



What lives in our Rivers ?

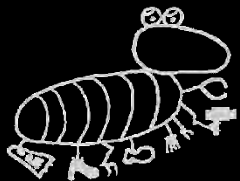




Ed



Tom



The Waterbug Company

Well-known River Critters in order of awesomeness

Water Rats (a.k.a. Rakali)

Platypus

Trout





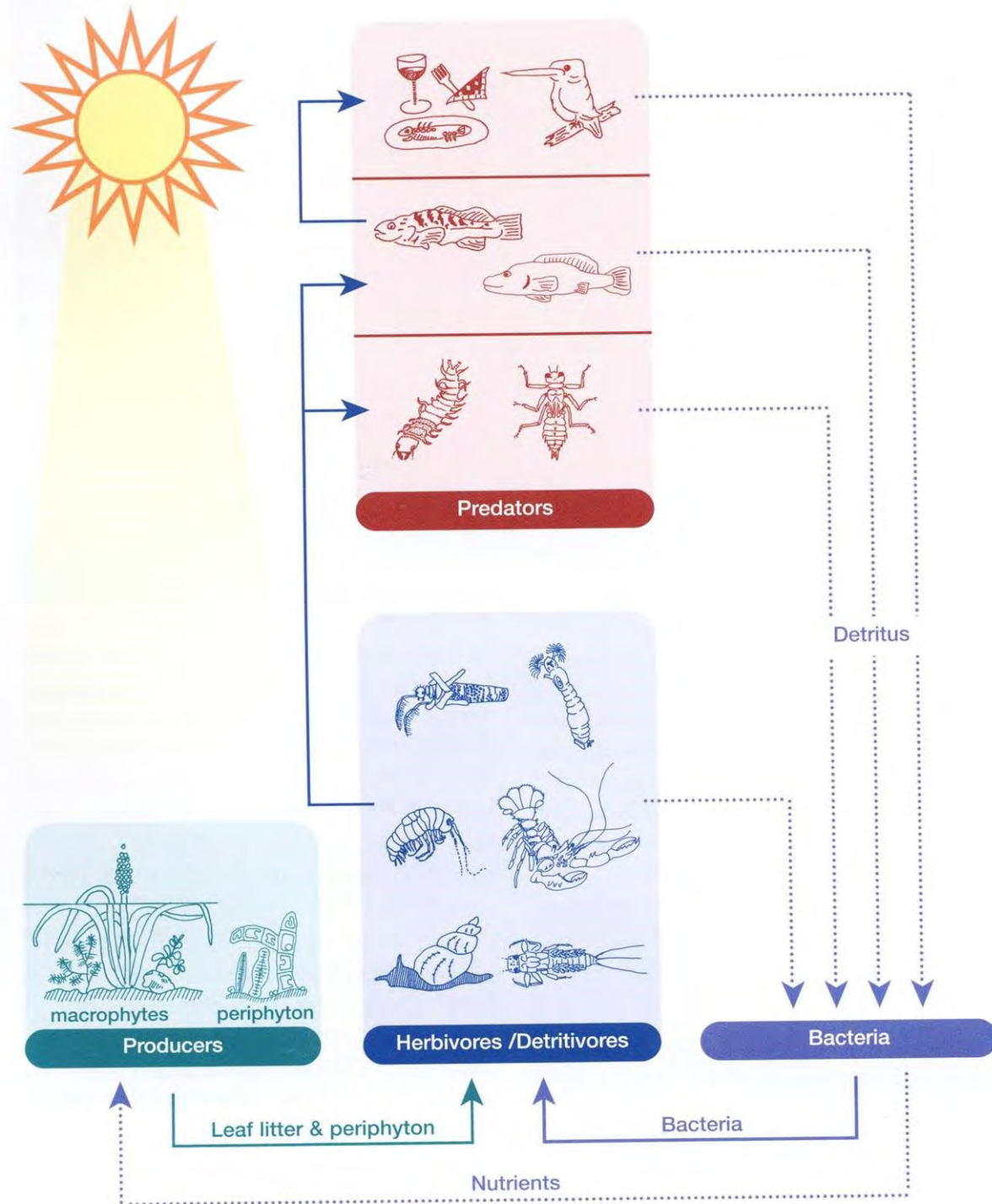
Photos Neil Morrow







The food chain (trophic levels)





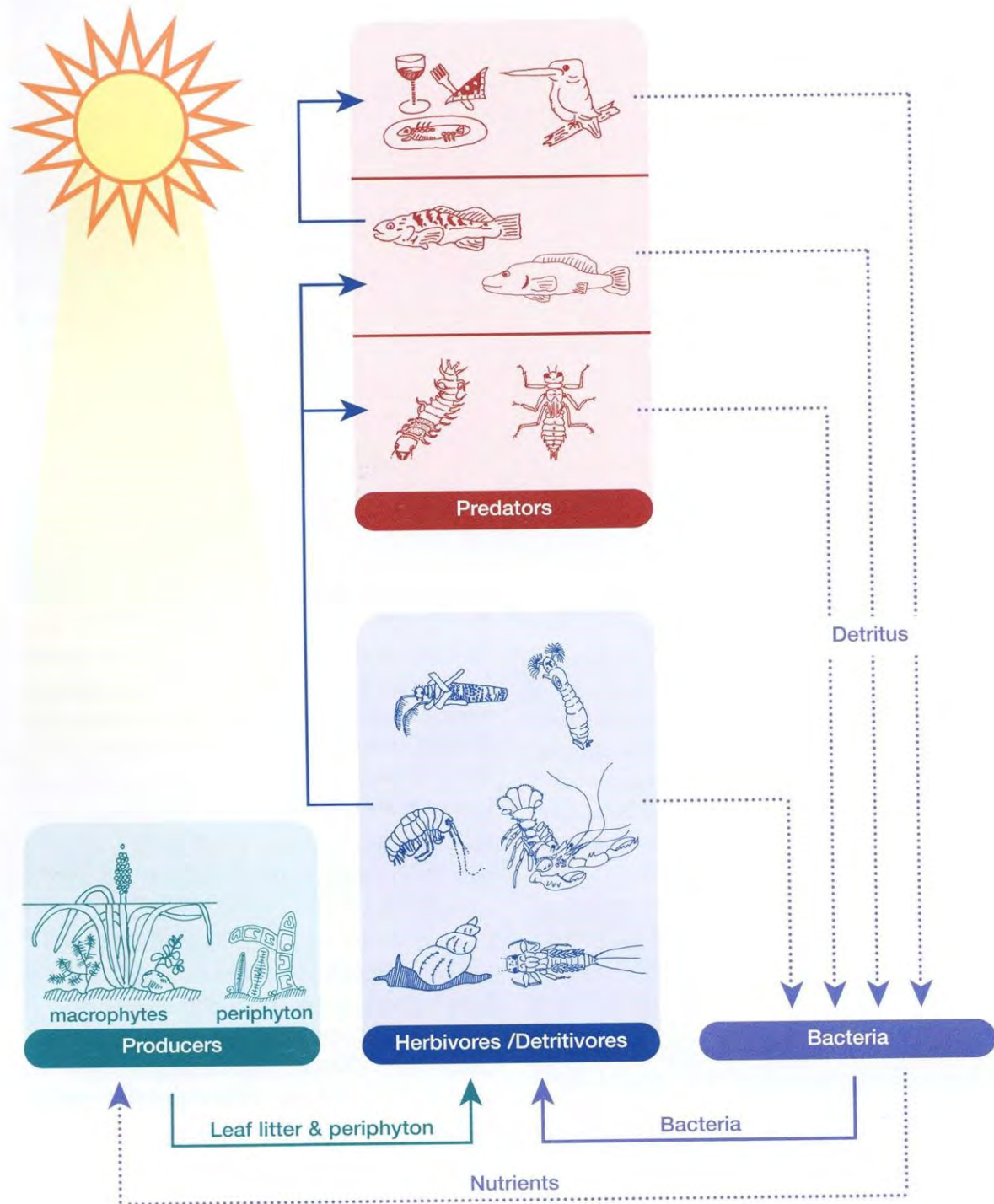


Photos Todd Walsh





The food chain (trophic levels)













Mayfly nymphs



Leptophlebiidae



Baetidae



Caenidae



Stonefly (a fluffy bum)

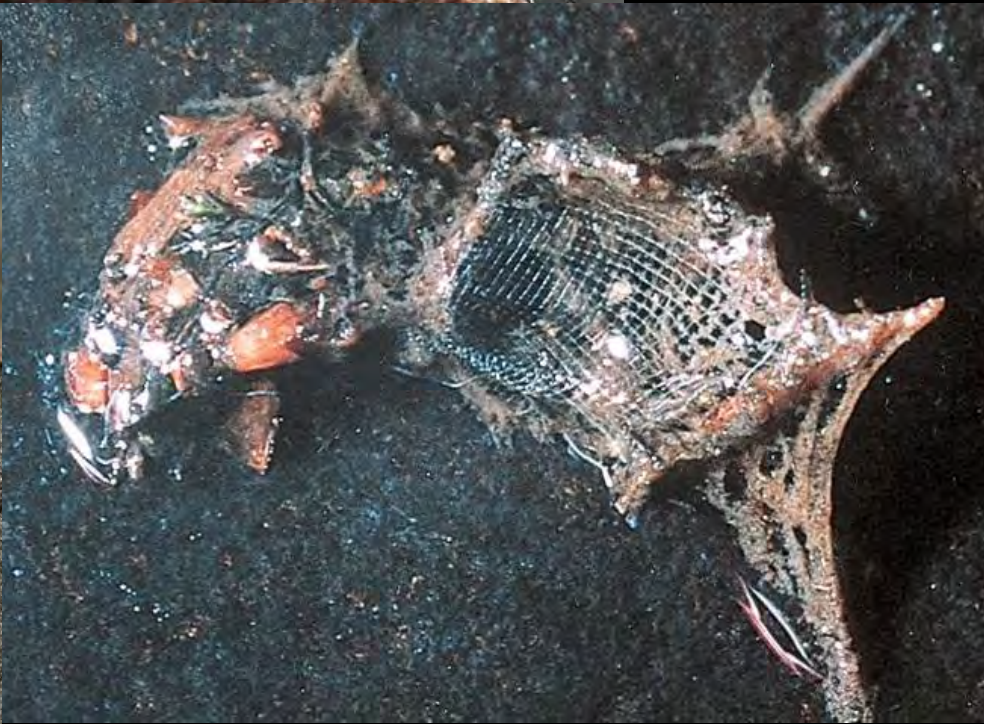


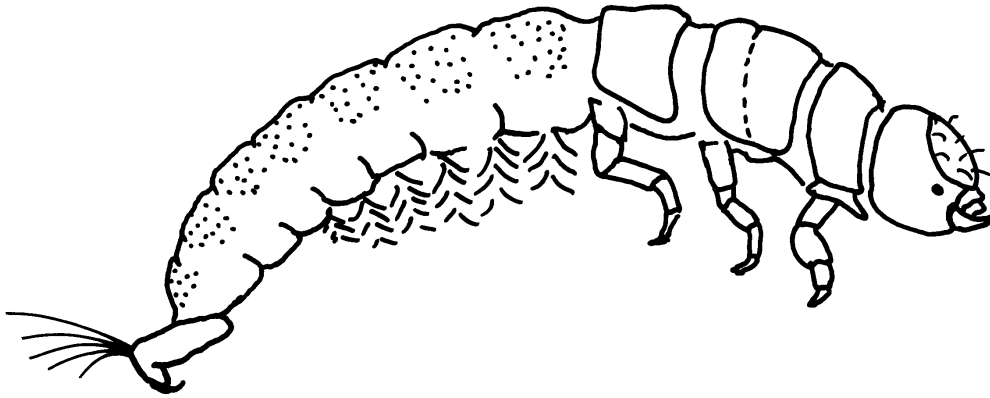
Larval lifecycle



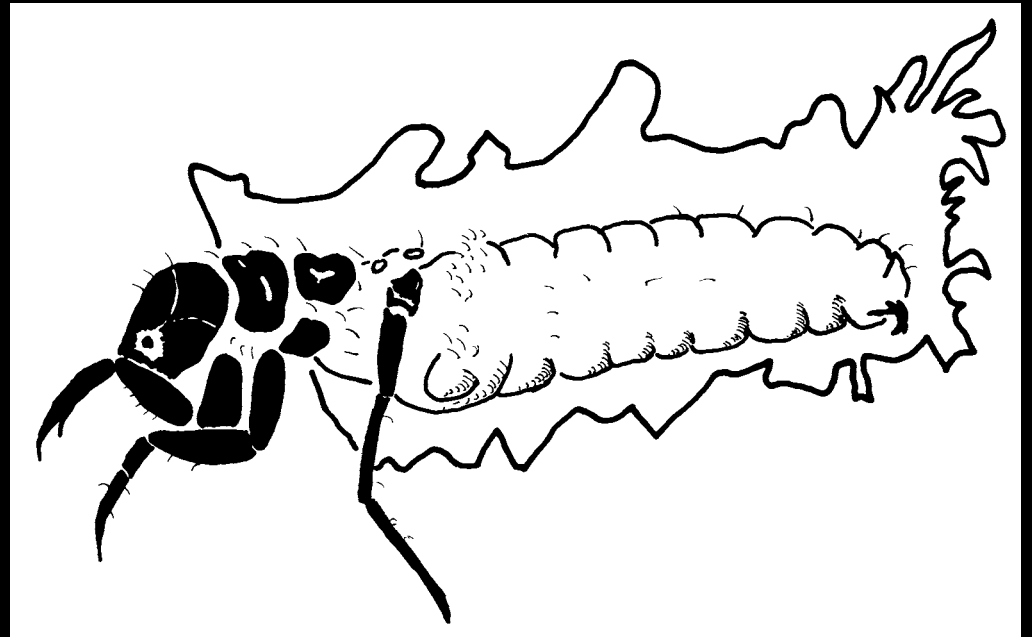
Nymphal lifecycle







Trichoptera
(Caddis)












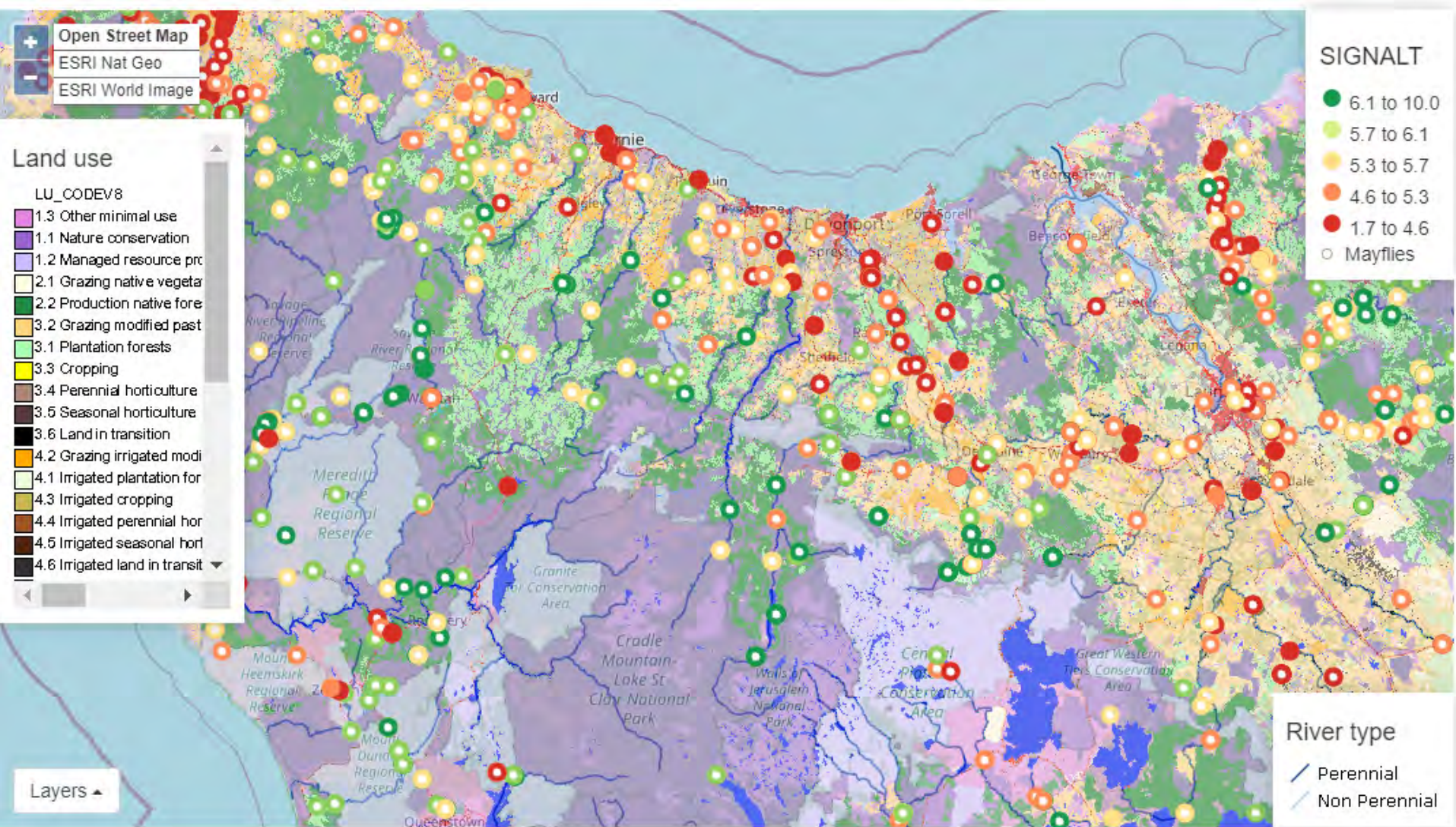


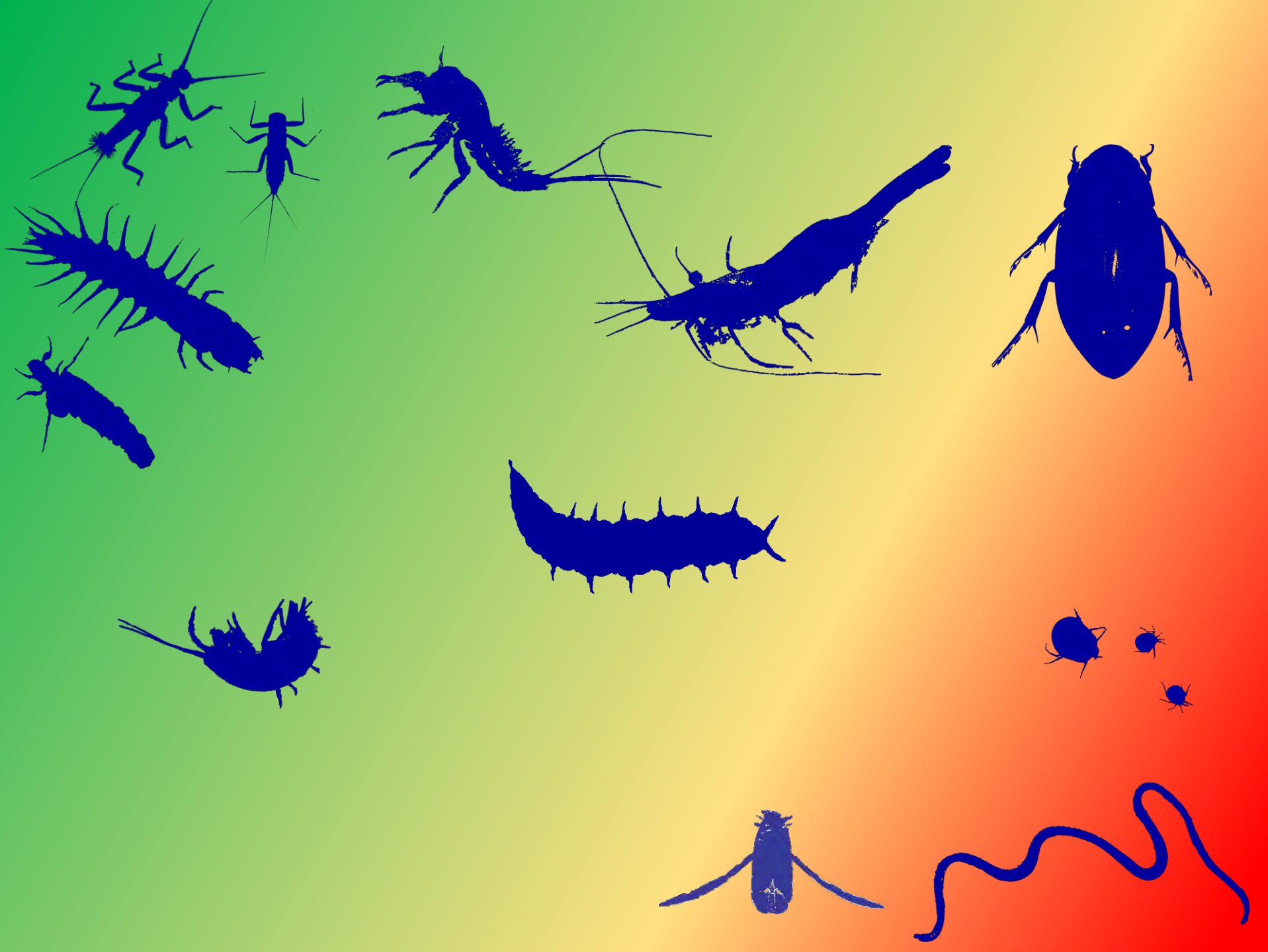


Shade and shelter

		
Green (good condition)	Yellow (moderate condition)	Red (poor condition)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native riparian vegetation including tall trees retained, sufficiently wide (25–50 metres) for natural regeneration, and replanted where required • Paddock layout and fencing enable riparian areas to be used to provide shelter and shade for stock, for example, newly shorn sheep and at lambing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some native riparian vegetation present as a narrow strip, but tree canopy and ground cover reduced (compared with an ungrazed site), little regeneration, and replanting required to fill gaps • Native riparian vegetation of limited use for shade and shelter (narrow and contains gaps) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most native riparian vegetation cleared, lost from old age, or by damage. No tall vegetation (above 5 metres) present • Lack of regeneration of native plants due to continuous grazing pressure, no replanting, grass and weeds dominate • Stock have no ready access to shelter or shade during extreme weather







SIGNAL (Stream Invertebrate Grade Number – Average Level)

Good site:

Leptophlebiidae	(mayfly)	8
Oligochaeta	(worm)	2
Chironominae	(midge)	3
Gripopterygidae	(stonefly)	9
Hydracarina	(mite)	6
Corydalidae	(megalop)	7
Paramelitidae	(amphipod)	7
Parastacidae	(crayfish)	6

SIGNAL = 6

Diversity = 8

Bad site:

Oligochaeta	(worm)	2
Chironominae	(midge)	3
Dytiscidae	(diving beetle)	2
Notonectidae	(backswimmer)	1

SIGNAL = 2

Diversity = 4

serving suggestion only ...most rivers should have many more taxa (>20)

NATIONAL
Waterbug
Blitz





The Waterbug App

[THE WATERBUG APP](#)[HOW TO USE THE APP](#)[FAQS](#)[CONTACT](#)

The Waterbug app helps you identify waterbugs from South-eastern Australia.

Use the key to answer questions that help you identify your waterbug, or whizz through speedbug and see if you recognize it.

The app also has a list function that acts as an index if you already know some waterbugs and just want more info on them, and a gallery if you are simply interested in browsing pictures that demonstrate the diversity of waterbugs.



The Waterbug Company

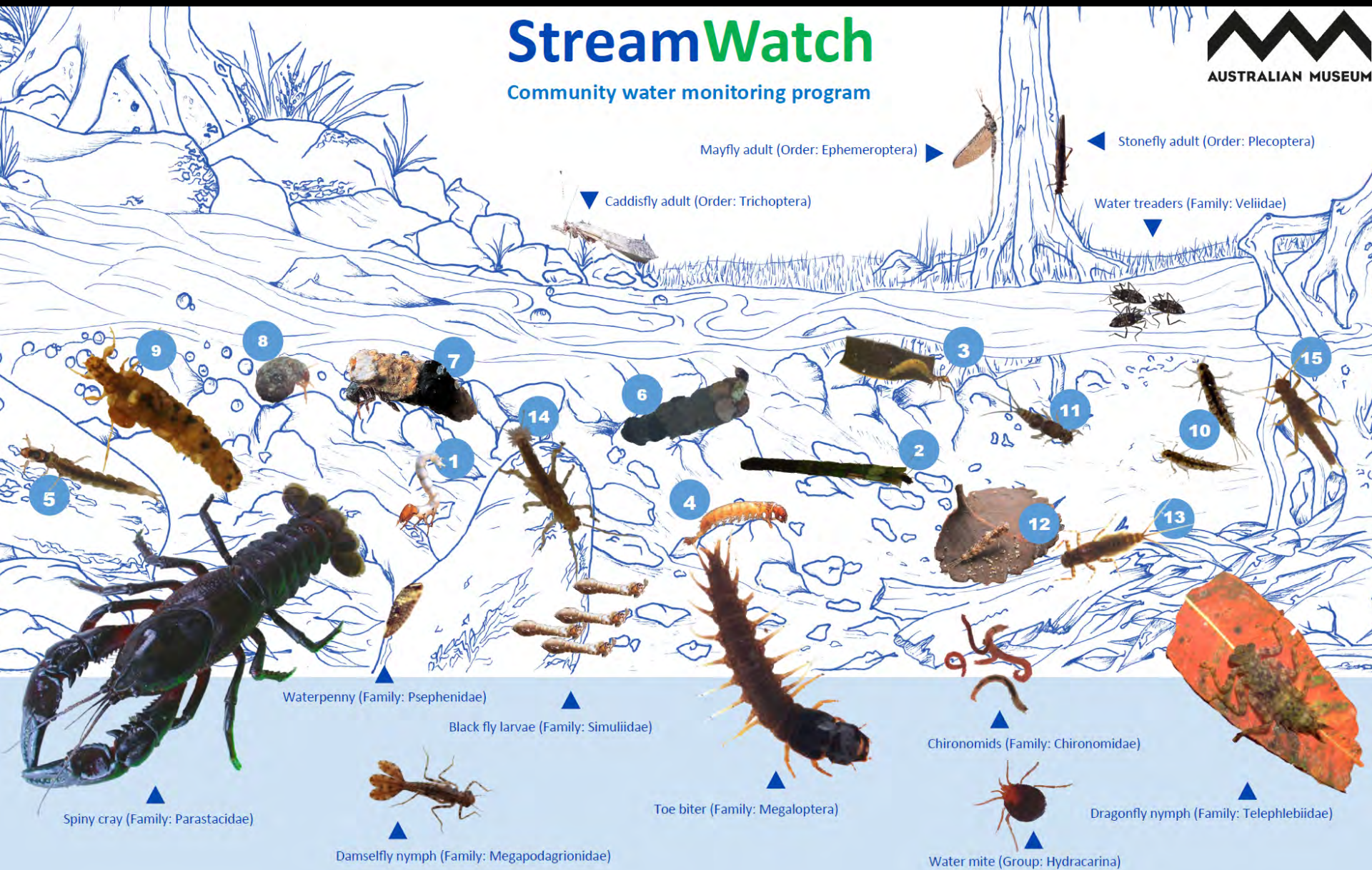






StreamWatch

Community water monitoring program



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Open Street Map

-

ESRI Nat Geo

-

ESRI World Image

Land use

LU_CODEV8

1.3 Other minimal use

1.1 Nature conservation

1.2 Managed resource prot

2.1 Grazing native vegetati

2.2 Production native fores

3.2 Grazing modified pastu

3.1 Plantation forests

3.3 Cropping

3.4 Perennial horticulture

3.5 Seasonal horticulture

3.6 Land in transition

4.2 Grazing irrigated modif

4.1 Irrigated plantation fore

4.3 Irrigated cropping

4.4 Irrigated perennial horti

4.5 Irrigated seasonal horti

4.6 Irrigated land in transiti

SIGNALT

6.1 to 10.0

5.7 to 6.1

5.3 to 5.7

4.6 to 5.3

1.7 to 4.6

Mayflies

River type

Perennial

Non Perennial

