

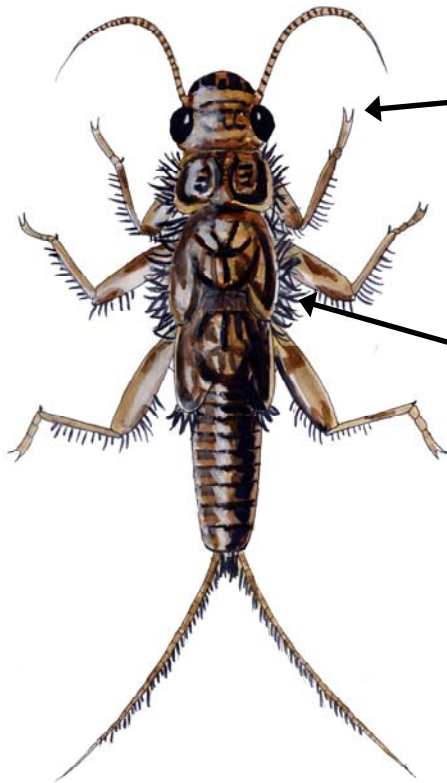
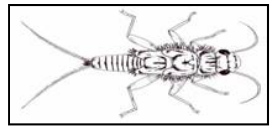
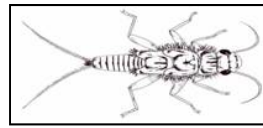
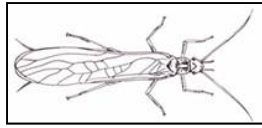
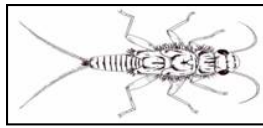
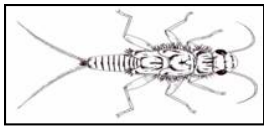
Appendix B: Examples of aquatic macroinvertebrate adaptations



The **Blackfly larva** has a net on its head for collecting food.



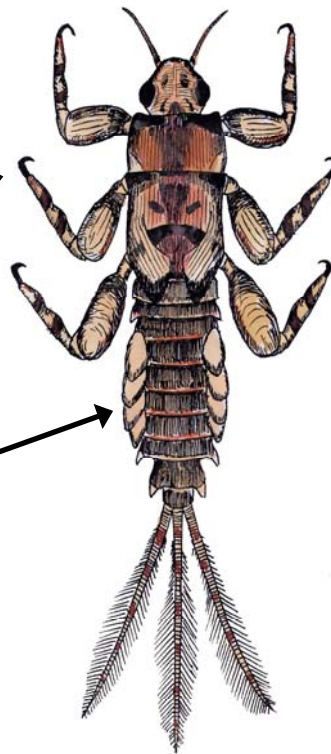
The **Crane fly larva** has tiny hairs and suction cups along its body so it can hold on to rocks and hard substrates in fast flowing water.



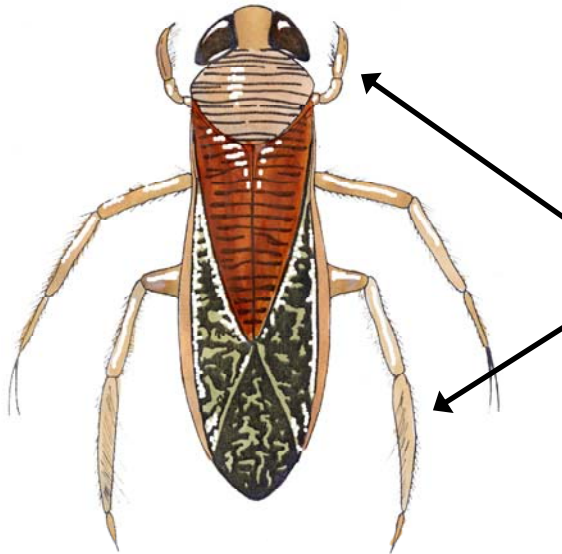
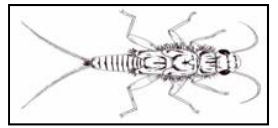
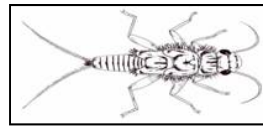
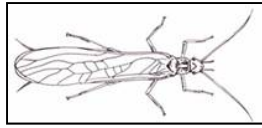
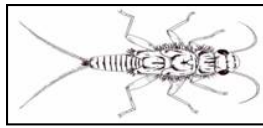
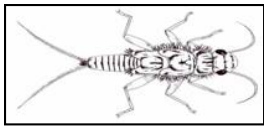
The **Stonefly** nymph has claws for capturing prey and holding on tight to rocky substrates.

The **Stonefly** nymph has gills in its “armpits” for breathing dissolved oxygen in fast flowing streams.

The **Mayfly** nymph has hooks for holding on tight to rocky substrates.



The **Mayfly** nymph has gills on its abdomen for breathing dissolved oxygen in fast flowing streams.



The **Water boatman** has paddle-like legs for swimming in slow moving water.

The **Dragonfly nymph** has claws on its legs for capturing prey and for climbing emergent vegetation.

