

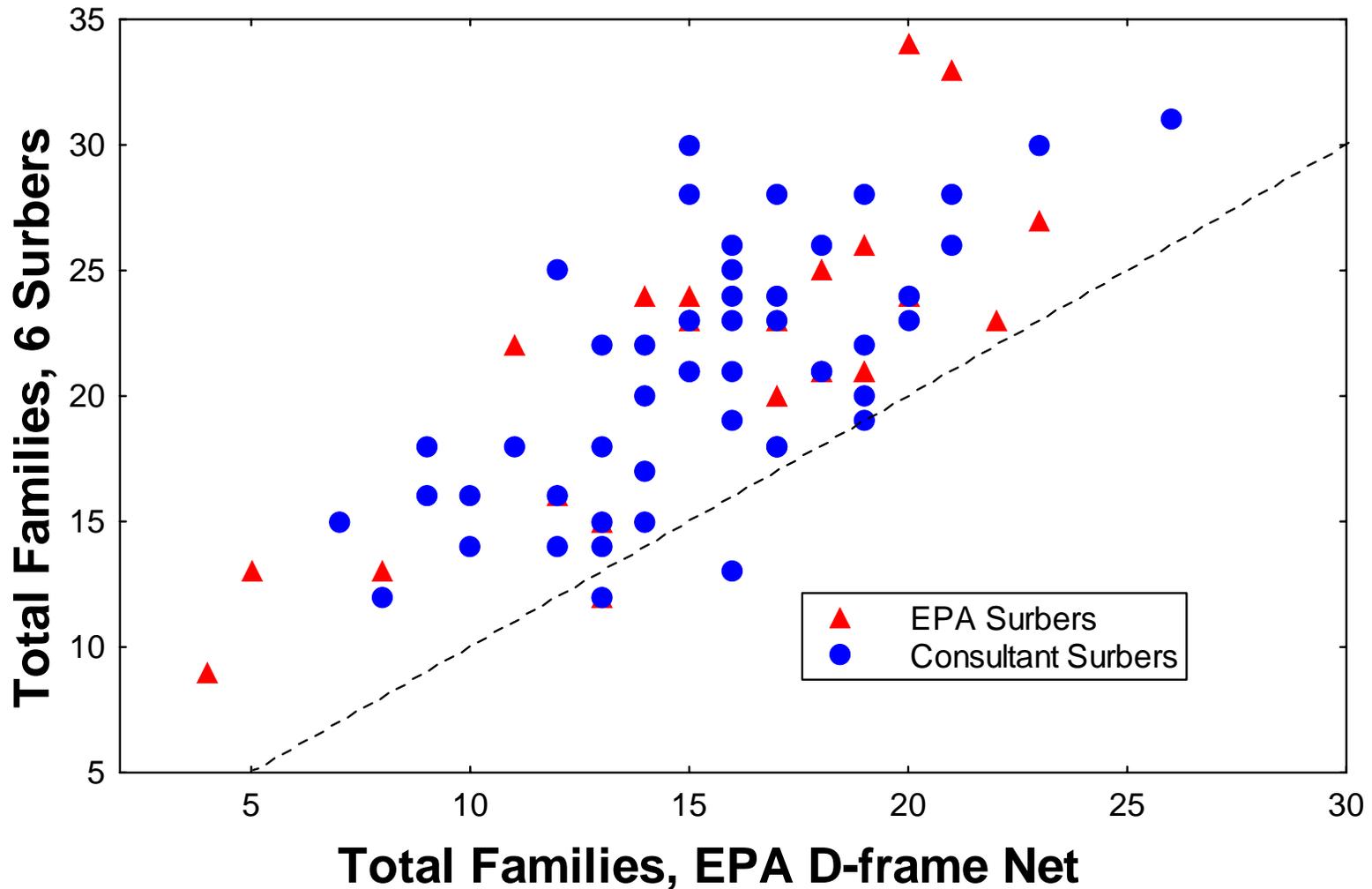
Methods Matter

How comparable are data and assessments for benthic macroinvertebrates?

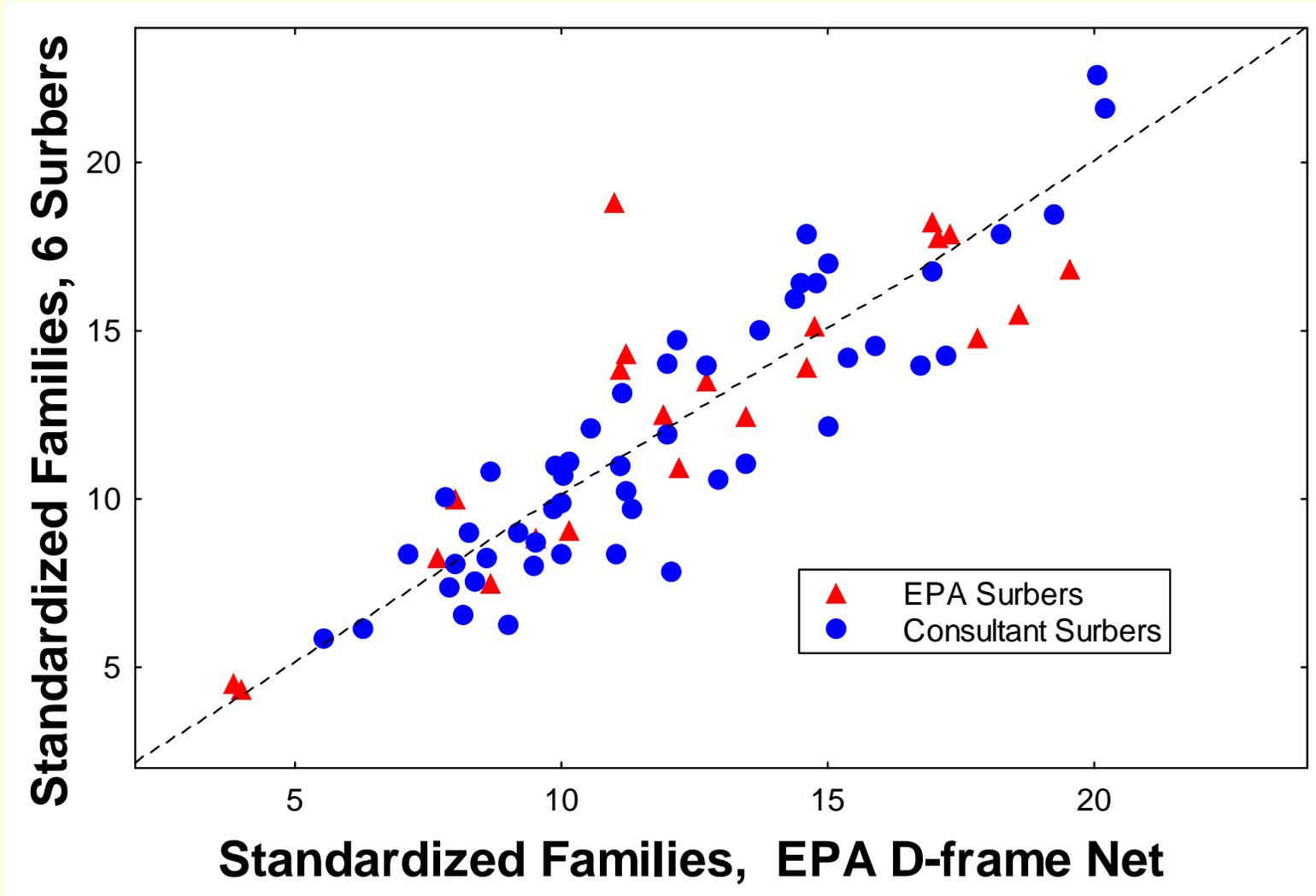
When can data be combined?

- If targeted habitat is the same, but effort and gear may differ
- Example: combining data from agencies, consultants in EIS (mountaintop removal)
 - EPA method
 - 0.25 m² kick net
 - 4X, in riffle, 2 m² total, composited
 - subsampling: 1/2, 1/4, or 1/8
 - Consultant method
 - 0.093 m² Surber sampler
 - 6X, in riffle, 0.55 m² total, not composited
 - subsampling: none
 - Family level taxonomy

Composited data



Standardized data (rarefaction, 200)



Precision

- EPA $\frac{1}{4}$ m² kick net had consistently higher precision (lower CVs) for all metrics, than supposedly more “quantitative” Surber samplers.
 - EPA CVs: 9-23%
 - Surber CVs: 12-47%
- Most likely due to larger area sampled of kick nets (2m² vs. 0.55m²)

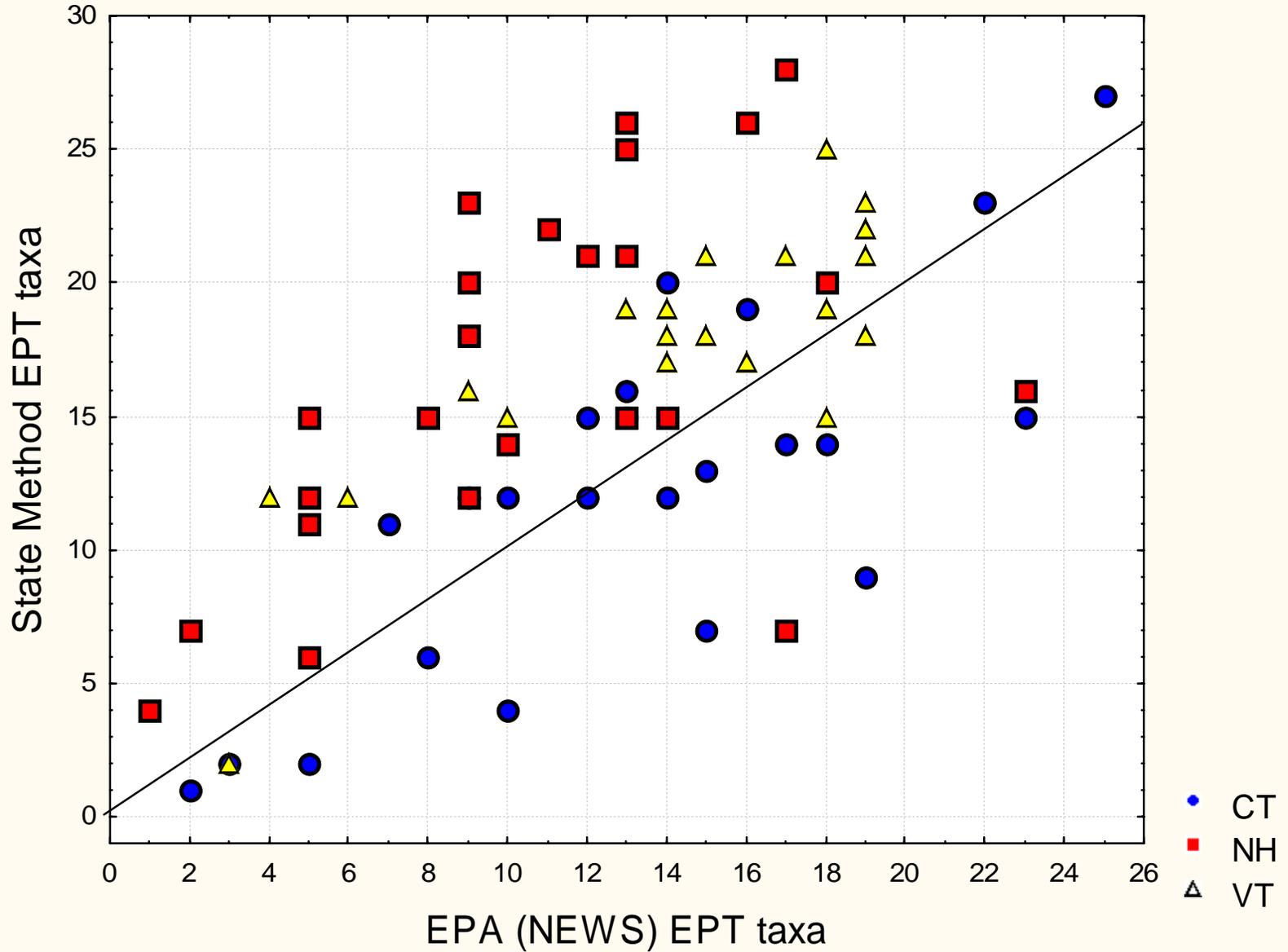
When can data **not** be combined?

- When methods or design introduce bias
- Most common when habitats sampled are not the same
- Example: State riffle-only samples and EPA multihabitat samples

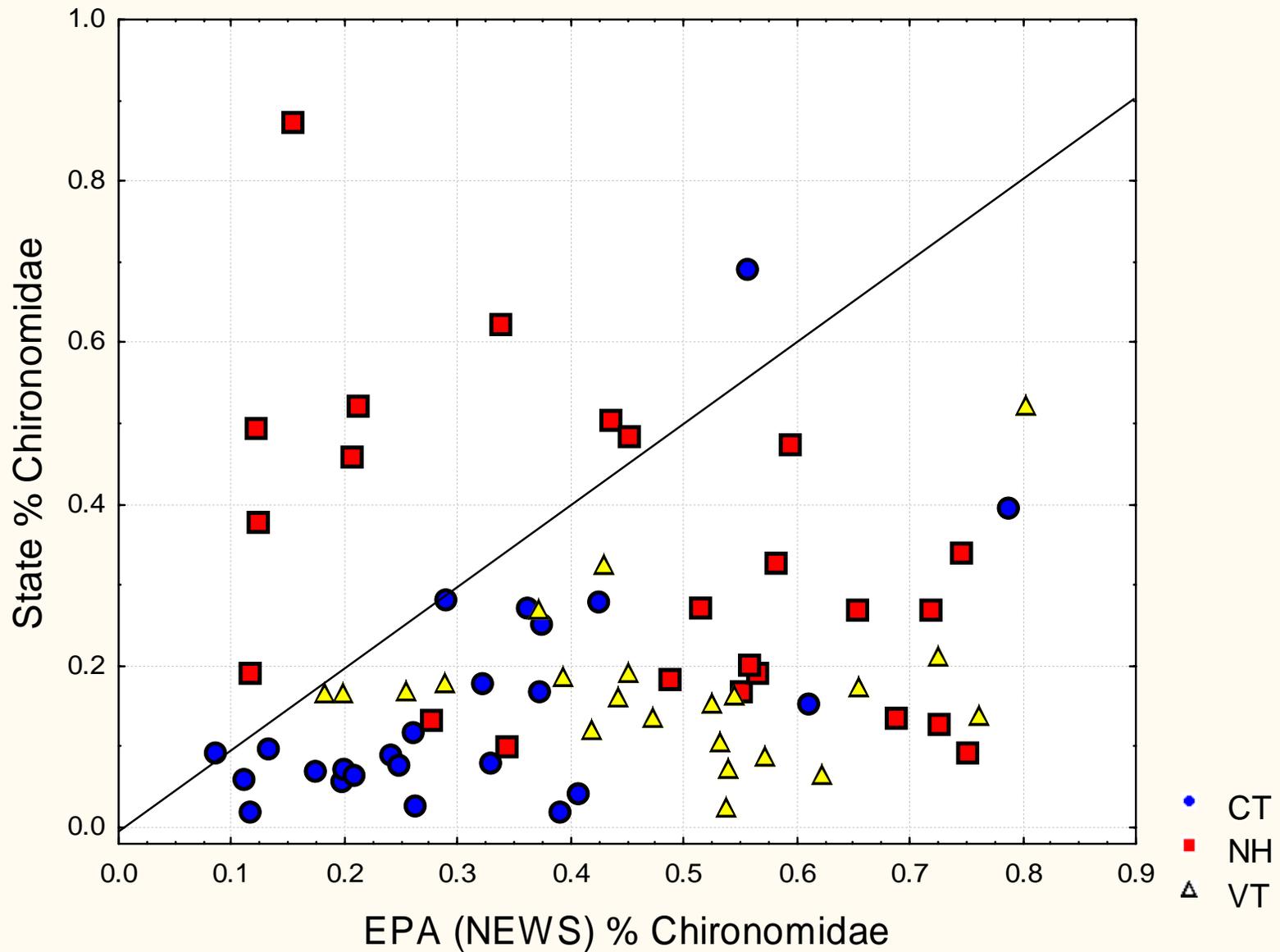
New England (NEWS)

- EPA (NEWS)
 - 20 quadrats randomly thrown in stream (all habitats); composited (4 m²), 200 subsample
- State Riffle kicks
 - CT: 12 kick samples in riffles, composited (2.4 m²), 200 subsample
 - VT: 4 timed kicks in riffles, composited (0.8 m²), ¼ subsample, 300 min
- Rock baskets
 - NH: 3 baskets, total 0.15 m², 56 days, ¼ subsample, 100 min
- Paired samples: NEWS and one state (N=22-24)

EPT taxa



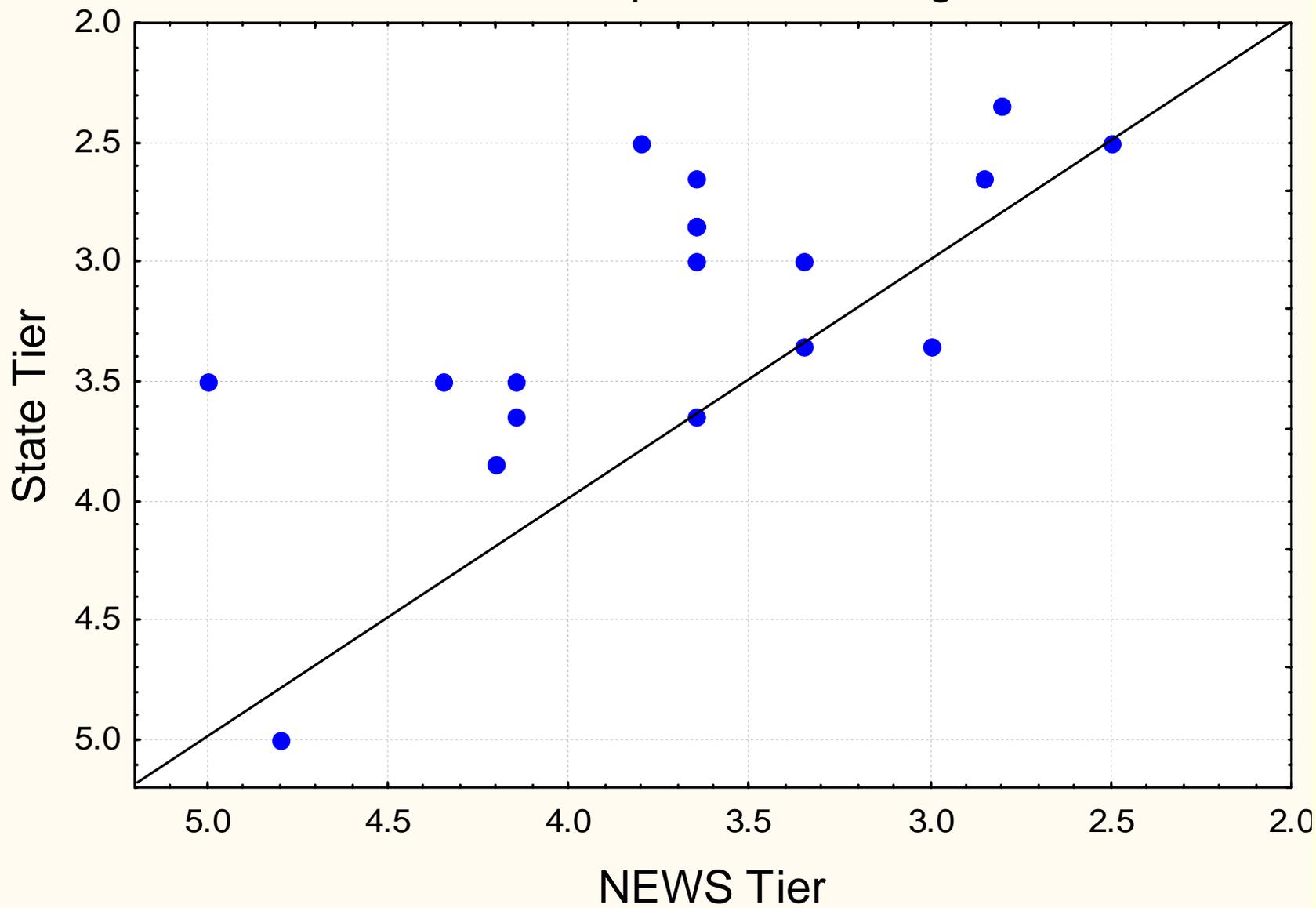
% Chironomidae



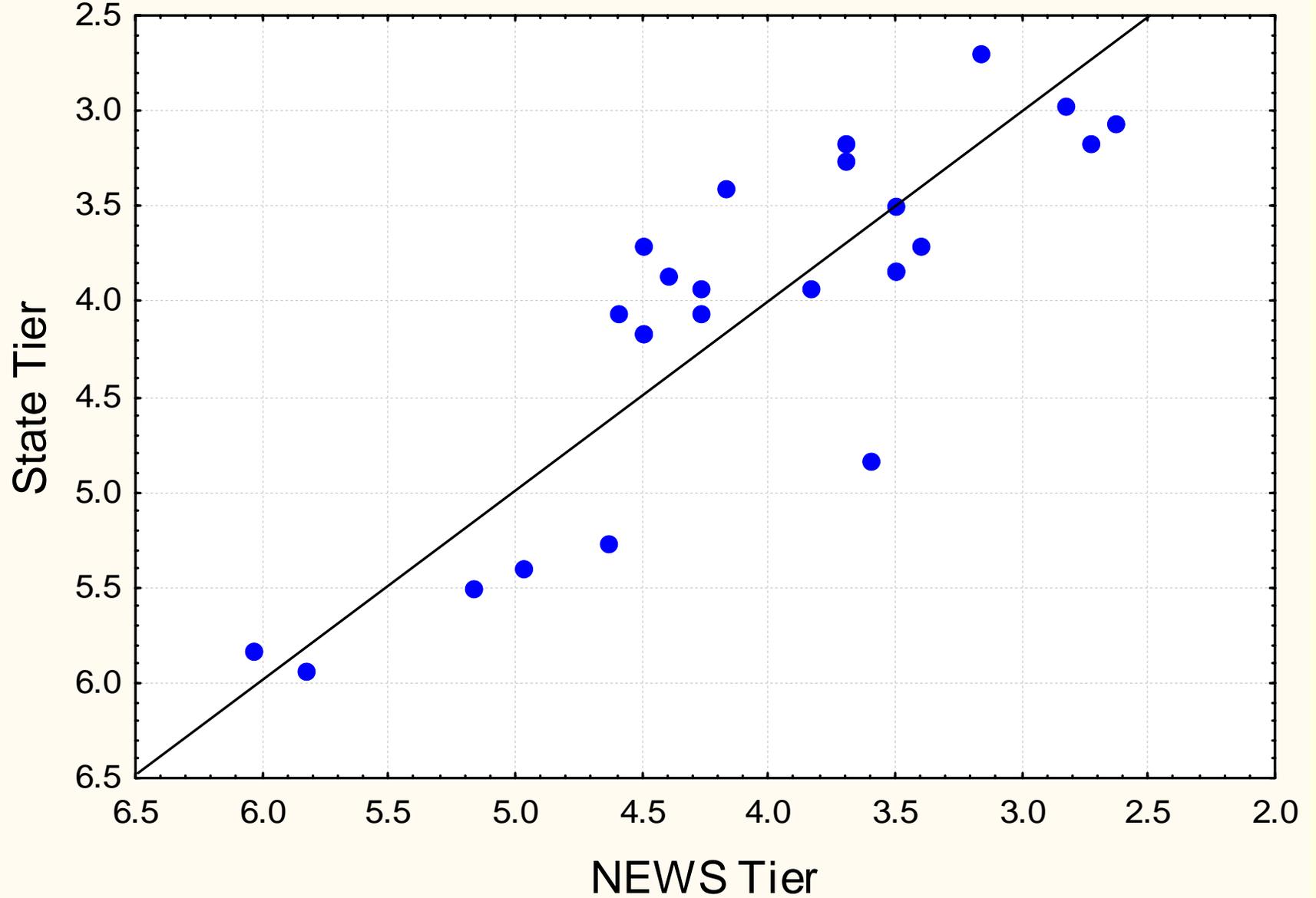
What about assessments?

- BCG assessment, professional consensus
 - Bias extends to biologists trained on riffle-only, high gradient cold water streams
 - BUT, with training and calibration, bias can be eliminated

Vermont, State personnel ratings



Connecticut, state personnel ratings



Common Assessment Requires:

- Single scale from pristine to completely degraded (as in BCG)
- Position of reference sites on scale must be determined
- Cross-calibration of biologists with different methods, habitats