








## Idaho Forestry Best Management Practices

### Forms and Tables: Insects that indicate high water quality in Idaho forest streams

Types of insects that indicate high water quality in Idaho forest streams.	
<p><b>Stonefly</b> 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches long; two hairlike tails; no gills on rear half of body; six legs; hooked antenna.</p> 	<p><b>Caddisfly</b> Up to 1 inch long; three pairs of legs on upper third of body; two claws at rear end; may be found with its head sticking out of a case made of sticks, rocks, or leaves.</p> 
<p><b>Mayfly</b> 1/4 to 4 inches long; gills on sides of lower body; six large, hooked legs; most often with three hair like tails (sometimes only two).</p> 	<p><b>Water penny beetle</b> 1/4 to 1/2 inch long; flat, saucer-shaped body; six tiny legs; fluffy gills.</p> 
<p><b>Dobsonfly (Hellgrammite)</b> 3/4 to 4 inches long; six legs; short antenna; two short legs (tails) at the back end with claws.</p> 	<p><b>Riffle beetle</b> 1/16 to 1/4 inch long; very small, oval body covered with tiny hairs; six legs; two antennae; walks slowly under water.</p> 
<p><b>Gilled snail</b> 1/4 to 1 inch long; opens to the right when the narrow end is pointed upward; opening covered by a thin plate (the operculum); gill breathing.</p> 	

From: IDAH2O Master Water Stewards Handbook. Bulletin 882. University of Idaho Extension. Illustrations by Tommy Moorman.

FROM: Barkley et al., 2015. *Idaho Forestry Best Management Practices Field Guide: Using BMPs to Protect Water Quality*. Bulletin 891, University of Idaho Extension, Moscow, ID.