

Dragonfly Nymph

Habitat: Slow moving streams, ponds, or lakes

Diet: Predator - Feeds on other small aquatic invertebrates such as daphnia and mosquito larvae

Facts:

- Eaten by birds, fish, and larger aquatic insects
- Undergoes a partial metamorphosis to become a flying adult

Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive



Damselfly Nymph

Habitat: Slow moving streams, ponds, or lakes

Diet: Predator - Feeds on small aquatic organisms such as daphnia and mosquito larvae

Facts:

- Eaten by fish, birds, and other aquatic insects
- Molt several times to eventually become a flying adult

Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive



Mayfly

Habitat: Cleaner water in rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, and wetlands

Diet: Scraper - Feeds on algae and biofilm, eats what it can find

Facts:

- Important food source for fish, amphibians, birds, and water beetles
- Hides under rocks when being hunted
- Terrestrial fly in adult form
- Adult mayflies only live for a few hours to a few days

Tolerance: Very Sensitive



Stonefly

Habitat: Clean, Fast moving rivers and streams with a high oxygen content

Diet: Shredder - Feed on algae, leaves, and decaying vegetation

Facts:

- Food source for fish and larger invertebrates
- Shed exoskeletons as they grow into flying adults
- Stoneflies can live in the aquatic stage for 1-3 years

Tolerance: Very Sensitive



Backswimmer

Habitat: Still water in a pond or lake, Slow moving stream or river

Diet: Predator - small insects, fish, snails, crustaceans, and tadpoles

Facts:

- Backswimmers breathe air
- They can indicate polluted water since they don't rely on the water for oxygen
- Swim upside down

Tolerance: Tolerant



Water Boatman

Habitat: Still water in a pond or lake, Slow moving stream or river

Diet: Opportunistic - Feeds mainly on plants and algae, but can also eat insects and other aquatic organisms

Facts:

- Breathes through skin when young, and then through trapped air bubbles as it grows
- Develops wings as an adult to fly and mate

Tolerance: Tolerant



Dobsonfly

Habitat: Very clean water along the bottom of streams and rivers, near riffles

Diet: Predator - feeds on aquatic insects

Facts:

- Completes a full metamorphosis to become a flying adult
- Does not eat during adult life stage
- Attracted to light
- Female dobsonfly bites can be painful
- Eaten by many species of fish



Tolerance: Very Sensitive

Alderfly

Habitat: soft mud, sand, or stone crevices in streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, and wetlands

Diet: Predator - Feeds on clams, insects, crustaceans, and larvae

Facts:

- Food source for fish species
- Some alderfly species have a tube-like appendage that is used as a snorkel when there are low oxygen levels



Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive

Water Penny

Habitat: Clean, fast moving waters in a river or stream

Diet: Scraper - Feeds on biofilm, plant debris, and algae along rocks

Facts:

- Water Pennies can indicate a high amount of dissolved oxygen
- Lay eggs on undersides of rocks
- Adults are land beetles
- Eaten by freshwater trout and some insects

Tolerance: Very Sensitive



Riffle Beetle

Habitat: Clean, Oxygen-rich, Fast-moving bodies of water in rivers or streams

Diet: Shredder - Feeds on plant materials and diatoms

Facts:

- Undergoes a complete metamorphosis from larval form to adult beetle form
- Eaten by many different species of fish

Tolerance: Very Sensitive



Whirligig Beetle

Habitat: Ponds, wetlands, lakes, streams on the water's surface or below

Diet: Predator/Scavenger - Feeds on smaller insects and adults can scavenge for food along the water's surface

Facts:

- Breathes air, and does not rely on dissolved oxygen in the water
- Eaten by larger beetles and fish
- Adults swim on the water's surface in social groups

Tolerance: Tolerant



Caddisfly

Habitat: Cool flowing water in rivers and streams, Temperate ponds and lakes

Diet: Opportunistic- feeds on plant materials, algae, and sometimes insects

Facts:

- Eaten by many different fish species
- Some caddisflies produce silk to make nets that catch food materials
- Some caddisfly species build protective cases out of sediments and vegetative matter

Tolerance: Very Sensitive



Midge

Habitat: Stagnant or moving water bodies, clean and polluted waters

Diet: Filter Feeder - Feeds on algae, debris, and insect larvae

Facts:

- Adults look similar to mosquitoes but are smaller
- Many species burrow into the sediment and create silk cases
- Adult stage looks similar to a mosquito, but has “fuzzy” antennae

Tolerance: Tolerant



Crane Fly

Habitat: Under plant debris and algae in ponds, wetlands, rivers, and streams

Diet: Shredder - Feeds on algae, debris, and small insects

Facts:

- Adults look similar to mosquitoes, but are larger and harmless
- Adults are also known as “mosquito hawks”
- Adults are a food source for spiders, birds, and other insects

Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive



Crayfish

Habitat: Rivers, streams, ponds, and lakes

Diet: Predator/Scavenger - Feeds on plants, insects, snails, and dead organisms

Facts:

- There is only one native crayfish species in Oregon, the Signal Crayfish
- Young crayfish stay attached to their mother for up to 2 weeks after hatching
- Food source for fish, aquatic mammals, birds, and humans



Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive

Flatworm

Habitat: Under rocks, plants, and debris in ponds, lakes, streams, rivers, ditches, and puddles

Diet: Scavenger/Parasite - Feeds on bacteria, protozoans, small invertebrates, and plant matter

Facts:

- Hermaphroditic - can reproduce asexually
- Flatworms can regenerate if cut down the middle or if a small end is cut off



Tolerance: Tolerant

Leech

Habitat: Lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, wetlands in the sediment or aquatic vegetation

Diet: Parasite - Feeds on blood and decaying matter

Facts:

- Every continent on earth has leech species, except for Antarctica
- Eaten by fish, turtles, and birds
- Not all Leeches feed on blood, some eat plants

Tolerance: Tolerant



Gilled Snail

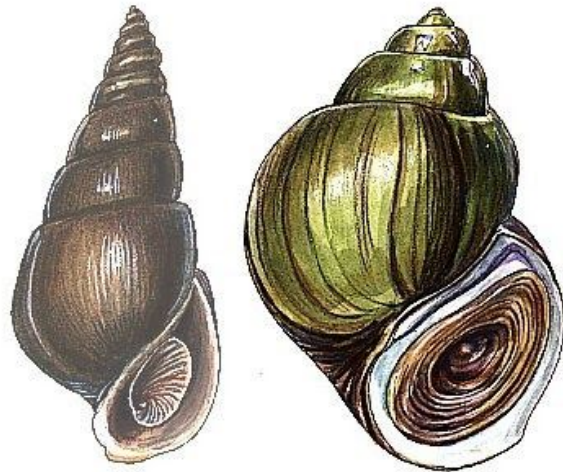
Habitat: On or under rocks in cool, clean, running water

Diet: Scraper - Feeds on algae and decaying plants

Facts:

- Eaten by fish, ducks, and leeches
- Requires oxygen-rich water to survive
- Opening on the right side of shell
- Obtain oxygen from the water through their gills

Tolerance: Very Sensitive



Lunged Aquatic Snail

Habitat: Substrate in streams, rivers, ponds, lakes

Diet: Scraper - Feeds on algae, plants, and sometimes dead animal matter

Facts:

- Eaten by fish, birds, and turtles
- Opening on the left side of shell
- Lunged snails are Hermaphroditic (male and female)
- Some snails collect air from the water's surface to breathe



Tolerance: Tolerant

Sowbug

Habitat: The bottom of streams, ponds, rivers, lakes

Diet: Scavenger - Feeds on dead animal matter and decaying plants

Facts:

- Sowbugs grow throughout their lifetime, shedding exoskeletons
- Eaten by a variety of vertebrates and invertebrates
- Can live in streams recovering from sewage pollution



Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive

Scud

Habitat: Shallow areas of running or still water, usually in the substrate, avoiding light

Diet: Shredder - feed on any vegetation or animal matter

Facts:

- Scuds swim on their sides or upside down
- Eaten by fish, birds, and amphibians
- Females have a pouch that carries eggs and hatchlings until they shed their exoskeleton

Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive



Water Mite

Habitat: Open, clear pools, sometimes found in pool bottoms

Diet: Predator - Attacks insects, fish, and other animals

Facts:

- Some water mite larvae are parasites to Water Boatmans
- Water Mites have swimming hairs on their legs that helps propel them through water

Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive



Water Strider

Habitat: Almost any calm aquatic habitat including ponds, lakes, ditches, marshes, and rivers

Diet: Predator - Feeds on insects and spiders that fall onto the water's surface

Facts:

- Eaten by fish and birds
- A water strider's legs have tiny hairs that are water repellent and trap air to keep it on the water's surface

Tolerance: Tolerant



Clam/Mussel

Habitat: Streams, rivers, and permanent standing water in lakes and wetlands

Diet: Filter Feeder - phytoplankton, bacteria, plant matter, and other microorganisms

Facts:

- Eaten by fish, birds, and mammals
- Clams and Mussels help improve water quality by straining out particles and pollutants in the water
- Some mussels can filter up to 10 gallons of water a day

Tolerance: Somewhat Sensitive

