## **Instructions:**

Read the notecard with background information about your stream or river.

Roll the dice by gently emptying the dice from the bag. Identify and place a check mark next to each type of macroinvertebrate you find. Multiply the number of check marks in each category by 3, 2, or 1. Add the numbers you calculated in each column to get your score. Compare your score to the water quality ratings to determine if your stream is excellent, good, fair, or poor.

SENSITIVE	LESS SENSITIVE	TOLERANT				
Caddisflies (except net spinners)MayfliesStonefliesWatersnipe fliesRiffle beetlesWater penniesGilled snails	DobsonfliesCommon netCommon netSpinning CaddisfliesCrane fliesDamselfliesDragonfliesAlderfliesCrayfishScudsSowbugs (aquatic)ClamsMussels	Aquatic wormsBlack fliesMidge fliesLeechesLunged snails and orb snails				
# of \s x 3 =	# of \s x 2 =	# of \s x 1 =				
TOTAL: What's the water quality in YOUR stream?						
Excellent ( > 22) Good (17-22) Fair (11-16) Poor ( < 11)						

Each person in your group should get a chance to roll the dice!

Fill in the table with information about your stream. We'll add information about the other streams as a class.

Water Source	Human Impact Factors	Macroinvertebrates Identified	Total Points	Quality of Water
Jefferson Creek				
Red-Tailed Creek				
Bowie Creek				
Green River				

een River					
Answer th	e following questions:				
1. Whic	n factor determines water quality?				
•	The number of organisms				
•	The types of organisms found in a water	r source			
2. Why are macroinvertebrates used to analyze water quality?					
3. Whic	h water source was considered to have the	best water quality?			
		4,			
V۸	'hy?				
VV					

4. Which water source has the worst water quality?

List the human factors that might be causing the water source to be of low quality?

What are some things that could be done by humans to improve water quality?