Kentucky Water Watch Benthic Macroinvertebrate Identification Key





The mouth, antennae, and eyes are located on the head; the thorax is the attachment site for legs and wing pads; and the abdomen often has a variety of structures attached including gills, tails, and leg-like projections. A benthic macroinvertebrate is a bottom-dwelling animal with no spine that can be seen with the naked eye. Most of the benthic macroinvertebrates you will find during stream surveys are aquatic larvae or nymphs of insects.

#### **Tolerance Values**

All of the macroinvertebrates included in this key have tolerance values that are indicated in a box at the bottom right of their respective cards. These different sensitivities and responses to pollution are specific to Kentucky, and have been determined through historic collections made by KDOW professional biologists. Using a scale of zero to ten, these tolerance values are assigned based on each group's average pollution tolerance, with ten being the most pollution tolerant.

Example:





MORE THAN 6 LEGS + #13

#### <u>CARD</u>

BODY ENCLOSED IN SHELL -> #3

BODY WORMLIKE ------- #6





SHELL ALL ONE PIECE ------ #5



























#### <u>CARD</u>

NETSPINNING CADDISFLIES  $\rightarrow$  #30



CASEBUILDING CADDISFLIES→#31







### CLAMS & MUSSELS (NON-NATIVE)

Body Shape Heart-shape side view, <u>or</u> roughly triangular

Length Asiatic Clams <40mm Zebra Mussels <50mm

AppearanceFleshy body enclosed in 2 hinged shells

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* Are generally smaller than native mussels, with distinct ridged bands <u>or</u> zig-zag stripes on entire shell

Notes

Only  $\underline{live}$  clams and mussels may be counted in determining water quality





#### MUSSELS (NATIVE)

15

Body Shape Roughly round or oval, some elongated

Length Varies (very small to very large, 25mm to 175mm)

Appearance

• Fleshy body enclosed in 2 hinged shells

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* Mussel adults usually have larger, darker shells than clams

Notes

Only <u>live</u> mussels may be counted in determining water quality. Remember to <u>replace live native mussels</u> exactly where you found them.



### OPERCULATE SNAILS

Body Shape Spiraled shell

Length 2 - 70 mm

Appearance

Hard shell encloses

fleshy body

 Plate-like covering (operculum) over shell opening



Distinguishing Characteristics

\* With point held up, opening is on your <u>right</u> as it faces you (right=good) and <u>has operculum</u> (plate-like covering over shell opening)

Notes

Only live snails may be counted in determining water quality



#### NON-OPERCULATE SNAILS

Body Shape Usually spiral, may be flattened

Length 2 - 70 mm

Appearance

- Hard shell encloses
- fleshy body
- No plate-like
- covering over shell open-

ing

• May have shells coiling in one plane

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* With point held up, opening is usually on your left as it faces you

Notes

Only <u>live</u> snails may be counted in determining water quality





### TRUE FLIES-MIDGES

Body Shape Cylindrical, thin, and often curved

Length <5 mm

Appearance

- No true (jointed) legs, but very small front and rear prolegs
- Hardened head cap-
- sule with soft body

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* Often confused with aquatic worms, but have small hardened head and prolegs





### TRUE FLIES-BLACKFLIES

19

Body Shape Bowling pin shaped with sucker on wide end

Length 3.5 - 15 mm

Appearance

- Soft body
- Single proleg directly
- under head—no true
- (jointed) legs
- Fan-like mouth bristles may be present
- Coloration can be black, brown, tan, or greenish

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* Distinguished from other fly larvae by swollen rear end, which it will often stick to the bottom of your collection pan



### **20** TRUE FLIES\_CRANEFLIES

Body Shape Caterpillar-like and segmented

Length 10 - 60 mm

Appearance

• No legs or wing buds

• Light brown, milky, or

greenish in color

• Soft, "juicy", and may be almost transparent

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* Distinguished from other fly larvae by finger-like appendages that extend from rear end





# TRUE FLIES—WATERSNIPE FLIES 21

Body Shape Plump body, looks very much like a caterpillar



Length 10 - 20 mm

#### Appearance

- On the underside
- there are several pro-
- legs no true
- (jointed) legs
- Tail is forked and fringed with hairs
- No apparent head
- Color brown to greenish

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* Paired, stumpy prolegs on underside of most body segments



### TRUE FLIES—OTHER

Body Shape Usually segmented with some visible features along body or at ends

#### Length 2 - 40 mm



Appearance •Many with maggotlike appearance •No fully developed legs in the larval stages • Very diverse group

Distinguishing Characteristics \*Maggot-like appearance



### LEECHES

23

Body Shape Usually flattened sideview, many segments

Length 10 - 100 mm



Appearance

- Front and rear end suckers
- No apparent head
- Usually much wider
- than an aquatic worm
- Usually brown, greenish, or tan in color, though can be patterned and brightly colored

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* May be confused with flatworms but are usually larger with segments and <u>suckers</u>



#### FLATWORMS

Body Shape Flattened sideview, arrow-shaped head

Length 1 - 30 mm



Appearance

- Soft, flat body
- Arrow-shaped head
- with white eyespots
- Body unsegmented

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* May be confused with aquatic worms or leeches, but slides along surfaces rather than moving end to end (leeches) or by stretching part of the body and pulling the rest (worms); body is unsegmented, worms and leeches are segmented



#### ALDERFLIES

25

Body Shape Large, long, and slightly flattened

Length <25 mm

Appearance

- Large pinchers on front of head near mouth
- 7 pairs of leg-like

projections (not jointed) on sides of abdomen

• 3 pairs of legs on thorax

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* May be confused with hellgrammites (2 tails), but have only one hard-to-see tail



#### STONEFLIES

Body Shape Generally elongated, but varies

Length 5 - 35 mm

Appearance

- Abdomen ends in 2
  hair-like tails
- No gills visible on abdomen
- 2 claws on the end of each leg
- Antennae longer than head
- Only found crawling on surfaces, not swimming

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* May be confused with mayflies (3 tails), but have 2 tails and lack of feathery gills on the abdomen



#### HELLGRAMMITES

27

Body Shape Large, long and slightly flattened

Length <65 mm

Appearance

- Large pinchers on front of head near mouth
- 7-8 pairs of leg-like projections (not jointed) on sides of abdomen
- 2 claws on the end of each leg
- Abdomen ends in 2 short, spiny tails, each with 2 hooks

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* May be confused with alderfly (1 tail), but have 2 short spiny tails, each with 2 hooks





#### MAYFLIES

Body Shape Generally elongated, but appear stubby

Length 2 - 30 mm

Appearance

- Abdomen usually ends in 3 hair-like tails
- Tail may appear webbed
- Tails are fragile and
- may break off during collection, examine carefully
- Feathery gills line sides of abdomen
- Often swim in collection bin-rather than crawling

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* May be confused with stoneflies (2 tails), but have 3 tails and feathery gills on sides of abdomen



#### DAMSELFLIES

29

Body Shape Elongated, narrow, tapering rearward

Length 15 - 30 mm

Appearance

- No gills present on sides of abdomen
- Abdomen ends in 3
- wide, oar-shaped tails

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* May be confused with mayflies (3 hair-like tails), but have no abdominal gills and have 3 paddle-shaped or feather-shaped tails

\*May be confused with dragonflies (no tail), but have 3 tails



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### **30** NETSPINNING CADDISFLIES

Body Shape Cylindrical and "C"shaped

Length 2 - 40 mm

Appearance

- 6 legs close together
- on thorax near head
- Abdomen ends in 2 claws
- May have darker, harder plates on top of thorax

• Move with characteristic wiggling—back and forth, then up and down through water

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* May be confused with riffle beetle larvae (hard abdomen), but have soft abdomens



### CASEBUILDING CADDISFLIES 31

Body Shape Case roughly cylindrical

Length 2 - 40 mm

Appearance

- Often found in
- "cases" made of peb-
- bles, wood, sticks,
- leaves, sand, or shells
- 6 legs close together on thorax near head
- May appear as a moving stick, clump of rocks or leaves on bottom of collection pan
- May withdraw entirely into case

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* Live in protective "cases"



#### DRAGONFLIES

Body Shape Wide abdomen, oval, flattened

Length 20 - 50 mm

Appearance

- Large eyes
- No tails
- No external gills
- Body is generally

rough and yellowgreen, grey, or brown in color

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* May be confused with damselflies (2 tails), but have wide, oval abdomen and no tail



тv 6

#### RIFFLE BEETLES (ADULTS AND LARVAE)

33

Body Shape Adult—Oblong, oval Larvae—Cylindrical and "C" shaped

Length <6 mm

Appearance

- Tiny
- Black, brown, or
- greenish in color
- Hardened, stiff ap-
- pearance of entire body

Distinguishing Characteristics

- \* Adult may be confused with other beetles (indistinct body segments),
- but body shape has distinct segments of head, thorax, abdomen

\* Larvae may be confused with caddisflies (soft abdomen), but body is hardened and stiff



#### WATER PENNIES

Body Shape Oval, cupped disc

Length 2 - 6 mm

Appearance

- Rounded, resembling pennies
- Brown, tan, or black colored
- Resembles a
- hardened suction cup
- 3 tiny pairs of legs on underside of body

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* Slightly cupped disc





#### OTHER BEETLES

35

Body Shape Rounded oval

Length 2 - 40 mm

Appearance

• 3 body segments

difficult to

differentiate,

- rounded look to body
- Hardened, stiff appearance to entire body

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* May be confused with riffle beetle adults (distinct body segments), but body segments less distinct, giving a more rounded look to body





#### CRAYFISHES

Body Shape Lobster-like with fan shaped tail

Length 30 - 150 cm

Appearance

• Five pairs of walking legs, first pair enlarged with claws

- Hard body, looks like
- a small lobster
- Brown, yellow, pink
- greenish, or white in color
- Eyes on stalks; well developed antennae

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* First pair of walking legs enlarged with claws





### SCUDS/SIDESWIMMERS

37

Body Shape Flattened side to side

Length 5 - 20 mm

Appearance

- Shrimp-like
- White, pink, or clear in color
- Body is somewhat
- taller than it is wide
- 7 pairs of legs
- May have darker, harder plates on top of thorax

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* May be confused with aquatic sowbugs (wider than tall), but are taller than wide and usually swims in a <u>rapid sideways motion</u>



#### AQUATIC SOWBUGS

Body Shape Flattened top to bottom

Length 5 - 20 mm

Appearance

• Looks like a roly-poly or pill bug, but more "skeletal"

- Hard body that is
- flattened top to bottom
- Very long antennae
- 7 pairs of legs; body wider than high

**Distinguishing Characteristics** 

\* May be confused with scuds/sideswimmers (taller than wide), but are wider than tall and <u>walk slowly</u> along surfaces



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# AQUATIC WORMS **39**

SHH12

AND DECEMBER OF

Body Shape Cylindrical and thin

#### Length 1 - 7.5 cm

#### Appearance

- No defined head
- No legs
- Body color reddish,
- brown or gray
- Body segmented

Distinguishing Characteristics

\* Moves by stretching part of the body and pulling the rest

