0
Hydrophilic F 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00'0	%00.0	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0
×20	0.82%	0.38%	0.00%	0.27%	1.03%	0.52%	0.86%	2.88%	1.19%	4.29%	1.99%	1.21%	11.66%	4.30%	7.64%	7.72%	4.23%	16.50%	0.73%	3.02%	1.11%	0.49%	2.96%	0.90%	1.01%	0.00%	20.04%	2.38%	9.91%	6.15%	9.74%	0.45%	3.99%
	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%
Sorduliida≀A 0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0
Calipterygi Corduliida: Ae 0.00% 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00'0	%00.0	%00 [°] 0	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.13%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	2.74%	0.00%	3.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.21%
Date 96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617	PB@617

Appendix B: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Relative Abundance

astropod Oligochael Hirundinea 0.00% 5.33% 0.00%	2.88%	3.77%	3.95%	0.00% 3.98% 0.27%			1.33%	0.00% 4.94% 0.00%	0.00% 17.80% 0.00%		0.00% 1.74% 0.00%		0.00% 6.13% 0.00%	0.27% 4.84% 0.00%				19.42%	0.24% 24.51% 0.00%	0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	0.00% 5.00% 0.00%	0.00% 52.68% 0.98%		9.95% 3.62% 0.00%				0.51% 5.95% 0.00%	0.94% 1.42% 0.00%		0.00% 2.01% 0.00%	
Cambarida Hydracarin Pelecypod Gastropod 0.00% 0.00% 0.00% 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.56%	0.27%	0.26%	0.17%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	5.71%	%00.0	%00.0	0.27%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.49%	%00.0	0.00%	0.83%	0.49%	0.27%	1.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.53%	0.00%	0.97%	1.72%	2000
Hydracarin I 0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	1.06%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.54%	%00.0	0.41%	0.47%	%00.0	0.00%	0.55%	0.28%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.34%	0.00%	1.94%	0.29%	7000
Cambarida 0.00%	0.00%	0.94%	0.00%	0.27%	1.80%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.29%	0.74%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	1.72%	0.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.64%	1.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	2000
٠.0	20.16%	85.88%	89.55%	90.98%	75.77%	33.74%	96.10%	12.76%	24.93%	72.10%	74.69%	70.97%	29.45%	52.96%	25.86%	45.53%	36.62%	42.23%	71.12%	54.12%	88.06%	27.32%	88.17%	61.09%	72.30%	0.00%	41.77%	30.44%	48.11%	46.93%	30.09%	7007
astoma Isotomidaє Asellidae 0.00% 0.00% 20.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00'0	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	2000
Belastoma l 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2000
Corixidae 0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.68%	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	2000
Gerridae (0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2000
Date 96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	0000
Station PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@0B	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PB@617	000017

Appendix B: Page Brook Macroinvertebrate Data - Relative Abundance

Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
	2.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00'0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Spongillide Copepoda	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00 0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.45%	0.00%	%00 [°] 0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
oduridae S	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0
stracoda P	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0
ematoda O	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	%00'0	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	%00.0	%00.0	%00.0	0.29%	%00.0	%00.0
Planariidar Nematoda Ostracoda Poduridae	0.31%	0.41%	7.72%	3.67%	%00.0	0.52%	0.35%	0.76%	%00.0	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	1.21%	0.00%	0.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	3.33%	1.95%	2.02%	0.45%	0.34%	0.00%	0.63%	0.68%	0.47%	%00.0	0.29%	0.00%	0.12%
Date	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96		Fall97		Fall98	96	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98	96	Fall97	Spr98	Fall98
Station	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@SH	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@Tree	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@OB	PB@MD	PB@MU	PB@M	PB@M	PB@M	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SU	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@SD	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@RR	PB@617	PR@617	PB@617	PB@617