

A photograph of a stream flowing through a forest, surrounded by large rocks and lush green vegetation. The stream is the central focus, with water flowing over and around numerous large, smooth, greyish-brown rocks. The surrounding forest is dense with various green plants, including ferns and broad-leaved species. Sunlight filters through the trees, creating dappled light on the rocks and water. The overall scene is a natural, serene depiction of a freshwater stream ecosystem.

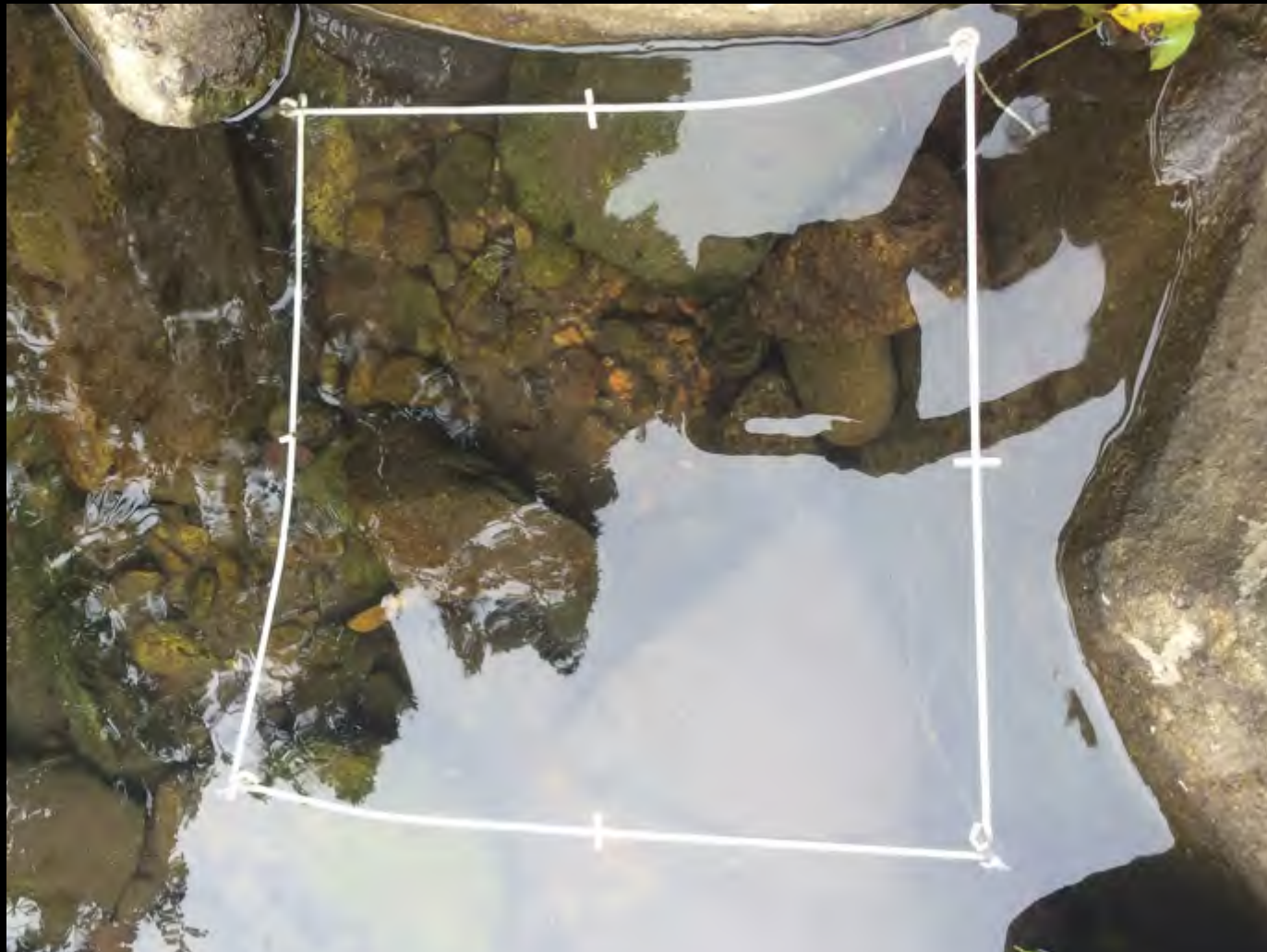
Study of Freshwater Stream Ecosystem

Group 1

The distribution of stream lives



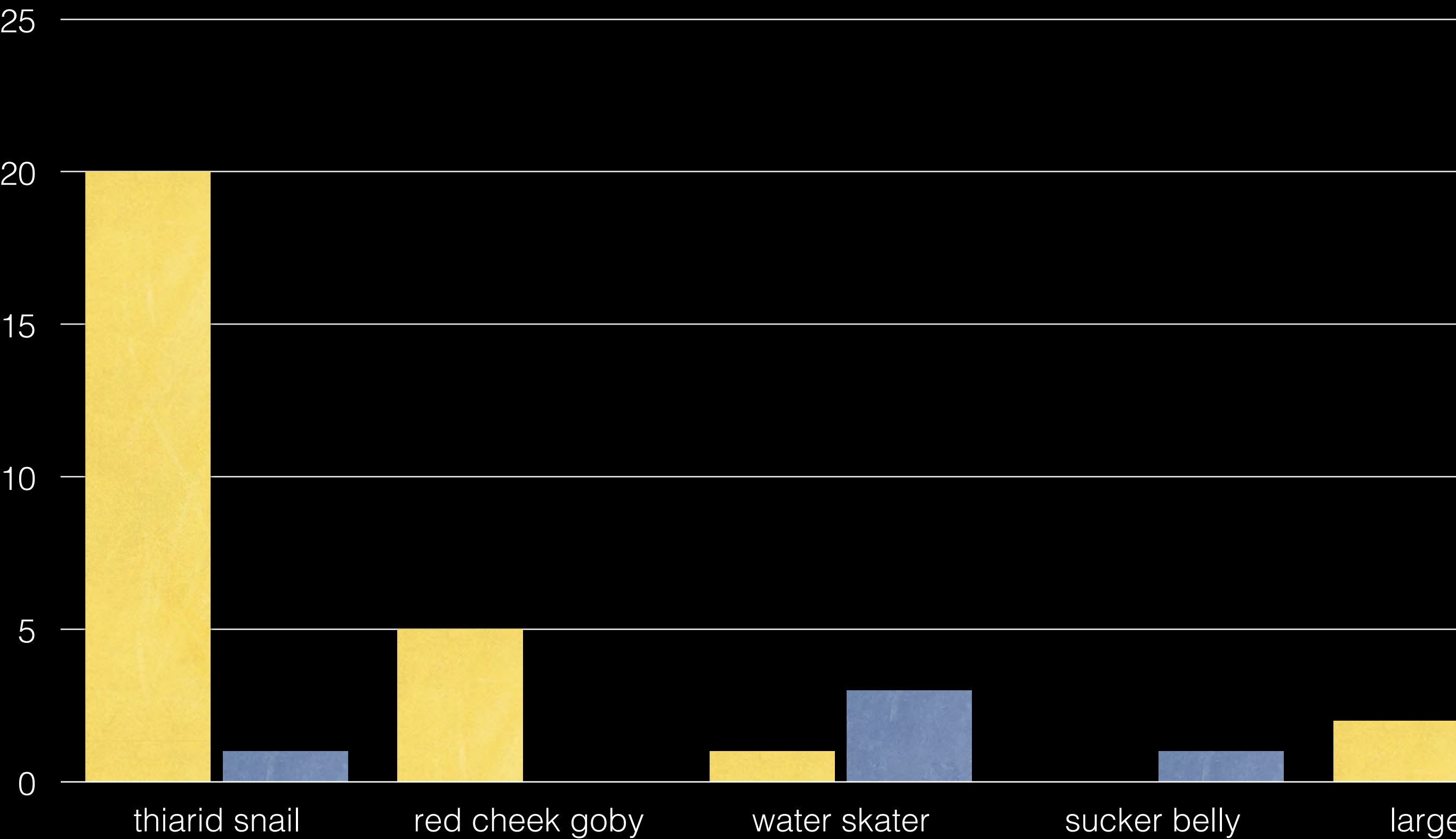
Quadrat one
Slow water flow
Higher water temperature



Quadrat two
Faster water flow
Lower water temperatures



Yellow : the numbers of animals in quadrat one
Blue : the numbers of animals in quadrat two



Stream lives are not evenly distributed

- Some animals are mainly found in places with faster water flow while some animals are found only in lower water flow places



Thiarid snails

- loosely attached to rock surface : flushed away easily
- ->lower adaptation to strong water current



Red cheek goby

- No sucker -> lower adaptation to strong water current



Water skater

- Fast moving on water surface -> less affected by water current



Sucker-belly loach

- With suckers -> better adaptation to strong water current



Mayfly nymph

- Hide under rocks/
between rocks
- Have strong claws ->
cling to rocks in fast
current
- -> better adaptation



	Hard shell	Fast reaction	Stick to substratum	Hide under shelter	Camouflage
Thiarid snail	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Red cheek goby		Yes		Yes	
Water skater		Yes			
Sucker belly loach		Yes	Yes	Yes	
Large stream snail	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes
Damselfly nymph		Yes		Yes	

Fast reaction



- Strong jumpers (water skater)
-> easily avoid capture

Protective colour

