MACROINVERTEBRATES

Functional Feeding Groups

Shredders - Break down CPOM

Collectors - Capture FPOM

Grazers (Scrapers) – Consume microbes/algae/fungi

Predators – Predates on group members

CPOM – Course Particulate
Organic Material

FPOM — Fine Particulate
Organic Material

Functional Feeding Groups

Shredders

(Feed on dead course particulate organic material)

Stonefly Larvae Scuds Sowbugs

(Feed on live course particulate organic material)

Cranefly Larvae
Beetles
Free-swimming Caddisfly Larvae



Functional Feeding Groups Collectors

(Filter fine particulate organic material in the current)

Blackflies Net-spinner Caddisflies Clams/Mussels







(Collect fine particulate organic material on the bottom of the river)

Case-maker Caddisfly Larvae Mayfly Larvae Riffle Beetles Crayfish





Functional Feeding Groups

Grazers

(Feed on plants/algae growing in the river)

Mayfly Larvae
Free-swimming Caddisfly Larvae
Water Pennies
Riffle Beetles
Snails











Functional Feeding Groups Predators

(Catch and eat live prey)

Dragonfly Larvae
Damselfly Larvae
Dobsonfly Larvae
Water Striders
Giant Water Bugs
Water Scorpions
Water Mites
Predacious Diving Beetles





The river is narrow, shallow, and faster
Input from riparian is extensive in system (CPOM)
Sunlight influence is minimal in system
Fast water allows FPOM drift to begin moving downstream
Shredders and Collectors dominate

Open canopy allowing sunlight on stream bed Algae growth increases and vascular plants can grow in stream

FPOM drift from upper reach input significant CPOM from riparian input still significant Collectors and Grazers dominate

The river is now wider, deeper, and slower
Input from riparian is lessened in system
Sunlight influence is greater in system, but...
Water depth limits bed from receiving it
Slow water allows FPOM to settle to the bottom
Collectors and Predators dominate



