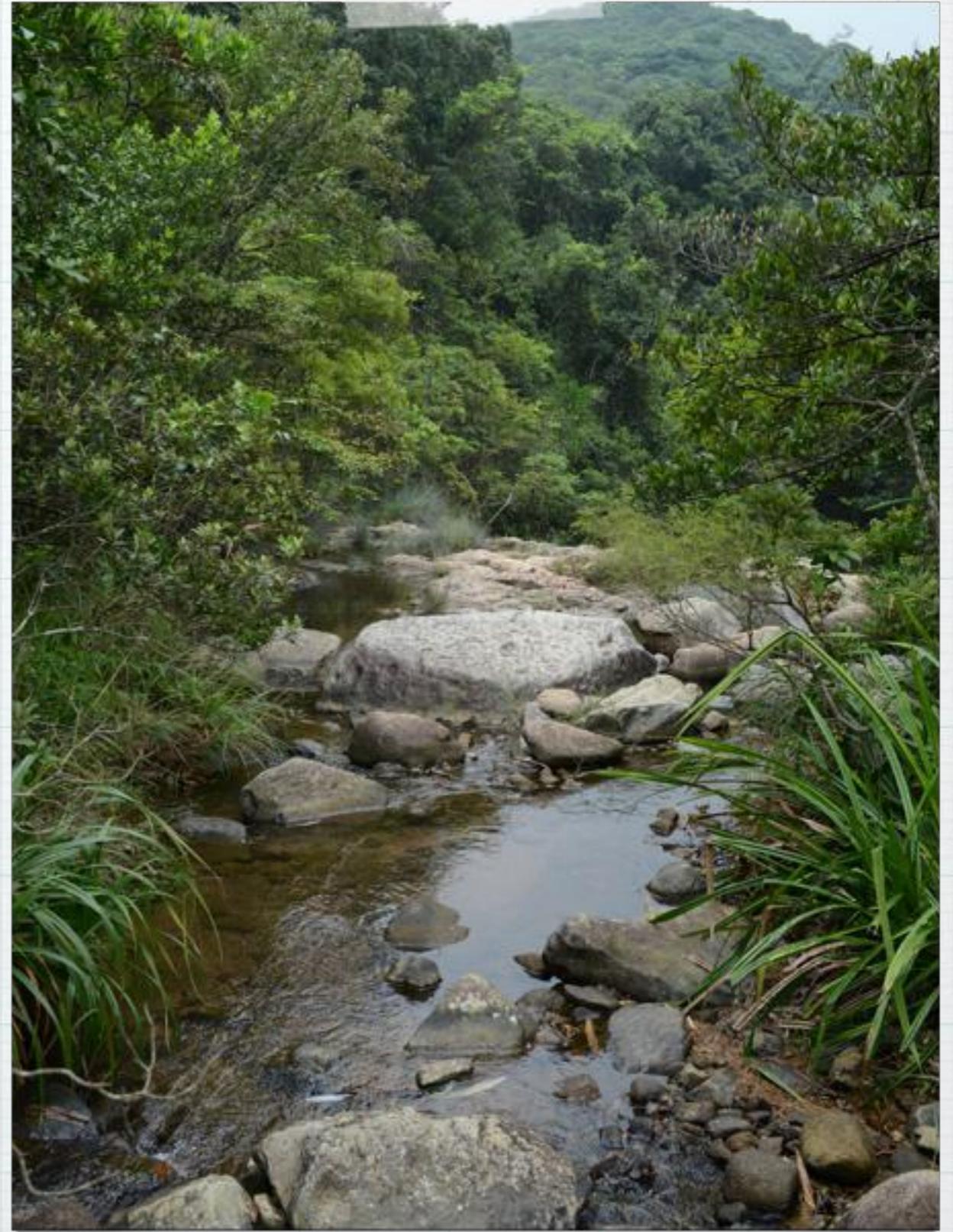


Fresh Water Stream

Group 2

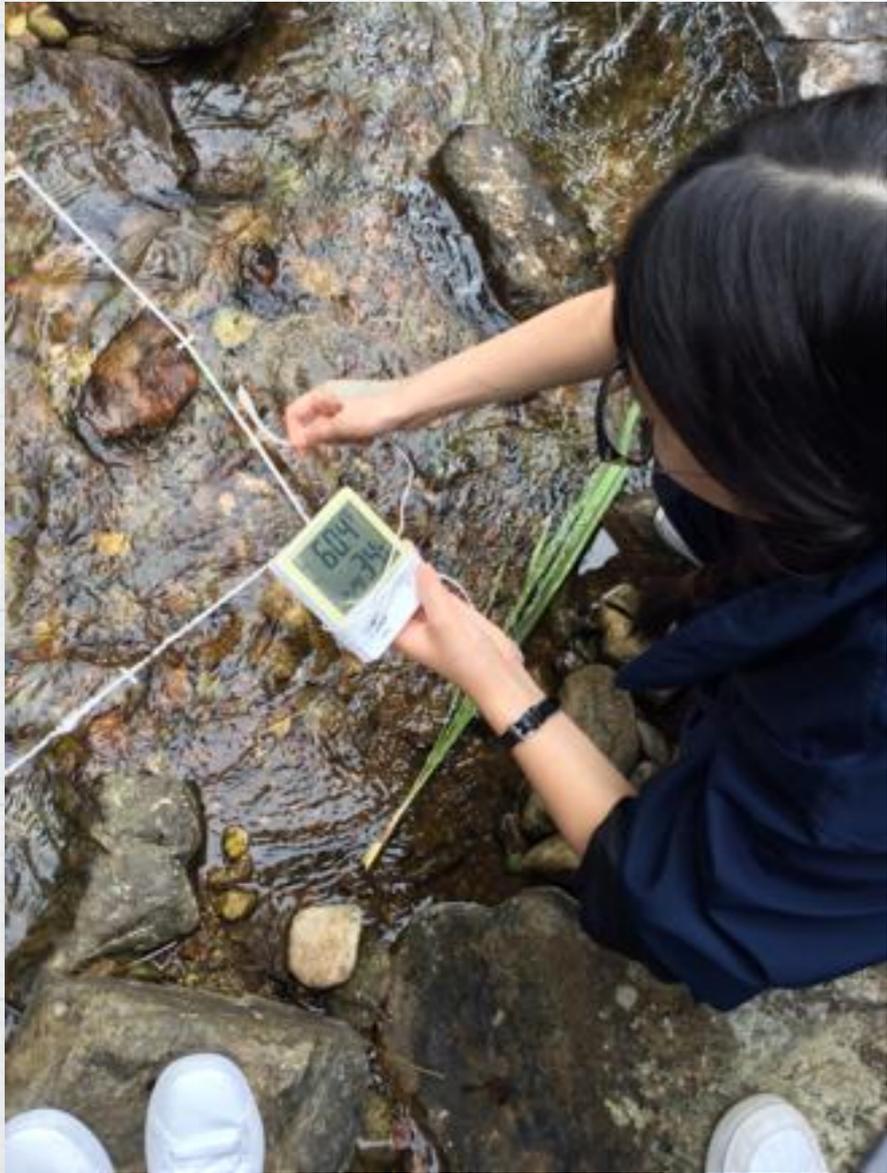


Compare and analyse the animal data collected in fast running stream and that in slow running stream

- * Freshwater stream habitat is an extensive and continuous habitat
- * According to our observation, fish mainly live in the fast-flowing sections of the stream and insects mainly live in the slow-flowing sections of the stream

A Comparison Of Animal Data (by quadrat survey) from the two sites

	(1) Slow running	(2) Fast running
Flow rate (m/s)	0	0.39
1 Large Stream snail	5	3
2 Mayfly Nymph	1	1
3 Water Skater	2	0
4 Damselfly Nymph	0	2
5 Caddisfly Larva	3	0
6 Fishfly Larva	1	0
7 Caddisfly Larva(net spinning)	0	1
8 Goby	0	1
9 Sucker Belly Loach	0	1
Total no. of species	5	6
Total no. of individuals	12	9





Caddisfly Larva

Number of species in Slow running & fast running water

🟡 Yellow: Slow

🟠 Orange: Fast



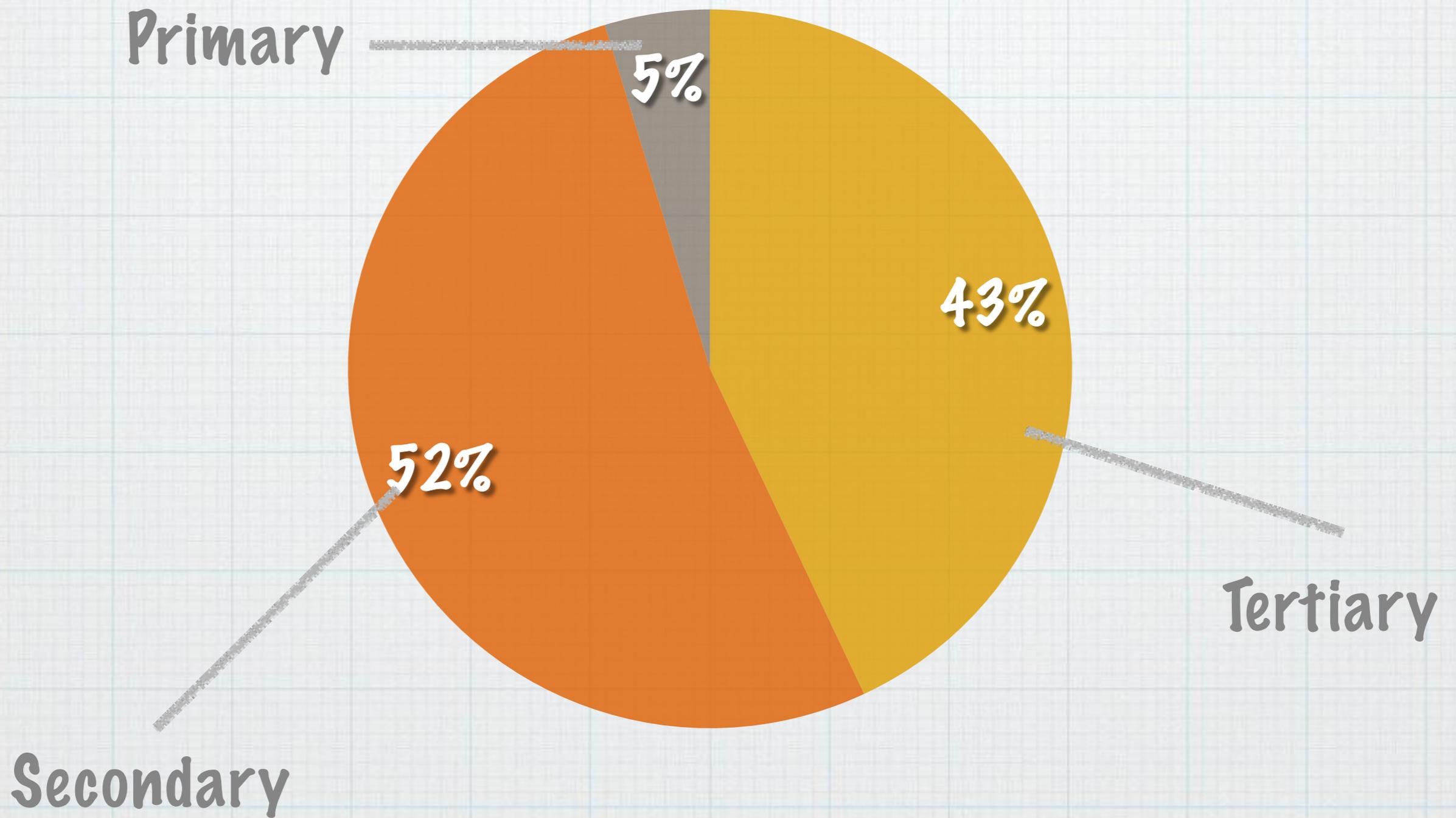
Analysis

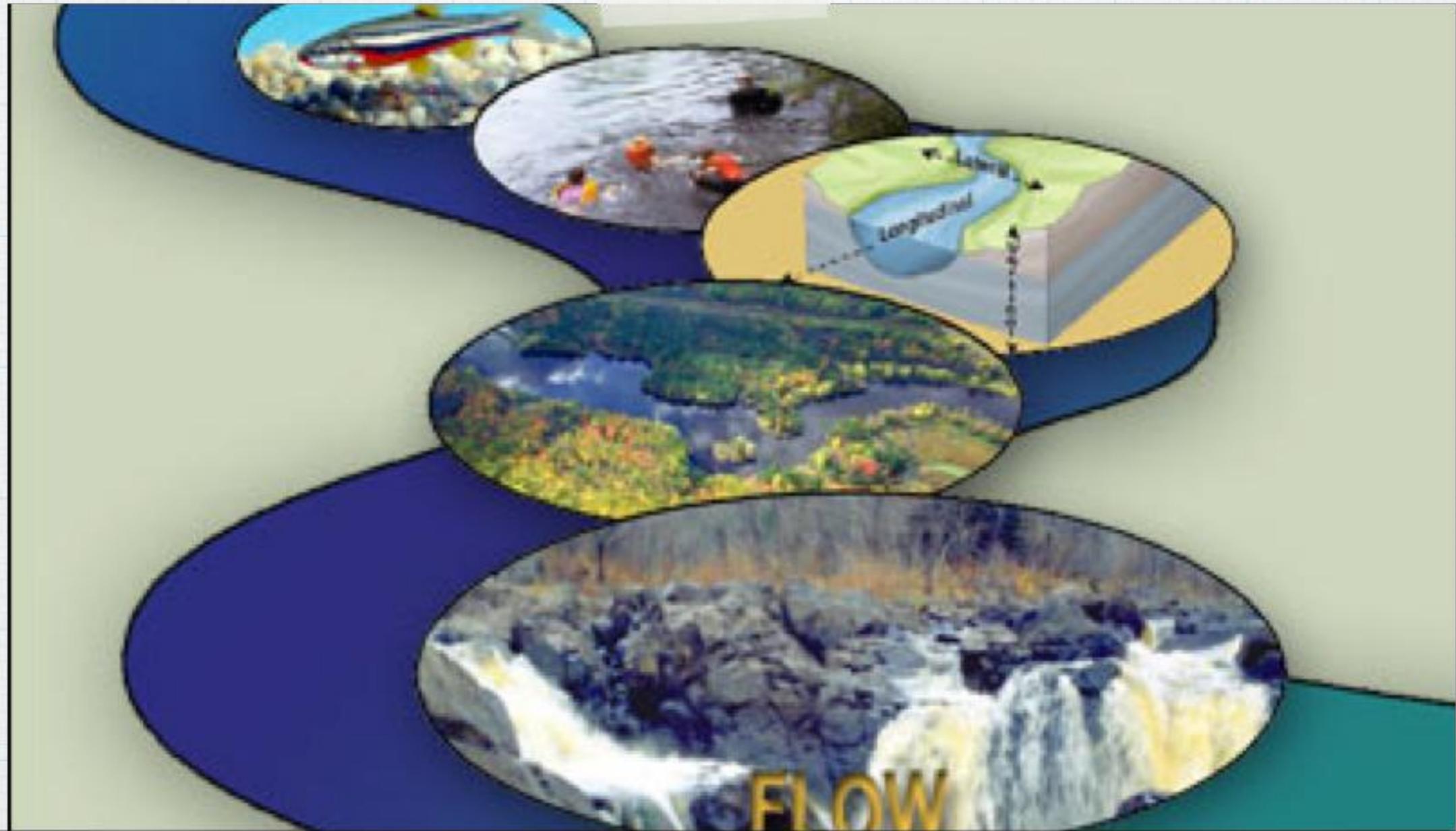
- * No. of species in Site 2 is 20% higher than that in Site 1
- * Possible Reasons:
 - * 1. The oxygen concentration is higher when water flows more quickly
 - * 2. Fish can adapt to the fast flowing region due to its body features (e.g. Streamlined body)
- * No. of individuals in Site 1 is 25% higher than that in Site 2 (lower water resistance)
- * Common species in both sites: -Mayfly nymph -Large Stream Snail
- * Species only found in Site 1: -Fishfly larva -Water skater
- * Species only found in Site 2: -Goby -Sucker belly loach -Damselfly nymph

Analysis

- * Dominant species in Site 1: constituting 41.6% of all animals
- * Dominant species in Site 2: constituting 33.3% of all animals
- * Algae is the producer while 43% of the animals are primary consumer, other 52.3% are secondary consumer & 4.7% tertiary consumer

Percentage of different consumers





Describe various features equipped by the freshwater stream animals for adapting to fast flowing water

Describe various features equipped by the freshwater stream animals for adapting to fast flowing water

- * **Reproductive system:** Breeding tends to happen all at one time since finding a mate is difficult in the fast flowing water
- * **Body features to reduce water resistance:** - Streamlined body (e.g.: Goby , large stream snail) -Smooth body surface
- * **Strong Adhesion:** -Muscular feet attached firmly onto rock - Muscular body/fins -With Sucker-like features
- * **Hiding under shelters (under rocks / in the cracks of rocks)**

Examples



* large stream snail



Goby



Sucker belly loach

“Thank you.”

-see you next time hahaha