

Limnetica, 25 (3): 839-850 (2006)

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The Multihabitat Approach of USEPA's Rapid Bioassessment Protocols: Benthic Macroinvertebrates

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ABSTRACT

The Multihabitat Approach of USEPA's Rapid Bioassessment Protocols: Benthic Macroinvertebrates

The multihabitat approach to sampling for bioassessment is not a new concept, but has been described in detail in the USEPA Rapid Bioassessment Protocols (Barbour *et al.*, 1999) and the AQEM project of the European Union (Hering *et al.*, 2004). Although there are variations on this technique, the basic approach is to sample the major aquatic habitats in proportion to each representation in the stream reach. Both fish and benthic macroinvertebrates are sampled in this manner. The primary advantage of the multihabitat approach is to sample representative stream habitats that will address habitat altered systems and provide an indication of impairment from both chemical and non-chemical stressors. This technique has been shown to collect representative samples of the stream reach and to be highly precise among and within sampling crews. Four questions are addressed in this paper: (1) What are the strengths and limitations of the method for low-gradient streams; (2) What are the performance characteristics (i.e., accuracy, precision, sensitivity) of the method; (3) What is the relative ability of the method to distinguish natural variability (i.e., temporal, spatial) from human disturbance; (4) How would the method be implemented for low-gradient streams.

Key words: Multihabitat sampling, benthic macroinvertebrates, rapid bioassessment, precision, representativeness, Low-gradient streams, AQEM, Environmental monitoring, Ecological condition.

RESUMEN

La aproximación multihábitat de los protocolos de bioevaluación rápida de la USEPA: Macroinvertebrados bentónicos

La aproximación mediante muestreo multihábitat para bioevaluaciones no es un nuevo concepto, pero ha sido descrito en detalle en los Protocolos de Bioevaluación Rápida de la USEPA (Barbour *et al.*, 1999) y en el proyecto AQEM de la Unión Europea (Hering *et al.*, 2004). Aunque hay variaciones en esta técnica, la aproximación básica es muestrear los hábitats acuáticos en proporción a cada representación en el tramo de río. Tanto los peces como los invertebrados bentónicos son muestreados de esta manera. La principal ventaja de la aproximación multihábitat es el muestreo de los hábitats representativos del río que indicaran sistemas con hábitats alterados y proporcionarán una indicación de desajuste entre factores de stress químicos y no químicos. Esta técnica ha mostrado que permite recolectar muestras representativas del tramo de río y ser altamente precisa tanto entre, como dentro campañas de muestreo. En este trabajo se abordan cuatro preguntas: (1) Cuales son los puntos fuertes y las limitaciones del método para ríos de poco gradiente; (2) Cuales son las características representativas (p.e. exactitud, precisión, sensibilidad) del método; (3) Cual es la habilidad relativa del método para diferenciar la variabilidad natural (p. e. temporal, espacial) de las perturbaciones humanas; (4) Como se podría implementar el método para ríos de poco gradiente.

Palabras clave: Muestreo multihábitat, macroinvertebrados bentónicos, bioevaluación rápida, precisión, representatividad, ríos de poco gradiente, AQEM, gestión ambiental, estado ecológico.

INTRODUCTION

Traditional sampling procedures for benthic macroinvertebrates in lotic systems have targeted a single habitat type to reduce variability due to substrate differences (Rosenberg & Resh, 1993; Loeb & Spacie, 1994; Lenat & Barbour, 1994). Numerous studies have been conducted to demonstrate the influence of substrate and other habitat types on the population dynamics of aquatic insects and other macroinvertebrates (e.g., Minsall, 1984), and have mostly focused on larger particle sizes (usually cobble and coarse gravel), which constitute the riffles and runs of flowing waters. Riffles are among the most productive habitat types in lotic systems, due largely to the turbulence they produce (and thus, higher levels of dissolved oxygen) and their capacity to capture and retain organic particulates. It is recognized, however, that not all streams have riffles, due either to natural geomorphic and topographic characteristics, or, as a result of accelerated rates of stream bottom erosion or fine sediment deposition. Low gradient plains regions (coastal or otherwise) tend to be dominated by sediment particle sizes ranging from medium and small gravel down to sand, silt, and clay.

In addition, a long history of stream sampling exists throughout the country and around the world where the focus of the studies has been on species (or taxa) inventories and distributions. The resurgence of bioassessment in the USA has provided the impetus for development of innovative strategies to integrate biological information into agency monitoring programs (Davis and Simon, 1995; Barbour, 1997). Part of the strategy has entailed reconsideration of the purpose of the biological sample, i. e., of what it is intended to be representative? Since analysis of the sample leads to assessment of an entire reach, not just a single habitat (e. g., a riffle), an approach yielding sample data representing the entire reach would be more appropriate. A multihabitat approach distributed over the entire reach, and that leads to sampling a portion of all habitat types present in the reach, is intended to improve sample representativeness. The proportionally-distributed, multihabitat sample reflects the biota

that a stream (even a degraded one) has the capacity to support. One exposed riffle in the middle of an otherwise eroding, sand-clogged channel is NOT representative of the stream for an assessment of ecological condition.

Use of multiple habitat sampling in biological assessments is not new. North Carolina Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has long used the technique of sampling a variety of stream habitats to assess condition (Lenat, 1988 and 1990; Lenat and Barbour, 1994). While the sampling emphasis of North Carolina DEM was on the riffle habitat, supplemental sampling was also done in the shorezone vegetation, woody debris, and sand habitats (which was mostly for midge larvae). Over the past decade, other monitoring and assessment programs in the United States have developed multihabitat sampling techniques, e.g., the eastern states in the Mid-Atlantic Coastal Plains of the US (MACS 1996; Maxted *et al.*, 2000), Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) (Florida DEP, 1996; Barbour *et al.*, 1996), Massachusetts DEP (Massachusetts DEP, 1995; and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation –DEC-) (Major *et al.*, 1998; Major and Barbour, 2001). The development of these state methods provided the basis for the multihabitat procedures described in the second edition of the RBPs (Barbour *et al.*, 1999; Table 1).

Also in Europe, multihabitat sampling for monitoring and assessment purpose was used for nearly three decades (e.g., De Lange and De Rooter, 1977; Woodiwiss, 1978; Furse *et al.*, 1981). An extensive overview of samplers and efficiencies and comparisons of techniques was given by Elliott and Tullett (1983). The use of species based assessment techniques such as the Saprobien System (Sladeczek, 1978) as well as community based approaches like RIVPACS and EKOO (Wright *et al.*, 2000) were based on multihabitat sampling. The differences of the European approach from that of the RBPs are (i) the inclusion of rare habitats and (ii) the non-proportional allocation of sampled area to habitats present.

The purpose of this paper is to describe the multihabitat stream sampling approach for ben-

thic macroinvertebrates (Barbour *et al.*, 1999), that uses proportional allocation of sampling effort across all major habitat types present in the target reach. The application of this approach to low-gradient streams is discussed. We ask four questions: (1) What are the strengths and limi-

tations of the method for low-gradient streams; (2) What are the performance characteristics (i.e., accuracy, precision, sensitivity) of the method; (3) What is the relative ability of the method to distinguish natural variability (i.e., temporal, spatial) from human disturbance; (4) How would

Table 1. Summary of the primary technical elements of USEPA's Multihabitat Approach. *Resumen de los elementos técnicos primarios de la Aproximación Multihábitat USEPA.*

Habitat Selection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reach determined as 100 meters in length. Length could be determined by some multiple of width.
Sampling Gear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rectangular net 50 cm wide or D-frame net 30 cm wide. • 500 μm mesh.
Sampling Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample units collected at multiple habitats with effort in proportion to representation in reach. • Habitats targeted are cobble (hard substrate), snags, vegetated shorezone, submerged aquatics, sand or other fine sediment. • 20 jabs/kicks are collected among the habitats in the reach. • Composited as a single sample representing the reach.
Area Sampled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area per sample unit is ~ 0.5 m² • Area per composite sample is variable depending on the gear type and level of effort, but generally 1.8 to 5.0 m²
Replication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 % of sites replicated.
Replication as QA/QC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same season, different team revisits (2 sites). • Next year revisits (10 sites).
Subsampling and Enumeration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Random subsampling to 300 \pm 20 % organism count/identification (could be 200 organisms as target). • Power Cost Efficiency (PCE) test done to determine organism target.
Taxonomic Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Genus or lowest taxon possible. • Family level taxonomy used in some states.
QA Procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field: revisit by different team-same year (2 sites) and second year revisit on 10 sites. • Vouchers and reference collection maintained. • Lab: sorting checks 10 %; ID checks 10 %.
Analysis/Metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metrics calibrated for region or based on classification within states. • Core metrics aggregated to an index for assessment, but analyzed separately to aid in diagnostics. • RIVPACS used in certain cases.
Habitat Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual-based habitat assessment as per Barbour <i>et al.</i> 1999. • Wolman Pebble Count conducted to supplement interpretation of bed sediments.
Data Availability and Mode of Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ecological Data Application System (EDAS) used by numerous states. • Link to STORET established for legacy ecological data upload and download.
Written Protocols Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barbour <i>et al.</i> 1999.
Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportional allocation method for the multihabitat method was tested and developed initially for Alaska DEC and Massachusetts DEP, and based on similar methods being used for streams in the mid-Atlantic coastal region and by Florida DEP.
Purpose for Monitoring (in the USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support State (or other agency) Surface Water Assessment and Monitoring Programs (SWAMP). • Assess the biological condition of surface waters. • Use in Aquatic Life Use determinations, TMDLs based on biological impairment, BMP effectiveness monitoring. • Diagnose causes of impairment.

the method be implemented for low-gradient streams.

OVERVIEW OF METHODS

The multihabitat approach of the USEPA RBPs advocates sampling the habitat types in proportion to their frequency of occurrence in the stream reach. For example, the substrate in a high-gradient stream in the Cascade Mountains in northwestern US is dominated by cobble and boulders, woody debris, and pockets of coarse particulate matter. If woody debris is removed, fauna associated with it are directly affected. Sampling the woody debris in reference streams, but not sampling in habitat-altered streams provides the basis for evaluating effects of physical habitat degradation. As another example, low-gradient streams of the Central Valley in California are dominated by soft, fine sediment, shore-zone, submerged vegetation habitats, and are distinctive by an overwhelming absence of cobble substrate and woody debris. The USEPA multihabitat procedure was designed as a technique for sampling these types of streams, and to provide a sample representative of the benthic macroinvertebrates the stream has the capacity to support (Barbour *et al.*, 1999; Maxted *et al.*, 2000). The RPB method was adopted in the European project, translated as “the development and testing of an integrated assessment system for the ecological quality of streams and rivers throughout Europe using benthic macroinvertebrates” (AQEM) (Hering *et al.*, 2004). In combining the approach of the RBP (Barbour *et al.*, 1999) with that of the procedures of the Environment Agency (Environment Agency, 1999), the Austrian Guidelines “Saprobiology” (Moog *et al.*, 1999) and ISO 7828 (1985), guidelines were formulated into a standard procedure for collecting and analysing macroinvertebrate samples within the AQEM project (AQEM consortium, 2002). Herein the philosophy of the RBP was kept as standard.

As described in the RBP document (Barbour *et al.*, 1999) as well as in the AQEM procedure (Hering *et al.*, 2004), benthic ma-

croinvertebrates are collected systematically from all available instream habitat types (in approximate proportion to their frequency of occurrence in the reach). The RBP uses the techniques of kicking the substrate or sweeping with a standard aquatic collecting net. In the USA, a D-frame dip net (or rectangular net similar to that used by the USEPA Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program [EMAP] and the US Geological Survey National Water Quality Assessment [NAWQA]) is employed (Table 1). In AQEM a pond-net is used. By kicking the substrate (in fast running streams) to dislodge the organisms into a stationary net or sweeping the net (in slow running streams) to capture loosely clinging organisms, this technique affords versatility in sampling the benthic macroinvertebrate assemblage from the various habitats.

A composite of several sample units (SU), usually 20 SUs, is taken from all major habitat types in the stream reach, resulting in sampling of approximately 1.25 m² (Hering *et al.*, 2004) to 3.1 m² (Barbour *et al.*, 1999); the habitat surface area depends upon the dimensions of the net and the SUs composited (Table 1). As an example, if the habitat in the sampling reach is estimated to be 50 % snags or woody debris, 25 % cobble, and 25 % vegetation, then half of the sampling effort (50 % or 10 SUs) should be taken in the woody debris habitat, and the other 10 SUs divided between the cobble and vegetation. An organism-based subsample (usually 200, 300, or 500 organisms) is sorted in the laboratory and identified to genus (Table 1).

Following are specific sampling techniques for different habitat types (taken from Barbour *et al.*, 1999):

Cobble (hard substrate)

Cobble is associated with riffles and runs defined as the shallow part of the stream where water flows over completely or partially submerged pebble to boulder sized rocks to produce surface turbulence. This habitat type is not common in most low-gradient streams. Sample by holding

Table 2. The strengths and limitations of EPA's multihabitat sampling method for benthic macroinvertebrates. *Puntos fuertes y limitaciones del método de muestreo multihábitat de la EPA para macroinvertebrados bentónicos.*

Strengths	Limitations
<i>Technical</i>	<i>Technical</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasis is on available and appropriate habitats in stream, based on natural expectations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling woody debris or snags can be qualitative if not done properly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducive to measuring effects from multiple stressors, including both chemical and non-chemical 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a tendency to over sample the most productive habitats in a reach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides distinction between high-gradient and low-gradient streams and reinforces classification of stream types for assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The training of investigators to be consistent with decisions regarding habitat representation in reach is difficult
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and procedure were developed specifically for low-gradient streams, but are relevant to all types. 	
<i>Implementation</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The same technique is appropriate for all stream types, making a single method applicable statewide 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For statewide implementation, a cross-method comparison may be necessary to adjust historical data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once trained, multiple investigators can conduct sampling in a standardized manner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can add a dimension to diagnosing impairment between chemical and non-chemical stressors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This technique is used by other states and endorsed by EPA, providing documented support for its implementation 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the method and associated index is calibrated, the technique is relatively cost-effective 	

the bottom rim of the dip net against the substrate downstream of the riffle and perpendicular to the flow while disturbing the substrate just upstream of the net with feet and hands to dislodge organisms. Large substrate particles should be rubbed by hand to dislodge attached organisms. The same method is used in the AQEM approach.

Snags (woody debris)

Submerged woody debris is sampled by jabbing in medium-sized sticks and branches; each SU is an estimated 1-meter section. The snag habitat may be kicked first to help dislodge organisms, but do so only after placing net in water downstream of the snag. Accumulated woody material in pool areas can also be considered as snag habitat. Large materials (e.g., logs) are usually avoided since they are not generally productive. The same method is used in the AQEM approach.

Aquatic macrophytes

Aquatic plants that are rooted on the bottom of the stream are sampled by sweeping the net

through the vegetation from the bottom to the surface of the water; in shallow water or shorezone areas, vegetation is sampled by bumping or pushing the net along the bottom in the rooted area. A single SU is defined as an estimated 1m length \times net width. Aquatic macrophytes are seasonal in their occurrence and thus, timing of sampling is critical. In the AQEM, the net is swept several times up and down through the submerged plant parts of emergent, floating and submersed vegetation.

Vegetated Bank Margins

When the lower portion of banks have roots, plants, and snags associated with them, they are sampled in a fashion similar to snags. If the banks are of unvegetated or soft soil, they are sampled by bumping the net along the substrate rather than dragging the net through soft substrates; this will reduce the amount of detritus (defined as sticks, leaves, and/or pieces of bark), an abundance of which will drastically increase laboratory processing effort. Bank habitat also can be kicked first to help dislodge organisms. In the AQEM, the

net is swept several times up and down through the submersed bank vegetation as discussed with the submerged aquatic macrophytes.

Sand (and other fine sediment)

Usually the least productive macroinvertebrate habitat in streams, this habitat may be the most prevalent in some streams (particularly in low-gradient streams). Unvegetated or soft sediments are sampled by bumping or pushing the net in short, jerky movements along the surface of the substrate to penetrate only the upper centimeters of the substratum. Then sweep the net immediately above the disturbed area. Alternatively, kick area of soft sediment to dislodge sediment and organisms into the water column, and then sweep through the suspended cloud of sediment. The same method is used in the AQEM approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Question 1-What are the strengths and limitations of the multihabitat method for low-gradient streams?

The strengths and limitations of EPA's multihabitat method are best explained in a table that addresses both the technical issues and program implementation aspects that are relevant to an agency's requirement to conduct monitoring and assessment of surface waters (Table 2). While these strengths and limitations are pertinent to the method, regardless of stream type, the focus of this paper is on the low-gradient streams that are common around the world, and have historically been difficult ecosystems to sample effectively.

Question 2-What are the performance characteristics (i.e., representativeness, precision, sensitivity) of the multihabitat method?

Evaluating the representativeness and precision of the multihabitat, strict proportional method for sampling stream macroinvertebrates and assessing biological condition is dependent on several factors. Quantitative measures of precision and

laboratory accuracy are calculated from combinations of metrics, which are themselves calculated from per-sample taxonomic results, which are directly affected by laboratory sorting and subsampling procedures (if used). The confidence with which accuracy and precision can be evaluated is strongly diminished if performance characteristics of sample processing (sorting, subsampling, and taxonomy) are unknown. Representativeness encompasses accuracy, but refers to a broader aspect of the sampling, which is to ensure a sample represents the reach or stream of interest in an assessment. Therefore, there must be routine and rigorous documentation of all potential error sources in each component of the biological assessment protocol. Below is presented a discussion of the performance characteristics for field sampling and multimetric biological indices for the multihabitat approach.

Representativeness of field sampling is assessed qualitatively, and is, in large part, contingent upon specific objectives of the method. The multihabitat proportional method is intended to produce a sample representative of biota the existing stream habitat is able to support. Properly applied, then, the method minimizes oversampling of rare habitats and undersampling of dominant habitats, thus minimizing bias (and improving accuracy). It also provides for sampling habitat types that are poor, unstable, or under-productive. If these habitats dominate the physical structure of a stream reach, the biota existing in them are indicative of those conditions. An example on *representative presence of taxa* in multihabitat sampling in space and time was published by Vondoschot (1990). Ten replicate samples were taken at the same time, for which a homogeneous stretch of the stream was divided into ten reaches each 10 m long. Each reach was sampled according to the standard procedure using a pond net. This study was repeated in four different months (Table 3). A total of 286 taxa were collected at the replicated site within the forty samples (i.e., 10 samples \times 4 months). September appears to be the best month to take a sample: in September, an average 64 % of all taxa and 84 % of the common taxa were collected (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of taxa caught on average in a standard pond net sample in dependence of the sampling date. (a) Percentage of all the taxa collected at the replicated site; (b) Percentage of the taxa present in 90 % of the samples collected at the replicated site; (c) Percentage of the taxa present in 75 % of the samples collected at the replicated site. *Tanto por ciento de capturas promedio en el muestreo de un estanque con red estándar y en función de la fecha de muestreo. (a) Tanto por ciento de todos los taxones recolectados en una estación con réplica. (b) Tanto por ciento de taxones presentes en un 90 % de las muestras recogidas en las estaciones con réplica. (c) Tanto por ciento de los taxones presentes en un 75 % de las muestras recogidas en las estaciones replicadas.*

Month	Date	% of all taxa (a)	% of more common taxa (b)	% of common taxa (c)
December	03/12/84	54	61	68
April	15/04/85	55	63	67
July	08/07/85	51	65	68
September	16/09/85	64	77	84

Precision of field sampling is evaluated quantitatively through analysis of repeat sampling. A repeat sample is defined as one (or more) collected from 100-meter stream reach(es) adjacent to the primary reach. For a monitoring program, the frequency and location of the adjacent reaches can vary, but a rate of 10 % repeated is often used; which primary sites are done can either be randomly selected, or selected when there is an adjacent reach that is similar to the primary (i. e., exhibits similarity in physical habitat quality, and no evidence of additional stressors or stressor sources). If repeat samples are collected by a single field team, the precision values are an estimate of method consistency (intra-team precision); if different teams collect them the values represent method repeatability (inter-team precision). The difference between the two samples is calculated by *relative percent difference (RPD)* using individual metric values and the final index score. As an example—using data from Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)—most individual metrics had median RPD values of < 30 for both kinds of repeat samples; the overall index scores from repeat samples had a median RPD of 10.5 (Mississippi DEQ 2003). It should be noted that RPD results can be biased if the metric value from one of the two samples is zero (0). It is, thus, not always

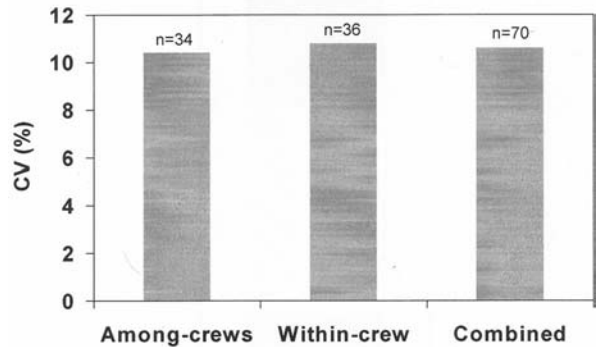


Figure 1. Coefficient of variability (CV) for benthic macroinvertebrate multihabitat samples collected in the state of Mississippi, USA. The values for "n" represent the number of sample pairs used in calculating the CV. *Coefficiente de variabilidad (CV) para muestreos multihabitat para macroinvertebrados bentónicos recolectados en el estado de Mississippi, USA. Los valores de "n" representan el número de pares usados en el cálculo del CV.*

an appropriate measure. *Coefficient of variation (CV)* should also be calculated by pooling values across all sample pairs. For Mississippi, the CV for the overall index was 10.6 % (Fig. 1). Also, as noted in figure 1, the precision of repeat visits within crews and among crews was very similar, approximating the overall precision, indicating the multihabitat approach is equally precise regardless of which trained crew performs the sampling.

Another example on precision of field sampling is given by Verdonschot (1990). For each taxon the index of precision (IOP) was calculated to study the reproducibility of abundance. The index of precision is chosen to overcome the problem of differences in abundance of taxa (i.e., due to natural variation during a life cycle and/or variation caused by the sampling technique) when looking separately at standard deviation or arithmetic mean. The IOP is the ratio of standard error and arithmetic mean:

$$\text{IOP} = 100 * (\text{standard error}/\text{arithmetic mean}).$$

The IOP provides the error percentage in the estimate of the population mean. An error percentage of zero implies that all samples are identical. Because absence obfuscates the outcome of the index, only the samples in which a taxon was

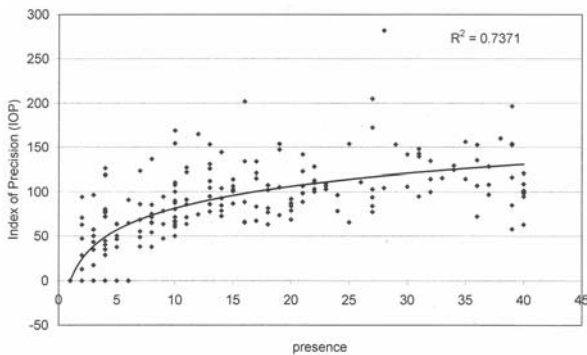


Figure 2. The relation between the presence of the taxa and the index of precision (IOP) calculated for observed abundances. *Relación entre la presencia de taxones y el índice de precisión (IOP) calculado para las abundancias observadas.*

present were taken into account. The precision of the value of the abundance of a taxon can only be indicated for the moment it was collected. For taxa collected only once, the standard deviation and the index are indeterminate.

In figures 2 and 3, the IOP of a taxon is plotted against its frequency. For observed abundances the index fluctuates between 60 % and 200 % (Fig. 2). This means that if a taxon is collected in one standard pond net sample, its abundance estimate is not very precise.

To make the distribution of observed values less skew, the abundances are transformed to a lo-

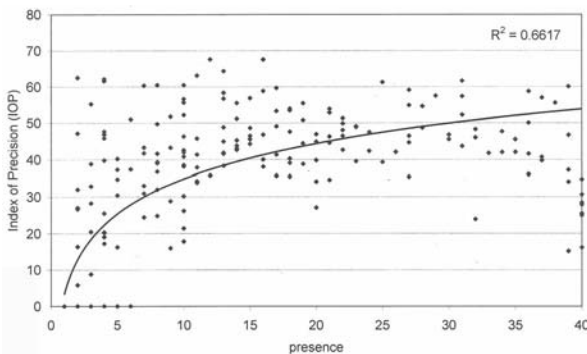


Figure 3. The relation between the presence of the taxa and the index of precision (IOP) calculated for transformed abundances. *Relación entre la presencia de taxones y el índice de precisión (IOP) calculados para las abundancias transformadas.*

garithmic scale. The index for transformed abundances fluctuates around 45 % (Fig. 3). Hence, this log transformation has been performed before processing the data. Elliott (1971) reported 20 % (on the original scale) as a reasonable error in homogeneous bottom samples. The standard pond net samples were not taken from a homogeneous substratum but from several microhabitats. Therefore, an index error of 45 % is considered acceptable when the conditions are more or less heterogeneous (patchy).

Question 3-What is the relative ability of the multihabitat method to distinguish natural variability (i.e., temporal, spatial) from human disturbance?

The ability of this method to distinguish natural variability from human disturbance is enhanced by minimizing method error and by calibrating relative to natural factors. Calibration of any biological assessment protocol entails stratification of the annual time period (index period to minimize seasonal influences) and areal extent (site class to incorporate biogeographic patterns and other natural factors) to which the index is applicable. Those sites exhibiting physical, chemical, and/or hydrologic stressor intensities of a predetermined level (or greater) make up the analytical truth (or true value). Sensitivity is very closely related to accuracy and is also reflected by discrimination efficiency (DE). The proportion of those sites correctly identified by the biological index as impaired is its accuracy, and is quantified as *discrimination efficiency* (DE). The multihabitat proportional method produced a mean DE of 89 % in Maryland (across 2 bioregions) and 92 % in Mississippi (across 5 bioregions) (Fig. 4). Maryland's Benthic Index of Biological Integrity (B-IBI) has a DE of 92 % for non-coastal plain streams, and 88 % for coastal plain streams (Stribling *et al.* 1998). The Mississippi Benthic Index of Stream Quality (M-BISQ) is stratified into 5 bioregions with DEs of 90 % (Northwest, East, and West), 100 % (Black Belt), and 89 % (Northeast).

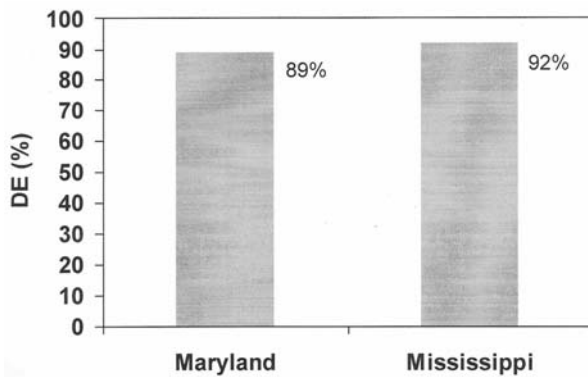


Figure 4. Discrimination efficiencies (DE) for benthic multimetric indexes calibrated for the USA states of Maryland and Mississippi. *Eficiencias de discriminación (DE) para índices bentónicos multimétricos calibrados para los estados de Maryland y Mississippi de USA.*

Question 4-How would the multihabitat method be implemented for low-gradient streams?

Development of a calibrated biological index, regardless of bioregion but specified for a stressor, has seven steps:

1. Identify candidate reference sites that represent the suite of habitat types in low gradient streams
2. To calibrate a biological index, sample along a gradient of sites from natural background to stressed sites with the selected stressor.
3. Compile and calculate candidate metrics that are ecologically relevant for low gradient streams.
4. Test candidate metrics for distinguishing between reference and impaired sites.
5. Aggregate metrics into biological index that is scientifically robust to measure the stressors.
6. Test validity of index using an independent dataset

Step 1 is the more effort-intensive component of this process. It includes selection of sites, sampling and processing of all field samples and data (biological, physical, and chemical), compilation of all ancillary data (e. g., land use), instituting appropriate and comprehensive quality assurance

and quality control (QA/QC), and population of a flexible data management system. The number of stream sites necessary to adequately characterize each site class should be between 10-25, depending on landscape heterogeneity (higher number of sites for a more variable site class). Steps 2-6 are described in detail in Barbour *et al.*, (1999).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The multihabitat approach to sampling for bioassessment has been well tested in the USA and in Europe. The approach is used in comprehensive surveys throughout broad jurisdictions. The primary advantage is to afford a versatile method for sampling a wide variety of stream types, and is applicable to evaluating both chemical and non-chemical stressors. Agencies and consortia interested in a multihabitat approach should (i) identify their program objectives that would be conducive to sampling representative aquatic habitats, (ii) characterize their aquatic systems such that the major stream types and associated habitats are described, (iii) agree upon a standard set of protocols for sampling the streams throughout the jurisdiction, and (iv) use only trained professionals to ensure a high level of precision and representativeness of the samples.

Legacy databases that have been populated with ecological data collected with other approaches should not be considered useless. The historical assessments conducted with these data are still valid as benchmarks, and cross-calibration analyses could be done to reconcile varying assessments. It is likely that after cross-calibration, only a few differences in results will require substantiating a change in assessment of ecological condition.

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